

The United Automobile Worker

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

VOL. 14, NO. 3

MARCH, 1950

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Chevrolet workers in Flint, Michigan, members of UAW-CIO Local 659, ignored the discomfort of a rip-snorting snowstorm to come out and vote in the union shop election on February 21. Voting quarters would have been crude and cramped even in nice weather—as this old bus, covered with snow and festooned with icicles, plainly shows.

Strikers Hold Spirited Mass Rally; 25,000 Cheer Fight Talks by Leaders



It's a check for \$150,000—and, brother, that's worth a handshake any day in the week. The check covers March premiums for Chrysler strikers covered by Blue Cross and Blue Shield hospital service and medical service plans. UAW-CIO paid the premiums after Chrysler Corporation refused to pay now and deduct later.

Left to right are: Emil Mazey, UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer; W. L. Burke, Michigan Hospital Service; Arthur Hughes, UAW-CIO Chrysler Department; John Singler, UAW-CIO Hospitalization Committee, and G. W. Lutz, Michigan Hospital Service.

Any ideas the Chrysler Corporation might have had about the flagging morale of Chrysler strikers were quickly dispelled Tuesday, March 7.

On that day some 25,000 Chrysler strikers jammed into and overflowed the State Fair Coliseum in Detroit to cheer declarations of union leaders that the strike would be fought through to victory for the workers.

The cheering, enthusiastic strikers heard President Walter P. Reuther, Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey and UAW-CIO National Chrysler Department Director Norman Matthews.

Reuther told the huge audience that the strike was forced upon the workers because the Company refused to meet its responsibilities to its workers and to the people of the community.

"The Chrysler Corporation gave the Chrysler workers the choice of getting down on their knees and begging or standing up and fighting like men," Reuther said. "The Chrysler workers chose to stand up and fight."

Reuther assailed the Corporation for its propaganda campaign in daily full-page newspaper ads that attempt to distort the issues in the strike.

"I want to say to Keller," he declared, "that he had better save that money because he's going to have to pay it to the Chrysler workers in the end. This Corporation can't go on hiding behind its full-page ads."

Reuther told the workers that the winning of \$100-a-month pensions was only the beginning. He said that the UAW intended to continue to press on both the collective bargaining and legislative fronts to increase pension benefits.

"We're going to build brick by brick until within the next ten years we get pensions up to around \$200 a month—where they ought to be," he declared.

The UAW-CIO President recounted the Company's refusal to agree to deferred collection of Blue Cross premiums so that present hospitalization and surgical coverage would remain in effect throughout the strike. (See story below.)

"I have been in many bitter battles with other companies," Reuther said, "But in all my experience I have never seen such bad faith,

**CHRYSLER'S
1949 PROFITS:
\$132,000,000
—after taxes
—A NEW RECORD!**

such lack of common decency on the part of any corporation as Chrysler exhibited in the Blue Cross incident."

All three speakers warned the Corporation that the longer it drags out the strike, the more it will cost to settle it.

Reuther and Matthews recited the history of the controversy and showed how through eight months of negotiations the Corporation had refused to move from its fixed and arbitrary position except to offer its phony three cents an hour pension proposal.

Mazey reported to the strikers on the question of strike relief. (See story, this page.)

Chrysler Rejects New Offer to End Strike Mazey Lists Strike Costs

The Chrysler Corporation March 3 rejected a new proposal from the UAW-CIO to bring the strike to an immediate end.

The proposal was submitted to Robert W. Conder, Director of Industrial Relations for Chrysler, and was signed by UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther and UAW-CIO Chrysler Department Director Norman Matthews.

The Union offered "immediate termination" of the strike if the Corporation would agree to a pension plan and a hospital-medical amounting program to 10 cents an hour, with the pension plan to incorporate three basic pension principles included in other contracts in the industry. Those principles were:

1. Establishment of a trust fund maintained through fixed payments by the Company, which fund would guarantee pension payments.
2. Joint Union-Company administration of the pension plan.
3. Full financing by the Company, with no employee contributions.

Under the Union's offer, if the

Company agreed to those conditions, the strike would end and the parties would negotiate on contract changes for 30 days. All unresolved contract issues at the end of 30 days would then be submitted to impartial arbitration.

"The Corporation has charged that the Union is delaying settlement of the dispute by its insistence on much-needed and long overdue contract improvements," Matthews said. "Our arbitration offer would have removed that so-called obstruction to speedy settlement.

"The Company's refusal to agree," he said, "is evidence that the contract improvements asked by the Union were really no obstacle at all; and that the real road-block in the way of settlement is the Chrysler Corporation's stubborn and arbitrary insistence on dictating terms wholly unacceptable to Chrysler workers."

As of March 7, the International Union had spend \$372,258.05 from its strike funds since the Chrysler strike began, it was reported by UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

Thus far, Mazey said, only \$48,435.00 has been received from collection of assessments by the local unions or in contributions. "However, we expect the bulk of the February assessment to reach this office around March 20," he said. Most of the early remittances came from locals who had already taken steps to collect strike aid funds ahead of Board action—and from individuals.

Largest single expenditure listed by Mazey was \$150,127.40 paid to cover Blue Cross and Blue Shield insurance premiums for Michigan Chrysler strikers, plus an additional \$50,000 set aside to pay similar insurance premiums for Chrysler workers in other states.

A breakdown of expenditures follows:

Distributed to local unions	\$150,544.27
Blue Cross and Blue Shield premiums (Mich.)	150,127.40
Blue Cross and Blue Shield premiums (other states)	50,000.00
Newspaper Advertising	19,662.52
Radio	1,923.86

the UAW-CIO Convention, the membership of the local voted to assess itself \$1.00 per month per member for 12 months in order to build up the local strike fund.

"Regardless of the effect on us, Local 819 members are behind the Chrysler workers 100 per cent," the local officers wrote to Secretary-Treasurer Mazey in announcing their decision on the assessment.

Local 819, on 3-Day Week, Votes Chrysler Strike Aid

ST. LOUIS—Despite the hardships of a three-day work week curtailing their working time 42 per cent, as a result of the Chrysler strike, Carter Carburetor Local 819 here has voted unanimously to pay the strike assessment for its full membership.

At a meeting held Wednesday, February 15, the Local 819 membership adopted a resolution which stated in part:

"RESOLVED: That Local 819, UAW-CIO, assume its full liability, and in keeping with the purpose and intent of the Emergency Strike Assessment. . . .The local

union will turn over to the International Union one dollar (\$1.00) for each member covered by the latest per capita tax payment to the International Union."

The ability of Local 819 to make this courageous demonstration of solidarity is no grand-stand play. In August, 1949, immediately after

UNION PAYS BLUE CROSS PREMIUMS FOR STRIKERS

The UAW-CIO has paid the Blue Cross and Blue Shield hospital and surgical insurance premiums for the month of March for all Chrysler strikers carrying the insurance coverage.

The decision by the Union to take this action, which has been approved by the UAW-CIO Policy Committee, was made after the Chrysler Corporation had rejected a request by the Blue Cross of Michigan that the Corporation give assurances that it would make deferred collection of the premiums from Chrysler workers after the strike was settled. If the Corporation had agreed to make belated collections, Blue Cross would have continued the insurance in effect so that all Chrysler workers covered and their families would have been protected against hospital and surgical expenses during the strike.

Despite the fact that the Blue Cross proposal would have cost Chrysler nothing, the Corporation flatly rejected the agency's appeal. Chrysler workers already pay the total cost of their hospital and medical insurance. The Corporation contributes nothing to it. All Blue Cross asked of the Corporation was assurance that when the strike was settled the Company would deduct the back premiums from the paychecks of the Chrysler workers. The Corporation was not asked to pay any money or even advance any money.

The UAW-CIO will pay the premiums out of the International Union strike fund. The total cost to the Union will be approximately \$200,000. The Chrysler workers will

not be required to pay the money back to the Union. Chrysler strikers who may already have made direct payment of their March premium to the Blue Cross will have their money refunded.

A Union statement announcing the payment called the attitude of the Chrysler Corporation in this instance "symbolic of its attitude specifically in the current controversy. In a strike situation nearly all corporations have always been willing to make the necessary arrangements to continue the hospital and surgical insurance coverage of their employees, since it does not cost the Corporation anything anyway. But the Chrysler Corporation sees here an opportunity to attempt to force the Chrysler workers to their knees by wilfully and deliberately placing in jeopardy the health of their wives and children. The Chrysler Corporation does not hesitate to use such a weapon in an attempt to force the Chrysler workers to accept its unfair, inadequate and unsound proposals.

"The UAW-CIO is happy that in this instance it is able to defeat the Corporation's purposes by paying the premiums out of the Union's strike fund and to assure Chrysler workers and their families of a continuance of hospital and surgical protection."

GM Conference Announces Demands; Union Strengthened by NLRB Vote

UAW-CIO negotiators will face the General Motors Corporation early in April armed with a stirring assurance that GM workers stand solidly behind their union and their 1950 demands.

Management-inspired confusion and non-cooperation, together with the winter's worst blizzards, ice and snow—and a flood or two—failed to keep GM workers from going to the polls and turning in a thumping nearly 8 to 1 victory for their Union.

Immediately after the NLRB announced the results March 4, T. A. Johnstone, Director of the UAW-CIO GM Department, issued the following statement:

The General Motors workers all over the country have told the GM Corporation in no uncertain terms that they stand solidly behind their Union; and that they mean business in their demand for a union shop this year. The vote in the NLRB union shop election also serves as notice to the Corporation that GM workers are absolutely determined that they shall have sound and adequate pension and hospital-medical programs, a substantial wage increase and an improved working contract.

It is to the everlasting credit of the GM workers that the Corporation failed in its efforts to keep the vote down. GM's refusal to allow the elections to be conducted on its property and its furnishing padded and incredibly snarled eligibility lists, combined with the winter's worst weather, created solid obstacles which were overcome by the workers' determination. It is true, however, that the vote would have been even higher, had it not been for GM's tactics.

The vote, as reported by the National Labor Relations Board, was as follows:

Total eligible to vote	230,050
Valid ballots cast	193,579
Total "Yes" votes	171,629
Total "No" votes	21,950
Void ballots	521
Challenged ballots	5,774

Of the valid ballots cast, 88.6 per cent voted for the union shop. Of those eligible to vote, 86.9 per cent participated in the election.

The abnormally high number of challenged votes was a result of the Corporation's having attempted to pad the eligibility lists. Workers were listed as eligible to vote who had died, quit, been promoted to supervision, or fired. Others were listed who had been "laid off" so long ago that they were unknown in the plants.

Under the Taft-Hartley Act, all such non-voting "eligibles," in effect, are counted as voting against the Union. From the Corporation's viewpoint, such non-voting and non-working workers' "eligibility" would have been highly desirable.



The two-day GM Conference March 3 and 4 was a shirt-sleeved session. Left to right, in the foreground above, are: E. S. Patterson, GM Department Assistant Director; T. A. Johnstone, GM Department Director; Jim Feeney, St. Louis Local 25, GM Top Committee Secretary, and Danny Odneal, Fisher Pontiac Local 596, GM Top Committee Chairman.

The 1950 demands on the General Motors Corporation were completed early this month by the UAW-CIO GM Conference in Detroit.

The demands include \$125 a month pensions, comprehensive hospital and medical coverage, wage increases and other economic demands, totalling 31 cents an hour.

The Union's proposal calls for discontinuing the cost-of-living escalator clause written into the contract in 1948, although it would retain and increase the "annual improvement factor" (an annual automatic wage increase in recognition of increased productivity through technological advance) which was another feature of the 1948 contract.

At a meeting last November, the conference had already voted to demand the union shop.

Delegates to the present conference also formulated a series of non-economic contract demands, since the entire contract is open for changes in 1950.

The present contract expires May 29, 1950. Demands may be served and negotiations initiated as early as April 1, 1950.

T. A. Johnstone, Director of the UAW GM Department, issued the following statement on behalf of the conference:

Delegates to the National UAW-CIO General Motors Conference have formulated a set of constructive and reasonable demands which will contribute materially to the welfare and security of General Motors workers and their families and to the economic health of the nation.

In view of the Corporation's record profits, which are greater than those of any other corporation in the world and greatest in General Motors' history, the demands of the General Motors workers are relatively modest. They can be granted in full by the Corporation, prices of General Motors products can be reduced and the Corporation can still make substantial profits.

The pension demand of the Union calls for \$125 a month, including primary social security benefits, at age 65 after 25 years of service, and scaled-down payments for retirement at an earlier age or with fewer years of service. Incapacitated workers would receive the full pension at any age after 25 years of service, and scaled-down amounts at any age with 10 to 25 years of service.

As in other pension plans negotiated in other sections of the industry by the UAW-CIO, the pension proposal in General Motors is based on three fundamental principles:

1. A fully guaranteed plan through the establishment of an actuarially sound trust fund maintained through fixed payments through the Company.
 2. Administration of the plan by a joint board of administration on which the workers through their Union have equal representation with the Company, with an impartial chairman.
 3. Full financing of the pension plan by the Corporation.
- The health security program would provide hospitalization and in-hospital medical care for the worker and his family, with cash benefits for temporary disability and maternity cases. Other features are death benefits, rehabili-

tation training, and paid-up life insurance on retirement.

The severance-pay allowance would call for 40 hours' pay per year of service up to 10 years of service, and 56 hours per year after 10 years of service, with a maximum allowance of 1,040 hours' pay. This clause is modeled on the severance-allowance program already provided unilaterally by General Motors to salaried employees not covered by the contract.

The vacation allowance, also modeled on vacation rules for salaried employees, would be increased from the present 40, 60 and 80 hours, depending on length of service, to 40, 80 and 120 hours.

The wage increase would be made up of three items:

1. Elimination of the differential between General Motors and the current industry pattern. This differential, as a result of the escalator clause, now amounts to one cent.
2. Increase in the improvement factor in the years 1948-49 from two per cent to three per cent, which would come to three cents.
3. Application of the three per cent improvement factor in 1950 to current hourly rates, which would come to five cents.

These three items make a total cash wage increase of nine cents an hour.

Other items among the economic demands include triple time for holidays worked, time and a half for Saturday work as such, and double time for Sunday work as such.

The Union estimates the total value of the economic package at 31 cents an hour.

In addition to the union-shop demand, the Union's proposal covers a number of non-economic improvements in the contract.

Among the most important of these are:

- Liberalization of the provisions governing transfers and promotions;
- An improved production-standard clause;
- Increased committeeman representation;
- Broadening of the jurisdiction of the impartial umpire.

There were a number of striking instances of list-padding by GM:

UAW-CIO Region 1-B Director William C. McAulay, fired for union activity from the Pontiac, Mich., Fisher plant in 1937, was listed as "eligible" to vote.

The first employee reported killed in action in World War II was listed at GM's Allison Division in Indianapolis. Also included on the Allison list were 700 veterans who never returned after the war, plus 250 more workers who had been laid off before acquiring seniority rights and were not eligible for recall.

At GM Truck and Coach in Pontiac, there were actually 4,120 on the active payroll as of December 5 (the legal eligibility date), but GM listed 4,270 additional employees who had been laid off long ago as a result of the cancellation of war orders.

GM tried to "vote the graveyard" by listing a number of deceased employees at the Harrison Radiator Division at Lockport, N. Y. (names are available).

Non-eligible supervisory employees were listed in dozens of GM plants such as Chevrolet-Buffalo and Chevrolet-Toledo (names are available).

At the Buick-Olds-Pontiac plant

in Framingham, Mass., names bearing the notations "Death, Quit, Discharge and Transfer to Classification not in Bargaining Unit" were submitted by the Corporation as eligible to vote. All of these had been previously removed from the Union dues check-off list for the reasons noted, and the Union was notified by letter from plant management (letter is on file).

These are not isolated cases, nor do they represent anywhere near a complete summary of the list-padding by the General Motors Corporation. It is almost incredible, and certainly amazing, that GM would adopt such transparently stupid methods in attempting to achieve its ends. Yet it did so in such a manner as to leave no doubt that it was top corporation policy.

The challenged votes would have reached astronomical figures had not NLRB officials ruled, in many instances, against the more obviously fraudulent lists submitted by the Corporation.

In spite of everything, however, we of the UAW-CIO have good reason to be proud of the spirited demonstration and the determination displayed by the UAW-CIO General Motors workers.

Union challengers kept a sharp watch on the counting of ballots in the GM union shop election. Left to right, standing, are: Charles Mobley, GM Department International Representative; James Dunn; and (seated) Bob Bradford, member of Local 212; Arthur Vega and Ed Reno, International Representatives. The three women are NLRB employees.



Big Business Bills Near Senate Passage

WASHINGTON—Republican big business moved one step closer to victory over the public when the House agreed to send the basing point bill (S. 1008) to another conference with the Senate.

Democratic big business, the oil and gas industry, is stalled at the moment behind the prolonged debate on the Displaced Persons Bill. The Kerr Bill (S. 1498) to let the big oil companies set their own price on natural gas sold to pipelines is next in line for Senate action.

The House vote, which kept S. 1008 alive, was by a substantial margin. On final action, however, there is a possibility of defeating it. Patman of Texas will lead the fight against it. Long and Douglas spearhead the opposition in the Senate. If passed, it may be vetoed.

What action the White House will take on the Kerr Bill, if passed by the Senate (it passed the House last year), is uncertain.

Senator Kerr claims he is assured the President will not veto it. However, Republicans are making motions like they might find the approval of this bill a fine campaign weapon. A "party of the people" would have a tough time explaining why they cut the heart out of government regulation of this public utility industry. Whether the Republicans will play it that way, or will go along with the fat cats in the oil industry, will be known when the floor debate gets going.

Oil money undoubtedly finds its way in large hunks into both party campaign treasuries. A dollar bill is strictly bi-partisan and, as it says on its face, is legal tender for all public and private debts.

GM Again Ranks High Among Lobby Spenders

WASHINGTON—General Motors Corporation, in addition to direct lobbying activities, helps support an outfit called Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., which for years has told employers how to reduce unemployment insurance tax payments and is fighting Federal standards to raise eligibility, amount and duration of benefits, according to the Congressional Quarterly summary of 1949 lobby reports inserted in the Congressional Record by Frank Buchanan (D., Pa.), chairman of the House committee investigating lobbying activities.

General Motors chipped in \$3,500 of the \$102,415 receipts reported by Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., the summary shows.

Contributors of \$1,000 include Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, and the J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit.

Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co., Detroit, put in \$500.

Contributors of \$500 and up were: Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee; Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia; Marshall Field Co., Chicago; American Cyanamid Co., New York City, and American Can Co., New York City, each \$1,000; Briggs & Stratton, Milwaukee, \$800; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh, \$750; and \$500 each from: F. W. Woolworth Co., New York City; Gulf Oil Co., Pittsburgh;

Johns-Manville Corp., New York City; Weirton Steel Co., Weirton, W. Va.; Wheeling Steel Corp., Wheeling, W. Va.; B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron; United States Rubber Co., New York City; Maytag Co., Newton, Iowa; W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Iowa; G. C. Murphy Co., McKeesport, Pa.; Retail Merchants Association, Pittsburgh; John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa; and Pittsburgh Consolidated Coal, Pittsburgh.

Expenditures of \$7,969,710 in 1949 were reported by 256 organizations under the Lobbying Act. Biggest spenders included:

American Medical Association	\$1,522,683
Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc.	620,632
National Association of Electric Companies	388,883
Association of American Railroads	194,159
National Small Businessmen's Association	192,070
National Milk Producers Federation (formerly the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation)	178,161
National Association of Real Estate Boards	138,600
Colorado River Association	115,120

Labor union expenditures totalled only \$247,000—about 3.2 per cent of total lobby expenditures.

Most US Senators Have Outside Income; \$64 Question: Where Does It Come From?

By NATHAN ROBERTSON

WASHINGTON (LPA)—New evidence has been turned up on the need for legislation requiring members of Congress to disclose the sources of their outside income, so their constituents can tell whose interests they are really representing.

The evidence is a survey, conducted by Edward A. Harris, noted Washington correspondent of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, indicating that most Senators have income outside their government pay. Harris was interested primarily in finding out whether Senators were able to live on their government salaries of \$12,500, plus \$2,500 for expenses. He found most of them were not. Of the 43 Senators who replied to his questionnaire, 34 reported they had outside income.

Thirty-one had income from investments; 16 others from private business connections; 10 from legal fees; 10 from writing magazine articles; 14 from fees for speeches.

INFLUENCE VOTES?

There's no reason, of course, why Senators and Congressmen should not get outside income. But it is quite possible that this outside income may influence their vote on public issues. That is why it has been suggested that they be required to publish annual reports on all outside income.

Senator Wayne Morse, liberal Republican from Oregon, has in-

troduced a bill to require such reports from all members of Congress and all high officials of the executive agencies. Then the public could judge whether or not these officials were letting their pocketbooks influence their public actions.

Today there is no way to tell. One Senator, a few years ago, was loud in his criticism of the anti-trust laws and the way they were enforced. The public generally did not know he was connected with a big company being prosecuted by the anti-trust division for monopolistic practices.

PRIVATE CONNECTIONS

Many Senators and Congressmen have private financial connections that may influence the way they vote. It is almost impossible today, however, to know what those connections or interests are. In only a few cases are they known. It is well known, for instance, that Senator Kerr (D., Okla.) currently pushing a bill to exempt the natural gas companies from control by the Federal Power Commission, has a big interest in such gas properties. But no one knows how many other members of Congress have similar connections.

How many members of Congress today who are bitterly opposing the extension of rent control, or are fighting the middle income housing bill, have real estate connections or investments? Nobody knows. Yet disclosure of the facts might well show that many of the leading opponents of such legisla-

tion have a selfish interest in opposing them.

A few years ago, when the insurance companies were pushing legislation to exclude them from the anti-trust laws, a survey disclosed that many of the proponents of this legislation in Congress were connected with the insurance companies. They were insurance lawyers, or insurance agents, or had connections with insurance law firms, or were directors in insurance companies.

"INSIDE" LOBBY

The scattered bits of evidence collected in recent years indicate that one of the most potent lobbies in Congress may be this "inside lobby" by members of Congress who have compromising private connections unknown to the public.

The information turned up by Harris of the *Post-Dispatch* indicates it is high time for an investigation of this situation. A Congressional committee should be created to find out how many Congressmen have outside income and where it comes from. The public has a right to know whether its Congressmen are working for them or for someone else. No businessman would let one of his employees take pay from a competitor. Yet we have no idea how many of our Congressmen are doing just that.

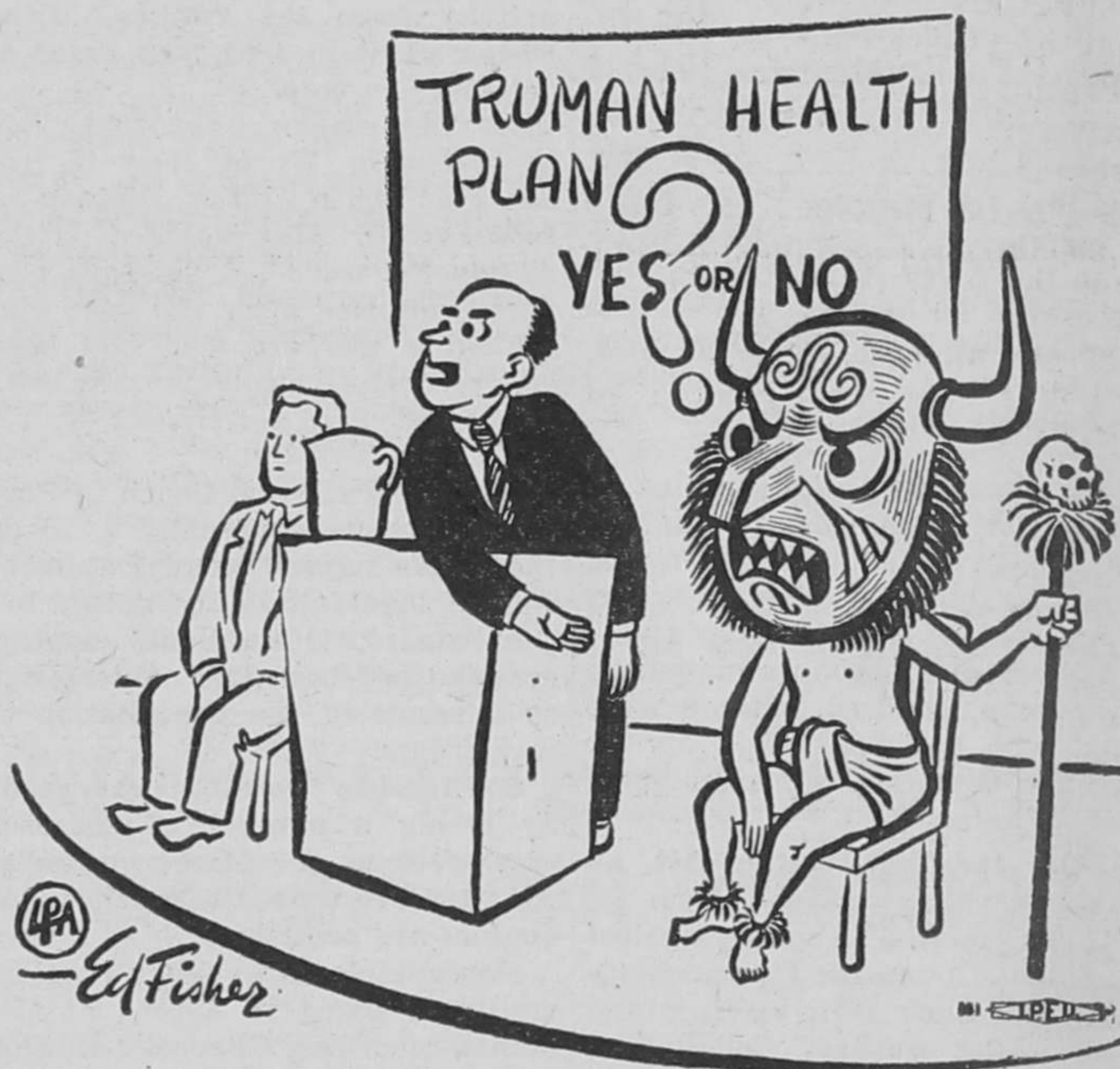
Meanwhile, it probably would be a good idea to increase the salaries of members of Congress, so that they could live on their government pay.

More Die Casters Come Into UAW-CIO

CLEVELAND — Workers at Cleveland Hardware have voted 96 to 1 for the UAW-CIO, it was announced by Richard Gosser, UAW-CIO Vice-President and Die Cast Department Director. The Mine-Mill union (tossed out of CIO for following the Commie line) pulled out of this election at the last minute to avoid a trouncing.

Elsewhere in the Die Cast picture: The membership of Mine-Mill local at Rupert Die Casting in Kansas City, Missouri, voted overwhelmingly to dump the Commie outfit and affiliate with UAW-CIO. A petition for certification has been filed with the NLRB.

In Los Angeles, a majority of the die-casters in Adams Campbell have signed up with the UAW-CIO and an election has been asked.



"... And, presenting the negative side for the AMA, I wish to introduce ..."



Lots of folks talk plenty about labor unity—but AFL Barbers' Locals 960 and 552 in Detroit have come through in the clinch with a show of solidarity that really helps. Two strikers from Plymouth Local 51 in Detroit are shown here getting free hair cuts from AFL brothers in a shop set up in the Local 51 hall. Left to right are: Louis Weber, Jack Manes, Omer Jacques, R. Maus, Edward Dew, Asbury Ellis and Paul Ciccoritti.

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

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

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

Circulation Office: 2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, Indiana
Editorial Office: 411 West Milwaukee, Detroit

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UAW Files Complaint Against Two Detroit Radio Stations

The UAW-CIO has filed a formal complaint against two Detroit radio stations with the Federal Communications Commission, it was announced February 19 by UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

The union charged that stations WWJ and WJR refused to sell or otherwise make available time for discussion of the issues in the current strike against the Chrysler Corporation.

In a letter to Wayne Coy, FCC Chairman, Mazey asked that license renewals of both stations be called up for hearings at once so that "this matter can be gone into in detail." He said, "The Chrysler strike has a great or greater bearing on the welfare of the residents of Detroit today than any other issue."

The Union called WWJ's violation of FCC policies especially flagrant. In effect, Mazey said, the station gave the Chrysler Corporation the right of veto of public discussion of

a controversy. WWJ had offered time free of charge, only if both parties agreed to share the time made available; and, if no agreement was reached, no time at all would be sold. Thus, he said, the Chrysler Corporation was able to keep discussion off the air by a simple refusal to participate.

In the case of WJR, the station refused to make any time available at all, with the exception of one period a week at an unsuitable time. WJR and other stations under the same ownership have already been charged with other violations of FCC rules and policies.

WWJ is owned and operated by the *Detroit News*; and WJR is one of several stations controlled by G. A. Richards.

Miners' Loan Offer Is Declined With Thanks

The UAW-CIO last week declined with thanks an offer of a loan of \$1,000,000 from the United Mine Workers of America by President John L. Lewis to assist in the Chrysler strike.

UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther explained in a letter to Lewis that the generosity of UAW-CIO members and of organizations outside the UAW-CIO had made it unnecessary for the Union to borrow money to carry on the Chrysler strike.

Following is the text of the letter Reuther sent to Lewis at the direction of the UAW-CIO Policy Committee:

"Your offer of a loan of \$1,000,000 to assist the Chrysler strikers is appreciated by the UAW-CIO, and has been acted upon by the UAW-CIO Policy Committee.

"Because of the generous contributions of UAW-CIO members in plants other than Chrysler and of organizations outside the UAW-CIO, we have not found it necessary to borrow money to support the strike and do not anticipate that we shall. Accordingly, while we cannot accept your offer of a loan, we appreciate your interest and the expression of solidarity of your organization.

"As has been our policy in the past, the International Union is making substantial contributions to replenish the strike funds of local unions who in turn provide direct relief to strikers and their families within the limits of the funds available.

"We would be happy, of course,

to accept on behalf of the Chrysler strikers and our Union any outright contribution you or your organization may wish to make. Any such outright contribution will be immediately distributed to Chrysler local unions for direct relief to Chrysler strikers and their families.

"In an effort to win a fuller measure of economic and social justice, American labor in the last six months has been compelled to do battle with the forces of concentrated wealth and organized greed that control the steel, coal and automobile industries. In these struggles, the strength and unity of labor's common adversaries has underscored the necessity of achieving maximum solidarity and working unity in labor's ranks. We are glad that UAW-CIO members were able to contribute to that solidarity and unity during this fight by raising of funds and food in their local unions for the striking mine workers, and we take this occasion to salute the miners on their splendid victory.

"The tremendous power and arrogance of the Chrysler Corporation and its millions of dollars are arrayed against the Chrysler strikers and their Union. But the Chrysler strikers know that their demands are just and they are determined to carry on until victory is won."

Johnstone Hits GM Wage Cut

T. A. Johnstone, Director of the UAW-CIO General Motors Department, February 24, issued the following statement:

We deeply regret that the General Motors Corporation has taken advantage of the drop in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Cost-of-Living Index and reduced the wages of its workers by two cents per hour.

In anticipation of the decline in the BLS Index, the UAW-CIO had asked the Corporation to waive the reduction.

While the UAW-CIO recognizes the technical legal right of the Corporation to reduce wages two cents an hour, we contend that the profit position of General Motors makes such a reduction morally indefensible. When the contract was signed, it was hardly anticipated that GM would set a world record of more than \$600,000,000 profits after taxes.

The Corporation, in order to reinforce its usual propaganda that prices are tied to wages regardless of the size of profits, has favored its customers with another token price cut. In this connection, we should call attention to the fact that the previous GM "price reduction" was little more than a public relations stunt. So is this one. For example, in at least one line of GM's cars, the earlier price cut was accomplished by removing certain accessories from the standard equipment list and charging the customer separately for them. Thus, the 1950 car, with accessories, costs more than the 1949 models.

It is fortunate that General Motors workers will soon have the opportunity to recover this wage reduction, and to win pension and hospital-medical programs as well as a substantial wage increase, when contract negotiations between the UAW-CIO and GM open next April.

Taft Has Interest In Forced Listening

CINCINNATI (LPA)—Senator Robert A. Taft has been denounced by the National Citizens' Committee Against Forced Listening, which charges he is a substantial stockholder in Transit Radio, Inc. This is the concern that broadcasts "news" and music to buses and street cars in about 20 cities, including Cincinnati and Washington, D. C.

UAW PROPOSAL FOR PRICE HEARINGS ADOPTED BY CONGRESS COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON—A UAW-CIO proposal that steel price increases be subject to public hearings before, instead of after they take effect, has been adopted by the majority of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, headed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.).

Senator Robert A. Taft and other Republicans refused to sign the report.

The proposal for hearings before instead of after steel price increases was made by Donald Montgomery, Chief of the UAW-CIO Washington office, at the direction of President Walter P. Reuther. It was in line with a three-year-old proposal by O'Mahoney.

Taft and his Republicans charged that this and other committee recommendations were in the direction of "price fixing." O'Mahoney denied this, pointing out that the public hearings would rely on airing the reasons—if any—for the proposed price increase in time for public opinion to take effect.

FORGE WORKERS WIN 12c PENSION, HEALTH PLAN

CLEVELAND—Pat O'Malley, Director of UAW-CIO Region 2, announced the first pension and insurance plan won in this area, covering 400 members of Local 776 employed at Park Drop Forge. The plan is non-contributory and replaces a contributory insurance set-up which cost the workers 1½ cents per hour.

Under the new contract, the company agrees to pay 12 cents per hour per employee into a pension and insurance fund jointly administered by the union and the company.

O'Malley said that the 12 cents per hour would buy a pension of \$100 or more per month, payment

of doctor and hospital bills for workers and their families, \$2,000 in life insurance and \$32.50 per week for 26 weeks to cover lost time due to non-occupational disabilities.

On top of these welfare benefits, the union gained from four to 12½ cents wage inequity adjustments retroactive to November, an improved vacation clause and a reopening of wage inequity negotiations after March 1.

Union negotiators were O'Malley, International Representative Ed Schultz, Dave Smith, Local 776 President, plus Committee Members Chester Zebrowski, John Jablonski, Louis Champa and Jack LeBlanc.

Denver Has Big PAC, Education Conference

DENVER—Delegates to a UAW-CIO PAC and Education Conference held here February 17, 18 and 19 got so steamed up that they turned the parley into a CIO PAC and Education rally. There were 190 delegates in attendance, mostly from the automobile, rubber and oil industries.

Topics covered in conference workshops were: Press and Publicity, Political Action, Labor Economics, Collective Bargaining, Education Techniques and Effective Speech.

There was a lively interest among all who attended in the fuller use of educational techniques to strengthen political action, it was reported by Ed Coffey, UAW-CIO Educational and PAC Representative for Region 5, who was in charge of planning the conference. Key speakers were: Russell Let-

Wins Detroit NLRB Election

The UAW-CIO won a 7-to-1 victory late last month in an NLRB election among workers at General Motors' Detroit Transmission plant in Livonia Township near Detroit, it was announced by Region 1 Co-Director Michael F. Lacey.

The vote was: for the UAW-CIO, 347; for no union, 49.

The organizing drive was directed by Region 1 Assistant Director George Merrelli and International Representative Bill Demick, with able assistance from Local 735 President John D'Agostino and the local's shop committee.

ner, Director of UAW-CIO Region 5; O. A. Knight, President of Oil Workers' International Union, CIO; George Roberts, National CIO-PAC Representative; Brendan Sexton, Assistant Director, UAW-CIO Education Department; Luther Slinkard, UAW-CIO Area Director; and E. E. Phelps, Oil Workers' Research and Education Director.



The ladies are the kingpins in the Chrysler Local 855 strike kitchen on wheels in Kansas City, Kansas. Left to right are: Midge Stark, Anna Lee Nelson, Rita Freeman and Elizabeth Davis.

'Unstinted Backing of All CIO Unions' Is Pledged UAW in Chrysler Strike

The CIO Executive Board pledged the "unstinted backing of all CIO unions" to the members of the Auto Workers on strike against the Chrysler Corp. The text of the resolution follows:

WHEREAS, (1) 90,000 employees of the Chrysler Corporation, represented by the UAW-CIO, have been on strike for three weeks in an effort to win a pension plan and medical and hospital plan consistent with the gains won in other industries;

(2) The Chrysler Corporation stubbornly refused after seven months of bargaining, to negotiate a settlement based on the recommendations of the Steel Fact-Finding Board appointed by President Truman, or to follow the pattern set by the Ford Motor Company in the auto industry;

(3) Chrysler Corporation officials still refuse, as the strike enters its fourth week, to bargain in good faith on the basis of the aforementioned patterns—but demand instead that the workers accept an unsound pension proposal worth only three cents per hour with no financial guarantees of its security and no voice for the union in its administration;

(4) The volume of profit enjoyed by Chrysler Corporation in recent years is ample to finance a funded and actuarially sound pension plan that would insure the benefits payable to retiring Chrysler workers;

(5) The Chrysler workers are justified in making a demand for a pension plan meeting the 10 cents per hour pattern already established, because this amount is needed to make it sound enough to carry the cost of liquidating past service credits and insuring benefits through funding; and

(6) The solidarity of the Chrysler workers in support of their demands deserves the wholehearted moral and financial support of the entire labor movement in America.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

That the Congress of Industrial Organizations, speaking for millions of organized workers in basic American industries, salutes the Chrysler workers for their determined fight for economic security, and pledges the unstinted backing of all CIO unions to assist the UAW-CIO in carrying the Chrysler strike to a victorious conclusion.

A&P Ads Are Just Plain Bunk

No more heart-rending story has been wrung out of the bosom of big business than the harrowing tale of persecution which the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company has been telling in full-page ads throughout the country.

It takes a lot of space and money to recite all the cruel things the Dept. of Justice is doing to the A&P. But one of the A&P vice-presidents recently told an audience that the cost of these ads is charged against taxes as normal business expense . . . "and it's bringing us lots of new business," he added.

Only trouble with the A&P story is—it's bunk.

The other side of the story doesn't get told in newspapers. (A&P ads are profitable for the papers, too.) The government side of the story knocks into a cocked hat the A&P claim of how it only wants to save money for its customers.

OTHER SIDE

This side of the story is told in the opinion of the Federal judge who presided at the trial where A&P's commercial conduct over a period of 20 years was brought to light, resulting in the conviction of A&P and a fine of \$175,000. It is told again in the unanimous opinion of the three-man Circuit Court of Appeals, which upheld this conviction. It is told dramatically, but without words, by the fact that A&P decided not to appeal its conviction to the Supreme Court.

What is this side of the story? In brief it is the story a business giant grown too big for its britches, grown too big to obey the law, using the power of its great size to force its suppliers to grant unlawful price concessions, based not upon economy, but only on compulsion.

Here are some of the things the Court of Appeals said:

"As the evidence showed in this case, A&P received quantity discounts that bore no relation to any cost savings to the supplier . . . the primary consideration with A&P seemed to be to get the discounts, lawfully, if possible, but to get them at all events . . . the unlawful discounts were to be received by A&P as its due, regardless . . . to obtain these preferences, pressure was put on suppliers not by the use but by the abuse of A&P's tremendous buying power."

FORCED HIGH PRICES

These concessions which suppliers were forced to give to A&P they had to recover by charging higher prices to A&P's competitors, the court said:

"This price advantage given A&P by the suppliers was not 'twice blessed' like the quality of mercy that 'droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven.' It did not bless 'him that gives and him that takes.' Only A&P was blessed, and the supplier had to make his profit out of his other customers at higher prices, which were passed on to the competition A&P met in the retail field."

The story goes on to tell how A&P used these concessions forced out of suppliers to put the bite on its competitors in the retail grocery business:

"With the concession on the buying level acquired by the predatory application of its massed purchasing power, A&P was enabled to pressure its competitors on the selling level even to the extent of selling below cost and making up the loss in areas where competitive conditions were more favorable . . . there is evidence in this record how some local grocers were quickly eliminated under the lethal competition put upon them by A&P when armed with its monopoly power."

These sales below cost, sometimes maintained for an entire year throughout large sections of the country, took business away from A&P's competitors and increased its own sales by almost exactly the amounts it had set up as its target for the year.

FIX OR BE FIRED

The story laid before the judges by the Dept. of Justice also tells how this giant corporation sometimes told store managers to come out long at inventory time. Ordinary shrinkage, waste and pilferage in a grocery store invariably will result in a shortage at inventory time. When the inventory comes out long, the customers have come out short. That's the only way it can happen. But read the rule laid down by one A&P official writing to a subordinate, as quoted in this trial:

"It has become necessary to place into effect immediately the following ruling relating to stock results: Whenever a manager has a final stock shortage for one month and again the next and so on, 'up' and 'down' each month for four consecutive months, and the total stock losses exceed the total stock gains for the four-month period, then the assistant superintendent is to relieve him of his duties and offer him a position as clerk for further training. If the offer is refused, his dismissal from our services will then be in order."

The trial record also tells how A&P set up a commission company to buy farmers' produce, and how it used this company to put the bite on farmers and shippers and to gain special favors for A&P over other grocery retailers. There is a story also of steps taken to get farmers' co-op managers under the influence of A&P, and of consumer groups and farm organizations set up to serve the purposes of A&P by its public relations agent, Carl Byoir.

No more vivid story of abuse of power by the giant of an industry

has been written into a court opinion in a long time.

PRESS WON'T TELL

This is the story the A&P ads don't tell. This is the story people don't read in the newspapers which carry A&P ads. The ads make much of some unsuccessful attempts of the Dept. of Justice to bring A&P to book. But they don't tell about still other cases where A&P took the rap and was fined, or the cases in which A&P consented to court orders against its illegal practices. They also fail to mention the 1938 conviction of A&P for shortweighting its customers in the District of Columbia. A&P carried this case to the higher courts and lost.

A&P tells the public that the present action which the Dept. of Justice has brought will destroy it and force the public to pay higher food prices. This is a civil action asking the court to split up the A&P into seven regional chains, and to separate these from its national buying and manufacturing operations, which are the source of its power.

PURPOSE OF SUIT

Purpose of this action is cut the A&P down to size, in the hope that when so cut down it will obey the laws of the United States. What else can the government do, the Attorney General asks. He points out that in 1938 A&P was ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to stop forcing these illegal rebates out of suppliers; that the courts upheld this order; and that A&P, when brought into court in the 1944 criminal action, was still doing what the courts had told it not to do.

Then it was found guilty in the criminal case and fined. That was in 1946. While this conviction was on appeal to the Circuit Court, the government caught it once again exacting illegal rebates. It was indicted in 1948 for forcing two Chicago dairy companies to pay illegal rebates. These rebates from two suppliers had added up in just a few years to three times the \$175,000 fine that had been imposed on it for 20 years of unlawful conduct.

NO PRICE RAISE

A&P, of course, wants the public to believe that the government's present action, if successful, will raise grocery prices. The court record pretty well cuts the ground from under that argument, because it showed that much of the apparent economy of A&P was achieved at the expense of its competitors who were forced to pay more because A&P paid less. It showed also that prices charged to A&P customers in some areas were used to subsidize prices below cost to customers in other areas. And it showed that, at some times and in some districts at least, it expected store managers to average out on inventory in favor of A&P instead of in the customers' favor. And it showed that year after year A&P store managers averaged out on inventory in favor of A&P at the expense of their customers.

IUE-CIO Sweeps GM Elections; Makes Unity Pact with UAW

WASHINGTON (LPA)—The 10-year hold of the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers has been broken, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers-CIO declared when results were announced March 1 of five NLRB elections held throughout the General Motors Chain.

By more than eight to one, IUE-CIO swept the UE out of GM in the first major NLRB election since the new electrical workers' Union was chartered last November. The overwhelming victory was hailed by IUE leaders as a portent of things to come in Westinghouse and General Electric, where elections have not yet been held.

James B. Carey, Chairman of the IUE-CIO Administrative Committee, announced an agreement with United Auto Workers-CIO which calls for joint consultation on contract demands in General Motors and provides that neither union will sign a new contract without the sanction of the other. The agreement is expected to have a definite effect on wages in GM, where UE had consistently signed contracts behind the backs of the auto workers, cutting the wage scale throughout the Company's plants.

Election results in the five GM plants polled were:

Frigidaire, Dayton: IUE, 10,860; UE, 1,416; no union, 583.

Delco Products, Dayton: IUE, 5,098; UE, 760; no union, 418.

Packard Electric, Warren, Ohio:

IUE, 3,273; UE, 215; no union, 114. Delco Appliance, Rochester, N.Y.: IUE, 1,639; UE, 135; no union, 119. Delco-Remy, New Brunswick: IUE, 927; UE, not on ballot; no union, 6.

"This is more than simply the beginning of the end of Communist control over the half-million men and women in the electrical, radio and machine industry," Carey said. "Wiping UE out of the first of the three big chains by a count of better than eight to one means we have won more than one-third of the battle. We know that the workers in Westinghouse and General Electric are no more Communist than those in GM, and that they will repudiate Kremlin dictation over their economic lives as thoroughly as did the GM employees."

CIO President Philip Murray congratulated the GM workers on their "sound and meritorious decision in favor of democratic, free trade unionism." He added: "This election proves—if proof were needed—that the CIO reflected the will of the people when it expelled the UE last fall because it follows Communist policies rather than the wishes of its members."

BANNON, PRATO, CONWAY NAMED PENSION TRUSTEES

The UAW-CIO and the Ford Motor Company have reached agreement on the application forms and the procedures to be used in processing applicants for pension benefits under the Ford-UAW-CIO pension plan, which goes into effect this month, it was announced March 1 by Ken Bannon, Director of the UAW-CIO Ford Department.

Copies of the forms are being sent by the Union and the Company to local unions and local plant managements.

The Union also gave to the Ford management the names of the members who will represent the Union on the Board of Trustees which will administer the pension program. Those members are Gene Prato, Chairman of the National UAW-CIO Ford Council; Jack Conway, Administrative Assistant to UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther, and Ken Bannon. These three were selected by the Union as its representatives to initiate the pension program because of their close familiarity with the technical details of the pension plan, despite the fact that they have other heavy union responsibilities. It is likely that one or more will be replaced at a later date as soon as replacements can be trained.



The UAW-CIO Ford Department and the Ford Motor Company jointly announced the appointment of Frederick H. Bullen as temporary umpire to hear grievances appealed under the Ford contract.

Mr. Bullen has been employed as Executive Secretary of the New York State Board of Mediation. He has served as an arbiter for the laundry industry in New York City.



Ford Local 551 in Chicago put on a banquet for the first 10 Ford workers to retire under the UAW-CIO pension plan. Left to right are: George Daley, Adam Dopieralski, James Stupeck, Anthony Amici, Joseph Malik,

James Hamby, Local 551 President; Pat Greathouse, UAW-CIO Region 4 Director, E. Daniel, John Koehler, George Miller, Tom Wilson and William Erhart.

FEPC Remains Live Issue Following House Passage of GOP's Phony Bill

WASHINGTON—FEPC is still alive and a hot legislative and political issue in this Congress and the 1950 elections.

In terms of labor and minority support, all but 49 House Republicans tied another anvil around their necks when, early in the morning of February 23, they joined with Southern Democrats to substitute the toothless McConnell Bill (H. R. 6841) for the Powell Bill (H. R. 4453), which would have established an effective FEPC with power of enforcement through the courts.

A few hours later, Fair Deal Democrats and the liberal Republicans faced the choice of:

1. Voting with the Southern Democrats to kill the McConnell Bill, which carries authority for subpoenas but no power to enforce FEPC decisions, by sending it back to committee, or
2. Voting with the Republican leadership for final House passage of the McConnell Bill.

If the toothless bill had been killed in the House, FEPC would have been dead for this session and the Senate would have been taken off the hook.

TO THE SENATE

By joining with the Republicans to pass it, Fair Deal Democrats made it practically certain that Senators, 32 of whom are up for re-election this year, will have to stand up and be counted for or against FEPC—on a petition to limit debate and break a Southern Democratic filibuster against the McGrath Bill (S. 1728), which, like the Powell Bill, provides for an effective FEPC.

Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D., Ill.) has promised that the McGrath Bill will hit the floor this session. He has also said that, if the first vote to break the filibuster fails by a few votes to get the 64 needed under the new Senate rule passed a year ago by the DixieGOP coalition, he will continue the debate—filibuster to everyone but the Southerners—in an attempt to round up enough more to break it on a second roll-call.

GOP SHOWDOWN

This puts the Republicans back on the hook. Senate Minority Leader Wherry (R., Nebr.) now must put up or shut up on his assertion that the new DixieGOP rule does not make it practically impossible to break a filibuster. He has promised to produce enough Republican votes to limit debate if the Democrats outside the South come through with their share.

If this happens, then a record vote, first on a motion to take up FEPC and then on the bill itself, will be available for the guidance of voters in the 1950 elections. There is certain to be at least one such vote.

If the filibuster is broken each time, then passage of an FEPC bill by a simple majority of those voting is certain.

Southern Democrats are reportedly worried that the Republicans are going to walk out on them by rounding up enough votes to break the filibuster.

BIG QUESTION

The big question is: IF the filibuster is broken, will the McGrath Bill or the Taft substitute (S. 2594), of which the McConnell Bill is a carbon copy, pass the Senate? Or will there be a compromise of some sort?

Danger is that, in agreeing to vote to break the filibuster, Republicans may demand a deal weakening the McGrath Bill.

Another IF is this: IF the McGrath Bill, or anything substantially stronger than the Taft-McConnell wrist-tapping bill, can be got through the Senate, the subsequent Senate-House conference version may be stronger than the McConnell Bill.

In any event, friends of FEPC now have a test vote in the House and seem certain to have at least one in the Senate for political action purposes this year.

1950 Issues Take Shape

WASHINGTON—Win, lose or draw on FEPC, it's a top issue in 1950.

As primaries and elections draw near, members of House and Senate are having to stand up and be counted for or against FEPC—and for the record in the campaign.

As of this date, the four top issues in the 1950 political campaign seem to be:

1. Repeal of Taft-Hartley (blocked by the DixieGOP coalition).
2. The Brannan Plan (blocked by the DixieGOP coalition).
3. FEPC (blocked by the DixieGOP coalition).
4. National medical care insurance (blocked by the DixieGOP coalition, plus others, as result of AMA-insurance lobby-big business smear campaign against "socialized medicine").

Reactionaries are weakest on first three issues and know it. They are putting weight and money on No. 4. Backers of health insurance, including CIO and A. F. of L., are going to fight back and counter-attack in coming months, showing up AMA ties with anti-labor anti-democratic lobbies, exchange of speakers, mailing lists, etc., aimed not only against health insurance, but also at entire Fair Deal program under Taft slogan, "Liberty or Socialism."

UAW-CIO Region 3's hard-hitting poster, "This or This," is getting attention here as the kind of six-inch punch needed.

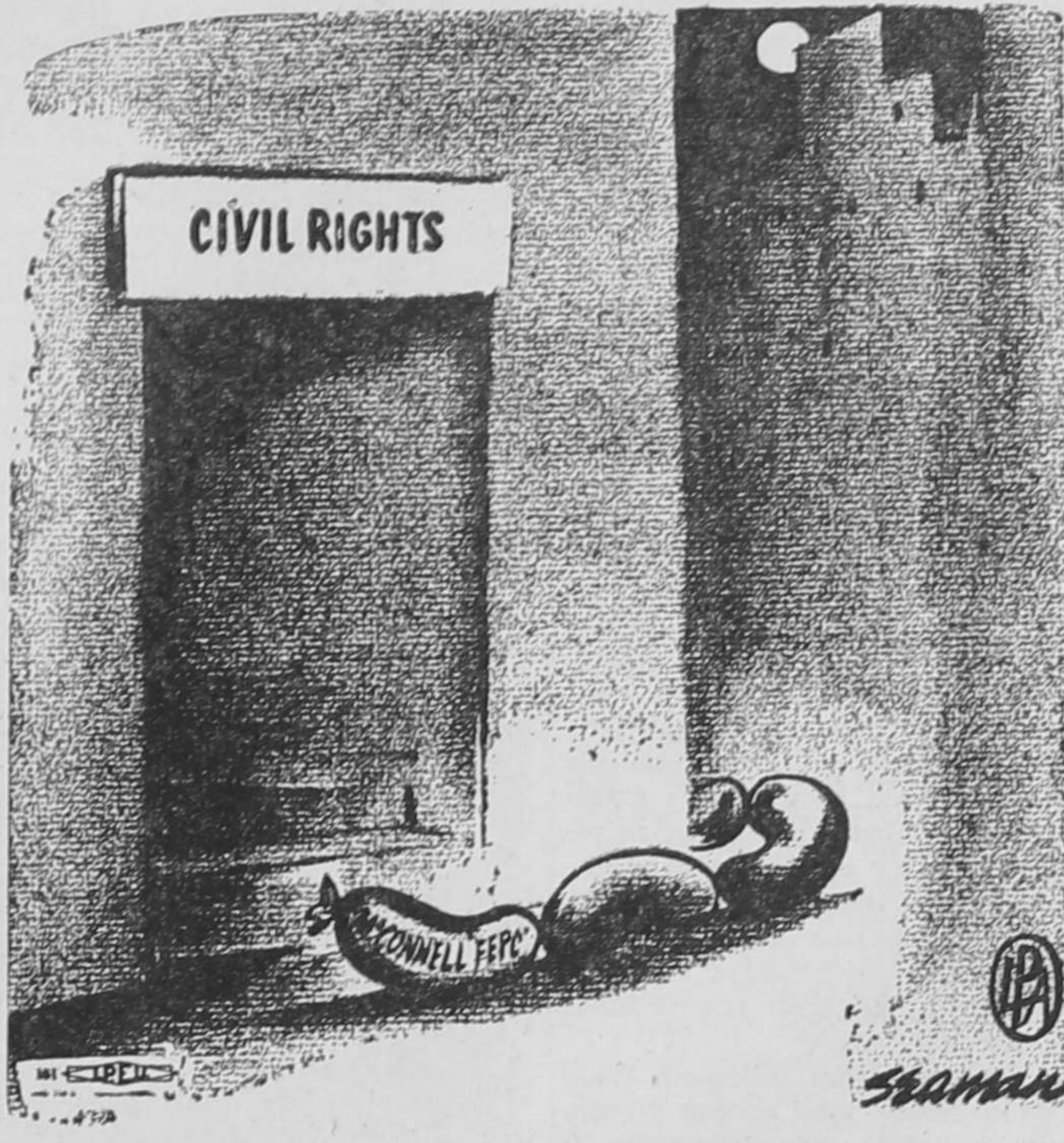
Gosser Reports Election Wins

UAW-CIO Competitive Shops Department Director, Vice-President Richard Gosser, announced the winning of bargaining rights at Brown Industries, a foundry in Sandusky, Ohio. UAW-CIO got 45 votes as against 26 for no union. The plant normally employs about 200. UAW-CIO Foundry Department aided the drive.

Another victory was scored at Bellevue, Ohio, where the UAW-CIO, beat the AFL Molders 95 to 19 at the National Farm Machine Foundry.

Progress is being made in other drives, Gosser reported, including the following: Peerless Stove, Sandusky, Ohio; Hercules Motor, Canton, Ohio; Farm Tool Company, Mansfield, Ohio; Auto-Lite, Hazleton, Pennsylvania; Maynard Steel Foundry, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Holley Carburetor, Paris Tennessee; Farrell-Cheek Foundry, Sandusky, Ohio.

"The New Watchdog"



Taft-Hartley Repeal Put In Top Spot by CIO Board

WASHINGTON (LPA)—The CIO Executive Board, on the opening day of its first meeting since the CIO convention, dedicated the entire CIO "to the unfinished task of repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and reenactment of the Wagner Act with improving amendments.

In a strongly worded resolution, the Board said, "We demand that the Congress of the United States heed the will of the people and move ahead at this session to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act." At the same time, Board members called upon President Truman to fire Robert N. Denham as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, and demanded an end to government by injunction.

The Executive Board extended to striking members of the United Mine Workers, now independent, full support for the coal diggers' "righteous and heroic struggle against the united power of entrenched industrial and financial interests." CIO President Murray recently donated \$500,000 to assist the families of distressed miners.

The Board endorsed the drive of the Communications Workers to win improved wages and conditions for 320,000 Bell System employees and called upon all CIO unions, agencies and councils to give the phone workers moral and financial support. Bell System employees were scheduled to strike.

In other resolutions, the Board called for broadening of the Wage-Hour Act's coverage and raising the statutory minimum wage to a dollar; broadened social security; and fair employment practice legislation. The Board demanded full enactment of President Truman's Fair Deal program.

How DixieGops Knifed FEPC

WASHINGTON—The DixieGOP coalition drove the legislative knife deep into FEPC at 3:20 a. m., February 23, after 15 hours and 20 minutes of filibustering and debate.

One hundred and seventeen Southern and Border State Democrats joined 104 Republicans in voting to substitute the McConnell Bill, which lacks enforcement powers, for the Powell Bill, which has the power of enforcement through the courts.

One hundred and twenty-eight Fair Deal Democrats, one American Labor Party member and 49 liberal Republicans voted against the substitution.

A few hours later, in a new "legislative day," the same Southern Democrats who had voted for the McConnell Bill as a means of doing away with the Powell Bill, voted to kill the McConnell Bill by sending it back to committee. During the previous night's debate, some of them had stated their strategy and purpose—to kill FEPC in a two-stage operation.

Only the switch of most—not all—sincere friends of FEPC to voting with the Republicans against referral to committee and for final House passage kept the issue alive and passed it on to the Senate, hotter than a fire-cracker with a short fuse.

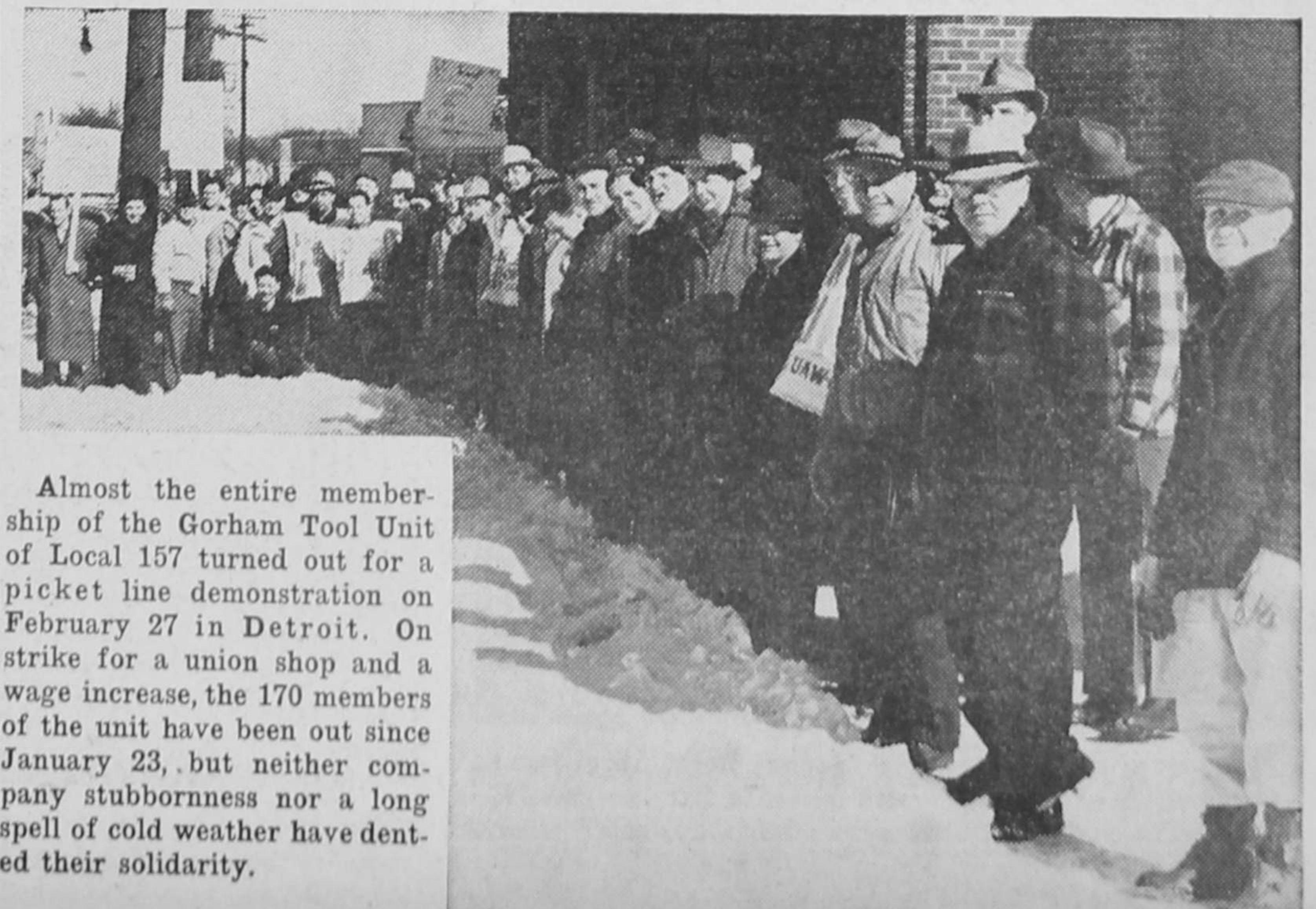
Republicans, who may have counted on Fair Deal Democrats and liberal Republicans angrily voting to kill the fake substitute, found themselves stuck with a Senate showdown when Fair Deal Democrats joined them to keep the toothless bill alive for further legislative fighting.

The DixieGOP exhibition of prejudice, fear, hatred and corny double-talk during the House debate sickened and at the same time gave new determination to hundreds of friends of FEPC who sat in the crowded galleries from noon on Washington's Birthday until 3:20 a. m. the following morning.

Among those witnessing the spectacle and gathering ammunition for the 1950 political campaign was Roy Reuther of the UAW-CIO PAC Department.

EARTH REMAINS UNSHAKEN

CHICAGO—A group of people, who said they constituted a convention of the "Progressive" Party, met here last month. Henry A. Wallace spoke.



Almost the entire membership of the Gorham Tool Unit of Local 157 turned out for a picket line demonstration on February 27 in Detroit. On strike for a union shop and a wage increase, the 170 members of the unit have been out since January 23, but neither company stubbornness nor a long spell of cold weather have dented their solidarity.

Walter Shaw Leaves Ford's—With a Pension

Walter Shaw, veteran member of UAW-CIO Ford Local 600, is still a fast man on his feet at the age of 73—but even he will admit that he has slowed up a little since he won the Sheffield Handicap 80-yard dash back in England in 1919.

One of the first Ford workers to retire under the UAW-CIO Ford Pension Plan, Walter has 31 years of past service credits. But his years of athletic training—plus the robust strength of his better than six-foot, big-boned frame—stands him in good stead now. For a man of 73, with a lifetime of toil behind him, he is still vigorous, alert and full of peppy humor. Blessed with good health and a boundless store of energy, he can look forward now to many years of peace and quiet in the evening of his life.

TOUGH GRIND

"It's been a long, tough grind, all right," Walter says, and his deep voice is rich and broad with the Yorkshire accent that time has failed to tone down. "I'm mighty glad to have a union strong enough to get this pension plan. That's going to make it a bit easier for us old timers."

Walter is a modest fellow, or he might have gone on to say that it was the guts of men like himself, with a hunger for justice that would not be downed, which gave the UAW-CIO much of its strength. For Walter is a union man through and through in every inch of his big bones—and not even the secret terror of Harry Bennett's service squad at its toughest ever dented the armor of his faith in the union.

PIONEER UNIONIST

At the age of 60, in 1937, Walter was a pioneer in breaking ground for the union in the Ford Rouge plant. He was one of the many workers who had the courage in their hearts to stand up like the men that they were and fight for a union at Ford's. In those days it was worth a man's job to be caught organizing for the union. Walter was caught and fired, and it was three years before the NLRB got him restored to his job with full seniority and \$1,800 in back pay.

But the sacrifice he made only tempered his devotion to the union. In the last decade he has served as a committeeman in B Building, as a two-year trustee on the Local 600 Executive Board and as a member of the Election Committee numerous times.

HE'LL NOT FORGET

"The union is a part of me, and I'll not be forgetting it," Walter says. "I'm happy that they're giving us lifetime memberships, so we can go to meetings and stay close to the union."

It was in 1911, at the age of 36, that Walter first came to America from his native Yorkshire home in England—searching for enlarged opportunities and greater security in the new world. "I stopped in Detroit for a while, and do you know a lot of people were only getting 18 cents an hour then?" he says. But he didn't stay long on his first trip. When World War I broke out, he went back home and

was employed as a war worker for the duration of that conflict. In 1919 he was ready to return.

FLEETFOOTED

A week before he sailed, he entered himself in the Sheffield Handicap 80-yard dash. He won it handily and received a prize of 10 pounds, which came in handy on the trip. For all his fleetness of foot, however, sprinting was only a sideline in his athletic prowess. His real pride was in his excellence as a bicycle rider, and he has a fistful of medals to prove that he was a champ. In 1897 he was the best and fastest rider in all of Yorkshire. It was just about then that he rode against some of England's best cyclists at Darlington and took the first prize of a piano.

Back in America in 1919 he went to work at Ford's in the old Highland Park plant. A year later his family followed him to this country and they brought the prize piano along. One of Walter's daughters still has it. "The day I won that piano was one of the greatest events in my life," Walter says, his eyes lighting up with the fullness of memories relived.

In the years that followed, Walter held many jobs at the Rouge plant, including operations as a body shop worker, a tool room worker and a machine reamer.

MRS. SHAW

Sarah Elizabeth Shaw, Walter's sprightly and lively wife, aged 71, is almost a match for him in height. And she has the same rich accent now that she had as a lass in Yorkshire. Together they have raised four children, who now range in age from 38 to 48. "We've six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, too—and a fine lot they are," Mrs. Shaw says with a sparkle of pride in her eyes.

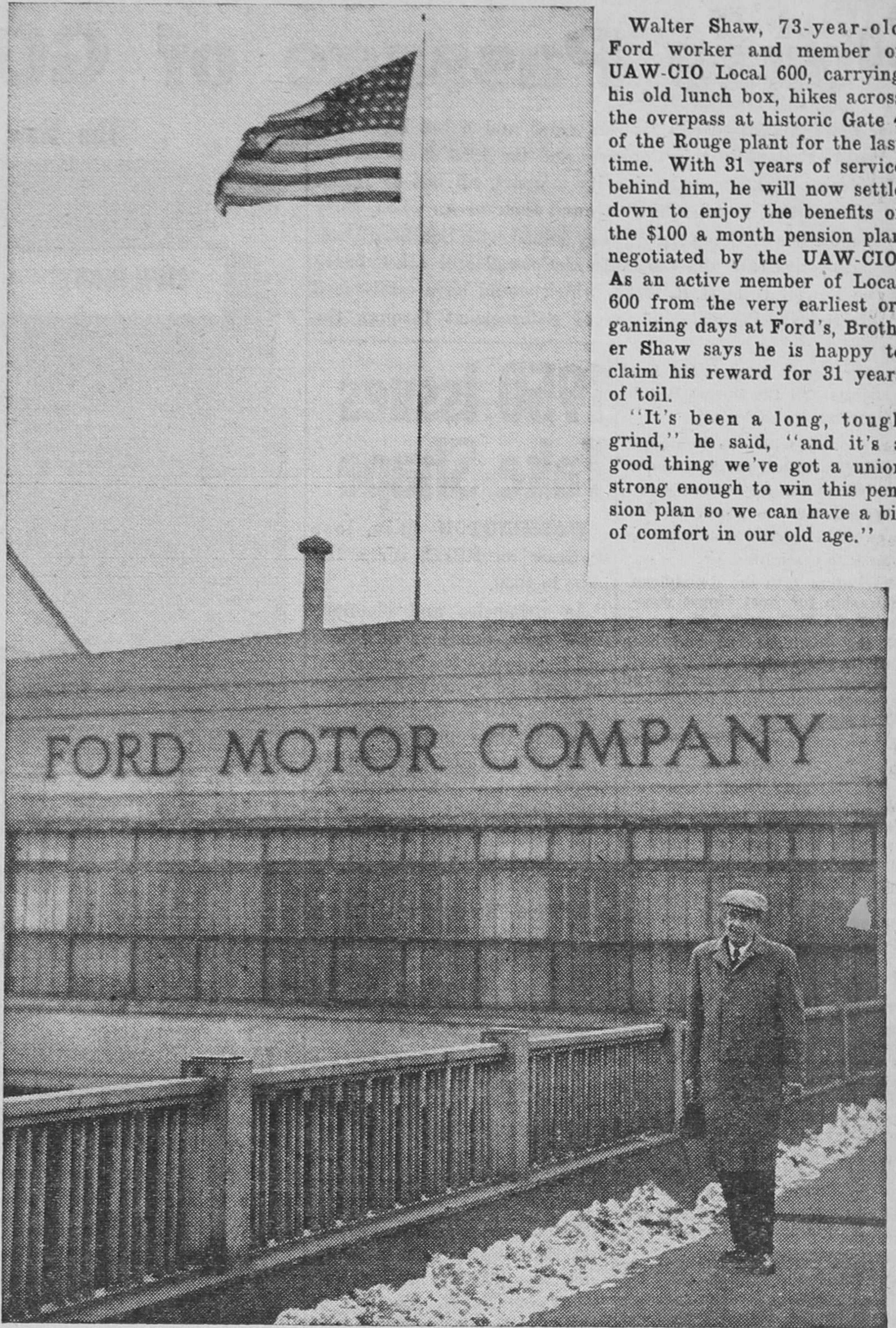
"She's a great hand for knitting," Walter says.

"Oh, I make him do his part, too," Mrs. Shaw responds. So she sits him down by the little artificial fireplace and makes him hold a skein of yarn on his gnarled, work-worn hands while she winds it into a ball. The yarn will go into a gray and maroon afghan for a daughter-in-law.

Later, on the way to Local 600 to check up on a detail of his pension, Walter praised his wife. "A wonderful woman—she's stood by me through all my ups and downs all these years."

From now until the pension checks start rolling in, Walter is drawing his unemployment compensation, which will continue for the full 26-week period under Michigan law. "I'll keep busy enough," he says. "There's lots about this little house that needs doing."

The house is little enough, but neat and spotlessly clean. Located in Dearborn at 7706 Barrie, it is a four-room frame, with a bathroom that Walter built on himself. In



Walter Shaw, 73-year-old Ford worker and member of UAW-CIO Local 600, carrying his old lunch box, hikes across the overpass at historic Gate 4 of the Rouge plant for the last time. With 31 years of service behind him, he will now settle down to enjoy the benefits of the \$100 a month pension plan negotiated by the UAW-CIO. As an active member of Local 600 from the very earliest organizing days at Ford's, Brother Shaw says he is happy to claim his reward for 31 years of toil.

"It's been a long, tough grind," he said, "and it's a good thing we've got a union strong enough to win this pension plan so we can have a bit of comfort in our old age."

the summer he fusses with flowers and shrubs, raises a few vegetables in a tiny plot in the back yard.

JUST REWARD

So with 31 years of productive toil in the Ford plant behind him, Walter sets out now with his wife Sarah to enjoy the rest and com-

fort that is his due. There will be gardening and knitting, keeping the house in repair, visiting the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren—keeping in touch with the union and its unending fight for progress.

It's a fitting reward for a man who has poured the power of his

blood and brawn into industry for so many years. It's becoming to the dignity of man and a tribute to the spirit of union brotherhood. At long last humankind begins to emerge from the shadow of the machine—into the sunlight of security and comfort for those too old to work, but too young to die.



In front of the little artificial fireplace in their four-room cottage, Brother Shaw sits with his wife Sarah, aged 71, holding a skein of yarn for her to wind into a ball for her knitting. She is now working on an afghan for her daughter-in-law.



"It's a small house, four rooms and a bathroom, which I built myself," says Brother Shaw of his home at 7706 Barrie in Dearborn, Michigan. "But there's plenty of things about it that need doing, like gardening in the summer and cleaning the walks in the winter. I'll keep busy all right."

UAW Saves Labor Center for CIO; Court Rebuffs Attempted Grab

A complete UAW victory was recorded in the terms of a settlement stipulation executed February 16 and adopted by the Linn County District Court of Iowa in settlement of a dispute between CIO and left-wing anti-CIO forces in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, over physical and administrative control of the CIO Labor Center there, it was announced by John W. Livingston, Vice-President and Director of the UAW Agricultural Implement Department.

A voting majority on the Board of Trustees for the Labor Center building, owned jointly by the CIO unions in Cedar Rapids, was obtained by UAW supporters after the Farm Equipment Workers' Union had been expelled by CIO for Communist activities and after three locals of FE had rebelled and voted by near unanimous votes to affiliate with the UAW.

"ADMINISTRATOR" FAILS

Left-wing interests, led by Chas. Hobbie, who was former District Director for FE and now is posing as administrator over the three locals for the UE with which the FE merged, immediately began a campaign of intimidation and subterfuge to maintain control of the CIO properties. The lefties obtained physical control of the building by force and immediately carried out the meaningless mechanics of ousting from their trusteeships the representatives from the three UAW supporting local unions and replacing them with hand-picked puppets. The three local unions involved were Link-Belt Spreader Local 299 (formerly FE Local 146),

IUE-CIO Drubs UE In St. Louis Plant

ST. LOUIS (LPA)—In its biggest election victory yet, the International Union of Electrical Workers-CIO whipped the United Electrical Workers 2,816 to 1,814 at the Wagner Electric Co. here. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers-AFL got 514 votes and there were 45 votes for no union.

The election covered production and maintenance workers, factory clerical workers, and salaried office workers. The 82 ballots from a technical department were impounded at the request of an AFL union of technical and professional employees who contended the unit was not an appropriate one. An NLRB trial examiner will decide whether to count the ballots or order a new election.

The national CIO chartered the IUE after booting out the UE last fall for following Communist policies.

2 B-W Locals Win Strikes

Two UAW-CIO local unions representing Borg-Warner workers concluded successful strikes in the month of February.

Local 363, with 580 members in Cleveland, Ohio, concluded a two-week strike by winning adjustment of inequities and night shift premium retroactive to July 30 and an extension of negotiations on pensions and health insurance.

In Rockford, Illinois, Local 803 struck for a month to win six paid holidays for the first time, plus time study controls and a continuation of negotiations on pensions and insurance plans. The 350 members of Local 803 picketed 14 plant entrances and had wide support from other unions in Rockford.

Vice-President Gosser, Borg-Warner Director for UAW-CIO, reports that the Borg-Warner Council met February 25 to adopt a standard pension and health program for negotiation by Borg-Warner.

Organization work is proceeding, in cooperation with Agricultural Implement Department, at Ingersoll Steel Disc in Chicago, where 1,500 workers are represented by the anti-CIO FE union.

Cherry-Burrell Local 1024 (formerly FE Local 155), and Lattner Mfg. Local 616 (formerly FE Local 235). All three are now functioning UAW local unions recognized by their respective companies as the bargaining agent.

LOSE ON ALL COUNTS

Terms of the court settlement provided for dismissal of the lefties' petition to the court, payment of court costs by the lefties, restoration of the building and funds, voiding of actions taken by the puppet Board of Trustees, waiver by Hobbie to any claim of membership in the Labor Center by virtue of the three former FE locals, and establishment of a deadline of noon February 21 for compliance by the leftwingers.

The court order gave encouragement to workers in the LaPlante Choate Company, who are in the only remaining FE local union of significant size in Cedar Rapids. These workers are presently awaiting action by the NLRB on their petition for an election so that they can also affiliate with the UAW.

Local Wins Election, Strike And Contract—All in 6 Weeks

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—UAW-CIO Local 902, newly chartered here to bargain for 850 workers at Robbins and Myers, Incorporated, wants to lay claim to a speed record as well as top honors for starting the New Year right.

In a six-week period, the members of this local went through a representation election, which was promptly followed by a strike and the signing of a new contract, Region 2A Director Ray Ross reports.

UE petitioned for the election in early December, 1949—and UAW-CIO intervened to give the workers a chance to vote for a CIO union. A hearing was held on December 12, the election ordered for December 28. UAW-CIO won

the election in a walkaway and was certified on January 6.

Failure of the company to give in on basic demands forced the workers to strike on January 19. The strike was so effective that the company gave in on January 30 and signed a contract which included triple time for holidays worked and double time for call-in pay.

FARM IMPLEMENT WORKERS' COUNCIL CALLS FOR UNITY

Delegates from basic farm implement plants called for unity of all farm implement workers in America inside the ranks of UAW-CIO, at the regular business meeting of the Agricultural Implement Wage-Hour Council held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on January 27, 28 and 29.

The 35 delegates also voiced praise and support for the firm position taken by the National CIO in resolving the question of jurisdiction which had been complicated by the party-line tactics of the Farm Equipment Workers, recently expelled by the CIO Convention for its Communist activities.

BRANNAN PLAN SUPPORT

Kenneth Hones, President of the Wisconsin Farmers' Union, addressed the Council Meeting and called for support of the Brannan Plan of farm price supports. Indicative of the recognition by farm implement workers of the interdependency between themselves and other segments of society were resolutions adopted by the Council calling for the enactment of farm price support legislation "acceptable to the farmers" and an all-out drive for PAC contributions with which to support candidates friendly to labor.

John W. Livingston, Vice-President and Agricultural Implement

Department Director, reported to the Council in regard to the activities of the Department in collective bargaining and organizational work, as well as the activities of the International Union in other plants and industries.

BARGAINING REPORT

Reports were exchanged on the progress of bargaining by delegates from local unions of each farm implement company under contract with the UAW. The strategy for unifying the collective bargaining approach of locals whose contracts have not yet been completed was discussed with the purpose of giving maximum support to those locals.

Harvey Kitzman, Region 10 Director, was host to the Council Meeting and addressed the gathering on the last day of its three-day session. Top officers of the Council are President Steve Olsen, Local 244; Vice-President Tom Walsh, Local 458; Secretary-Treasurer George Howell, Local 81.

Canada Hosts UAW Speed Skating Meet

UAW-CIO Recreation Department, in cooperation with the Southwestern Ontario CIO Recreation Council and the Michigan Skating Association, has scheduled a history-making skating championship for Chatham, Ontario, city rink, Saturday, March 25. The meet marks the first time international speed skating competition under U.S. sponsorship has been held in Canada.

Top flight competition is guaranteed by the presence of 151 speed stars from the Detroit area alone. More entries are guaranteed from Ohio, Illinois, Northern Michigan and Toronto. Marion Trafelli, state indoor champ; Terry Browne, state outdoor titleholder; Omer DeSchepper, co-holder with Browne of the Illinois indoor championship, Bob Tasket, Jim Thomson, George and Walter Omelenchuk, John James, Jr., Clare Young and Dick Klein are among the favorites in men's competition. National indoor champion Barbara Marchetti leads the women's contingent, which includes June Fraley, Doris Droste and Florence Wrona Carter.

The championship races were originally slated for February in Flint, but outdoor ice conditions forced postponements. The offer of the Ontario Council to host the event was enthusiastically accepted by UAW and Michigan Skating Association officials. It is hoped the meet will further interest in speed skating in Canada, where ice activities now center around figure skating and hockey.

In addition to races in senior, intermediate, junior, toddlers and cradle divisions, and novice races, special events will be held for skaters in the Chatham area. CIO affiliation is not required for entry in these events.

Qualifying heats are scheduled



Omer DeSchepper, member of Local 203, skates with the Jerry Lynch Boys. Omer is the former State Class B champ and on February 3, 1950, won the Silver Skates up at Petoskey, Michigan.

for 3:00 p.m. Finals will begin at 8:00 p.m. Entries may be made through UAW Recreation Department, 5707 Second, Detroit 2, Mich.

CIO Proposes Higher Benefits

WASHINGTON (LPA)—Compare the benefits under the present social security law, the House-approved bill (HR 6000), and the CIO program, for a single person who has been working on jobs covered by social security for 20 years. These would be the benefits either on retirement at age 65, or in the event of total and permanent disability:

Average Monthly Wage (calculated differently in each column)	CIO Proposal	Present Law	HR 6000
\$100.00	\$60.00	\$30.00	\$55.00
150.00	72.00	36.00	60.50
200.00	84.00	42.00	66.00
250.00	96.00	48.00	71.50
300.00	108.00	48.00	77.00
400.00	132.00	48.00	77.00



Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey is on the receiving end of Chrysler strike donations, too. Here he takes in a check for \$1,102.50, representing a collection taken up by Chrysler plant guards. Left to right are: Daniel L. Clarke, UPGWA Secretary-Treasurer; Mazey; James McGahey, UPGWA President; Stanley Szczesny, Chairman, Chrysler Plant Guard Council. "There'll be more coming, too," these spokesmen for Chrysler plant guards, who are working during the strike, told Mazey.

Saturday Evening Post Praises Union Stations—With Damns

The Saturday Evening Post, high-circulation slick magazine with low purposes, pays the UAW-CIO a grudging editorial compliment in citing the union's two radio stations as new proof of what is called "the superior articulation of the Left." SEP's editor worries for two columns in a recent issue about labor's increasing educational activity in general, and about a "new politically conscious radio network" in particular.

Through an FM network embracing Washington's cooperatively owned WCFM, ILGWU stations in New York, Chattanooga and Los Angeles, and the UAW's outlets in Detroit and Cleveland, the Post complains, labor is doing a more effective job of getting its viewpoint across than is reaction. This development has the magazine's conservative brow creased with anxiety. By pooling its educational resources and pounding hard and constantly on liberal program, the Post fears, the labor movement is bringing the dreaded Welfare State visibly closer.

This comes as high praise indeed, considering the source, for the UAW's year-old venture in radio as an instrument of public service. The union may well conclude that if a steady house-organ of big business such as the Post is distributed about labor-radio's impact on the public mind, then real progress is being made.

Other conservative brows are creased as well. Arthur Krock, who editorializes for the New York Times in the guise of Washington correspondent, has also been viewing with profound alarm. Krock gloomily predicts that "this perfected and enlarged publicity of the Left, better than the moderates have now or ever had," will

reach a "peak of activity" during this year's election.

At present, the labor co-op radio "network" covers a potential listening audience of 18 to 20 million people. Of these, a high percentage are members of organized labor. A major problem in developing actual listening audience, however, has been the relative scarcity of FM receivers.

Such receivers are now available at moderate prices, and UAW members who buy them will not only be doing themselves a favor, but helping at the same time to sharpen labor's most effective public relations weapon—the truth.

Neither of the UAW stations (WDET in Detroit, WCUO in Cleveland) is run as a propaganda instrument. Where the union has been involved in strike action against companies, these companies have been offered free time to state their case in open debate with the union. (Thus far, no companies—neither Ford nor Chrysler nor smaller corporations—have dared expose their positions to public scrutiny, but the offer still holds good.)

The large amount of time on labor-operated radio stations given over to public service programs of educational and cultural value (highest ratio in the nation) offers significant contrast to programming by the commercial networks. A sample Federal Communications Commission check reveals that "Four networks provided listeners with 59½ hours of sponsored programs weekly. Of these, 55 hours were devoted to soap operas and advertisers."

The credo of orthodox radio was expressed frankly some time ago by the president of the American Tobacco Company, one of radio's largest advertisers: "Taking 100 per cent as total radio value, we give 90 per cent to commercials, and we give 10 per cent to the show. We are commercial, and we cannot afford to be anything else. I don't have the right to spend the stockholder's money just to entertain the public."

The FCC has all but abandoned its efforts to remedy this situation. Until the emergence of union-sponsored stations, radio was a panorama of rampant commercialism. If FM audiences can be expanded through the help of union members, it will at last become possible to break the domination of radio by the networks and to



While Marquis Childs was on a nation-wide lecture tour, Mrs. Raymond Clapper brought a women's point of view to the daily Washington Report program sponsored by Kaiser-Frazer at 7:30 p. m. on WDET and WCUO.

Flint Labor Show Has 8.8 Hooper Rating

With a Hooper rating topping some of America's favorite radio programs, "Flint Labor Talks" has more than justified the hard work on aspirations of its sponsor, the Greater Flint CIO Industrial Union Council.

Starting in the fall of 1945 with nothing but a firm desire to put labor's story across and with sprinklings of latent talent from various local unions, the Education Committee of the Greater Flint Industrial Union Council, CIO, launched a fifteen-minute radio program known as "Flint Labor Talks" on Saturday evening at 7:15 p. m. on ABC Station WFDF.

For the first year and a half, this program consisted chiefly of straight talks dealing with some problem or phase of unionism. Then the Education Committee instituted a Radio Workshop Class through the W. E. S. of U. of M. teaching microphone techniques, presentation, script writing, etc. Out of these classes emerged several good script writers who wrote numerous dramas and melodramas based on some phase of unionism.

Over the years this program has built up one of the largest listen-

ing audiences in the nation.

The latest Hooper poll on our program rates 8.8, which leads over such programs in this area as: Phil Harris, Jimmy Durante, Your Hit Parade and Can You Top This.

While there have been many, many union brothers and sisters donating their services and time over the years to this program, space permits listing only those who have been consistently active: Howard Blundell, John Eleazer, Grace Sturk, Lloyd Sturk, Genevieve Donnelly, Lawrence Huber, Tom Jones, Bud Starwas, George Kolyn, Barbara Boor, Marshall Boor, Joan Carter, Robert J. Chase and Aileen Linsky, with the latter serving in the dual capacity of actress and directress.

"We hope," Robert J. Chase, Education-PAC Representative, says, "that this story will stimulate interest and encourage other union groups to get their views on the air in their localities."



The Harmoneers, popular songsters of UAW-CIO Buick Local 599, Flint, Michigan, are making frequent guest appearances on the WDET-FM Chrysler strike program—heard daily, Monday through Friday, at 1 p. m. on the UAW-CIO Radio Station. They are also popular performers on the Flint CIO Council program, "Flint Labor Talks," Saturday evenings at 7:15 on Station WFDF. Above are: Hardy Wafford, Jack Norman, Thermon Hopson, Mac Allen and John Fulton.

KEEP POSTED ON LABOR NEWS

Turn your Dial to WDET-FM (Detroit), 101.9 Megacycles on the FM Band.

Weekdays

- 1:00 p. m.—Chrysler Strike.
- 7:30 p. m.—Washington Report with Kaiser-Frazer Liberal Commentators Marquis Childs and Joseph Harsch.
- 10:45 p. m.—Frank Edwards, AFL Commentator.

Saturdays

- 11:00 a. m.—Teen Tempo.
- 6:30 p. m.—Inside Detroit.
- 7:30 p. m.—UAW-CIO Sports Roundup.

Sundays

- 1:30 p. m.—Voice of Labor, Michican CIO Council.
- 3:30 p. m.—It's Your Life.
- 5:00 p. m.—UAW-CIO Education Department.

Every evening at 6:30 p. m., Guy Nunn, UAW-CIO Commentator, "Labor Views the News."



Indiana Chrysler local union Presidents bring messages of solidarity from Hoosier State strikers to their fellow strikers in Detroit on the WDET-FM "Chrysler Report" program heard Monday through Friday in Detroit. Left to right are: Guy Nunn, UAW-CIO News Commentator; Floyd Abston, New Castle Local 371; Robert Stine, Kokomo Local 685, and John Sterneman, Evansville Local 705.

CIVIL LIBERTIES FORUM ON WDET

WDET will broadcast a series of five half-hour programs dealing with civil liberties on the domestic and international levels. The programs will be heard the week of March 20 at 7:00 p. m., Monday through Friday. The programs will use tape recordings, made at the recent national conference of the American Civil Liberties' Union. Among the highlights of the series will be heated debates on Communists and Civil Rights, discussions on Women in Civil Rights, "What to Expect of the New Su-

preme Court," and talks by Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Roger N. Baldwin, retiring director of the ACLU, and Patrick Murphy Malin, the new director of the organization. The first program will highlight the story of how the ACLU came to be formed in the days after the first World War. Mr. Baldwin, now chairman of the International Affairs for the ACLU, will tell this story in his own words. These programs were produced by WFDR, the ILGWU-owned New York station.

Recreation Leaders Talk on WDET-FM

Recreation chairmen of local unions in the Detroit area discuss their local union sports and recreational activities every week at 7:30 p. m. on WDET. Jerry Snyder, WDET sportscaster, moderates the program. Heard in March will be the following. Norm Larkins, Local 212, March 11; Barbara Doherty, Local 236, March 18; Ed Pryor and Joe Gattler, Local 190, March 25, and Nicholas Hyshka, Local 80, April 1. Among those who have already appeared on WDET are: John D'Agostino, Local 735; John Horning, Local 49; Olga Madar, Director, UAW Recreation Department; John Boyne, Local 7; Patsy Urso, boxing instructor, UAW-CIO Recreation Department.

ENJOY THE BEST IN RADIO

WCUO-FM (Cleveland)
103.3 Megacycles on FM Band

Weekdays

- 6:25 p. m.—Labor Leaders.
- 6:30 p. m.—A Liberal Look at the News.
- 7:30 p. m.—Washington Report with Kaiser-Frazer Liberal Commentators Marquis Childs and Joseph Harsch.
- 10:00 p. m.—Frank Edwards, AFL Commentator.

Sundays

- 6:45 p. m.—Union Story.
- 7:00 p. m.—Country Church.

Every evening at 6:45, Guy Nunn, UAW-CIO, LABOR VIEWS THE NEWS.

No Matter How You Slant it— The British Labor Party Won!

Largely buried by our Tory-loving press were two stark facts about the British elections: Labor was returned to power with a clear-cut majority, and the Labor Party was given a million and a quarter MORE votes this year than in 1945.

How these facts can be wrenched into a "retreat from socialism" and a "swing to the right" is among the major editorial mysteries of the year, but that is the story the commercial press has been attempting to peddle.

Seen objectively, the Labor Party's showing was a remarkable demonstration of strength. Taking power in 1945 in a nation impoverished and exhausted by five years of war, with industries antiquated and monopoly-ridden after generations of Tory mismanagement, Labor surmounted one domestic and international crisis after another with intelligence and fairness. A vast program of public-ownership and industrial retooling was inaugurated. Social security legislation more extensive and more efficient than anywhere else in the world was enacted. Educational opportunity was put within reach of all. Farm and factory productivity were brought to new peaks. "Fair shares for all" was converted from a slogan into a living reality. An empire was dissolved and a new democratic commonwealth created.

All this was done without rancor or demagoguery. In five years, despite the heaviest handicaps and against the constant attacks of combined Wall Street and Communist reaction, the democratic middle in Britain gave the world an electrifying demonstration that political freedom and economic democracy CAN be achieved without sacrificing one to the other.

The recent elections found the

Tories prepared for a last desperate (and well-financed) attempt to set the clock back. A prodigious electoral effort by both major parties turned out a record vote, with an incredible 85% of all eligible citizens appearing at the polls.

Against the almost solid opposition of Britain's commercial press, the Labor Party emerged with an absolute working majority of 20 seats over the Conservatives and of nine over all opposing parties combined. This may be, as the organs and kept commentators of big money insist, a "razor-edge" majority, but the Fair Deal would have a far rosier complexion if President Truman could rely on a majority of half that number on a crucial issue.

Conceivably, a sudden and unexpected vote of confidence, taken without Labor's full strength present—and with the Tories present to a man—could bring the new government down. Yet death, illness and other unavoidable absence from the Commons will strike Tories as heavily as Labor members. Prime Minister Attlee CAN govern, for the Labor Party is highly disciplined and loyal. And the government has demonstrated that it intends to govern—by challenging the Tories to risk a vote



PRIME MINISTER ATLEE

of confidence on the crucial steel nationalization law, scheduled to go into effect in October. This is not the act of a government fearful of its ability to remain in power.

Last month's elections appear to represent the high-water mark of Conservative strength. Against the heaviest Tory artillery, and fighting under extremely adverse conditions, Labor not only held its ground but gained adherents. That is the paramount fact of the elections. That is the "trend" which reaction of left and right leaves unmentioned. That is the hard rock on which Mr. Churchill's attempt to revive the 19th century in the middle of the 20th has shattered.

Four Commie Unions Booted Out by CIO

Four national unions were found last month by the CIO's Executive Board to be Communist-dominated and were expelled in accordance with provisions of the CIO Constitution.

The four unions whose Certificates of Affiliation were withdrawn by the Board are: (1) International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; (2) United Office & Professional Workers; (3) the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers; and (4) the United Public Workers of America.

The Mine-Mill ouster order took immediate effect. In the cases of the other three unions, the expulsion becomes effective March 1, 1950.

The four resolutions, almost identically worded, found the "policies and activities" of each of the four accused unions "are consistently directed toward the achievement of the program and the purposes of the Communist Party rather than the objectives and policies set forth in the Constitution of the CIO."

The Board acted upon the basis of reports and recommendations submitted by two special hearing committees, which had held hear-

ings in Washington during December, January and early February.

CIO President Murray indicated at a press conference that the CIO would soon make known its plans for making CIO unionism available to the members of the four organizations ousted because of Communist domination.

The four organizations ousted from the CIO have a total of about 110,000 members on which they have been paying per capita to the CIO. Mine-Mill was the largest of the four affiliates, with an average per capita payment to CIO on about 44,000. The Public Workers paid per capita on about 30,000; the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Union on about 22,500; and the United Office & Professional Workers on about 12,000.

CIO officials expect that a substantial number of these people will seek democratic trade union organizations under the banner of the CIO during the coming months.

Michigan Anti-Labor Law Appealed to Supreme Court

WASHINGTON—UAW-CIO attorneys have challenged the legality of Michigan's Bonine-Tripp anti-labor law in an appeal to the United States Supreme Court here.

The test grew out of the Chrysler strike of 1948, in which the union disputed the application of the act to that strike on the grounds that it was unconstitutional. The union's brief in the Supreme Court contends that the state cannot impose its strike regulations in industries affecting interstate commerce on top of those restrictions which the Taft-Hartley law imposes.

Originally, a Circuit Court decision upheld the union's position, but was in turn reversed by the Michigan Supreme Court. Under the Bonine-Tripp law, the union contends, a Michigan State Board can only take a strike vote of

Michigan employees of a national corporation—which conflicts with the right of these employees to conduct a national strike under national law.

The United States Department of Justice and the National Labor Relations Board are filing briefs with the U. S. Supreme Court supporting the UAW-CIO's assertion that the Bonine-Tripp law is unconstitutional.

Irving J. Levy, UAW-CIO General Counsel, aided by his law partner, Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., are representing the UAW-CIO in the appeal to the Supreme Court.

UAW's Fight on Bowling Bias Getting Nation-wide Response

Action initiated by the UAW against the discriminatory policies of the American Bowling Congress is gaining militant response from tournament sponsors, city bowling associations and attorneys from New York to Seattle.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther commented, "While the UAW instigated the campaign to democratize bowling, our progress has been made possible through the cooperation of many community groups. I am convinced the ABC now sees the handwriting on the alleyway more clearly than ever before, due to the action taken by individuals and organizations everywhere who have helped us make

bowling a pastime for all Americans."

Prominent in recent news of the fight against ABC's bigotry are the *New York Journal-American*, the *Chicago Herald-American*, New York State Attorney Nathaniel L. Goldstein, Wisconsin Attorney-General Thomas E. Fairchild, the Seattle Bowling Association, and Illinois State Attorney-General Boyle.

The *Journal-American* cancelled its annual championship. Sports-writer Bill Corum explained the action by stating, "If all Americans can't play, we don't want to play either." Eight thousand bowlers were already entered in the big championship, slated for March 17. To the ABC Corum said, "Let's be friends. The *Journal-American* would like mightily to have its two tournaments back next year under your auspices, if . . . but first of all, let's all of us be good Americans always."

On the heels of the *Journal-American* action, came the news

that the *Chicago Herald-American* was crossing off its annual tournament. Roger Treet, *Herald-American* sportswriter, has long been blasting ABC's restriction of competition to the white race only.

In Seattle, the city bowling group defied ABC's order to throw a team of Japanese-Americans out of the Boeing Aircraft league. The Washington organization told ABC Executive Secretary Elmer Baumgarten they were going to permit all employees of Boeing to bowl in the Boeing league. Association president, Joe Stenstrom, said further that Seattle delegates will attend the 1950 ABC convention in Columbus with the intent of fighting for removal of the restricting clause from the Congress constitution.

Attorney-General Thomas E. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, has been requested to take action against

the ABC's operations in that state. A special committee of the Governor's Commission on Human Rights asked Fairchild "to take appropriate action so that the sport of bowling may be fully enjoyed by all bowlers, regardless of race or color."

In New York, the office of Attorney-General Nathaniel L. Goldstein investigated ABC policy and found its continuance would do "imminent and irreparable injury to the people of New York." ABC attorneys asked for a postponement of the case, due to come before the state's supreme court. Attorney-General Goldstein replied with condemnation of the Congress' "stalling" techniques.

The Illinois suit against ABC has charged the Congress with violating the Bill of Rights of the United States and the Civil Rights Act of the state of Illinois.

AMA Units Aiding Business Groups

WASHINGTON — Organized medicine is branching out. In addition to fighting health insurance, it has appeared against the addition of permanent and total disability insurance in the Social Security Act.

This is under an arrangement whereby, in exchange for helping the insurance lobby fight federal disability insurance, the insurance lobby will help the AMA fight health insurance. Reports have been received here that local affiliates of the AMA are appearing in opposition to other social legislation, both federal and state.

At South Bend, Ind., representatives of the St. Joseph County Medical Society appeared before the City Council in opposition to a proposal for using \$11 million in

federal funds to build a low-cost, 1,023-unit housing development. The doctors were teamed up with 11 other groups, including the Association of Commerce, real estate and insurance firms, and building and material dealers.

Twenty-two groups, including Catholic, Jewish and Protestant religious organizations, CIO and AFL unions, and some veterans' groups testified in favor of the project.

After the hearing, which was attended by 4,000 South Bend residents, the Council split, in a tie which had the effect of killing the proposal. Four Republican councilmen voted against the low-cost housing project, and four Democratic Council members voted to approve it.

The Council has one vacancy and the Mayor, a Democrat, cannot vote.



Team captains in the Canadian-American Bowling Tournament lined up to pick their alleys before starting bowling Saturday night, February 25. The tournament started February 18, runs on into April and features many contests by teams and individual bowlers from UAW-CIO locals on both sides of the border.

Two Major Reuther Talks Get Widespread Attention

UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther delivered two important addresses to non-labor groups of citizens in the month of February, both of which received widespread comments and press coverage from coast to coast.

On February 16, in Detroit, he spoke to the National Study Conference on the Church and Economic Life, sponsored by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. And on February 27 he addressed the annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

In his remarks to the church group, President Reuther said:

"We have achieved the know-how to destroy the world physically, but, in the human and moral sciences, we have not achieved the social mechanism nor that sense of moral responsibility necessary to translate physical achievement into tangible and moral social achievement. . . ."

ANSWER TO H-BOMB

"The problem of the H-bomb is a world-wide problem of the inability of mankind to find the moral equivalent of the tremendous power that we create in the field of physical sciences, and the only answer to the H-bomb is for the free people of the world to find the way to create the kind of social, economic and political mechanisms through which they, together, on a world-wide scale, can achieve the moral equivalent of the power of the H-bomb. . . ."

"Our problem in America is that we know how to create the economic wealth necessary to build that good life which we talk about so eloquently. We have the tools of abundance, but our problem is we do not know how to divide up abundance, because we have been dividing up scarcities so long that we are afraid to find a way to divide up abundance. . . ."

SECURITY WITHOUT SLAVERY

"Instead of talking about the welfare state, raising phony issues that cloud up the horizon, we ought to be trying to come to grips with the basic problems that bother men—find the democratic Christian solutions to those problems. . . . If you can get nations marching and fighting and sacrificing for hatred, for the negative ends of war, then why can't you get people marching and fighting for the good things of life and peace? . . . I say it can be done and we in America have the responsibility of pointing the way, of showing that we can achieve economic security without spiritual enslavement. . . ."

For the 1,300 delegates to the educational convention in Atlantic City, President Reuther re-affirmed the UAW-CIO's dedication to the public interest with the following statements:

"In the complex and interdependent world in which we live, labor and management have a tremendous responsibility to the whole community. This joint responsibility of labor and management transcends the responsibility that either has to its special economic group.

"Decisions in the field of collec-

Key UAW Council Says Oust Denham

LANSING, Mich.—Delegates to the UAW-CIO Gear, Axle and Transmission Council, in their regular quarterly meeting here over the week-end of February 4 and 5, voted unanimously to send a telegram to President Truman demanding the removal of Robert N. Denham as NLRB Counsel.

The wire to President Truman stated that Denham was "applying the Taft-Hartley Act against labor unions beyond the limits intended by those who sponsored the vicious law."

International Representative Joseph Mooney reported to the delegates on the success of the strike at the Rockford Clutch plant in Rockford, Illinois, where a 13-cent package was gained. He praised Borg-Warner plants for their support of the strike.

Joseph Mattson, Assistant Director of the Competitive Shops Department, reported progress in attempts to catch up with Timken Axle runaway plants in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The Council voted all-out support to the Chrysler strikers.

Muncie, Indiana, was chosen as the next meeting place—with Local 287 as host—for the meeting scheduled on May 6, 1950.

Vic Reuther Helps Shape Church Policy Statement

Victor G. Reuther, UAW-CIO Director of Education, was a leading participant in the discussions that formulated the policy statements of the National Study Conference on the Church and Economic Life, which met in Detroit, February 16 through 18. As joint leader of a committee that attacked the problem of "Freedom of Enterprise and Social Controls," Victor helped to prepare a report which said:

"We seek the use of a price sys-

tem which has been strengthened in its operation and corrected in its abuses through various social controls. Some of the most crucial controls are in the area of stabilizing incomes through regulation of the volume of money in the economy and regulation of government's taxes and expenditures.

"We cannot, for example, talk realistically in terms of restoring an unregulated, competitive price system in America.

"We recognize that the extensive use of taxation to reduce inequalities that now exist is a desirable procedure from an economic and Christian perspective."

He suggested a national conference of labor, farm, industry, science and education leaders—because these are the groups which "must come to grips on a down-to-earth basis with the problems of unemployment, the achievement of full production and full distribution, our housing and educational needs, the problem of removing economic barriers to good health, the question of civil rights and fair practice legislation, and other basic problems which challenge democracy."

The school representatives gave him a spirited ovation at the end of his address.

Swedish Unionists To Be UAW Guests

DETROIT—Winners of a national contest sponsored by the Swedish magazine *Folket I Bild*, 40 active rank-and-file members of Swedish trade unions will arrive in New York April 2 for a 20-day visit in the United States.

The group will be guests of the UAW-CIO and the Detroit Federation of Teachers, AFL, here April 6 and 7. They will visit Ford and General Motors plants and local unions. Divided into smaller groups, they will visit Detroit schools with members of the DFT-AFL.

The Swedish unionists, including four women, were chosen from among more than 3,500 who entered the contest sponsored by the magazine. The idea grew out of *Folket I Bild* Editor Ivar Ohman's visit to the United States during the holiday season. He discussed his plan with UAW-CIO Education Director Victor G. Reuther and UAW Representative Joseph Mattson, who gave their enthusiastic support.

Editor Ohman said that the Swedish Confederation of Labor would invite a similar group of American trade unionists to visit Sweden.

After Detroit, the itinerary of the group calls for visits to Buffalo, Chicago, Gary, Rockford, Knoxville (TVA), Washington, D. C., and back to New York. They will return to Sweden April 22.

"Small" Business Outfits Stooze for Big Business

WASHINGTON—Four so-called small business associations have just been exposed as stooges of big business by the House Committee on Small Business, headed by Wright Patman of Texas.

The exposure story appeared in the newspapers here only a few days before one of these—the National Small Business Men's Association—met in Washington and threw every big-business bomb in the rack at the Fair Deal. But the news story of the meeting played it straight, just as though this was a bona fide small business organization.

NOTHING SMALL

There's nothing small about the business backing of this outfit. It's the grass roots front for the Small Business Economic Foundation. List of financial contributors to the foundation reads like the social register of Wall Street—U. S. Steel, Standard Oil of N. J., Standard Oil of Indiana, Socony-Vacuum, Chrysler Corporation, Goodyear Tire and Rubber, Borg-Warner, Texas Company, Republic

Steel, Federal-Mogul, Libby-Owens-Ford, to name but a few.

These two so-called small business associations "concentrate most of their guns on the labor unions," according to the Patman Committee report. They avoid small-business issues, the committee says, and go for things big business wants.

ANTI-FARMER

While these two outfits are gunning for labor, two others also wrapped in the cloak of small business are out gunning for farmer cooperatives. These also are given a face scrubbing in the committee's report.

National Tax Equality Association and National Associated Businessmen are the twin operators in this anti-farmer campaign.

Both of them claim to speak for small business, the committee says. But it shows that what they are up to is to put rural electric co-ops and other cooperatives out of business, and large private power companies provide major financial backing. Detroit Edison, Consolidated Edison of N. Y., Public Service of Indiana, Public Service of Newark are among the numerous utility angels of these two-faced twins.

INVESTIGATION LAGS

The House Lobby Investigating Committee, it was hoped, would dig into these small-business fronts for big business. But that investigation now appears to have got started under serious handicaps and to have spent most of its appropriation talking to itself behind closed doors. Little light and no heat is the outlook at this writing. A thoroughgoing lobby look-see would cause a lot of red faces in Congress, on both sides of the aisle.

File NLRB Charges Against Auto-Lite

LOCKLAND, Ohio — UAW-CIO Vice-President Richard Gosser announced that he was pressing National Labor Relations Board officials to speed up their investigation of his charges that Auto-Lite officials connived with the AFL Lampworkers in a run-off election held here early this year.

The AFL union, supported by the IAM, which was knocked out in the first vote in December, topped UAW-CIO 1,111 to 680.

Gosser said he had evidence in the form of affidavits to prove that scores of Auto-Lite foremen and supervisors participated in the election in support of the AFL union.

DANA COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

TOLEDO — The Dana (Spicer) Intra-Corporation Council held a meeting here February 25, at which permanent officers were elected.

Elected were: Carl Schick of Toledo, President; Bob Conners, of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, Vice-President, and Henry Borim, of Toledo, Secretary.

The delegates discussed pensions and insurance and other contract demands and laid plans for uniform contract terminations, looking forward to the beginning of corporation-wide bargaining.

The next meeting will be held in Detroit on April 15.

3 Locals Join Skilled Trades

INDIANAPOLIS—Three more UAW-CIO Indiana local unions affiliated with the Region 3 Skilled Trades Council at its regular meeting here February 5. The new affiliates are from Delco-Remy in Anderson, Delco Radio in Kokomo and Chrysler in Kokomo.

Regional Directors Ray Berndt, of Region 3, and Joseph McCusker, of Region 1A, attended the meeting.

The next meeting will be held in Kokomo on April 8.



The staff of life, union made and delivered to the door, is donated to Chrysler strikers by CIO United Bakery & Confectionery Workers' Local 30 in Detroit. This load of Silvercup bread went to Local 47 on February 27. Left to right are: Sam Abed, Local 30 Production Steward; Louis Morris, Local 47 Chief Steward; Ed Baker, Local 47 Vice-President; Earl Wolfman, Local 30 Business Manager, and Bob Edward, Local 30 Drivers' Steward.

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