

The United Automobile Worker

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

VOL. 15, NO. 8

Entered as 2nd Class Matter, Indianapolis, Indiana

AUGUST, 1951

PRINTED IN U. S. A.



Fight Against Layoffs Bears Fruit

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Reuther Asks Tax On Excess Spending

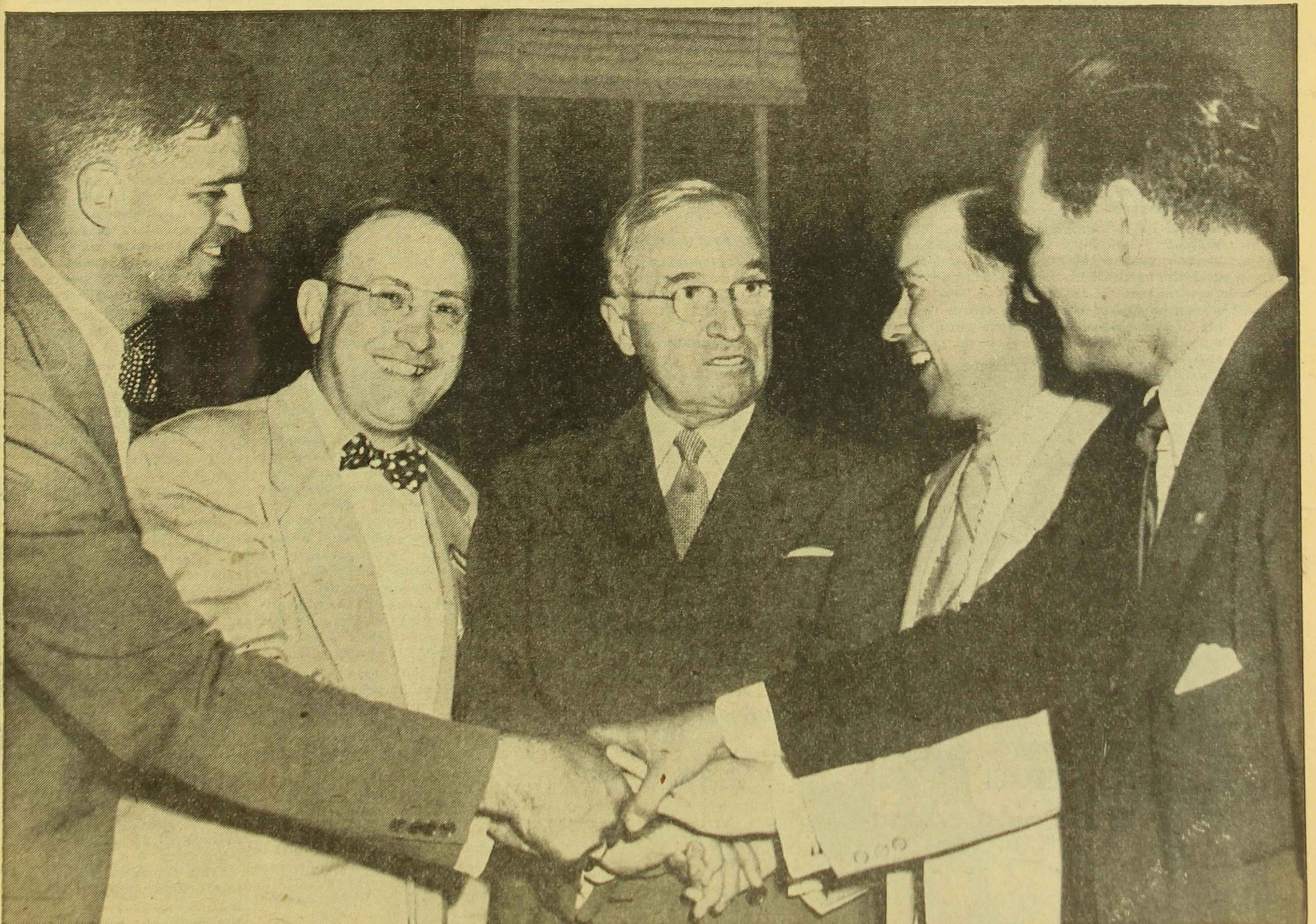
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President Truman is welcomed to Detroit by (from left) Michigan Governor G. Mennen Williams, Wayne County CIO President Mike Novak, UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther and U. S. Senator Blair Moody. The President told a huge throng

gathered to celebrate Detroit's 250th birthday that he did not propose to let Detroit workingmen suffer any unemployment that could be avoided. He praised the "valuable suggestions" received from labor leaders.

Reuther Proposes Tax on Spending

\$6,000 Per Family Would Be Exempt

Charging that NAM-sponsored sales tax proposals would raise the total tax take from families of less than a \$1,000-a-year cash income to substantially more than 50 per cent, Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO president, has outlined a proposal for a progressive tax on spending that "will increase the tax yield while at the same time decreasing the inflationary pressure."

Reuther made his proposal in a statement filed August 7 in Washington with the Senate Finance Committee, which has just closed hearings on tax legislation.

"Since July 16, when the CIO presented its recommendations for \$10 billion in additional taxes based upon ability to pay, it has become apparent," Reuther said in his statement, "that a concerted drive is on to promote a federal sales tax to be levied either at the retail counter or as a 'manufacturers' excise tax."

NAM PROGRAM

"The National Association of Manufacturers, leaders of this latest attack upon the living standards, health, strength and productive power of American wage earners and farmers, proposes a sales tax program that would raise the total tax take from families with less than \$1,000 a year cash income to substantially more than 50 per cent. This would be done in order to obtain a reduction of 25 per cent in taxes paid by families in upper income brackets. It would relieve those families of more than \$5 billions in taxes; this burden would be shifted to families with incomes of less than \$5,000 a year.

"Their scheme would make more inequitable a tax structure that already bears with inequitable severity upon the lowest income groups.

"Dissociating themselves from the motives that carry men to the front lines of freedom's defenses against Communist aggression, they insist upon getting and keeping the unusual profits of business-as-usual during the most critical emergency our nation has ever faced."

The NAM and its collaborators not only propose to shift more of the tax burden to low income groups, but NAM publications advise their readers that "statistical procedures" can be worked out to prevent the tax increases from being reflected in farm parity and the cost-of-living index, Reuther told the Committee. Thus industrial workers covered by escalator clauses and farmers by parity

would be stripped of the protection they presently have against excise and sales taxes.

DESCRIBES PROPOSAL

The kind of tax on spending proposed by Reuther was proposed by the Treasury Department in 1942 after extensive study by the department.

"As far as we have been able to determine," Reuther said, "the proposal was never given adequate consideration in Congress."

In describing how the tax on spending would work, Reuther said: "In essence, the Treasury proposed (in 1942) that spending above specified exemption levels be taxed on a graduated basis. To take a hypothetical example, suppose an exemption of \$1,500 per person were allowed. In that case, a family of four would be liable under the spending tax only if its spending exceeded \$6,000 a year. For purposes of this example, we can assume tax rates equal to the surtax rates proposed by the Treasury which were as follows:

Spending	Tax Rate
Less than \$1,000 above exemptions	10%
\$1,000 to \$2,000 above exemptions	20%
\$2,000 to \$3,000 above exemptions	30%
\$3,000 to \$5,000 above exemptions	40%
\$5,000 to \$10,000 above exemptions	50%
Over \$10,000	75%

"Thus, a family of four which spent a total of \$7,000 would be liable to a spending tax of 10 per cent on the last \$1,000 or \$100. A similar family which spent \$10,000 would have to pay a tax of \$1,000. A four-person family spending \$25,000 would pay a spending tax of \$10,650.

"Such a tax would obviously be a powerful deterrent to nonessential spending. Yet if the exemp-

Cost-of-Living Clauses Continued by Wage Board

WASHINGTON (LPA)—The Wage Stabilization Board has extended indefinitely the right of unions to collect cost-of-living pay increases under escalator clauses in existence before last January 25 even though the increases pierce the 10 per cent wage ceilings.

A Board regulation allowing escalator increases was due to expire July 31, but the Board extended it, saying it would remain in effect until a broad new wage policy is completed and put into effect. An estimated 3,000,000 workers in nearly 100 industries are covered by escalator contracts.



"Remember the old days of wage increases and only normal profits, when it used to zig zag a little?"

Senate Approves Monopoly Aid Bill

WASHINGTON—The 1950 session of Congress was notable for two victories on behalf of the people against monopoly interests.

President Truman won both of these victories by voting bills Congress had approved but couldn't pass over his veto.

Federal Power Commission (as told elsewhere in this issue) has now thrown out the Kerr Bill veto and put victory back in the hands of the oil monopoly.

The Senate has just approved a bill to reverse the President's 1950 veto of the so-called Basing-Point Bill.

The 1951 version of this particular type of aid to monopoly is more fundamental and far reaching than last year's package of poison. It simply turns the big boys loose to use price discriminations whenever they want to use it to (1) drive small competitors to the wall or (2) to prevent any one of their own crowd from taking a secret

sneak on the rest of the gang by cutting below the fixed scale of prices.

Price discrimination is legalistic language for the practice of charging most of your customers high prices while cutting your price in one locality to clean up a local competitor. This is how most of our over-riding monopolies got to be that way, and it is the threat of such local price cutting that protects monopolies against the bothersome competition of upstarts.

Such exercise of price power has been outlawed by the anti-trust

ment, for example, could and should be exempted."

HITS SALES TAX

In proposing a spending tax, together with earlier CIO proposals on personal and corporate income taxation, Reuther's statement said further:

"A sales tax, however, levied, however concealed and disguised, is a wage cut for workers, a cut in income for farmers. Applied as the NAM and other spokesmen and for high and middle-income corporations and individuals are urging you to apply it—as a substitute for \$23 billion in income taxes—a federal sales tax would mean a rate of 30 per cent and would amount to a wage cut of about \$200 a year or \$4 a week for the average auto worker with a wife and two children. That would mean a wage cut, imposed by Congress, of 10 cents an hour. For smaller families, the wage cut would be less, illustrating one of the most anti-social features of the sales tax, which imposes the heaviest penalties on the largest families.

"Under the proposal that increased tax burdens be excluded from measurement of cost-of-living increases for purposes of wage adjustments, such a wage cut would be absolute for the duration of the defense emergency."

THREAT CHARGED

Reuther charged that arguments against further increases in income and corporation tax rates and in favor of a federal sales tax amount basically to a threat—"a threat by the NAM and its collaborators that defense production will suffer unless income and corporation tax rates are held down or reduced.

"It is surprising," the statement said, "to find at the core of this argument the unashamed assumption that free enterprise

tion level were set high enough, no family would be hampered in the purchase of necessities. Every well-to-do family could maintain a high standard of living—only its standard of luxury would be somewhat curtailed. Proper exemptions would assure that only nonessential spending would be taxed. Exemptions would protect large families, who would suffer worst under a sales tax.

BIG SPENDERS HIT

"Big spenders would be forced to turn proportionately big shares of their purchasing power into the Treasury," Reuther's statement continued. "Thus the total spending potential would be reduced. The heavy tax penalties on excessive spending would encourage savings, thus limiting current consumer demand and making additional funds available directly or indirectly for borrowing by the government if total tax revenues were insufficient to finance the full costs of defense plus other government expenses. The reservoir of savings created by discouragement of excessive spending would also be available for investment in expansion, of private plants and facilities.

"Individuals would be free to determine for themselves the extent of their own liabilities under the progressive spending tax. The tax punishment would be tailored to fit the inflationary crime of excessive spending.

SAVINGS EXEMPT

"Savings would, of course, be exempt from the tax. Non-inflationary types of spending can also be exempted from the tax without difficulty. The attached Treasury schedule, for example, provides for exemption of cash gifts and contributions, interest and taxes paid, life insurance premiums, annuity and pension payments, outlays for repayment of debt, and loans made to others. This list could be extended or reduced to include or to eliminate forms of spending deemed advisable. Medical care costs, outlays for housekeeping help by working women and purchases required in connection with employ-

"REST ASSURED ..."



UAW'S Fight Against Layoffs Wins Backing from Truman and Wilson

The growing effectiveness of the UAW-CIO's consistent and hard-hitting program to minimize layoffs during the transition from civilian to defense employment was made plain in speeches delivered in Detroit last month by President Truman and Mobilizer C. E. Wilson.

Both Truman and Wilson spoke at the same meeting on the occasion of the celebration of Detroit's 250th Birthday.

Their remarks showed their awareness of the importance particularly of two phases of the UAW program: The necessity of gearing as closely as possible the decline in civilian production with the increase in defense production and the necessity of placing defense contracts in such highly industrial centers as Detroit.

Truman said:

"It is important," said President Truman, "to keep unemployment and other conversion difficulties to a minimum.

"I have directed the defense agencies to review the situation here thoroughly. I told them to be sure that everything possible is done to make the conversion process work smoothly.

"I don't propose to let the workmen of Detroit suffer any unemployment that can be avoided. I don't propose to let their know-how, which is one of our greatest national assets, be wasted by unemployment in the middle of this immense defense program."

President Truman also specifically acknowledged the value and importance of the various proposals and programs submitted by labor to expedite the defense program and to avert layoffs.

"In working on this problem," he said, "the defense agencies have been getting a lot of help from some of your very able union leaders, who have been making very constructive suggestions. Detroit manufacturers have also offered some first-class ideas."

The President said one reason he was sure that the defense agencies are going to do their best in minimizing unemployment was because of the activities of Michigan Senator Blair Moody.

"That fellow," he said, "is a go-getter. He bothers nearly everybody in Washington trying to get things for Detroit."

The President emphasized that "peace is the purpose of our defense program."

"Here in this city, throughout America, we have a great task to perform," he said. "It is up to us, acting as free men, to build up our defenses against aggression, to inspire and help other free men defend themselves against tyranny, to give hope and courage to those who are now oppressed to open the way to a better day for the world—a day of peace and security and freedom."



"First, what is your present wage limitation, seniority status, health and welfare benefits, and retiree pension?"

Wilson said:

Mobilizer Wilson flatly charged that some of the unemployment now appearing in Detroit had been caused by automobile manufacturers themselves.

"It seems that too much of the military business placed in Detroit is being so distributed by the large industries as to leave Detroit for business as usual, or, at least, for almost business as usual," he said. "This, in turn, accounts for some of the present unemployment here."

Wilson insisted that it was imperative the Detroit industries farm out less of their defense work to plants in other areas.

The economic mobilization chief outlined a five-point program to meet some of the unemployment problems:

1. The Armed Forces would explore with the large prime contractors the possibility of channeling defense work that might be done in other areas into idle plants here. (See story on contracts awarded Hudson Motor Car Company, on this page.)
2. Special efforts would be made to award contracts to small business in the area.
3. Contracts in negotiation with Detroit concerns would be reviewed to arrange for maximum employment in the area.
4. The military departments would review new procurement and whenever practicable in letting contracts, would take into account the proportion of work to be performed in Detroit.
5. A special effort would be made to "find" the machine tools that were bottlenecking current production and thus causing idleness.

Senate Committee Hears Reuther Urge 10-Point Program to Up Defense Work, Halt Layoffs

DETROIT—Testifying before the Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Small Business here, Walter P. Reuther, President of the UAW-CIO, made the following recommendations to expedite defense production and to minimize dislocation and unemployment:

1. Break the serious bottleneck in tool machine production by all-out mobilization of our productive resources in the tool machine industry proper and in other industries capable of contributing to the tool machine program.

Reuther Gets Defense Work For Hudson

The first tangible results of the UAW-CIO's efforts to get work in Detroit to alleviate unemployment due to curtailment of civilian production were announced in Washington last month by President Walter P. Reuther.

President Reuther said that Mrs. Anna V. Rosenberg, Assistant Secretary of Defense, told him that the Munitions Board had informed her that contracts for the manufacture of aircraft reciprocating parts for Wright Aeronautical had been placed with Hudson.

Reuther said, "Definite subcontracts with the Wright Aeronautical Corporation have been awarded to the Hudson Motor Company and there is a very good possibility that Hudson will be awarded similar contracts for the manufacture of jet engine parts for the Chevrolet Division of General Motors, these engines to be assembled at Chevrolet's Tonawanda, N. Y., plant.

"The Munitions Board contemplates the use of a sizable portion of Hudson's machining capacity in these subcontracts and it is further contemplated that other facilities of Hudson in Detroit will be utilized for the manufacture of airframe sub-assemblies."

At the current rate of production, it will require the tool machine industry proper approximately four years to produce the machines scheduled to be bought with public funds by June of 1952.

"The tool machine industry is currently producing at an annual rate of 675 million dollars a year, while the Munitions Board estimates that the defense production tool machine requirements to be purchased with public funds are two billion 900 million dollars. This does not include thousands of machines which will be purchased with private funds, nor does it include machines which have been ordered for non-defense production.

2. Establishment and rigid enforcement of a system of priorities for scheduling delivery dates of tool machines.
3. Vigorous steps to insure adequate expansion of steel production capacity to meet the nation's needs both in terms of military and civilian production.
4. Establishment of more rigid and frequent inventory controls to insure that defense contractors do not receive steel and other materials in short supply in amounts greater than they actually need and at a date earlier than such materials are to be machined and fabricated in defense products.
5. Immediate steps should be taken to provide federal funds to supplement unemployment compensation to guarantee workers 40 hours' pay per week when laid off due to defense mobilization policies.
6. Coordination of the reduction of civilian production schedules with the step-up of actual defense production by:
 - a. Placement of defense contracts in areas in which curtail-

ment of civilian production schedules will make manpower available for defense production.

b. Maintenance of civilian production schedules at the highest possible levels consistent with actual current defense production needs for scarce materials. Higher civilian production schedules now will permit stockpiling of essential civilian goods in the hands of consumers, and will make possible more drastic curtailment of civilian production later when defense production requirements for scarce materials will be greater.

c. Government procurement agencies should place orders in advance, for early delivery, for items such as trucks and other equipment that could be produced in civilian plants with a minimum of conversion.

d. Maximum utilization of equipment and plant space idled or partially idled curtailments in civilian production for the production of parts and components for defense production.

7. Stop the construction of non-essential plants which are using scarce materials.

8. Initiation of a nation-wide civilian scrap campaign. This will increase the available scrap for the steel industry and other industries where there is a scrap shortage and will also give the civilian population a sense of participation and an awareness of the seriousness of the emergency.

9. Steps should be taken to improve and accelerate the government's collection of information on the impact of the material allocation program and other mobilization policies on employment. Part of the present dislocation and confusion results from the fact that government's statistics on employment and unemployment are neither accurate nor up-to-date.

10. Assure full consideration of manpower factors in the mobilization program by giving labor an effective voice in the procurement centers where defense contracts are placed.



UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther (left) outlines a program to minimize unemployment and speed defense production during his testimony before a Senate Sub-Committee

in Detroit. Listening (upper right) are Michigan Governor G. Mennen Williams and Senator Blair Moody, Sub-Committee Chairman.

Magazine Reports on Housing Near Camps:

'Vultures, Cheats, Sharpies' Gyp GI Families

One of the nation's leading magazines last week presented a factual picture of housing conditions in and around various Army camps.

The story refutes claims of the real estate lobby in Washington that construction of public housing units is not needed at the present time.

The article, entitled "Could You Live Here?"—appearing in the *Woman's Home Companion*—is a shameful and shocking story "of more than half a million abused, cheated, betrayed and neglected citizens of this country—wives and children of American servicemen."

It is the story of a U. S. Army sergeant and his wife and two children who consider themselves lucky because they pay "only" \$70 a month for two tiny rooms near Camp Polk, La.—rooms equipped with a hot plate but lacking a private bath, a toilet or even running water.

"It is a story of vultures, cheats and sharpies being allowed to prey upon the families of military personnel—while government officials, civilians and military (with a few exceptions) close their eyes to the growing problem or shrug it off in callous indifference," the article declares.

Mistakes Repeated

"Our government made all the mistakes it is now making once before during World War II. It learned then the terrific price of these mistakes—impaired health, shattered morale, neglected children, broken homes.

"It learned, too, how to put a limit on rent gouging; how to provide decent quarters for service wives and children; how to control the worst of the parasites who cluster around military training areas.

The landlords in Leesville, La., "whetted their knives," the article states, when word spread last year that nearby Camp Polk was to be reopened by the Army.

A month after the camp was opened, apartments which had been renting at \$20 to \$25 a month jumped to \$60 and \$75 for two tiny rooms and to \$100-\$125 for three-bedroom quarters.

"Since the last war the paper board walls of these temporary buildings had been punched full of holes, the doors had warped and roofs had turned to sieves," the magazine reports.

"But any soldier who stopped to cavil at such trifles soon discovered that 50 other families were desperately anxious for the same quarters, desperately ready to pay almost any price to get a roof over their heads.

"Then, to 'relieve the situation,' the federal government sold its last remaining housing project to a private corporation. Decrepit quarters that had gone begging at \$27 a month were auctioned off to the highest bidder at \$60, \$70 and \$80 monthly."

Trailer Facilities Costly

The article relates how many servicemen, remembering World War II housing headaches, hoped to avoid being exploited by buying trailers. They soon discovered that the gougers were ready for this move, too.

For the privilege of using the facilities of one trailer



—From The Washington Post

Everything in Its Little Cubbyhole

camp along state Highway 171, 40 families pay from \$22 to \$45 monthly, the story declares.

"For water these people share a single well only five feet from the nearest trailer, into which contaminating camp residue seeps," says the magazine.

"Twenty feet away a garbage burner solves the camp's disposal problem—when it works. The nearest grocery store operates in the back of a filling station more than three miles away."

There has been some effort made to reestablish rent control in Leesville and nearby DeRidder by both city councils. Local rent advisory boards ordered a roll-back starting March 8 under which landlords would be entitled to only 20 per cent above their usual rents.

At Mt. Clemens, Mich., 800 Air Force families discovered recently what happens when federal rent control is lifted. One week after decontrol became effective there, scores of "reckless" rent increases were reported.

A typical hardship case was that of an enlisted airman who had been paying \$55 monthly for an apartment with a normal \$45 ceiling. After rent control ended, the tariff was increased to \$80 a month.

The article called Camp Atterbury, Ind., "another sore spot." The Army had quarters on the post for only about a dozen families out of thousands of applicants.

Camp Breckinridge, Ky., faced much the same problems. There the Army had only 136 housing units to take care of 4,000 training-cadre soldiers and their families.

Washington has been bombarded by senior officers and post commanders of all the services with reports and surveys detailing the effects on morale of rent gouging, housing shortages, overcrowded schools and runaway retail prices.

Indifference Along Potomac

"But in Washington itself—except among a very few officials—indifference reigns," the author says.

The article points out that rent control is almost entirely ineffectual in military area camps. It lists eight states where rent control has ended entirely and says that even in the remaining states, it covers only the most limited sections, away from isolated camps.

"As much as Washington may wish to ignore the problem," the story concludes, "something will have to be done—and done quickly—to aid these half million service families being offered up as sacrifices to the gyps and gougers.

"A first step would be to pass an emergency military area Rent Control Act, empowering federal officials to reinstitute rent controls where needed.

"A second step would be for Congress or the President to give the Department of Defense power to instruct post housing off-limits in the areas surrounding their posts."

Senate Unit Alarmed

The magazine story appeared about the same time as a report on substandard housing and rent gouging in military areas by the Senate Armed Services preparedness subcommittee.

The subcommittee described some of the hovels near Army camps "so hideous that they could not adequately be described by mere words."

Subcommittee investigators found servicemen forced to house their families in converted garages, coal sheds, chicken coops, barns, tool sheds, granaries, smokehouses, and in one instance in a house built of empty whisky bottles and beer cans.

Rents were found to have been boosted in a number of cases 100 to 500 per cent over those previously charged.

Subcommittee Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) termed the existing conditions "a disgrace to America."

He added that the report "constitutes a disheartening recital of the cruel indignity, irresponsible greed and actual disdain for the self-respect of our men in uniform.

"In too many cases, servicemen are being shamefully victimized at the hands of civilians whose property and lives the men in uniform are dedicated to defend."

Housing conditions were terrible during World War II, said the report, "but they do not even compare with the deplorable conditions now."

Vets' Kin to Get UAW Help

Emil Mazey, Director of the UAW-CIO Veterans' Department, announced last month that the Union will from now on inform the next-of-kin of all Michigan's deceased servicemen of their rights and benefits under federal and state laws.

"Our experience in the handling of veterans' affairs and problems has proven to us that dependents and/or next-of-kin of World War II deceased servicemen have been deprived of many benefits available to them, due to the failure of government agencies to notify such beneficiaries of their rights under federal and state laws," Mazey said.

"I think that the least these government agencies could have done for the dependents of servicemen was to inform them of the benefits available and advise them on the procedure for obtaining such benefits," Mazey declared. "Because of their failure in this respect, we feel that it is our duty to give these people such help as our knowledge of the laws permits us to offer."

One of the first benefits available is a \$500 gratuity payment by the state of Michigan to the next-of-kin of Michigan servicemen who have died in service since June 27, 1950.

Other federal benefits available include Death Compensation, Death Pension, Reimbursement of Burial

L. A. Strike Backed

LOS ANGELES—Some 250 members of the UAW-CIO on strike against a motor-rebuilding plant in Vernon are backed by the 100,000 member Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.

Albert T. Lunceford, Secretary-Treasurer, announced the Council's Executive Board voted full support for the strike of UAW-CIO Local 509 against Meyer & Welch, Inc., 4515 E. 48th Street, Vernon. The Company rebuilds automobile motors.

The workers walked out in protest July 30 over the firm's refusal to bargain in good faith, said Don Garriga, UAW-CIO International Representative. Garriga charged Company representatives with stalling negotiations, doing nothing on monetary matters and finally breaking off conferences when the firm's personnel manager went on a one month "vacation."

Expenses, Burial Flags and Free Insurance Benefits.

Mazey said that the Veterans' Department was studying the laws of other states, and that notification of the next-of-kin of deceased servicemen of the rights and benefits available to them will be extended to every state where the UAW-CIO has members working and living.

UAW Ready for Fruehauf Election

AVON LAKE, Ohio—The workers of the Fruehauf Plant here are clamoring for a quick election so they may be able to demonstrate their disgust with working conditions at the plant. They want to be represented by the UAW-CIO, which can give them some security and improved working conditions.

The Company and another union, which it is befriending, have put every obstacle in the way to block an immediate election. At the informal hearing held in Cleveland, Ohio, on July 17, 1951, the other union refused to consent to an election, stating that if an election was to be held, it would have to be after a board order. It knows that once an election is held, the UAW-CIO will be the bargaining agent of the employees.

The formal hearing is scheduled for August 27, 1951, after which, we are sure that an election will be ordered.

The drive is being conducted by the Competitive Shops Department, and is under the direction of Heinz Szeve, Assistant Director of the Foundry Department. Szeve is being assisted by International Representative Aubrey Durant, Edward Lotus and Tom Turbiville of the National Competitive Shops Department. International Representative C. Franklin Carr, of Regional Director Patrick J. O'Malley's staff, is also helping on this drive.

Fully confident, but taking nothing for granted, the organizers are using every ethical means to bring the Fruehauf Trailer Company (Avon Lake Division) under the banner of the UAW-CIO.

GM Unit Votes UAW

An NLRB election was held in the Electro-Motors Plant, Division of General Motors, Jacksonville, Florida, on June 29, 1951. Results:
For UAW 23 Votes
No Union 6 Votes
International Representative
Floyd D. Garrett, of Region 8, was in charge of the organizational drive.

All Vote UAW

SANDUSKY, Ohio—An NLRB election conducted at the Bay Billets Company of this city, returned a unanimous vote for the UAW-CIO. The Company is a subsidiary of the Aluminum Magnesium Company, also located here. The employees of the parent Company are represented by the UAW-CIO.

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION, International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, affiliated with the CIO. Published monthly. Yearly subscription to members, 60 cents; to non-members, \$1.00. Entered at Indianapolis, Ind., November 19, 1945, as second-class matter under the Act of August 24, 1912, as a monthly.

Please send notices of change in address on Form 3578, and copies returned under labels No. 3579 to 2457 East Washington Street, Indianapolis 7, Indiana.

Circulation Office: 2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, Indiana
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New Defense Act Full of Built-In Inflation

WASHINGTON—There's some hope that members of the "horsemeat Congress" who built new inflationary provisions into the Defense Production Act will try to get off the political hook before the 1952 campaign by

1. Restoring OPS authority to fix monthly slaughtering quotas, the only practical way to keep meat from being diverted to black marketeers;
2. Taking some of the "direct and indirect cost" padding out of the Capehart amendment that was shoe-horned into the bill during the final hours of Senate-House conference;
3. Cutting down the new percentage markups for wholesalers and retailers that provide direct profit incentives for jacking up prices all along the line, particularly in a period of scarce supplies some months from now, when defense production is rolling at \$1 billion a week;
4. Restoring the government's authority to build, operate or lease defense plants, asked for by Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson as at least a way to persuade private firms to step up to their defense responsibilities—and the opportunity to get themselves new plants at taxpayers' expense.

Sad part of this is that American consumers will take a shellacking the meantime in prices that are estimated to rise five to eight per cent—amounting to a wage cut of about \$320 or up per family per year. Some members of Congress, having fought hard for a better bill, now say that only when enough consumers are hit hard enough in their pocketbooks and living standards by a new inflation spiral will Congress act to clean up some of the profiteering gadgets now in the law.

Organized labor will, as UAW-CIO President Reuther pointed out in his statement to the Senate Finance Committee opposing the drive for a wage-cutting sales tax, continue to "chase the devil of inflation round the stump" by insisting on cost-of-living wage adjustments. The Wage Stabilization Board has already recommended such adjustments and President Truman, in his blistering denunciation of the bill that, despite its inflationary price provisions, he felt he had to sign, said:

"We cannot ask the working people . . . to reduce their standard of living just to pay for the higher profits this bill provides for business."

As passed, the new law will, as Truman said, "push prices up," its insurance of allowance for direct

NLRB REVERSES FORD DECISION

WASHINGTON (LPA)—For the first time in its history, the National Labor Relations Board has reversed itself. The Board ruled, 3 to 1 on August 3, that the Ford-UAW union-shop agreement at Canton, Ohio, is valid.

The Board had ruled, on July 11, that the agreement was invalid, thus casting doubt on 4,700 CIO and 30 AFL union-shop agreements. On the plea of the UAW-CIO, the Board granted a petition for re-argument and reconsideration. The Board on August 3 dismissed a petition by the AFL Blacksmiths for a collective bargaining election at Ford's division.

The Board had originally ruled the UAW contract was illegal because it contained a union-shop agreement signed before national officers of the CIO had filed non-Communist affidavits. And since the union-shop clause was thus invalid, the contract did not bar the election sought by the AFL union. The effect of the original ruling would have been to permit rival unions to seek new collective bargaining elections, despite the existence of union contracts.

UAW Wins at Bliss

HASTINGS, Mich. — The UAW-CIO was picked as collective bargaining agent by pattern shop employes at the E. W. Bliss Company. The vote was unanimous.

Ford Won't Help Avert Layoffs, Bannon Charges

Ken Bannon, Director of the UAW-CIO National Ford Department, last month charged the Ford Motor Company with failure to cooperate with the Union in planning to avoid unemployment resulting from defense conversion.

In a letter to John S. Bugas, Ford Vice-President and Director of Industrial Relations, Bannon said that the Union had been asking Ford for one year "to make arrangements to provide jobs for those people who would be displaced as a result of government restrictions on materials."

"Up until the present time, the Ford Motor Company has not seen fit to comply with the many proposals that have been made by this Union for providing this employment," Bannon declared.

The letter to Bugas listed in detail the many suggestions made by the Union by expediting conversion to defense work with a minimum of unemployment, all of which were rejected by the Company.

biological fact that steel workers have not yet learned to eat steel in any appreciable quantities.

A large number of Republicans from industrial districts walked out on the reactionary Martin-Halleck-Brown leadership, voting with Fair Deal and moderate southern Democrats to beat down the most rabid amendments.

LABOR LED FIGHT

In the closing weeks of the fight for an effective bill, organized labor led the fight for the consumers of the nation and succeeded in blocking a flock of amendments that would have blown the nation's economy to pieces.

But, in this hard fighting, many vital elements of a thorough economic stabilization program did not even get serious consideration in committees or in floor debate. Most of these are mentioned in the United Labor Policy Committee statement, which UAW-CIO President Reuther helped to draft and which is published elsewhere in this issue of the *Auto Worker*.

Considering the probability that the defense emergency may last a long time, it is not too late to start over again now on a campaign of education and organization to mobilize enough

and indirect costs and percentage markups "like a bulldozer, crashing aimlessly through existing price ceilings."

FIXED INCOME HIT

Retired workers, disabled veterans, dependents of servicemen and others living on fixed incomes will suffer most.

Because higher prices will eat up appropriations faster, the entire amount of the new tax bill may be consumed by inflation, just as last year's tax increase was devoured by inflation of \$7 billions in government costs since Korea.

Members of Congress are jumpy about the label of the "horsemeat Congress" pinned on them by Representatives Louis Rabaut (D., Mich.), Reva Beck Bosone (D., Utah) and others during the debate.

POLITICAL TRAP

Reactionary Republicans will continue to try to put responsibility on Truman's back, as they did during debate, complaining that he did not impose price controls as soon as the first law was passed last September. They did not mention the fact that the DixieGOP coalition planned that law as a political trap, hoping that Truman would slap on controls across the board before he had staff to enforce it, with the result that, by last November, black markets would have been running wild. Neither did they mention the fact that he could not have put selective price ceilings in effect, in steel, for example, because the law said that wage ceilings would have to be imposed simultaneously, despite the

"Congress Sent Me!"



New Act to Let C of L Go Up from 5 to 8%

WASHINGTON—Best-informed estimate here is that the cost of living will rise 5 to 8 per cent over the next year under the new Defense Production Act.

At the high figure, the increased annual cost to consumers will be 16 billion dollars. That's like a wage cut of 16 cents an hour for the average auto worker.

This rise in prices will get under way as soon as defense outlays begin to pull on the supplies in a big way. Government officials are convinced the present lull in price markets cannot last long.

The new Act will raise prices chiefly because of the Capehart amendment. It piles cost on cost and protects profits at the high levels of early 1950. Apparently it is intended to force OPS to adjust prices item by item for each manufacturer separately, so that the fixing of uniform prices for all sellers of a given product will be

practically impossible. Resulting individual price ceilings will also be practically unenforceable.

Furthermore, there are not any accounting records and there are not enough accountants in the world to provide the means for applying the Act the way it is written. This leaves OPS with the choice of

- (1) Letting manufacturers write their own ceilings,
- (2) Making them wait until such records as they have are examined to find out how high the Capehart balloon will boost prices in each particular case.

If OPS takes the first course, it will be giving official approval of ceilings which it doesn't control.

If it takes the second, manufacturers will not know their new price ceilings for months or years, if ever.

In the first case, consumers will—or should—jump on the OPS. In the second, OPS will hear—and how!—from the coalition in Congress which baited this trap.

Probably OPS will try to steer a course somewhere between by figuring a rough average percentage increase for various kinds of goods and not bothering those who stay within the range.

Consumers have two primary concerns with how this operation is performed. They are concerned, first, with how liberally OPS dishes it out. The Act is written to raise prices; but OPS can make the increase more or less by being soft or tough.

Consumers are concerned also with the kind of press handouts OPS issues along with its various price actions. If it tells the truth in plain language every time it boosts a price, consumers will know what is hitting them and where the blow comes from. It comes from the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition in Congress, all of whose names are recorded vote by vote on the amendments that wrecked price control. Come November, 1952, consumers will have something to remember them by if OPS gives them a blow-by-blow account from ringside.

Council to Meet

The regular monthly meeting of the National Transmission, Gear and Axle Wage-Hour Council will be held at the Local 12 UAW-CIO Headquarters in Toledo on Saturday, August 11.

Principal item on the agenda is the revision of By-Laws. Recommendation for By-Law changes will be submitted by a committee which meets August 10.

public demand to get real economic stabilization and equality of sacrifice before the nation is reduced to a 30-cent dollar, or less.

The UAW-CIO Washington Office is preparing the second edition of "Slaughter in the Senate and a Holdup in the House," containing summaries of the debates on the Defense Production Bill in Senate and House, and complete roll-calls on key issues in each house. This will be distributed throughout the Union, as a reference for those who want to vote in 1952 on the basis of what their Representatives and Senators did for or to their welfare, their pocketbooks and the nation's economy in 1951.

Still No FEPC

WASHINGTON—No action yet on the long-awaited Presidential executive order to enforce FEPC in employment on defense production contracts.

More than one year has passed since organizations supporting civil rights first requested the executive branch to bring the dead letter of fair employment contained in every government contract to life by setting up an agency with the single responsibility for enforcing that provision in the hiring, grading, and promotion of employees.

As reported in past issues of the *Auto Worker*, the draft FEPC order has been shuttled from agency to agency. At last report, it was in the deep freeze, lest issuance would make more difficult Congressional action on bills and appropriations needed for the defense production program and other essential civilian services.

President Truman is reported to have promised to issue the order after the fight for a new Defense Production Act—but how long after is now the \$64 question.



UAW-PAC Coordinator Roy Reuther and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey discuss unemployment problems with Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, during Tobin's recent visit to Detroit, where he investigated the manpower situation.

Gigantic Gas Price Steal Back On As FPC Vetoes Presidents' Veto

WASHINGTON—Four of the five men who make up the Federal Power Commission recently reversed President Truman's courageous veto of the Kerr Natural Gas Bill a year ago. In so doing, they turned the big oil and gas companies loose to collect some ten billions of unearned dollars from American gas consumers.

Only Tom Buchanan, stout-hearted Democrat of Pennsylvania and long-time foe of utility lobbies, cast his vote for the public against this gigantic steal.

The costly 4-to-1 vote of the Commission ruled that Phillips Petroleum Company is not subject to regulation on the price it charges for gas sold to interstate pipelines. As a result, all the so-called "independent" gas companies—the biggest oil and gas companies in the country—are now free to charge all the traffic will bear. Ten times the robbery involved in the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills scandals of the Republican 1920's is the price the public will pay for this decision by four members of FPC.

Who are these four?

Number 1 is Mon Wallgren, Democrat, of Washington, appointed to the Commission by the President in 1949 after the Senate refused to confirm Leland Olds for another term. Wallgren is a close personal friend of the President.

Number 2 is Nelson Lee Smith, Republican, of New Hampshire, long-time friend of the oil companies and outspoken advocate of the Kerr Bill. A few weeks after the Kerr Bill veto, he was reappointed by the President on the desk-pounding insistence, according to good report, of Sam Rayburn who personally had used all his great power as Speaker of the House to shove the Kerr Bill through by a slim margin of two votes.

Number 3 is Claude Draper, Republican, of Wyoming, who at the age of 76 has just been reappointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, for another five-year term. Since 1934 he has been the staunchest public defender of the Commission. This year he switched. A few months before his term expired he cast one vote which the oil and gas companies liked, and on the crucial test, after reap-

pointment, cast his vote to reverse the President's veto of the Kerr Bill.

Number 4 is an Oklahoma Democrat by name of Harrington Wimberly. His friendship for oil and gas has been frank and uncealed throughout. He voted as he has worked and voted in the past.

This is an object lesson in how victories over powerful financial interests with political moxie don't stay won. Fear of this outcome was voiced in the *Auto Worker* a year ago when Smith won reappointment, and again last May, when Senator Kerr had jumped in to be the first to defend the President against MacArthur.

Only possible chance to reverse the decision is the appointment by the President of a staunch public servant to replace Mon Wallgren, who publicly has announced his intention to resign from the Commission (maybe to run for office and perhaps with "labor" backing). Teamed up with Tom Buchanan, the new member might win back the vote of Claude Draper and gain a majority to back up the White House position of a year ago.

As soon as the Commission releases the formal opinion of its 4-to-1 gas-trust vote, the states of Michigan and Wisconsin undoubtedly will start down the long road to Supreme Court where eventual reversal of the Commission's action is a virtual certainty. But that takes years. Meanwhile Senator Kerr, ardent champion of the Administration on many matters, will be busy and resourceful to tie down for his own and his fellow oil companies a permanent victory which the Supreme Court cannot upset.

SCORECARD ON THE HORSEMEAT CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—Here's an incomplete scorecard showing how the 82nd (horsemeat) Congress is responding to attempts by profiteering business, industry, oil, gas, private power and isolationist lobbies to snatch the American consumer baldheaded and renege on our UN commitments to other free nations with whom we are pledged to cooperate in stopping Communist aggression:

1. PRICES—Instead of holding prices down, new Defense Production Act provides machinery for pushing prices up, probably five to eight per cent, or about \$320 per family per year.

2. WAGES—New law does not insure cost-of-living wage increases, as cost and price increases are allowed under new rubber price ceilings; workers can get cost-of-living increases after prices have gone up; all fixed-income persons will take all the bumps of inflation.

3. TAXES—Senate Finance Committee is reported likely to cut down tax bill and transfer more of load from high and middle incomes to low-income taxpayers, leaving old and new tax loopholes for the well-to-do; sales taxers, if defeated this year, will step up drive for next year, when \$80-90 billion budget and inflation will require another tax increase.

4. MONOPOLY PRICE-FIXING—New and rarer exemption from anti-trust law for big companies, putting price squeeze on small companies, is half way through Congress; passed Senate August 2, 42-34, still in House Judiciary Subcommittee.

5. OIL—Tidelands Bill, giving away to states \$30-40 billion in offshore oil deposits, half way through Congress; passed House July 30, 265-109, more than two-thirds necessary to over-ride Presidential veto.

6. GAS—Consumers in gas-consuming states will continue to be gouged because Congress' little helpers on the Federal Power Commission voted, 4-1, to veto President Truman's veto of the Kerr Gas Bill, passed by the 81st Congress.

7. UNITED NATIONS—On July 25, the House voted, 117-102, to cut US contributions to UN funds by 10 per cent, or \$3,297,861, and to limit future payments to 33½ per cent, instead of present 37 per cent. If Senate does the same, US would run out on about \$4 million in present obligations; total effect on other UN members would be a blow to international cooperation, a sign that US isolationism was on its way back—good news for the Kremlin.

8. IN THE DEEP FREEZE—No action taken or likely on FEPC, anti-poll tax, anti-lynch, equal accommodations and other civil rights legislation. No action in sight on increasing unemployment insurance benefits to workers under crazy-quilt state laws; no action on health insurance, but aid to public health services and medical education is possible.

UAW Eyes New Allen Plant

HERRIN, ILL.—This city, in the heart of the Southern Illinois coal fields, is anxiously watching the construction of a large plant by Allen Industries. It is expected to give employment to about 800 persons upon its completion within the next 90 days.

UAW-CIO Representatives of the Competitive Shops Department are also watching the new plant so that the new workers will be told that the UAW-CIO has satisfactorily represented Allen Industries employes for many years.

ULPC Denounces New Defense Production Act

WASHINGTON—The United Labor Policy Committee has pledged its members to work for the defeat of those members of the "horse meat Congress" who voted for inflationary amendments to the new Defense Production Act. This pledge was contained in the July 30 statement denouncing the Act as sent to President Truman for signature.

UAW-CIO Washington office has already distributed to regional, sub-regional and area offices and PAC-Education Department representatives the Senate roll calls on the bill and is preparing a similar report on the House. The combined report is entitled "Slaughter in the Senate and a Hold-up in the House."

The text of the United Labor Policy Committee denunciation of the pro-inflationary amendments to the Defense Production Act follows:

"The new Defense Production Act is a disgraceful surrender to those who stand to profit from inflation."

"It represents a callous betrayal of the consumers of the nation by the reactionary coalition which rules Congress."

"At a time when America is marshalling its strength for defense against the enemies of freedom, the coalition has struck a dangerous blow at our national economy."

"In the months ahead, this no-limit-to-prices bill may prove as harmful to the nation's defense effort as the dropping of an enemy atomic bomb upon our territory."

"The best claim that can be made by the supporters of the Swiss-cheese collection of loopholes and special-interest exemptions finally approved by Congress is that it is better than no controls at all. Even that claim is open to question."

"By dumping the bill in President Truman's lap at virtually the last moment before present controls expire, Congress intended to leave the President no option but to sign it."

"However, he does have an option. He can veto the bill and call upon Congress for immediate passage of another stopgap extension of the present law until a better long-term statute can be enacted."

"If the President feels there is even a remote possibility that such a course will succeed, the United Labor Policy Committee will support a veto and devote all its efforts toward obtaining passage of a real anti-inflation law from Congress."

"If the President decides, however, that the nation can expect no better legislation from the 82nd Congress, then the United Labor Policy Committee feels that he should explain to the American people in the clearest possible terms how shamefully and how wickedly the Congressional coalition sold them out to the special interests."

"And the United Labor Policy Committee urges the President to renew his demands upon Congress for saner, wiser and more effective action to combat inflation."

"Almost a year ago, when the original Defense Production Act was adopted, American labor protested vigorously against its obvious weaknesses. We carried on an unceasing campaign to strengthen the law. Instead, the Congressional coalition has written guaranteed inflation into the new law."

"It will not protect consumers—whether they be small businessmen, small farmers, workers, pensioners or professional men. It will benefit only big industry and the big corporate farms which have reaped the biggest profits in history during the first year of the present inflationary spiral."

"The effects of this Defense Production Act may be temporarily hidden by the present lull. But let us not be fooled. Inflationary pressures will continue to regale us—of that we can be sure—regardless of the outcome of the Korean negotiations. A year ago, military production was 4 per cent of our total output; today, it is 8 per cent; a year from now it may well be 16 per cent or 18 per cent. That will mean fewer consumer goods, and even greater pressure for higher

prices. At that time, the American consumer will find in the Defense Production Act not protection, but the certainty of still higher prices and greater hardship.

"No alibis by the special-profit interests and their puppet representatives in Congress can obscure the failures of this ineffective law."

"1. The Defense Production Act offers no promise whatever of firm price controls. Sensible, workable, dollars-and-cents price ceilings are forbidden. Stabilization is made impossible by cost-plus-profit guarantees."

"2. The new Act shuts the door on effective price controls over food by banning rollbacks and authority for future food subsidies."

"3. The Act specifically removes the government's power to roll back meat prices and, by prohibiting slaughtering quotas, invites a nationwide black market."

"4. The Act makes impossible effective enforcement of the few price control powers which the law does permit. It would deny the Office of Price Stabilization sufficient power to stop black market operations or punish willful violators of government price regulations."

"5. The new Act makes no provision at all for holding down the price line through quality controls, grade labelling; control of production of high-price lines of merchandise as substitutes for cheaper goods; or restriction on existing exemptions from the law."

"6. The Act guarantees fat profit margins for manufacturers—at the expense of the consumer the law is supposed to protect."

"7. The Act guarantees increases—whether justified or not—for millions of tenants, thus forcing further increases in the cost of living."

"8. The Act contains no prohibition against speculation on the nation's commodity markets—speculation which contributed heavily to the inflation of the past 12 months."

"9. The Act prohibits the President from authorizing the construction of defense plants in areas where private industry refuses to do so in the national interest."

* * * *

"This bill of particulars—and barely skims the surface in listing the weaknesses of the Defense Production Act—shows why American citizens can put no faith in this ineffective measure."

"We offer our praise to the courageous minority in Congress who fought so valiantly to write this bill in the public interest. We commend President Truman, Defense Mobilizer Wilson, Economic Stabilizer Johnston, Price Stabilization Chief DiSalle and the other public officials who worked earnestly to win from Congress a stronger anti-inflation law."

"We recognize that if not for their efforts and the activities of labor and consumer groups, the Congress coalition would have enacted an even worse law."

"We pledge our untiring effort to expose the record of those Congressmen who surrendered to the special profit interests in a time of national emergency, and to see their replacement in the next election by legislators more conscious of the public welfare."

Tool and Die Raise Okayed

DETROIT—Approximately 3,500 Detroit area skilled tool and die workers have won a five-cent hourly productivity wage increase. The tool and die workers are members of Locals 155 and 157, UAW-CIO.

The annual five-cent boost is provided for in collective bargaining contracts between the two locals and the Automotive Tool and Die Manufacturers Association, management group which represents 80 Detroit-area shops.

The increase was approved last month by the Wage Stabilization Board (WSB). The wage board has ruled that it will approve productivity increases even if they pierce the 10 per cent wage ceiling if such an increase is accompanied by a management pledge that the hike will not be used as an argument for price increases.

Staffs to Get Zeroed in

Vice-President Richard Gosser has called two conferences for the staff members of the departments of which he is director. The purpose of the conferences is to review and appraise departmental functions, clarify policy relating to NLRB matters and to give general instructions covering the responsibilities of International Representatives.

The first conference, for Representatives working in Eastern states and including Michigan and Ohio, will be held August 23 and 24 at the Hollenden Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio.

The second conference, for Representatives working in states west of Ohio, will be held August 30 and 31 at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago, Illinois.

Departments participating are Competitive Shops, Skilled Trades, Foundry, Borg-Warner, Dana, Die Cast and Auto-Lite.

Rep's Son Goes To Naval Academy

A proud father is UAW-PAC-Education Representative Ed Coffey, of Region 5.

His son, Roger, 21, is now a midshipman at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Roger was appointed through the efforts of Missouri Congressmen Irving and Welch, both Democrats.

Coffey is equally proud of his son's membership in Local 170, UAW-CIO, before going to Annapolis.



119. 153. ©1951 CARL STAMWITZ

"We can't afford to be rescued—We still have two week's rent paid!"

16,000 Auto-Lite Workers Benefit Under New Pact

Agreement has been reached between Electric Auto-Lite Company and the UAW-CIO on terms of a new five-year contract, it was announced July 26 by UAW-CIO Vice-President Richard T. Gosser.

Although details and language are still to be worked out, and local plant inequity demands in three cities are still open for discussion, the basic agreement covering 16,000 workers in 16 plants of the Company has been pegged.

Included in the terms of the settlement are: a provision giving employes in the armed service pension credit for the time served; vacation provision for employes entering service; revision of the holiday pay clause; an escalator clause and annual improvement factor totaling 13 cents, and a revised insurance program.

Among the workers affected are the UAW-CIO members in Toledo, Ohio; Oakland, California; LaCrosse, Wisconsin; Sarnia, Ontario; Postoria, Ohio; Springfield, Ohio; Bay City, Michigan; Niagara Falls, New York; Syracuse, New York; Paramount, California; Hazleton, Pennsylvania; Vincennes, Indiana, and Owosso, Michigan.



The Auto-Lite Intra-Corporation Council meets in the Board Room at Solidarity House, new UAW-CIO Headquarters. The Council, representing more than 16,000 Auto-Lite workers, is discussing the new Auto-Lite Agreement (see story on this page).



MILITARY HOUSING SCANDAL—The "bottle house" (above) is only one of many such "deplorable" hovels revealed by a Senate Armed Services Preparedness Subcommittee report on sub-standard housing and rent gouging of military personnel. This particular "house," built of liquor bottles and oil cans stuck together with mortar, is rented for \$25 a month to a Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky, corporal and his family of three.

UAW Wins Kansas Aircraft Election; Honest Editor Is Campaign Casualty

ST. LOUIS—Region 5 Director Russell Letner announced the triumphant conclusion of a bang-up, knock-down and drag-out drive to organize 1,500 workers employed by Dixon Manufacturing Company in Coffeyville, Kansas.

In the run-off election held July 17, the UAW-CIO came out on top by a vote of 598 to 459 for "no union." The closeness of the vote indicates the fury of the campaign that was put on to try to keep the UAW-CIO out of Coffeyville.

The drive was launched by UAW-CIO International Representative Pete Rinkenbaugh on June 3. He announced his intentions in an interview with Herb W. Hoover, editor of the Coffeyville Daily Journal.

For printing a fair and objective story, stating the reasons why the UAW-CIO intended to organize the Dixon plant, Hoover was fired from his job as editor of the only daily paper in the

community. He was promptly retained by the UAW-CIO to assist in the publicity work of the drive.

On June 12, the International Association of Machinists filed a petition for a National Labor Relations Board election for Dixon workers. UAW-CIO then intervened to secure a place on the ballot of the forthcoming election.

All of the cards were stacked against the UAW-CIO. Coffeyville had been victimized by a "Citizens' Committee" type of anti-union hatred since 1935. In the tradition of this vicious pattern, the Dixon Company kicked off a strategy of rumors, falsifications, fear stories



"With this constant speed-up, how come they call this gadget we're making a labor-saving device?"

—all designed to build up a "no union" vote.

Despite the intensity of the feelings thus built up, UAW-CIO was able to come out with top vote in the first election held July 12. The score was UAW-CIO 535, "no union" 357, and IAM 189.

The run-off election was set by the NLRB for July 17. Then the Company really turned on the heat. The usual rumors were circulated—that the plant would move, that the UAW-CIO was "strike-happy," that the UAW-CIO was a "red" Union, and that the workers would lose their overtime and Christmas bonuses. A Company stooge started a fight at the gate and then smashed four UAW-CIO cars by ramming them with his beat-up jalopy.

On the day before the run-off, the Company put out a leaflet distorting and misrepresenting UAW-CIO wage rates for work comparable to that done in the Dixon plant. But when the votes were counted on July 17, the UAW-CIO was in, 598 to 459—and the organizers, including Brother Hoover, had earned Regional Director Letner's praise for a job well done.

Choose UAW-CIO

PORT HURON, Mich. — Main office janitors and leadman at the Mueller Brass Company voted 3 to 2 in favor of Local 44, UAW-CIO, in a collective bargaining election.

Unanimous Vote

PETERSBURG, Mich. — All 25 workers who took part in a collective bargaining election at the Petersburg Metal Products Company voted in favor of the UAW-CIO.

Tool and Die Drive Nets Many New Shops

The UAW-CIO organizational work among the tool and die shops in the Detroit area is now paying big dividends.

In recent months more than a dozen tool and die shops, employing from less than a score to several hundred workers have signed UAW-CIO contracts. Hardly a month passes without several new shops coming into the fold.

Joe Mooney and George Campbell, coordinates for tool and die organization, report that they are encouraged by the progress now being made. Several shops recently won, in earlier elections had voted for "No Union."

Mooney said, "Drives are in various stages of progress in a score of shops. As we win an election or contract, we pick up another plant to work on. In this way we anticipate a steady flow of competitive tool and die shops into the UAW-CIO."

Among the plants recently organized are: Cohagen Tool & Die, Sattley & Company, Draper Motors Corporation, Industrial Economy Tool, Die-makers Supplies, Inc., Jefferson Mfg. Company, and Schulze & Burgess.

Den-Ark Tool and Die Company, Swedish Gage Company of America, Tool-rite Engineering Company, Republic Die & Tool Company, Detroit Power Screw Driver Company, and Michigan Machine Rebuilders Company.

Follow Runaway Into Rockies

Denver, Colo. — About 35 miles north of here, the town of Longmont is learning about the UAW-CIO. Happiest in the knowledge are the 250 workers at the Gibson Manufacturing Company, who are anticipating higher wages and better working conditions under a UAW-CIO contract.

This anti-union company, which manufactures farm implements, ran out on a union contract at Seattle, Washington, by moving its plant to Longmont, knows all the tricks. It has already tried to scare the workers by discharging the worker who was most prominent in urging his fellow workers to join the UAW-CIO.

Competitive Shops Representative Cornelius Moll reports that a charge of unfair labor practices against the Company has been filed with the NLRB in behalf of the discharged employe. He states that he is reasonably certain that the man will be reinstated with back pay.

Despite the tactics used by the Company to thwart unionization of its plant, the workers are solidly supporting the UAW-CIO and anxiously awaiting an election.

Chrysler Janitors Get Wage Boosts 25 of 30 Sign Up

DENVER, Colo. — The UAW-CIO has petitioned the NLRB to conduct a representation election at the Brown Trailer Company in this "mile-high" city. The Company manufactures commercial trailers and employs about 30 persons.

Twenty-five of the 30, last week, attended an organization meeting. Every one of them signed membership cards and wore UAW-CIO buttons in the shop the following day.

This group will become a unit of UAW-CIO Amalgamated Local 186.

Detroit—Janitors in Chrysler's engineering building here have received pay boosts of from three to 30 cents an hour, it was announced by William Archer, President of UAW-CIO Local 412.

The increases, affecting 82 workers, came when Local 412 and the UAW Chrysler Department negotiated a changeover from salaried to hourly-rated status.

Annual raises for the 82 will total \$24,860.

A group of 10 women received raises of 30 cents. They have been called "Janitors-light"—a pretext to pay them lower rates than men for equal work. They now have equal rates.

"No, Huh?"



Hudson Workers Are Locked Out

A mass meeting of more than 2,000 UAW-CIO Hudson Motor Car Company workers last month charged that they had been locked out from their jobs by the Company.

The meeting, with only two hands raised in dissent, adopted a resolution charging that Company policies since June 11 of this year had effectively brought about a lockout; that sending workers home after two or three hours' work was for the purpose of avoiding payment of unemployment compensation; and that the Company had violated its contract with the UAW by reducing negotiated manpower on more than 40 jobs.

The resolution advised Hudson workers to seek employment elsewhere, and to apply for unemployment compensation while looking for work.

The action taken by the meeting was recommended by UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, who told the meeting that "Hudson is obviously unwilling to operate its plants because of its inability to sell its cars."

Mazey said, "The device employed by Hudson to avoid and circumvent the law on unemployment compensation is simply this: To call in workers each day and then send them home, falsely claiming that there was a labor dispute. The workers, paid hardly enough for carfare and lunch, are then left in the supposed position of being neither employed nor unemployed."

"The meeting today thoroughly exposed this Company device—one of the most reprehensible I have ever seen, and I've seen some dirty ones. Hudson stopped making cars and Hudson workers are unemployed. That's all there is to it."

Mazey was joined in his recommendation by Delwin Craig, President of UAW-CIO Local 154, which represents Hudson workers. Craig said that a series of grievances would be presented to the Company for three full hours' pay for each of the "short" days for workers called in and sent home. The three-hour provision is included in the UAW-Hudson contract.

In an earlier statement a few days before the Hudson workers took action, UAW-CIO officials charged that Hudson is "deliberately and wilfully violating the contract between the Union and the Company" and that the layoffs, reduced production schedules and industrial disputes at the Company's plants were due to:

1. Violation of "agreements on production standards in order to tie up production and thus have

Group Seeks To Restore Child Labor

WASHINGTON—"Suffer, little children" seems to be the slogan of a group of Texas Congressmen and big farm representatives who paraded before the House Labor Committee August 3, asking that the Wage-Hour Act's prohibition against the employment of children in agriculture while school is in session be killed because of "peculiar conditions" under which migrant labor is employed.

The "peculiar conditions" seem to be that the whole family has to get out in the cotton, citrus and vegetable fields and work in order to make enough to live on.

Representative Hagen (R., Minn.) told the Committee a heart-rending story of how, under the present law, whole schools have to be shut down so that a few of the pupils can legally pick strawberries.

There are seven bills to make it possible for small children to work while school is in session. Next step is to call Labor and Agriculture Department officials for testimony. CIO, AFL and many other groups are fighting this attempt to undo half a century of effort to prohibit child labor.

a convenient excuse not to operate their plants because they are unable to sell their products;"

2. Reluctance by the Company to shut down its plants "because it is afraid of the adverse effect it might have on present and future sales of its cars;"

3. Creation by the Company of artificial "production bottlenecks which it uses as an excuse to send workers home in order to avoid payment of unemployment compensation to employes."

Emil Mazey, UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer, revealed the Union's charges by making public a letter to Senator Blair Moody on the Hudson situation which was signed by Mazey, Norman Matthews, UAW-CIO Regional Director; Delwin Craig, President; George Barnes, Vice-President; Joss Chatwin, Recording Secretary, and Thomas Shea, Financial Secretary, all of UAW-CIO Hudson Local 154.

SUMMER SCHOOL IN OKLAHOMA



UAW FINDS A HOME ON THE RANGE: These brothers and sisters homing on the range are a part of the 70 or more students who turned up at the UAW-CIO Region Five Summer School which was held at the Northeastern Oklahoma A and M College in Miami, Oklahoma.

The students who came from west of Denver, north of St. Louis and as far south as the Rio Grande, besides taking the usual courses in collective bargaining and time study, put on a one-week demonstration in human relations and political action for the people of Miami.

The school, which opened after a flood had devastated most of the city, raised almost \$200 for the flood refugees and then undertook to educate the people of Miami on the advantages of Tennessee Valley Authority-type flood control by leaflet, mass meeting and motion pictures.

Region Five Education Representative Ed Coffey directed the school.

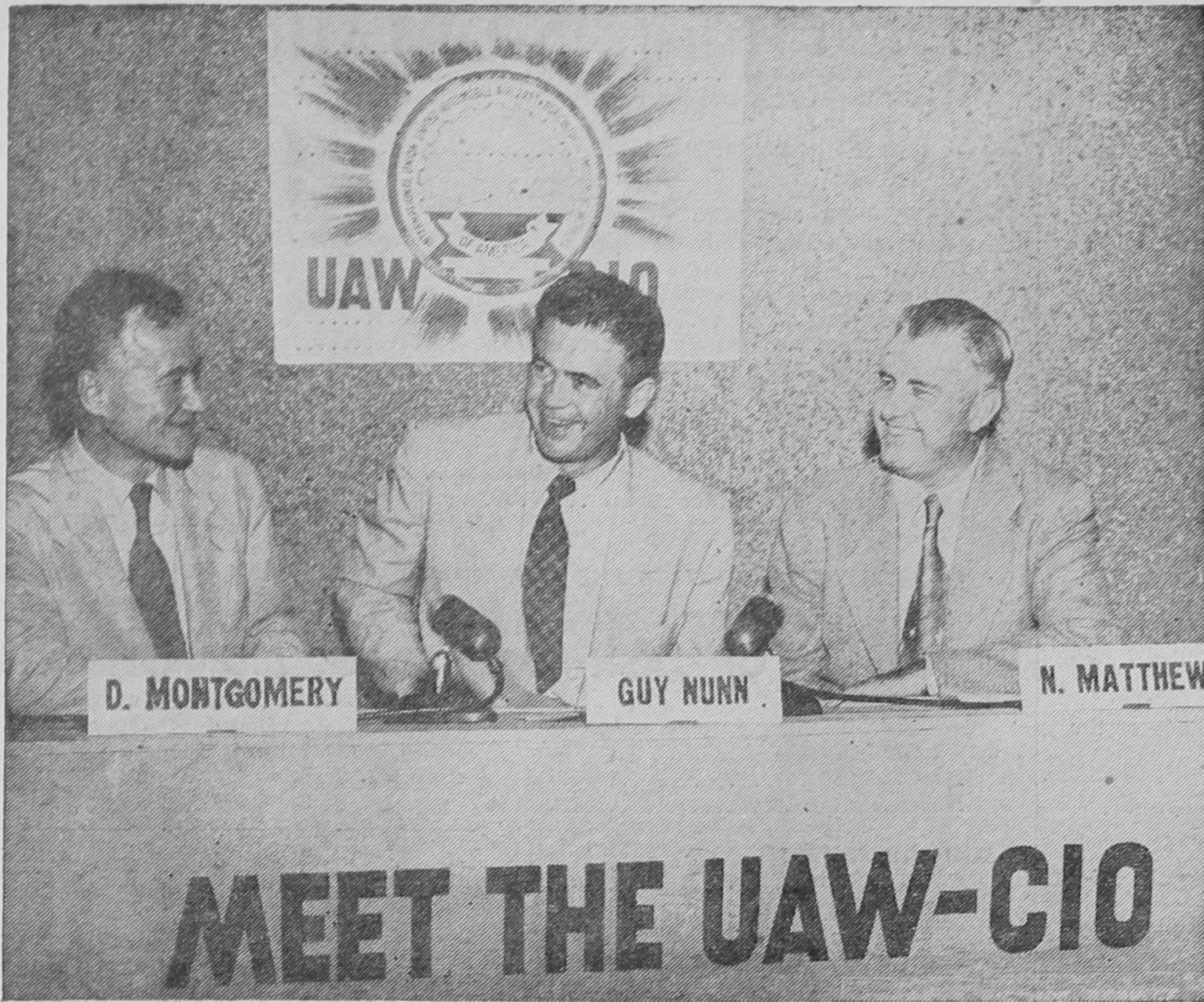
Regional Director Russell Letner awarded diplomas to the 70 graduates at the final exercises.

"But We Can Make A Lot Of Noise So Much Cheaper"



"He Never Knew What Hit Him"





The fight against layoffs in the Detroit area and the aggressive action of the UAW-CIO to secure defense contracts for unemployed auto workers was discussed on a recent telecast of "Meet the UAW-CIO." Don Montgomery, (left), Director of the Union's Washington office, and Norman Matthews (right), International Executive Board member and Director of the Chrysler Department, were interviewed on the program by Guy Nunn (center), UAW-CIO commentator. "Meet the UAW-CIO" is screened every Tuesday evening at 7:30 p. m. on WWJ-TV, Channel 4.

Institute Urges Greater Interest in Radio, TV

Twenty-nine students at the Michigan CIO Summer School Radio Institutes—both beginning and advanced—urged that CIO International and local unions increase labor's use of and interest in radio and television.

So impressed were the students with the impact on American opinion of these two powerful media that the students suggested a two-fold program. 1) Continue and expand UAW radio program "Labor Views the News" and the Detroit television show to more sections of the country, and 2) set up a monitoring program so that anti-labor statements made by newscasters, commentators, participants in forums and symposiums can be nailed immediately after they are made.

The UAW-CIO Radio Department

is compiling a list of key programs on major networks which deal with the news and important economic and political issues. Local unions will be asked to assist in setting up monitoring groups and making regular reports on the content of these programs.

Students in the beginning radio group were Gerald L. Post, Al Johnson, J. C. Willis and Loy M. Bond from Local 142 UAW; Jesse Cundiff, John Conyers, George Profeta, D. Cararaggio, George Williams and Joe Hattley from Local 7; Mark Shelton, Local 22; George Davids, and Tom Jones, Local 599; Walter Bird, Local 581; Harry Brown, Local 668. Students from Canadian UAW locals were Ken Owen, Local 195; Harold V. Harmer and Sid Sharples, Local 222; Mary Kehoe from CCL, and Ken Bryden, OPWOC.

MICH. GOVERNOR ON WDET-FM

G. Mennen Williams, Governor of Michigan, makes a weekly report to Michigan citizens every Sunday evening at 6:30 p. m. on WDET, 102 on the FM band.

Governor Williams is continuing his educational campaign on the necessity for taxing corporations in Michigan.

WDET, the UAW-CIO radio station devotes a considerable portion of its broadcast hours to public service programs on community, state, and national issues. Make it a habit to tune in regularly to your union station. And if you don't own an FM radio, make sure your next radio has this superior system of radio reception.

Messages to Korea

WDET is continuing its offer to transcribe a message from members of families who have sons or husbands serving in the Armed Forces in Korea.

The plan is simple—if you want to send a spoken letter to your GI, simply call WDET-FM, Vermont 8-3048 and make an appointment to record your letter. Write out the message before coming to the station and bring the complete mailing address of the recipient.

WDET will package and mail the recording without charge to Japan. The Armed Forces Radio Service will notify the commanding officer of the unit in which your boy is serving and he will make arrangements to have him off duty and near a radio when the message is broadcast.

Labor, Liberals Join NAACP Protest Against "Amos 'n' Andy"

Labor and liberal groups throughout the country are vigorously supporting the NAACP protest against stereotype characterizations of Negroes and other minority groups on television.

Chief target of the NAACP attack are "Amos 'n' Andy" show and the "Beulah" program.

According to Walter White, Secretary NAACP the "Amos 'n' Andy" sponsors (Blatz Beer, owned by Schenley Distillers) ignored the advice of reputable Negro organizations in putting the program on network. White makes it clear that despite rumor that the National Urban League and the Pittsburgh Courier had approved the show, both organizations have unequivocally denied putting their stamp of approval on the telecast.

The NAACP statement, adopted at their recent convention, charges that both these shows "tend to strengthen the conclusion among uninformed and prejudiced peoples that Negroes and other minorities are inferior, lazy, dumb and dishonest," and that they "seriously hamper and retard the development of the work of NAACP to promote intelligent appraisal of all human beings as individuals."

NAACP requests that labor groups protest to the sponsors of these shows and use their influence to see that Negroes and other minority groups are depicted as normal human beings and that they be integrated in television programs.

Three items indicate that the NAACP campaign has already made some impact:

1) The AFL unions affiliated with Television authority have announced that they have met with the four networks in TV seeking "to secure representation of Negroes on television programs, matching their roles in everyday life."

2) NBC has announced a new code of standards and practices for radio and television broadcasting regarding race and nationality. The code states "that all program material present with dignity the varying aspects of race, creed, color and national origin. The history, institutions and citizens of all nations are to be fairly represented."

3) Negroes such as Louis Armstrong, John Hodges, Sugar Ray Robinson, Ethel Waters are being invited to participate as guest in some network performances. NBC

has recently announced a new series of musical telecasts in which Negro soloists are participating under the title "Television Recital Hall."

'Old Scabs Never Die'

PORTLAND, Ore. (LPA)—The CIO Communications Workers pickets at the entrance to the office of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company tried out a new song. Pickets and passersby thought it fun. Strikebreakers didn't.

The song: "Old scabs never die, never die, never die; old scabs never die, they just smell that way."



A determined drive by Detroit citizens to secure enactment of an FEPC ordinance by the City Council was highlighted recently when religious, labor and NAACP spokesmen discussed this necessary legislation on television. Leaders in the fight for equal employment opportunities who appeared on the program are, from left: Frank X. Martel, President, Detroit AFL; Father John F. Finnegan, Moderator, Catholic Inter-racial Council; Roy Wilkins, Administrator, NAACP, and Roy Reuther, Assistant to the President, UAW-CIO.



CIO COMMENTATORS STUDY—Radio broadcasters who have weekly programs in out-state Michigan and Windsor perfected their microphone techniques at the Advance Radio Institute the week of July 15 at the Michigan CIO Summer School. Above (l. to r.) are Rob Bright, Local 369; Wynn Berry, President, Bay County CIO Council; Frank Bailey, Local 670; Danny Rosu, Local 195; Sam Lyons, Local 200; Jerry Sherman, Instructor; Tom Jones, Local 599; and Dick Kenjordski of UCA, Alpena, Mich.

Hear "You and Your Health" on WDET

One of the best health programs on the air is "You and Your Health," sponsored and produced by the Detroit Department of Public Health.

The best medical advice on children's diet, childhood diseases and preventive medicine are heard every Saturday at 1:00 p. m. on WDET, 102 on FM. Next time you buy a radio or TV make sure that it has FM.

Union Theater Actor on WDET

Winifred Henry, who has played many supporting leads in Union Theater productions, now has a 15-minute weekly program on WDET-FM at 6:45 p. m. Saturdays.

Miss Henry's reading of poetry has been well received by WDET's audience.

Union Theater, sponsored by the UAW-CIO Recreation Department, is an organization of union members in the Detroit area. The group has produced a number of labor dramatic productions.

AUDIT REPORT

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

DETROIT, MICHIGAN—MAY 31, 1951

CLARENCE H. JOHNSON
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Member
American Institute of Accountants
Michigan Association of
Certified Public Accountants

July 26, 1951.

Trustees, International Executive Board,
International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural
Implement Workers of America—CIO,

8000 E. Jefferson Avenue,
Detroit 14, Michigan.

Gentlemen:

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

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

for the twelve months ended May 31, 1951, and as a result thereof the following financial statements have been prepared:

EXHIBIT

- "A"—Statement of Resources and Liabilities—May 31, 1951.
- "B"—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements—
Six Months Ended November 30, 1950.
Six Months Ended May 31, 1951.
Twelve Months Ended May 31, 1951.

SCHEDULE

- "B-1"—Summary of Receipts—
Six Months Ended November 30, 1950.
Six Months Ended May 31, 1951.
Twelve Months Ended May 31, 1951.

- "B-2"—Summary of Disbursements—
Six Months Ended November 30, 1950.
Six Months Ended May 31, 1951.
Twelve Months Ended May 31, 1951.

Certificate

I have examined the Statement of Resources and Liabilities of the

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

as of May 31, 1951, and the Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the twelve months ended May 31, 1951, have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the International Union and, without making a detailed audit of all the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records of the International Union and other supporting evidence by methods and to the extent deemed appropriate.

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

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

as of May 31, 1951, and the results of its operations for the twelve months then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Very truly yours,

CLARENCE H. JOHNSON,
Certified Public Accountant.

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES

May 31, 1951

RESOURCES

CASH	\$1,093,446.26
DEPOSIT IN CREDIT UNION	41,000.00
INVESTMENT SECURITIES—(Cost):	
U. S. Government Certificates of Indebtedness	\$3,987,858.24
Dominion of Canada Bonds	10,000.00
	<u>3,997,858.24</u>
TOTAL LIQUID ASSETS	\$5,132,304.50
CONTRACT RECEIVABLE	135,000.00
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:	
Salary Advances—Employees	\$ 2,320.99
Miscellaneous Advances	346,753.09
Rotating Funds	61,966.00
Local Unions for Supplies and Literature	11,028.30
	<u>422,068.38</u>
INVENTORIES:	
Supplies for Resale	50,063.21
FIXED ASSETS:	
Furniture and Fixtures	\$ 380,668.73
Vehicles	22,744.26
	<u>\$ 403,412.99</u>
Less—Reserves for Depreciation	181,036.37
	<u>222,376.62</u>
INVESTMENTS:	
Union Building Corporation—U. S. A.	\$1,386,877.15
Union Building Corporation—Canada	77,038.81
Health Institute of UAW-CIO	252,878.26
UAW-CIO Broadcasting Corp. of Michigan	211,000.00
UAW-CIO Broadcasting Corp. of Ohio	81,500.00
Stocks	5,392.73
	<u>2,014,686.95</u>
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$7,976,499.66

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts and Bills Unpaid	\$ 28,026.40
CIO Per Capita Tax	92,643.00
Payroll Deductions and Exchanges	68,291.76
	<u>\$ 188,961.16</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 188,961.16
NET WORTH	
NET WORTH REPRESENTED BY EXCESS OF RESOURCES OVER LIABILITIES ALLOCATED AS FOLLOWS:	
Represented by Liquid Assets:	
General Fund	\$ 340,988.00
Educational Fund	42,732.01
Recreational Fund	80,687.16
Fair Practice and Anti-Discrimination Fund	114,454.63
International Strike Fund	4,553,442.70
	<u>\$5,132,304.50</u>
Total Represented by Liquid Assets	\$5,132,304.50
Represented by Other Assets	2,655,234.00
	<u>7,787,538.50</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH	\$7,976,499.66

EXHIBIT "A"

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

	Six Months Ended Nov. 30, 1950	Six Months Ended May 31, 1951	Twelve Months Ended May 31, 1951
CASH ON HAND—			
May 31, 1950	\$ 2,356,132.30		\$ 2,356,132.30
November 30, 1950		\$ 608,936.02	
ADD—RECEIPTS:			
General Fund	\$ 4,154,350.13	\$ 4,443,277.81	\$ 8,597,627.94
Educational Fund	144,879.56	152,961.97	297,841.53
Recreational Fund	45,878.28	39,251.50	85,129.78
Fair Practice and Anti-Discrimination Fund	66,529.81	72,126.80	138,656.61
International Strike Fund	4,503,939.77	609,843.50	5,113,783.27
1949 Assessment Fund	4,819.00	1,421.00	6,240.00
	<u>\$ 8,920,396.55</u>	<u>\$ 5,318,882.58</u>	<u>\$14,239,279.13</u>
—REDEMPTION OF U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS		\$ 1,218,911.60	\$ 1,218,911.60
Together	<u>\$11,276,528.85</u>	<u>\$ 7,146,730.20</u>	<u>\$17,814,323.03</u>
DEDUCT—DISBURSEMENTS:			
General Fund	\$ 7,674,968.23	\$ 4,675,850.73	\$12,350,818.96
Educational Fund	120,445.01	116,913.24	237,358.25
Recreational Fund	49,740.60	31,990.80	81,731.40
Fair Practice and Anti-Discrimination Fund	50,220.72	53,537.94	103,758.66
International Strike Fund	1,962,484.09	953,999.10	2,916,483.19
1948 Assessment Fund	287,507.36		287,507.36
1949 Assessment Fund	522,226.82	220,992.13	743,218.95
	<u>\$10,667,592.83</u>	<u>\$ 6,053,283.94</u>	<u>\$16,720,876.77</u>
CASH ON HAND—			
November 30, 1950	\$ 608,936.02		
May 31, 1951		\$ 1,093,446.26	\$ 1,093,446.26

EXHIBIT "B"

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

	Six Months Ended Nov. 30, 1950	Six Months Ended May 31, 1951	Twelve Months Ended May 31, 1951
GENERAL FUND:			
Per Capita	\$ 3,759,374.87	\$ 4,074,839.07	\$ 7,834,213.94
Initiation Fees	146,136.62	181,136.80	327,273.42
Readmission Fees	15,275.80	8,508.17	23,783.97
Work Permits	6,363.01	3,982.39	10,345.40
Supplies	39,096.16	24,496.65	63,592.81
1950 International Assessments	7,633.00		7,633.00
1949 International Assessments		982.00	982.00
Bonds	24,190.24	26,208.05	50,398.29
Burglary and Holdup Insurance	2,392.01	87.25	2,479.26
Charter and Supplies	510.00	780.00	1,290.00
General Motors Umpire and Council Per Capita Tax	58,127.86	56,976.74	115,104.60
Chrysler Umpire	1,116.64	498.76	1,615.40
Ford Council and Committee Per Capita Tax	37,333.70	29,261.85	66,595.55
Briggs Umpire Per Capita Tax	2,923.58	.64	2,922.94
Miscellaneous	39,824.57	10,806.31	50,630.88
Interest on Bonds	12,375.00	24,449.32	36,824.32
Dividends on Stock	186.87	265.09	451.96
Return of Advances	16,756.20		16,756.20
	<u>\$ 4,154,350.13</u>	<u>\$ 4,443,277.81</u>	<u>\$ 8,597,627.94</u>
EDUCATIONAL FUND:			
Per Capita Tax	\$ 133,081.98	\$ 144,273.50	\$ 277,355.48
Literature and Supplies	11,797.58	8,647.47	20,445.05
Miscellaneous		41.00	41.00
	<u>\$ 144,879.56</u>	<u>\$ 152,961.97</u>	<u>\$ 297,841.53</u>
RECREATIONAL FUND:			
Per Capita Tax	\$ 33,270.06	\$ 36,068.05	\$ 69,338.11
Miscellaneous	12,608.22	3,183.45	15,791.67
	<u>\$ 45,878.28</u>	<u>\$ 39,251.50</u>	<u>\$ 85,129.78</u>
FAIR PRACTICE AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION FUND:			
Per Capita Tax	\$ 66,529.81	\$ 72,126.80	\$ 138,656.61
INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND:			
Strike Fund Per Capita Tax	\$ 332,649.05	\$ 360,634.01	\$ 693,283.06
1950 Emergency Strike Assessments	4,150,418.72	238,200.34	4,388,619.06
Contributions	228.00	500.00	728.00
International Assessment—Previous	644.00	509.15	1,153.15
Return of Credit Union Deposits	20,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00
	<u>\$ 4,503,939.77</u>	<u>\$ 609,843.50</u>	<u>\$ 5,113,783.27</u>
1949 ASSESSMENT FUND	\$ 4,819.00	\$ 1,421.00	\$ 6,240.00
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 8,920,396.55	\$ 5,318,882.58	\$14,239,279.13

SCHEDULE "B-1"

(Continued on opposite page)

Mazey Summarizes Financial Report

The Trustees of the International Union—UAW-CIO have caused our books to be audited by Clarence A. Johnson, Certified Public Accountant, for the fiscal year covering the period of June 1, 1950 through May 31, 1951. This report shows the income and expenditures of our Union for the past year, as well as income and expenditures of the organization for the six-month period ending November 30, 1950, and the six months between December 1, 1950, and May 31, 1951.

The Total Liquid Assets of the International Union on May 31, 1951, were \$5,132,304.50 as compared to \$3,537,807.90 on the same date one year ago. These Liquid Assets include our cash in banks; United States Certificates of Indebtedness (Government Bonds); Dominion of Canada Bonds and deposits in credit unions.

Fixed assets, which includes investments in supplies for resale; furniture and fixtures; vehicles; investment in the Union Building Corporation; UAW-CIO Broadcasting Corporations of Michigan and Ohio; stocks and accounts receivable, amount to \$2,844,195.16. This is an increase of \$1,040,055.24 over May 31, 1950, and is due principally to investments in our new International Headquarters and the building of a new Regional Office in Canada for Region 7.

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Our Current Liabilities on May 31, 1951, amounted to \$188,961.16. Current liabilities represents accounts and bills unpaid; CIO per capita tax due, and payroll deductions and miscellaneous exchanges.

NET WORTH

Our Net Worth as represented by excess of resources over liabilities on May 31, 1951, was \$7,787,538.50. The allocation of these resources are as follows:

General Fund	\$ 340,988.00
Educational Fund	42,732.01
Recreational Fund	80,687.16
Fair Practice and A. D. Fund	114,454.64
International Strike Fund	4,553,442.70
Represented by Liquid Assets	\$5,132,304.50
Represented by Other Assets	2,655,234.00
Total	\$7,787,538.50

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

Our Total Liabilities and Net Worth on May 31, 1951, amounted to \$7,976,499.66, compared to \$5,341,947.82 on May 31, 1950. This is an increase of \$2,634,551.84 during the past fiscal year.

STRIKE FUND

Our Strike Fund on May 31, 1951, amounted to \$4,553,442.70, compared to \$2,386,142.62 on May 31, 1950. This is an increase in the Strike Fund of \$2,167,300.08 during the fiscal year. Strike assistance in the amount of \$2,916,483.19 was given to local unions during this period.

EDUCATIONAL FUND

The Educational Fund as of May 31, 1951, amounted to \$42,732.01.

FUND COMPARISONS—MAY 31, 1950—MAY 31, 1951

Fund	May 31, 1950	May 31, 1951	Gain Over May 31, 1950
General Fund	\$ 23,084.78	\$ 340,988.00	\$ 317,903.22
Educational Fund	—17,751.27	42,732.01	60,483.28
Recreational Fund	77,288.78	80,687.16	3,398.38
Fair Practice and A. D. Fund	79,556.68	114,454.63	34,897.95
Strike Fund	2,386,142.62	4,553,442.70	2,167,300.08
1948 Assessment Fund	247,507.36	No Balance
1948 Assessment Fund	741,978.95	No Balance
Total Liquid Assets	\$3,537,807.90	\$5,132,304.50	\$1,594,496.60
Other Assets	1,679,278.98	2,655,234.00	975,955.02
Current Liabilities	124,860.94	188,961.16	64,100.22
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH	\$5,341,947.82	\$7,976,499.66	\$2,634,551.84

compared to a deficit of \$17,751.27 on May 31, 1950.

RECREATIONAL FUND

Our Recreational Fund amounted to \$80,687.16 on May 31, 1951, as compared to \$77,288.78 on May 31, 1950, or a gain of \$3,398.38.

FAIR PRACTICES AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION FUND

The Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Fund increased from \$79,556.68 on May 31, 1950, to \$114,454.63 on May 31, 1951.

MEMBERSHIP

Our average dues-paying membership for the year ending May 31, 1951, was 1,045,689. Our total membership was in excess of this figure because members who are on strike and have not worked more than 40 hours per month and unemployed members are not required to pay dues. Our membership has shown a gain over the past two fiscal years. As of May 31, 1950, our per capita tax-paying membership was 908,410, and as of May 31, 1949, it was 919,187.

The improvement in the finances of the International Union is a direct result of our increased membership and the careful handling of our Union's funds.

Respectfully submitted,

Emil Mazey

International Secy.-Treas.



K-F Aircraft Votes UAW

Cy O'Halloran, Director of UAW-CIO Region 6, announced that the UAW-CIO was chosen by the Kaiser-Frazer workers in Oakland, California, in an election held Monday, August 6.

The vote was:

UAW-CIO	96
IAM	42
No Union	14

Out of 181 eligible voters, 156 valid ballots were cast. Employment in the plant is expected to go up to over 1,000 in the near future.

Regional Director O'Halloran praised the work of International Representative Harry Whiteside, who conducted the organizational drive.

Drives Move Ahead In 2 Indiana Shops

ANDERSON, Ind.—The Willys-Overland jet engine plant and the Lavelle Foundry of this city, will soon have to negotiate contracts with the UAW-CIO.

UAW-CIO Competitive Shops Organizer Marcene MacBiddle reports that 80 per cent of the foundry's employes have joined the UAW-CIO. Our Union has petitioned for a representation election and the NLRB has scheduled a hearing for August 1, 1951.

The Willys-Overland plant is new and when operation starts early in the fall it is expected to employ about 2,000 workers. At present there are only 34 persons working, 30 of whom have joined the UAW-CIO. As soon as a new employe is hired the boys on the job tell him, "Join our UAW-CIO."

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS

GENERAL FUND:

DEPARTMENTS:	Six Months Ended Nov. 30, 1950	Six Months Ended May 31, 1951	Twelve Months Ended May 31, 1951
President's Office	\$ 15,662.82	\$ 16,343.15	\$ 32,005.97
Secretary-Treasurer's Office	13,727.26	14,807.70	28,534.96
Vice-President's Office—Gosser	11,199.37	11,550.02	22,749.39
Vice-President's Office—Livingston	11,806.43	13,578.25	25,384.68
Accounting	31,971.22	35,139.90	67,111.12
Agricultural Implement	61,052.13	67,411.25	128,463.38
Air Line	5,564.60	5,580.01	11,144.61
Auditing	48,469.76	68,298.22	116,767.98
Auto-Lite	37,018.22	37,767.24	74,785.46
Bendix	10,750.44	8,978.88	19,729.32
Borg-Warner	10,297.77	7,972.58	18,270.35
Briggs	4,710.54	5,400.98	10,111.52
Briggs Umpire	2,241.97	833.32	3,075.29
Chrysler	33,669.40	46,978.82	80,648.22
Chrysler Umpire	2,500.00	2,875.00	5,375.00
Circulation	6,625.86	8,077.18	14,703.04
Competitive Shop	75,231.60	96,183.60	171,415.20
Cooperative	5,780.95	5,367.12	11,148.07
Die Casting	35,600.36	33,459.46	69,059.82
Editorial	181,058.58	208,750.42	389,809.00
Ford	42,046.63	39,756.58	81,803.21
Ford Umpire and Council	22,434.19	15,169.22	37,603.41
Foundry	11,018.50	12,164.03	23,182.53
General and Administrative	953,473.15	1,514,352.54	2,467,825.69
General Motors	74,321.01	69,136.74	143,457.75
General Motors Umpire and Council	16,661.02	11,793.63	28,454.65
Housing	3,253.39	1,375.68	4,629.07
Legal	22,972.00	21,054.73	44,026.73
Mack Truck	5,095.59	4,761.21	9,856.80
Nash-Kelvinator	4,157.64	4,188.19	8,345.83
Aircraft	34,356.82	59,461.57	93,818.39
PAC	61,026.80	59,407.76	120,434.56
Office Workers	10,187.12	7,473.21	17,660.33
Purchasing	9,304.62	9,974.12	19,278.74
Radio	19,264.35	20,537.30	39,801.65
Research and Engineering	60,038.01	64,096.28	124,134.29
Skilled Trades	34,956.86	46,696.61	81,653.47
Social Security	74,112.78	68,313.45	142,426.23
Spring Council	4,503.66	4,704.65	9,208.31
Unemployment Compensation	19,341.21	18,847.59	38,188.80
UAW Trustees	2,934.61	904.90	3,839.51
Veterans	6,982.33	6,992.51	13,974.84
Washington Office	24,388.39	28,141.18	52,529.57
Women's Auxiliary	1,633.94	2,209.33	3,843.27
TOTAL DEPARTMENTS	\$ 2,123,403.90	\$ 2,786,866.11	\$ 4,910,270.01

GENERAL FUND:

Sub-Totals Forward	Six Months Ended Nov. 30, 1950	Six Months Ended May 31, 1951	Twelve Months Ended May 31, 1951
Sub-Totals Forward	\$ 2,123,403.90	\$ 2,786,866.11	\$ 4,910,270.01
REGIONS:			
No. 1	\$ 92,003.27	\$ 95,969.78	\$ 187,973.05
No. 1A	93,259.04	95,646.78	188,905.82
No. 1B	84,792.62	86,173.54	170,966.16
No. 1C	55,115.35	56,346.84	111,462.19
No. 1D	77,038.28	77,783.29	154,821.57
No. 2	82,167.21	74,851.14	157,018.35
No. 2A	66,070.77	61,913.53	127,984.30
No. 2B	76,580.71	77,868.72	154,449.43
No. 3	107,284.78	121,961.14	229,245.92
No. 4	112,637.65	114,062.93	226,700.58
No. 5	83,878.31	89,850.49	173,728.80
No. 6	77,761.97	86,668.34	164,430.31
No. 7	73,775.03	77,351.26	151,126.29
No. 8	79,778.39	90,857.07	170,635.46
No. 9	116,852.54	130,108.91	246,961.45
No. 9A	78,917.58	95,258.34	174,175.92
No. 10	67,760.32	82,917.09	150,677.41
TOTAL REGIONS	\$ 1,425,673.82	\$ 1,515,589.19	\$ 2,941,263.01
TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENSES	\$ 3,549,077.72	\$ 4,302,455.30	\$ 7,851,533.02
ASSET EXPENDITURES: FROM GENERAL FUND:			
Purchase of U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	\$ 4,106,094.24		\$ 4,106,094.24
Investment in Stocks	212.13	\$ 2,689.02	2,901.15
Miscellaneous Advances		18,022.49	18,022.49
Vehicles	2,178.97	1,990.63	4,169.60
Union Building Corporation of U. S. A.		303,859.65	303,859.65
Union Building Corporation of Canada	17,405.17	46,833.64	64,238.81
	\$ 4,125,890.51	\$ 373,395.43	\$ 4,499,285.94
GRAND TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES	\$ 7,674,968.23	\$ 4,675,850.73	\$12,350,818.96
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL FUND	120,445.01	116,913.24	237,358.25
TOTAL RECREATIONAL FUND	49,740.60	31,990.80	81,731.40
TOTAL FAIR PRACTICE AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION FUND	50,220.72	53,537.94	103,758.66
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND	1,962,484.09	953,999.10	2,916,483.19
TOTAL 1948 ASSESSMENT FUND	287,507.36		287,507.36
TOTAL 1949 ASSESSMENT FUND	522,226.82	220,992.13	743,218.95
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$10,667,592.83	\$ 6,053,283.94	\$16,720,876.77



"With the winning of more than \$155,000 in back pay from the Allis-Chalmers Corporation for 430 clerical workers, Local 248 has cleaned up any question of equal pay for equal work in our plant," reports Local President Charles M. Schultz (seated, center above), "there no longer exists anywhere in our rate structure any differential because of sex, color, creed or religion." Pictured with Schultz are some of the workers holding back pay checks of \$138.40 each. They are, from left, front row: Virginia Schneidervin, Frances Campbell, Mary Kulvich, Myrtle Krueger, Jennie Juzina and Nancy De Rosier. Back row, from left: Henry Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kobrzycki and Harry Machajewski.

Trial Board Expels 14

DETROIT—An International Union Trial Committee found 14 members of UAW-CIO Local 205 guilty of conspiring to cause the decertification of Local 205 and the International Union as bargaining agency for the Leland plant of Allen Industries.

The Trial Committee found that five other members accused in the charges were not guilty.

Hearings were held and testimony taken by the 12-member Trial Committee in Detroit from July 17 through July 27. Leonard Woodcock, Director of UAW-CIO Region 1D, acted as prosecutor for the International Union, with Lowell Goerlich, of the UAW-CIO Legal Department, acting as counsel. The Trial Committee was chaired by Malcolm Smith of Local 222, Oshawa, Ontario.

In its report of a verdict, the Trial Committee divided the 14 guilty defendants into two categories: seven were expelled from the UAW-CIO for life, and the other seven were suspended from membership for a period of five years and ordered to pay a fine of \$100 each within 90 days. The verdict provides that failure to pay the fine within the specified time will result in expulsion of the seven who were suspended.

Evidence presented by the Prosecutor showed, the Trial Committee reported, that the 14 guilty defendants had, in various degrees, engaged in the following actions designed to cause the decertification of Local 205 as their bargaining agency:

1. Distribution of membership cards for District 50 of the United Mine Workers;
2. Institution of legal action for decertification;
3. Composing and distributing leaflets and handbills advocating decertification;
4. Soliciting votes and influ-

Caterpillar Workers Strike When Company Refuses Wage Equality

PEORIA, Ill.—Workers in the giant Caterpillar plant went out on strike here Monday, July 30, in support of their demands for wage adjustments to keep them on a par with the balance of the agricultural implement industry.

Region 4 Director Pat Greathouse said that the strike was going very well, with the 15,000 members of UAW-CIO Local 974 giving unanimous support to the struggle. The strike was called, Greathouse said, after the Caterpillar Company refused to move on Local 974's wage demands. The demands were made in pursuance of a wage re-opening clause in a contract that runs until July 30, 1952.

In July, 1950, Local 974 signed a contract with the Caterpillar Company providing a 10-cent wage increase which brought the wages of Caterpillar workers up about even with the wages of other workers in the agricultural implement industry. Since August 1, 1950, new contracts have been negotiated in Deere and Harvester containing escalator clauses and annual improvement factor provisions under which the workers of these companies have continued getting cost-of-living increases periodically.

Up to the present time, Deere and Harvester containing escalator clauses and annual improvement factor provisions under which the workers of these companies have continued getting cost-of-living increases periodically.

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has paid 17 per cent for all employees plus additional increases for all day workers averaging six cents additional per hour, with another three per cent due as an annual improvement factor on August 14, making a total of 20 per cent for all employees.

Harvester has paid 21 cents for all employees, plus additional increases for day workers, with an additional four cents annual improvement factor due August 23, making a total of 25 cents. During this same period, Caterpillar gave a three-cent increase in December, 1950, with certain classifications getting as much as 10 cents. The Company has now offered seven cents, with certain classifications

getting as much as 10 cents, providing that wages remain frozen for the next year.

This means that, since August 1, 1950, workers in Deere plants will have received increases in all classifications amounting to at least 20 per cent, and in Harvester of at least 25 cents per hour, while Caterpillar would have given only 10 cents per hour.

It is the position of the Local Union that Caterpillar workers should receive increases in line with the increases granted to the Deere and Harvester workers, so they can maintain their relative positions as compared to one year ago, and that provisions should be made for them to receive future increases to keep up with the cost of living.

Piconke Appointed to Skilled Trades Post



Vice-President Richard Gosser, Director of the UAW-CIO Skilled Trades Department, announced the appointment of Joseph H. Piconke as an Assistant Director of the Department, following the last Executive Board meeting.

In making the announcement, Gosser stated, "This appointment was made necessary by the increased business and responsibilities of the Department attending the rapid expansion of the tool and die industry to meet requirements of the defense program."

The appointment gives the Department two Assistant Directors, George Campbell having held the position for several years.

Piconke, who represents the UAW-CIO on the Tool and Die Panel of the National Wage Stabilization Board, will be in charge of wage stabilization and apprenticeship problems.

He is a journeyman diemaker and a member of Local 154. Before going on the staff of the Skilled Trades Department in 1942, he was Chief Shop Steward for the die shop at Hudson Motors.

'Humiliation' Law Costs Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS (LPA)—Indiana's aged, dependent children, and blind have lost \$18 million a year in federal aid because the state recently passed a law making available to the public the names of those on relief. The legislature acted despite warning from the U. S. government that such a law would mean loss of federal funds because it would violate a federal statute assuring secrecy. The Indiana CIO immediately demanded a special session, either to repeal the law or vote added funds for relief.

Win NLRB Vote

ROYAL OAK, Mich.—Local 985, UAW-CIO, won a collective bargaining election held at the Pinten Products Company. The vote was 57 to 7.

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 St., Indianapolis 7, Ind.



RESTAURATEUR TAUNTS CONGRESS—A restaurateur on Washington's fashionable Connecticut Avenue used his display window to express his disgust with the way Congress is chopping away at controls. The manager said he doesn't really have horse meat on the menu, but that if controls are removed, high prices will force him out of business and compel people to rely on the "old gray mare" for meat.