

The United Automobile Worker

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

VOL. 13, NO. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1949

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FORD "OLD TIMERS" AT PENSION RALLY



Gathered on the platform at Cass Tech High School, Detroit, are these Ford workers—all of whom have more than 35 years' seniority with the Ford Motor Company. The men in the front row, seated, all have more than 40

years' service—a total of almost 500 years. Pictured with the "old timers" are UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, President Walter P. Reuther and Ford Department Director Ken Bannon.



MANY STEELWORKERS recalled the bloody event pictured above when President C. M. White, of Republic Steel, told the Presidential fact-finding board: "We don't like strikes, and they are expensive and bad. I've been on a picket line a hulluva lot. I have been knocked down on a picket line from behind. So I know what it is and they are tough things. But if that is the way it has to be worked out, why—every strike comes to an end.

I have never been in one that didn't come to an end. And there are worse things than a strike. Everybody gets a lot of things off their chests and they say a lot of dirty things. And they feel awfully good after it is all over and they are back at work." Shown above is a scene from the Memorial Day 1937 Massacre at Republic's South Chicago plant. Ten lost their lives and many were injured.

New Press Service For Labor Papers

A press service for labor papers—Labor Press Association—was launched this month, with staff correspondents stretched across the nation.

"LPA will carry the message of working people," wrote Frank Winn, UAW Director of Public Relations, endorsing the new press service. "Labor editors have long waited for a medium of this sort."

Allan Swim, National CIO Publicity Director, joined in placing his official blessing on the new service. Paul Sifton, UAW Washington representative, will serve on LPA's executive board along with Swim and press officials from AFL and independent unions.

Irving Fagan, former Philadelphia *Record* newsman, is LPA's editor. Working with Fagan will be Alvaine Hamilton and Cushman Reynolds, veteran labor editors. Nathan Robertson, *Auto Worker* columnist, will continue to be LPA's featured columnist.



FAGAN

"Policies of the association will be determined by its client-members," LPA has announced. "The association was formed to help the nation's labor press balance our daily newspapers. Its energies will be devoted to producing and distributing news and features, pictures and cartoons, that will bring to working people information that will be useful and entertaining.

"We of LPA believe in a democracy where free trade unions can function. We oppose totalitarianism and dictatorship whether it be fascist or Communist."

A denial of House and Senate press gallery privileges loomed early this month, on the ground that LPA is not a daily service. Members of the press gallery committee later voted to reverse their rules, as spokesmen pointed out that LPA was formed "free of ideological taint" to serve 12 million readers of 180 labor papers. Federated Press, LPA's competitor with less coverage, has access to the Capitol press galleries because *The Daily Worker*, its chief customer, appears daily.

Labor Press Associates, formed five years ago, has steadily grown

into a sizable enterprise. Many UAW local papers subscribed to LPA after its inception in 1945, and have hailed its enlarged operations.

Win Close One At Foundry

A hard-fought organizing campaign last month ended in a UAW-CIO victory at the Gunite Foundry in Rockford, Illinois. Final vote in the NLRB election was 237 workers for the UAW-CIO, 229 for no union.

Previous attempts by the Mine, Mill and Smelters and the UAW-AFL had ended in failure. Close cooperation between Region 4 organizers and UAW locals in Rockford aided the triumph. Company officials were guilty of favoritism and lay-offs and resorted to desperate last-minute propaganda to thwart the union. The Gunite Foundry election is the second to be won in Region 4 since the national convention.



Hate Group Plans Drive

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (LPA) — Knights of the Ku Kux Klan of America, a new nation-wide Klan group, was formed last week by Klansmen from six states.

Lycurgus Spinks, a former Baptist minister and long-haired orator, was chosen by the 40-odd officials present as imperial emperor. Spinks said the Klan would start an immediate organizing campaign throughout the 48 states. He claimed 265,000 members for the new group, principally in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana.

The group, meeting in a hotel near where the Alabama legislature recently passed an anti-masking law, all wore masks except for Spinks. The organization adopted a rule against the wearing of masks in public.

If such a rule is followed, its effect on membership can only be

Anti-CIO Sheet Folds

MINNEAPOLIS (LPA) — "Heavy unemployment" was given as the reason for the folding this month of *Midwest Guardian*, weekly publication started a year ago to oppose the official organs of the Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois CIO. The *Guardian* had followed the pro-Communist line in its criticisms of CIO policies.

Rep. Rooney Okay

The July *Auto Worker* listed Rep. John J. Rooney (D., N. Y.), as "absent" on both housing roll call votes in the House of Representatives. We have since learned that he was called home by the death of his mother. Rep. Rooney has been a consistent supporter of housing and other Fair Deal legislation.

gussed at. Three days before the meeting, Spinks announced a 1,000-man parade of Kluxers in Pell City, Ala. Despite the fact that most of the marchers wore dark glasses, the anti-mask rule apparently had an effect, for only 58 Klansmen appeared for the event.

Local 5 Has Exhibit At South Bend Fair

When Studebaker Local 5 went to the fair, about all the union committee went along. Last month at the St. Joseph County 4-H Fair in South Bend, Local 5's educational, PAC, insurance, credit union and cooperative committees had a big hand in the UAW-CIO exhibit.

Every side of union activity was displayed under a 30 by 60 tent. There were continuous movies with comic shorts and educational films. A loudspeaker atop the tent lured the crowd and they streamed in for a drink of water, CIO leaflets and free movies.

Nearly 20,000 people passed through the UAW tent, taking over 50,000 pieces of literature with them, during the four days of the fair. The tent was filled to capacity all the time, officials of the local report.

The social security exhibit was popular with many farmers—who are not covered by its provisions now. Brother Al Rightley's talks about cooperatives attracted many. Rightley, Co-op Director of the International UAW-CIO, is a member of Local 5.

"This is our second venture in the field of farmer relations," states R. W. Huddleston, chairman of Local 5's education committee. "Last year we did the same thing on a smaller scale with great success. This year the results have still improved. This will probably become an annual affair of the local."



"Of course he's only half a man! He gets union wages but doesn't insist on union products!"

GET DOWN TO BUSINESS OR FACE STRIKE, FORD WARNED



Ford "Old Timers" Rally for Pensions

A different kind of an old timers' meeting was held by the UAW-CIO Sunday, August 21.

In contrast to the usual company-sponsored gathering for workers with long years of service—where they are presented a medal and a pat on the back—the union's meeting brought a pledge from UAW President Walter P. Reuther when the next Ford contract is signed it would contain a pension program.

In the audience were over 3,000 Ford UAW members 60 years of age or over. Hundreds more had to be turned away after the Cass Technical High School auditorium had been filled to capacity.

Reuther said the union would not call a strike until "all efforts to reach a peaceful settlement with the company had been exhausted."

A strike to back the UAW's demands for \$100-a-month pensions, a health and welfare program and a cost-of-living wage boost was endorsed by a 7 to 1 margin recently in a state-conducted ballot.

"But if a strike results," Reuther declared, "the Ford Motor Co. will have to assume the moral and economic responsibility. When we sign up with the company, you will have the best contract you ever had and a pension plan for all Ford workers."

Reuther again attacked the "double-standard" which permits pensions for executives and denies them to production workers.

"We have made a little progress in the negotiations on the non-economic section of the contract. But there has been no progress at all on our demands for pensions, a medical care program and a wage increase.

"Unless the company changes its position, we will have to win these demands the hard way—through strike action."

K-F Workers Back Union

Kaiser-Frazer workers voted 20 to 1 for a union shop in an election conducted by the NLRB last month, Ed Cote, co-director of Region 1A, has announced. Out of 5,078 workers voting, 4,638 production workers and 104 engineers and technicians voted for the union shop.

Aid to Ecuador

NEW YORK (LPA)—Four CIO unions—the Auto Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Steelworkers and Textile Workers—have each donated \$1,000 to a fund for relief of families left homeless by the earthquake in Ecuador. Announcement of the gift was made by Jacob S. Potofsky, Amalgamated president and chairman of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee.

The UAW-CIO told the Ford Motor Company last week that "unless the company demonstrates a willingness to accept its responsibility and get on with the practical job of negotiating a fair solution to the issues in negotiations still in dispute, the union will be compelled to serve its notice terminating the contract."

This statement was contained in a letter from President Walter P. Reuther to John S. Bugas, Ford Vice-President in Charge of Industrial Relations. It was handed to Bugas at the conclusion of the morning session of negotiations, Thursday, September 1.

The letter was written at the instruction of the National UAW-CIO Ford Negotiating Committee and the International Union's Wage Contract Policy Committee. The action was directed by a unanimous vote of the joint committees at a meeting where the status of Ford negotiations was thoroughly discussed and reviewed.

NINETY-DAY TALKS

In his letter, President Reuther pointed out that despite negotiations over a period of nearly 90 days, the Ford Motor Company "has failed to meet the needs of Ford workers with respect to a pension plan, a health program, a wage increase and a number of highly important contract issues.

Among the important contract issues, Reuther listed the following:

- Production standards.
- Temporary layoff provisions.
- Farming out of work to outside contractors.
- Promotion clause.
- Loans and transfers of workers from one department to another.
- Committeeman structure and representation.

EXTENDED 45 DAYS

President Reuther's letter said further: "In an effort to win an equitable settlement of the issues involved without resorting to strike action, the union's National Negotiating Committee has demonstrated extreme patience. We have extended the contract on a day-to-day basis and have continued negotiations for 45 days since the normal contract expiration date.

"The needs of the Ford workers are simple and compelling, and, as we have indicated earlier, they cannot be ignored nor can they be denied through the device of indefinitely prolonged negotiations. By any reasonable standards, 90 days of bargaining is more than adequate time to arrive at a fair settlement in any contract negotiations.

COMPANY RESPONSIBLE

"The Ford workers, in a national strike vote conducted within the constitutional machinery of the UAW-CIO, voted better than seven to one for strike action, and, in a state-conducted poll in Michigan they voted 65,001 to 9,445 for strike action, if such action were necessary. The Ford workers do not want a strike. They want justice. However, if they are compelled to strike in order to win justice, the company must accept the full moral and economic responsibility for such action. The company cannot indefinitely rely on the patience of the Ford workers as a substitute for meeting its responsibility to the Ford workers and their families.

"In view of the extended negotiations to date and in light of the above facts, the union is notifying the Ford Motor Company that unless the company demonstrates a willingness to accept its responsibility and get on with the practical job of negotiating a fair solution to the issues still in dispute, the union will be compelled to serve its notice terminating the contract.

"This letter is written at the instruction of the National UAW-CIO Ford Negotiating Committee and the International Union's Wage Contract and Policy Committee. This action was directed by a unanimous vote of the joint committee meeting Wednesday afternoon, where the status of Ford negotiations was thoroughly discussed and reviewed."

Chrysler Workers Vote Strike

Chrysler workers cast heavy votes last month for strike action in support of their 1949 economic demands. Negotiations have been in progress for over a month without tangible results.

Majorities favoring strike in the 14 Chrysler locals who had voted before the AUTO WORKER went to press ranged from 78 to 95 per cent. Two locals, Chrysler 7 in Detroit and 371 in New Castle, Ind., had not voted.

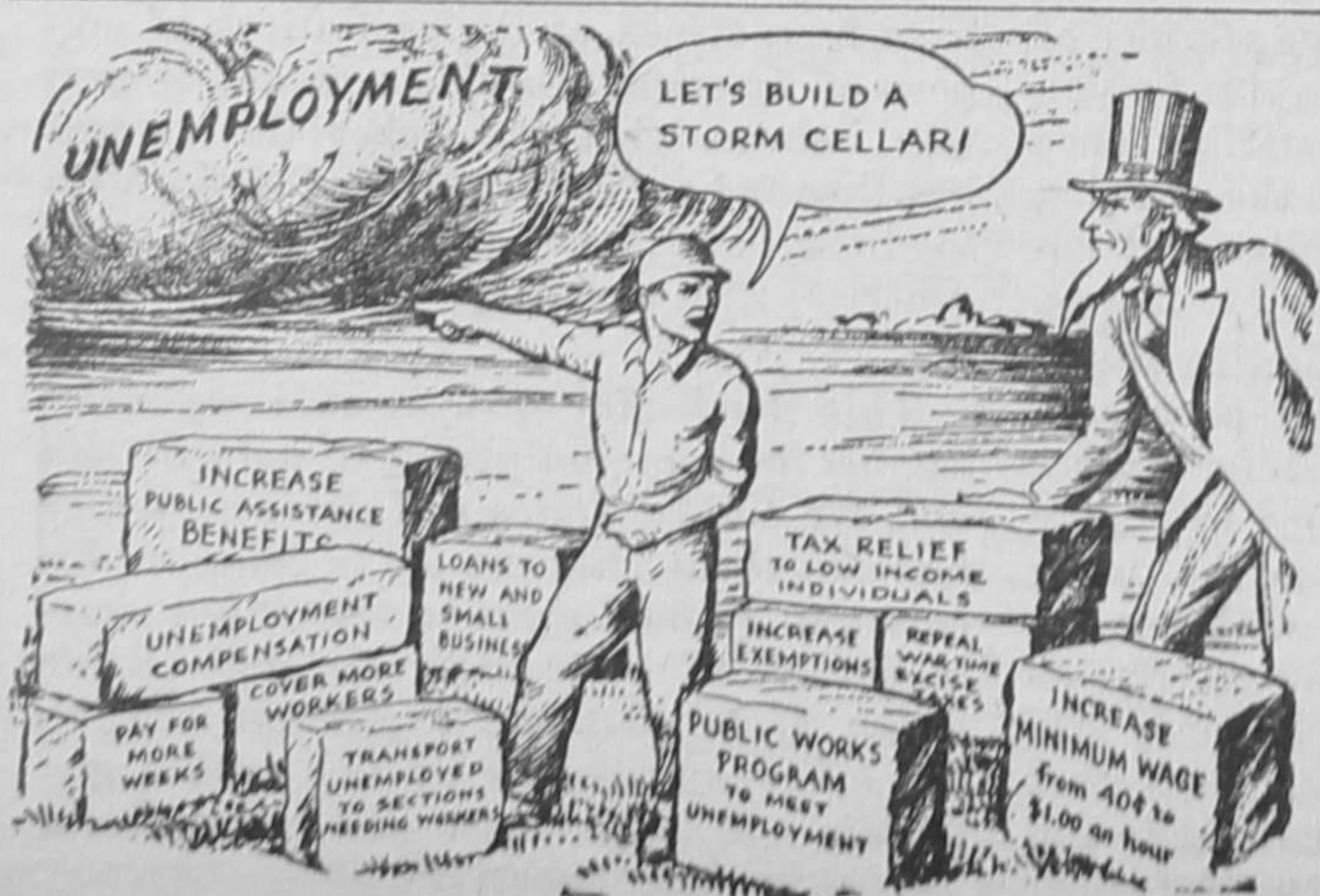
UAW-CIO Chrysler Department Director Norman Matthews said the votes were unusually heavy, and that this denoted "real rank and file support for the union's demands."

Organizing Drives

There was brisk organizational activity in many states this month, a roundup of the UAW-CIO Competitive Shops Department shows.

Biggest event was the union victory at the new Bundy Tubing plant in Hometown, Pa., where the UAW swept an NLRB election affecting more than 300 workers. This new UAW plant is strategically close to a new Auto-Lite plant just built in Hazelton, Pa.

Over 1,000 workers at the Hercules Motor plant in Canton, Ohio, are responding to UAW organizational efforts there, while a strong membership drive is afoot at the Holley Carburetor plant in Paris, Tenn. A petition for NLRB election at the Carter Carburetor plant in Denver, Colo., is expected soon as a successful organizational drive winds up there. In Ohio the UAW is organizing several foundries, among them the Farrell-Cheek Foundry at Sandusky.



2,000 Students Teach 60,000

More than 60,000 UAW members in local unions will be taught by some 2,000 students who attended UAW-CIO schools this summer. Selected by their local unions for courses in collective bargaining, political action, steward training and union administration, students attended 11 UAW summer schools scattered from North Carolina to California.

Daily sessions were divided between discussions, workshops and bull sessions. Emphasis was on "doing" instead of "listening." Some of this year's student body will return as faculty next year. Theme of the schools is "Training to Teach."

Three UAW schools and children's camps will be held next year on camp sites at Sand Lake, Mich.; Pottstown, Pa., and Ottawa, Ill.

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER An Editorial

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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We Stand With British Labor

Big Business and its bought-and-paid-for press have discovered a new technique for sticking a knife between the meatless ribs of America's social welfare legislation.

The fresh angle in the constant corporation-fostered attack on liberal legislation in this country is to feed the American public a ceaseless diet of editorial bilge to the effect that Britain's present dollar crisis is a direct result of the internal reform policies of that nation's labor government. For weeks now the Hearst, Scripps-Howard and Knight chains have poured forth the Big Lie like Oklahoma gushers in full flow. The pound sterling, they tell us, has been undermined by a domestic policy of "reckless socialist experimentation." Britain, they tell us, has squandered the heritage of centuries of capital accumulation in four extravagant years of "welfare statism."

This campaign, which is only now reaching a climax (as British and American officials sit down to work out a solution for a delicate and highly complicated problem), is more than a Big Lie of super-Goebbels dimensions, more than an ignoble and gratuitous offense to an embattled British people whose sacrifices during and since the war have been of heroic proportions. It is a gross and perverted assault upon the decency and intelligence of the American people.

Let's look at the facts: Britain is in financial trouble—serious trouble. Her foreign assets almost completely liquidated while she stood alone against the military and economic resources of a Nazi-dominated Europe, Britain found herself at war's end free—but bankrupt. We will add *honorably* bankrupt. Few nations in the history of the world have paid such a stupendous price in wealth and lives for their freedom.

The war over, standing in the bloody wreckage of what had taken centuries to build, the British people delighted common people the world over—and shocked reaction from Wall Street to the Kremlin—by voting the Labor Party into power. They did it overwhelmingly, with the clearest mandate ever given a modern government by a free people—a mandate to take into public safekeeping a number of monopoly-ridden and obsolescent basic industries—to create a system of health, job and retirement insurance—to school the unschooled, house the unhoused, feed the underfed.

The Labor Party has carried out that mandate with an efficiency, fairness and far-sightedness which have made its fulfillment an ineradicable part of British life. The political democracy which was the hall-mark of Great Britain has at last been matched by the economic democracy which was its most gaping need. Step by step, the Conservative Party has been obliged, in reluctant honesty, to concede that the policies of the Labor Government have been both sound and inevitable. Like the Republican Party when faced by the massive inevitability of the New Deal, the Tories have been forced to reduce their pretensions to power to a weak and unwilling "Yes, but we can do it better." Domestically, Britain's adventure in social democracy has been an unqualified success.

But Britain is an island, tiny, congested and far from self-sufficient. To live, she must import and export, primarily with dollar-area nations. The wartime sacrifice of virtually her entire resources in foreign holdings has placed the pound sterling, once the undisputed currency of the trading world, at the mercy of the dollar and uncontrollable movements in foreign exchange.

To what extent could this decline in the purchasing power of the pound have been avoided? Britons have worked far harder than any other nation in Europe to restore internal economic stability and to bring her export strength to parity with her import needs. The effort has not entirely succeeded. Her dollar balance is perilously low.

The kept press in America says that Britain has taken Marshall Plan funds and used them to further social security for her

masses rather than to bolster the failing pound. The facts brand this assertion a lie. Security legislation in Britain has been financed wholly out of internal taxation.

The poison penmen whose quills bend with every NAM breeze write that Britain has slacked on the job, that she has not "tried" to strengthen her export industries and thereby increase her ability to acquire dollar exchange. The facts say that Britain has raised her ratio of exports to imports by ninety per cent, that her manufacturing production this year is close to fifty per cent higher than the pre-war average when the Conservatives were in power, that agricultural production, thanks to the most intensive cultivation effort in the history of modern farming, is twenty-five per cent above pre-war levels, that productivity, under the Labor Government, has jumped to 131 per cent of pre-war standards.

This is what the facts say about a people who took five years of pounding from the Nazi bludgeon without so much as a whimper and who have uncomplainingly endured four additional years of rationing, wage-regulation and general austerity unimaginable to most Americans.

What, then, is the real crime of which our plush money changers would find this hard-pressed nation guilty?

It is the crime of having established a measure of economic democracy. The crime of government subsidies for children's milk. The crime of unemployment compensation, health insurance, old age insurance. The crime of decent educational opportunities for all. The crime of nationalizing and renovating a handful of industrial monopolies and putting them at the service of forty-nine million Britons.

That is the true bill of particulars, but why the false indictment? Why is American Big Business conspiring to put into circulation the counterfeit claim that Britain's external monetary crisis is the outgrowth of improvident internal policies?

Not one responsible member of the Conservative opposition to the Labor Government has maintained that the dollar shortage is anything more than the unhappy but inevitable consequence of Britain's wartime sacrifices. Not one dares suggest that the present exchange situation would have been a whit less serious had the social welfare program been abandoned or had the Conservatives been in power throughout.

So why? Why does our commercial oligarchy pursue a lie which Mr. Churchill disdains?

The question concerns us deeply, for the wilfully propagated lie is a deadly weapon, a weapon which in this instance is actually aimed at the American people. The harassment of Britain is no passing flurry of shallow vexation. It is the first move in a planned action to destroy those advances in social legislation already achieved by American working people and to deflate the impulse toward more complete achievement which is now gathering. This campaign is not part of an honest difference over what caused or what to do about a problem in foreign exchange. It is a bitter maneuver in a hidden class war. If British social democracy can be lamed by withholding of further American aid, a telling blow will have been struck at the aspirations of millions of American working men and women who indorse what the Labor Government has thus far accomplished for Britain, with so little, and who are determined that America, with so much, shall accomplish no less.

This back-alley propaganda offensive against the common people of both Britain and the United States will drive no wedge between them. Big money is going to discover, to its fatal chagrin, that it has simply succeeded in welding an indissoluble union of interest and aspiration between the labor movements of this nation and Britain. A knife, even one reserved for use in the dark, cuts two ways.

Press Ignores Big Story

By NATHAN ROBERTSON

WASHINGTON (LPA)—Our story about the Minnesota Medical Association trying to bribe the press into a stronger fight against health insurance by permitting doctors to take out advertisements was a national scoop and still is—as far as the daily press is concerned—with one exception. We are not bragging about it. We are merely pointing it out as important evidence of the sad state of the American press.

Our scoop was not the result of enterprise—but the result of a blind spot in the press generally. The story was available to daily newspapers—in fact it was offered to them on a silver platter. Some of the best newspapers in America had it. But none of them printed it. So far it has appeared in no newspaper except the labor papers served by Labor Press Associates and the *Minneapolis Tribune* which used the story circulated by Labor Press Associates on its front page. The commercial press is giving the story the silent treatment it accorded earlier this year to other press scandals.

Any fair-minded newspaperman would agree, we are sure, that the story was a big one. It disclosed how Minnesota editors had hinted to the doctors of that state that they could not carry the ball for the doctors against the President's health insurance proposal "without remuneration." As a result, the Minnesota Medical Ass'n voted to drop its long standing ethical rule against advertising. Most damaging of the disclosures was that news of this action had been passed around to the papers in a confidential bulletin from the Minnesota Editorial Ass'n in June, without any backfire from the press. In other words, it was a state-wide scandal involving both doctors and editors.

Newspapermen here who heard about the story agreed it was a sensational one. Robert S. Allen, one of the best, gave it a big ride in his radio program over WOR. Some correspondents sent the story to their papers, but so far it has not appeared anywhere except in labor papers and the *Minneapolis Tribune*.

NO SURPRISE

The result is no surprise to working newspapermen. It merely proves again that nothing is easier than scooping the press on a scandal involving the newspapers, or on any other news they don't like, such as stories friendly to labor, or critical of big business. I know because I've made my living writing stories of that kind for years.

For six years I wrote Washington news for PM and during that time I scored many beats. But

most of them were of this kind—stories that the other newspapers could have had if they had been interested. They were exclusive news in PM only because they were stories the other papers did not want to carry.

PM was filled with news of this kind—news that the other papers did not want to carry, or did not regard as news. Some of PM's stories represented great enterprise and hard digging. But many of them were just as available to other papers as they were to PM. Before PM was ruined by poor management it had made a commercial success selling news of that kind. One year I received a dividend check representing my share of the paper's profits.

IGNORE PROFITS

Some of the best stories in PM were stories of the way other papers distorted the news. I remember one in which Leon Henderson, then price administrator, made a speech comparing the rise in profits, wages, and farm income during the war. His figures showed profits had risen more than any of the others. But with one exception—the big newspapers and the Associated Press all played up the rise in wages, or farm income, and ignored the rise in profits.

Stories on profits are the hardest to get into most newspapers. They just are not interested—or at least not interested in telling their readers about them. About a year and a half ago I write a rather sensational story about big corporations inspired by the Nat'l Association of Manufacturers—were using newspaper advertisements to fool the public about the profits they were making. I tried to sell it to several liberal newspapers and magazines without success.

One editor told me frankly that I couldn't expect newspapers which were "an integral part of our distribution system to attack that system." Finally the story was bought by the *Progressive*—a monthly magazine—but most newspaper readers have not yet seen it.

NEW PRESS SERVICE

The failure of the commercial press to cover the news is the reason why labor papers are flourishing today. More and more they are concentrating on the big news the newspapers will not print. This failure of the press is also why the announcement this week of the formation of a new cooperative labor news service to be known as Labor Press Association is important to all union members. It assures them a supply of legitimate, balanced news which they cannot get today from their regular newspapers.

Think how the daily press would have splashed that medical-press scandal if it had involved a deal between unions and radio stations instead of doctors and newspapers. If you want both sides of the news read your labor paper.

See - Sawing Battles in Congress Result in Mixture of Victories, Compromises, Defeats

WASHINGTON—While powerful monopolistic forces in business, industry and finance appear to be brewing trouble on the domestic economic and wage fronts and demanding a tough attitude toward the British Labor government that may have a decisive effect on the success or failure of the Marshall Plan, shifting coalitions of liberalism and reaction are fighting a slow-motion see-saw battle in Congress over legislation and appropriations.

Liberal members of Congress believe that, if they had 20 more sure liberal votes in the House and five more sure liberal votes in the Senate, they could have repealed Taft-Hartley months ago, increased the minimum wage to 75 cents, while extending coverage to at least 5,000,000 more workers, cleared ECA funds and enacted many other items in the Fair Deal legislative package.

As it is, the bipartisan Fair Deal coalition always has to fight from a minority position, seeking to pull enough votes away from the hard core of the DixieGOP coalition to pass bits and pieces of that program. That means delay. It means compromise. It means some defeats, either on straight up-and-down votes, by smothering in committee, or by skipping some items altogether because the votes just aren't there, either in committee or on the floor. It is a war of tactics, of maneuver, of finesse, of caroming the ball off the cushion into the corner pocket when straight shots are blocked by the DixieGOP coalition.

TWO-YEAR FILIBUSTER

The basic fact is that the DixieGOP coalition, led by the Republican high command, is engaged in a two-year filibuster aimed at supporting the GOP charge that the 81st Congress is "the Eighty-worst" Congress. No matter how bad the record they pile up during this time on civil rights, on labor and social legislation, on farm bills and public power and natural resources, the big brains of the GOP seem to think that such a filibuster will pay off in 1950 and 1952.

As a by-product of this long distance filibuster, the DixieGOP coalition hopes to stall or beat most of the Fair Deal program. Senate Republican Floor Leader Wherry spelled this out when, in arguing for early adjournment, he said: "The longer we stay in session, the more social welfare and state control legislation we'll get."

Both the liberal and the DixieGOP coalitions are playing for position, for decisive political advantage in 1950. Domestic and international issues suffer. But the nation's resources, vitality and historic luck may carry through to Nov. 7, 1950, without disaster. Or, if a disaster or combination of disasters on the home and international fronts should break, we and a confused, divided and anxious Congress may pull ourselves together as was done in the days and months after Pearl Harbor.

LIBERALS FIGHT HARD

At present, a handful of indestructible veterans, like Senator James E. Murray (D., Mont.), Representatives Wright Patman (D., Tex.), Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.), and Andrew Biemiller (D., Wis.), co-sponsors of the Employment Act of 1946, and eager, hard-fighting newcomers like Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) and Representative Tom Burke (D., O.), hit the line again and again, trying for faster action on legislation vital to the welfare of people here and abroad. Sometimes they gain ground, sometimes they are thrown for losses, sometimes they make a touchdown, sometimes they lose the ball on downs or the ball is fumbled on a pass and reaction makes a touchdown.

Here is the recent record—a mixture of victories, compromises and defeats:

1. MINIMUM WAGE—In the House, the DixieGOP coalition was broken and beaten when northern Republicans from unionized high-wage areas joined with liberal Democrats to defeat amendments cutting the proposed 75 cents to 65 cents an hour and providing for cutting that minimum whenever the cost of living dropped. After that defeat, the DixieGOP coalition reformed its rank and substituted the Lucas Bill (H. R. 5856) that, should it become law, would wipe out the Act's normal 40-hour work week for ALL employees and remove all protection from at least one million workers now covered while putting another two million in a twilight zone of uncertainty that would require 10 years of litigation to clear up.

In the Senate, by stripping the bill of all extension of coverage, the liberal coalition pulled enough Republican votes away from the DixieGOP coalition to pass a 75-cent bill directly benefitting 1,500,000 low-wage workers, but lost a fight against the Holland amendment which will deprive 200,000 or more retail and service employees of the Act's protection. The test vote on the Aiken amendment to limit the

effect of the Holland amendment was 24 to 49, with 23 (including eight more or less Fair Dealers) absent or not voting. Other ripper provisions of the House Bill exempting or endangering more than three million workers were beaten. The hardest fight will be when the two minimum wage bills go to Senate-House conference. CIO, AFL and independent unions will make every effort to have the many ripper provisions of the Lucas substitute bill taken out of the final bill that must be voted on by both the House and Senate. Naturally, the DixieGOP coalition will (1) fight for the Lucas bill as is, or (2) work for a House-Senate deadlock.

Assuming this fight is won and the minimum wage is increased from 40 cents to 75 cents, with practically no extension or reduction of coverage, it will be only a third of a loaf. Both the UAW-CIO and the National CIO favor a \$1.00 an hour minimum wage and proved in hearings that it was both necessary and economically feasible. They also favor broad extension of coverage to many millions of low-wage workers most in need of the Act's protection.

2. SOCIAL SECURITY—After months of closed meetings, the House Ways and Means Commit-

Sunstroke

The summer doldrums hit corporation executives all over the country with a number of heat-happy results. In Chicago, an official of General Motors addressed a women's club luncheon. Proudly he announced that General Motors was now coining profits faster than at any time during history—at the rate of \$76,000 an hour or \$1,300 a minute! Following which he left his audience stunned with a violent argument against raising the 40c-an-hour federal minimum wage!

tee has favorably reported a bill (1) increasing old age and survivors' insurance benefits from an average of \$25 to \$45 or \$50 a month, (2) extending coverage to 11 million more persons, (3) providing insurance for permanent total disability, (4) providing \$256 million in additional federal aid for public assistance and public welfare services to the aged, the blind, the disabled, dependent children, public medical institutions, and support of medical care and child welfare services. Some 2.6 million persons now receiving OASI payments would have their monthly benefits increased, on the average, about 70 per cent.

The improvements are inadequate, but they are a beginning after 14 years in which social security has become a mockery of the name. The UAW-CIO urged that OASI benefits be at least tripled to provide a bare minimum for workers who are "too old to work and too young to die." President Truman proposed that 22 million more persons be included and insurance be provided for temporary as well as permanent disability. The \$256 million for public assistance purposes is wholly inadequate.

Stingy and short-sighted though the bill is, it would provide at least one billion dollars in additional purchasing power where it is most needed and where it will best be used by unemployed older workers, the disabled, dependent mothers and children and the blind. This has been pointed out to members of the House by Emil Rieve, Chairman of the CIO Full Employment Committee.

Rieve has called on both Houses to pass this bill before adjournment, along with bills providing federal funds to increase and extend unemployment insurance benefit payments, to relieve strains on city, county and state funds, improve buying power, check recession, prevent depression and restore stable prosperity.

"Unnecessary delay," he told Congress, "can only result in damage to human lives, to industry and business."

Short of an economic and political earthquake, enactment of this bill before 1950 is unlikely. But considering the reactionary strength in the House Ways and Means Committee, the mere reporting out of this bill is a major success for the liberal coalition. (With 20 more liberals in the House, a better bill would have come out months ago and, with five more liberals in the Senate, might have been passed by both Houses and be law today.)

3. REORGANIZATION—Plan No. 1, making the Federal Security Agency a Department of Welfare, was beaten by the American Medical Association lobby and its allies, including the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce, who argued that to make FSA Administrator Oscar Ewing, an advocate of national compulsory health insurance, a member of the Cabinet would aid the drive to establish health insurance. CIO, AFL and independent unions supported this plan.

Plan No. 2, transferring the Bureau of Employment Security (Unemployment Insurance and Public Employment Services) from FSA

to the Labor Department was approved, despite business and industry opposition based on a scare and smear campaign alleging (a) that the Labor Department would abolish present merit rating systems whereby sheltered employers pay lower taxes than those having fluctuating employment and (b) that the Labor Department was "biased" in favor of labor, therefore unfit to administer the program. CIO, AFL and independent unions supported this plan.

Approval of Plan 2 is important as the first clear-cut and final victory over anti-labor forces in and out of Congress.

4. LABOR EXTENSION SERVICE—This bill, which the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee put on the Senate calendar months ago, was favorably reported by a House Labor and Education subcommittee and will be reported to the House next year unless it is caught behind a continuing Labor Committee deadlock on the Federal Aid to Education bill. Final passage by both Houses in 1950 is likely.

5. PUBLIC POWER, UTILITIES—A strong come-back by the private power lobby was beaten when the Senate restored Interior Department funds for public power development and transmission. Labor, consumer and other liberal groups are fighting to have the bill exempting gas lines from Federal Power Commission rate regulation killed in Senate committee; it has already passed the House. Liberals won in the confirmation of John Carson as a member of the Federal Trade Commission; they suffered a setback in delay and hearings on the renomination of Federal Power Commission Chairman Leland Olds.

6. FEPC—A small victory was won when the House Labor and Education Committee voted, 14 to 11, to report this bill to the House. Probably will pass the House next year. But new Senate rule requiring 64 votes to break a filibuster, put over by the DixieGOP coalition, makes enactment of FEPC unlikely—unless the Republican Party should reverse its policy and decide to break with the Southern Democrats in the hope of winning a clear GOP majority in 1950. (Three House Republicans voted for FEPC in committee; six voted against it. Eleven Democrats voted for FEPC; five voted against it.)

7. HOUSING—After the major victory in the passage of the public housing bill for low-income families, a companion bill to promote construction of middle-income housing was favorably reported by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Before it could be acted on by the Senate (struggling with the DixieGOP filibuster against all legislation) the bill was gutted of its Title III providing filibuster against all liberal legislation, the House Banking and Currency Committee gutted the same bill of its vital Title III, providing long-term low-interest loans to co-operatives and other non-profit groups and direct low-interest loans to veterans. All that was left was a gravy train of FHA-insured loans to aid private builders and real estate interests.

But in House debate the liberal coalition, aided by labor, veterans, housing, civic and other groups, won over enough votes to put back most of Title III, the most helpful to workers' families. Then Representative Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.) moved an amendment barring discrimination in the operation of the act; Republicans opposed to the bill swung over to support his amendment and it was tentatively added to the bill. The following day, in order to avoid defeat of the whole bill by a combination of Southern Democrats opposed to the anti-discrimination feature and Republicans opposed to aiding co-operative housing groups, the gutted bill was

offered and it was passed by the House, minus its vital organs.

If the Senate passes the original bill intact, if the Senate conferees hold out for Title III, and if enough demand is made on members of the House to accept the unmutated Senate bill, a worthwhile middle-income housing bill can yet be passed. The bill is on the liberal coalition's own 35-yard line. But the liberals have the ball.

9. FOOD—Caught between the alternatives of the Aiken Act providing price supports at from 90 to 60 per cent of parity and a proposal for a flat 90 per cent without provision for letting consumers buy at open market prices, farm (and Congressional) sentiment may swing to support of the Brannan plan, at least for trial runs on certain foods. The scandal of the potato program which Congress ordered over Brannan's protest and the backing up of heavy stocks of eggs, plus the cost of the whole price support-and-storage program may bring about some way of making the stored foods available to consumers, under some modification of the Brannan plan whereby the federal government would pay the difference between the market price and the support price in order to maintain farm income. This is a hot political issue in the doubtful farm states, most of which voted for Truman in 1948 because the 80th Congress refused to provide crop storage facilities.

UAW-CIO and CIO are for price supports as the farmers' minimum wage; it is felt that farm products are grown to eat and wear, but labor is keeping hands off the details of the programs being discussed.

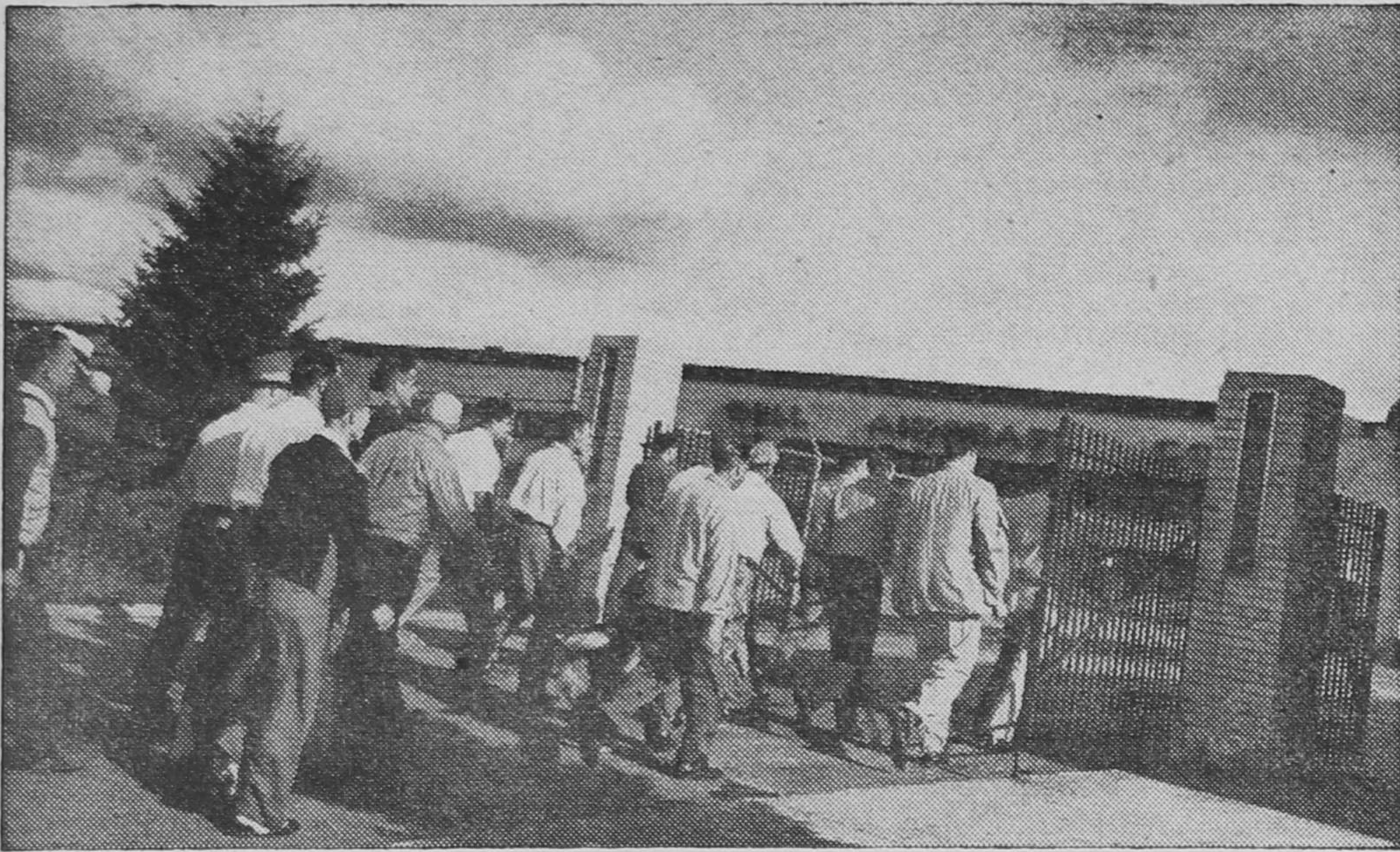
10. FULL EMPLOYMENT—Hearings on the Economic Expansion Bill introduced by 17 Senators and six Representatives may be held by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee late in 1949, with the purpose of getting action early in 1950. As reported in the August Auto Worker, all that are missing from this bill are its two front teeth—the provisions for having the government break production bottlenecks by building facilities if and when the other provisions for "encouraging" (offering credit aids, etc.) fail. Early action on a strengthened version of this bill, which also provides for increasing unemployment insurance benefits and extending their duration, would do much to restore full production and employment and thereby diminish the size of other domestic and international problems dealt with by other pending bills, including most of those listed above.

Formation by the UAW-CIO in Muskegon, Mich., of a League of Unemployed Workers, and UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther's statement at a league rally that solution of local unemployment problems requires a strengthening of the whole national economy are taken here as the beginning of a demand that may get action in 1950, when primaries and elections are breathing hot on the necks of Senators and Representatives—provided it is backed up by practical political action in information, registration and voting, both in primaries and elections.

Twenty more liberal Representatives and five more liberal Senators—AND A HOLDING OF THE FULL STRENGTH OF THE PRESENT LIBERAL COALITION—will do the job. It will end the slow-motion see-saw in Congress. It will get the policies and action needed to establish prosperity at home and make a beginning among peoples who must have the help of a prosperous, strong America to make their freedom—and ours—secure.

Bell Strikers Use New Weapon In Struggle with Wall Street

They walked in, walked around . . .



And walked right out again—



BUFFALO—Wall Street bit off more than it could chew here when it took on the UAW-CIO in an arrogant attempt to wreck our Bell Aircraft Local 501. In a strike that started June 13, the company has tried all the old union-busting tricks in the book and has even designed a couple of new stunts—but all of them have flopped and failed.

Not to be outdone in ingenuity, Local 501 itself came up with a secret weapon on August 19 that sent shivers of fear up and down the spines of anti-labor employers from coast to coast. That was the day that more than a thousand members of Local 501 accepted the company's back-to-work invitation for 40 minutes and persuaded the few scabs to come back out of the plant.

WALL STREET GRAB

The strike was forced upon the local by a Wall Street coup that put Bell Aircraft Corporation in the grip of a clique of holding companies. The grab was made by the First York Investment Company, which bought up 48 per cent of the Bell stock by paying \$2.00 per share above par a few months ago.

UAW researchers promptly traced the deal and discovered that First York is controlled by the American General Corporation, which in turn is held by the Equity Corporation. A little more research revealed that Equity Corporation practices a policy of treating labor unions roughly. This explains the about face of Bell Aircraft, which had previously managed to get along fairly well with Local 501.

The union-busting policy was admitted by Lawrence D. Bell, President of the company, on August 22, when he told the New York Times that the strike was "smashed" by the back-to-work movement launched on August 11. "Local 501 no longer represents its membership," Bell told the Times reporter.

NO ALTERNATIVE

The company forced the strike by insisting that the local sign a two-year contract, without wage increases or pensions, and that there be no reopening of negotiations on wages and pensions for 12 months after the signing of the contract. Before the strike was called, the union proposed an extension of the old agreement while negotiations continued to reach a new one. The company flatly rejected this proposal.

The union then proposed a four-month postponement of negotiations on wages and pensions, immediate settlement of minor issues, and a resumption of bargaining on wages and pensions after a national pattern was established. This proposal was also rejected by the company.

This left the local facing the alternative of working without an agreement, with no assurance of any wage or pension gains this year, or striking the plant.

INJUNCTION GRANTED

On July 12 the company secured an injunction limiting pickets to 15 at each gate, always in motion and not less than 10 feet apart. After the back-to-work move was started

Strikers Hold PAC Rally

Bell strikers are not too busy winning their strike to forget that PAC is also a high priority union activity. They were reminded forcibly of it Sunday night, August 21, at a pep rally for strikers and their wives.

Congressman Anthony F. Tauriello, a Democrat, who represents Buffalo constituents in Washington, came to the meeting to express his views on the strike. He said that he was working hard to get Air Force Secretary Symington to intervene and get Bell to negotiate a settlement.

"No United States plane should be built in a scab shop," Tauriello told the cheering strikers.

He was backed by PAC last year.

by the company on August 11, the company secured a show cause order charging 34 union leaders with contempt of court.

In addition to these tactics, the company loaned a helicopter to the Niagara County Sheriff to be used in hovering over the heads of pickets in an open attempt at intimidation. The company has also chartered a DC-3 which it uses to transport office workers and a few scabs over the picket lines into the Bell company airport.

There have been no negotiations since the company started its back-to-work campaign.

RANKS STAY SOLID

Despite close collaboration of the company with the two Buffalo daily papers, in an attempt to create the impression that the strikers are deserting their union, Local 501 is carrying on a militant offensive to win the strike. The New York Times debunked the company's claims on August 24, when its special correspondent reported that he had inspected the plant and found production "virtually at a standstill."

The entire CIO on the Niagara frontier is backing Local 501 all the way. On Friday, August 12, one day after the company announced its back-to-work drive, about 5,000 CIO members marched out to put on an impressive demonstration on the street leading to the gates of the plant. The Buffalo CIO Council is conducting a campaign to get every CIO member in the area to contribute \$1.00 per week to the Local 501 strike fund.

Crews of Local 501 solicitors are appearing regularly at the gates of other CIO shops to collect cash and canned food donations. Expectations are that the total cash collection will run about \$15,000 per week within a few days.

DEWEY REFUSES TROOPS

Bell officials were thrown into a panic by the August 19 demonstration during which the workers flashed their badges, marched into the plant and persuaded the few scabs to come out with them. Company President Lawrence D. Bell screamed about "anarchists and goons" and wired Governor Dewey to send in state troopers. Dewey refused flatly to furnish police or troops. When the union wired him a request to appoint a commission to investigate the strike, he responded by ordering the New York State Board of Mediation to attempt a settlement.

On August 20 warrants were issued for ten union leaders, charging disorderly conduct and third degree assault during the August 19 demonstration inside the plant. Among those arrested and released on bail were Martin Gerber, Director of UAW-CIO Region 9; Edward F. Gray, Buffalo UAW-CIO Sub-Regional Director; and Robert Siegler, President of Local 501.

The union filed charges of unfair labor practices against the company on August 23. The complaint accused the company of refusing to bargain in good faith, of interfering in the affairs of office workers Local 51C and of trying to start a company union.

Strikers are now getting unemployment compensation checks of \$26 per week and they are determined to fight through to victory.

Oust Denham, Union Demands

Charged with making a "scandalous deal" with California oil companies, the CIO Oil Workers Union is asking President Truman to remove Robert Denham, general counsel of the NLRB. Long under fire for anti-union bias, Denham is accused of:

- 1) refusing to hear evidence on the discharge of 235 workers whom the union says were fired for union activities, and
- 2) giving a verdict before hearing evidence by blurting to the press that the workers were fired for "violence on the picket line."

Denham, say the Oil Workers, made a deal with lobbyist Gerard Reilly to dismiss the case of the 235 discharged oil workers. Reilly is a notorious Washington lobbyist who does the footwork for many of America's most vicious anti-union concerns.

"We deeply resent this unfair form of finding men guilty before trying them," the Oil Workers Executive Council has wired Truman, "and urge that Mr. Denham be removed from office because he is prejudiced and unfit to administer the law."

Georgia Thugs Beat Workers

Unchecked violence by company thugs, encouraged by all the loop-holes in the Taft-Hartley Act, nearly ended in the death of two Georgia trade unionists last month. The pair, Mr. and Mrs. Bernell Rochester, were victims of a wave of brutality that is sweeping the mill town of Tallapoosa, Ga.

Mobs armed with pistols, knives and clubs a few days earlier attacked union organizers distributing leaflets outside the gate of the American Thread Company, where the CIO Textile Workers of America was organizing. A court injunction to halt this company-inspired violence went unheeded, as company officials ignored lame threats of legal reprisal.

Mr. Rochester was attacked by mobsters while passing out copies of the Georgia Labor News Digest. All alone at the time, his wife rushed to his side only to be caught in a savage beating herself. She was struck many times, disfiguring her face. Bystanders were threatened with a gun if they attempted to intervene, but finally managed to carry away to safety

Stooge Sheriff

William Hillger, President of the Lockport CIO Council, is making Niagara County Sheriff Becker rue the day he ever chummed up so close to Larry Bell.

With the full support of his constituent unions, Hillger is pressing charges before the Niagara County Board of Supervisors asking that Sheriff Becker be disciplined for collusion with Bell Aircraft Corporation.

Hillger is collecting evidence to prove that Becker is loading his staff with Bell employees who oppose the strike; that Becker signed a wire to Governor Dewey which was written by a Bell press agent; that Bell loaned Becker a helicopter, and that food and other refreshments are furnished to the deputy sheriffs at the expense of the Bell Aircraft Corporation.

both unconscious bodies of the Rochesters.

Appeals for Department of Justice intervention by the TWUA attorney, Warren E. Hall, Jr., have been made. The union has also requested legal action by the National Labor Relations Board and has demanded protection from local authorities. So far these appeals have gone unanswered as employers wrapped in the lop-sided and ambiguous language of the Taft-Hartley Act continue to instigate mob violence and intimidation against labor unions.

UAW and GM Agree to Add Rent Factor to Cost-of-Living Index

The UAW-CIO and the General Motors Corporation have reached an agreement providing for the addition of eight tenths of a point to the Cost-of-Living Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, it was announced late last month by T. A. Johnstone, Director of the General Motors Department.

The addition, which recognized a long overdue "understatement" on new unit rental costs, will have no effect on GM workers' wages this quarter. There was a slight decline in the index, but it was not enough to affect wages—with or without the addition of the rent factor.

"This agreement represents a substantial gain for GM workers," Johnstone said. "The rent figure will remain constant and will be added each quarter."

Johnstone, in a letter to all GM locals and plants, credited UAW Research Director Nat Weinberg and President Reuther with having convinced the BLS that "the equity and interest of the General Motors workers demanded recognition" of the "new unit bias" in the index.

Weinberg said there was a strong possibility that the additional eight tenths of a point would result in one-cent pay increases in the next two quarters.

Clothing Co-op Opens in Detroit

Detroit shoppers packed the new Consumer Clothing Center at 3423 Livernois last month to buy co-op priced merchandise selling at 20 per cent below market levels.

UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey addressed the opening of the giant co-operative clothing warehouse. Mazey praised the joint union and co-op enterprise and said, "The union must not only work to increase the pay check, but must work to increase the buying power of that check." His remarks were broadcast over the UAW radio station WDET.

INSURANCE CO-OP

Elsewhere on the consumers' front, insurance clients were offered mutual life insurance through Michigan cooperatives. Co-op insurance also includes fire protection and will soon be extended to auto insurance.

"Workers will be able to put their money out of the hands of the big monopoly insurance groups," commented W. V. Torma, of Central States Cooperatives, "and the money accumulated in insurance premiums will be available to help buy their own businesses."

MICHIGAN DRIVE

A drive to increase membership, volume, and capital in eastern Michigan cooperatives was also underway, and is expected to enlarge co-op operations by 20 per cent. A special co-op paper will be sent to all co-op members starting September 12. Other plans call for extensive promotion among member families and a revival of union co-op committees to stir up new interest in defending the wage dollar with co-ops.

T. A. Johnstone Named Director Of General Motors Department

UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther last month turned over the directorship of the General Motors Department to T. A. Johnstone, formerly assistant director.

The action was approved by the International Executive Board.

Locals were informed of the shift in the following letter sent to all GM units:

Since 1939 I have had the honor and responsibility of serving as Director of the General Motors Department of our union and, while I have had other assignments, I can say in good conscience that I have always considered the General Motors assignment closest to my heart and one that has afforded me an opportunity to participate with the General Motors workers in some of labor's most basic and historic struggles.

Upon my election to the presidency of the International Union, there was some question as to whether I would be able to continue as General Motors Director due to the pressure of increased responsibilities. Following the 1947 convention, based upon the urging of a number of local unions, I agreed to continue in the capacity of General Motors Director. Following my injury and during my period of convalescence, the major responsibilities of the General Motors Department were assumed by Brother T. A. Johnstone, who has during the past 18 months, been acting as General Motors Director.

Following the Milwaukee convention of July 11, 1949, it was felt that a formal shift of the directorship should be made and Brother Johnstone should be designated as the General Motors Director, and Brother E. S. Patterson should be designated as assistant director.

These appointments were approved by the unanimous action of the Executive Board last week. In transferring the General Motors Directorship from myself to Brother Johnstone, I want to thank the General Motors locals, both officers and members, for their past cooperation and I am certain that this same cooperation will continue between ourselves and Brother Johnstone so that the General Motors workers can go forward and win for themselves the things to which they are entitled.

With every good wish,
Fraternally,
WALTER P. REUTHER,
President.



Emil Mazey, UAW-CIO secretary-treasurer, speaks at opening ceremonies of the new clothing co-op in Detroit. With him is Al Rightley, Director of the UAW Co-op Division.

Congress to Investigate Labor Relations, Monopoly, Lobbies

WASHINGTON—The lack of morals may be just as great, but the current commotion over "five per centers" and perfumes that somehow smell no sweeter than the lee side of an Arabian camel seems small and unimportant stuff compared to four investigations that are in the works and should start percolating before the end of the year. That is, in terms of jobs, security, opportunity and the survival of democracy.

1. A SPECIAL SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION INTO LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS, to be headed by Senator James E. Murray. Taft may insist on being a member. Senators Aiken and/or Morse may be minority members. In any event, this committee will go after the real facts, about life under the Taft-Hartley Act, why organization has been almost stopped cold in the South, union-busting tactics by employers elsewhere, real services that unions render their members and their communities. It has \$25,000 to start with and is loaded for bear, but grizzlies.

2. LOBBIES. Representative Buchanan (D., Pa.) has two resolutions, one for a House investigation, one for a joint House-Senate Committee. If the Senate doesn't agree, the House will go it alone, probably under Buchanan's chairmanship. This should bring up from the deep some very big and some very queer fish and explain a great deal about a lot of happenings in Washington.

3. FISCAL POLICIES. Special Senate Committee, headed by Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.), will relate dollars to people—although Douglas has gone off the deep end in the current McClellan attempt to make President Truman cut ALL expenditures five per cent, regardless.

4. MONOPOLY. If done boldly and carried through, this will bring up the biggest fish of all. Danger is that someone may get

When—and If—Your Congressman Comes Home

The House of Representatives has suspended business until Sept. 21. A handful of Representatives will show up once every three days to hold "no business" sessions—to comply with the Constitution, which says that neither House can adjourn without the consent of the other.

Some Congressmen are going on "investigations" in other countries; some probably will go fishing or swimming. But many probably will come home to "meet the folks" and repair political fences.

UAW-CIO officers and members can find out if their Representative is coming home. If he is, you can use the report from Washington on Page 5 of this Auto Worker as a check list for subjects of conversation with him. Undoubtedly you can think of others.

scared and cut the line. Chairman Emanuel Celler of the House Monopoly Investigating Committee will start hearings late in October. Purpose: strengthening the anti-trust laws. Celler said investigation will deal with increasing penalties for anti-trust violations, the trend toward increasing concentration of economic power and legislation needed to meet this situation; conflicts of law and policy within the government, particularly in military procurement; the Reed-Bulwinkle law exempting railroads from the anti-trust laws; the Webb-Pomerene law exempting exporters from the anti-trust laws; tax incentives to encourage breaking of big business; and the relationship between monopoly and totalitarianism.

Next year, Celler announced, the committee will go into more difficult questions, such as the concentration of equity capital in the hands of large commercial and industrial companies and life insurance companies, the alleged need for a more accurate definition of legitimate union activities that should be excluded from the anti-trust law, and the need for restoring competition "administered price" industries controlled by a few companies.

Congressmen, Including May, Get Pensions Up to \$9,375

WASHINGTON—When a Representative or Senator is "too old to work and too young to die," he can get a pension of up to \$9,375 a year—75 per cent of the present salary of \$12,500, increased by \$2,500 from \$10,000 about the time the pension plan was hatched.

Of course, to get the maximum, he must have paid in \$750 a year, reached age 62 and have served at least 30 years. Forty-seven ex-Senators and ex-Representatives are collecting annual incomes under the pension plan ranging from \$592 to \$7,040.

The details of the plan, set up three years ago, came out last week when it became known that ex-Representative Andrew May of Kentucky was getting a pension of \$278 a month or \$3,336 a year. May is out on bail, pending decision on his appeal from a conviction for accepting a bribe to fix up government contracts. Identity of the other 46 pensions is kept "confidential," although salaries of government employees are not.

HOW TO DO IT

Entrance is easy and the benefits are considerable.

To get a Congressional pension the first thing you do is get elected. The next problem is to make sure you stay in Congress six years. This is easy for Senators, but Representatives don't always make it.

After you've been up six years your worries are over, provided you are 62 or older. You can retire or you can be defeated, but you still eat. In fact, even if you don't last six years in office, all is not lost for you receive a lump payment.

Of course, you have to pay 6 per cent or \$750 of the \$12,500 you draw in salary into the fund if you want a pension. The pension itself amounts to 2½ per cent of your basic salary multiplied by the number of years you serve.

The ceiling is 75 per cent of your last salary or \$9,375 at the present scale, but you must serve 30 years to get it. Simple arithmetic says

that the least you can draw is \$1,875 a year. No wonder observers are puzzled by the fact that one ex-lawmaker takes a mere \$592.

NEW BILL

Average old age and survivors' insurance benefits under the Social Security Act would be increased from \$25 to \$45 or \$50 a month, or \$300-\$600 a year, under a bill just reported out by the House Ways and Means Committee.

With Congressional pensions known, we now have, not a double standard, but a triple standard for those "too old to work and too young to die":

for management, \$25,000 a year
for Congressmen,
up to \$ 9,375 a year
for workers,* \$ 600 a year

*IF the bill passes in 1950. At present the average is \$25 a month, or \$300 a year.



NEW UNION ACTIVITY: DOG TRAINING CLASSES

If your local union is going to the dogs, why don't you just switch the direction and bring the dogs to your local?

That's the advice of Detroit UAW Locals 600 and 2, both of which recently started dog training classes as a part of their recreation programs. Object of the classes is to instruct union pooches in their doggieliquette, and to assist the pups' masters in proper procedure for making dogs obey.

Carl Sine, president of the Detroit Sportsman's Dog Training Club, directs classes at Local 2 and started the instruction at Local 600. Helen and Chris D'Iorio, whose hobby is dog training, now

teach the dogs at the Ford local. Helen D'Iorio pointed out. "And we're not partial to any breed. But I must say, it's always easier to train dogs than people."

Dogs are learning simple obedience, such as how to sit, stay, come, and heel on command. Graduates of the eight-lesson course are expected to be able to walk with their masters on the street, behave at home, keep out of fights with other dogs, and be good travelling companions.

Local 600's classes are sponsored by the Detroit Recreation Council, and meet each Monday at 7:30. Classes cost 50c for each two-hour session. All union dog owners, or relatives and friends of union members, are welcome to enroll their dogs.

Dixiegop Coalition Splits On Minimum Wage Bill

WASHINGTON—A revolt against NAM and C. of C. leadership by manufacturers in unionizing higher-wage areas outside the South and a temporary break away from the Dixiegop coalition by Republicans from industrial states, led by Senator Robert A. Taft, resulted August 31 in Senate passage of a bill to increase the minimum wage from 40 cents to 75 cents an hour. Final Senate action, on substituting the Senate bill for the ripper bill previously passed by the House, was by an unrecorded voice vote.

The Senate bill, which now goes to Senate-House conference, would raise the wages of about 1,500,000 employees by \$365,000,000 a year.

Except for provision tightening the Act's child labor section and authorizing the Secretary of Labor to sue employers on behalf of employees for unpaid wages due under the Act, the bill would make no other improvement in the present Act.

200,000 OUT

At least 200,000 employees in retail and service employment would be deprived of the Act's protection under the Holland and George amendments redefining retailing and exempting manufacturing when carried on in retail establishments. However, Senator Pepper, who was in charge of the bill, obtained from Senator George a statement of legislative intent which, if accepted by the House and later by the courts, will prevent big stores and chains from getting exemption on their own say-so and for employees in captive factories feeding products exclusively to stores and chains. Even with this limitation, labor attorneys predict that manufacturers will regret this opening of the door to sweatshop competition by exempt monopolistic manufacturing-processing-wholesaling-and-retailing "retailers".

The fight now shifts to the House which, by a vote of 215 to 188, adopted the Lucas bill as a substitute for the Lesinski bill. By changing the definition of the word "produced" by striking out "necessary to production" and substituting "or in any closely related process or occupation indispensable to production," by exempting manufacturing by so-called retailers, commercial laundries, peckerwood sawmills, rural home workers and others and by redefining "hours worked," the Lucas bill would

- wipe out the normal 40-hour work week for ALL employees;
- deprive at least 1,000,000 workers now covered of ANY protection;
- put at least 2,000,000 more workers in a twilight zone of uncertainty that would take ten years of litigation to clear up.

These are the conclusions of a 19-page analysis of the Lucas bill made by the CIO Committee on Revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The UAW-CIO Washington Office is mailing that analysis to Regional Directors with an Action Sheet pointing out that, while their Representatives are home, UAW-CIO members and officers should urge them to get the House to "recede and concur," that is, to accept the Senate bill.

NEED SHIFT

To get even the one-third of a loaf represented by the Senate bill,

BOX SCORE

In key votes in the House, the Dixiegop Coalition:

Weakened Rent Control—227 to 188.

Defeated T-H Repeal—217 to 203.

Slashed minimum wage coverage—225 to 181.

On all Fair Deal measures the Dixiegop forces averaged 220 opposition votes.

Fair Deal supporters have averaged 188 votes.

A shift of the voting alignment of 20 liberal votes is needed.

In the Senate, the Dixiegop Coalition:

Weakened Rent Control—45 to 35.

Maintained Filibuster rule—46 to 41.

Passed 1949 version of T-H—46 to 44.

On all Fair Deal measures the Dixiegops have averaged 46 votes.

Fair Deal forces have averaged 38 votes.

The election of only 5 liberals in the Senate is needed.

it will be necessary for about 23 House members who voted for the Lucas Amendment to swing around to acceptance of the Senate substitute.

"The Lucas bill would have far-reaching effects upon employees and employers in every conceivable business," says the CIO analysis. "Like the Taft-Hartley Act, it would throw even the question of minimum wage and hour protection into the courts for a 10-year period of litigation before it could be known just what the new act meant.

"The Lucas bill is utterly hypocritical and deceptive," in offering to increase the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour while at the same time stripping millions of workers of the present sure protection of the Act, the analysis points out.

FAIR DEALERS RETREAT

Going into the Senate fight, the Fair Dealers accepted amendments to their bill that knocked out provisions extending coverage to 5,000,000 workers not now covered. This was done to hold Republican Senators who were ready to vote for a 75-cent minimum wage, less than wages prevailing in their states, but who agreed with Democratic Senators from low-wage Southern states that the Act should not be extended to cover more workers. In stripping down the bill now to get passage this year, Pepper promised that an attempt will be made next year to abolish the

Humphrey War Against T-H

Senator Hubert Humphrey's historic three-day speech against the Taft-Hartley Act has been reprinted by the CIO. The 68-page booklet, called "The Case for a Fair Deal Labor Policy" is a meaty collection of information and argument for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The UAW-CIO edition has been cleverly indexed by Luther Slinkard, sub-regional director in Kansas City, Mo. The pamphlet traces the story of how labor unions grew up into legal respectability, how monopoly corporations fought the rise of unions, how the Wagner Act gave working people an opportunity to organize "into unions of their own choosing," and how reaction is seeking to destroy unionism by putting crimps in labor laws.

There are choice Congressional exchanges between Senator Taft and Senator Humphrey, since the entire text has been lifted completely from the Congressional Record. Copies are available from the UAW-CIO Washington Office, 1129 Vermont av., N. W., Washington, D. C.



16. 153-1000 © 1949 CARL STAMWITZ

area of production exemption and otherwise extend coverage. At least there should be a record vote for the 1950 elections.

House Republicans are going to have to accept or repudiate Taft's statement, made during Senate debate, endorsing the Minimum Wage principle, approving a 75-cent minimum as "a safe figure," and saying that "if there are very low wages in an industry in one part of the country, that holds down the wages and the standard of living of people in that industry in other parts of the country." Taft called this "unfair competition" because of its "generally bad effect upon the condition of workers in other industries."

TAFT-TALK

However, Taft repeated his opposition to the normal 40-hour work week provided in the Act, saying that "certainly as opportunities for employment increase, the number of hours should also increase" (before penalty overtime begins).

Justifying his vote for the Holland amendment excluding 200,000 workers, Taft said the Supreme Court was constitutionally all wet in holding in the Roland Electric Co. case that sales or service to commercial users are NOT retail sales or service and hence NOT within the retail and service exemption in the present Act. He said they are retail, should be exempt, and Congress should make its wishes plain to the Supreme Court. The Senate agreed with Taft on this, 50 to 23, 23 absent or not voting.



GM Pays Ex-GOP Senator Bargain-Basement Ball

The price tag on Joseph Ball, former Republican Senator from Minnesota, was \$3,475—a fairly fancy price for shoddy merchandise.

The purchasers were wealthy suckers—General Motors Corporation and General Electric Corporation; and the broker, or middleman, was another ersatz former "public servant," Gerard Reilly, erstwhile National Labor Relations Board member, who had long since joined Tishaminy Golden Boy (a prize bull) as one of General Motors' President C. E. Wilson's prized possessions.

Reilly, who helped write the Taft-Hartley Act, disclosed last month in his report—required of him as a paid lobbyist—that he had paid the former GOP senator \$1,737.50 from his General Motors lobbying fee of \$7,864, and \$1,737.50 from his General Electric fee of \$6,000.

Ball was not registered as a lobbyist as required by law.

REILLY AND GM

General Motors workers will recall Reilly as the "impartial" agent of the federal government who conducted hearings in 1946 in the dispute growing out of the UAW-CIO's charges against GM of refusal to bargain. His eagerness to serve GM then was so strong that he took the virtually unprecedented action of taking over as a trial examiner although he was a member of the board itself.

TOOK OUT INSURANCE

This latest revelation about Ball, sometimes called the "rich man's Lincoln," confirmed the beliefs held by many observers that Ball had an eye to future earnings from corporations while he was trying to

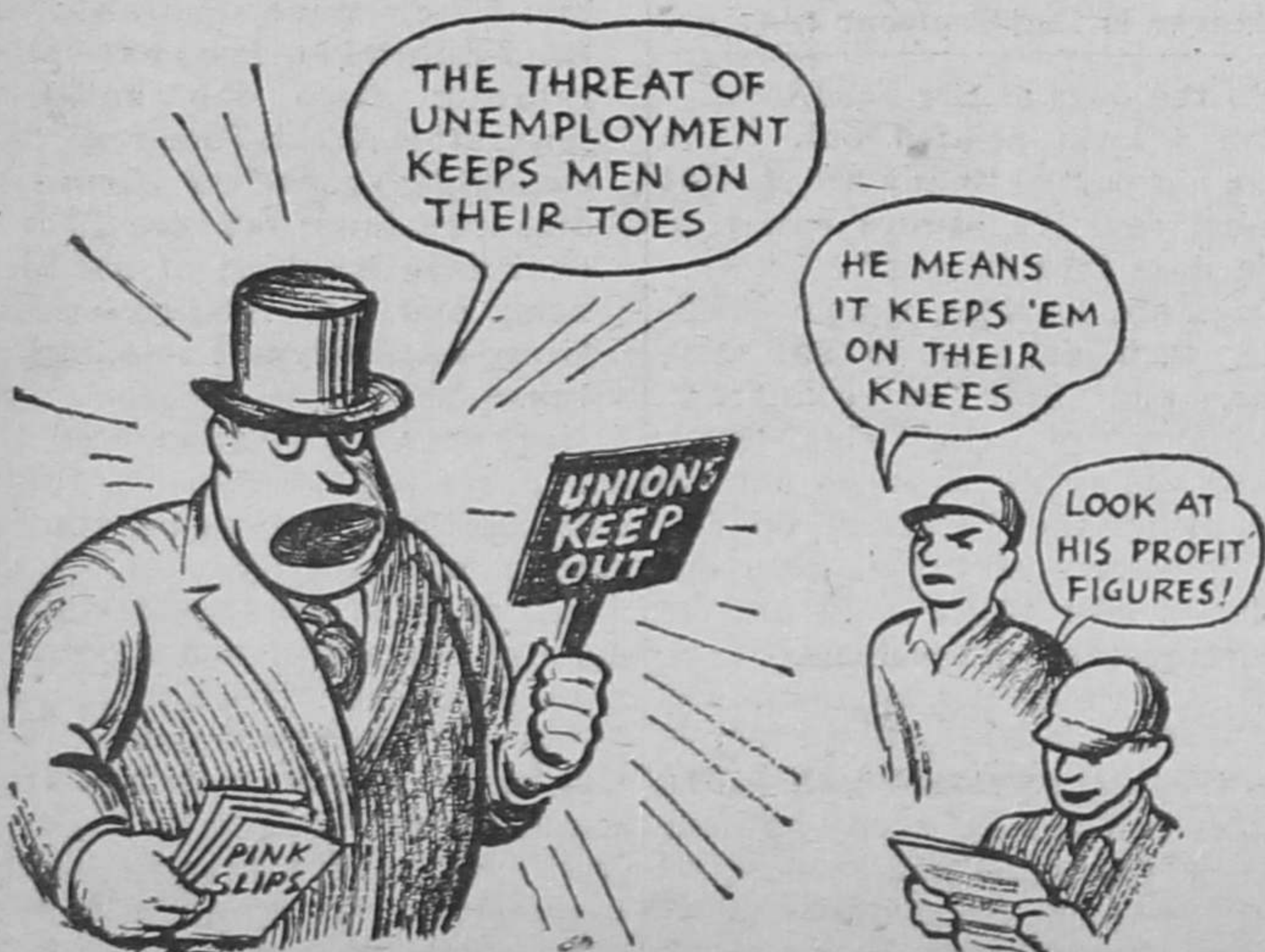
write a "tougher" labor bill than Taft-Hartley as a member of the Senate Labor Committee.

Ball was formerly a Minneapolis newspaperman. His associates in his early newspaper days—in the mid-thirties—say that even then he was giving clues to a future of moral elasticity. As a "cub" reporter, he was a rabid and radical member of the American Newspaper Guild. At Guild meetings during contract negotiations with his employers, the shaggy, unkempt Ball was always the one—at times the only one—to insist on strike action. He affected bohemianism in appearance and conduct.

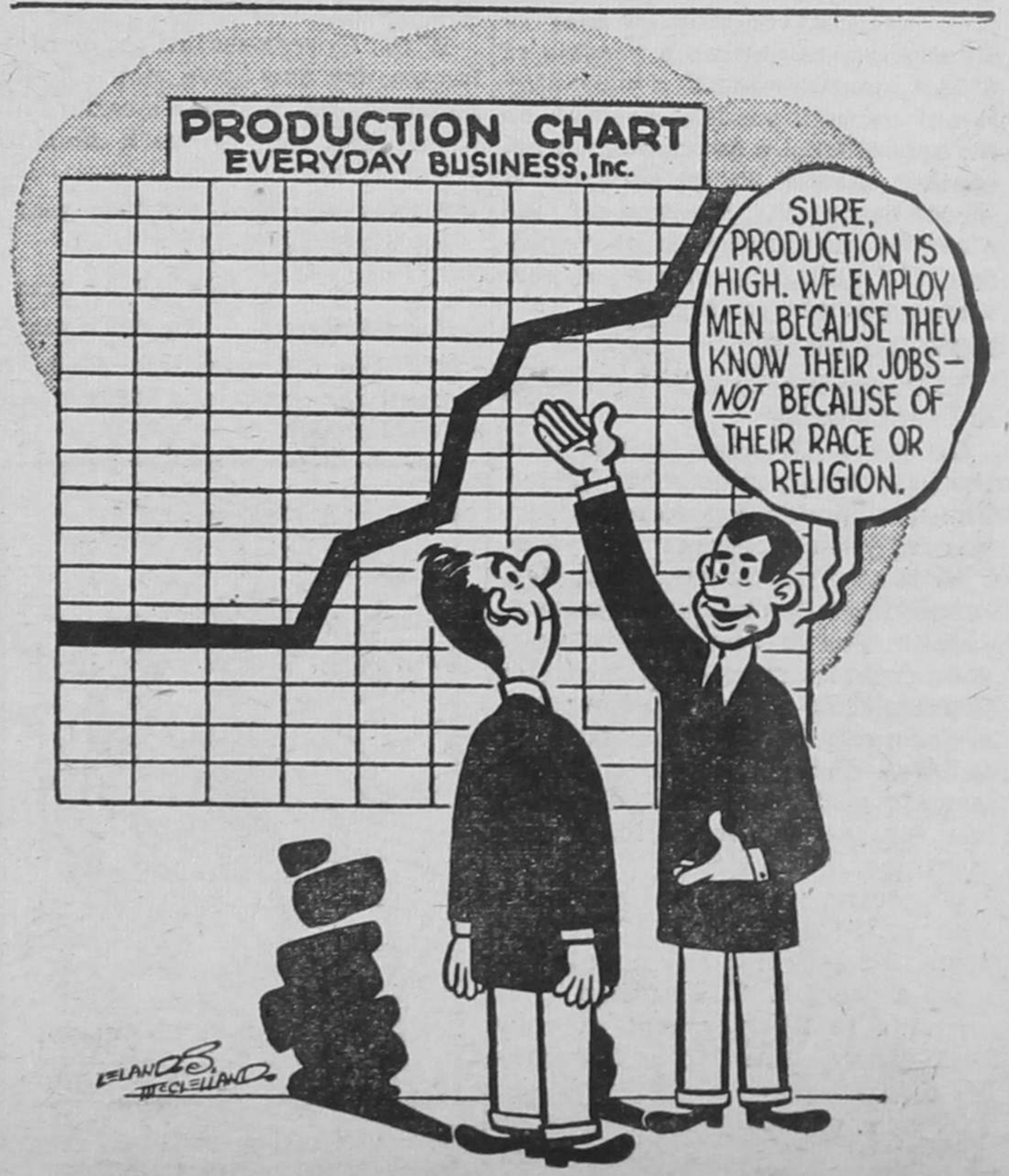
WHAT MONEY CAN DO

With a few promotions and pay raises, however, Ball resigned from the Guild and became one of that union's tireless opponents. When he quit the Guild, he gave as his reason: "I don't want to associate with clerks and janitors."

A close search of Minneapolis now would disclose no respectable clerks or janitors willing to associate with Ball.



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.



Courtesy Institute for American Democracy, Inc.

UAW Spokesman Sees Common Goals for Farmers, Workers

"Labor wants food as cheap as it can buy it, but not at the expense of sweatshop farming." So said Don Montgomery, chief of the UAW-CIO Washington office, in an address last month before the American Farm Economics Association at Laramie, Wyoming.

"This is not based on sentiment but on a recognition of common interest."

In fact, charged Montgomery, "organized labor has little reason to be grateful to organized farmers." For "hostility from that quarter" almost caused "a fatal rift between them."

But "many organized workers were born on farms and many more have family ties reaching back to those who work the land. They know farming is hard work and hazardous."

"Workers have seen the farmer's principal crop—his sons and daughters—come to the factories to work and fight side by side with other workers to protect their rights as human beings against the inhumanities of the factory system."

SAME PURPOSE

Farm price supports and collective bargaining have the same purpose, Montgomery noted—"to provide human security against the onslaught of economic forces."

The attacks upon farm price supports have come from the same financial and industrial sources that still hope to divide labor, to de-

stroy its collective bargaining power and to drive it back to competitive wages."

WAGES AND MARKETS

Labor supports the farm price support program because it is determined to "achieve steady full employment and production at good wages. Only full employment can assure good markets and price supports are in peril if markets collapse. The security which the farm family wins through price supports is as vulnerable as the security which the worker's family wins through collective bargaining."

"A return of depression can destroy both. Curtailed production and employment is welcomed by big business precisely because it holds out the hope of cheaper labor and cheaper raw materials."

"Labor will not achieve its goal unless farmers share in the winning of it. Nor will the two together make headway unless they and other groups of people get into politics."

AUTO-LITE DRIVE CENTERS IN OHIO

LOCKLAND, O.—A UAW-CIO drive to organize the huge Auto-Lite plant in this town got in full swing this month. Organizers reported a steady influx of UAW members among the 2,700 Auto-Lite production workers.

Auto-Lite officials are making a desperate bid to block UAW organization in enormous runaway shop. Employment is expected to multiply in the giant plant which formerly housed 40,000 wartime Curtiss-Wright workers.

The company's union-busting and union-splitting is helped by the divisive tactics of the AFL, IAM, and a company union. A UAW organizational staff is on hand under Bill Grabber, an Auto-Lite worker from Springfield, O.

Vice-President Richard Gosser, director of the UAW Auto-Lite Department, announced the UAW is determined to establish a strong industrial union in this open-shop hideaway. American taxpayers built the Lockland plant for \$40,000,000 during the war, but the Auto-Lite Corporation bought it for \$8,500,000 afterwards. NLRB hearings are scheduled soon, as the UAW-CIO prepared to fight for a complete victory to protect UAW wage rates and working conditions against the threats of a rich corporation.

RUBBER WORKERS STRIKE FOR PENSIONS, WAGES

DAYTON (LPA)—More than 17,000 members of the United Rubber Workers, CIO, have struck the B. F. Goodrich Co. in a drive for retirement pensions, wage increases, and a health and welfare program.

The walkout began August 26 after URW's contract with Goodrich expired. Union President H. R. Lloyd charged that the company not only refused to bargain on current demands, but also wanted to take away existing benefits in the old contract.

Rubber workers' demands this year are similar to those of other CIO unions. They include a 25c hourly wage increase, monthly pensions of \$100 for workers 65 and over, a health and welfare plan, ending of wage differentials in plants throughout the country, and extension of the six-hour day with no reduction in pay.

The company's policy, Lloyd asserted, "is influenced by the policy of American industry generally to refuse to restore the purchasing power of its workers and to refuse to take care of its aged workers."

Attempts to weaken the old contract provided, among other things, that the union agree to a no-strike pledge which would have rendered it liable for illegal acts committed by employees who were not even members; that the company be given the right to file grievances against the union; that overtime rates originally granted by the War Labor Board be taken away; and that workers be compelled to stay at their machines for an entire shift.

The strike was voted unanimously by the Goodrich section of the International Policy Committee. Members of Goodrich locals had previously voted 15 to one to strike if necessary.

Company-wide negotiations have resumed in Dayton, Ohio. The struck plants are at Akron, Ohio; Los Angeles, Cal.; Oaks, Pa.; Clarksville, Tenn.; Cadillac, Mich.; Miami, Okla., and Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Public Power Gains in Senate

WASHINGTON—Good and unusual was the news out of the Senate this week when votes for the people over-rode votes for the electric power industry. As the bill goes to conference most of the devices which the power lobby got into it to cripple public distribution of public power had been stricken out. It may be further improved in conference.

Public power took a licking, however, when the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee failed to confirm the reappointment of Leland Olds as Federal Power Commissioner. Olds is an outstanding authority in power and natural gas and for ten years on the Commission has fought a great fight for the public. That's why some Senators are in no hurry to confirm him for another term. A subcommittee of the unfriendly Senators will hold hearings on him. Meanwhile, he is out of office.

chine Workers' Independent Union, which has a collective bargaining agreement with the Kearfott Manufacturing Corp. of Newark, expiring December 12, 1949.

200 Join UAW

More than 200 members of an independent union in Newark, N. J., have voted to affiliate with the UAW-CIO, it has been announced by Martin Gerber, Director of Region 9.

They were formerly members of the Precision Electrical and Ma-

"The weakness of independent organization," was cited by Garland Quinn, spokesman for the group now seeking a UAW charter, as a reason for the action. "The UAW-CIO has been selected by our membership based on their record of aggressive and intelligent leadership within their million-member organization," Quinn said.



"That non-union repairman made a fine roaster out of my refrigerator!"

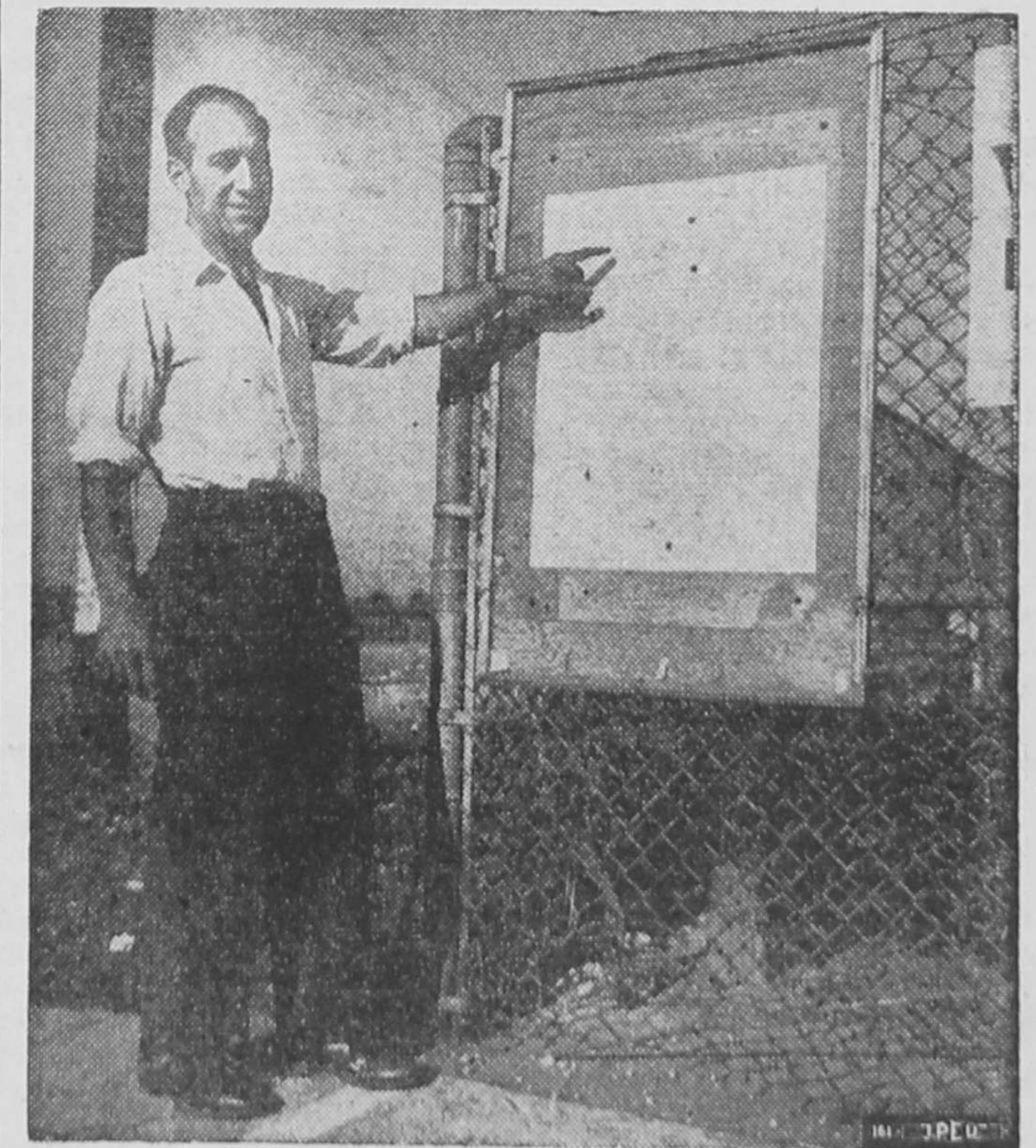
CIO Leader Talks To N. Y. Farmers

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (LPA)—Industrial workers and small farmers have common economic and political interests, Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, told a farmer-labor conference here on August 30. The conference was sponsored by the New York State Democratic committee.

Nearly 60 million gainfully employed industrial workers and their families are the greatest consumers of farm products, Mr. Potofsky said, and denounced "reactionary efforts" to set industrial workers and small farmers against each other.

He said that the CIO specifically wanted direct parity payments which he described as the equivalent of a minimum wage for industrial workers. Other demands which he listed in detail included a national food allotment plan in case of serious deflation or unemployment, rural electrification, protection for farm cooperatives and a government housing program for farm area residents.

When the income of farmers goes up, the income of workers goes up," Mr. Potofsky maintained. "When the income of workers goes down, the income of farmers goes down."



ALL KINDS OF STRIKE BREAKING—Striking members of United Auto Workers, CIO, at Bell Aircraft Corp. in Buffalo have been subjected to a series of strikebreaking attempts by the company. Loyal unionist Sam Mercurio points to the injunction which limits UAW to 15 pickets at each gate. The court order was the first step by the company to clear the way for scabs. Their efforts, however, have been unsuccessful. The strike is still on. (LPA)

Rightwingers Lead in UE Election; CP Puts on Heat

DAYTON (LPA)—Scheduling of a Progressive (Wallace) Party conference "on jobs and the economic crisis" in Cleveland, two days prior to United Electrical Workers, CIO, convention there has drawn comments from rightwing UE leaders.

The Wallace conference is set for September 17 and 18. US convention opens the 19th in the same city.

William Snoots, secretary of the rightwing UE conference, declared last week that "it is far from a coincidence that the Progressive Party mob is holding this meeting so close to our national UE convention."

"It means," said Snoots, "that Communists from all over the country will remain over for the UE convention for any kind of dirty work they may be assigned to, including the balcony demonstrations."

"The obvious selection of date for this conference shows that the UE leadership is panicky and that the Communists, to help them out,

are going to concentrate as much of their forces as possible in Cleveland to pressure and intimidate every UE delegate who may not be instructed or committed."

Leftwing CIO unions, such as United Office and Professional Workers, have sent letters to all their locals recommending that they send delegates to the Wallace conference.

UE Convention votes so far stack up as follows: Rightwing, 1,677; leftwing, 1,316; unknown, 1,195.

Rightwingers figure they need to pick up 411 of the undecided votes in order to win the convention.

Present union leaders, they charge, are resorting to lifting charters of rightwing locals in order to keep them away from the convention. For the first time in history the union is returning credentials to locals which got them in after the August 15 deadline. In view of all this a bitter fight on credentials is expected at the convention.





EDDIE CANTOR APPEARS ON WDET

Eddie Cantor, famed comedian and entertainer, appeared before the UAW-CIO Station WDET in a special broadcast on August 18.

When asked if he would speak to WDET's audience, he said, "Sure, I'll answer your questions, any and all of them. That's what's wrong about so many people these days. They're afraid to discuss things."

Cantor talked about a lot of subjects, from the Marshall Plan, which he supports enthusiastically, to Boysville Foundation, for which he currently is giving benefit performances.

Recounting experiences on his recent trip to Europe, Cantor declared that everywhere he went people asked him about the evils of racial prejudice in America. "How can you, they said to me, talk about re-educating us in democracy when you allow discrimination to go on and on in America?"

Calling for an end to racial and religious intolerance, Cantor lamented the fact that there are in America "too many Gentiles and not enough Christians."

Well-Heeled Anti-Co-op Drive Is Under Way

WASHINGTON—Members of Congress, including liberals, are being pounded by a mail barrage of "tax the Co-ops" propaganda.

A pamphlet, "Sudden Death on Main Street," with a space for writing in the sender's name and address, is being used. It charges that small independent store keepers are being put out of business by the co-ops because co-ops enjoy unfair tax exemptions. Of course, co-ops pay all state, county and local taxes paid by other businesses—except taxes on profits. Co-ops do not have profits.

Letters from co-op committees giving the co-op side of the argument tend to offset the anti-co-op barrage.

The size and backing of this anti-co-op campaign are indicated by this LPA story:

The National Tax Equality Association, the outfit that spends a lot of time and even more money fighting cooperatives, has come perilously close to outsmarting itself.

It turns out that NTEA consists of a couple of publicity artists and not much else except the big business interests which put up the money. Or that's the way it seemed when Scott & Schuler, organization counselors, appeared before the House Committee on the Problems of Small Business of which Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex.) is chairman. The committee is looking into "phony" small business organizations which really are big business organizations.

The firm's Mr. Scott, whose first name is Vernon, is executive vice-president of NTEA. The Chicago office of Scott & Schuler is—guess where—right in the NTEA office.

Meanwhile, the other partner, Mr. Loring Schuler, is executive director of the National Associated Businessmen, Inc. By the strangest of coincidences, the Washington office of Scott & Schuler is in the offices of NAB, Inc., whose main purpose is to distribute propaganda and lobby for NTEA.

In short, Scott & Schuler, instead of representing NAB, Inc., and

NTEA as "organization counselors," are running them. To make the picture a little clearer, it should be pointed out that NAB, Inc., has been called "a small business front" for the big business interests financing NTEA.

UTILITY MONEY

Scott told the Patman Committee that his firm had only one client besides NTEA and NAB, Inc., and mentioned the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce. But it was brought out at the hearing that NTEA gets most of the half million or more a year it uses to fight the cooperatives from the utilities which hardly qualify for the "small business" class.

While Scott was looking none too good before the Patman Committee in Washington, one-time liberal Congressman Jerry Voorhis, now secretary of the Cooperative League, was charging in Chicago that NTEA was deliberately violating its agreement with federal authorities to stop distributing the "phony bucks" carrying a "tax the co-ops" message NTEA has been handing out.

FUNNY MONEY

The phony bucks were made to resemble dollar bills, and the government decided that they violated Treasury rules prohibiting the use of advertising matter showing any marked similarity to money. NTEA's answer was to come up with a new and slightly revised line of phony bucks almost indistinguishable from the original ones.

According to Voorhis, Mr. Vernon Scott said, "We don't stop our program at the whim of some government official."

Last year Scott was active in Minnesota where he directed a publicity campaign to save the Senate seat of ex-Senator Joe Ball. However, Hubert Humphrey was elected to the Senate, and Joe Ball became a lobbyist for General Electric and General Motors.

Region 4 Dedicates New Union Center

A new Union Center was dedicated on Labor Day by UAW-CIO members in Region 4 at opening ceremonies in Ottawa, Ill. Speakers, according to Regional Director Pat Greathouse, included UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, and Congressman James V. Buckley from the fourth district of Illinois.

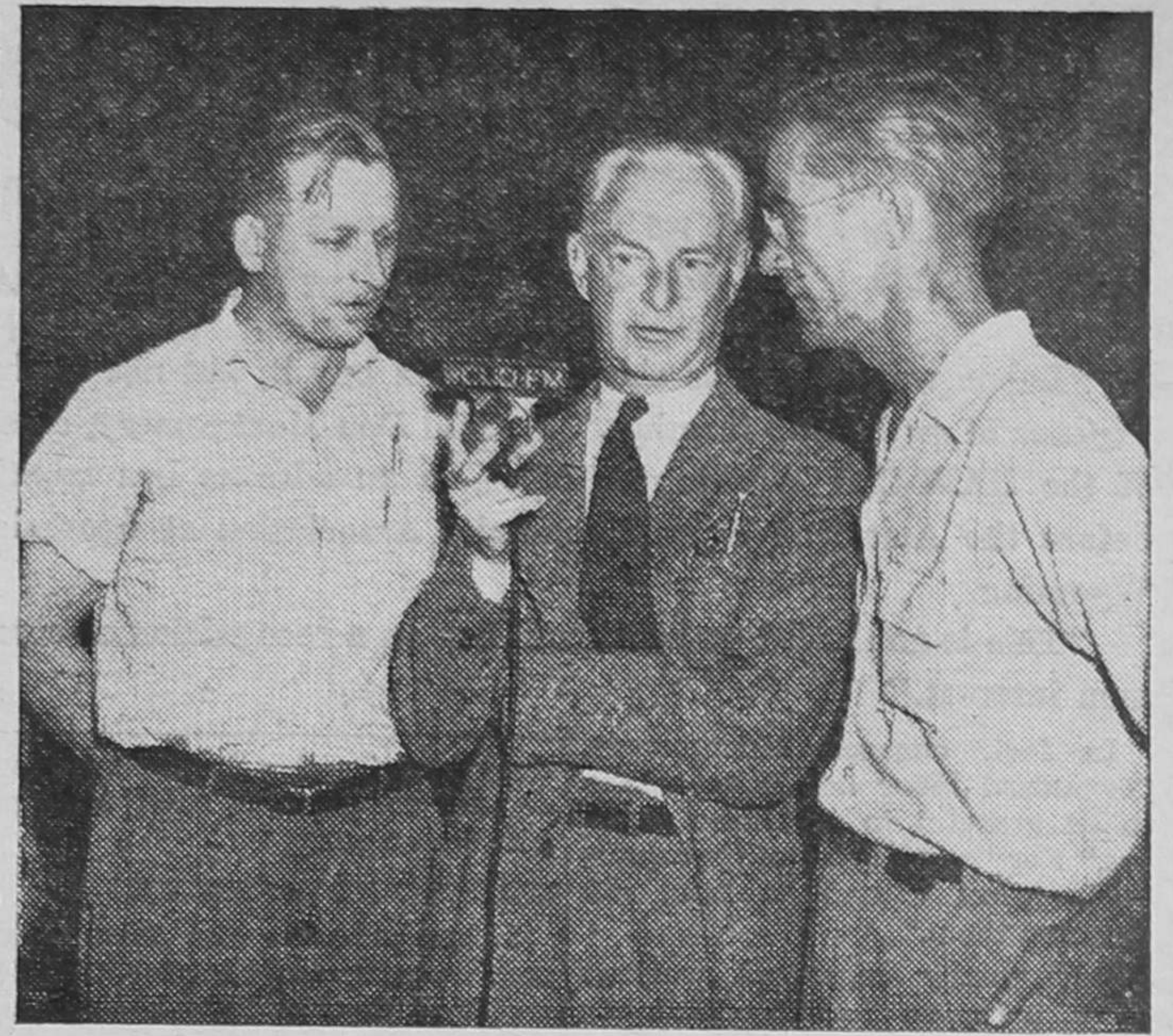
The \$300,000 Union Center includes a 14-acre tract of land with 21 cabins, two annex buildings, and a main lodge. It will be used by union members and their families for a summer camp, vacation resort, union schools and week-end institutions.

Local unions have contributed generously to the purchase of the valuable property, which will see year-round use among 65,000 UAW members in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska.

CIO at Fairs

Farm-labor unity was the theme of displays which appeared at countless fairs throughout the middle-west this summer. While farmers browsed through exhibits of livestock and machinery, they stopped off at CIO tents to examine exhibits sponsored by the buyers of farm products and the makers of farm tools.

The CIO exhibits told the story of why farmers and workers must work together politically to protect and advance common economic objectives. In Michigan farmers read about farm-labor unity in a leaflet called "Tractors for You—Ham and Eggs for Us." In Indiana and Wisconsin farmers watched CIO movies on the TVA and human rights, while in Iowa they heard their political activities praised by a farm state governor, William S. Beardsley.



Radio station WCUO-FM goes into the plants for its "Rank and File" program. Here Richard Wallace interviews Herman Paul, right, president of Local 1050, Cleveland, and Ed Stokowski, publicity director of Local 1050.

Skilled Tradesmen Hear Encouraging Reports

With unemployment dropping among Detroit tool and die workers, the UAW-CIO Skilled Trades Council met last month to launch new drives for members and to improve union contracts.

A number of tool shops on Detroit's East Side were recently added to the UAW following union elections, with assistance from the Competitive Shops Dept. and the tool and die locals, 155 and 157.

Contracts affecting skilled workers must be submitted to the Skilled Trades Department, according to a constitutional amendment adopted by the recent UAW-CIO Convention. The council hailed this new step as "a great advance for the skilled workers."

"Before contract or supplement demands affecting skilled workers are submitted to the employer," reads the amendment adopted at Milwaukee, "they shall be submitted to the Skilled Trades Department in order to effectuate an industry-wide standardization of agreements on wages, hours, apprenticeship programs, journeyman standards and working conditions."

The council sessions in Detroit were chaired by Brother James Bowden, of Lansing, assisted by vice-chairman Roy Welch, South Bend. Bowden was re-elected chairman, and after Welch declined to run, Brother Clyde Newton, of Detroit, was elected vice-chairman of the Skilled Trades Council. Its next quarterly meeting will be held in Dayton.

Foundry Dept. Established

A Foundry Department with two staff members was established by action of the International Executive Board of the UAW-CIO following a request by the International Foundry Wage and Hour Council and a Convention resolution submitted to the Board for action.

The Board acted during its August session in Detroit. Vice-President Richard Gosser, director of the Foundry Department, announced the appointment of Heinz Szeve as assistant director of the new union branch. Szeve's headquarters will be at 281 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit 16.

Appearing before the IEB on behalf of the new Department were officers of the Foundry Wage and Hour Council, including Robert Lee, vice-chairman; James Arena, secretary-treasurer; Jeff Haire, chairman of Subcouncil 2; Sam Rizzo, chairman of Subcouncil 5, and Earl Penn, Local 539.

THE FOUR GOALS OF LABOR

1. SECURITY

2. A CHANCE TO ADVANCE

DEPT. A

ACHIEVEMENT

3. MORE HUMAN TREATMENT

4. MORE DIGNITY ON THE JOB



George Edwards, Detroit Common Council president and leading contender in race for Mayor, stricken with polio, continues weekly reports to public about actions of Council on WDET Public Service program, "You and Your City". Mr. Edwards was photographed in his sickroom at his home, recording the program for WDET's listeners.

Board Acts on Additional Resolutions

The resolutions on this page were approved by the Convention Resolutions Committee and were referred to the International Executive Board for action. The following were adopted by the Board at its last meeting:

Veterans' Program

WHEREAS: More than 15,000,000 World War II veterans have returned to civilian life and have found that the promises by all political parties of steady employment and proper living conditions are not fulfilled. Over 28 per cent of the UAW-CIO membership are veterans, and their demands for jobs, security, housing, education, and a decent standard of living are identical with the demands of the labor movement

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED: That the UAW-CIO seek to make the G. I. Bill of Rights effective by: repealing time limits on veterans benefits, establishing a minimum of \$25.00 unemployment compensation, increasing pensions to disabled veterans, liberalizing provisions for purchase of homes, farms and businesses by veterans, and forming an impartial appeal committee to handle claims denied by the Veterans Administration.

That we assist in special arrangements between union and management to provide jobs for disabled veterans. That we support: adjusted service pay (Federal bonus), priority in the purchase of surplus properties to veterans, legislation to credit all members of the armed forces and merchant marine with social security accounts of \$160 per month, mustering out pay to veterans discharged for essential civilian occupations, full protection of job rights to veterans, democratization of the armed forces, and cooperation with the rank and file and liberal progressive elements of all existing veterans organizations.

* * * *

Fair Practices in the UAW-CIO

WHEREAS: Discrimination in any form endangers the labor movement and is a violation of the UAW-CIO Constitution and the American ideal. The UAW-CIO Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department has made substantial gains for all minority groups by opening up thousands of new job opportunities on the shop level and has given members of minority groups the chance to utilize their highest skills on the jobs that have been previously denied them on the basis of race, creed, color or sex. These gains are best protected through our contracts and the alertness of Fair Practices and Bargaining Committees.

More than 318 local unions covering 750,000 workers have established Fair Practices Committees, though a segment of our local unions still remain which have not complied with the specific provisions of our International Constitution which make it "mandatory that each local union shall set up a Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Committee" which shall "endeavor to eliminate discrimination affecting the welfare of the individual members of the local union, the International Union, the labor movement and the nation."

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the UAW-CIO reaffirms its determination to eliminate discrimination because of race, creed, color, political affiliation, sex or marital status from America; that locals which have not created Fair Practices Committees be mandated to comply with the provisions of the Constitution, Article 25, Section 5; and that future negotiations take steps to prevent management's policy of discrimination at the point of hire.

* * * *

Robert Denham

WHEREAS: Robert Denham, General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, has consistently demonstrated a deep prejudice against organized labor, a prejudice manifest in his repeated attempts to force upon the National Labor Relations Board such extreme and insupportable interpretations of the Taft-Hartley law as to cause that body to rebel; a prejudice also manifest in his public utterances and in the exercise of the discretion vested in him in respect to the securing of injunctions, and has consistently demonstrated an overweening lust for personal power.

He has attempted to concentrate in himself increasingly tight control over every act of NLRB regional directors; he has with apparent malice and evil prejudice against labor organizations imposed exaggerated requirements of precision and particularly in the execution of the non-Communist affidavits, and on the basis of fly-specking scrutiny has caused such affidavits to be rejected for the most technical and insubstantial irregularity in their execution, all for the evident purpose of delaying, harassing, and frustrating labor organizations in the exercise of their constitutional liberties.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the UAW-CIO denounce the administration of Taft-Hartley by Robert Denham as arbitrary and prejudiced, and call upon the President of the United States to remove Denham from office.

* * * *

City of Hope

WHEREAS: The Los Angeles Sanatorium—City of Hope—was founded by labor-minded people and has been making its facilities for the care and cure of needy tuberculars to trade unionists for some 37 years, and has embarked on a building program to expand its services so that all long-term illnesses can be treated at this institution.

BE IT, THEREFORE, RESOLVED: That the UAW-CIO, along with other International Unions throughout the country, endorse the aims and purposes of this national hospital and offer it support in the expansion of their facilities to restore the health of American trade unionists.

Loyalty Investigations

WHEREAS: It is the duty of government to protect the nation against spies and saboteurs acting in the service or interest of foreign powers. But we must make sure that the security measures employed to protect our democracy do not destroy the very democratic rights that they are designed to protect.

The rights of the individual under our democratic system require that he shall have a full and fair hearing subject to all the constitutional safeguards of our system.

The irresponsible witch-hunting of the House Un-American Activities Committee has created an atmosphere of hysteria which seriously endangers the democratic rights of the individual. Loyalty investigations of government employees and of workers in private employment engaged on "restricted" government contracts lack safeguards.

The shocking disclosure of the type of gossip, slander and malice collected wholesale by the FBI for use in loyalty investigations brings to light the hazards to which loyal citizens are subjected without their knowledge and without opportunity to protect themselves.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the UAW-CIO calls upon President Truman to establish a national commission of outstanding citizens from all walks of life to make an exhaustive review of all loyalty procedures, including the FBI, and to report and recommend measures which will fully protect democratic rights while guaranteeing national security.

That the procedures employed in loyalty determination provide all the safeguards of law which form the basis of civil rights; that the accused be presumed innocent until proven guilty; that he be advised of the charges against him and the evidence upon which such charges are based; and that he have the right of counsel and the opportunity to face and question his accusers.

That the decision must be made by responsible people competent to distinguish between rumor and evidence, who understand our democratic ideals of due process, and can see clearly between disloyalty and belief in a liberal social and economic philosophy or adherence to an unpopular idea.

That the accused must have the right of appeal to regularly constituted courts, and when charges of disloyalty are cleared he shall be reimbursed for costs and loss of income caused by loyalty procedures.

That we applaud the courageous defense of academic freedom by colleges and universities which have defied the presumptuous attempt of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to censor textbooks.

* * * *

Fair Employment Practices Committee

WHEREAS: The central theme of our American heritage is the importance of the individual person. We tolerate no restrictions upon the individual which depend upon irrelevant factors such as race, color, religion, or the social position to which he is born.

We are faced with problems of mounting unemployment and know by experience that when jobs are scarce in America, discrimination increases and those who feel the brunt of discriminatory practices in employment are the minorities in our population. The failure of Congress and many of our states to enact FEPC legislation lends encouragement to those groups who profit by discrimination.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the UAW-CIO calls upon the 81st Congress to fulfill its pledges to the American people by enacting a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act prohibiting all forms of discrimination in private employment based on race, color, creed, or national origin, and to remain in session until this legislation is passed.

* * * *

Credit Unions

WHEREAS: Loan sharks and usurious lenders habitually prey on working people and siphon off buying power through excessive interest and other charges. More than 200 credit unions serving UAW-CIO members have proved their effectiveness in helping working people solve their financial problems.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED: That the UAW-CIO endorse the organization of credit unions in every local union where possible.

* * * *

Speed-Up

WHEREAS: This union was built out of a fight for dignity in the shop, against the dollar-sign mentality and the speed-up practices of the corporations. The militancy of our membership and the vigilance of our leadership have been responsible for real progress in this struggle against speed-up and exploitation on the production lines.

Employers are turning to their speed-up artists—the production engineers and the publicity agents with their fear psychology. They issue an old bag of tricks and whips to their foremen with new labels: "human engineering," "scientific cost-saving" and "productivity stimulants." Increased buying power, not increased sweat, is the key to our current economic crisis.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That this Executive Board reaffirms its policy adopted on April 28, 1949, which said in part:

"Reductions in the unit cost of production must be made possible by improved technology and production processes and in efficient engineering and management, and not by placing unfair work-loads on workers.

"It is our policy to authorize strike action in any plant, large or small, big corporation or small shop, when the facts show that an employer is attempting to drive his workers to make them produce more than a fair day's work."

Long Range Planning

WHEREAS: The hope of free men throughout the world to achieve world peace based upon political liberty and economic security depends on the vigor of our political and economic democracy in the United States.

We see already how quickly prosperity can be dissipated and turned into recession and unemployment, and how such developments at home threaten to undermine our aid to the democratic forces overseas. We see notorious or reactionary isolationists make common cause with reactionaries of the so-called Left in their efforts to exploit trouble at home as a means of defeating our democratic purposes abroad.

We must conserve our natural resources. We must expand the capacity of our basic industries in line with our needs. We must maintain that economic balance which will assure full employment and production of farm and factory products. We must learn how to distribute what we know how to produce, so that a high standard of living is made possible for every family and our requirements for defense and for international aid can be met.

To give substance to economic democracy, the people acting through their government must have a larger voice in the shaping of democratic decisions and in the formation of public policies which affect the welfare of the individual and the nation today and their security tomorrow. This requires democratic public planning with broad participation of all economic groups at every level—local and national.

Those vocal and powerful interests in America who oppose and condemn planning are not opposed to planning as such, but to public planning. Private planning by big business, big banks, and industrial combines and monopolies all too often invades the areas of public planning and subordinates the public good to private gain. Powerful private planners set themselves up as a private economic government whose decisions affect the lives and opportunities of millions of people.

Government, as the agency of the people, must plan the steps that are necessary to break the stranglehold of monopoly and scarcity and overcome the present and growing deficit in our capacity to produce steel, power and other basic industrial needs.

BE IT, THEREFORE, RESOLVED:

1. That the UAW-CIO join with other organizations to call upon government to establish practical machinery for the application of economic democracy, and to insist that public planning for public welfare must prevail over private planning by monopoly for its selfish interest.

2. Government, acting as agent for the people, must establish a public planning program with respect to productive capacity, power supply, fuel supply and the conservation of our mineral, land and timber resources.

3. Government must also accept responsibility for stabilizing production and employment.

4. Government must break the basic industrial bottlenecks of monopoly. When private enterprise fails or refuses to make the investment in new productive capacity required for maintaining full production and employment, the government must see that the necessary productive capacity is provided and used.

5. Government must protect and conserve our natural resources against wasteful exploitation at the expense of future generations.

6. Public planning activities of the government must be carried out with the democratic participation of all economic groups to plan and recommend public policies.

* * * *

Taxes

WHEREAS: State and Federal tax policies since the war have shifted more and more of the tax burden away from corporations on to individuals, and away from wealthy individuals to those least able to pay. Taxpayers with incomes below \$5,000 a year are now paying 54 per cent of the total Federal income tax, whereas, before the war they paid only 10 per cent of the total.

The 80th Congress passed a save-the-rich tax program which had the effect of increasing net income (after taxes) by only 3 per cent for the \$2,500 family, but by 18 per cent for the \$25,000 family and 58 per cent for the \$250,000. This Congress further legalized various tax-evading devices for taxpayers with large incomes, and granted tax exemption to a family of four on only \$2,400 incomes when such a family requires at least \$4,000 of tax-free income to meet minimum standards of health and decency.

The dangerous drift toward recession now makes an immediate overhauling of the tax laws imperative. More taxes must be collected from profitable corporations which are hoarding their funds and from wealthy individuals who are saving faster than in any previous peacetime year. Smaller taxes must be collected from medium and low-income families who need more money to buy the necessities of life and in whose hands every dollar of reduced taxation means an increased dollar in needed purchasing power.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the UAW-CIO calls upon Congress to:

1. Increase the personal income tax exemption to \$1,500 for the taxpayer; \$1,500 for his wife and \$600 for each dependent; providing a tax-free income of \$4,200 for a family of four.

2. Close the loopholes in the income, estate, gift, and capital gains taxes which now permit a \$50,000 family to earn more through tax evasion in one year than a highly-paid worker earns for a full year's work.

3. Reduce all excise taxes at least to their prewar level.

4. Provide for the individual taxpayer, as is now done for corporations, that when his income falls below the level of his tax exemption he shall be entitled to a refund from the Treasury out of income taxes paid in earlier years to bring his income up to the exemption level.

5. Impose a tax on the undistributed profits of corporations.

LABOR DAY

The major problem confronting the American people on this Labor Day is this:

Shall we drift to depression at home and war in the world, or shall we avert disaster by working and planning for prosperity and peace?

This Labor Day finds us in a period of twilight. We have neither prosperity nor depression in America—neither peace nor war in the world.

On this Labor Day, America must reaffirm its faith in basic human values, and must reassert the sovereignty of people over profits. The American economy is freedom's greatest asset in peace as it was in war.

Organized labor insists that American democracy has the will, the strength and the practical know-how to meet the challenge of peace. We reject the planned depression on the prophets of doom, the men of little faith and less vision who would lead us back to "normalcy" with its recurring booms and busts—its feasts and famines. American labor demands total all-out economic mobilization for peace as the only way to achieve and maintain a full production, full employment economy.

We reject any efforts to limit arbitrarily our claim to a higher standard of living. The right of the American people to enjoy a fuller, richer and more secure life should be limited only by our ingenuity, our technology and our resources. The timid economics of monopoly and scarcity must yield to the bold economics of full production and abundance on every sector of our productive effort.

America fully employed can find markets for its new-found abundance by satisfying the unfulfilled needs of millions of American families. The magnitude of those needs is shown by a partial listing of the deficiencies in our homes alone: 21 per cent have no electric lights, 30 per cent no running water, 40 per cent no inside toilets, 44 per cent no private bath facilities, 55 per cent no mechanical refrigerators, and 18 per cent are in need of major repairs.

The full organizational and moral strength of the labor movement must be brought to bear on the economic and political tasks ahead. On the economic front, labor must succeed in increasing the purchasing power of workers and their families so that they can buy the products of America's farms and factories. On the political front, labor must destroy the evil coalition of southern bigotry and Republican reaction which blocks the will and the aspirations of the great majority of Americans.

Immediate and practical steps to achieve working unity of all sections of labor are imperative to insure maximum solidarity and effectiveness in discharging labor's responsibility on the economic and political fronts.

Militant and courageous action on the bargaining front coupled with strong and vigorous political action by labor, farmers and liberals together can insure that the vast resources and productive power of our country will provide abundance and happiness for all its people.

Walter P. Reuther

"Quit" CP

There was a new act on the Communist tight-rope this month, as a few party hacks gave anti-Communist affidavits to the NLRB. The latest Commie acrobatics found union officers telling the Communist Party "we'll always be friends," then handing the NLRB sworn documents they weren't Communists.

Three of the carnival artists who resigned from the Communist party melodramatically were: Donald Henderson of the Food and Tobacco Workers, Maurice Travis of the Mine, Mill and Smelters Workers, and Max Perlow of the Furniture Workers. The top brass of the CIO United Electrical Workers were expected to follow suit.

Another B-W Shop

Another Borg-Warner plant—Norge Appliance Service in Easton, Pa.—was granted a UAW-CIO charter as Local 916, Vice-President Richard Gosser, director of the Borg-Warner Department, has announced.

Contract negotiations are under way throughout the Borg-Warner chain this month in local unions at Detroit, Rockford, Muncie, Memphis and Windsor.

Organizational work continues at the Spring Division plant in Bellwood, Ill., where a company union is strongly entrenched. International Representative Leonard Thomas and Joe Mooney, assistant director of the UAW-CIO Borg-Warner Dept., are assisting in the Bellwood drive.

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

Senate Vote On Public Power

Here is the rollcall vote by which the Senate rejected amendments that would have cut the Interior Dept.'s appropriations for building power transmission lines from U. S. dams in the Southeast. The vote, on Aug. 23, was 45-38. Votes for public power

are considered "right" in the CIO's opinion, and are indicated by "R." Votes against public power are indicated by "W," for "Wrong." "PR" means "Paired Right." "PW" means "Paired Wrong." "GP" means "General Pair." "A" means "Absent."

ALA. —Hill (D) R	ME. —Brewster (R) A	OHIO —Bricker (R) W
—Sparkman (D) R	—Smith (R) R	—Taft (R) PW
ARIZ. —Hayden (D) R	MD. —O'Connor (D) A	—Kerr (D) R
—McFarland (D) R	—Tydings (D) W	—Thomas (D) W
ARK. —Fulbright (D) R	MASS. —Lodge (R) A	ORE. —Cordon (R) W
—McClellan (D) W	—Saltonstall (R) W	—Morse (R) R
CAL. —Downey (D) R	MICH. —Ferguson (R) W	PA. —Martin (R) R
—Knowland (R) R	—Vandenberg (R) W	—Myers (D) W
COL. —Johnson (D) W	MINN. —Humphrey (D) R	R. I. —Green (D) R
—Millikin (R) W	—Thye (R) PR	—McGrath (D) R
CONN. —Baldwin (R) W	MISS. —Eastland (D) W	S. C. —Johnston (D) R
—McMahon (D) R	—Stennis (D) R	—Maybank (D) R
DEL. —Frear, Jr. (D) W	MO. —Donnell (R) W	S. D. —Gurney (R) W
—Williams (R) W	—Kem (R) W	—Mundt (R) W
FLA. —Holland (D) PW	MONT. —Ecton (R) W	TENN. —Kefauver (D) R
—Pepper (D) R	—Murray (D) R	—McKellar (D) R
GA. —George (D) R	NEB. —Butler (R) GP	TEX. —Connally (D) R
—Russell (D) R	—Wherry (R) W	—Johnson (D) R
IDA. —Miller (D) R	NEV. —Malone (R) R	UTAH —Thomas (D) W
—Taylor (D) R	—McCarran (D) PW	—Watkins (R) W
ILL. —Douglas (D) R	N. H. —Bridges (R) W	VT. —Aiken (R) GP
—Lucas (D) R	—Tobey (R) R	—Flanders (R) W
IND. —Capehart (R) W	N. J. —Hendrickson (R) W	—Byrd (D) W
—Jenner (R) W	—Smith (R) W	VA. —Robertson (D) PW
IOWA —Gillette (D) R	N. M. —Anderson (D) R	—Cain (R) W
—Hickenlooper (R) W	—Chavez (D) W	WASH. —Magnuson (D) R
KAN. —Reed (R) W	N. Y. —Ives (R) W	—Kilgore (D) PR
—Schoeppel (R) W	—Dulles (R) W	W. VA. —Neely (D) R
KY. —Chapman (D) PR	N. C. —Graham (D) R	WIS. —McCarthy (R) R
—Withers (D) R	—Hoey (D) W	—Wiley (R) R
LA. —Ellender (D) W	N. D. —Langer (R) R	WYO. —Hunt (D) R
—Long (D) PR	—Young (R) R	—O'Mahoney (D) R

Senate Vote on Reorganization

Here are the votes by which the Senate acted—on Aug. 16 and 17—on two important government reorganization plans. Plan No. 1—which was defeated, 60-32—would have created a new U. S. Department of Welfare to handle health and social service activities. Plan No. 2—which was passed, 57-32—provides for transfer to the U. S. Department of Labor of the Employment Service and the Unemployment Insurance Service.

Votes for the Reorganization Plans are indicated by R. Votes against the Plans are marked W. Paired right is marked PR; paired wrong is marked PW. Absence is indicated by A.

Twenty-eight Democrats and four Republicans voted for Plan No. 1; 37 Republicans and 23 Democrats voted against. Forty-three Democrats and 14 Republicans voted for Plan No. 2; 8 Democrats and 24 Republicans voted against.

	Plan No. 1	Plan No. 2		Plan No. 1	Plan No. 2		Plan No. 1	Plan No. 2
ALA. —Hill (D)	W	R	ME. —Brewster (R)	W	A	OHIO —Bricker (R)	W	W
—Sparkman (D)	W	R	—Smith (R)	R	R	—Taft (R)	W	W
ARIZ. —Hayden (D)	R	R	MD. —O'Connor (D)	W	R	OKLA. —Kerr (D)	R	R
—McFarland (D)	R	R	—Tydings (D)	W	R	—Thomas (D)	W	R
ARK. —Fulbright (D)	W	W	MASS. —Lodge, Jr. (R)	R	R	ORE. —Cordon (R)	W	W
—McClellan (D)	W	W	—Saltonstall (R)	W	W	—Morse (R)	W	R
CAL. —Downey (D)	R	R	MICH. —Ferguson (R)	W	R	PA. —Martin (R)	W	W
—Knowland (R)	W	R	—Vandenberg (R)	W	W	—Myers (D)	R	R
COL. —Johnson (D)	W	R	MINN. —Humphrey (D)	R	R	R. I. —Green (D)	R	R
—Millikin (R)	W	W	—Thye (R)	W	R	—McGrath (D)	PR	PR
CONN. —Baldwin (R)	A	R	MISS. —Eastland (SR)	W	W	S. C. —Johnson (D)	W	R
—McMahon (D)	W	R	—Stennis (D)	W	W	—Maybank (D)	W	R
DEL. —Frear, Jr. (D)	W	R	MO. —Donnell (R)	W	W	S. D. —Gurney (R)	W	W
—Williams (R)	W	R	—Kem (R)	W	W	—Mundt (R)	W	W
FLA. —Holland (D)	R	R	MONT. —Ecton (R)	W	W	TENN. —Kefauver (D)	R	R
—Pepper (D)	R	PR	—Murray (D)	R	R	—McKellar (D)	W	R
GA. —George (D)	W	W	NEB. —Butler (R)	W	FW	TEX. —Connally (D)	W	R
—Russell (D)	W	R	—Wherry (R)	W	W	—Johnson (D)	R	R
IDA. —Miller (D)	W	R	NEV. —Malone (R)	W	R	UTAH —Thomas (D)	R	R
—Taylor (D)	R	R	—McCarran (D)	R	R	—Watkins (R)	W	R
ILL. —Douglas (D)	R	R	N. H. —Bridges (R)	W	W	VT. —Aiken (R)	R	PR
—Lucas (D)	R	R	—Tobey (R)	A	A	—Flanders (R)	W	R
IND. —Capehart (R)	W	W	N. J. —Hendrickson (R)	W	W	VA. —Byrd (D)	W	W
—Jenner (R)	W	W	—Smith (R)	W	R	—Robertson (D)	W	W
IOWA —Gillette (D)	W	R	N. M. —Anderson (D)	R	R	—Cain (R)	W	W
—Hickenlooper (R)	W	W	—Chavez (D)	R	R	WASH. —Magnuson (D)	R	R
KAN. —Reed (R)	PW	PW	N. Y. —Ives (R)	W	W	—Kilgore (D)	R	R
—Schoeppel (R)	W	W	—Dulles (R)	W	W	W. VA. —Neely (D)	R	R
KY. —Chapman (D)	W	R	N. C. —Graham (D)	R	R	WIS. —McCarthy (R)	W	W
—Withers (D)	R	R	—Hoey (D)	R	W	—Wiley (R)	W	W
LA. —Ellender (D)	R	R	N. D. —Langer (R)	R	R	WYO. —Hunt (D)	W	R
—Long (D)	W	R	—Young (R)	W	R	—O'Mahoney (D)	R	R

"LABOR Day—1949"

