UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

CIO

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Detroit Edition

Edwards Heads List Endorsed by UAW-CIO For the City Council

Six additional candidates for election to Detroit's Common Council received CIO endorsement at a recent meeting of 500 UAW-CIO shop stewards from plants throughout the city.

GEORGE EDWARDS

Headed by George Edwards, incumbent member of the Council who had previously been endorsed, the candidates are: John C. Lodge, Eugene I. Van Antwerp and Henry S. Sweeney, also incumbents; Edward A. Simmons, Mrs. Helen C. Bryant, and Fred C. Castator.

Presiding at the meeting was R. J. Thomas, UAW-CIO president, who answered charges that the CIO is endeavoring to "take over" Detroit by pointing out that only two of the CIO candidates are labor men, Edwards and Castator.

Thomas declared that labor's interest is not in seizing political control of the city, but rather in good government.

He praised the work of shop stewards in getting Detroit's workers out to vote in the primaries, but spoke of the danger of relaxing at this point which could mean defeat for CIO-supported candidates in the general election November 2nd.

"You did a swell job in the primary," Thomas told the stewards, "but if you don't do the same thing in the general election we will lose. The Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers, the politicians and the crooks will not take it lying down on November 2nd."

JOB RUMOR NAILED

With reference to rumors about town that Thomas will be appointed Police Commissioner if FitzGerald, CIO's candidate for mayor against Jeffries, is elected, the UAW president said:

"I heard a rumor that I was to be apopinted Police Commissioner when FitzGerald wins. Let me say that I am not looking for a demotion.

"Our committeemen and I are not interested in any political jobs. We have more useful jobs now than the Mayor can hand out."

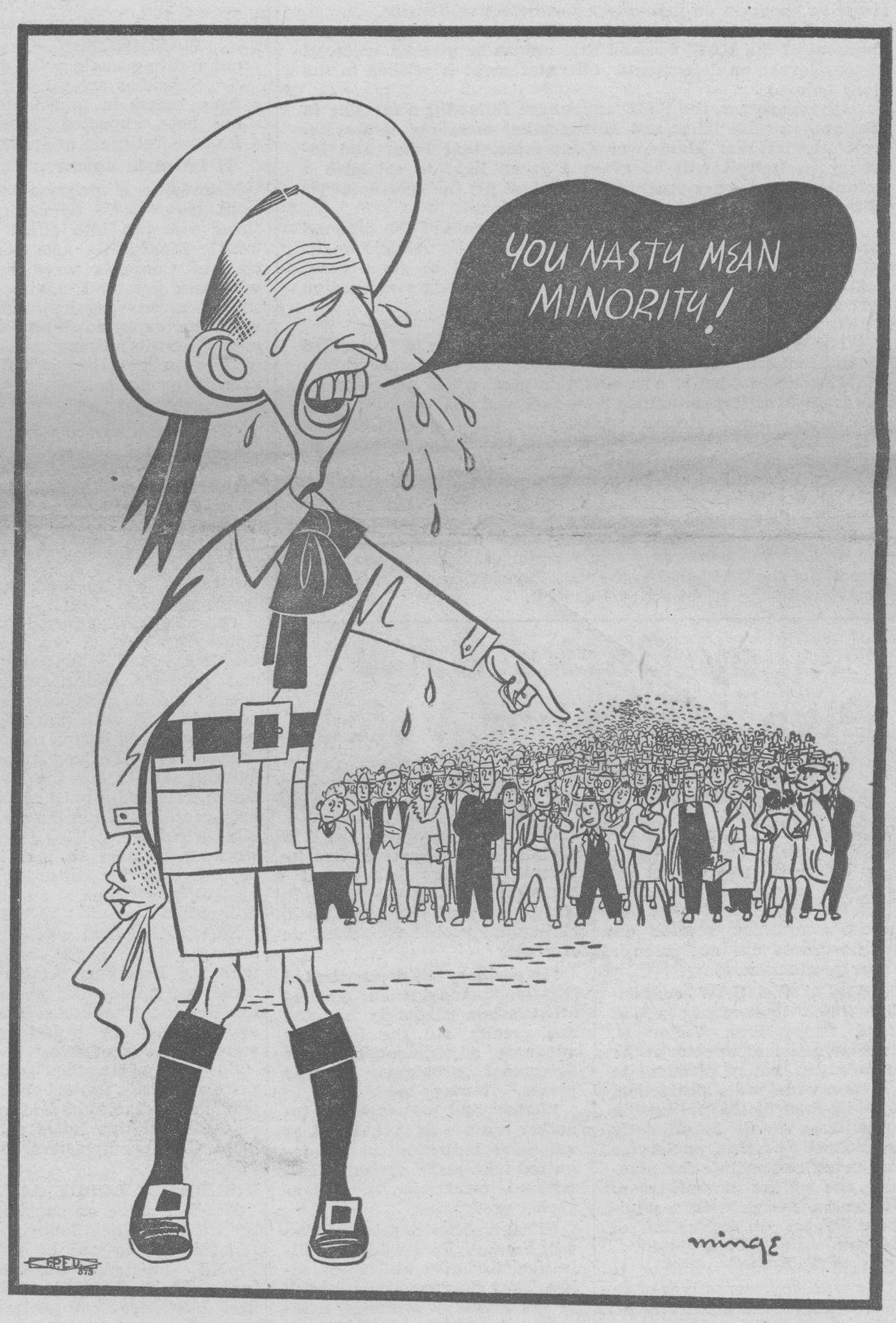
GEORGE EDWARDS' RECORD AND PROGRAM

Edwards is the very able member of the Council who has shown determined effort to revive interest in a City master plan. In the post-war period, Edwards hopes to see Detroit's slum areas abolished, and parks and improved highways laid out.

Due to Edward's determination in this regard, the City has set aside a sizeable appropriation for improvement of the campus of Wayne University. This will mean building improvement as well as landscaping grounds surrounding the college.

Edwards believes in decent housing for low-income families, and has consistently battled for housing projects for workers such as Herman Gardens. His interest is in raising the living conditions and economic standards of the rank-and-file working man.

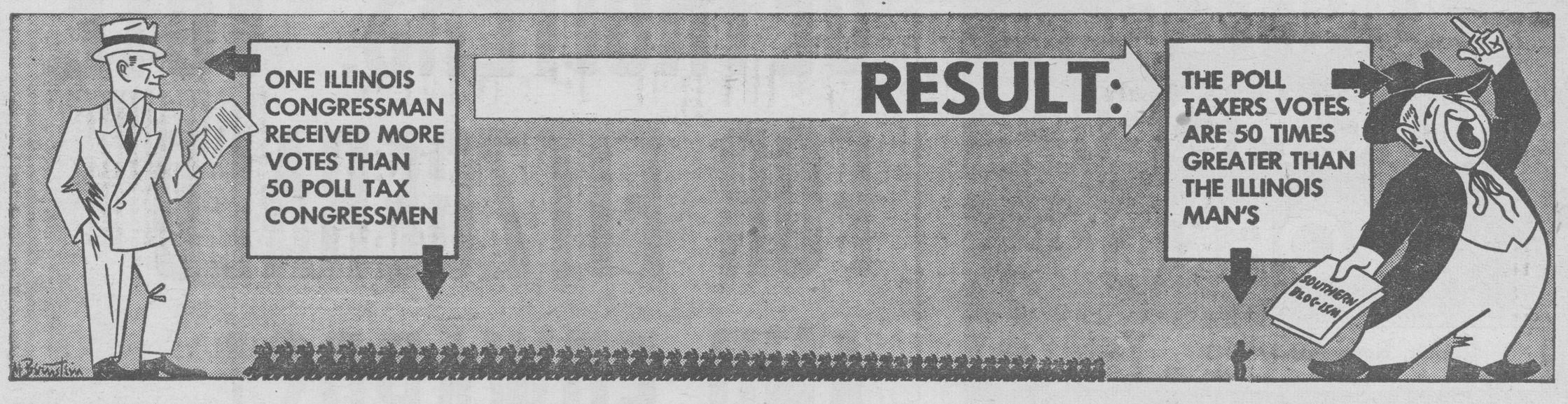
DETROITERS: VOTE FOR FITZGERALD AND EDWARDS!



Jeffries says the People of Detroit are the Minority. Jeffries was beaten, in the primaries, in 19 out of 22 wards; he lost 85 per cent of the election precincts. In the primaries, Jeffries' "minority" turned out to be the majority. Keep it that way on Election Day.

(For FitzGerald's Constructive Program, See Page 8)

Poll Tax Restrictions on Voting Undermine American Democracy



Detroit Labor Wins Its Fight for Voluntary Manpower Plan

WASHINGTON.—Good news comes from the War Manpower Commission and the office of Selective Service. It comes on the heels of the UAW convention which presented a constructive program on manpower and Selective Service.

On Selective Service, General Hershey, director, has urged approval of the UAW demand that unions be given a voice, at factory levels, on deferments. (His statement is printed in the story below.)

On manpower, the WMC announces, following a meeting in Washington with labor and management members of the Detroit District War Manpower Committee, that labor and industry in Detroit will be given a green light to establish a voluntary manpower program which best fits the specific needs of Detroit. This is a distinct victory for labor.

While certain basic minimum requirements of the national manpower directives will apply, there would be no rigid application of directives. Labor and industry will be given great flexibility in drafting an effective local voluntary stabilization agreement.

FOUR-POINT PROGRAM OUTLINED

The conference outlned a four-point program to be tackled by labor and management in the Detroit area. It includes:

(1) Negotiation of a stabilization plan, which must eliminate labor hoarding, minimize turn-over and absenteeism; effect maximum labor utilization through joint plant committees; protect seniority of transferred workers; tackle the problem of wage differentials as an impediment to transfers and referrals; (2) establishment of a labor priority system; (3) establishment of a production urgency committee by the WPB; (4) a community-wide campaign to recruit and use all available workers.

CIO representatives who fought for the voluntary plan at the Washington conference were Victor G. Reuther, assistant director of the UAW-CIO War Policy Division; and John Gibson, president of the Michigan CIO council.

Hershey Backs UAW Plea for Labor Voice On Draft Deferments

The UAW-CIO has for sometime vigorously demanded that labor be given a voice at the factory level in recommending which workers should be deferred from military service and which workers are not essential to war production.

Prior to the UAW convention which took strong action along these lines, Victor G. Reuther, assistant director of the union's war policy division, in a nation-wide radio discussion, insisted that "joint production committees should be officially recognized by Selective Service and made responsible for planning the release of workers to the armed forces with a minimum degree of dislocation of the production effort."

In mid-September, Reuther, together with representatives of the Washington staff of the UAW-CIO, met with Ted Quinn, director of the War Production Board drive headquarters, and insisted that this official government agency responsible for labor-management production committees ask Selective Service to authorize these committees to function as agents of Selective Service at the factory level.

WORKED IN SHIPYARD

Reuther reminded Quinn that better than a year ago, with the approval of General Hershey of Selective Service, the labor-management committee at the New York shipyards, Camden, New Jersey, was authorized to pass on the deferment of workers and that the experience of this committee was such that not only management and labor were enthusiastic, but Selective Service officials as well.

After conferences between WPB officials and Selective Service, General Hershey has issued a statement praising the successful joint labor-management plan of solving the problem of draft deferments.

"Experience has demonstrated that labor-management cooperation when sincerely applied can greatly aid the fair and adequate adjustment of draft deferment problems in war plants." Hershey said.

"Labor and management together can see to it that just as extensive inductions as are required take place equitably and without unnecessarily endangering production.

"Tied directly to this function will be their joint work on utilization, turnover and absenteeism. They thus can also establish in the minds of workers, management and the draft boards the fairness with which deferment requests are being made.

"To accomplish this purpose, by mutual agreement they should undertake a responsibility on draft deferment. This job should include participation in both the construction of replacement tables and the submission of individual deferment requests.

"Such cooperative action can help to strengthen the Selective Service functioning in the difficult times ahead in the handling of further inductions."

The War Policy Division of the UAW-CIO will ask that General Hershey authorize the immediate establishment of such management-labor committees on selective service in the major plants having contracts with the UAW-CIO.

Tory Congressmen Open Campaign To Prohibit All Food Subsidies

By DONALD MONTGOMERY
Consumer's Counsel, UAW-CIO

WASHINGTON—Open season on consumers. Congress is out hunting again with dog and gun.

Subsidies are the big target. Ever since Congress returned from recess in mid-September a message from the President has been expected "immediately," laying down the program for the rollback and stating the case for subsidies.

It failed to appear.

Meanwhile a program to hold milk prices down by using subsidies was put into effect October 1. Meanwhile also committees in Congress were hearing witnesses for and against subsidies, mostly against. Finally, with the expected White House message still missing, two committees took action against the subsidy program.

SHOOTING STARTS

The House Banking and Currency Committee voted 16 to 10 to ban all subsidies of all kinds after January 1. The Senate Agriculture Committee announced hearings on the Eastland-McClellan bill to kill off the milk subsidy program now operating, and to force up the price of milk.

These steps aroused White House response. A week earlier the OPA Labor Policy Committee had publicly called for action against the sharpshooters in Congress, in line with warnings repeatedly voiced in this column.

Then Jim Patton, two-fisted fighting farmer for the Farmers Union, released a blast at the unholy coalition of big business and big agriculture, calling labor and working farmers to join in the people's war for subsidies, price control, profit control and all-out production.

Patton's hot shot was fired following a farm-leader conference with the President. At his press conference, later the same day, the President promised the long awaited message would go forward in a day or two.

So once again the battle for price and profit control grows hot. Our part in the fight is described in the legislative letter sent out from CIO headquarters October 14th.

INSURANCE LOBBY ACTIVE

Another drive on consumers is by the insurance lobby. What's reported to be one of the best heeled campaign to hit Washington in a long time is the lobby of fire insurance companies who want Congress to pass a simple little 8-line bill which won't do anything but turn them loose on us to fix any rates or conditions they choose.

It exempts them from the Federal anti-trust law, that's all.

And that's plenty!

Fire insurance stock companies have a fine working system whereby they fix rates among themselves, tell us where to get off, and pocket the difference. The way they have it fixed up, only 40 percent of what we pay in premiums is ever paid back on losses. Furthermore the big corporations buy their insurance cheap, often at less than cost, and the little premium payers carry the load for the big ones.

The U. S. Government indicted a group of these companies in November, 1942, hoping to put a stop to their high handed monopoly. The District Court at Atlanta dismissed the indictment last August and the Government is appealing the case to the Supreme Court.

MONOPOLY SOUGHT

The insurance companies got three bills, all indentically worded, introduced in Congress. If passed, the Supreme Court could not even hear the appeal. The insurance companies would be exempt from anti-trust prosecution and could fix rates and monopolize the insurance business without restriction by the Government. State Governments could still control them, but more likely the companies would control the States. They have a bandwagon full of State governors working for them on their lobby right now.

The present court case goes after fire insurance companies only. But the bill they are lobbying for exempts the entire "business of insurance."

Probably no one member of UAW-CIO thinks it is part of his business to write insurance legislation for the U. S. But if he will think of himself as one of a million members of UAW-CIO, he may get a different slant on it. The money which he and all his brothers and sisters in the union are plunking down for insurance each year is a whale of a lot of dough. It's more than dough, it's power. Power to do things for himself collectively, power he never dreamed he had.

For example, a few thousand farmers, running their own insurance companies, knocked down the cost of industrial (graveyard) insurance from $52 a thousand to $13 a thousand. They started writing auto liability insurance at 60% of the rates charged by stock companies and today auto insurance costs only 53% of what it cost 10 years ago, because these farmer friends of ours were aiming at protection instead of profits. It used to cost $60 a year to insure a school bus in Ohio. The farmers tried it at $45, found that was too high, and kept cutting the rate until now the cost is $12.50 a year.

AUTO WORKERS CAN DO IT

These are samples of what cooperators can do when they run their own insurance companies. Auto workers can be cooperators, too, if they will work at it. They can insure themselves at less cost, and keep control of the reserves instead of turning their cash over to the giant insurance companies which, along with the big banks, are financing the folks who want to tell labor where to get off—and will be running the nation-wide open-shop drive that will get going as soon as war is over.

That's why every organized worker should fight this insurance lobby. If insurance companies can get Congress to say the anti-trust law can't touch them, neither farmers nor workers will be permitted by the legalized insurance monopoly to control their own reserves. That's why you should demand sudden death for these three identical bills—Bailey-Van Nuys (S. 1362); Hancock (H.R. 3269); and Walter (H.R. 3270).

Great Britain Is Holding the Line; Why Not the U.S.?

LONDON — Cost of living levels in Great Britain have remained at about 28-29% above 1939 with only slight fluctuation for several months, the bulletin of the International Federation of Trade Unions states.

Food prices have been unchanged for at least two years, around 20% above the pre-war level. Stabilization is attributed to Britain's price control policy, which makes wide use of subsidies.

Navy Praises Production Record Of UAW Workers In Baltimore

BALTIMORE—The Navy has praised the UAW-CIO workers at the Eastern Aircraft Division of the General Motors Corp. here for turning out "many hudreds" of Navy planes during the past year. Rear Admiral Ralph E. Davison, USN, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, in a congratulatory mesage on the anniversary of the test flight of the first WILDCAT fighter plane produced at the Baltimore plant, said the union workers had contributed much to Naval Aviation.

"In the twelve months which have passed," Admiral Davison said, "the Eastern Aircraft Division has built and had accepted by the Navy many hundreds of WILDCAT fighter and AVENGER torpedo planes. This is a splendid record of achievement and is the finest way of backing the attack and making it possible for the Navy's fliers to bring a quick end to the war.

"Convinced that workers and management are determined to better this first year's record, the Bureau voices its appreciation for what you have already done."

Conversion of the company's five plants began in February 1942 and as many planes are being turned out in a single day now as were produced in a week only a few months ago, the Navy said. Production for the last six months is nearly 1,000 per cent greater than it was during the previous six months, the Navy added.

War's Misery Brings Riches to Corporations

"Six Tenths of A Penny"

Now it turns out that the average hourly wage rate of the American industrial worker has gone up only six tenths of one per cent since October, 1942.

Average hourly earnings, says the War Labor Board, went up 6 cents—but 5.4 cents of this increase was due to people working harder, or transferring from peacetime occupations to higher-paid jobs.

Surely not even a Rickenbacker can be opposed to a worker making more money per hour or per week if he works for it harder, longer, or at a higher skill, to the benefit of the war effort.

The conclusion is inescapable, then, that all this weeping and moaning over the fabulous wages of war workers is inspired by an average wage rate increase of six-tenths of a penny per hour. This, too, at a time when industry's profits exceed those of last year by 18 cents on the dollar.

As Winston Churchill would say: Never before have so few owed so much to so many!

From "The Hour" (Detroit)

UAW Wins Five Vital MUCC Cases

Five important issues before the Appeal Board of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission were recently won by the legal department and the unemployment compensation department of the UAW-CIO.

In a series of decisions involving a number of test cases, the Board ruled:

1. That work within the metropolitan area of Detroit is not necessarily within a reasonable distance of the home of a Detroit resident.

TRAVEL TIME CONSIDERED

2. Workers temporarily laid off with reasonable expectations of returning to their regular employer should not be forced to accept jobs which would require them to spend two or more hours daily traveling to and from work.

3. The fact that a worker's financial condition does not force her to work does not mean that she is unavailable for work and therefore not entitled to unemployment benefits.

4. The refusal of one job does not indicate that the claimant is not available for suitable work elsewhere.

5. Claimants need not show that they made an active search for work in addition to registering with the Employment Service in order to establish that they are available for work and entitled to benefits.

VITAL RULINGS

The far-reaching importance of these decisions is evident. Thousands of workers have been deprived of benefits because of adverse rulings upon these questions. This is one of the greatest victories won by the UAW since the union became active in the prosecution of test cases. Workers and local union committees should carefully note the principles involved.

If any disqualifications are imposed where the facts are similar, appeals should be filed immediately. The UAW Unemployment Compensation Department, Roy Mac Killican, director, 2525 Barlum Tower, Detroit, will furnish a list of citations which may be used in protesting unfair determinations.

Maintenance Clause Won in Moline Plant

MOLINE, Ill. — A standard voluntary maintenance of membership clause has been ordered by the National War Labor Board to be included in the agreement now being negotiated between the Dain Manufacturing Company, Moline, Illinois, and the UAW-CIO.

Industry members of the Board voted against the order.

The UAW-CIO is bargaining agent for the approximately 450 production workers in the main plant of the company.

Axidunce

Cooperative Life Insurance Nears 5 Million Goal

ST. PAUL.—Cooperative Insurance Services has announced that a Cooperators' Life Association is reaching toward its $5,000,000 goal of insurance in force for the end of 1943. At the opening of the year, insurance in force stood at $4,090,075. The first 7 months of 1943 added $827,394.

The premium income of Cooperators Life Ass'n for the first seven moths of this year has increased over this same period of last year by 28.3%. Of equal importance has been a sharp reduction in the lapse of policies. For the first half of 1943 they have been only 5%.

Seventy-seven consumer cooperatives in Minnesota have made group insurance available to their employees. This month Central Cooperative Wholesale follows the example of Midland Cooperative Wholesale in arranging for a new group policy to be available to all its affiliated cooperatives in Minnesota.

Liberty Limericks

I

That guy they call Hitler
Each day grows littler,
And every bond that we buy
Helps to blacken his eye
And soon he will just be a quitler.

II

Here's something we must not forget:
The was is not over yet.
We must bring Germany to her knees
And blot out the Japanese
And that takes money, you bet.

III

There lives an old lady at Brewster
Who calls Hitler "a dirty old rooster",
She says "Our boys over there
Are pounding him from the air
And now he don't crow like he uster".

IV

Now Hitler is beginning to foam
As the bombs hit Berlin and home,
Each bond and each stamp
Will help finish the scamp
And the boys will be coming back home.

J. W. L.
(Local 400, Detroit)

Sky-High Profits Reaching Higher Than Tax Levies

The war, which has brought military service to millions of Americans and death to more than 100,000 already, continues to give a windfall of profits to American corporations.

The table below, compiled by the research department of the CIO and published in the current economic newsletter of the CIO, gives at a glance the comparative profits of 29 prominent corporations before and during the war.

Taxes Can't Catch Up

Many of the companies listed in the table have multiplied their prewar profits so rapidly that taxes have been unable to catch up with them.

Fourteen of the twenty-nine companies made ten times as much in 1942, before taxes, as they averaged in 1936-39. Almost all multiplied their prewar income, before taxes, by four. In several cases the percentage increase was numbered in the thousands.

Inasmuch as a corporation may not be required to pay a tax in excess of 80% of its total profits, a 1000% increase in profit, before taxes, leaves the company with double its normal income.

Of the twenty-nine companies in this study all but six doubled their normal peacetime incomes, after taxes, in 1942. Several gained five times as much. Most of the companies are doing even better in 1943 than in 1942.

Automotive Firms Listed

Here are the facts on 29 leading corporations. Those listed in bold type are in the automotive and aircraft industries:

(Figures are in thousands of dollars)

Company	1936-39 Average	1942	Percentage increase	First Half 1939 compared to first half 1942
American Car & Foundry	$ 72	$ 7,056	9700	Unavailable
American Locomotive	1,462	7,552	417	+175
American Rolling Mill Co.	4,346	9,281	114	+12
American Type Founders, Inc.	131	2,161	1550	+86
American Woolen Co.	—631	6,824	....	+37
Aviation Corp.	**599**	**5,324**	....	**+1**
Bath Iron Works	260	3,743	1340	+129
Bendix Aviation Corp.	**2,627**	**15,890**	**505**	**+3**
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	19,269	38,188	98	+5
Blaw Knox Co.	1,257	2,276	81	+34
Borg-Warner Corp.	**5,585**	**9,716**	**74**	**+17**
Budd (Edw. G.) Mfg. Co.	**236**	**5,222**	**2113**	**—35**
Crosley Corp.	258	1,738	574	+599
Crucible Steel Co. of Am.	1,901	8,308	337	—3
Fairfield Aviation	**274**	**1,131**	**313**	**+23**
General Electric Co.	44,115	62,081	41	—11
Jones & Laughlin	1,580	11,143	605	—2
Mack Trucks, Inc.	**620**	**4,488**	**624**	**—5**
Martin (Glenn L.) Co.	**2,084**	**9,659**	**363**	**Unavailable**
Otis Elevator Co.	2,696	5,273	96	+46
Pullman, Inc.	6,232	17,042	173	—19
Remington Arms Co., Inc.	1,185	7,354	521	+91
Republica Steel Corp.	5,801	20,187	248	—26
Sperry Corp.	3,986	7,945	99	+77
Studebaker Corp.	**1,040**	**2,548**	**145**	**+152**
United Aircraft Corp.	**5,161**	**20,994**	**307**	**+47**
United States Steel Corp.	45,098	96,819	115	Unavailable
Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co.	**14,674**	**21,216**	**45**	**+86**
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.	6,785	13,564	100	—6

No Freeze Noticeable On Executives' Stipend

WASHINGTON—A current report of the U. S. treasury department executive salaries in 1941 show a number of automotive industry employers among the top-crust.

Here are the 1941 salaries for some auto and aircraft industry magnates, as listed by the Treasury Department:

C. E. Wilson, GM...$276,433.94
Edsel B. Ford, Ford.. 234,575.13
Charles E. Sorenson Ford 220,004.96
H. F. Vickers, Vickers, Inc. 212,433.61
Albert Bradley, GM. 208,643.30
Charles F. Kettering, General Motors ... 200,717.50
Donaldson Brown, General Motors ... 200,706.00
John Thomas Smith, GM 200,602.25
Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., GM 200,550.00
Charles B. Bohn, Bohn Aluminum .. 134,052.67
P. A. Markey, Bohn Aluminum 114,072.66

CHRYSLER MOGULS

B. E. Hutchinson, Chrysler 90,900.00
K. T. Keller, Chrysler 100,950.00
F. M. Zeder, Chrysler 85,450.00
Phil Huber, Ex-Cell-O 145,900.00
B. J. Craig, Ford.... 116,081.54
P. E. Martin, Ford... 82,983.12
A. M. Wibel, Ford.. 101,050.60

MORE GM SALARIES

Thomas P. Archer, GM 79,309.20
Elmer G. Biechler, GM 79,134.96
Ernest R. Breech, GM 77,153.97
Marvin E. Coyle, GM 187,662.25
Harlow H. Curtice, GM 147,770.25
Nicholas Dreystadt, GM 86,205.93
Harley J. Earl, GM.. 96,762.75
Ronald K. Evans, GM 105,114.21

THE FISHER BOYS

Alfred J. Fisher, GM. 101,358.75
Edward F. Fisher, GM 144,760.50
Lawrence P. Fisher, GM 152,330.25
William A. Fisher, GM 93,845.00
Richard H. Grant, GM 152,244.25
Greame K. Howard, GM 80,452.50
Ormond E. Hunt, GM 199,594.00
Harry J. Klinger, GM 101,505.75
Frederick C. Kroeger, GM 94,804.71
Bayard D. Kunkle, GM 91,550.45

PACKARD, REO

Charles L. McCuen, GM 116,906.46
James D. Mooney, GM 145,579.25
Charles E. Wetherald, GM 94,903.25
M. M. Gilman, Packard 75,420.00
H. E. Hund, Reo Motors 126,988.87
Robert Ellis, Rinshed-Mason ... 179,198.10
I. B. Babcock, Yellow Truck 52,469.40

AND THAT'S NOT ALL

These 1941 salaries do not indicate everything received by the above management men and owners of industry from their respective companies. In addition to salaries, most of them also receive returns—frequently totalling more than their salaries—through ownership of stock, bonuses, etc.

For instance, the du Ponts are not *on* the above list, yet *they* also draw a few pennies from GM.

On UAW Board

JOSEPH MATTSON

Mattson, new member of the UAW-CIO international executive board representing region 4 (Wisconsin, northern Illinois, and points north-west) was a founder and for seven years president of Amalgamated Local 125, Minneapolis. He has also served as an officer of the Minnesota and the Minneapolis—St. Paul CIO councils. From 1941, until his election to the board at the recent Buffalo convention, he has been an International representative.

First Liberty Ship Still in Action

BALTIMORE—The first of the hundreds of Liberty Ships produced in American shipyards—the SS PATRICK HENRY—is still carrying supplies to the battlefronts, despite numerous enemy attacks.

The ship, launched here two years ago at the Bethlehem-Fairfield yard where she was built by members of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO), has carried supplies to the British Isles, Russia and the Mediterranean theater of war. She took part in the North African invasion last November.

The PATRICK HENRY was the target of sustained enemy air attacks while part of a Murmansk-bound convoy and was later bombed while in port at Archangel. She survived several submarine attacks.

Most Swedes Oppose Asylum for Nazis

A Swedish poll of public opinion has indicated that only 7 per cent of the people would favor their government's granting asylum to Nazi political refugees, but 43 per cent would approve of asylum for American or British leaders, the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter said in a dispatch reported by OWI.

Seventy-six per cent of those polled flatly opposed asylum for the Nazis and 17 per cent expressed no opinion, while 26 per cent opposed it for Americans or British and 31 per cent expressed no opinion, the newspaper said. Only 2 per cent said they would tolerate haven in Sweden for Vidkun Quisling, Nazi puppet premier of Norway.

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President's Column

By R. J. THOMAS
President, UAW-CIO

The growing unrest of the nation's railroad workers is the culmination of the national administration's failure to relate labor's income to the cost-of-living. There is no more patriotic group of Americans than the members of the railroad unions. These unions are generally classed as conservative. Even in times of peace they resort to the right to strike rarely and only after long negotiations.

Today these workers, keymen in our home front, industrial war effort, are up in arms, even threatening to take strike votes in an effort to win redress of their economic grievances.

Although the railroad workers have had their own mediation board, basicly their grievances are the same as those workers whose cases must go through the War Labor Board.

Those grievances are, firstly, the failure of wages to keep pace with prices, or conversely, the failure to keep prices down and roll them back; and, secondly, the power given Fred M. Vinson, director of economic stabilization, to nullify decisions of the government's labor relation agencies—the War Labor Board and the railroad conciliation board.

THE PRESIDENT MUST ACT AT ONCE

The crisis developing in the railroad industry is symptomatic of what is taking place, in some degree, in other industries. It points to the inescapable fact that the President can no longer delay on this matter. I know that the reactionary section of Congress will fight any effort to give labor justice on the wage-price front; but the record of President Roosevelt should be a clear one.

Despite some dabbling with the problem, there has been no effective roll-back of prices. For the President's advisors and statisticians to tell him different, is only to give him false information which cannot help but have a bad effect on relations between labor and the administration.

THE ISSUES IN THE DETROIT ELECTION

Election Day in Detroit is drawing closer. From one point of view this is the most heartening political campaign we have seen in a long time; from another viewpoint, it is the most discouraging and dangerous campaign in years.

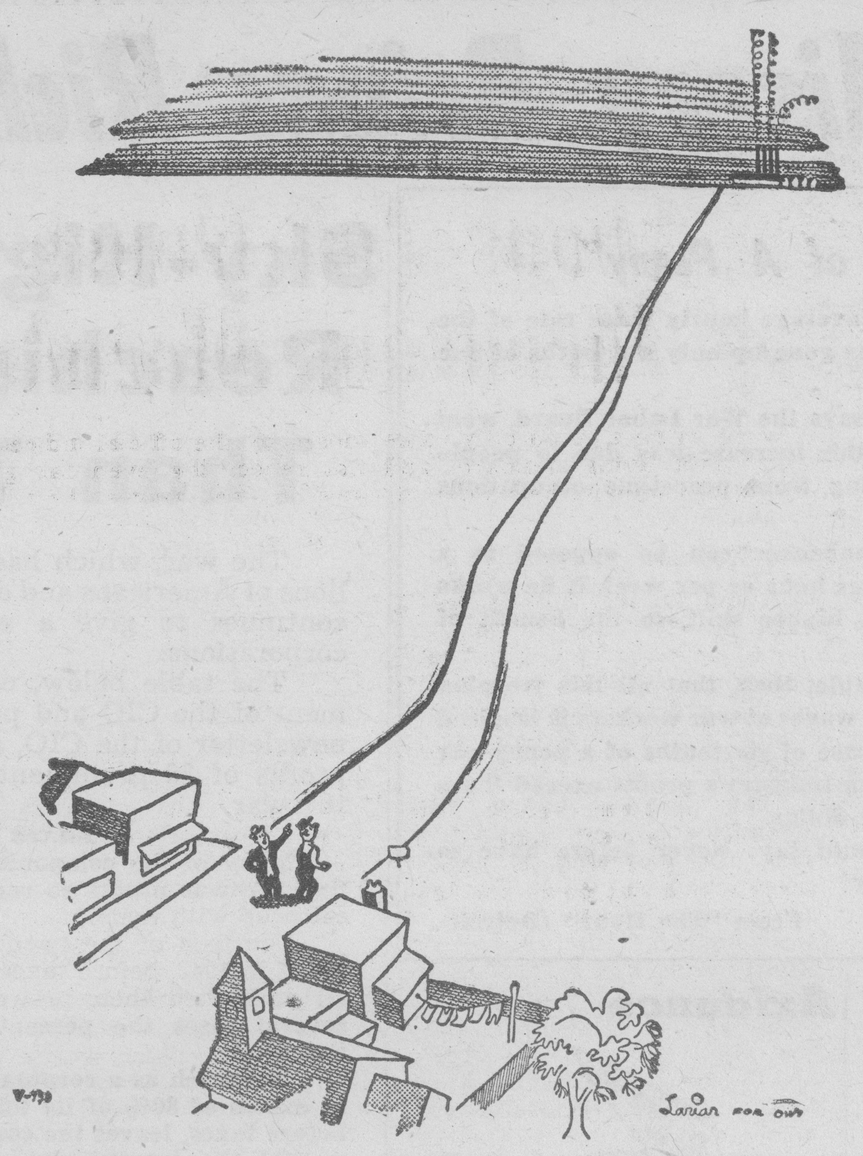
The encouraging aspect of the campaign is the way our labor ranks are being mobilized in behalf of their democratic right to express their opinion at the polls. Labor played a major part in placing Frank FitzGerald first in the primary mayoralty race. We left Mayor Jeffries behind because we felt he had not served the community, including labor, during his term of office. He previous record of liberalism was completely negated by his conduct as mayor during the past two years.

Labor must keep up its activities in the final stretch; and after we have done our part, in common with other progressive citizens, to help elect FitzGerald, we must maintain our political activity with a view to making it felt in the crucial national election of 1944.

A DANGEROUS CAMPAIGN TACTIC

The dangerous aspect of the Detroit campaign is the injection of racial issues by Mayor Jeffries. He has been in public life too long not to realize the seriousness of such a tactic, but apparently his desperation to be re-elected is greater than his devotion to clean politics and a constructive discussion of issues.

Jeffries hysterical charge that Negroes are being used as a bloc as Negroes to defeat him is untrue. I am opposed to using Negroes or any racial group, by an appeal to race, for political purposes. I do not believe the mass of Negro voters will vote as Negroes. I urge them to vote as American citizens who care as much about the community at large as they do about their own particular problems.



"That's the plant out there—Just follow your nose until you're ready to drop!"

War Labor in 1918 and 1943

By FRANK B. TUTTLE

The War Production Board reports that labor turnover in the Detroit area, for the month of May, 1943, was 5.1 per cent. For the month of May, 1918, the Manufacturers' Association reported a turnover of 10 per cent; and the daily press recorded it at the time.

There are enormous differences between the conditions of 1918 and 1943.

THEN AND NOW

In 1918, there was a draftee for every 24 population; today we have 1 in 16.

Employment in manufacturing increased 50 per cent over peace time in 1918. It increased almost 3 times over peace time in 1943.

In 1918, 1 out of every 3 persons in the population were gainfully employed. In 1943, exactly half of the population, or 65,000,000 persons, are gainfully employed.

Now consider that, of the other 65,000,000 persons, 57,000,000 are under 18 or over 60 years of age; 2,000,000 are pregnant women; over 2,000,000 are confined in public institutions.

That leaves about 5,000,000, perhaps a million or two more, from which it is proposed to draw 3,000,000 more workers and a half a million soldiers by the end of the current year.

"TURN-OVER" A HOAX

It is evident that there are now working, millions who never would be considered employable any other time. It is this group of unemployables that constitutes the total of labor turnover. The turnover among the group that provided the 10 per cent turnover of 1918 has been reduced to zero.

Exclude those who are promoted to higher work and those who are transferred, not at their own request, but by government agencies to promote the war effort, and it is evident that, among those who are able to make any material contribution to the job, there is no quitting or job-stalling at all.

Under the piece-work, open shop, "Work or Fight" system of 1918, the turnover would be at least 15 per cent, instead of 5.

The tremendous reduction in labor turnover, in the face of far greater difficulties, is due solely and absolutely to the changes in labor relations. CIO contracts have created uniform wages, hours and conditions in all plants in the area. Seniority, equalized wages, and union influence keep men on the job.

The Manufacturers' Association reported in May, 1918 that "Labor efficiency is 60 per cent of normal, owing to inexperience and instability of the factory personnel." Employers do not now make public reports on efficiency of labor, compared to peace-time production.

They do not want to put any more feathers in labor's cap.

60 per cent efficiency and 10 per cent per month labor turnover under open shop in 1918, when a third of the population was employed; 5 per cent turnover and better than 100 per cent of peace-time efficiency in 1943!

Yet employers are howling for a return to the industrial anarchy of 1918, open shop, piece-work, favoritism and discrimination.

If employers had their way about labor relations, this war would be over now, and Hitler would rule the world.

There is a verse in the Bible that says, "The dog hath returned to his vomit, and the sow that was washed, to her wallowing in the mire."

Union labor is willing to bet that the sow never gets back.

Texas UAW Hears Talk By Wallace

DALLAS, Tex.—Labor, working with agriculture and government must help to plan and build post-war America, Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, declared in a speech at the headquarters of Local No. 645, UAW-CIO, here. Vice-President Wallace spoke before a large and enthusiastic audience of workers who represented CIO, AFL and railway labor unions.

"The political fate of a large segment of the world will turn on whether or not we have full employment in the United States after the war," Wallace said.

Wallace was greeted by a number of UAW leaders, including regional director John W. Livingston, W. M. (Jack) Anderson, president, and Fred W. Estes, vice-president, of Local 645, as well as by a large audience of UAW and other union folk.

FARMER AND LABOR

Mr. Wallace said he has been going about among the farmers of the country lately and has found they are working harder, producing more than ever before. It is easy for the farmers, he said, to think that the industrial workers are not doing their part in the war effort.

"Wehn I find a farmer taking that attitude I talk to him something like this: I mention the great body of white collar workers and point out that they, for the most part are earning little, if anything more than they did before the war and that after they have paid their higher taxes they are not ahead.

"Industrial workers are getting more, I say to the farmers, but aren't you farmers also getting more? When you consider that many war workers are forced to travel long distances to and from their jobs, they are working as many hours as the farmers are working.

AFTER THE WAR

"The average farmer has his own farm on which he can live after the war. That farm means security in the post-war period. But the war worker has only his job and that may not last so I am not sure the war workers are getting so much more than the farmers.

"I also point out to the farmers that their income goes up with the wages of labor.

"Labor and agriculture must stand together if we are all to get a better standard of living."

Again Mr. Wallace declared that maximum production and full employment would be the secret of prosperity for everyone in post-war America. Only through full employment can business and agriculture as well as labor win a higher standard of living, he insisted.

The New Books in Brief

Italy's Future

For $2.75 you can buy "What to Do With Italy," by Gaetano Salvemini and George La Piana (Duell, Sloan and Pearce), a brilliant and searching analysis of the Italian situation which, although written immediately preceding Mussolini's collapse, is still timely.

The authors are strong anti-Fascists, and propose that Italy be given the opportunity they are convinced the people want, to establish a democratic republic government. Utterly candid, the book severely criticizes the policies of our own State Department, as well as the London Foreign Office and the Vatican.

Salvemini, former professor of history at the University of Florence, and Ambassador to France, was exiled by Mussolini and has lived in America for the last fifteen years. La Piana is professor of church history at Harvard, and is considered by many an authority on the interrelation of Church and State in Italy.

Sandburg's Memos

"Home Front Memo," by Carl Sandburg (Harcourt, Brace and Company), $3.00. Sandburg has gathered together in one volume short pieces which he has written since we entered the war. These include some of his poems, radio broadcasts, speeches, and several pieces on Lincoln, among them "What Would Lincoln Do Now?"

Laski's Latest

"Reflections on the Revolution of Our Time," by Harold P. Laski (The Viking Press), $3.50. The noted British political economist analyzes the revolution of which this war is a part. Broad in scope, this is a discussion of Fascism, Churchill, the British Labor Party, the Russian Revolution, and everything that has contributed to the present upheaval.

Murray Opposes New Tax Burdens on Labor

Workers From Shops Tell House Sales Levy Threatens Morale

WASHINGTON—A parade of CIO rank and file people, led by President Philip Murray, held the floor all day in the House Ways and Means Committee to tell the Congressmen what the war workers and their families expect from the 1944 tax bill, now under consideration in the Committee.

The Committee, one of the largest and most important in Congress, was impressed with the case for taxes based on ability to pay and on the needs of the war workers as presented by Murray and a succession of men and women workers from the war plants and offices of the nation.

So much impressed, in fact, was the Committee that for the first time in Capitol history practically all the members stayed through to listen to labor witnesses. Possibly the fact that they came from all industries and all parts of the country, and that they spoke directly as war workers and voters, helped to hold the Congressmen's attention.

MURRAY TESTIFIES

President Murray led off the testimony with a presentation and discussion of CIO's win-the-war tax policy, in which he put the main stress on the fact that war workers want to pay their proper share of taxes. He said they insist that already inadequate incomes should not be cut any further, whether by a sales tax or by other taxes aimed mostly at the low income groups.

This, he pointed out, was more than simply a matter of fair play. It was a matter of choosing between higher war production or lower, between a stronger war drive or a weakening of the victory program, since new taxes on wage earners could only come out of their living standards and thus would impair their productive efficiency.

LOW WAGES CITED

Driving home this point in detail, Murray cited the fact that over 61 per cent of wage earners get less than $2,500 a year, which, for the average family of four, is only "a minimum maintenance budget."

"The problem before your committee is very simple," he said. "Do you wish to impose taxes which cut down the food consumption of the families of war workers? That is exactly what you will do if you impose additional taxes on the low income groups. That is exactly the blow that will be struck against the war effort if we add to the already serious financial burdens now borne by the war workers."

Huge war profits have been scarcely touched, Murray said, citing fantastic profit increases by leading corporations during the past year—doubling and redoubling of profits even after all taxes have been paid, inflated reserves laid aside, and the like.

PRICES GOING UP

Opposing new burdens on the war workers, Murray pointed out that the "stabilization" program has operated on wages only, while prices have gone continually up. He also reminded Congress that the pledge to the people to hold the line on prices has not yet been carried out.

"The average American family is thus at least nine per cent in the red in the balance between prices and wage rates," he said. "Of course the discrepancy between prices and wages, as disclosed by the official indices, does not reflect the even far greater loss in real wages through the widespread violations in ceiling prices and prevailing black markets."

Concluding the first part of his testimony, he called again for the CIO program of no sales taxes; no new taxes on those getting $3,000 or less a year; raising of income tax exemption levels; repeal of the mis-called "Victory Tax", with no new impositions in its place; increased income taxes on the $3,000 and up levels; holding income at $25,000; and greater taxes on war profits.

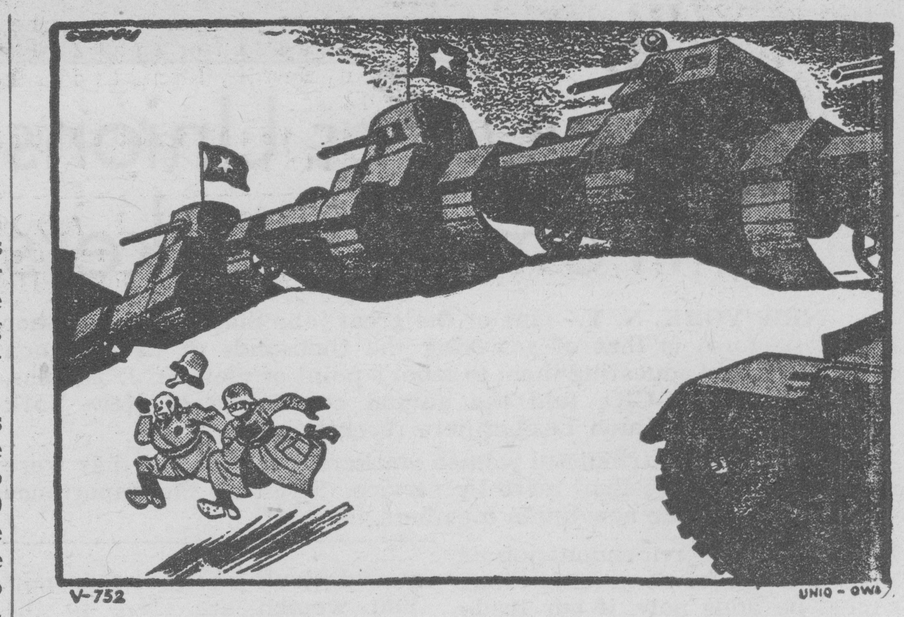
PAY RAISES DEMANDED

In a supplemental statement Muray called for revision of the national wage policy to give workers "appropriate wage increase" to meet living costs.

The common labor weekly pay in steel, for example, he cited at $35.88, which does not "permit a steel worker to maintain his family, meet his fixed obligations, and buy the necessities of life that he requires to perform the arduous work demanded in a steel mill."

Backing this up, he put two letters into the record on the situation of the coal miners, showing the serious wage grievances behind the miner's restlessness and sporadic strikes.

"The workers can't eat statistics or polices or theories," he said. "It takes cold, hard cash to buy the necessities of life. We want the steel workers and the auto workers and the shipyard workers, the rubber workers and all the other wage earners to maintain a standard that will give them the health and efficiency necessary for their war work."



"The Fuehrer calls this a strategic retreat!"

NAZI RELIEF COLLECTION IS HITLER RACKET

The Nazis have a war relief program—and it's a good deal more efficient than the CIO's.

More efficient because it operates on a very symple, persuasive principle—"Give, . . . or else!" And after 10 years of Hitler's rule, Germans have learned a vigorous if not enthusiastic respect for any "or else" suggestion.

This exclusive article for CIO papers is based on documents never published in the United States and brought out of Nazi Germany by American observers who made a special study of Hitler's war relief racket.

"Racket" would probably be a more accurate word than "program." And "war relief" isn't accurate either because the racket started in 1933, Hitler's first yea of power and long before the war started.

For CIO members who are asked simply to volunteer just one hour's pay a month under the program of the Nat'l CIO War Relief Committee or whatever contribution they can freely make, the Nazi war relief racket provides some impressive comparisons.

THREE DIFFERENCES

First, the collections are anything but voluntary. They're really a tax imposed indirectly on top of all your other taxes.

Secondly, its been a common scandal in Germany for years that much of the money given for the poor and the war-injured never reaches them but instead deviously ends up in the hands of the Storm Troopers and perhaps other Nazi party outfits.

Third, absolutely no accounting is given of how the money collected is disposed.

HOW RACKET WORKS

How does the racket actually work?

It started in 1933, Hitler's first year, and he called it the Winter Relief Campaign. Mass unemployment beset Germany; the money collected was to go to the destitute for food and clothing during the cold months. It wasn't long before Hitler decided this was too good a thing to drop; he made it permanent.

Street collections first, then organized house to house collections. Next, cheap lotteries sprang up and a highly publicized plan whereby each German would eat only one-course meal on Sunday and "donate" the difference. Finally, collections boxes were placed in homes, restaurants and shops. It was a good idea to have a substantial number of coins in your box when the knock came at your door.

RACKET PAYS OFF

The racket was paying nice dividends, but — increasingly greedy—the Nazis soon decided on more direct methods of pilfering pockets.

First, names of persons who failed to contribute—thereby proving their treachery to the Nazi cause and the Fuehrer—were publicized.

Second, a plaque was issued each month to be fixed to the door of each household that had kicked in. If you didn't have a plaque on your door you could expect to be "visited."

Third, a check-off from the worker's salary. This was the easiest of all. With or without his permission the worker's paycheck was clipped each week. And just let him show his lack of patriotism by objecting!

BILLION DOLLAR "TAKE"

By 1936 the "voluntary" sham of relief giving was sheer nonsense. Employers automatically deducted a stipulated percentage of wages and turned it in as a "voluntary" gift. The worker who demurred to this high-handed cutting of his paycheck risked not only his job but also the possibility of a visit at any hour of the night by a group of Brownshirts.

Despite all the screws the Nazis were able to put on the people to make them contribute, despite propaganda and despite coercion, there was an obvious slackening of enthusiasm by 1937. "Donations" fell off. Living costs continued to rise and wages fall.

The racket paid-off beautifully for the Nazi gangsters . . .so well that on April 17, 1940, the filthy-mouthed, anti-Semitic Goebbels, minister of propaganda, was able to boast in a broadcast speech at the Berlin Sportpalast that since the relief campaign had started it had mulcted the German people of more than three billion marks, or $1,200,000,000. This, Goebbels smirkingly disclosed, was more than the combined yearly budgets of Norway, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the Netherlands.

In this speech, too, Goebbels admitted that there had been automatic deductions from worker's salaries and wages during the previous years for the Winter Relief Campaign.

It's a swell racket while it lasts. So is Naziism itself.

Invocation to America

By ARTURO GIOVANITTI

(This moving poem, written by the greatest living poet of American labor, was read to the Buffalo convention of the UAW-CIO).

Oh Human Labor, left hand of the Creator,
second artificer of Life,
Master Builder of the World,
Brain and brawn of the earth, immaculate,
invincible, deathless,
All powerful and suffering, and patient,
and benign, give voice from the depths of thine
anguish to the praise and glory of our America
Who shall build the new world with thee.

* * *

AMERICA: first and foremost land of liberty,
Mother of fruits and grains and herds and flocks,
Mother of men.

* * *

Promised land conceived and achieved in the minds and deeds of your sons and daughters, let this be the prophecy of your mighty future, after your bleeding sorrows and your world-blasting victory.

Poise and point your invincible sword straight to the heart of tyranny: run it thru the foul entrails of intolerance, of race hatred, and decayed traditions, of oppression and fear . . . cleave to the ground the monster of conquest and domination and let it choke in its black and stinking blood that it may never rise and stand up again.

* * *

But after this fearsome and tremendous task is done, as it will be, America, keep the hem of your mantle unseared and unsullied from the fire and the gore and the mire and the stench of the battlefields . . . wash out the smoldering smoke of war and the stains of tears from your eyes and let your stars blaze again around and upon the world imperishably.

All merciful, all beauteous, all forgiving, you have fought and wrought mightily for the coming of this great day . . . make it then when it comes not a holiday of idle rejoicing but an eternal one of dedication, a sacrament to all suffering and despairing humanity.

* * *

AMERICA—you have ever been helpful to those who fell by the roadside, resolute against the overbearing, relentless against overweening power, compassionate to the poor, the bumble and the hopeless, throughout your young life, throughout the world that you know now better than you did ever before.

You have always set yourself and stood as an impregnable bastion against all the dreadful barriers that rose between man and man, for you uttered for the first time in all the tongues of man, that all human beings are created equal, and even if they do not achieve happiness, they should have the right and liberty to pursue it.

And even if you have failed hitherto in this struggle, it was not for want of daring, AMERICA, but because your valor was greater than your power against the power of darkness which you shall now discomfit and cast back into its evil pit.

* * *

And so, MOTHER AMERICA, when after the victory of your spirit follows the inevitable victory of your consecrated arms, go thou forth to a mightier and more hallowed task—proclaim a new and last evangel and dispensation of peace and freedom to this our world dying of terror and despair.

Take the whole earth into your bosom, gather all the oceans in your strong cupped hands, clear the blue heavens of the black demons of death and destruction, remold and reshape the soul of mankind into deeds of glory and the dazzling splendor of labor and thought and reason and brotherhood.

* * *

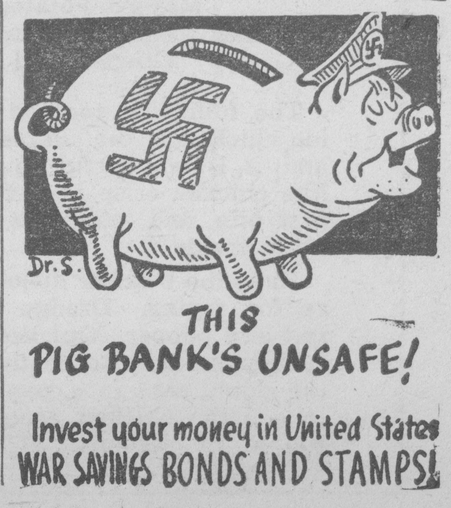
Take most of our scant bread to the starving, wherever they may be, whoever they may be . . . fill your numberless argosies with milk and honey for the parched lips of your erstwhile enemies . . . upraise the dying heroes, sustain the weak, console the widows, the orphans and the bereft, blow open the gateways of freedom to the imprisoned, turn the floodgates of light upon those entombed in darkness, help the halt to walk again, raise the sick from their beds, the beggars from their rags and their pallets . . .dry the tears of shame and remorse from the eyes of man with your pious hands . . . smoothe the scowl of hate from the brow of the earth and make all of her children, the new, eternal, purposeful, united Israel of mankind.

* * *

This the voice of the first born, MOTHER AMERICA,

This is the prayer and exhortation of labor, and thou shalt not falter nor fail in this ever glorious task, world without end.

Amen.



in the home

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

in the shop

Thomas Urges Unions Aid Women Workers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One of the great jobs that organized labor must perform is that of servicing the thousands of new women members, and educating them to labor's point of view, R. J. Thomas, president, UAW-CIO, told the annual conference of New York Women's Trade Union League here recently.

Thomas paid tribute to women workers, but declared they were deserving of more than mere lip service. Stressing the importance of educating these new union members, he said:

"There is a tremendous job of education to be done—a job that must be done now, if our trade unions are not to be destroyed by these women who are new to the membership lists of organized labor. Thousands of them are union members only because of maintenance of membership or union shop clauses in our contracts. They are women who, under normal conditions, would not work in factories. In many cases they have never given thought to the labor movement — how it came into being, why it exists, and why it must continue to grow.

"Many of them think of us—if they think at all—as radicals and trouble-makers. Others have that dangerous "little knowledge," which is even more difficult to combat than ignorance. They are the reactionaries who are easy prey to insidious anti-labor propaganda. They may form the backbone of conspiracies against unions.

"Unless your organization and all organized labor acts to influence and educate these women workers, the work of years, the slow and painful building-up of the trade union movement may be destroyed. Uneducated in unionism, they represent a potential danger to the labor movement; educated, they can be a constructive and powerful part of it and contribute much to its further advancement.

"But we must get there first—before management has won them over. We need them in industry, need them badly, but we cannot afford to run the risk of allowing others to destroy our unions. Once educated, I am confident these women can be loyal and strong members, and contribute immeasurably to the labor movement by their influence (and the influence of women is never to be underestimated) at work, in the home, and politically.

HELP NEEDED

"I have said that women in industry have earned the unrestrained praise of officials all down the line, but in my opinion they are deserving of more than mere lip service. To date little concrete recognition and almost no help has been given to the woman who is working in a war plant eight hours a day, and running her house and feeding her family on the side. Hers is a most difficult job; she needs help. You women are close to the problem and must take the lead in solving it."

Speaking of the post-war period, Thomas declared that the transition from war to peacetime production will mean women must release their jobs to returning soldiers, unless a concrete plan for industry's expansion is adopted.

"Wide-spread unemployment after this war is a very serious possibility, and it would affect women workers even more than men. When hostilities cease, there will no longer be the demand for women in the numbers now working in factories. With few skills and comparatively little seniority they will automatically be forced to quit their jobs so that the returning soldiers may go to work.

STRONG UNIONS URGED

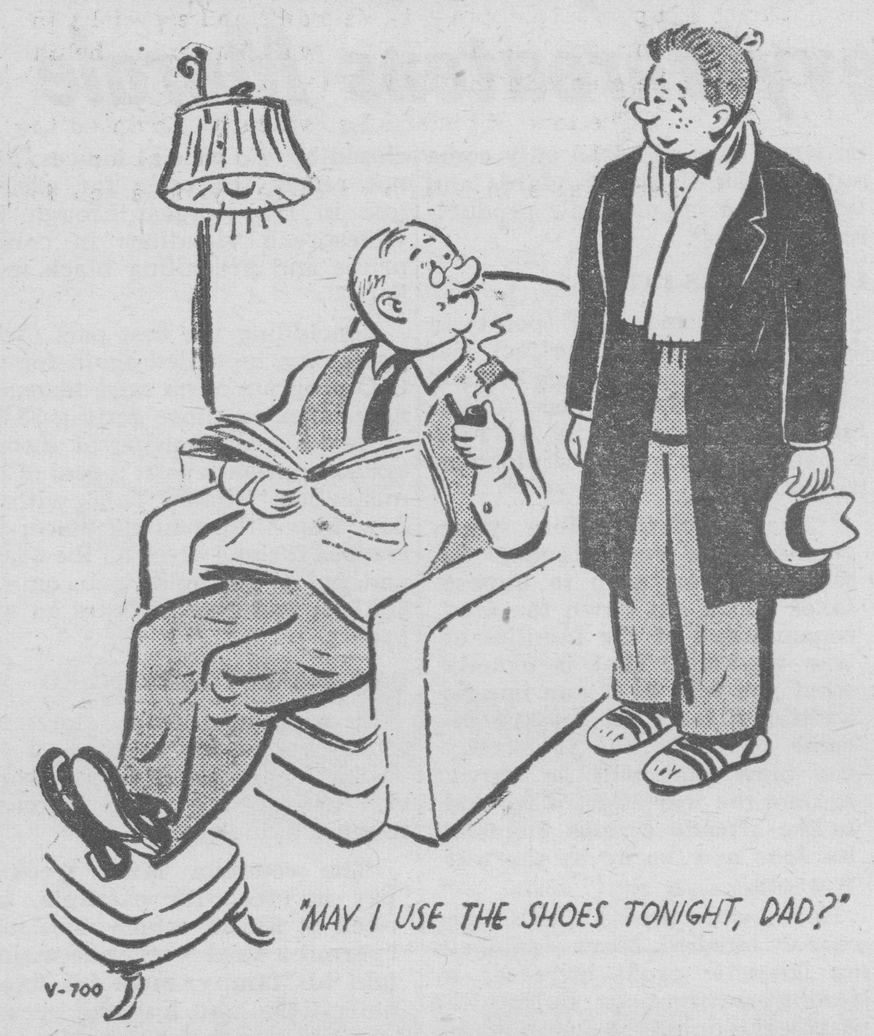
"Preference will be given to men, and this will mean unfairness and hardship to women. But that will happen, inevitably, unless we do a sound job of planning for the post-war period.

"Women must join with organized labor in promoting an orderly changeover to peacetime production. This is the only answer; otherwise the transition period will be chaotic and a threat to the democracy for which we are today giving lives and resources.

"An approximation of full post-war employment can be achieved if organized labor and progressive groups strengthen their lines and lead the way. This need not be just wishful thinking. Given courage and vision, and strong unions, we can do this job. We must do it. So much is at stake. We cannot permit our men to die by the thousands in order that the world may go stumbling along economically and politically on the same old basis of much for a few."

Lacy Mirror Frame for Dressing Table

If you want an unusual frame for your dressing-table mirror, dip cotton lace about four inches wide, in wet plaster of Paris. Stick it around a rimless mirror. When the plaster dries, you will have a frame of snowy white frosted lace.



What is Your Local Doing To Interest Women Members?

What is your Local doing to interest and service its new women members?

The education department of Willow Run Bomber Plant, Local 50, Ypsilanti, Michigan, has prepared a series of leaflets called, "Women at the Bomber Plant." Authored by Louise Staebler, this series is designed to give women useful information regarding their jobs, their health, and activities of their union.

To date three pamphlets have been distributed to women throughout the plant by committeemen. Bulletin No. 1 dealt with the proper way to lift and carry heavy articles so as to avoid injury. No. 2 is entitled: "Expectant Mothers in Industry," and the latest to be published is "Safety Is Good Insurance."

These bulletins are available for other UAW-CIO locals. $7.50 for 500.

Tell us what program your local is following in regard to women members. We will publicize your plans and ideas. In this way other localscan se what is being done, and greatly needed activity will be stimulated. Write to the Woman's Editor, 411 W. Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit 2, Mich.

Victor's Catalogue and New Records

RCA Victor has a new catalogue. It is Called "The Music America Loves Best," it lists the music most in demand and on which the company is concentrating production, the balance being temporarily suspended. This is much easier to handle than the old catalogue, being large and bound flat. Due to the paper shortage and other wartime restrictions, Victor dealers have been supplied with only enough copies for over-the-counter inspection, and these will have to do until additional copies are available.

Although there is some reason to doubt that Beethoven is really the composer of "Symphony in C Major," called the "Jena" Symphony, apparently Victor feels strongly that he is the author and they distinctly label the album so. At any rate, it is charming and exceedingly simple. Played by Janssen Symphony of Los Angeles, Werner Janssen, conductor. Album M/DM-946, $3.50.

The "Archduke" Trio, by Beethoven, (no doubt about this one) is recorded by Artur Rubinstein, pianist, Jascha Heifetz, violinist, and Emanuel Feuermann, cellist. It is wonderful to hear these three great artists performing together. Album DM 949, $5.50.

Women's View Would Aid UAW Locals

"I am a former member of Local 222, UAW-CIO, Oshawa, Ontario, and had active participation in that local from its inception until I married," writes Mary Robertson, of Maidstone, Ontario.

"My husband is a member of Local 200, in Windsor, but for the present I must sit on the sidelines of union activity."

Sitting on "the sidelines" however, this woman sees that some definite action must be taken by labor unions in educating women in trade unionism.

"The war has found us faced with many problems, one of which is the competition of women moving into industrial fields that have always been considered man's place.

"This overwhelming advent of unorganized women is viewed with grave concern. So, too, is the fact that they lower the wage rates, since their labour has always been considered on a lower standard with that of men.

"So far the trade unions have not made an extensive enough effort towards overcoming this situation. Some trade union leaders ignore its existence ot any extent.

Equality in Labor

"The inferiority breach is being too slowly eradicated. We must do everything to bring about equality in labour if we want a strong, united trade union in our post-war world.

"The unions must incorporate more of the woman's view in the loyal unions and executive boards if they hope to have a clear understanding of her problems.

Women Organizers Needed

"Organizers, too, must change their tactics and tackle the problem with less reserve. They must go at the job on the basis of equality. Capable women organizers would be a help along these lines.

"Women and their problems must be given immediate attention. In many places the government minimum wage rate still exists at starvation level.

"For example: in Ontario, the minimum wage rate for years has been from 23c to 25c an hour, and in most unorganized shops the minimum becomes the maximum. In the province of Quebec, the rates are still lower.

"These deplorable conditions must be overcome if we intend to pave the way for strong organized women workers."

Baked Chicken, and Green Beans with Sour Cream

Dinner Menu
Baked Chicken
Mashed Potatoes
Green Beans in Sour Cream
Gingerbread

The following method of preparing chicken is the simplest possible, and it is wonderful to eat if you like chicken crisp and crusty at the first bite, and tender as a woman's heart inside.

Have the butcher disjoint the fowl as for frying. Dredge with flour, salt and pepper. Quickest and most convenient way to do this is to put the flour, etc., in a paper bag and jounce the chicken around it for a couple of seconds. It comes out well-covered in no time at all.

Place chicken in a roasting pan large enough to allow each piece to lie flat. Dot with butter and put in a fairly hot oven, about 400 degrees. Reduce temperature after the first half hour and cook slowly for another hour and a half. If the chicken is not especially fat, cover during the last three-quarters of an hour to prevent drying out.

Green Beans in Sour Cream

Wash beans and remove strings. Cut lengthwise through the center, and boil in salted water until tender. Drain well, and dry thoroughly with a clean dish towel. Over them pour the sauce, made in the following manner:

To 2 tablespoons of butter or butter substitute, add one tablespoon of finely chopped onion. Brown lightly. Add one-half pint sour cream, and warm through, stirring constantly. Add a generous squeeze of lemon juice. Pour over the beans, and marinate until all the beans are well coated with the sauce. Serve.

Gingerbread

¾ cup brown sugar
¾ cup molasses
2 eggs
¾ cup melted shortening
2½ cups flour
2 tablespoons baking soda
2 teaspoons ginger
1½ teaspoons cinnamon
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon baking powder
1 cup boiling water

Combine slightly beaten eggs, sugar, molasses and shortening in a large bowl. Mix and sift flour, baking powder, baking soda and spices. Add to the first mizture and stir well. Then add boiling water, all at once, and stir until blended. Bake in a greased shallow pan at 350 degrees for 30 to 40 minutes. (Bake the gingerbread at this temperature first before increasing the oven heat for the Baked Chicken.)

Secretary Addes Says

THE TRUTH COMES TO LIGHT

By GEORGE F. ADDES, Secretary-Treasurer, UAW-CIO

There is an old saying that a lie can travel around the world and come back again while the truth is still lacing up its boots. Never has the truth of this saying been more clearly vindicated than in the recent history of our own Union.

It is doubtful whether an International Union ever held a Convention when there was so much pure speculation or so many insidious rumors about what was going to happen or actually did happen as there was before, at and after Buffalo.

Some of these rumors were broadcast for the express purpose of confusing the rank and file on some issues. Still others were put out for the sole purpose of undermining the strength of our Union by seeking to set one brother against another.

* * *

One of the easiest ways to weaken and defeat those opposed to you is to divide and conquer. Capital and anti-labor forces in many countries throughout the world have long used this technique as one of their most effective weapons to prevent the organization of workers. Hitler, by seeking to pit one country against another, is seeking to divide and weaken the United Nations. The same strategy is now being used in an endeavor to weaken the strength of those workers already organized.

By far the worst offenders in this respect are some of the so-called, "labor editors" of daily, weekly and monthly newspapers and periodicals. We want it definitely understood that we have the highest respect for those reporters who honestly try to report the news as they find it. On the other hand, we definitely allign ourselves against those reporters or publications who use the tremendous propaganda power of the press to benefit their own ulterior motives.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing and many of these labor editors make a habit to pick up a little information here and there and then put two and two together with the result that stories are written which often times have no basis in fact.

* * *

Dope stories come at a dime a dozen, but when these same stories, picked up in hotel lobbies or barroom get-togethers are passed on to the newspaper or periodical readers as the inside dope on the inner politics, so to speak, of the UAW-CIO, it is high time the rank and file of this Union learned to put them down for what they are.

One of the most prolific writers, the Labor Editor of the Detroit News, has recently resigned. For nearly a year his newspaper articles and in particular his Sunday column was devoted to supposedly tipping off the public and especially the rank and file as to what was happening behind the scenes in the UAW-CIO.

The tone of his articles evidently convinced the officials of the General Motors Corporation that here was a man who could really do a job for them, for, as we predicted to some delegates at the Convention, he has finally openly gone to work for them as Publicity Agent for their Labor Relations Division.

* * *

We have it on good authority that the deal was made some months ago, but the Corporation insisted on his remaining with the News until after our Convention.—For why? The reasons are obvious; they were hopeful that through him they could split our Union wide open.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that his stories were biased and written in such a manner as to create among the rank and file a distrust of Union leadership. In so doing, he was acting as the willing tool of the anti-labor forces of the Nation and by breeding and stirring up dissension within our membership was ingratiating him still further into the good graces of managements.

We have no doubt that this reporter, who took his signals from anti-labor managements and used the medium of his paper in an effort to widen differences of opinions between certain groups and individuals in the Union will be recompensed by his new employers.

* * *

In this, my first article since the Buffalo Convention, I would urge all our membership to take a lesson from this one case. Beware of articles that will appear from time to time in the daily press and national periodicals. Only believe those articles which carry actual quotes from responsible union leadership and take with a grain of salt all those which are supposed to tell the inside story.

With the day of peace approaching ever nearer, the anti-labor and re-actionary forces are banding together and laying the groundwork for what they hope will result in the complete destruction of the American Labor Movement.

In spite of whatever differences may appear to exist, among the leadership and membership of this Union and on questions of policy and procedure, there is no question where we stand when facing a common enemy. On any issue which threatens our rights or security, we have always stood shoulder to shoulder, united in our determination to stand true to the principles and ideals of CIO.

With the Local Unions

New Local Unions

Local 478—Amalgamated: Arrowhead Rubber Co. of Texas; American Body & Equipment Co., Inc., Grand Prairie, Texas.

Local 479—Western States Machine, Hamilton, Ohio.

Local 480—Waco Aircraft Co. Troy, Ohio.

142 Graham-Paige Local 142, Detroit, was the first plant in Michigan to go over the top in the Third War Bond Drive. All officers of the executive board in conjunction with the stewards are to be highly complimented on this achievement. Five delegates represented Local 142 at the International convention in Buffalo. We are anxiously awaiting to hear the outcome of some cases before the War Labor Board.. We have organized another Blood Bank Day. This was our fourth contribution. According to the latest reports it has turned out to be very successful. The primary election for Mayor and Councilman has been won and we will have to continue our efforts to see that labor representatives will be firmly established on Nov. 2nd. Our political and educational committee is doing a great job. They are seeing to it that the members of Local 142 are to have their mental outlook broadened by reading the literature that points they way in which labor can demand its rightful place in society. The recreational committee has been very active this year. The old proverb of "All Work and No Play" has demonstrated to this committee that there is more truth than poetry in this proverb. The baseball season has finished, the weather for picnics has gone, but the fall and winter activities have commenced with such sports as bowling and dancing. Last but not least turn out at your union meetings. Show your organized strength, demand the abolition of the Little Steel formula, and replace it with organized labor's demands.

410 Local 410, Midland Steel Products, Detroit, was represented at the Buffalo convention by four delegates, Fred Cini, James Dinkel, Ed White and Earl Wick. Our new by-laws have been printed in booklet form and it is now available to all members. Our local war bond winners were Patsy Dykas, $100 bond; C. Paterson, $50 bond; Richard Tryll, G. Davis, Bill Martin, Al Ragguet, and Art Evanson, $25 bonds.

UAW Man Candidate for Syracuse Council

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Bill Victor, an active member of UAW-CIO local 33, Dietz Lantern Co., Syracuse, has been endorsed by both the Democratic and American Labor parties for the office of district councilman in the 9th, 15th, 16th and 18th wards of the city. Elections will take place Tuesday, Nov. 2nd.

Victor's candidacy, backed by the Syracuse CIO council, presents an opportunity for organized labor to support and elect one of their own. Victor has for some time been active in the Syracuse labor movement, and his local union knows him as a staunch, effective and consistent union man.

'Ammunition' Offered at Reduced Rates to Men in Service

AMMUNITION, official UAW-CIO educational department magazine, may be sent by local unions to UAW-CIO members in the armed forces at a SPECIAL RATE OF 50c a year.

Send names and addresses to: AMMUNITION, 411 W. Milwaukee, Detroit 2, Michigan. Regular rates: 10c per copy; $1 a year.

Bundle orders to UAW-CIO locals: $6 per 100; $45 per 1000. Free to all UAW-CIO officers, stewards, committeemen, and members of educational committees, upon recepit of their names and home addresses.

GREEKS KILL 1300 GERMANS

Activities of guerillas in Greece have accounted for the death of 1,300 Germans and Italians in the Pindus area within the first four months of 1943, the United Nations Information office announces. This activity has been carried on in spite of heavy reprisals exacted by the Germans.

Reporting on Education

by WM. H. LEVITT, International Education Director

ORGANIZING THE ORGANIZED

Too many members of our Union have the notion that their obligation to the Union ends with the payment of monthly dues, that being a member "in good standing" on the financial books of the local is the same as being a good union man or woman.

The falseness of this notion becomes immediately apparent when we consider what the position of the Union would be if all members held to such a belief. Our Union would simply go to pieces.

The UAW-CIO was certainly not built into the organization that it is today simply by concentrating on the goal of a large dues-paying membership. It was built and is being built by men and women who have unionism in their hearts and souls; who think union, eat union, sleep union, and breathe union. That is the only way that any real union can be built.

A JOB "BEGUN"

We look with pride at the fact that our Union, at the time of this year's convention had a dues-paying membership of over one million. **(Our pride in this organizational achievement is justified, but it is pride in a job well begun, not in a job completed. Not only is there a big job ahead of us, involving the organization of hundreds of thousands of as yet unorganized workers, but there is the even bigger and more immediate job of welding our present membership into a functioning, fighting unit through which the collective strength of these more than a million members can make itself really felt.)**

In other words, the most important job ahead is to mobilize the strength of each and every member behind the Union's program.

That is not a job that can be done by the officers, local or International, of our Union; nor is it a job that can be done by the International Representatives, or by any department or departments of the International Union. **(It is a job that must be done by the men and women who work in the plants, by the present active members of the locals. They are the real strength of the UAW-CIO.)**

How can the inactive membership of the various locals be actively mobilized behind the program of the local and of the International Union?

DISCUSSION GROUPS

Probably the best method yet devised is one that has a tried and true reputation in the history of the labor movement, the method of small group discussion, of personal contact.

A concrete example of how this method has worked in the past is the case of the British shipyard workers in Glasgow during the last war. These workers had unions but they were demoralized and spirtless.

BRITISH WORKERS

How did these British workers build up their union? They did it through personal contact, contact of the workers themselves with each other and with their shop stewards. At every available opportunity the stewards gathered about them small groups of workers—before work, during lunch hour and after work—in the plant, on the street corners and in the homes of the workers. And these men talked **Union.** The stewards brought the general organizational problems of the union to the workers, and the workers in turn thrashed out their own particular problems with each other and with the shop stewards. A real basis of solidarity was achieved, a solidarity upon which has been built one of the strongest union organizations in Britain.

This method of personal contact not only spread to other British unions, but in time, it became one of the most important factors in the early organization of our own UAW.

USE LUNCH PERIODS

Too often today, however, its effectiveness has been lost sight of not only by individual members of the union, but by stewards and local union officers as well. Instead of utilizing our free time during lunch periods and before and after work as an opportunity to build the solidarity of our Union, we take it up in meaningless horseplay or often in petty gambling.

Today, when all the fascist and reactionary forces in our Country are girding themselves for a powerful, determined, all-out attack on organized labor—have, in fact, already launched this attack—it is more important than ever that we consolidate our large membership gains, that, through personal contact, we build up a real feeling of "union-mindedness" throughout our Union.

This task falls largely on the shop stewards and committeemen who, by their acceptance of office, have assumed perhaps the greatest responsibility in the job of making the Union a working instrument in the hands of the rank and file membership.

KNOW YOUR UNION

The individual steward or committeeman cannot do this job without the support of the men and women in the shop. Likewise, the workers are not going to fight for or support a program which they do not know or do not understand. It is the job of the stewards and committeemen, therefore, not only to know what the Union's program is and to understand how this program affects the primary task of winning the war, but also to carry this knowledge and understanding to the membership and secure the active support of the membership for what the Union is trying to do. This can only be done by personal contact, in the plant and out.

This is going to mean hard work for those stewards and members who really have their heart in the Union—but it is work that pays big dividends. Let's get busy and "organize the unorganized," our own membership. Let's make every UAW-CIO member proud of his Union, because he knows that it's a good program and is helping to carry it out. Then we'll have REAL solidarity—the kind we're going to need in the days ahead.

New Publications

THE UAW-CIO POST WAR PLAN is now available for distribution to local unions. This attractively done pamphlet gives the main points in the Post War Program, approved by the International Executive Board of the UAW-CIO. It is available in limited quantities, upon request, to local unions, free of charge.

The Housing Department of the International Union has just completed a new booklet—HOMES FOR WORKERS, In Planned Communities Thru Collective Action.

This book is a must for all union members who have been interested in the housing movement. Copies are available through the Education Department at 25c per copy—100 for $20.00.

Send Humorous Letter Home, Nazis Order

Reversing the usual request for cheerful letters to soldiers, Nazi officials have appealed to their troops to send home letters in a "humorous vein," the Swedish newspaper Arbetet revealed in a dispatch reported by OWI.

The newspaper said military authorities had issued a guide for letter writing by soldiers, saying their letters form "nerves in the bodies of the German people."

FRANK FITZGERALD

Progressive . . . Scholar . . . Soldier . . . Lawyer . . . Professor . . . Judge!

To those whom I have been unable to contact since the primary election, I take this opportunity of expressing sincere gratitude for their support. We have won a glorious preliminary victory. The main struggle lies ahead, and from present indications it will be much more bitterly fought than was the primary fight.

This final struggle begins with a sinister note.

The opposition, in its desperation, has seen fit to base its campaign on an appeal to race prejudice and class hatred. I refuse to take part in any such disgraceful and dangerous performance.

This is a time when we should be pulling together with all our might, to help Detroit fulfill its mission as the Arsenal of Democracy, and to give it a better government. It is no time to be feeding smouldering fires of prejudice and hatred. It is a time for unity, tolerance and co-operation.

The strategists of the Jeffries camp, by injecting the race and anti-labor issues, are jeopardizing the peace and safety of the people of Detroit in a blind, frantic hope of saving the Mayor's political neck. It is the act of men who see the hand-writing on the wall.

Good citizens will shudder at the thought of what might happen to Detroit should Jeffries remain in office, with the working people and racial minorities trampled down under his feet.

This must not happen to Detroit. It will not happen, if you do your duty.

It is not enough that you should record your own vote. Make it a part of your civic duty to take at least two additional voters with you, men or women who did not vote in the primaries, or who voted for some other candidate.

The opposition is lining up and consolidating powerful interests to work against us. The dimes of the workers contributed in our behalf will be matched by the thousands of dollars contributed by these rich groups.

Our enemies are out to win by fair blows or foul, as is evidenced by the fact that they have so shamelessly based their campaign on the race and anti-worker issue.

We'll win by fair, constructive means. You do your part, and I'll surely do mine, down to the last bit of energy I possess.

We've won the first big victory.

Let's go down the line together and finish the job.

With all gratitude,

Sincerely yours,

Frank FitzGerald