

The United Automobile Worker

UAW-CIO

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

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Board Will Authorize Strike Action As WSB, Companies Hold Back Wages

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Washington Conference Climaxes UAW Drive For Jobs, Unemployment Comp

Page Two

In 1951 . . .

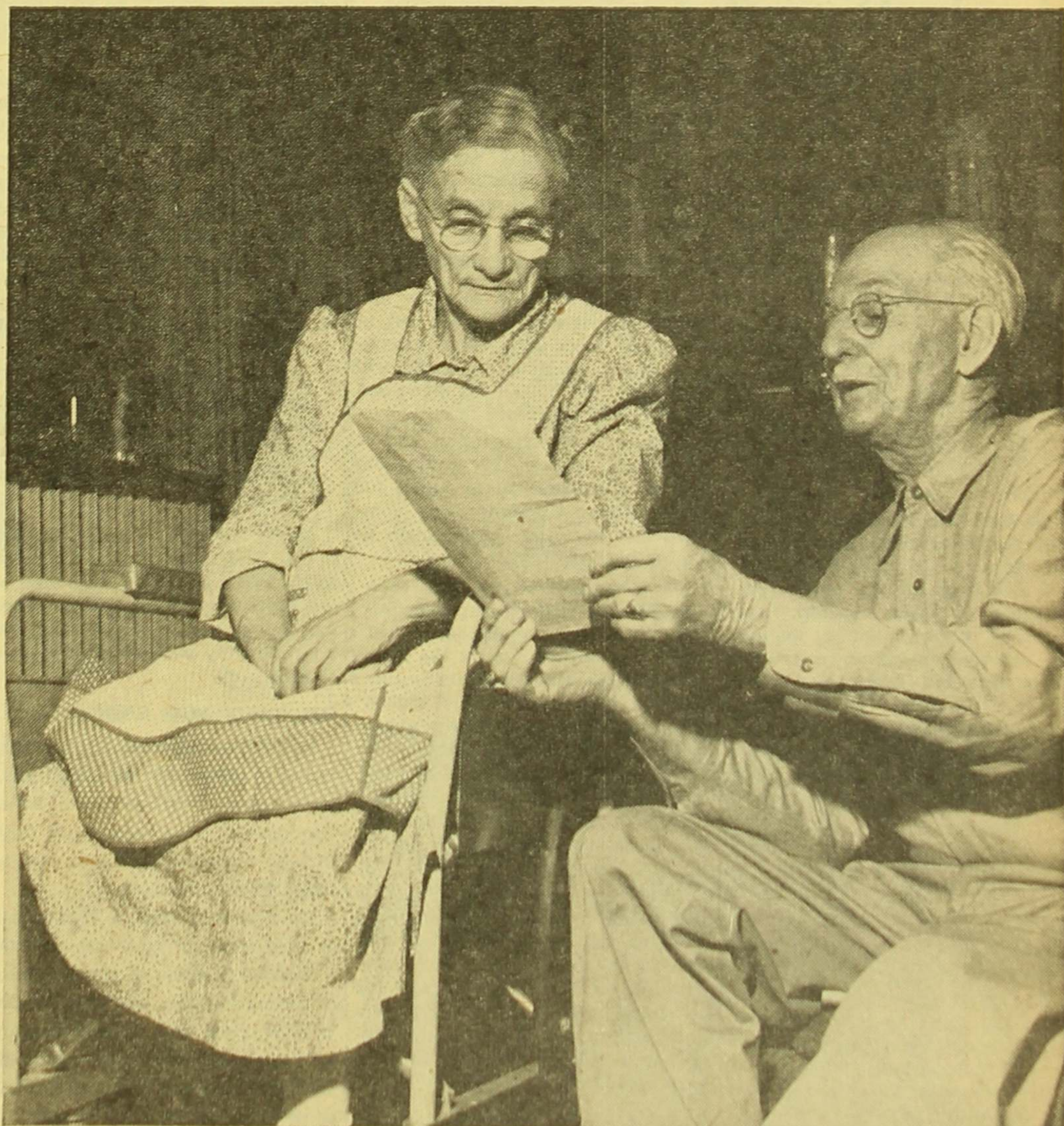
**\$125 MILLION WORTH
OF HEALTH SECURITY!**

*Hospital Bills,
Surgical Fees,
Medical Bills,
Disability Income,
Life Insurance . . .*

**Paid at the Rate of
\$10 Million a Month!**

**UAW HEALTH PROGRAMS
COVER THREE MILLION . . .**

Pages Eight and Nine



James Hunter, 73, who has worked for 23 years in the Chrysler Plymouth Division Plant, Detroit, explains to his wife, Dorothy, details of the \$2,632.94 hospital bill paid when she recently underwent a 120-day siege in the hospital. Room and board, \$1,637; drugs and dressings, \$714; laboratory tests, \$163; use of operating room, \$60; anesthesia, \$20; blood transfusion and physiotherapy, \$24. An additional \$190 was paid for surgery and X-rays. "The UAW-CIO won us this protection that no workingman should be without," said Hunter. "I could never have paid the bill that was covered."

Capital Conference Turns National Spotlight on Unemployment Problem

WASHINGTON—The impact of the two-day UAW Conference on Defense Unemployment held here last month is still registering in Congress and in the Mobilization Agencies with the government paying increased attention to the problem of placing defense orders in areas where unemployment exists.

Previously defense unemployment had not been widely recognized as a major problem, but the nearly 600 conference delegates from UAW locals in unemployment areas succeeded in focusing national attention on it as they met with Senators, Representatives and Mobilization Officials to demand action on the UAW's eight-point Manpower Program.

GAIN NATIONAL SPOTLIGHT

One of the immediate effects of the conference was a deluge of requests from news services, radio and television networks and national magazines asking the UAW for help in publicizing the problem. While the conference was in progress, three developments were announced which increased chances for action:

1—The Comptroller General's Office said that plans to let defense contracts on a negotiated rather than a competitive bid basis had its legal sanction. (See story elsewhere on this page.)

2—Defense Mobilizer C. E. Wilson announced the establishment of a task force to survey defense contracts and to pump defense work into areas suffering from unemployment. (See story elsewhere on this page.)

3—Senator Blair Moody (D., Mich.) asserted that support was growing for the Moody-Dingell Bill providing for 65 per cent of 40 hours' pay for single workers, with higher percentages for workers with dependents, through federal supplementation of state programs. (See stories on this page and page 5.)

In the leadoff speech of the conference, UAW President Walter P. Reuther stressed the need for providing federal funds to implement state unemployment compensation payments.

Reuther said that workers laid off now suffer greater hardships than persons out of work during a general depression.

WORSE THAN DEPRESSION

"We have a lot of localized depressions," he said. "People out of work still have high prices to contend with, whereas in a general depression we have both depressed incomes and depressed prices."

"Industry has been taken care of very well during the conversion period. We must do as much for our workers. Unemployment compensation must be looked upon as a normal mobilization burden."

Reuther pointed out that each 100,000-car cutback in automobile production means 50,000 lost jobs, in demanding that the auto industry be allowed to make one million cars and 250,000 trucks for each of the next three quarters to provide "a nine-month breathing spell in order to prepare for defense work."

He said the industry is now trying to secure more defense orders starting "18 months too late."

Reuther vigorously criticized the automobile industry for pursuing a "business and profits as usual" attitude in the face of repeated UAW warnings of trouble ahead and for using the mobilization period as a smokescreen in securing unnecessary new defense plants at taxpayer expense.

NEED COMPENSATION

Reuther said that 200,000 workers in the 1,250,000-member Union are laid off and that if contemplated reductions in automotive and other civilian production were put into effect, the number of unemployed within the UAW could easily rise to 300,000.

Asserting, "our people want jobs

Comptroller General Removes Roadblock

WASHINGTON — Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren removed one of the major obstacles to placing defense work in unemployment areas when he announced that it was legal to place military procurement orders on a negotiated rather than a bid basis. The decision was revealed during the UAW's Unemployment Conference here.

Warren informed Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson negotiated contracts can be let during periods of national emergency "if the military establishments determine that . . . it is in the public interest that awards be made in specific instances at prices other than the lowest which might be obtainable."

Previously, Mobilization Officials claimed that they were powerless to act without such a supporting statement.

rather than relief," he said workers still must be protected against layoff hardships.

Reuther blamed the Pentagon for part of the difficulty in getting enough material for civilian production.

"We have what amounts to two governments, a military and a civilian, and people are afraid to take the military on," he said. "We intend to call the shots as they are, and when the military is wrong, we are going to fight for what's right."

"When they use critical materials for the construction of non-essential plants, it is a crime against the defense effort and a crime against those thrown out of work."

As an example of poor planning in the Pentagon, Reuther pointed to the eight battery plants now being built despite the fact scattered unemployment exists in the battery industry because of a scarcity of lead.

MILITARY AIDS SNAFU

Reuther said the military has failed to show any interest in placing contracts where there is unemployment, and that it has failed to take material shortages into account in other planning.

He observed that a frame used to hold a set of instructions inside a bomber is made of stainless steel containing eight per cent nickel, "the scarcest metal of them all," where plastic frames would do the job. He also accused the military of securing too much scarce material by excessive padding of allotments to defense contractors.

At the close of his speech, the 600 delegates unanimously approved a resolution setting forth the major points he made and calling for speedy adoption of the Union's entire manpower program.

"Who Sent For Him?"



Task Force Promises Detroit Defense Jobs

A five-man Government Task Force which sped to Detroit on the heels of returning delegates to the UAW's Unemployment Conference wound up its investigation of the Detroit area with the promise that more defense work will be poured into the Motor City.

R. E. Gillmor, chairman of the special task force set up to channel government orders into the area of greatest defense unemployment, reported that procurement agencies were prepared to pour \$400 million in defense contracts into Michigan.

He said these would include "rabbit" contracts, small orders requiring little retooling, and "elephant" contracts, the task force term for major projects.

As the task force continued to work at its job, there were indications that the military in their procurement operations would create difficulties by refusing to conform to the policies being developed to expedite the placing of defense work in unemployment areas.

The task force spent an afternoon in Solidarity House conferring with UAW leaders. It conferred with Michigan Governor G. Mennen Williams. It conferred with industry representatives.

Gillmor called Detroit, "The most fertile spot for ideas I have visited in years."

He told the UAW, "We are going to put everything possible into Detroit. So far, I think we have been successful in getting a great many things underway."

Gillmor asserted that the army and air force, hitherto unconcerned about who got defense contracts, were the biggest potential order sources.

Then the task force went back to Washington. Almost immediately the government announced it was canceling a \$69 million machine tool contract with the Fisher Body Division of General Motors. Gillmor and the task force apparently have a substantial job ahead of them.

John House, labor representative on the National Production Authority, met with Union leaders in regional conferences in Grand Rapids, Flint, Kalamazoo and Detroit on a fact-finding tour.

His opinion: "We're doing all we can from our office. There's more hope for a sensible defense order program now than there has been. Labor is going to have to keep plugging to help bring this about."

"CONSIDERING"

UAW President Walter P. Reuther called upon leaders in the automobile industry to join with the UAW-CIO in support of the Moody-Dingell Bill in letters sent to all major automobile manufacturing companies January 21.

Reuther wrote that the cost of defense unemployment should be charged against the defense effort.

Studebaker agreed. That Company assured the UAW it will support the bill.

All the other companies wrote back letters to the effect, "We are considering it." All except General Motors. As yet, GM has not bothered to reply.

Wilson Order to Aid Unemployment Areas

Defense Mobilizer C. E. Wilson issued an order February 7 designed to implement the policy of placing defense contracts in areas suffering from defense unemployment.

The order sets up a Surplus Manpower Committee which will make findings as to:

- (1) Surplus manpower areas;
- (2) Whether the public interest dictates a need for negotiation of government contracts in such areas although lower prices might be obtainable elsewhere;
- (3) What price differential is appropriate to such areas.

On basis of such findings the Director of Defense Mobilization will notify the Department of Defense that it is in the public interest to give preference to such areas in placing contracts.

Thereupon the Department of Defense "shall" determine what contracts can go into such areas, take all practicable steps to put them there, and report to ODM the steps taken.

Arthur S. Flemming, manpower assistant to Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, had gone on record in favor of placing defense orders on a negotiated basis "in order to bring work to the worker" in his speech at the UAW Unemployment Conference.

Follow-Up Program

The International Union suggested the following program to bolster the work of delegates to the UAW's Unemployment Conference:

1. Delegates to Defense Unemployment Conference should immediately report on conference and urge members to write Congressmen to support the Moody-Dingell Bill.

2. UAW delegates to CIO County and State Councils should urge councils to have all affiliated unions go on record for Moody-Dingell Bill.

3. In all areas where unemployment is a serious problem, local union delegations should call upon their city and state government officials to go on record in support of federal supplemental unemployment compensation.

4. Local union officers or bargaining committees should contact their plant managements and ask them to publicly support the Moody-Dingell Bill.

5. Merchants in areas where unemployment is serious should be asked to write their Congressmen and urge them to support the Moody-Dingell Bill.

6. Have members, especially unemployed, write friends and relatives in other states urging them to write their Congressmen asking them to support Moody-Dingell Bill.

7. Mobilize maximum public support for UAW's eight-point program to provide jobs for our people.

Moody, Dingell Plug for Bill

WASHINGTON — Senator Blair Moody (D., Mich.) and Representative John Dingell (D., Mich.) stressed the need for speedy passage of the defense unemployment compensation bill they are cosponsoring in talks at the UAW Unemployment Conference.

Dingell, in reminiscing about the early days of the labor movement, pointed out that labor has made steady advances. He termed the Moody-Dingell Bill "the logical next step" toward securing equal treatment of workers and industry.

"I don't see how the senators and representatives who passed the present loophole-filled tax bill and took all the other precautions to make certain that industry doesn't suffer during the defense emergency can turn down this bill with clear consciences" he said. "The laboring man always has had trouble getting fair treatment in Washington, but we think there is a good chance he will on this."

ALSO SEE STORY ON PAGE FOUR

Moody said that the bill had been "checked and rechecked" by other senators and interested groups. "We have tried to remove every legitimate objection to the bill before introducing it."

The Michigan senator reported that the bill had been given "an enthusiastic reception" by many lawmakers. "Many of us are working as hard as we can to get it passed," he said. "If merchants and business people and other groups with a direct stake in this matter realize what the bill will mean to them, and if they will join us in supporting it, the bill has a good chance to become law."

BOARD HITS WSB STALLING, WILL OKAY STRIKE ACTION

The UAW-CIO International Executive Board will promptly honor requests for strike authorization from local unions with cases pending before the Wage Stabilization Board when those local unions encounter "unreasonable delays by the Wage Stabilization Board or management resistance based upon such delays."

A policy to that effect was adopted by the UAW Board February 7 in a resolution which charged "industry members and certain public members" with following a "deliberate and wilful policy of delay" in the administration of the WSB program.

Hundreds of contracts arrived at through collective bargaining are being delayed by the Wage Stabilization Board, and workers in some cases have been denied wage adjustments for more than a year.

The resolution, adopted unanimously, was introduced at the UAW Board session by UAW-CIO Vice-President John W. Livingston, a labor member of the WSB. The UAW Board held its regular quarterly session early this month at Solidarity House.

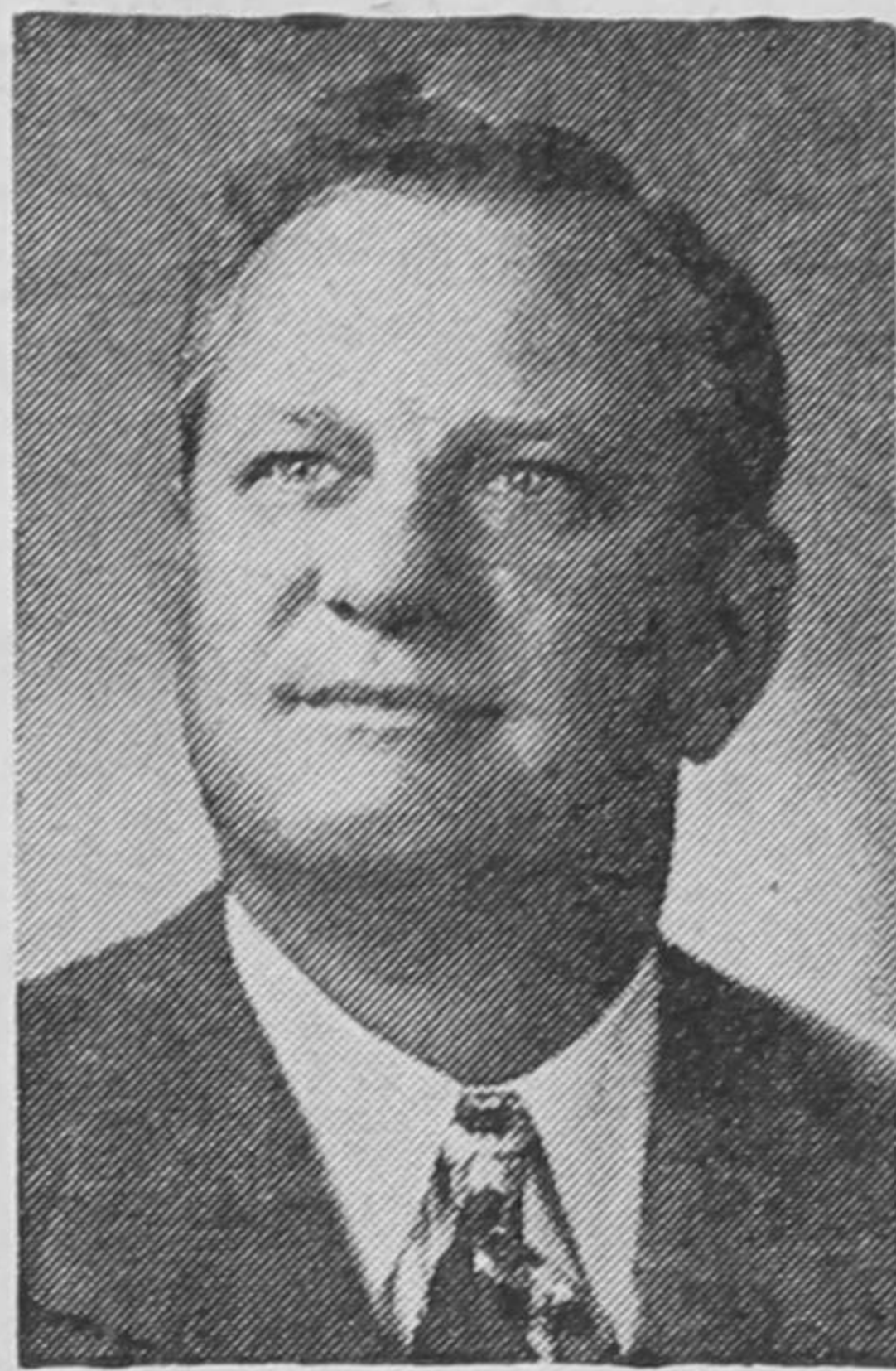
The resolution said that the WSB policy of delay and inaction is evidenced, among other things, by

1. Failure to comply with its self-enunciated aims of over six months ago in the matter of developing regulatory policies covering pensions, sub-standard wages, salesmen's commissions, and "types of wages and salary adjustments . . . which result in more efficient production" as defined in the Wage Stabilization Board's Resolution 47. (The last refers to annual improvement factor clauses.)

2. Failure to develop broad areas of authority for regional Wage Stabilization Boards as a means of expediting cases and preventing an extensive backlog which now includes over 15,000 cases.

3. Failure to develop machinery for expediting disputes cases so that their life-expectancy under WSB jurisdiction does not approach the current five- or six-month period.

4. Failure to act on petitions involving more than 100,000 workers in the UAW-CIO alone where the employers and the Union have already agreed in free collective bargaining to pension plans and annual improvement factor increases based on technological advances.



JOHN W. LIVINGSTON

Borg-Warner Panel To Act This Month

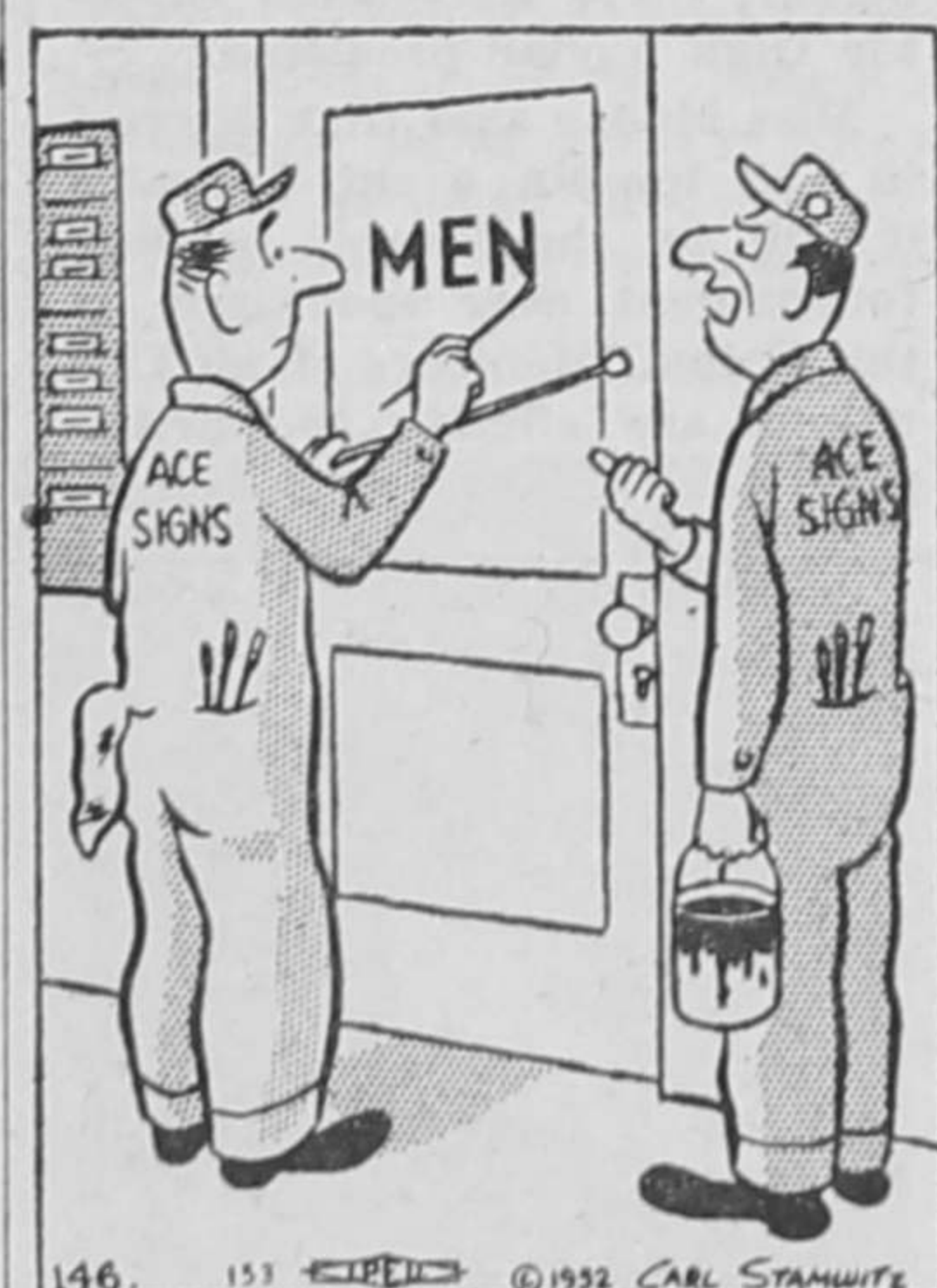
Recommendations from a panel of the Wage Stabilization Board in the UAW-CIO-Borg-Warner dispute are expected some time yet this month.

The panel, headed by Dr. Harry Shulman, was appointed by the National Board when it took jurisdiction over the dispute following certification by President Truman. Two labor and two industry members complete the panel, on which the CIO is represented by William Kircher, Administrative Assistant to UAW-CIO Vice-President Livingston.

The panel has held hearings in Detroit, Chicago and an executive session in New York. The principal issue concerns the negotiation of a national agreement.

While there are other issues, the panel has agreed that its recommendations at this time will deal with that issue alone.

Vice-President Richard T. Gossler, Director of the UAW Borg-Warner Department, personally presented the Union's case in the hearings.



"This is a non-union firm, Ed, so why flatter the employees?"

Roy Reuther, left, the UAW's PAC Director, and Representative John Dingell (D., Mich.) talk over the survival chances of the Moody-Dingell Bill which Dingell is co-sponsoring with Senator Blair Moody (D., Mich.). The discussion took place just before Dingell left for his office after the UAW's meeting in the Senate Caucus Room.

WSB Panel Asks 12c Raise For Wright Aircraft Workers

WASHINGTON — The special Wage Stabilization Board panel studying the industrial dispute at Wright Aeronautical, Paterson, New Jersey, supported most of UAW Local 669's demands in its recommendation to the entire WSB.

The panel report called for a 12-cent an hour across-the-board increase retroactive to October 15 (the Union had asked for 15 cents) and formally supported the UAW-pioneered pension plans, escalator clauses and annual improvement factors as desirable parts of the contract.

An additional 2.4 cents retroactive to January 31 was recommended for skilled trades workers. The panel called for three

weeks' vacation after 15 years' seniority and asked that the parties negotiate improvements in the existing insurance plan immediately and negotiate a pension plan within a year.

The panel also recommended restrictions in holiday pay to workers absent without valid reason the day before or the day after a holiday and rejected the proposed skilled trades program and an increase in wash-up time for foundry workers.

Labor members of the panel have filed a dissenting opinion on the holiday pay, wash-up time and skilled trades restrictions and they seek additional retroactivity for the skilled trades increases.

Some workers in skilled trades will receive increases of 23 cents. Wright had attempted to keep intact the existing contract except for a blanket increase of 5½ cents an hour.

The panel report recommended that Wright and the UAW sign a long-term new contract which includes the escalator and annual improvement factors or the contract for one year with a wage reopener in six months. A union shop clause was not an issue since one has been in effect at Wright for many years.

Although Wright has attempted to delay action from the time negotiations first started, the entire WSB is expected to expedite a rapid settlement of the dispute. The 11,500 members of Local 669 recessed their three-week-old strike last October 18 when the dispute was certified to the WSB.

WSB Manual Binders Ready

Local unions and International Representatives this month received the new leather binders for the UAW-CIO Wage Stabilization Manual.

The binders are green with gold imprint and are similar in style to the Administrative Letter binders.

Vice-President John W. Livingston, who is one of the CIO members on the National Wage Stabilization Board and who also assists local unions in processing and expediting their WSB problems, stated that every Recording Secretary, all International Officers and Representatives should receive a binder.

The Manual now contains all current procedures and regulations, including the most recent Regulation No. 19 on health-welfare plans.

Questions and requests on the Manual should be directed to:

John W. Livingston, Vice-Pres. International Union, UAW-CIO 734 Fifteenth Street, N.W. Washington 5, D. C.

Board Resolution on WSB

Organized labor's support of wage and price stabilization stems from its support of the Defense Production Act as the legislative mechanism through which this nation can continue to assume its rightful place in the role of world leadership in the fight of the freedom-loving nations against totalitarian aggression.

"The Defense Production Act calls for greatest possible preservation and furtherance of established democratic processes in the administration of that federal statute with specific reference to "collective bargaining" in obvious recognition of the fact that freedom cannot be won abroad by sacrificing freedom at home.

While even a liberal wage stabilization program administered without delay impedes free collective bargaining and encroaches upon the basic rights of free labor, the present wage stabilization program not only denies workers economic equity but, in addition, thousands of workers are being discriminated against because of the deliberate and wilful policy of delay which industry members and certain public members of the Wage Stabilization Board are following in the administration of the Wage Stabilization Board program.

Obviously, the present Wage Stabilization Board has incorporated delay and inaction into its day-to-day operating policy as evidenced, among other things, by

1. Failure to comply with its self-enunciated aims of over six months ago in the matter of developing regulatory policies covering pensions, sub-standard wages, salesmen's commissions, and "types of wages and salary adjustments . . . which result in more efficient production" as defined in the Wage Stabilization Board's Resolution 47. (The last refers to annual improvement factor clauses.)

2. Failure to develop broad areas of authority for regional Wage Stabilization Boards as a means of expediting cases and preventing an extensive backlog which now includes over 15,000 cases.

3. Failure to develop machinery for expediting disputes cases so that their life-expectancy under WSB jurisdiction does not approach the current five- or six-month period.

4. Failure to act on petitions involving more than 100,000 workers in the UAW-CIO alone where the employers and the Union have already agreed in free collective bargaining to pension plans and annual improvement factor increases based on technological advances.

Such a record is actually unstabilizing, since it encourages delay and irresponsibility on management's part at the bargaining table, destroys employe morale, weakens the faith of rank-and-file workers in the general program of defense production, and generally promotes industrial unrest to the discouragement of high-level production.

Since workers can get relief from impairment of their living standards by the evils of inflation only through action on the part of the Wage Stabilization Board, while employers have no compelling financial reasons to urge the Board into action, because Congress has already generously provided for them through price relief given by OPS, tax relief given through the "pass-through" provisions of the Capehart Amendment to the Defense Production Act and through tax-amortization allowances given for newly built defense-production facilities, the UAW-CIO holds that labor can no longer tolerate Board inaction which freezes current economic inequities on workers.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the UAW-CIO, acting through its International Executive Board, in session this seventh day of February, 1952, call upon the Wage Stabilization Board to rededicate itself to the principles of the Defense Production Act by embarking upon an intense policy-making program incorporating regulatory provisions covering those matters described above, with full consideration to the patterns established in these matters through the processes of free collective bargaining; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That in those cases where local unions encounter impediments to their collective-bargaining progress as a result of unreasonable WSB delays or management resistance based upon such delays, and wherein the full provisions of the International Constitution have been complied with, including the democratic vote by the membership, requests for strike authorization will be promptly honored upon the showing of facts in each case; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to all members of the National Wage Stabilization Board, the February 11th meeting of the CIO Vice-Presidents, and all UAW-CIO local unions.



Gosser Staffers Keep on Go; Bring 30,000 Into UAW-CIO

The UAW-CIO won collective bargaining rights for 30,000 workers in a total of 64 plants since last April as a result of elections participated in by the Competitive Shop, Skilled Trades and Foundry Departments under Vice-President Richard Gosser's direction.

The figures were released in a report by Gosser, which covers the period between April 8 and December 31, 1951.

The report shows that these departments engaged in 112 elections in 57 cities and 17 states, and indicates the large area in which these departments are carrying on organizational activities.

The departments won bargaining rights for 64 per cent of 47,600 workers involved in winning 57 per cent of the NLRB elections in which the UAW was a contestant.

Most of the elections were bitterly contested by other unions, and, in many of them, a competing union was aided by the management.

Gosser commented, "The accomplishment during this period, I believe, exceeds that of any comparable period for many years. It was the direct result of the increased financial and staff allocations made possible by the last Convention, and the excellent cooperation extended us by the Regional Directors of the areas in which we worked."



RICHARD T. GOSSER

testants in the election. Despite this tough opposition, the UAW-CIO won bargaining rights for 98 per cent of the workers. The defeat of the IAM-AFL in the Toolroom by a vote of 512 to 264 was particularly sweet."

The report does not include 26 victories in Regional Director George Burt's Region 7, many of which the Department participated. Nor does it include those won solely by regional staffs, the Aircraft or GM Departments.

COMPETITIVE SHOPS

Assistant Director Joseph Mattson, who compiled the statistics for the report, added, "The outstanding victory was that at the Ford Aircraft Engine plant in Chicago. It will have a working force of 12,000. Eleven unions were con-

Credit Unions Hire Heatter; Get Blast from Emil Mazey

Emil Mazey and the staff and employes of the International Union like credit unions; but they don't like Gabriel Heatter.

Heatter's employment by the Credit Union National Association to plug the credit union idea on the air last month brought vigorous protests from the UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer and from the International UAW Employees' Credit Union.

In a letter to Tom Doig, CUNA President, Mazey said:

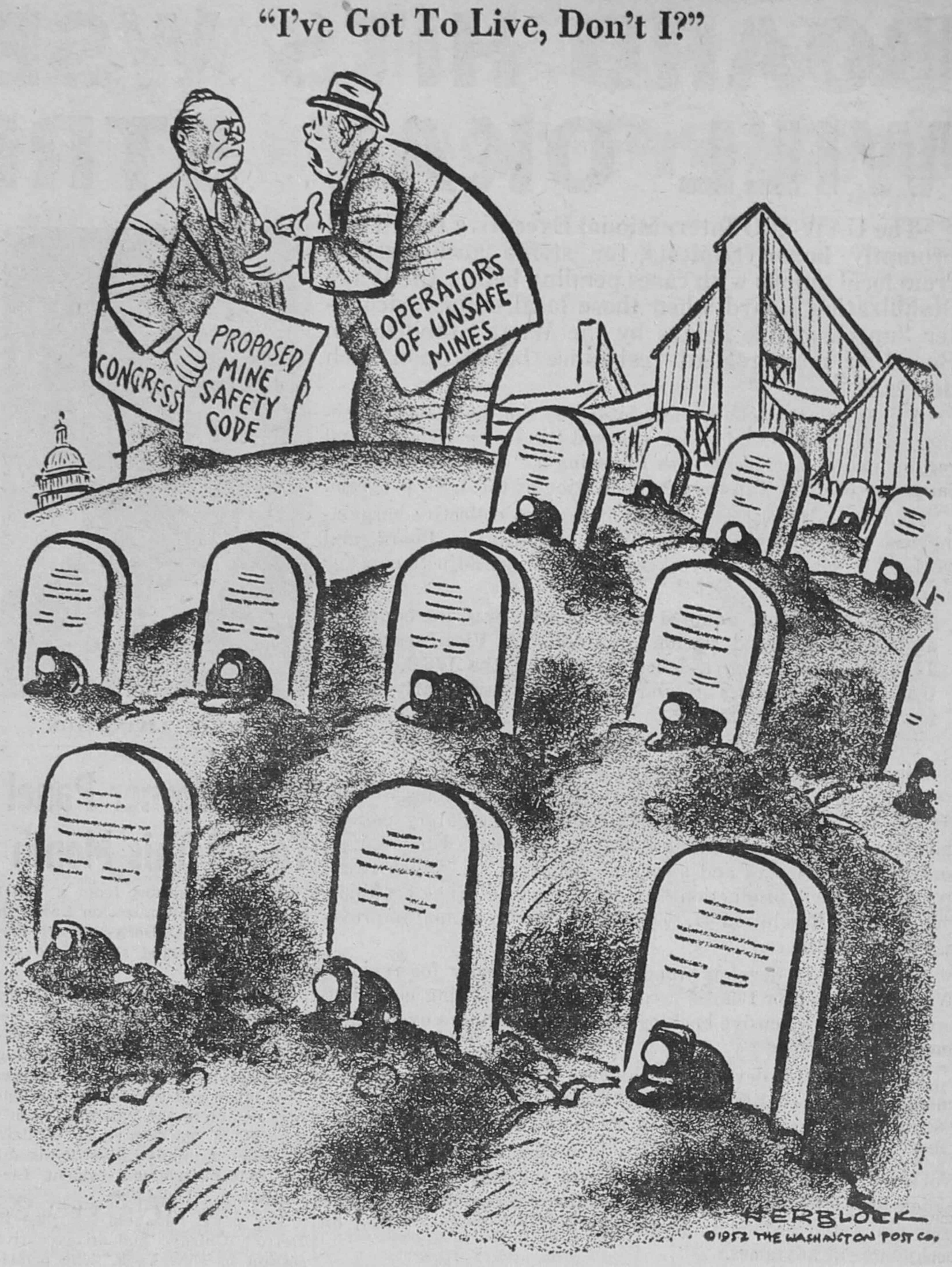
"Heatter's employment by an organization in which our Union has a very substantial interest most certainly does not meet with the favor of the UAW-CIO.

"In addition to the fact that we object to the employment of an anti-labor commentator with funds paid in part by labor, we think that Heatter has lost considerable audience as well as

reputation by his personal endorsement of products of questionable merit.

"In behalf of the UAW-CIO, therefore, I urge you to drop sponsorship of Gabriel Heatter. If you have already signed him to a contract, we suggest you take whatever measures may be necessary to cancel such an agreement."

Those views were echoed in a unanimously-adopted resolution at the annual meeting of the credit union composed of the staff and employes of the International Union. The resolution called on UAW local unions to take similar action.



\$5,000 Prize Fund Likely for Pin Meet

The total prize money distributed at the UAW International Bowling Tournament in the Art Centre Recreation, Detroit, next month will be at least \$5,000 and may go much higher, UAW Recreation Director Olga Madar predicted.

Miss Madar said that interest in the ten-pin event indicates it will be the largest bowling tournament ever sponsored by the Union. Members of all CIO unions are eligible to participate.

Region 1D Continues Election Win Streak

Twelve NLRB election victories in a row. Twenty-two wins out of 24 elections since the last UAW Convention.

Workers in four plants voted for UAW-CIO since the last issue of the *Auto Worker* went to press.

That's the organizing record announced this month by UAW-CIO Region 1D Director Leonard Woodcock.

Latest votes were:
Gallmeyer and Livingston Company, Grand Rapids—UAW 88, no union 71.

Johnson Products Company, Muskegon—UAW 50, no union 27.
Algonac Foundry Company, Algonac—UAW 58, no union 24.
Michigan Fleet Equipment Company, Grand Rapids—UAW 14, no union 5.

Region 1D includes all of Michigan outside the Detroit-Flint-Pontiac areas.



While unemployment soars in the-Detroit area, one plant has tooled up for defense needs enough to post a demand for non-skilled workers. In answer to the request, a line of people waits to be interviewed on a rainy day.

—United Press—Acme.

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

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Hearings Open On Moody-Dingell Bill

WASHINGTON—Hearings on the Moody-Dingell Bill—S 2504 and HR 6174—to provide supplemental unemployment compensation payments up to 65 per cent of weekly wages for unemployed workers without dependents, and up to 75 per cent for unemployed workers with four or more dependents are scheduled by the Senate Finance Committee for February 19-22.

Senators Moody (D., Mich.) and Lehman (D., New York) will be lead-off witnesses February 19, followed by spokesmen for Department of Labor, Federal Security Administration, Defense Mobilizer Charles Wilson, U. S. Treasury Department and Bureau of the Budget.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the NAM have requested time to testify—presumably in opposition to the bill.

The Legislative Committee of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Administrators is reported meeting here prior to the hearings. State administrators may testify, some in opposition, some in support of the bill.

UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther will testify in support of the bill on behalf of the UAW-CIO and the National CIO assisted by officers and representatives of other CIO unions hard hit by unemployment—including Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Textile Workers, International Union of Electrical Workers, Shoe Workers, Furniture Workers and Jewelry Workers.

Reuther's appearance is scheduled for 2:30 p. m., Friday, February 22, the final afternoon of the hearing. This spot will make it possible for the CIO to rebut testimony by opponents, in addition to establishing a strong affirmative case for the bill.

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Walter F. George (D., Ga.), who signed a card presented by delegates to the UAW-CIO's Defense Unemployment Conference here January 14, stating that he favored the principles of the Moody-Dingell Bill, moved quickly to set up the Senate Finance Committee hearings in less than a month from January 23, when the bill was simultaneously introduced in the Senate and House by Moody and Representative John Dingell (D., Mich.), and other sponsors.

Following endorsement of the Moody-Dingell Bill by the CIO Vice-Presidents, CIO Executive Vice-President Allen Haywood immediately called upon all affiliated CIO unions and local and state industrial union councils to mobilize full support for immediate action

Moody-Dingell Sponsors

WASHINGTON—Here are the 30 sponsors to date of the Moody-Dingell Bill to provide supplemental unemployment compensation benefit payments during the defense emergency:

In the Senate—Moody, Douglas, Kefauver, Maybank, McMahon, Humphrey, Lehman, Benton, Thye, Green, Gillette, Magnuson, Murray, Hennings and Kilgore.

In the House—Dingell, Bolling, Eberharter, Machrowicz, Rabaut, Lesinski, King, Hays, Roosevelt, Withrow, Denton, Celler, Lane, McCarthy and Rhodes.

If your Representative is not listed, you may want to urge him to become a co-sponsor; he can do so by introducing the bill in his own name.

on this much-needed emergency legislation.

The AFL is expected to testify in support of the bill.

Reports from various states indicate that Chambers of Commerce and other enemies of adequate unemployment compensation payments were caught flat-footed by the speed with which wide support of the bill has been developed. However, emergency meetings have been called and a heavy attack is being laid down. The bill's provisions and purposes which go to great lengths to protect existing state laws and states rights therein, are being misrepresented.

Attempts are being made to persuade state Employment Security Administrators to fight the bill as an attempt to substitute a federal system for the present setup. Although the bill limits combined state benefits and federal supplements to maximums of 65 per cent of weekly wages for an unemployed worker without dependents and to 75 per cent for a worker with four or more dependents, state administrators are being told that the bill would provide weekly benefits larger than take-home pay "for some workers." The fact is that these percentages were put in by the sponsors to avoid payment of benefits equal to take-home pay.



Region 1D Director Leonard Woodcock gives delegates from his region a last-minute pep talk before they leave the Senate Caucus Room for one of the key tasks of the UAW's Unemployment Conference, buttonholing Congressmen and Senators to press for speedy passage of the Moody-Dingell Bill.

Truman to Speak at Douglas Labor Policies Point 4 Conference Assailed in WSB Hearing

WASHINGTON—President Truman will address a national conference on international economic and social development meeting in Washington, April 7-9, under the sponsorship of a large number of organizations, including the national CIO and the UAW-CIO.

The stake of the United States in the economic, social and political problems of underdeveloped countries is the keynote of the conference which will bring together a large list of speakers familiar with conditions throughout the world and experienced in the initial steps that have been taken to come to grips with these critical issues.

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, Paul Hoffman and Nelson Rockefeller are included in the list of invited speakers. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State College, will chair the conference.

UAW IDEAL'S IDEAL

ST. PETERSBURGH, Illinois — The UAW-CIO won an NLRB election at the Ideal Industries, reports International Representative Charles Fortune of the Region 4 Competitive Shops Department. The UAW received 16 votes to 7 for "no union." Twelve votes were challenged.

"If the Douglas Corporation were as backward and out-of-date in its manufacturing processes as it is in its labor relations policies, the United States government wouldn't trust them with a contract to build a scooter," said UAW President Walter P. Reuther before the Wage Stabilization Board in Washington recently.

Reuther presented the principal arguments for the Union in the current dispute case before WSB involving over 10,000 workers at the Douglas Long Beach, California, Plant—members of UAW Local 148.

The hearing was called by WSB after a panel was created to hear the facts in the dispute failed to make any recommendation on several important issues.

Reuther spoke on the issues of retroactive pay and union security. Local 148 is seeking payment of wages based upon offers by the Company which were made, starting in October, 1950, at a time when the contract was not open. The Union rejected these offers when the Company made extension of the contract until September, 1952, a condition of the offers.

Negotiations took place late last summer, climaxed by a 43-day strike which was "recessed" after the President of the United States certified the dispute to the Wage Stabilization Board on October 16.

Other issues involve a general wage increase, automatic wage progression, Company-paid insurance, seniority and several fringe issues.

The Douglas workers have carried on the fight since the Company's first offer nearly 18 months ago. Their strike is considered to have been the most solid and militant strike in the

Share Gravy?

Just at a time when the WSB is trying to make up its mind whether or not to recommend payment of retroactive wages to the Douglas UAW workers in Long Beach, the following item appeared in the *Los Angeles Times*:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Five tax amortization certificates aggregating \$1,644,703 for Douglas Aircraft Co. featured the latest list of accelerated write-off permissions granted Los Angeles area industrial concerns to speed up the defense and rearmament program."

The retroactive wage bill amounts to something less than \$2 million dollars.

history of the aircraft industry on the West Coast.

Throughout the entire period, the Douglas management has resorted to a campaign of literature and rumor-mongering in the plant designed to break the Union.

Reuther characterized the aircraft industry as one which shirks its collective bargaining responsibilities by crying hard times when there is no "war emergency" and then appealing to government "wage-control" boards when there is a national crisis.

The National Board is currently studying the case and is expected to complete its recommendations before the end of February.

UAW Wins Improvements In Nash Pension Plan

The UAW-CIO has concluded negotiations with the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation bringing sweeping improvements in the UAW-Nash pension plan.

Nash-Kelvinator Department Director Leonard Woodcock said the improvements would apply to those already retired, as well as to future retirements. The changes were put into effect as of February 1, 1952.

Among the major improvements were:

1. Increase in maximum pension from \$100 to \$125, including social security, at age 65 and after 25 years of service.
2. Pensions may be payable in proportionate amounts down to 10 years, but with a guarantee of \$1

per month multiplied by years of service, in addition to social security.

3. Payments for total and permanent disability are now to begin at age 50, instead of 55, and may not be less than \$50 per month. Payments are computed at the rate of \$3 per month multiplied by years of service—to a maximum of \$75.

4. Provisions for early retirement and future service credit earning have been brought into line with prevailing standards.



Michigan's energetic Senator Blair Moody will report on the status of the measure now before Congress to increase unemployment compensation to workers made jobless by defense dislocation Sunday, February 24, at 3:00 p. m. on WWJ-TV in Detroit.

Moody, together with Congressman John Dingell of Wayne County, has been an aggressive leader in the fight to protect laid-off workers and their families during the mobilization period.

Above, left, Senator Moody is shown as he appeared on a January telecast with Guy Nunn, UAW-CIO commentator.

Panel Asks 15 Cents for Copper and Brass Workers

A Wage Stabilization Board panel has submitted to the full Board its recommendations on terms of settlement of a dispute between the UAW-CIO and 13 copper and brass companies, it was announced February 7 by UAW Vice-President Richard Gosser and UAW Region 1D Director Leonard Woodcock.

Panel recommendations call for a 15-cent-an-hour wage increase, retroactive to October 15, 1951. Eleven cents of the increase would represent a cost-of-living adjustment, and four cents would be an annual improvement factor. In addition, the panel would allow an additional increase of two cents as of February 1, 1952, since the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers' Price Index of December 15 calls for that amount.

The panel suggested that the parties extend their agreements to 1955 or 1956; and that cost-of-living and annual improvement clauses be written into the contracts.

The dispute between the UAW-CIO and the 13 companies was certified to the WSB following a strike vote taken by the 10 local unions representing the workers in 18 plants. All 10 locals are affiliated with the UAW-CIO Copper and Brass Council, of which Vice-President Gosser is Director. Woodcock was in charge of the Union's case before the WSB panel.

Final disposition of the case by the full Wage Stabilization Board will affect about 20,000 workers, mostly in Connecticut and Michigan.

Recommendations by the WSB panel on other matters in dispute were:

1. That the parties negotiate pension agreements before the end of 1952;
2. That improvement in insurance plans be considered by the parties if agreement is reached to extend contracts beyond 1952.
3. That three-week paid vacations be granted those workers

with 15 or more years of seniority.

4. That a seventh paid holiday be included in the Connecticut contracts.

5. That other miscellaneous issues be referred back to the parties for further negotiations.

Both industry and labor members of the panel are expected to file dissents on certain points in the recommendations.

Gosser and Woodcock were severely critical of the WSB's failure to deal with the situation at the Decatur, Alabama, plant of the Calumet and Hecla Copper Company, where workers last September called off a strike already in progress when requested to do so by the WSB. The Company refused to re-employ the strikers. Gosser and Woodcock said, "If the full Board does not act to give justice to those workers, it will be denying a moral obligation which it assumed when it asked the workers to end their strike. If the Board continues its procrastination, it will be guilty of a gross betrayal of some 500 workers and their families."

'Paternal' Plant Goes 100% UAW-CIO

MUSKEGON, Michigan—Johnson Products, Inc., which told its employees they had as fine a deal as they could get from a union and made some passes at matching UAW wage standards, is a 100 per cent UAW-CIO shop now with the workers convinced of their need to organize.

In a recent NLRB election, 50 employees voted for the UAW and 27 voted against it. Since then the UAW has signed up the "no union" voters to make the production workers 100 per cent unionized. Among reasons for the change: Company was not providing equal pay for equal work; plant needed grievance and seniority systems; Johnson workers found out the difference between UAW working conditions and Company promises.

Georgia Workers Learn Full Worth Of Auto-Lite Pact

EAST POINT, Georgia — By marking their "X's" in the proper place, workers in the Auto-Lite plant here gained guaranteed overtime provision, vacation pay increases, holiday and call-in pay and other features of the international Auto-Lite contract.

In an NLRB election held late last month, the East Point battery establishment became the eighteenth Auto-Lite plant in which the UAW represents the workers. Regional Director Tom Starling announced the vote was 70 to 34 in favor of the UAW.

The provisions of the international Auto-Lite pact go into effect automatically upon certification. Negotiations are to start then on the supplementary agreement including grievance procedures, wage rates and other matters within the autonomy of locals.

A year ago the UAW lost an election in the plant, 40 to 64. Working closely with the regional office in Atlanta, union supporters continued the battle which paid off with last month's victory.

"A Man's Job"



Business Interests Drive To Kill Price Controls

The gun at the head of the Administration in the current fight over price control is the proposal to begin to decontrol. Many businessmen say this is the time to make President Truman and OPS remove price controls from a lot of the things that consumers buy. Their Congressional friends already are letting OPS know that it's decontrol or else—.

OPS has set up an internal committee to study decontrol. The business press is assuring its patrons that the committee is to be more than window dressing.

The decontrollers point to some textiles and clothing, some foods, even some household appliances which are selling below present price ceilings. Some have sold for as much as 20 per cent below ceiling prices for six months. The corporation heads claim that this shows that ceilings aren't needed. But they fail to explain how these price ceilings got to be so far above actual selling prices.

At a meeting of the OPS Consumer Advisory Committee a few weeks ago, an OPS Division Director was asked, how come? He explained it this way: When the Korean war broke out, businessmen were able to run prices up. This was "an anticipatory boom." Price ceilings were slapped on at, or near, the top of this boom. Then the boom subsided and some prices began to fall back again, leaving the ceilings, like Noah's ark, high and dry.

You might ask, as the Commit-

tee did, why not bring the ceilings down to reasonable levels? The answer was: OPS would not put on ceilings which would keep businessmen from selling at the peak prices because that might cause some of these businessmen to lose money on goods in inventory.

Consumers over 18 generally know that what the Chamber of Commerce says is good for the country is likely to be bad for Joe Public. And many consumers are impressed by the fact that a lot of prices they pay keep going up. Government economists who deal honestly with statistics agree that many of these prices are getting closer and closer to the generous OPS ceilings. All of this makes people wonder what happens if the ceilings come off? Or suppose we just "suspend price control temporarily?" How do we get it back on when necessary?

The answer is more creeping inflation, higher prices for necessities, more juicy profits for the corporations.

UNFAIR PRACTICES MOUNT AT BUFFALO FORD PLANT

More unfair labor practice charges have been filed against the Ford Motor Company at its new stamping plant in Buffalo, New York, within the last few weeks, additional charges have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board alleging Union discrimination, and with the New York State Commission Against Discrimination alleging racial discrimination by management of the stamping plant.

The charges with the NLRB supplement earlier charges filed by the UAW-CIO because of the Company's anti-union activities during the Union's organizational campaign at the new plant.

BENNETT'S BOY

In what appears to be an open and flagrant violation of the National Labor Relations law, John Maroone, chief of labor relations at the stamping plant and former protege of Harry Bennett, persists in questioning prospective employees about previous activities or offices held in the Union. Charges filed with the NLRB maintain that admissions of former active membership in the Union immediately disqualify workers for employment at the stamping plant. Included among those filing charges of such discriminatory treatment are employees who are presently on layoff from the Ford Assembly Plant in Buffalo.

Other laid-off assembly plant workers have filed charges with the State Anti-Discrimination Department in Buffalo. These Negro workers assert that Maroone has refused employment because of their race. Included in this group are workers with long years of faithful service in the Ford Assembly Plant who are permanently laid off because of the large-scale cutbacks in civilian production at this plant. Officials of New York's Anti-Discrimination Bureau have promised to conduct a thorough in-



KEN BANNON

vestigation of employment practices at the stamping plant.

DUCK, EVADE

John Maroone and other plant officials have thus far ducked, evaded and dodged all demands of Ken Bannon, Ford Director, for a Buffalo area availability agreement similar to that in force in Michigan. Such an agreement would require that laid-off Ford workers would be given employment at the stamping plant before other new workers are hired. Consequently, hundreds of Ford workers remain laidoff and search for jobs elsewhere in Buffalo at the same time that many hundreds of others, formerly unknown to Ford, are being hired at the stamping plant.



This trio of local union presidents supported the aggressive program of the UAW-CIO to alleviate Detroit's unemployment problem on a recent telecast of the auto workers on WWJ-TV. Appearing on television with UAW-CIO commentator Guy Nunn (left) were Harry Southwell, President, Local 174; Art Grudzen, President, Local 3, and Sam Martin, President of Local 2. The interviews were filmed in the new radio studios at Solidarity House. Ken Morris, President, Local 212 (not shown), was also a guest on the program.

Mazey Analyzes Finance Report

The semi-annual audit of the accounts of the International Union, UAW-CIO, made by Clarence A. Johnson, Certified Public Accountant, at the direction of the Trustees of the International Union, shows that the International Union has a Net Worth of \$8,883,534.64, with Current Liabilities of \$215,652.08 and Total Resources of \$9,099,186.72.

The Audit Report details the Income and Expenditures of the Union for the six-month period of June 1, 1951, through November 30, 1951.

LIQUID ASSETS

The Total Liquid Assets of the International Union on November 30, 1951, amounted to \$5,950,551.14, compared to \$5,132,304.50 on May 31, 1951, or a gain for the six-month period of \$818,246.64.

These Liquid Assets include Cash in Banks; United States Certificates of Indebtedness (Government Bonds); Dominion of Canada Bonds; Deposits in Credit Unions; and Interest Receivable on Bank and Credit Union deposits.

OTHER ASSETS

Other Assets of the International Union totalled \$2,932,983.50, compared to Other Assets of \$2,655,234.00 on May 31, 1951, or an increase of \$277,749.50.

These Assets include Accounts Receivable; Supplies for Resale; Furniture and Fixtures; Vehicles; Investments in the Union Building Corporation (United States and Canada); UAW-CIO Broadcasting Corporation of Michigan, Corporation Stocks and the Health Institute.

The increase in these Assets is due primarily to investments in the International Headquarters "Solidarity House," and the new Canadian Regional Office in Windsor, Ontario.

During the past six months, we closed the FM Station in Cleve-

FUND COMPARISONS—MAY 31, 1951-NOVEMBER 30, 1951			
Fund	May 31, 1951	November 30, 1951	Gain Over May 31, 1951
General Fund	\$ 340,988.00	\$ 781,481.19	\$ 440,493.19
Educational Fund	42,732.01	102,202.39	59,470.38
Recreational Fund	80,687.16	101,140.07	20,452.91
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Fund	114,454.63	128,936.01	14,481.38
Strike Fund	4,553,442.70	4,686,913.63	133,470.93
Citizenship Fund		149,877.85	149,877.85
Total Liquid Assets	\$5,132,304.50	\$5,950,551.14	\$ 818,246.64
Other Assets	2,655,234.00	2,932,983.50	277,749.50
Current Liabilities	188,961.16	215,652.08	26,690.92
Total Liabilities and Net Worth	\$7,976,499.66	\$9,099,186.72	\$1,122,687.06

land, Ohio, and wrote off \$81,500.00 as investments in that project. It was necessary to close the Ohio radio station because of lack of development of Frequency Modulation by the radio industry which resulted in the building of few sets and, consequently, we did not have sufficient listeners to attract advertisers to make the radio station a paying proposition.

CURRENT LIABILITIES

We had Current Liabilities of \$215,652.08 on November 30, 1951, compared to Current Liabilities of \$188,961.16 on May 31, 1951. These Liabilities represent Accounts and Unpaid Bills; CIO Per Capita Tax; Payroll Deductions and Exchanges.

NET WORTH

Our Net Worth as represented by excess of Resources over Liabilities on November 30, 1951, was \$8,883,534.64. The allocation of these Resources are as follows:

General Fund	\$ 781,481.19
Educational Fund	102,202.39
Recreational Fund	101,140.07
Citizenship Fund	149,877.85
Fair Practices Fund	128,936.01
Strike Fund	4,686,913.63
Liquid Assets	\$5,950,551.14
Other Assets	2,932,983.50
Total Net Worth	\$8,883,534.64

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

Total Liabilities and Net Worth amounted to \$9,099,186.72 on November 30, 1951, compared to \$7,976,499.66 on May 31, 1951, or a gain of \$1,122,687.06 during the six-month period.

STRIKE FUND

Strike Fund expenditures for the six-month period ending November 30, 1951, amounted to \$1,370,850.18. Strike donations were made to 69 Local Unions during this period. The Strike Fund on November 30, 1951, amounted to \$4,686,913.63.

CITIZENSHIP FUND

We received an income of \$261,377.85 in this Fund during the six-month period of this report, and disbursed \$111,500.00 during the same period, leaving a balance of \$149,877.85. \$100,000.00 of these monies were donated to National CIO-PAC for educational purposes.

EDUCATIONAL FUND

Our income in the Educational Fund for the six-month period of this report amounted to \$208,668.97, and expenditures for the same period were \$149,198.59. The Educational Fund had a balance of \$102,202.39 on November 30, 1951.

RECREATIONAL FUND

Our income in this Fund for the six-month period of this report was



EMIL MAZEY

\$78,546.47 and expenditures were \$58,093.56. We had \$101,140.07 in this Fund on November 30, 1951.

FAIR PRACTICES FUND

The income for this Fund for the six-month period of this report was \$70,269.17, and expenditures amounted to \$55,787.79. The balance in this Fund on November 30, 1951, amounted to \$128,936.01.

GENERAL FUND

The General Fund amounted to \$781,481.19 on November 30, 1951, which is the largest in the history of our Union, and is a gain of \$440,493.19 over May 31, 1951, when the Fund stood at \$340,988.00.

The General Fund has increased in size due primarily to increased membership and increased per capita taxes, which resulted from the adjustment of dues at our last Convention.

A careful analysis of expenditures of the Union by Departments will show a large increase in expenditures for organizing purposes as represented by the Competitive Shop Department, National Aircraft Department, Foundry Department, and other Departments

Win in Owosso

OWOSSO, Michigan—The 275 employes of Midwest Abrasive Stamping Company of this city chose the UAW-CIO as their collective bargaining agent in an NLRB election, January 31.

The vote was:

UAW-CIO	131
Independent	107
Challenged	22

The UAW-CIO victory followed closely a similar win at the Owosso Manufacturing Company and buttresses the Union's goal of making Owosso a 100 per cent union town.

that have primarily an organizing responsibility.

Our Union is carrying on an intensive organizational campaign of run-away plants and competitive shops in accordance with the direction of the delegates to the 13th Constitutional Convention. More than 300 new plants were organized during the calendar year 1951 by our organizing staffs.

MEMBERSHIP

Our membership in 1951 was well over 1,250,000, with an average dues-paying membership of 1,184,507—the largest membership in the history of our Union.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking my fellow Officers and Board Members for their cooperation in handling the financial affairs of our Union.

I strongly urge the Officers of our Local Unions and our membership to study carefully the detailed records of the income and expenditures of our Union, because they reflect the activity and stability of our great organization.

Respectfully submitted,

Emil Mazey

EMIL MAZEY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

AUDIT REPORT

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

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES

November 30, 1951

RESOURCES

CASH	\$1,824,838.70
DEPOSIT TO CREDIT UNION	42,000.00
INVESTMENT SECURITIES—(Cost):	
U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	\$3,773,321.79
Dominion of Canada Bonds	309,102.56
	4,082,424.35
ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE	1,288.09
TOTAL LIQUID ASSETS	\$5,950,551.14
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:	
Salary Advances—Employees	\$ 3,121.38
Miscellaneous Advances	281,887.25
Rotating Funds	74,355.00
Local Unions for Supplies and Literature	15,318.66
	374,682.29
INVENTORIES:	
Supplies for Resale	55,311.84
FIXED ASSETS:	
Furniture and Fixtures	\$ 518,676.17
Vehicles	22,744.26
	\$ 541,420.43
LESS—Reserves for Depreciation	209,244.26
	332,176.17
INVESTMENTS:	
Union Building Corporation—U. S. A.	\$1,818,264.18
Union Building Corporation—Canada	98,930.11
Health Institute of UAW-CIO	252,878.26
UAW-CIO Broadcasting Corporation of Michigan	211,000.00
Stocks	5,392.73
	2,386,465.28
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$9,099,186.72

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts and Bills Unpaid	\$ 25,952.19
CIO Per Capita Tax	119,598.00
Payroll Deductions and Exchanges	70,101.89
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 215,652.08

NET WORTH

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

Represented by Liquid Assets:	
General Fund	\$ 781,481.19
Educational Fund	102,202.39
Recreational Fund	101,140.07
Citizenship Fund	149,877.85
Fair Practice and Anti-Discrimination Fund	128,936.01
International Strike Fund	4,686,913.63
Total Represented by Liquid Assets	\$5,950,551.14
Represented by Other Assets	2,932,983.50
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH	\$9,099,186.72

EXHIBIT "A"

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Six Months Ended November 30, 1951

CASH ON HAND—May 31, 1951	\$1,093,446.26
ADD—RECEIPTS:	
General Fund	\$6,208,400.31
Educational Fund	208,668.97
Recreational Fund	78,546.47
Fair Practice and Anti-Discrimination Fund	70,269.17
International Strike Fund	1,503,321.11
Citizenship Fund	261,377.85
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$8,330,583.88
REDEMPTION OF U. S. BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS	190,222.79
Together	\$9,614,252.93
DEDUCT—DISBURSEMENTS:	
General Fund	\$6,043,984.11
Educational Fund	149,198.59
Recreational Fund	58,093.56
Fair Practice and Anti-Discrimination Fund	55,787.79
International Strike Fund	1,370,850.18
Citizenship Fund	111,500.00
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	7,789,414.23
CASH ON HAND—November 30, 1951	\$1,824,838.70

EXHIBIT "B"

Three Million Covered By UAW Health \$125 Million Benefits Paid For Workers



As you can see from this picture of an actual operation in progress, a great deal goes into the modern operating room besides the patient and the surgeon. There is costly equipment, including facilities for meeting any kind of emergency. Not seen, but part and parcel of it, are the scores of supporting hospital services and the special air-conditioning and purifying system which maintains a constantly germ-free, sterile atmosphere.

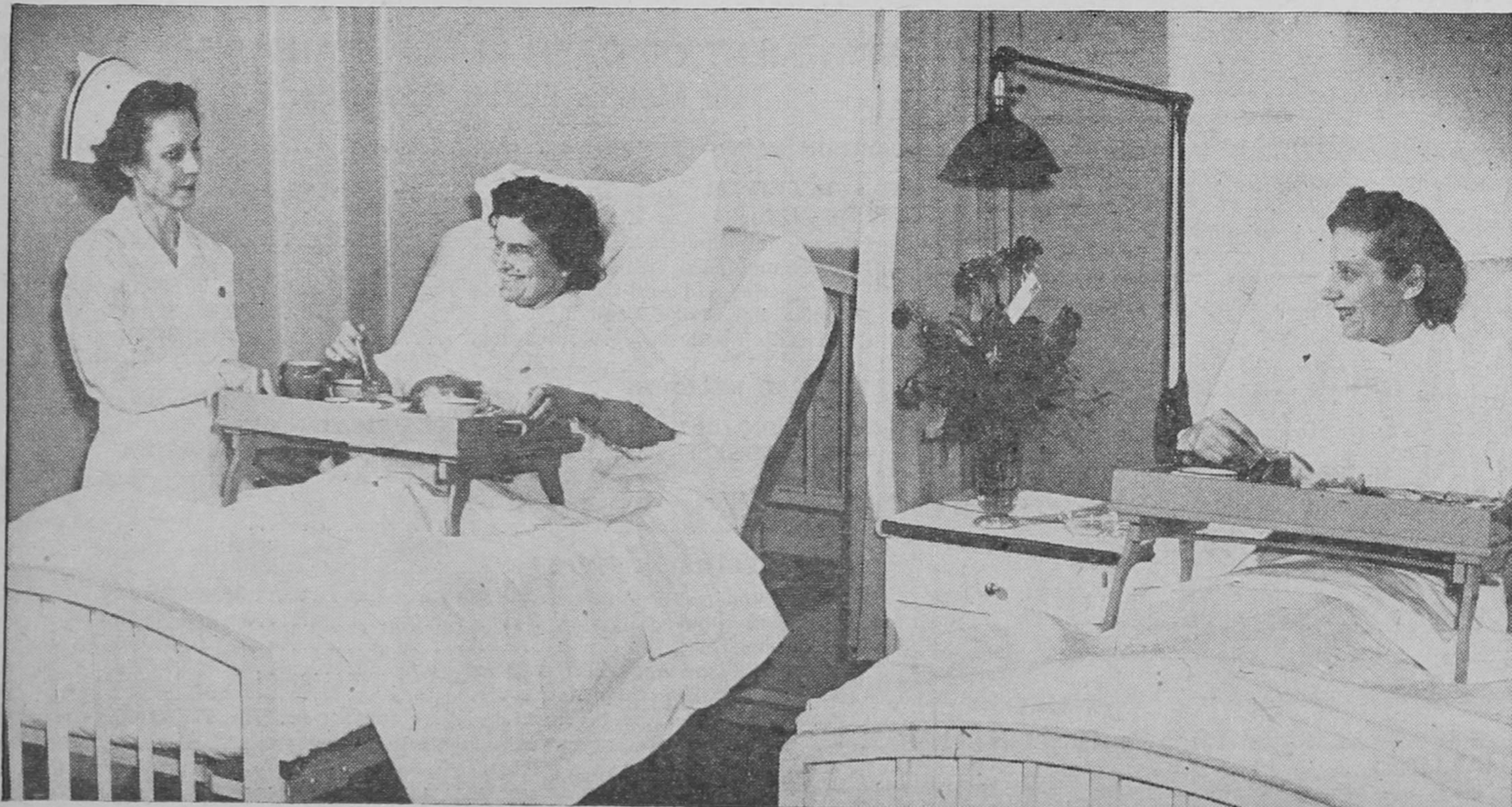


Surgical-Medical Care: \$23 Million

Health security programs negotiated by the UAW brought \$23,000,000 in surgical-medical benefits for UAW members and their families in 1951. More than 320,000 surgical operations and over 900,000 doctors' visits—usually in the hospital—were paid for entirely or in large part.

Surgical protection under UAW-negotiated plans, covers every conceivable kind of operation, literally from head to toe—from brain surgery to in-grown toe nails. Childbirth, tonsillectomy, appendectomy and herniotomy are among the most common types of operations performed.

Over 65,000 maternity benefits were paid in 1951—175 babies delivered each day. About two and a half million dollars were paid to the doctors in fees for maternity cases alone. On the average day, surgical benefits amounted to \$42,500.



This is typical of the room, board and general nursing care paid for under UAW plans. Every day, in every hospital bill, these costs mount up. They can easily run to \$1,600

during a long stay. But most UAW members do not have to worry about that. They are covered without dollar limit in most UAW plans, regardless of cost.

★ ★ ★

UAW Health Benefits: \$10 Million a Month

In 1951, according to figures released by the UAW Social Security Department, more than 3,000,000 workers and dependents were covered under health security programs negotiated by the UAW—more than a million workers and more than two million wives, children and other dependents.

Benefits paid under these programs in 1951 exceeded \$125,000,000—about \$100 for the average UAW member. Hospitalization benefits alone totaled \$50,000,000. Surgical-medical benefits came to \$23,000,000. Temporary disability benefits amounting to \$27,000,000, and survivor benefits of over \$26,000,000 complete the total of benefits paid. Figures alone do not tell the full story of the increased security that has been won by the UAW.

But they do reveal an expansion of health security for workers and their families unprecedented in American history.

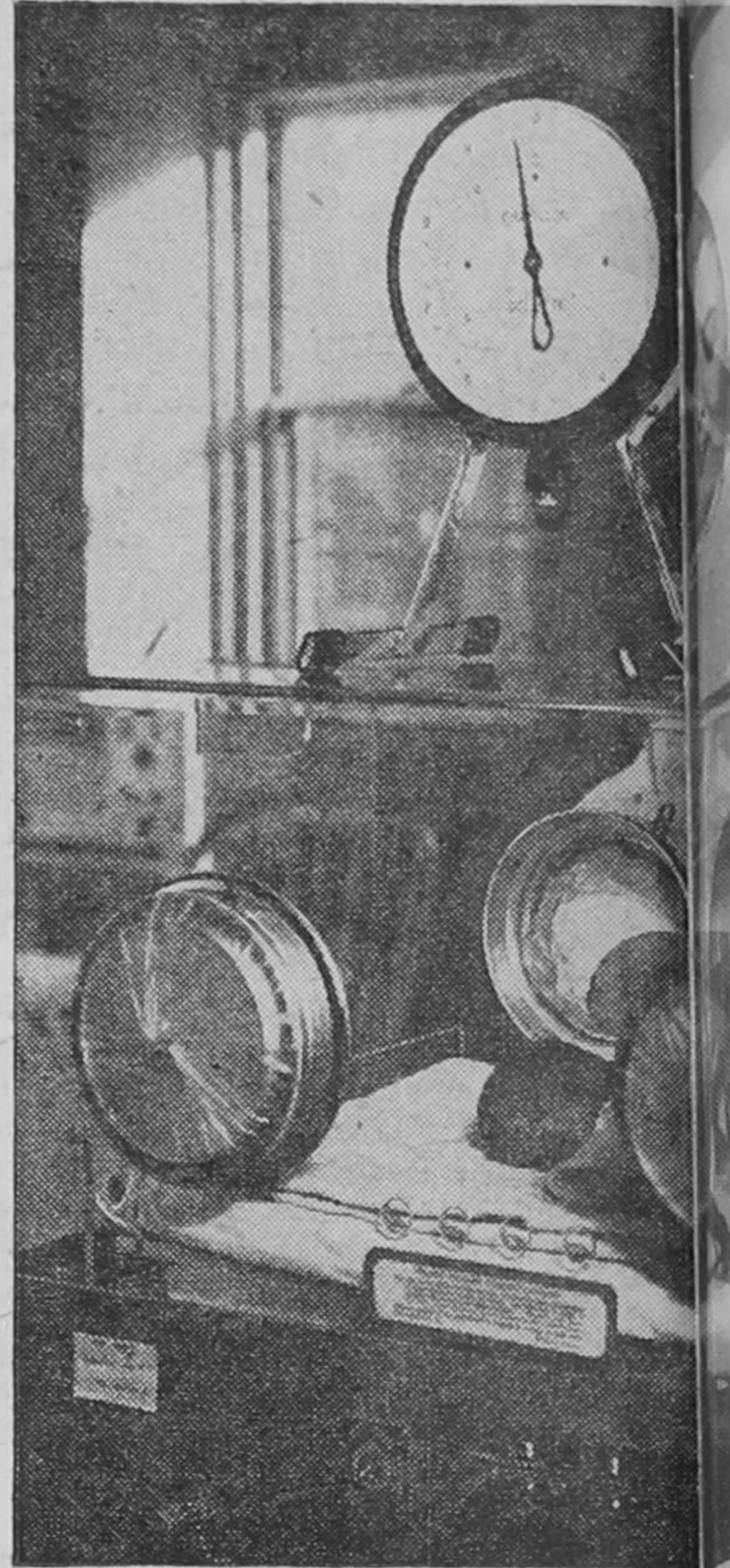
Only three years ago employee benefit plans provided very limited protection for few workers and even fewer dependents.

By 1951 the Union had secured employer payments of one-half or more of the cost of health securities protection, not only for the worker but also for his dependents under most contracts.

Employee and dependent participation in the plans has expanded to about twice the original enrollments. At the same time that protection was being brought to more people, new and higher levels of protection were being attained. The more comprehensive coverage which resulted has meant a truly phenomenal increase in health security for UAW members.



Oxygen and special gas therapy can mean the difference between life and death in many cases. But they are also used more and more frequently as a matter of routine care nowadays to insure safer, speedier and easier recovery from an operation or illness.



This tiny premature infant and it will be many weeks before to leave the special incubator.

around-the-clock vigil by trained nurses. The UAW believes that protection from the moment of birth, so that the chance that modern medicine and



Hospital Care

The greatest gain which has been made is in the amount of hospital care.

Every day more than a thousand UAW members are admitted to hospitals.

Most of these UAW patients receive hospital care under the negotiated plans. Even those who stay as long as 12 months are covered.

The bills usually run high—often \$100 a day, you can rarely get out of the hospital for less than \$10 a day, on the average, five UAW workers pay \$100 or more. The top in hospital bills in Detroit, whose hospital bill of \$7,500 was covered by the health security program. Without this protection, the worker and dependents might not be alive today.

Most of the hospital bills were paid for by the Union.

The need for hospital care is increasing. As many as 385,000 actually receive hospital care, stayed an average of one week. Over 1,000,000. But even more important, all UAW workers and dependents were protected against the whole year.

A large part of the staggering hospital bills are paid for room and board. Most UAW members pay less than \$10 a day; often the charge is \$15 to \$18 for every day spent in the hospital.

Hospital care is becoming increasingly more effective and more of a necessity. The benefits were spent for ancillary hospital services, operating room and anesthesia.

Nine out of ten patients receive hospital care. Many new and expensive "miracle" treatments were made available in unlimited quantities dictated only by the medical needs of the patient.

Take the case of Mrs. Dorothy I. who was hospitalized for 120 days. The bill for drugs and other services cost \$163. One worker had this to say:

"If I had been wondering about my health, I'd never have pulled through. If in my case, I'd be in debt for the amount of money I've borrowed that much money in the hospital."

This is what the UAW means by health security.

Health Security Programs; and Families In 1951

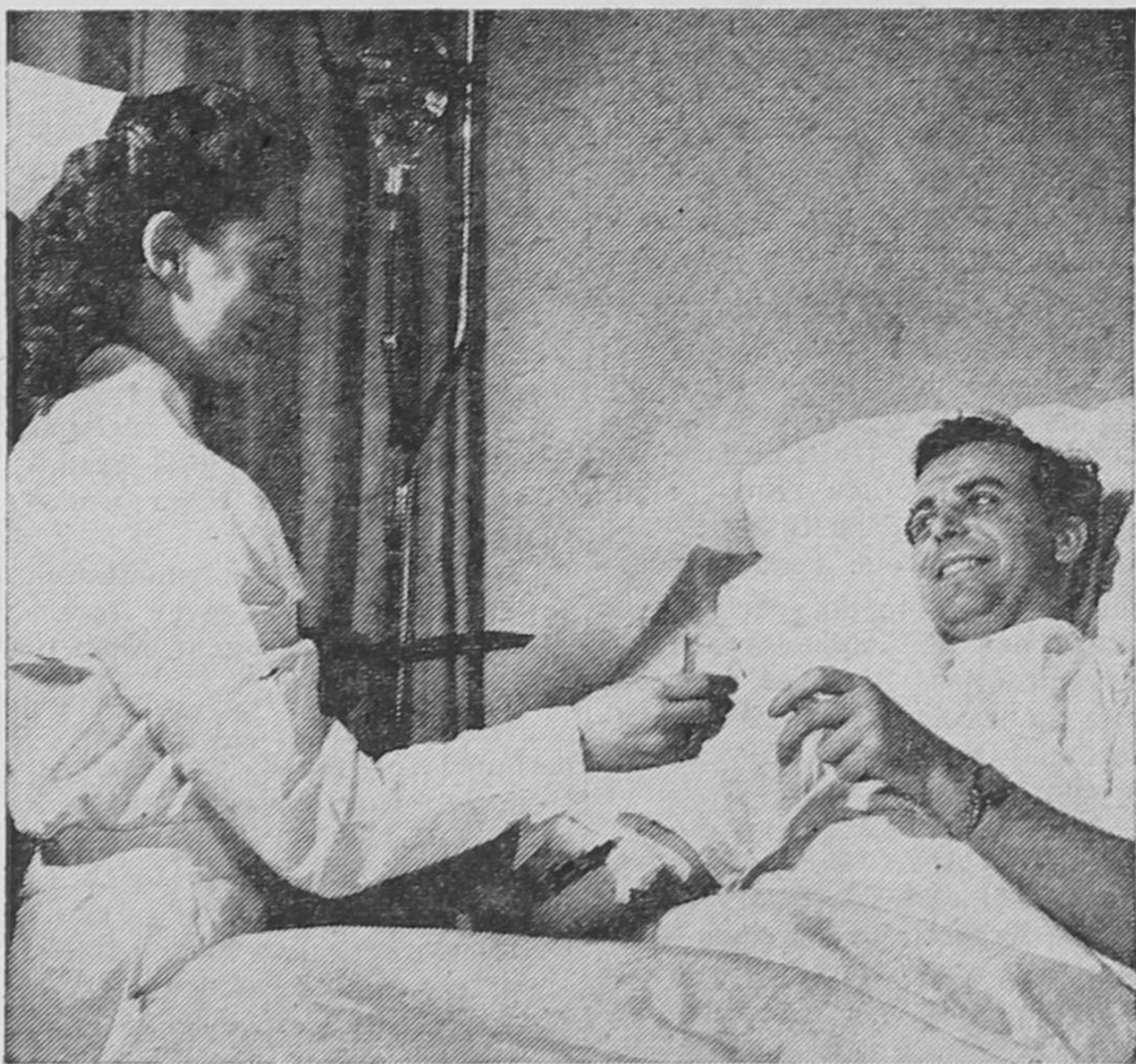


Improvements Are Needed

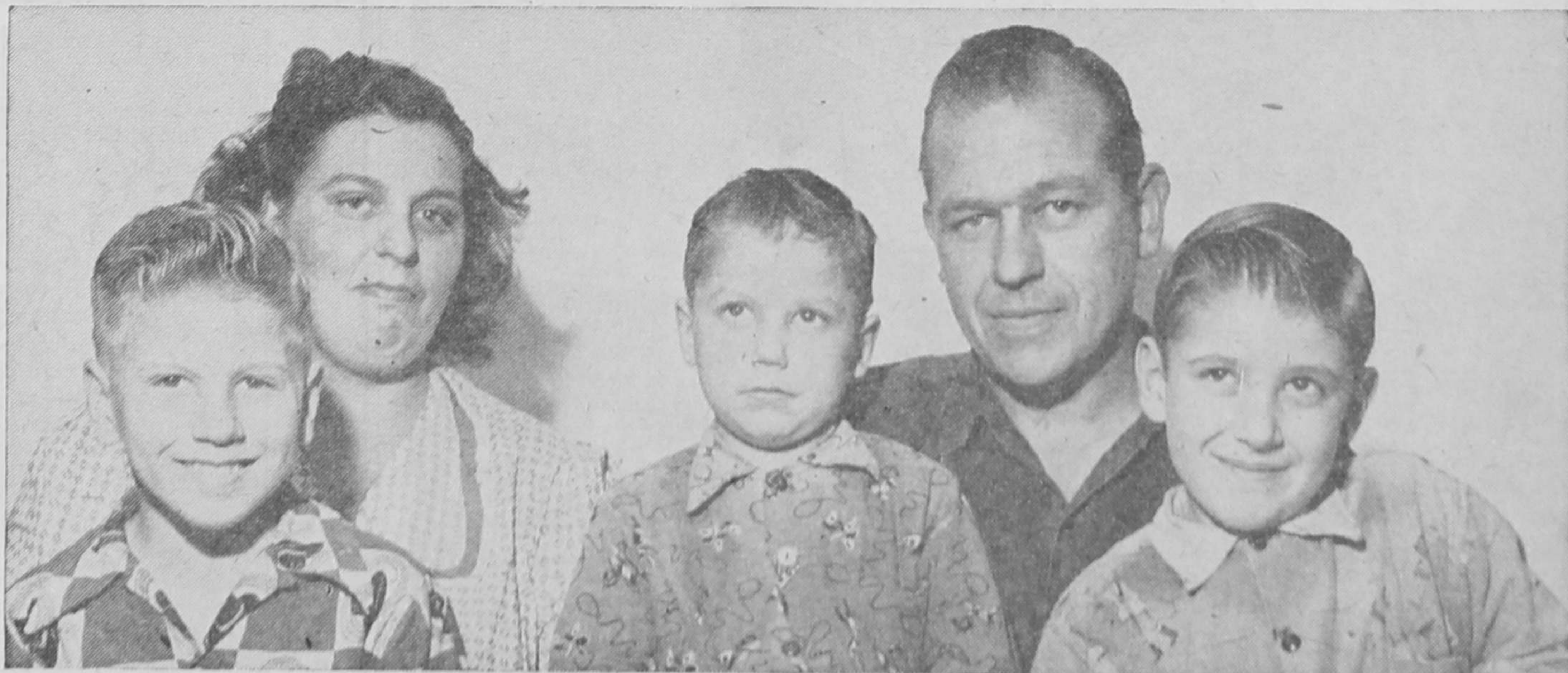
Although great gains have been made, existing health security plans need improvement in many important ways. Temporary disability benefits in many cases do not provide adequate levels of income maintenance and, with increasing living costs, are offering less protection than when they were originally negotiated. Coverage of surgical care and medical care administered in the hospital is far from complete and workers are still charged substantial extra amounts. More adequate arrangements for maintaining workers' protection during layoffs are badly needed. More effective ways need to be found for providing hospital-medical protection for retired workers whose medical needs are even greater than when they were still working. No health security program is really complete without rehabilitation. And no medical care program is complete without preventive services.

The development of health security plans was retarded in 1951 by the Wage Stabilization Board freeze which would have required any improvements to be charged against the allowable wage increases. The UAW played a leading role in labor's successful efforts to unfreeze health security benefits. Now, under new regulations issued by the Wage Stabilization Board, there is room for continued growth and development of health security plans.

Plans are now being developed for moving ahead under the new WSB regulations toward increased health security for all UAW members and their families.



The UAW cannot guarantee that the nurse who gives you your medicine will always be this beautiful. But it can and usually does, negotiate for payment of all the drugs and special medicines your doctor prescribes—from common aspirin to costly ACTH—with no dollar limit. Whether they cost \$25 or \$2,500, you get all the medicine you need to get well. This patient is getting a double dose: intravenous therapy and medicine by mouth.



Mrs. Oldaugh and two of the boys, Ronald (center) and Duane (right), were seriously burned when fire destroyed their home in Rose Center, Michigan. They needed the best hospital and medical care, and got it, because George Oldaugh, a stock chief at General Motors Truck and Coach Division,

"We are determined to bring into the lives of our members a substantial measure of security against the hazards of . . . illness and disability."
WALTER P. REUTHER, UAW-CIO 1949 Convention, Milwaukee, Wisconsin



You have to hand it to kids. They can really take it on the chin, and they usually come up smiling. And, of course, this youngster's too young to worry about his hospital and medical bills. Thanks to the UAW-CIO health security program, YOU won't have to worry about them either if something like this happens to one of your family. The accidents and illnesses of childhood are covered, including all the bandages, casts, dressings and special treatments that are needed.



Disability Income: \$27 Million

When the average UAW member is sick and unable to work, he is entitled to \$32 a week in disability benefits for a maximum of 26 weeks.

On any one day in the year, 16,000 workers actually received temporary disability benefits under UAW-negotiated health security programs. The average disabled worker drew benefits for five weeks amounting to \$160. In all, 168,000 workers received disability benefits in 1951. Most of them were back at work before 26 weeks had expired, but more than 5,000 remained disabled for the maximum period and received from \$780 to \$1,200 to help replace lost wages.

Benefits paid in 1951 to maintain family income during disability totaled \$27,000,000.

Survivors: \$26 Million

The lives of UAW members were insured for over \$4,000,000,000 in 1951. The average UAW member was covered for survivor benefits of \$3,200 on death before retirement and from \$500 to \$1,000 for the rest of his life after retirement.

More than 8,500 UAW members died in 1951. Benefits to their widows, children and other survivors totaled \$26,400,000.

only one and one-half pounds reach five pounds and be able ed care in this case, including l personnel, will cost \$1,700. and care should be provided dren will have every fighting pital can offer.

\$50 Million

is in protection against the cost

W workers and family members

the hospital for about one week. are usually covered under UAW-

high. Even for a one-day stay, with a bill of less than \$20. Every get a hospital bill for a thousand was hit by a machine operator in paid for by his UAW-negotiated he and many other UAW members

full under the plans negotiated

sudden, usually unpredictable. such care during 1951. They received benefits totaling \$50,- the fact that 3,000,000 workers the cost of hospitalization dur-

of these benefit payments went to tients are entitled to semi-private hospital room today rarely costs or the room alone runs as high as pital.

y complicated and expensive, but about \$20,000,000 of the total bene- vices. In a great majority of the e provided.

rugs and dressings, including the s." In most UAW contracts, these ties as ordered by the doctor and patient.

r, who had to stay in the hospital was \$714 and laboratory services er spending 110 days in a hospital:

ere the money was coming from, had been a cash limit on benefits of my life, provided I could have ace."

oving the price tag from hospital

was covered under the GM-UAW health security program. The program paid \$3,000 in hospital bills for the three. Said George Oldaugh: "You never really realize what hospital coverage without a limit really means until something like this happens. I don't know what I'd have done without it."

Livingston New GM Director

UAW-CIO General Motors' local unions were notified February 4 of a change in the directorship of the GM Department in the following letter signed by UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther:

"On the recommendation of the Officers of the UAW-CIO, the International Executive Board today voted unanimously to confirm the appointment of Vice-President John W. Livingston as the new Director of the General Motors Department of our Union. This appointment is effective immediately.

"This change in the Directorship of the General Motors Department has been made necessary by the ill health of T. A. Johnstone and by the development of policy differences which have arisen between the former GM Director and the Officers of the International Union.

"Brother Johnstone is currently taking a six weeks' rest and upon his return the International Union will discuss with him the question of his future assignment.

"Vice-President Livingston is now taking the steps necessary to be relieved of his assignment as a CIO Representative on the National Wage Stabilization Board, and within a short time will be prepared to devote a major part of his time to the Directorship of the General Motors Department of our Union.

"We sincerely regret having to make this change at this time, but we feel strongly that the change in Directorship is in the best interest of the Union as a whole and in the best interest of Brother Johnstone as an individual.

"Vice-President Livingston is well qualified to meet the responsibility of Director of the GM Department of our Union, since he comes from a GM plant and served as Assistant Director of the GM Department from 1939 until August of 1942, and again as Co-Director of the GM Department during 1946 and 1947."



Congressman Thaddeus Machrowicz (D., Mich.), right, promises UAW delegates to the Unemployment Conference and Senator Blair Moody (D., Mich.), standing, that he will back efforts to pass the Moody-Dingell Bill which would provide federal funds to supplement state unemployment compensation payments. Other Congressmen attending the meeting in the Senate Caucus Room look on.

Montgomery Hits "Fair Trade" Laws as Unfair to Consumers

WASHINGTON (LPA) — After hearing for a week from proponents of "fair trade" laws, the House Commerce Subcommittee on February 8 listened for the first time to the other side.

Donald Montgomery of the Auto Workers, speaking for the CIO, told the Committee that restoring the fair trade laws knocked out by the Supreme Court "will maintain high prices and high profit margins on many kinds of nationally advertised products." Legislation such as the bill by Rep. John A. McGuire (D., Conn.), said Montgomery, will increase the cost of living.

As to the plea for the little businessman, made oddly enough by spokesmen for giant drug firms and chains, Montgomery said that the proposed law would not protect small stores "from predatory and monopolistic practices of big distributors and manufacturers." He said that the purpose of the fair trade laws, under which the manufacturer dictates the price at which the retailer will sell his product, "is imposed by manufacturers to make sure that their retail outlets will exact from ultimate consumers the full price which advertising has made them willing to pay."

Montgomery suggested two solutions for small business: That they bring the combined pressure of stores and consumers on manufacturers to drop prices of nationally-advertised products, or that they use group buying and group advertising to develop a market for private-label merchandise, reasonably priced, of their own.

Under the "fair trade" laws of most states, and given blessing later by Congress, whenever a manufacturer got even only one retailer to sign an agreement to maintain prices, all other retailers were bound. The Supreme Court ruled in a New Orleans case that non-signers could not be bound. Ever since, the fair trade boys have been scheming to put through legislation to knock out the decision.

After the decision there was a wave of price reductions, with Macy's in New York leading the way. The Committee has invited officials of Macy's to testify.

The Wall Street Journal, in an editorial February 7, said that the price wars that followed the Supreme Court ruling "coincided with events which would doubtless have lowered selling prices in its absence." The editorial pointed out that the buying mania which followed the start of the Korean War left consumers more than usually well supplied with goods, and left distributors with unusually large inventories. "The latter had to move their goods against rising consumer resistance, and price cuts were the only effective motive power."

The editorial added that "Fair trade practices as heretofore in use are potentially dangerous. They invite manufacturers and distributors of competing articles to enter into understandings to maintain prices higher than would otherwise prevail." The editorial said restoring the "fair trade" laws would be giving manufacturers and wholesalers "a dangerous privilege."

UAW Adopts Militant 4-Point Plan To Solve Skilled Trades Problems

The UAW-CIO International Executive Board this month endorsed a militant four-point program to force the Wage Stabilization Board to lift the lid on skilled trades wages and to bring about greater job security for highly skilled workers, it was announced by Richard T. Gosser, Vice-President and Director of the Skilled Trades Department.

Previously the same program was proposed and adopted at a rally of 4,500 Detroit area skilled trades workers in the Detroit Masonic Temple. It was sent to the Board for approval.

JOURNEYMEN NOT TEACHERS

As a means of bringing about general acceptance of the four-point program, the Board agreed that skilled trades journeymen should refuse to train changeover employes and other recent additions to their departments. The Board pointed out that journeymen are hired to do specific jobs, not to act as instructors. Bona fide apprentices, however, will continue to receive the usual assistance.

The four-point program:

1—The UAW-CIO endorses the WSB Tool and Die Study Committee Report and demands that the WSB reconsider its rejection of this report.

(The Committee recommendations, if adopted, would have permitted substantial rate increases for most tool and die makers. The report also called for the correction of existing inequities; a realistic apprenticeship program and Selective Service deferment for both journeymen and apprentices.

The WSB rejected the Committee findings last October.)

2—The CIO and other metal-working unions will be invited to participate actively in the struggle for reconsideration of the Tool and Die panel report.

3—Mass meetings to acquaint skilled trades workers with the facts will be held in other parts of the country where regional directors and the Skilled Trades Department deem them necessary.

4—Immediate implementation of the UAW Changeover Agreement should be brought about in all affected plants.

(The Changeover Agreement is designed to prevent managements from watering down skilled trades work by excessive use of less skilled workers and to block the development of an excess of skilled trades workers as a means of lowering the rate structure. It calls for a separate waiver seniority list in skilled trades departments so that a changeover employe with little time in skilled work but with many years' seniority in another department cannot displace a genuine skilled trades worker after the defense emergency.)

REUTHER BLASTS INDUSTRY

In a speech at the Detroit rally,

ONE A WEEK

The Skilled Trades Department added three victories to its list late last month. The new bargaining units are Berry Independent Tool and Die, Bonal Machine Company and Columbia Tool and Die, all of Detroit. The three enabled the department to maintain its average of one new shop organized each week.

President Walter P. Reuther, recalled how industry had jammed skilled trades departments with changeover employes in World War II so that during the recession period which followed thousands of highly-paid skilled trades workers could find no jobs while up-graded workers guided by a few veteran journeymen stayed on payrolls.

"We can't let industry wave the flag and get away with something like that under the guise of patriotism," he asserted.

Reuther said that adoption of the Tool and Die panel report by the WSB also was the first step toward securing a square deal for maintenance workers.

The four-point program was first recommended by the special 10-man Advisory Committee appointed to study skilled trades problems.

The Advisory Committee's report was submitted at the rally by Jack Orr of Local 600.



Immediately following the UAW Unemployment Conference in Washington, these DeSoto workers, members of Local 227, put on a demonstration in support of their Union's program. The picketlines marched around the plant and in front of the Company's main offices.



"Sure, I'll wash your overalls, dear. Just stand them up in the basement."

FE-UE Slips to Zero . . .

UAW Assumes Undisputed Lead In Farm Implement Industry

Harvester Bargaining Is Shining Example

Members of UAW-CIO who work in the agricultural implement industry are secure in the knowledge that their Union is the outstanding and dominant labor organization in the industry today.

A few years ago another organization had some influence in this field. The Farm Equipment Workers (FE) represented a considerable number of workers in various plants. Expelled by the CIO because of Communist domination, along with other left-wing groups including the United Electrical Workers (UE), it joined with the latter and was gradually absorbed by UE. Today UE is steadily decreasing in both size and importance. It is no longer able to give any real semblance of service or leadership to its dwindling membership.

Any gains or benefits UE members in the agricultural implement industry receive these days come solely as a result of pace-setting negotiations by the UAW-CIO, according to John W. Livingston, Vice-President and Director of the Agricultural Implement Department.

UE has neither the strength nor the finances to carry on a militant fight against the corporations any more. It has no alternative but to sit back and wait until the UAW-CIO establishes the pattern, then it approaches management hat-in-hand pleading for equal or nearly-equal treatment.

True, UE still attempts to create an impression of militancy from time to time by promoting wildcats in various localities. But invariably these "quickies" are doomed to failure because the top UE leadership, having lost the confidence of the workers, no longer appears able to lead or direct any kind of action against management.

Not all of these shut-downs come about as a result of orders from the top. Some of them "just happen," because the workers, smarting under company mistreatment and unable to get relief through the UE set-up, take what appears at the time to be the only course open to them.

WILDCATS DON'T HELP

But regardless of whether they are inspired by top UE leadership or are the result of spontaneous action by the workers against the injustices of the employers and the inactivity of their UE representatives, these demonstrations seem to make little impression on the employers who watch with delight as the UE becomes weaker and more insignificant week by week. The only tangible results in most cases are loss of pay to the workers involved.

Small wonder that these workers sometimes rebel. The International Harvester plants of UE are without an arbitrator. This condition has existed for over five months. Important cases (important to the workers affected) are not processed. The vice-president of one of the UE locals in the Quad-Cities remains discharged and no action is taken by UE.

What a contrast to the condi-

tions in the UAW-CIO which pioneered in arbitration on a chain-wide basis in the agricultural implement field with the signing of the National Harvester Agreement. (Of course, UAW had single plant arbitration prior to this.)

Since the 15th of October, 1951, the UAW Harvester Department has arbitrated 22 cases, of which it won the majority. Among them are some outstanding decisions.

WIN ARBITRATION CASES

One involves the proper classification of 57 skilled inspectors. The arbitrator in deciding for the Union, required the reclassification of the employes involved and ordered \$14,000 back pay. He also made an important policy ruling in this case. He held that if the Union alleges that the Company obtained contract language to its liking by fraud, the arbitrator may ascertain what transpired during negotiations and decide whether the Company representatives are conducting themselves in a manner different than promised during contract negotiations.

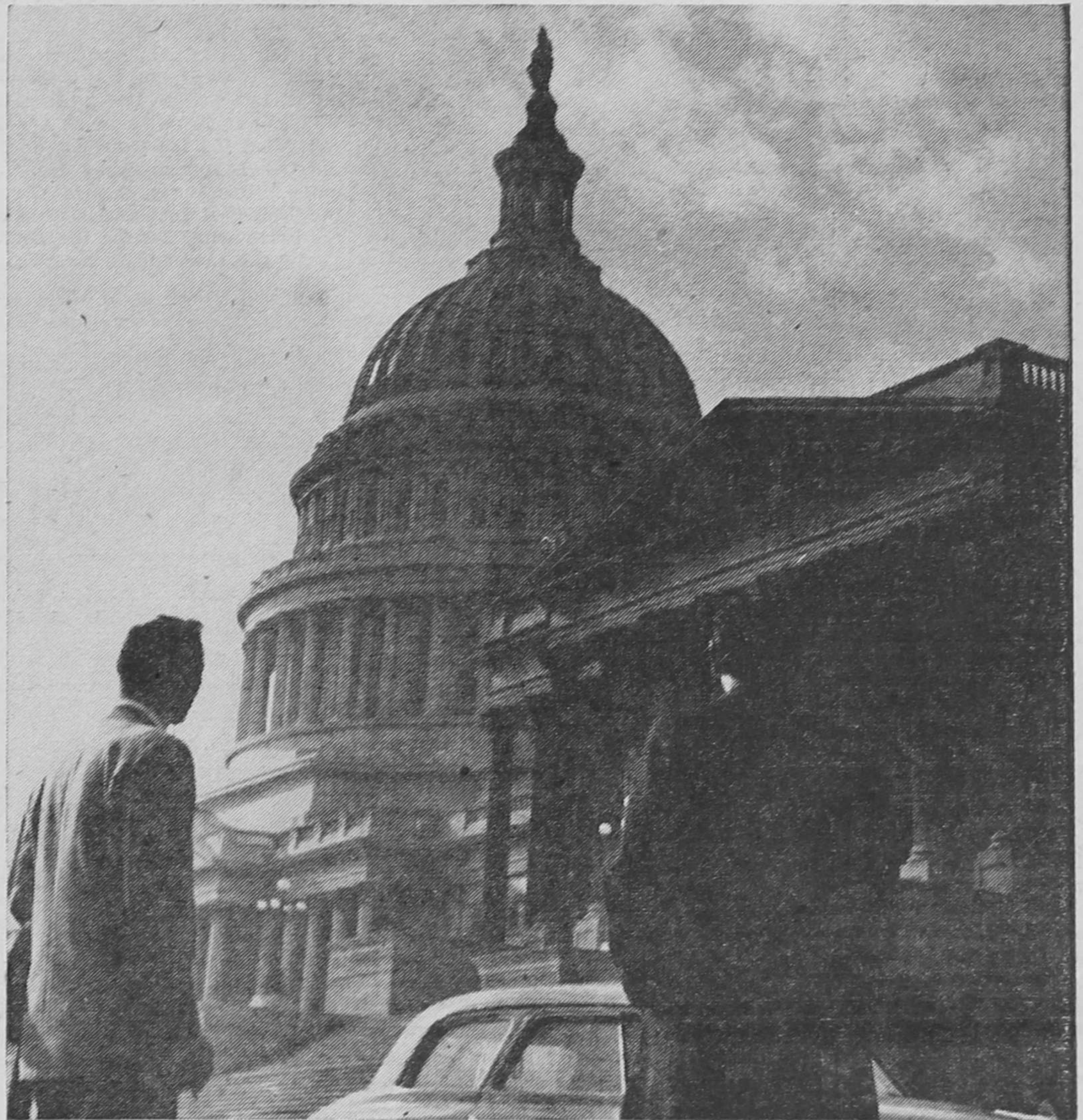
Office Workers' Local 1012 at the McCormick Works processed a policy grievance because of the Company's refusal to pay the four cents an hour annual improvement factor increase to those employes who were on their vacations the week the improvement factor was put into effect. The arbitrator ruled in favor of the 56 Local 1012 employes involved and indicated that the decision would have system-wide effect. Harvester is now in the process of making restitution to all employes similarly affected throughout the chain. This is a concrete example of the real benefits obtainable under a genuine national agreement as compared to idle claims by rival unions.

AT DEERE, TOO

Just one example of an important arbitration ruling in the John Deere chain. Deere Department Director Pat Greathouse reports that Local 838, Waterloo, Iowa, received a significant award in case 51.A-413, involving average earnings. Arbitrator George A. Gorder held that where language from one contract is incorporated into a number of contracts, the Company is bound by past practices and interpretations that have developed and were in effect in the original plant.

ESCALATOR, IMPROVEMENT FACTORS

In the negotiations of annual improvement factors and cost-of-liv-



Two auto workers pause for a moment of inspiration as the morning sun rises in back of the Capitol Dome before joining the rest of the 600 delegates to the UAW Unemployment Conference in the business of the day; attempting to bring into being a national policy of adequately providing for workers suffering defense unemployment.

ing escalators, the UAW-CIO led the way in the agricultural implement industry just as it did in the auto industry. These, coupled with inequity adjustments and wage increases, make UAW members the highest paid in the industry. A John Deere tool maker who made \$1.88 an hour in 1950 now receives \$2.36, an increase of 48 cents per hour. A John Deere janitor who used to get \$1.27 in 1950, is now paid \$1.59—32 cents increase. All Deere hourly-rated employes received an average of nine cents per hour on inequity adjustments. They have received 14 per cent in cost-of-living adjustments, two three per cent (not three cents) improvement factor increases.

HARVESTER WAGES

In International Harvester, UE settled for a seven cents an hour increase, but the UAW-CIO won a real economic victory for its members. They have received two four-cent improvement factors, a total of eight cents and cost-of-living increases adding up to 19 cents—a grand total of 27 cents an hour. Another important UAW gain in Harvester was the common slotting of jobs, according to Raymond H. Berndt, Director of UAW's Harvester Department. Inequity adjustments averaged seven cents an hour for over 12,000 hourly-rated employes.

The Executive Vice-President of the Harvester Company recently reported to a meeting of agricultural implement dealers that each one-cent increase in wages cost Harvester \$2 million.

If this is true, Harvester has paid its workers \$54 million in increases since the settlement of the Harvester strike. Pretty good proof that UAW-CIO really delivers.

CATERPILLAR LEARNED

One of UAW-CIO's largest local unions has had experience in both UE and UAW. This is the

giant Caterpillar Local 974, in Peoria, Illinois.

The Regional WSB recently approved the terms of the Caterpillar settlement under which the members of Local 974 received four cents an hour plus 9½ cents subject to WSB approval. In addition, the settlement provided for a cost-of-living adjustment February 1, 1952. Through this review, an additional three cents per hour has been okayed. This total of 16½ cents per hour increase contrasts with the Company's original offer of five cents and its first "final" offer of eight cents.

In the three and one-half years that UAW-CIO has represented the Peoria Caterpillar workers, it has won for them, including the present settlement, a general wage increase of 42½ cents per hour. Inequity adjustments were made in 1948 ranging from two to nine cents an hour while two inequity adjustments were made in 1950—each tapering from four up to 10 cents an hour. Under these inequity adjustments, at least 60 per cent of the employes in the unit have received increases, so that the typical Caterpillar worker under UAW has received 50 cents an hour in increases. Under UAW they received six paid holidays, a funded pension plan and a medical program.

Small wonder that Caterpillar workers are glad that they changed affiliation. When the Local Union was in FE-UE, Caterpillar workers had a contributory pension plan. One of the first things UAW-CIO did after negotiating a non-contributory

Chicago UAW Locals Helping Sister Union

CHICAGO—UAW local affiliates publishing *The Plant Gate News* gave the United Steelworkers an assist in their efforts to organize the Wisconsin Steel Works of the International Harvester Company with a headlined appeal asking all UAW members to urge friends and relatives in the Wisconsin plant to vote CIO.

The appeal, written by James E. Hamby, President of UAW Local 551, Ford Assembly Plant, stated: "The United Steelworkers of America is opposed by two independent unions, one of them the discredited FE-UE. Most of International Harvester is represented by the CIO. Let's help make this another CIO mill."

Last reports had the USA-CIO leading the field.

pension program was to demand that the Caterpillar Company refund all payments made by workers under the old plan. Rebates of \$200 per worker were typical.

During the FE-UE era, the hospital insurance program liability was limited to \$60. Now, under UAW-CIO, the plan is virtually fully paid. A case in point is Barney Huston, Chairman of the Publicity and Education Committee. Recently his hospital expenses of \$436.35 were fully paid by his UAW-CIO negotiated policy and \$125 of his \$150 surgical bill was paid. A total of \$561.35 under UAW-CIO, compared to the \$60 he would have received under the FE-UE policy.



"You anti-union guys have a one-track mind, but you'll never make the grade with your 'loco' motive!"

"Lie Down! Roll Over!"



Region 3 Hands IAM 4 Drubbings As '52 Organizing Drive Rolls On

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The Region 3 organizing campaign for 1952 is rolling merrily along with five victories in six elections, a sixth plant signed up without an election and with the competing IAM soundly trounced, Region 3 Director Raymond H. Berndt reported.

In four NLRB elections where the UAW and the IAM were on the ballot, the UAW received a total of 575 votes to 61 for the AFL union.

In the Allis-Chalmers plant election at Terre Haute, the UAW received 138 votes to 10 for the IAM. Willys-Overland workers at Anderson voted 105 for the UAW to 11 for the IAM and three for "no union." Previously, the UAW won the Whirlpool Corporation plant at La Porte with 260 for the UAW, 17 for the IAM and 99 for UE.

International Representative La-
rue Leonard scored his third organizing victory of 1952 when workers at the Cribben-Sexton plant in Michigan City voted 77 for the UAW to 23 for the IAM in an NLRB election held February 1.



RAY BERNDT

of Region 3's first sub-regional office at 822 West Indiana Avenue, South Bend.

UAW Joins With Many Others In Assault on Filibuster

WASHINGTON—The UAW-CIO, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and 25 other national organizations were to join together at the Civil Rights Leadership Mobilization here for a united attack on filibuster-permitting Senate Rule 22.

More than 200 UAW delegates were registered for the two-day Conference which was modeled after the UAW's Unemployment Conference of last month. UAW President Walter P. Reuther and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey were on the speaking program for the Conference windup.

Senators, Representatives and national leaders in the fight against race discrimination were among speakers scheduled for the Mobilization meetings.

Delegates were assigned specific Senators and Representatives to visit personally in the Mobilization program to rally support behind efforts to break Rule 22.

Delegates to the Conference came from organizations pledged to support the entire Civil Rights program, including a national FEPC law, but the attack was concentrated on Rule 22 which will enable the block of Southern Senators to prevent passage of any Civil Rights legislation as long as it stands.

The UAW launched the latest attack on Rule 22 last October 3 when Reuther testified against it before the Senate Rules Committee and, at the same time, submitted a UAW brief contending the rule was unconstitutional and outlining two ways of breaking it.

The Senate Rules Committee rejected two resolutions aimed at replacing Rule 22 late last month.



When Oscar Ewing (left), Federal Security Agency Administrator, was in Detroit recently he joined Dr. Trawick Stubbs, Director of the UAW-CIO Medical Health Institute, and Jerry Pollock, Consultant in the Union's Social Security Department in a television discussion of the nation's health needs. Mr. Ewing, a vigorous proponent of a National Health Insurance program, said that despite the attacks of the AMA, President Truman was standing fast in his effort to secure Congressional enactment of this much needed legislation.

Hunter Over the Bar

BRISTOL, Penna.—Employees of Hunter Manufacturing, an aircraft parts plant, passed the biggest barrier to getting a UAW contract by voting for the UAW 113 to 35 for "no union" in an NLRB election. International Representative Joseph Ferraro, of the Region 9 Aircraft Staff, conducted the organizing drive.



Mrs. Mary Ward has a bit of money to go on. Her husband, Arthur, a member of Local 348, UAW-CIO, at E. W. Bliss in Toledo, died last year, and Mrs. Ward received a check for \$1,000 as the first beneficiary under the death benefit provisions of the Union insurance plan. Shown are (left to right) Walter Klatt, local president; Norman Sattler, personnel manager; Mrs. Ward, Norman Kirk, company vice-president, and Charles Kennedy, chairman of the office workers' unit of the Local.

Detroit Finds Time For Civil Defense Unit

Like hundreds of other UAW members over the nation, James Long is worried about the threat of atomic invasion and, despite a heavy load of other work, he is taking time to participate in the Civil Defense program.

In his efforts to find volunteers for CD units, Long sought an assist from *The Auto Worker*. He wrote:

Dear Editor:
I work at the Mound Road Ford Plant and am a member of Local 228. I belong to the Civil Defense program of Michigan and Detroit with Governor G. Mennen Williams the head of it in Michigan and headquarters in Washington.

Our unit wonders if you could run a few words for us. Just say that Civil Defense is everybody's business from eight to 80 years of age, men and women. Enroll now at any fire or police station. Your Civil Defense needs you.

Fraternally,
(s) JAMES LONG.



"I never reconsider, Simpson! You're fired — and don't let me catch you hanging around the premises!"

Vote for UAW

MUSKEGON HEIGHTS, Mich.—Production employes at the Johnson Products, Inc., voted 50 to 27 in favor of the UAW-CIO in a National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) collective-bargaining election.

Plans Almost Completed for Biggest Education Conference in Labor History

Does a Congressman have morals?

What will be the hourly rate for running an atomic-powered punch press?

When you get a guaranteed annual wage, what will be your weekly take-home?

What kind of high school will your grandchildren go to?

Twelve very famous world citizens are going to meet with more than 2,500 UAW-CIO Local Union delegates in Cleveland, Ohio, from April 3 through 6 at the UAW-CIO International Education Conference to answer these far-ranging questions and dozens of other questions much closer home, and much nearer to UAW members' bread and butter.

Three U. S. Senators: Wayne Morse, Hubert Humphrey, and William Benton, will be among the discussion leaders and speakers at the conference.

Willard Goslin, the Pasadena educator who is the hero of the now-famous Pasadena story, will speak on education with A. M. Schlesinger, Jr., Harvard historian, ADA leader, and author of the *Age of Jackson*.

Negro leader Walter White, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be another guest speaker.

Other discussion leaders and speakers will include a world-famous scientist, educators in the forefront of education in the country, and men who have won universal recognition for their moral leadership.

With more than 3,000 delegates, guests, and visitors participating, the conference will be the largest such meeting ever held in the labor movement.

Despite its size, however, new discussion methods will make it possible for each person taking part in the conference to have face-to-face discussions in small meeting groups on every problem that is discussed.

Describing plans for the conference, UAW Education Director Brendan Sexton declared that, "This conference will be a demonstration of the fact that you can have bigness and democratic procedures, too. The conference is planned so that each of the 2,500 delegates will have a chance to

speak and to make a personal contribution to the complete achievement of the meeting."

Continued Sexton, "The major problems we have to face today are bread and butter problems and life and liberty problems. How to make sure everyone gets a decent wage and maintains a desirable standard of living — and how to make sure everyone is free to speak his mind, to live his own life, to achieve what he is capable of achieving."

"The Education Conference is going to deal with both problems in a way that we believe will leave an impression on our lives for years to come."

"It is worth remembering," Sexton recalled, "that the Education Conference in Milwaukee held in 1949 marked the uncovering of the pension campaign which ended in a revolutionary change in the lives of factory workers."

He indicated that equally important new developments will be unveiled at the Cleveland conference.

When asked how many delegates each local should send, Sexton declared that there was no specific Union recommendation on this question. The Education Department suggested, however, that the delegates should include the President of the Local Union, the Chairman of the Bargaining Committee, members of the Education and Political Action Committees, and any other persons whose presence at the conference would benefit the local union membership.



SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREY



SENATOR WAYNE MORSE



SENATOR WILLIAM BENTON

Industry Can't Find Holes In Steelworkers' Pay Case

NEW YORK (LPA)—CIO Steelworkers' Chief Philip Murray declared February 5 the steel industry had presented "nothing" to the Wage Stabilization Board to "successfully challenge" the Union's demand for a substantial pay boost, guaranteed annual wage and other contract improvements.

Commenting on the industry's opening arguments against Union demands before a special WSB panel which is considering the dispute, Murray said: "The Union has demonstrated that a wage increase is fairly due to the workers of the steel industry. Ben Fairless (President of U. S. Steel) has admitted that in the past, and he didn't deny it today."

Fairless told the WSB panel the general public, including the Steelworkers themselves, would suffer from more inflation if the Union won its contract requests. He said the industry's stockholders would suffer because, without higher prices, higher wages and labor costs would cut deeply into dividend payments.

"But even more serious result of a wage increase, perhaps, will be its effect on taxes," Fairless said, arguing that if a similar wage increase was granted by industry generally it would cost the government an estimated \$11 billion in tax revenues it otherwise would get from corporations. Fairless' reasoning was that all of industry would have to follow the pattern set by steel; that any wage increase would be taken almost wholly from monies the corporation would normally pay in federal taxes; and, that the increase in taxes on individual workers' income would not nearly offset the loss the government would be

forced to take in lower corporation tax returns.

Murray called Fairless' reasoning "irrational" and said his claims "cannot be proven." But, Murray added, "it is interesting to find U. S. Steel—which complains about the so-called terrifying burden of taxes 365 days a year, and 366 in Leap Year, suddenly manifesting a positive passion to pay taxes."

Murray's union is demanding an average hourly pay boost of 18½ cents, a guaranteed annual wage, paid holidays, improved vacations and overtime for Saturday and Sunday work. The WSB panel is expected to issue its settlement recommendations—which are not binding on either the union or the basic steel companies—sometime after February 15. Murray has publicly declared that the union's twice-postponed strike threat would be revived if the WSB recommendations are unacceptable or are turned down by the industry. Industry officials have said they would not follow any wage increase recommendation unless it is accompanied by an equivalent price increase okay. Government stabilization authorities insist, however, the industry can pay a "considerable" pay hike from present profits, without raising prices.

RILCO VOTES UAW-CIO

INDEPENDENCE, Kansas — In an NLRB election held at the Rilco Laminated Products, Inc., the UAW-CIO defeated an AFL union by the score of 68-17.

Reveals "Wetback" Threat To U. S. Labor Standards

WASHINGTON—Proof that U. S. labor standards, both on farms and in industry, are being depressed by yearly importation of up to 300,000 Mexican nationals for farm work and by a flood of illegal Mexican "wetback" laborers estimated at more than 500,000 in 1951, was given to the Humphrey Subcommittee of the Senate Labor Committee at hearings on migrant labor problems February 11.

The proof was supplied by Representative Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D., Mich.). He gave the Committee a letter from U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Commissioner Argyle R. Mackey, stating that 473 Mexican nationals illegally in the United States had been arrested in the Detroit district last July, and 802 in the Chicago district. All have been deported to Mexico.

Answering Machrowicz's inquiry as to whether any of these had been paroled to employers, Mackey said that paroles had been used in the Chicago District but not in the Detroit District, and for periods up to three months.

While Mackey's letter did not state that the Mexican workers had been paroled to their employers, Machrowicz told the Humphrey Committee that he had reason to believe that they had been so paroled and that, in his opinion, this would amount to peonage. He cited statements with Naturaliza-

tion Service Enforcement Chief Willard F. Kelly indicating that a check of individual files would show that such paroles to employers had been made.

Senators Morse and Humphrey started a full investigation of these arrests and paroles.

For years U. S. labor has warned that systematic efforts to hold down and depress wages, working and living conditions for hired farm workers by the unnecessary importation of foreign nationals instead of sensible recruitment, transportation and maximum employment at fair wages of U. S. citizens in farm work would inevitably result in the depressing of industrial wage and working standards as foreign nationals fled from sweatshops in the field to seek better wages and working conditions in American industry.

Representative Machrowicz's investigation has supplied the first documented proof that this is happening.

CIO Members Learn Government



UAW-CIO members who attended the first State Government Institute sponsored by the Michigan CIO Council, in Lansing on January 22, 23 and 24, are shown with Governor G. Mennen Williams and two UAW-CIO members who are State Representatives. The legislators are John Penczak on the extreme left and Minority Leader Ed Carey on the extreme right. Both are Democrats representing Wayne County. The UAW contingent made up about half the group that participated in the Institute designed to acquaint unionists with the functioning of state government and with the need for Reapportionment and Reorganization. Participants stayed at the beautiful new Kellogg Center for Continuing Education on the campus of Michigan State College in East Lansing. They inspected many state government departments, watched the legislature in action, and met with numerous top level state officials. Representatives of United Steelworkers of America-CIO, and Communications Workers of America-CIO, also attended.

Michigan's First Ladies Talk About Their Families

Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Williams Appear on UAW Telecast

Michigan citizens had a quick look at what goes on behind the public official scenes in a Governor's and Senator's home when Nancy Williams and Ruth Moody talked about their youngsters on a UAW Sunday television program recently.

It was a pleasant and comfortable look, one that left a warm feeling that here were two very nice families with many of the every-day problems most parents face.

Both wives agreed that in their homes they try to provide quiet relaxation for their husbands, who work "such terrific hours and under so much pressure." As often as her home responsibilities permit, Mrs. Williams accompanies the Governor on his trips, as it is "more fun for both of us and far less strain."

While the Governor's wife does some official entertaining for the wives of legislators and on other state occasions, she finds few evenings when she can invite personal friends to dinner. "It's a little hard to invite your friends when most evenings the Governor has five or six meetings."

And what about the youngsters? Do they miss their fathers?

"We feel that it's not quantity but the quality of time we spend with our three children that's important," Mrs. Williams commented. "We all enjoy sports, such as skating and swimming, and we do these and other things together. We have a good time as a family group and our youngsters treasure these times together."

Senator Moody has two young boys at home and an older son, Blair, Jr., at the University of Michigan Law School. Biggest problem the family has had recently, according to Mrs. Moody, was "getting father committed for a Cub Scout father-son dinner of our eight-year-old Chris. We finally got it on Blair's calendar, but only after we arranged it through his office."

Both of Michigan's first ladies

have opinions, too, about women in politics. "While it's barely 40 years since women secured the right to vote, we've gotten over the Victorian influence, and I believe that women have a great part to play in our political life. One of the places women could exert a constructive influence is in the state legislature," the Governor's wife stated. This, she said, could be done in two ways: (1) more women in the legislature, and (2) a housewives' lobby in Lansing. "This could be a very effective way of getting some good legislation passed, as the women would be free of the many political and financial pressures that afflict some of the lobbyists in Lansing now."

Mrs. Moody felt "that many women have the wrong concept of politics—it's not smoke-filled rooms—politics is something that affects every phase of our everyday living, our housing, our education, the food we eat."

She urged that women write their Congressmen and Senators. "I know because I have helped in Blair's office; every piece of mail is carefully evaluated and a record kept. Be sure to write both the proponents and opponents of the legislation you are interested in." Of particular interest to women, Mrs. Moody said, was price control, and one of the most important steps in lowering the housewife's budget costs is the repeal of the Capehart Amendment.

Although women make up 53 per cent of the population in the United States, neither of the first ladies thought that special appeals should be made to women voters.

"Women these days are interested in all kinds of problems, whether they're domestic or foreign."

UAW AUXILIARIES ACTIVE IN DRIVES FOR MARCH OF DIMES

UAW Auxiliaries played major roles in successful drives to raise funds for the fight against polio according to reports received by Catherine Gelles, International Auxiliaries Secretary.

In Detroit, all four Auxiliaries helped make the "Mothers' March on Polio" one of the biggest money raisers in the March of Dimes campaign. Auxiliary members also canvassed streets with other drive workers collecting funds, wherever a porchlight was turned on indicating a householder wished to contribute.

The Auxiliaries helped sponsor a combined fashion show and cooking school and toured 30 downtown office buildings to gather money. The women drive workers in Detroit collected \$173,589 in all projects.

Auxiliary 48 of Muncie, Indiana, raised \$338 with a chili supper and other projects. The New Castle, Pennsylvania, Auxiliary did house-to-house canvassing. In Milwaukee, the Auxiliary collected polio funds in theaters and in Janesville, Wisconsin, the Auxiliary members rapped on doors to get campaign funds.

In addition, most of the Auxiliaries made direct contributions from their treasuries.



"Fasten it with my Union pin — It will never let me down!"

Mazey Advises Retired Workers, Check Exemptions

Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey advised persons retired on UAW pensions to make certain they take all the exemptions they have coming when they file their income tax returns.

He pointed out that men and women who have reached their 65th birthday by last December 31 are eligible for double exemptions, or \$1,200 each. If the husband is 65 and his wife is not that old, he gets a double exemption and she a single \$600 exemption, or a total of \$1,800. Persons who are blind also receive an additional \$600 exemption.

Mazey said that Social Security checks received from the government are not taxable. However, money received from UAW pension funds is taxable.

Anyone who received \$600 or more in wages before retirement last year or whose wages and pension checks total \$600 must file a return. Moreover, anyone who had money withheld from his pay check before retiring should file a return in order to secure any refund he has coming.

Mazey warned the deadline for filing is March 15.



Mrs. G. Mennen Williams (left) and Mrs. Blair Moody were the charming guests of the UAW Sunday telecast recently. Michigan's first ladies described the home life of their families and the strains which the heavy duties of their husbands place upon them and their children.

Carboloy Unit Ends 140-Day Strike; Matthews Blasts 'No Transfer' Stand

Members of the Carboloy unit of UAW Local 771 ended their 140-day strike early this month after winning a two-year contract with includes a five-cent across-the-board wage increase and a four-cent annual improvement factor.

The Carboloy unit of the General Electric Corporation agreed to provide advance notice of any job transfers to its new plant in Edmore, Michigan, one of the key issues in the strike, but stood firm against giving UAW workers the right to follow their jobs.

In announcing the settlement, Regional Director Norman Matthews said, "The Union has no quarrel with the financial agreement finally reached with the Company, but Carboloy still failed to meet its obligations to its workers by refusing to give them adequate transfer rights to its new plant in Edmore. By moving civilian work to its so-called 'defense plant' at Edmore without giving its faithful workers in Detroit a chance to transfer, Carboloy is working an unnecessary hardship on both its employees and their community."

The strike, first in Carboloy's history, started when the Company attempted to switch 200 civilian jobs to its new, amortized plant despite an abundance of floor space in Detroit. At the close of the strike, Carboloy began installing some new equipment in Detroit in support of its claims that it did

not intend to move the bulk of its operations.

In place of transfer rights for its workers, the Company agreed to provide one month's notice of job transfer for each year's seniority up to six years and to provide employment at the same rate or at a job paying not more than 10 cents an hour less, or to make up the difference in pay lost during the notification period, or permit a transfer with job.

The two-year contract provides for a five-cent across-the-board increase retroactive to December 3, 1951; a four-cent annual improvement factor to be applied November 3, 1952, and November 2, 1953; a seventh paid holiday (Election Day); increase in call-in pay from two to four hours and 120 hours' vacation pay for employes with 15 years' seniority.

The contract may be opened semi-annually for the upward renegotiation of wage rates and will be reopened in May of 1953 for a general review of economic issues.

Local 771's members approved the contract by secret ballot with 421 votes for it and 58 against it.



Since the inaugural broadcast of "Labor Views the News" on WAKR in Akron, Ohio, on January 28, International and local union leaders of the United Rubber Workers-CIO have been enthusiastic in their praise of the able work of Guy Nunn, UAW-CIO commentator. Above, Nunn (right) is discussing the rubber workers' sponsorship with the Union's International President, L. S. Buckmaster. After the January 28 broadcast, Nunn was honored at a citywide Council meeting of URW locals in the Akron area. "Labor Views the News" is piped by telephone line direct to the Akron station from WDET, the UAW-FM station in Detroit, to WAKR which broadcasts the Nunn commentary at 7:15 p. m. Monday through Friday.



LOCAL 1022 UAW-CIO in Chicago celebrates its second birthday with a cake made by the local union President, Fred Nicholas. Director Pat Greathouse, Region 4, congratulates President Nicholas on outstanding gains totalling 50 cents an hour, excluding funded pension plan. Left to right: Financial Secretary John Farnik; Greathouse; Intl. Rep. Ralph Robinson in charge of Fair Practices; Nicholas, and Intl. Rep. Tom Sullivan.

Ford Wrecking Iron Mountain; Windsor Wonders, 'Are We Next?'

Official Ford Motor Company statements still contain pre-
sententious flabdoodle about "human engineering," but in the
ravished town of Iron Mountain, Michigan, and in the threat-
ened city of Windsor, Ontario, residents openly wonder if the
Company's real policy isn't making wrecks of communities and
men.

The "human engineers" did an almost scientific job on Iron
Mountain. They took the best wood from the nearby forests
and the best years from the men. Most of their workers bought
homes. Abruptly the "human engineers" pulled out of Iron
Mountain, giving the community a headlong push toward be-
coming a ghost town. In Windsor, folks are worrying, "Is Ford
going to 'engineer' us, too?"

Iron Mountain In Windsor

In Iron Mountain, the Menominee River is roaring over the dam—instead of through the turbines. Some of the stores are closed. The rest are not doing much business. Some of the houses already are boarded up.

For 30 years, Iron Mountain produced the finest available in automobile and wood products. The Ford layout there included 600,000 square feet of floor space, and a great deal of modern machinery. Cheap power is available. So are railroads and lake ports and air fields.

A few months ago, Iron Mountain was a prosperous, busy community. The merchants and the men built their lives around the Ford Motor Company, the chief employer there. More than 85 per cent of the Ford workers owned their own homes. To all outward appearances, Iron Mountain was a peaceful, secure American community.

Iron Mountain made a tremendous contribution to World War II. Its residents believed they were going to find their skills in great demand again. The future looked bright.

So one day last December, Ford's "human engineers" announced they were transferring the Iron Mountain operations elsewhere.

Men who spent a lifetime building security found themselves stuck with homes suddenly almost valueless . . . in a town where they could find no work. Merchants suddenly discovered their businesses were headed for disaster. In a matter of weeks, grocers faced the hard decision of determining how much they could carry on the books, and survive.

Iron Mountain is a community built around the Great Industrial God Ford, and the Great God, without warning, abandoned it.

Today, 1,500 workers in a city of 9,500 persons are drawing meager unemployment compensation checks to support themselves and their dependents. More than 300 already have exhausted their claims.

The Ford property has been sold to the Kingsford Chemical Company which is trying to resell it. Some of the workers at Iron Mountain have left their home town and home church and old friends to seek employment elsewhere. Most are sweating it out, gambling that a kindlier industrial god will take over the plants.

Ford still hasn't engineered out hope.

Mine-Mill Revolt Keeps on Growing

LOS ANGELES—Another unit of the Amalgamated Mine-Mill Local 700 is on its way to becoming a part of the UAW-CIO. At Century Metalcraft, 285 out of 311 workers have signed UAW membership cards and are awaiting an NLRB election.

Windsor, like Iron Mountain, is largely dependent upon Ford. Already Ford of Canada has announced it will move Plant 4, the final assembly and body shop, to Oakville near Toronto. For Windsor, that is a loss of 4,000 jobs. The new Oakville plant is to employ 7,000.

During a chic radio appearance, Rhys M. Sale, Ford of Canada president, said more jobs were going to be brought to Windsor. That was last November. Still no new jobs are in sight. Increasingly, the operation has smelled like a runaway.

Now the Company appears to be fomenting a strike as an excuse.

Some 9,000 Ford of Canada workers, members of Local 200, UAW-CIO, saw their last hope for a peaceful settlement go out mid-month as a vengeful management booted the Union to the brink of walking out.

After 11 months of so-called negotiations, both Union and Ontario Minister of Labour, Charles Daley, assailed Ford Management's adamant and unreasonable stand. But with the strike precipice only inches away, Company negotiators still kicked viciously at the Union.

In a last-minute effort to avert strike action, George Burt, Canadian Director of the UAW-CIO, made a two-point suggestion:

1. Get Sale into the contract talks; and
2. Use the unanimous recommendations of a three-man board of conciliation as basis of settlement.

But Burt's chances of doing either look less than slim.

Pasty-faced Sale, up from the Company's sales department, had rejected every previous attempt to lure him into the front line of contract sessions, appeared determined to force on strike the big Local which had wildcatted his plant for 11 days in December.

The Union has pressed for a settlement on the basis of the Conciliation Board's recommendation, which, with even the Company's representative agreeing, found for the Union in almost every contract issue in dispute. The Company picked out only part of the recommendation, offered that and rejected everything else.

Nor, in 11 months had the Company done any real negotiating. The Union isn't quite sure why. Maybe it's because Sale, determined to try to finish the job of putting the boot to the Union that he was made to give up in December. Or maybe he just wants to "human engineer" Windsor.

Forge Council Plans Program for Trainees

A four-man committee selected by the National Forge Wage-Hour Council will meet representatives of the Skilled Trades and Research Departments late this month to work out a comprehensive trainee plan for hammermen. It will be presented to the International Executive Board for consideration.

The conference follows a Forge Council meeting in Flint, Michigan, at which members proposed establishing a minimum training program of two years; limiting the number of trainees in relation to the number of hammer crews and establishing a 10-year period of experience for hammermen before they can obtain journeyman cards.

The meeting was addressed by Robert Carter, Director of Region 1C, Burton E. Moore, President of Buick Local 599, and Richard E. Reisinger, Assistant Director, Wage-Hour Council Division.



The entire steward's body turned out for a banquet held in Local 212 Hall to honor the 100 Briggs Manufacturing Company workers who have retired under UAW pensions. Region 1 Co-Director Norman Matthews is shown addressing the group while Jess Ferrazza, Assistant Briggs Department Director, left, studies his notes. UAW President Walter P. Reuther and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, were the principal speakers.



WHEN GOOD FELLOWS GET TOGETHER, they will find room for a song in their hearts. International Representative Edgar Lee leads retired UAW workers in a tunefest at a gathering of the Union's senior members in Local 154 Hall. The meeting was one of five held in the Detroit area last month.

UAW Suit Blocks Saginaw Payroll Tax; Statewide Fight Looms

SAGINAW, Mich.—Court action started by the UAW-CIO here blocked a one per cent payroll tax which would have taken an estimated \$16 million out of Saginaw residents' pockets in the 10 years the tax was to run.

Circuit Judge Harry D. Boardman ruled that a tax on income was unconstitutional for Michigan home-rule cities and probably for the whole state, as was claimed in the suit filed by Malcolm G. House, Assistant Region 1D Director, and International Representative Edward H. Corson.

Only 14,000 of Saginaw's 47,000 registered voters took part in the special election in which the tax was passed, many staying home because just before the balloting the local newspaper, in favor of the tax, used a streamer headline over a story that the tax proposal was unconstitutional in the opinion of Governor G. Mennen Williams and legal authorities.

Following Judge Boardman's decision, Leonard Woodcock, Region 1D Director, helped persuade Grand Rapids city officials that the payroll tax should not

CIO Forms Committee To Work on Vet Problems

WASHINGTON (LPA)—Allan S. Haywood, Executive Vice-President of the CIO, announced formation January 28 of a CIO Veterans' Committee, with himself as Chairman. It will be a supervisory committee. An action committee also has been named, comprising Fred Pieper of the CIO headquarters staff; Frank N. Hoffman, Legislative Representative of the Steelworkers; and Harold J. Near, of the UAW-CIO. Other members will be added soon.

Other members of the supervisory committee are Presidents Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers, Michael Quill of the Transport Workers, and Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers; Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey of

the UAW-CIO, and James Thimmes of the Steelworkers.

Said Haywood: "The Committee will be concerned not only with the problem of getting veterans back to their old jobs in industry, or with finding jobs for younger people, but with every type of community and social problem faced by the men and women who have served, during this period of international crisis, in the nation's military establishment."

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CIO Names New Rep to ICFTU

KANSAS CITY (LPA)—James J. Leary, on recommendation of CIO President Philip Murray, has been named representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to the United Nations. He succeeds John Brophy, former Director of CIO Industrial Union Councils, who is now a member of the Wage Stabilization Board's appeal board.

Leary is CIO Regional Director for western Missouri and Kansas. He will be succeeded in that post by A. R. Kinstley, for 11 years vice-president of the Oil Workers.



OLDEST PENSIONER HONORED—Joseph Jezak (second from right), was the oldest of 23 Bay City Chevrolet plant pensioners honored by UAW officials last month at a dinner. He is shown receiving an engraved wallet and a life union membership card from Harold McDougald, member of the Union's Pension Committee. Left to right are: Joseph Douponce, President of Local 362, UAW-CIO; McDougald; Jezak, and Leonard Woodcock, Director of UAW-CIO Region 1D.



SHOE ON OTHER FOOT—Emil Mazey, representing management, signs a two-year renewal of WDET-FM's contract with the National Association of Broadcasting Engineers and Technicians, recent CIO affiliate. Mazey is Secretary-Treasurer of the UAW-CIO Broadcasting Corporation of Michigan which operates the FM station in Detroit. Seated next to Mazey is David Stewart, Detroit Chapter President of the engineers' union, and standing is Peter Opoka, Councilman at WDET. Since their affiliation with CIO, NABET has extended its membership in many smaller radio stations in outlying communities. The Union has contracts with all major networks except CBS.



THIS IS THE CHAMPIONSHIP UAW-CIO Cadet League team of Racine, Wisconsin. Left to right, standing: Nick Commande, field manager; Ted Jacobs, Vincent Trentadue, Dave Lampman, Jim Schoner, Clayton Lee, Jr., David Kitzman, and Mel Marweg, manager. Seated: Ron Bekken, Ken Wittkofski, Carl Catrine, Gib Marweg, and Jim Janders. The team is celebrated with turkey dinner recently, with Regional Director Harvey Kitzman presenting trophies to the boys.

A. H. ATTAWAY DIES IN ATLANTA



Arthur H. Attaway, for many years a successful and beloved leader in UAW activities, died of a heart attack in Atlanta last

month. He was 54 years of age. Brother Attaway, a veteran member of Local 34 and the oldest UAW staff member in Region 8 in point of service, died much in the manner which he had said he would prefer—with his "boots on." Considered one of the most enthusiastic and successful organizers within CIO ranks, Mr. Attaway had devoted most of his adult life to his one great ambition—organizing the unorganized. And his record speaks for itself, with successes on such organizational projects as Fairchild Aircraft, Hagerstown, Maryland; Fairchild Aircraft of Burlington, North Carolina; Bell Aircraft, Marietta; Wolverine Tube Co., Detroit, Alabama. There were many, many others, and Brother Attaway's untimely death will be keenly felt throughout UAW circles.



STAR PITCHER Jerry Mevis, of the UAW-CIO Cadets, shows his form in this picture. He pitched 11 games, won 10 and lost one. He racked up 122 strikeouts, walked 53 and allowed 27 hits.

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