

# The United Automobile Worker

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

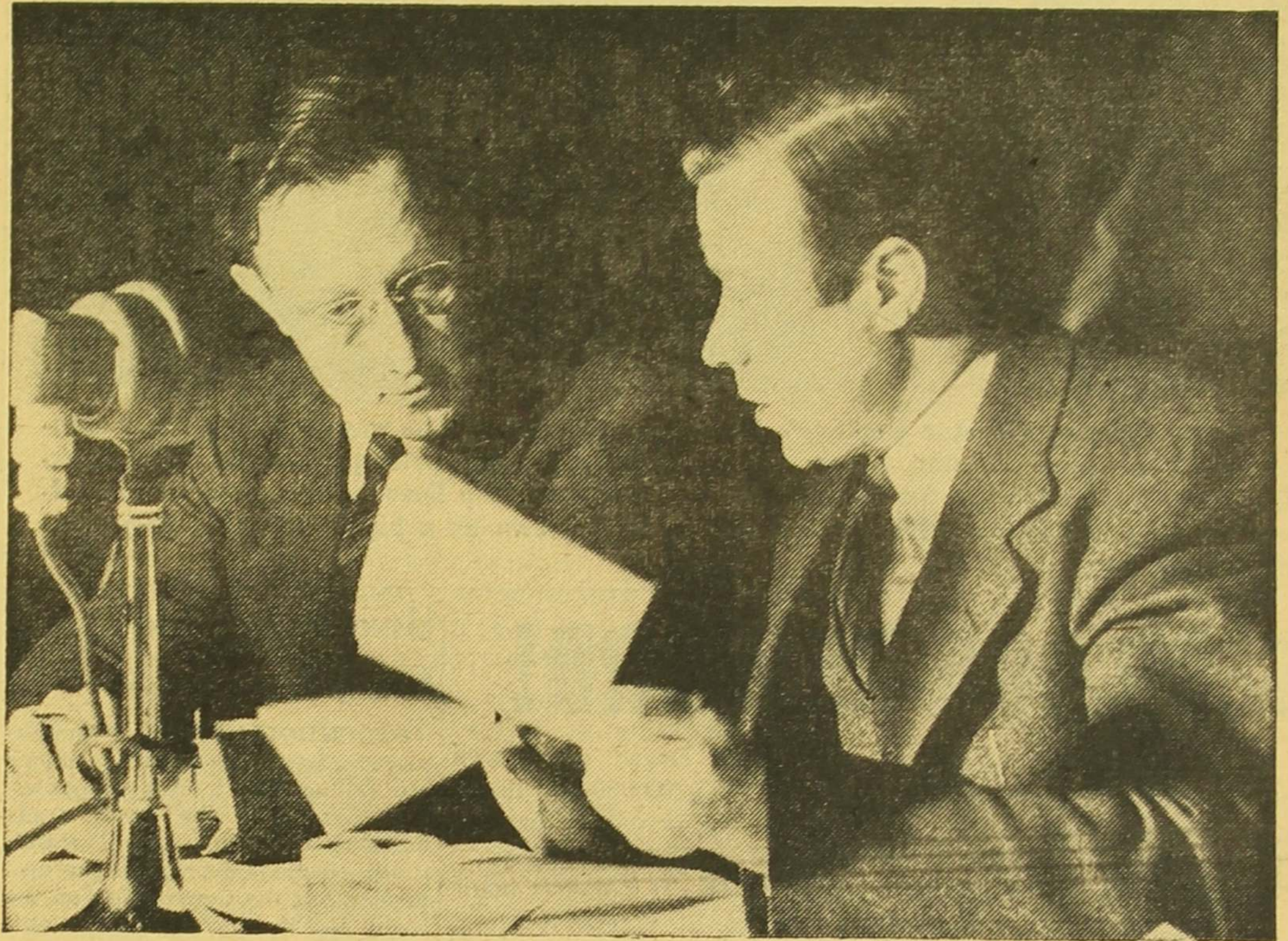
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## \$200,000 Reward Is Offered by Union for Would-be Killers of Walter & Vic Reuther

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At right are the UAW leaders, both shot in their homes by an unknown assailant. Since this picture was made, Walter Reuther's arm was crippled and Victor Reuther's eye was shot out. The shootings followed the same pattern, and were just 13 months apart.

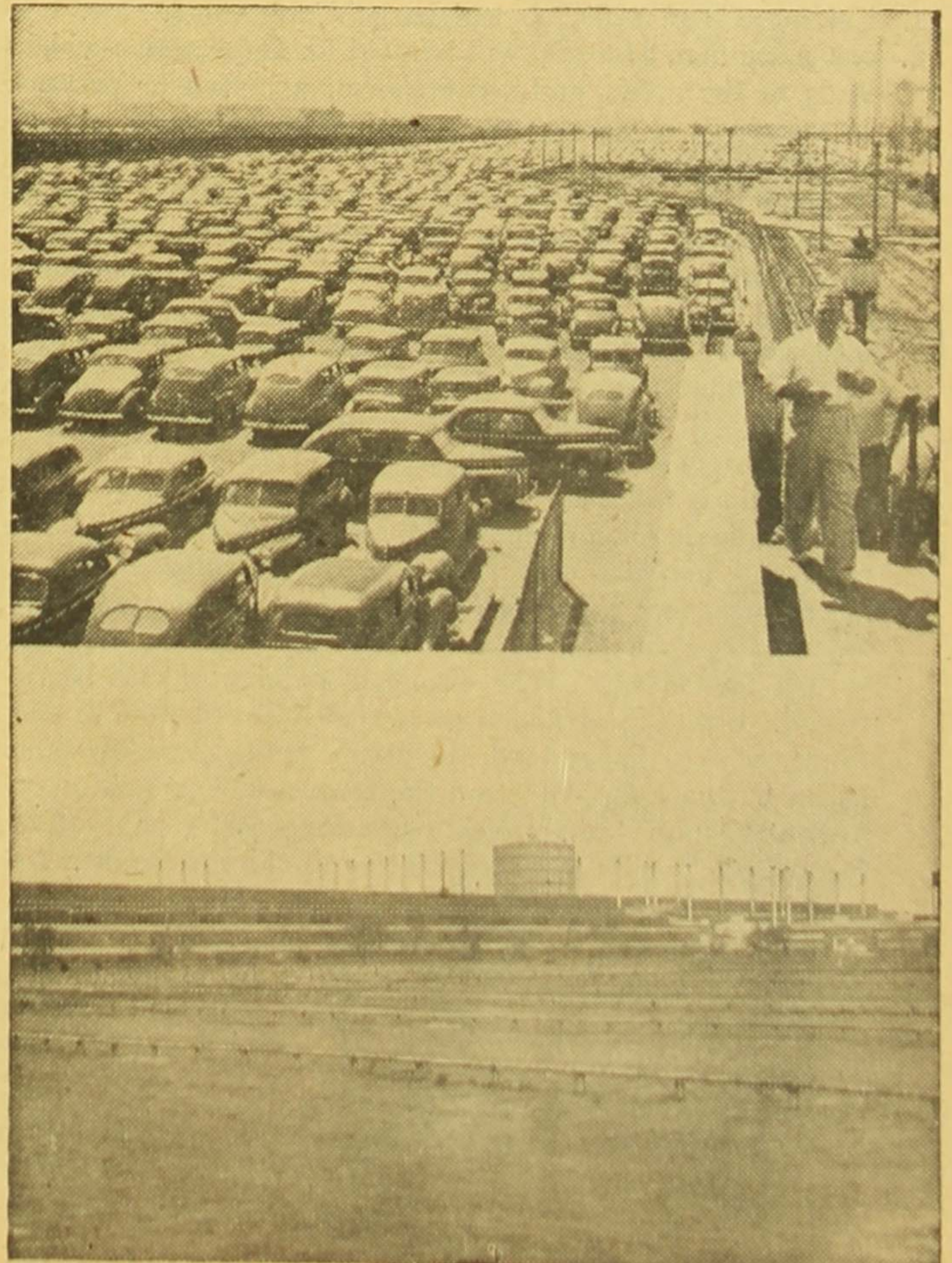


## CIO BOARD MOVES AGAINST COMMIES

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## FORD STRIKE IS SETTLED; CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS OPEN

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Local 600 members line up to vote ratification of the strike settlement. Local 900 had earlier voted approval unanimously.

The River Rouge parking lot, empty (below) during the strike, has again filled with cars (above).

—Acme photos

# Victor Reuther Is Shot; Assailant Still at Large



Above is one of Victor Reuther's last appearances before he was shot. The UAW Education Department Director, upper left, wearing bow tie, was principal speaker at the Kick-Off Banquet starting the Jackson, Mich., Co-op Membership Drive. His speech was broadcast over Radio Station WIBM. Reuther is widely known as a highly effective proponent of cooperatives.

## \$200,000 REWARD!

The UAW-CIO International Executive Board announced June 6 that the union will pay a reward of \$200,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of person or persons in the shootings of Walter P. Reuther and Victor G. Reuther.

This offer, the union said, is in substitution for the offer made on April 21, 1948, in the case of the shooting of Walter Reuther.

The full text of the Board's resolution follows:

**RESOLVED:** That the union pay rewards for information in connection with the shootings of Walter P. Reuther and Victor Reuther and publish offers of such rewards in the following terms:

The UAW-CIO will pay \$200,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who shot Walter P. Reuther on April 20, 1948, and Victor Reuther on May 24, 1949, or leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons for having procured, counselled, aided or abetted in either or both shootings.

In addition the UAW-CIO will pay \$5,000 for information which leads to any person being held for trial after preliminary examination or waiver of examination on a charge of complicity as principal or accessory in either shooting. The right to this reward or any part of it shall not depend on conviction.

These offers are in substitution for the offer made on April 21, 1948, and are subject to the following conditions:

1. Not more than \$150,000 will be paid any one person.
2. Not more than \$100,000 will be paid for information which leads to the arrest and conviction of a person or persons as principals or accessories in connection with only one of the shootings.
3. If more than one person supplies the information leading to the conviction of one or more persons, the reward will be divided among them in proportion to the importance attached to the facts supplied. The order in which the information is received will not be controlling.
4. The information shall be given to the UAW-CIO.
5. Rewards will be paid without requiring the informant to disclose his identity if the procedure described in the next paragraph is followed.
6. Anyone having knowledge of these crimes may write the facts and in place of a signature write a number of six figures, copying the number below the "signature" number on the same page and tearing off the second number with a jagged edge. The duplicate number should be retained. If the information so provided entitles the sender to any part of the reward, the number will be widely published by the UAW-CIO and the reward will be paid upon presentation of the duplicate number on the paper torn from the letter by a representative of the informant. All such letters must be addressed:

Post Office Box 1714, Detroit 31, Michigan.

7. A Citizens Committee will make all rewards under this offer and will be the sole judge of all claims.

The members of the Committee are:

Ira W. Jayne, Circuit Court Judge.

George Edwards, President of the Common Council of Detroit.

Father Raymond J. Clancy, Director of Social Action, Archdiocese of Detroit.

Rabbi Morris Adler, Temple Shaarey Zedek.

Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, Pastor of Central Methodist Church.

## Swedish Unions Oust Commies

**STOCKHOLM (LPA)**—"Communist strongholds in the trade unions are falling like houses of cards," *Aftontidningen*, the chief trade union daily paper here, states. Union elections during the past two months left the Communists on the losing end in Stockholm and Gothenburg, the only two cities in Sweden where Swedish Communists ever held trade union office.



**A. L. Zwerdling, Associate General Counsel of the UAW-CIO, May 28 announced his resignation from the union's staff to enter the private practice of law in Detroit with his brother Morris, a former Assistant U. S. Attorney.**

Again a wave of indignation has swept the nation and most of the civilized world over the murderous attempt last month on the life of a leader of the UAW-CIO.

This time it was Victor G. Reuther, Director of the UAW-CIO Education Department and brother of President Walter P. Reuther.

While Walter still is crippled with wounds that a year ago almost cost him his life, Victor lies in Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit with one eye gone, wounds in his face and neck and his collarbone fractured by bullets that blasted through the window of his home late on the night of May 24 as he sat quietly reading by his wife's side.

### POLICE STILL BAFFLED

As the *Auto Worker* went to press, Detroit police still were as baffled as they were a year ago over the shooting of Walter Reuther—an assassination attempt that was an almost exact blueprint for the latest outrage.

For several hours doctors thought Victor might lose his life. It was not until he had been given four blood transfusions that he was pronounced out of danger. His eyeball was hopelessly crushed and had to be removed the next day.

Again the weapon was a 12-gauge shotgun, loaded with big slugs. Again the would-be murderer let both barrels go at his intended victim. Again the escape was made from the scene by automobile. Imprints were found outside the window where the assassin knelt waiting to kill Victor Reuther.

### NATION-WIDE DEMAND FOR FBI

Nation-wide demands brought agreement from Attorney-General Tom Clark to order the Federal Bureau of Investigation into the two cases. FBI intervention was called for by CIO President Philip Murray, Michigan Governor G. Mennen Williams, Detroit Common Council President George Edwards, the Michigan State CIO Convention (which was in session when the shooting occurred) and by the UAW itself.

The United States Senate passed a unanimous resolution calling on the FBI to investigate. The resolution was introduced by Minnesota's liberal Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, and was supported by Michigan Senators Vandenberg and Ferguson.

### SWAMPED WITH MESSAGES

For a week after the shooting the hospital, the union headquarters and the Reuther home were swamped by messages of sympathy, grief and rage from all over the world. Included were scores from UAW-CIO local unions, union and political leaders, friends—and many ordinary people who felt impelled to express their own feelings.

CIO President Philip Murray called the act a part of a "hideous wave of premeditated violence against officials of the United Automobile Workers." He pledged full support of the CIO "in seeking to apprehend and convict the cowardly perpetrators of this vicious criminal action."

David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers-AFL, said, "We stand aghast at such criminal assaults on our leaders and active workers." (A member of Dubinsky's staff was recently stabbed to death in New York while attempting to organize hold-out employers.)

From Great Britain, Jack Tanner, President of the Amalgamated Engineers Union and a recent guest of the UAW, messaged his "deep regret and indignation."

Immediate measures were taken to protect other members of the Reuther family and International officers of the UAW.

## Chrysler Conference Opens Drive for 1949 Demands

Delegates from 17 UAW-CIO local unions representing approximately 75,000 Chrysler Corporation workers will meet in Detroit, June 16, at the Sheraton Hotel for the purpose of taking action toward reopening the economic provisions of the UAW-Chrysler contract, it was announced by Norman Matthews, UAW-CIO Chrysler Department Director.

Matthews said credentials had been sent to the locals for 99 delegates to the National Chrysler Conference.

The Chrysler contract will be open for economic provisions July 15, and the company will be asked to open negotiations immediately after the conference completes the formulation of detailed demands.

## Chrysler Local Protests Company Hiring Policies

The Chrysler Corporation got a sharp protest from the membership of Local 7 last month for its refusal to hire Negroes in recent months.

A local union membership meeting adopted a strong resolution which condemns the "quota" system of hiring workers from racial, national, and religious groups. Chrysler gave bald confirmation to the local's "quota" charge by replying that the Jefferson and Kercheval plants have "as high a percentage of Negro workers as any other plant in Detroit."

# FORD STRIKE SETTLED; CONTRACT TALKS BEGIN

The strike of Ford Rouge and Lincoln workers against speedup in the Rouge B Building and Lincoln plants ended Sunday, May 29, after the company had conceded to the union on six important points and had agreed to submit the remaining issue in dispute to arbitration.

The crux of the dispute that precipitated the strike was the claimed and exercised "right" of the company to work employes at a speed in excess of the production standards set by its own time-study engineers.

It wasn't until the strike had gone into its third week that the company publicly admitted that this was the "nub" of the dispute.

Earlier the company had offered a phony arbitration proposal that would have determined whether the production standard itself was proper. But that could not have settled the dispute because the company still would claim it had a right to work employes above the standard.

## UNION EFFORTS FAILED

Before the strike began, the International Union and the Local Unions involved made every possible effort to avert the strike. More than 44 meetings were held with management on the B Building problem alone before strike authorization was requested. The International Union made a thorough and direct check of the grievances before granting strike authorization. Both President Walter P. Reuther and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey entered negotiations before the strike began.

The company did not dispute the facts presented by the union to show that a speedup existed.

## COMPANY SPEEDUP POLICY

It was brought out in negotiations that a year ago John S. Bugas, Ford vice-president in charge of industrial relations, forwarded a communication to all supervision which stated in part:

"Running lines at faster than the standard speed:

"The company has the right to set any line speed it desires as long as the all-day output does not require more than 100 per cent of anyone, and (b) when a faster speed is necessary at times, no one is required to work too far above 100 per cent nor for too long at a stretch.

"We want to make sure no supervisor is hesitant to enforce our rights in this respect."

## CONTRADICTED EARLIER STATEMENT

This policy contradicted and cancelled an earlier statement of company policy which warned supervision that the "standard amount of work that an operator should do in one hour on any particular job should not vary from month to month or year to year . . ." and that revising the standard "without a change in method is bound to result in labor trouble and charges of speed-up."

The union won major concessions on the six other important issues in dispute. As part of the settlement, the company agreed

Negotiations on the new Ford contract began Thursday, June 2, after the strike against speedup at the Rouge and Lincoln plants had been settled the previous Sunday.

Chief among the union's demands in addition to changes in the non-economic provisions of the contract are:



KEN BANNON

An employer-financed pension plan that will provide a \$100-a-month pension at age 60.

A broad health security program, including hospitalization, medical care, sickness and accident benefits for the worker and his family, to be financed by the employer on the basis of five per cent of payroll.

Monies for each of these programs to be paid by the employer into a trust fund which will be administered by a board of trustees on which the union will have equal representation with management.

A cost-of-living wage increase that will restore to workers the purchasing power of June, 1946, before price controls were destroyed by Congress.

The union's negotiating team is headed by Ken Bannon, director of the UAW-CIO National Ford Department, and includes officers and members of the National UAW-CIO Ford Negotiating Committee.

that it will maintain constant line speeds and uniform spacing of jobs to provide an even flow of work, that changes in body mix would not put an additional work load on employes, that it will provide adequate relief men to insure all employes sufficient relief time, that work shall not be increased because of absenteeism, that the discharge and disciplinary layoff of 27 workers growing out of the strike shall be rescinded.

## FORD DUCKED DEBATE

Throughout the controversy, the company sought constantly to evade and confuse the real issues in dispute by offering its phony arbitration proposal and by charges of union politics. Yet management representatives rejected every proposal by President Walter P. Reuther and other union representatives to debate the issues publicly before the Ford workers involved, on the radio or before a committee of representative Detroit and Michigan citizens.

When the settlement was reached, the union described it as an "agreement which represents a fair settlement of the issues out of which the strike grew.

## REGRET STRIKE NECESSITY

"The union regrets that it was not possible to get the company to agree to the points contained in the strike settlement without the necessity of strike action on the part of thousands of workers," the union statement said.

"Ford workers in both the Rouge and Lincoln plants are to be congratulated on their remarkable solidarity and exemplary conduct of the strike."

The strike settlement agreement was ratified by an overwhelming majority at meetings of each of the two locals involved, in spite of the efforts of a small minority of Communist Party members and fellow travelers to sabotage it.

## WEST COAST IHC PLANT VOTES UAW

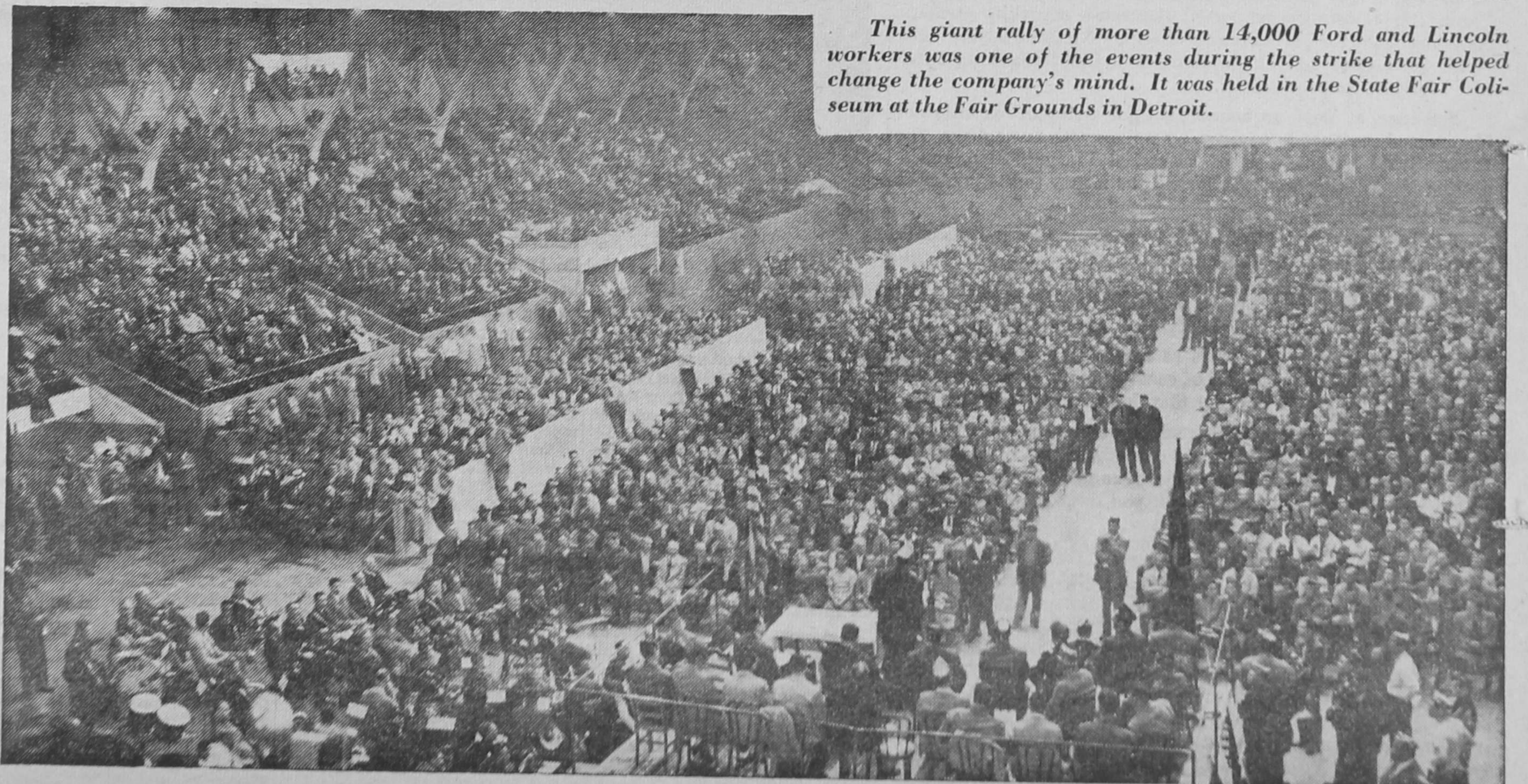
STOCKTON, Cal.—UAW-CIO won the bargaining rights at the International Harvester plant here in a run-off election held on May 13. The vote was 98 for the UAW-CIO and 96 for the IAM.

The election came as an aftermath to the previous elections held earlier in which the UAW-CIO challenged the FE. At the Stockton Harvester plant, the FE moved in to raid the IAM. Some of the workers contacted the UAW-CIO and asked that it go on the ballot.

In the first election, the IAM got 96 votes, the UAW-CIO got 66, and the FE got only 34.

Wyndham Mortimer, who used to be a UAW-CIO Vice-President, was the FE organizer in charge of the raid.

UAW-CIO's campaign was handled by Eugene Judd, Carl Shier and Harry Whiteside, with assistance from the Region 6 Staff.



This giant rally of more than 14,000 Ford and Lincoln workers was one of the events during the strike that helped change the company's mind. It was held in the State Fair Coliseum at the Fair Grounds in Detroit.

# UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

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## An Editorial...

In almost every instance where union members have made news we have known the bias and prejudice of the press and radio.

At best, we thought that bias was merely a reflection of the owners' own thought-conditioned attitude as big businessmen themselves. At worst, we thought that the news slanting and distortion was a shameless toadying to the will or whim of big business advertisers.

Now we have news that compels us to revise our opinion downward.

Newspaper publishers and executives in Illinois have been purchased by the gross by a business-dominated political machine. They were simply put on the state's payroll, but did no work other than to propagandize for the interests which used other people's money to pay them.

Since the scandal broke, it has been learned that the practice exists in several other states.

As reported elsewhere in this issue of the *Auto Worker*, the public will now be compelled (unless they throw their radios in the ashcan) to listen to the "editorial opinions" of radio station owners. This is in addition to such openly-paid characters as GM's Henry J. Taylor, and such liars and distorters as Fulton Lewis, Jr. We think they can and will be bought like sacks of potatoes.

It means that a whole flock of new cribs are opening for business in the red light district of public information.

In fairness, it must be said that the Illinois scandal was uncovered by the press—by reporters for two newspapers. But all this means is that there are a few, pitifully too few, newspapers that have the courage and resources to be independent.

Last month a publisher of a little bi-weekly newspaper in Flora, Ill., editorially supported the cause of utility strikers. As punishment for his courage and sense of justice, businessmen of his home town bought up his notes and mortgages and instituted foreclosure proceedings.

For once, at least, an honest man got a stay of execution of his planned sentence to be eaten by wolves with moneybags. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers-AFL, representing the striking workers, loaned the money to the publisher to pay off his debts.

Publisher Charles A. Crowder's response to the IBEW's offer makes a fitting end to this editorial:

"It is with a great sense of relief that I accept your offer through which I will be able to continue to maintain my newspaper. The deadly effect of a series of actions in Illinois which threaten free speech and press as a whole require a national reaffirmation of the principles of constitutional government and the rights of all people in order that democracy may prevail.

"To me your generous action might well be termed a declaration of emancipation of the rural press of America from the dangers of oppression by a few people. The great majority of the people of Flora are with us. Thank you from the depths of my heart."

\* \* \* \*

The exposures referred to above inevitably bring to mind prejudiced editorial treatment by daily newspapers of the recent Ford strike. We cannot say and do not charge that the newspapers who without regard to truth or the issues in the dispute campaigned editorially against the Ford workers and their families are guilty of the venality exposed in the Illinois scandals. But we would suggest that these exposures should inspire publishers to see to it that their treatment on controversial subjects be of such impeccable honesty as to remove all doubt in the minds of the public as to their editorial motives.

# Congress "Economy Bloc" Seen as Promoting Depression by Cuts in Federal Spending

By NATHAN ROBERTSON

WASHINGTON (LPA)—The belief that in order to head off a depression federal spending should now be increased, rather than curtailed as proposed by the economy bloc in Congress, is growing among labor and liberal economists.

The primary purpose of the full employment law enacted in 1946 was to provide the machinery for looking ahead and taking the action necessary to head off depressions. The authors of that law believed it would be possible for economists to see economic danger signs in time to take action and prevent depressions, rather than waiting to interrupt it—which proved so difficult to do in the last depression.

### DANGER SIGNS

Many labor and liberal economists believe such danger signs are now appearing on the economic horizon—and that unless proper corrective action is taken promptly the present minor recession may develop into a major one. As New Deal economist Seymour Harris, professor of economics at Harvard, phrases it, the problem today is to "prevent a small decline from snowballing into a large one."

There are many danger signals apparent to the economists. Industrial output is declining, unemployment is rising, the backlog of orders in the great steel industry is declining, private construction is slowing down, and a general business contraction seems to be underway. But what concerns the labor and liberal economists most is evidence that consumer income and consumer spending are on the decline.

### DEMAND DOWN

The Commerce Department said developments in the early part of

this year clearly indicated the first "genuine weakening in consumer demand" since the war. The May "Survey of Current Business" showed consumer buying was down by \$4,000,000,000 on an annual basis and consumer income was down about \$1,000,000,000. What this indicates is that consumers—which means wage earners and the public generally—are getting a little less income, and spending considerably less. This suggests the beginning of a dangerous psychology which can quickly become a vicious circle of deflation.

Even before this recent development, the President's Economic Council had been warning for a year or two that consumer income was not keeping up with the rest of the economy and that only government spending was filling the gap. The May "Survey of Current Business" noted that both consumer and business spending were off, and only government spending was still climbing.

An economy campaign now, therefore, would remove the one strong factor in our economic situation which is preventing a much more rapid economic downslide. On the other hand an expansion of government spending could make up for the decline in consumer and business spending, remove the fear of depression, and perhaps change the whole psychology before it is too late to do so except at an extremely high cost.

The chief liberal dissenter on the theory of expanding federal spending now to avert a depression is Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.), who is calling for economy. He contends that business is still fairly good—that depression is not yet a certain danger—and that until we are sure there is danger of depression we "should not commit our reserves prematurely."

### RECESSION IN 1949

Harris, the Harvard economist, replies that the economic indices

"all suggest a recession in 1949—and one that might snowball unless strong measures are taken." Contending that Douglas' timing is wrong, he says that "we must not allow a breakthrough which might cause substantial damage" because "the danger of a small depression is that it easily snowballs into a larger one."

Harris puts great emphasis on the part spending plays in determining the levels of employment and output. He notes that national income has risen from \$40 billion in 1932 to \$225 billion in 1948, largely as a result of government spending. A cut of five or ten billion in federal spending now to balance the budget, he says, might cut national income 25 to 50 billion dollars, which would mean a serious depression.

### COCKEYED ECONOMY

This does not mean that Harris, and other liberal economists, are opposed to economy where it can be achieved through eliminating waste—such as in military expenditures. But they are opposed to the Harry Byrd-Robert Taft kind of economy, which means curtailed spending for social programs the nation needs.

Harris goes further than many other liberal and labor economists by proposing immediate deficit financing to avoid depression. He would expand spending and cut taxes on consumers. But many economists of this same school believe that such a deficit is not necessary—that higher taxes on corporations could cover higher spending without interfering with the objective of fighting off depression.

They base this viewpoint on the fact that corporation profits are the only major factor in the economy that is holding firm. As long as corporations continue to show profits of about \$20,000,000,000, after taxes, they say, they can afford to pay higher taxes. This seems to be President Harry Truman's viewpoint. He is standing firm for higher taxes.

# Another Roosevelt Goes to Capital



NEW YORK (LPA)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., victorious Independent Democratic and Liberal party candidate for Congress over the Tammany Democratic nominee, has been welcomed into the Democratic Congressional ranks by President Truman and other party leaders.

Not only Rep. John McCormack (D., Mass.) Democratic floor leader under whom young Roosevelt will serve in the House of Representatives, but Nat'l Committee Chairman J. Howard McGrath joined the President in extending congratulations to the winner. McGrath had proclaimed his support of Judge Benjamin Shalleck, Roosevelt's opponent, during the special election campaign.

### MACHINE OPPOSITION

Roosevelt, who was vetoed for the Democratic nomination to fill the seat left vacant by the death of Rep. Sol Bloom (D., N. Y.) by Tammany, trounced the machine nominee 41,136 to 24,352. About three-quarters of FDR, Jr.'s vote was cast in the Liberal party column, and the remainder under the

Four Freedoms label. The latter group was specially organized by anti-Tammany Gotham Democrats to help Roosevelt defeat Tammany.

Most of Roosevelt's vote was the result of the all-out campaign waged for him by organized labor. The New York state CIO, and Railway Labor's Political League endorsed him. A number of AFL unions, led by the Int'l Ladies Garment Workers Union, are the mainstays of the Liberal party, which provided Roosevelt with his principal place on the ballot, when the machine which speaks for the Democratic party in Manhattan turned him down.

### COMMIE OPPOSITION

The Communist-dominated American Labor party had its own

### All the Same

During the Alger Hiss perjury trial, Whittaker Chambers, former Communist spy who became a Senior Editor of *Time Magazine*, was asked whether he considered it "moral and ethical to take news from the (N. Y.) Times" and use it for *Daily Worker* purposes.

Chambers replied, "I had to do the same thing on *Time Magazine*."

## TEXANS VOTE UAW

Houston, Texas, workers at the Armco Drainage and Metal Products Co. voted more than two to one for UAW-CIO in an NLRB election last month, it was reported by UAW Region 5 Director Russell Letner.

The UAW was the choice of 118 voters, AFL 51, and one voted no union.

candidate in the field, as did the Republican party. The ALP nominee concentrated her fire on FDR, and the *Daily Worker*, official Communist organ, congratulated Tammany on "refusing to let the Liberal party dictate its nomination." She polled only 5,348 votes, and the Republican did little better with 10,026.

With the Tammany candidate and FDR agreeing in their support of President Truman's Fair Deal, the voters' opinion of Tammany Hall, its alleged alliance with criminal elements, and its willingness to play ball with Rep. Vito Marcantonio's ALP were key issues in the campaign.

Roosevelt carried every area of the traditionally machine Democratic district. It was an impressive demonstration of the growing loyalty of voters to the political policies of their unions.

## Recommend FE Charter Be Revoked

# CIO Board Cracks Down on Commies

### Coals to Newcastle

It is reported from Prague, Czechoslovakia, that 10 pounds of hybrid corn has been received as a gift from Henry A. Wallace. The story said Wallace "developed" the corn.

No, no, no, Henry! Keep abreast of the times! Didn't you know that hybrid corn, along with radio, airplane, penicillin and be-bop music, was really developed by Soviet scientists? And that corn, as well as everything else from ballet to burlesque, is far, far better and more plentiful behind the Iron Curtain than in the decadent West?

### B. Gold's Faux Pas

Communists and Communist fellow-travelers took their worst beating in recent history at a hectic three-day meeting of the CIO Executive Board. It was a dead serious battle but one light moment deserves to join the classics of the labor movement. A reporter from a New York newspaper had been instructed to get a statement from Ben Gold, president of the Furriers Union and long-time Communist Party official. It was coming close to the reporter's deadline and he sent a message into the board meeting asking Gold if he would come outside for just a few moments. The Communists had already taken two kicks in the teeth and the board was getting ready to pass a resolution telling the Communists to abide by CIO policy or get the hell out. The reporter waited only a minute before Comrade Gold came storming through the door. He was raging and his face was nearly purple. For nearly three minutes he damned and double-damned the resolution, the Executive Board and what he claimed was the destruction of minority rights. And then, unable to check his flow of words, he blurted out, "What is this—Russia?" Suddenly he realized what he had said, turned slightly pale, admonished the reporter "That was off the record" . . . and darted quickly back into the board meeting.



"This pair was designed for non-union men who don't know whether they're coming or going!"

Outrage over the union-splitting, smears and disruptive tactics of the Communist Party and its stooges in the CIO boiled over last month and resulted in the most decisive action yet taken by the CIO leadership to safeguard the workers' interests.

The National CIO Executive Board, meeting in Washington May 17, 18 and 19, demanded by an overwhelming vote that members of that Board either comply with the CIO constitution and carry out the decisions of the CIO Conventions or get out.

The tiny Board minority, representing less than ten per cent of the CIO membership, faithfully adhering to the Communist Party line, put up a bitter but ineffective fight for their "right" to continued defiance of democratic decisions of the Board and Conventions and, in effect, to continue dual unionism. The party-line group was led by Harry Bridges, Longshoremen; Grant Oakes, Farm Equipment Workers; Donald Henderson, an admitted Communist and head of the Food and Tobacco Workers; and Reid Robinson, bribe-seeking discredited former president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. They were joined by four to six other long-time and foot-sore Commie-liners.

#### MURRAY LEADS FIGHT

President Philip Murray led the fight to end the last vestiges of Communist influence in the CIO. He referred bitterly to the recent personal attacks on him as a "Ku Kluxer" and on his union, the United Steel Workers.

The Board, with the same minority dissenting, approved a resolution introduced by UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther calling on the next Convention to revoke the charter of the dwindling Farm Equipment Workers Union because of its continued defiance of a CIO order to work out a merger arrangement with the UAW-CIO. (See text of Resolution this page.)

That the minority Board group was acting as a Party-line bloc was underscored by their votes—again exactly the same people—against withdrawal from the Soviet-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions; and against a resolution supporting the North Atlantic Pact.

During the debate on the FE charter revocation issue, Grant Oakes, FE President, interrupted Murray to whine, "I never attacked you personally, Mr. Murray." That lie was immediately nailed by Reuther, who took the floor to read a libelous, scurrilous and completely personal attack on Murray published in the FE's official newspaper as the text of Oakes' opening address to his recent convention.

The UAW was represented by Reuther and Vice-President John W. Livingston, who acted in place of Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey. Mazey remained in Detroit in charge of the strike settlement talks with the Ford Motor Company. Both Reuther and Livingston joined with the Board majority in all decisions.

#### CITE COMMIE CASES

Other bases for the almost continuous attacks leveled against the minority group were Mine-Mill's slander against the Steelworkers, which took in five former Mine-Mill locals in Bessemer, Alabama, after those locals had expressed determination to leave Mine-Mill in disgust; FTA's Donald Henderson's unauthorized participation in a Communist-sponsored "cultural" meeting in Paris; Harry Bridges' ILWU convention attacks on Mur-

ray and national CIO; and the general failure of the Communist-led unions to organize workers in their jurisdictions.

In supporting the FE resolution, Murray pointed out that the UAW had built its membership in the agricultural implement industry to more than 100,000 members, while the FE had dwindled in two years from 73,000 to 31,000 members. Murray took his figures on FE membership from per capita tax paid to CIO.

#### TAIL TO WAG DOG?

Murray said the whole question before the Board amounted to this: Were small fractions of the CIO to be permitted to pursue policies dictated by the Communist Party regardless of the wishes of the democratic majority? Murray cited the futile and dangerous expedition by some union leaders into the Progressive Party as an example of splitting tactics that could well have turned the whole country over to reaction by electing Dewey and a die-hard GOP Congress.

"I do not ask unanimity," Murray said, "I do not ask that Board members agree with all decisions made. What I do ask is that CIO Board members obey the CIO Constitution which they have sworn to uphold, and carry out democratic majority decisions once they are made. If Board members refuse to do this, they should resign or be removed by their own unions."

been in conflict with the line laid down by the Soviet Union."

#### POLITICS STRESSED

A strong political action statement was approved which calls for continued cooperation with the AFL, the railroad brotherhoods, and all other progressive forces in the political field. "Experience has demonstrated," the resolution said, "that the only effective way to defend the democratic rights of labor to organize and to protect gains won on the economic front is for labor to participate actively in the political field of the nation, the state, and the community."

The convention voted to meet in bi-annual convention instead of each year.

Governor G. Mennen Williams, along with top CIO officials James Carey, John Brophy, and Jack Kroll, and Detroit Common Council President George Edwards, addressed the convention.



—Acme Photo.  
President Murray and Walter Reuther at the CIO Board meeting.

## Resolution Recommending Revocation of FE Charter

WHEREAS: The CIO Executive Board, meeting on Saturday, November 27, 1948, adopted, in accordance with decision of the Tenth Constitutional Convention of the CIO, the following resolution:

"Whereas: For a number of years a jurisdictional dispute has existed between the CIO unions, in the agricultural implement industry. Both the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America and the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America, CIO, hold CIO charters granting them jurisdiction in this field.

This division of jurisdiction between the two unions has retarded the completion of organizational work and has weakened the efforts of these workers to secure maximum economic gains and improved working conditions. A continuation of this division can only serve to further penalize these workers and weaken their collective bargaining power by strengthening the resistance of the powerful corporations in whose plants they work.

Efforts to resolve this problem through direct negotiations between the two organizations failed to eliminate the jurisdictional conflict and the workers in this industry continue to be penalized.

Therefore, Be It Resolved:

That the CIO Executive Board, in accordance with decision of the 10th Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and acting in the interest of the workers in the agricultural implement industry, both organized and unorganized, directs the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America-CIO to take immediate steps to affiliate with the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America-CIO, on a basis which is organizationally sound, consistent with the structure of industrial unionism and in keeping with the provisions of the Constitution of the UAW-CIO which guarantees membership rights and representation in accordance with democratic trade union principles. If, at the end of sixty (60) days, amalgamation is not consummated as provided for herein, the CIO Executive Board will act to implement this decision."

WHEREAS: The CIO Special Committee appointed by President Philip Murray to lend its good offices to the effectuation of the merger, met in Chicago on January 7, 1949, and was defied by officers of the FE-CIO who asserted, "Your committee carries absolutely no status with our organization," refused to discuss the directive of the CIO Executive Board and walked out of the meeting.

WHEREAS: The FE-CIO has carried on a campaign of vilification, slander, misrepresentation, distortion, race-baiting and other anti-union, anti-democratic activities in a consistent plan designed to defame and to injure the CIO, and has deprived the workers in this industry of the opportunity of achieving maximum benefits and protection through collective bargaining.

WHEREAS: The report of the Special Committee appointed by President Murray recommends that the CIO Executive Board take such further action as it may deem appropriate in the circumstances to promote the consolidation of all CIO members in the agricultural implement industry in a unified collective bargaining agency.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National CIO Executive Board, on this 18th day of May, 1949, reaffirms the award of jurisdiction in the agricultural implement industry to the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO, and does now recommend to the coming CIO Constitutional Convention, October, 1949, that the charter of the Farm Implement and Metal Workers Union be revoked.

## Michigan Convention Supports National CIO Anti-CP Stand

Complete support of national CIO policy against Communist interference was given by delegates to the Michigan CIO convention in Grand Rapids last month. Only a handful of delegates opposed the action.

The entire slate of right-wing candidates, led by August Scholle and Barney Hopkins, swept all state posts, including the 17-member Executive Board, by a thumping majority of 10 to 1. Scholle continues as Michigan CIO President, while Hopkins stays Michigan CIO secretary-treasurer.

A resolution upholding national CIO policy was given overwhelming approval by the

convention. It attacked Communists and their followers who have "repeatedly defied and denounced democratic decisions of the national CIO conventions and of the national CIO Executive Board." The Michigan CIO statement also condemned Communists who "engage in activities against and in defiance of, all other CIO unions when the policy of those organizations has



—Acme Photos.

Above, more than 6,000 members of Ford Local 600 parade past the River Rouge plant. The marchers were led by President Walter Reuther, Local 600 President Thomas W. Thompson, Regional Director Joe McCusker and Ford Department Director Ken Bannon.

Below, the picket line hours passed quickly with a variety of entertainment on hand at all times.



**HUMAN ENGINEERING**

There was no speed-up at Ford's because, said Marshall Beaman, company spokesman, "Nobody's dropped dead yet." Asked UAW spokesman Jack Conway, "Is that your yardstick for determining the health and safety of the workers?"

**More Die Casters Vote for UAW-CIO**

**TOLEDO**—Workers in the Schultz Die Casting Corp., second major die casting group to re-enter the CIO in the last month, voted 361 to 156 for the UAW-CIO. Over 4,000 Doehler-Jarvis workers, who withdrew more than a year ago from the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers with the Schultz die casters, voted overwhelmingly to enter the UAW-CIO last month.

Leaders in the Schultz die cast organizational drive were Walter Gilmore, Richard Morehead, Eck Gray and William Huff, in addition to Ernest Love and Al Grenakis, UAW International representative. Charles Ballard, director of Region 2B, and Ken Eckert, co-chairman of the Die Cast Department, were in charge of the Schultz drive.

**Text of UAW Statement on Strike Settlement:**

We are happy to announce the consummation of an agreement which represents a fair settlement of the issues out of which the strike grew.

Six of the seven points of the Union's May 21st proposal have been satisfactorily resolved and have been incorporated in the strike settlement agreement signed today. The seventh point will be handled through arbitration.

The strike settlement provides:

1. **CONSTANT LINE SPEEDS WITH UNIFORM FLOW OF WORK**  
The Company will maintain each line at a constant speed and will space units to provide a uniform flow of work.
2. **MIX OF BODY TYPES**  
Workers will not be required to do additional work when the change in mix of body types increases the work load.
3. **RELIEF**  
Relief men will be designated and will be available at all times to insure the employees adequate relief.
4. **ABSENTEEISM**  
The normal amount of work required of employees shall not be increased because of absenteeism.
5. **ADJUSTMENT OF MAN POWER AND WORK ASSIGNMENT**  
Management will take prompt steps to review those jobs on the line which the Union claims are tight, and adjustments will be made where necessary.
6. **DISCHARGE CASES**  
The 27 cases of discharges and disciplinary layoffs have been rescinded.

The Union and the Company have agreed to practical arbitration machinery which will facilitate the early settlement of the one issue not resolved in the agreement.

This is the question to be submitted to arbitration:

"Does the company under the contract, on the basis of health and safety or otherwise, have the right to require an employe to perform his work assignment on any unit in less time than the company's time study shows for his assignment, provided the employe is not assigned more than 480 minutes of work as measured by time study in an eight-hour shift?"

We believe that both parties have made a contribution that will make for greater stability and understanding in our relationship, and which will minimize future disputes in the area out of which the current strike grew.

The Union regrets that it was not possible to get the Company to agree to the points contained in the strike settlement without the necessity of strike action on the part of thousands of workers.

Ford workers in both the Rouge and Lincoln plants are to be congratulated on their remarkable solidarity and exemplary conduct of the strike.



—Acme Photo.

With a model of the Ford assembly line before him, Walter Reuther (left), explains how the speed-up worked. Tom Riley (center), Chairman of the B Building, where the speed-up existed, puts a model into place. At right, Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey looks on.



# Taft-Hartley Repeal Fight Opens in Senate

WASHINGTON—Labor was mobilizing its forces here for an all-out drive, as the Senate last week began debate on the bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act.

Again the basic fight of labor was against the unholy coalition of conservative Republicans and Southern Dixiecrats who are fighting to keep the discriminatory legislation on the book.

To offset the defection of the Dixiecrats, who in refusing to support Taft-Hartley repeal have repudiated their own party's campaign pledges, labor representatives in the capital were seeking to mobilize support for the repeal measure from such Republicans as Senators Wayne Morse of Oregon, Aiken of Vermont, and others.

CIO, AFL, other labor groups and President Truman are supporting the Thomas-Lesinski Bill.

## RESTATES CIO POSITION

Denying charges circulated by John L. Lewis, CIO President Philip Murray said in a telegram to all Senators that, "We in the CIO stand not only for repeal of Taft-Hartley, but for the restoration and strengthening of the Wagner Act as a necessary protection to American workers."

"Lewis speaks of 'secret agreements,'" Murray said, "He can speak of this subject more authoritatively than I, since I have never in my career made secret deals."

## NO AMENDMENTS

"Specifically, I have made no secret agreements to accept oppressive amendments to the Thomas-Lesinski Bill."

Murray's telegram also referred to the recent action of the CIO Executive Board opposing restrictive amendments to the bill. "We proclaimed our unalterable opposition to the Taft-Hartley provision for injunctions," he said.

Lewis had accused Murray and AFL President William Green of making a secret deal to accept some Taft-Hartley provisions in a new labor law.

## COCKEYEBROWS

Murray termed Lewis' act "irresponsible slander" and "rumormongering." He said it was "another demonstration of that lack of responsibility which in the recent past has so frequently characterized Lewis' actions and utterances."

## T-H Repeal Needs Seven-Vote Shift

WASHINGTON—In a resolution endorsing the Thomas-Lesinski Bill without crippling amendments, disavowing "utopian perfectionism" but opposing injunctions in any amendments proposed to get rid of Taft-Hartley, the CIO Executive Board recognized the arithmetic of the situation in the Senate: Fifty Senators who voted for Taft-Hartley are still in the Senate;

Four new Senators voted for Taft-Hartley while Members of the House;

Two new Senators defeated labor-endorsed candidates last November.

Of course, 17 of the 68 Senators who voted in 1947 to over-ride President Truman's veto of T-H did not return to the Senate.

But with a possible total of 56 Senators prejudiced against repeal of T-H, and with 49 votes required for a majority—assuming all present and voting—the job all along has been to swing at least 7 votes to repeal of T-H.

The alternatives to repeal are (1) continuance of Taft-Hartley, or (2) Taft-Smith-Donnell amendments to Taft-Hartley, dropping some of the bad features, but keeping many others and perhaps adding some new booby-traps.

Of course, since one-third of the Senators are up for re-election in 1950, the total of 56 defenders of Taft-Hartley is purely theoretical. Many Senators are eager for some face-saving formula that will get them off the hook before the 1950 primaries and elections. Taft claims he has worked out such a formula in his amendments, but, as the May *Auto Worker* reported, Senator Morse promptly exposed the Taft-Smith-Donnell amendments as preserving the spirit and the methods of Taft-Hartley.

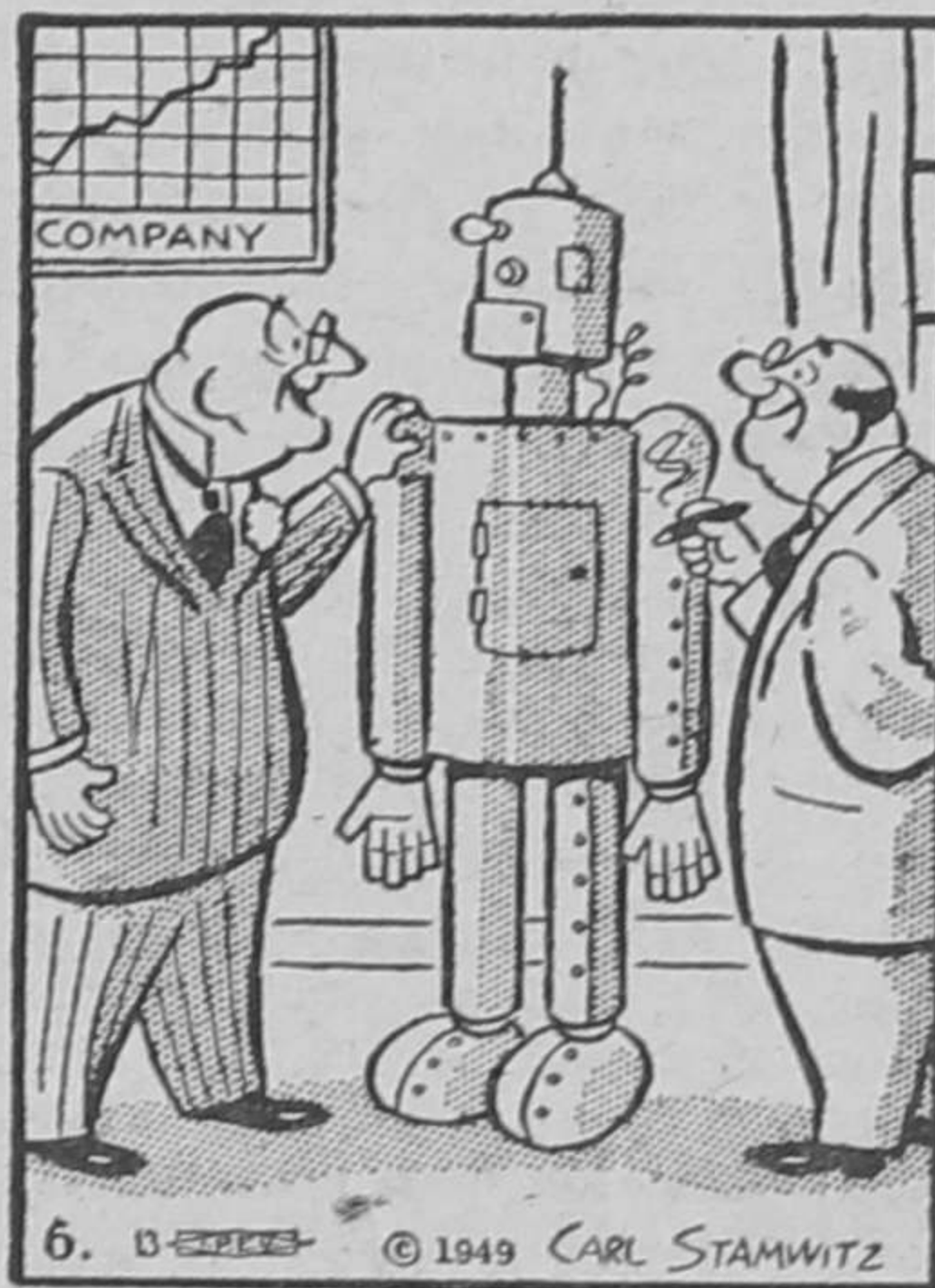
## 92% UAW Vote in Chicago

CHICAGO—The UAW-CIO has been elected collective bargaining agency in a National Labor Relations Board election at the Cribben and Sexton Co. here.

In a "yes" and "no" vote, the UAW-CIO received 92 per cent of the vote and defeated the I. A. M. in the toolroom by an 11 to 1 margin.

Charles Chiakulas, International Representative on the Region 4 UAW-CIO staff of Pat Greathouse, was in charge of the organizing drive at Cribben and Sexton.

A large number of lay-offs at the plant since the first of the year had reduced the working force by half. The vote Wednesday, May 11, gave UAW-CIO 313 votes to 26 for no union, in the production and maintenance unit.



"I wish we could let him bargain with the union for us—All he can say is, 'NO!'"

## "You Can Fool Some Of the People ..."

This is the story about workers that couldn't be cowed by the Taft-Hartley Act. Last fall a group of people from the Michigan Rust Proof Company came to UAW Region 1 office to ask about a union for their plant.

The UAW got busy and filed a petition for an NLRB election, but the company's lie machine was busy, too. The company promised to match everything the union offered if the workers would vote "no union."

The UAW organizers didn't have enough proof to file charges against the company for this unfair labor practice. The union lost the election by six votes. Right after the vote the company began to step up production and forgot about that pay increase they promised.

This opened the eyes of the men in the plant and they approached the UAW again. But the fellows in Region 1 told them the UAW couldn't do anything for a year, under the Taft-Hartley Act. In spite of this they called a strike, and the company got set to bring in strikebreakers. The company found they couldn't break the workers' picket line, so they went to court, charging that UAW "goons" had kept workers from going on the job.

In the face of a solid picket line, the company finally gave in, and settled with the workers out of court. Now the men at Michigan Rust Proof Company have a UAW contract, following an election conducted by state labor department officials which resulted in an overwhelming triumph for the UAW.

The company had pulled out all the dirty tricks in the Taft-Hartley Act, but they still failed to keep the union out of their plant after they double-crossed the workers. The workers have been chartered as a unit of Local 155.



## Senators Are on the Ball; Price Fixers Get Setback

WASHINGTON—Monopoly took a licking when the Senate adopted the O'Mahoney bill on basing points. A year's campaign led by the steel industry had been designed to make Congress reverse the Supreme Court's 1948 decision on the cement trust. This the Senate has not done. It has answered the false propaganda of the monopolies by restating what the law means and leaving no loopholes for the price fixers to squeeze through.

The Senate's action is a distinct victory for the Steel Workers and the Auto Workers, who took the lead in exposing the price fixers' plot.

Testimony by Research Director Otis Brubaker of the CIO Steel Workers cited line and verse to prove the falsehood of the steel industry's propaganda on the basing point issue. Telegrams by Philip Murray, Walter Reuther and Nathan Cowan alerted liberal Senators so that a bad bill could not slip through unchallenged on a quiet afternoon. Senator Langer (R., N. Dak.) held the door against a bad bill, and Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) came through with a substitute amendment which did the trick. Senator Morse (R., Ore.) had prepared the ground for victory by a slashing speech on the previous day.

The plan laid by the steel and cement trusts was to get Congress to impose a 15-months' moratorium on action by the Federal Trade Commission against their basing point systems which they employ as a means of fixing prices. Lan-

guage of the moratorium bill which they backed would have left large loopholes for their various monopolistic devices. The O'Mahoney substitute, which prevailed, tightens the language of the law and puts no halter on the Federal Trade Commission.

The House has not yet acted. The moratorium bill was approved there by the Judiciary Committee without any public hearings. Chairman Emmanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) has not asked the Rules Committee to send this bill to the floor. He has been waiting on Senate action and undoubtedly will want hearings on the O'Mahoney bill before the House acts.

The steel industry's campaign for Congressional approval of its basing point scheme was exposed by the *United Automobile Worker* in August, 1948. In September, President Walter P. Reuther told Senator Capehart (R., Ind.), then chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, that the steel industry's claims were false and that his committee should give no help to this price-fixing plot.

## Chance-Vought Workers Set for NLRB Election

More than 4,000 Chance-Vought workers in Dallas, Texas, will soon vote on UAW-CIO representation, as the way was cleared this month for an NLRB election, it was reported by Vice-President John W. Livingston, Director of the UAW Aircraft Department.

An IAM-inspired stall, resulting from an unfair labor practice charge filed after the UAW petitioned for an NLRB election, was broken when the charge was dismissed for lack of evidence. Two thousand five hundred Chance-Vought workers during two shifts signed petitions to speed the NLRB election last month, as IAM attempts to kill time with the NLRB failed to halt the demand for an election in this year-old aircraft plant.

### BITTER AT IAM

While some workers in the Chance-Vought plant were never in a union, they are all bitter about wages 20 to 30 per cent below the prevailing UAW aircraft wage rates. Many are former members of the UAW North American Local which built bombers at the same Texas site during the war. About 500 workers, who were transferred to the new plant, were UAW members in Hartford, Conn., before the company moved to Texas last year.

A full-fledged organizing drive has been underway since Chance-Vought began production on jet fighters. A combined task force has been at work from UAW Region 5, the UAW Aircraft Department, and the CIO Southern Organizing Drive. Besides the UAW and the IAM, the only other union in the running is the AFL Electrical Workers, try-

ing to lure away some of the plant's electricians.

### EXPECT BIG VOTE

UAW organizers confidently predict an overwhelming vote for the UAW once the election is held, as news of the UAW gains in the aircraft industry spreads through the plant. The IAM has discredited itself by pressing its unfair labor practice charge, and by refusing a waiver to permit an NLRB election. Meanwhile, UAW popularity has snowballed as thousands of Chance-Vought workers bitterly resent the protracted IAM delay tactics.

### MARCH ON NLRB

Workers who have already signed UAW-CIO cards are members of newly-chartered Local 893. It was clamor from them which got 2,500 signatures on the petition for an immediate election, and which cooled off IAM attempts to slow down the UAW drive. A motorcade of 50 carloads of UAW workers drove from Dallas to the Fort Worth regional office of the NLRB, demanding an immediate election. People who saw this demonstration called it "one of the most impressive marches in Texas labor history."

Joe Sayen, of the UAW Aircraft Department, and John Vinson, UAW subregional director in Dallas, are heading the Chance-Vought drive.

## Text of Resolution on Duties and Obligations of Members of the Executive Board of the CIO:

The constitution of the Congress of Industrial Organizations charges the members of this Executive Board with the solemn obligation to "enforce the constitution and carry out the instructions of the conventions" of the CIO.

These provisions of the CIO constitution are not empty words, void of content and meaning. They do not constitute rules against the violation of which this Executive Board has no redress. In fact, the constitution vests this Executive Board with "the power to adopt such rules, not inconsistent with the constitution, as it may deem necessary to carry out its duties and powers."

These are the provisions of the statutory law of CIO solemnly agreed to and repeatedly ratified by ten Constitutional Conventions participated in by all of the affiliates of CIO which are represented on and by this Executive Board.

Certain utterances and actions taken by members of this Executive Board have made it necessary to reiterate these plain constitutional provisions and to direct them to the attention of these members of the Executive Board and of the international unions which they represent on this Board.

### NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. This Executive Board reiterates its solemn obligation to enforce the constitution of the CIO and to carry out the instructions of CIO conventions arrived at after democratic debate and full discussion.

2. All members of the CIO Executive Board who are unwilling to enforce the CIO constitution and carry out the instructions of the CIO conventions, and between conventions, the decisions of this Executive Board, are called upon to resign as members of this Executive Board.

3. All international unions affiliated with the CIO who are represented in this Executive Board by members unwilling to enforce the CIO constitution and carry out the instructions of CIO conventions, and between conventions, decisions of this Executive Board, are called upon to insist upon the resignation of such representatives on this Executive Board and to nominate successor representatives on this Executive Board who are willing and who will comply with their constitutional obligation to enforce the CIO constitution and carry out the instructions of CIO conventions, and between conventions, decisions of this Executive Board.

# Berlin Strike Unmasks Soviet Fraud; UAW PLEDGES SUPPORT TO TELEPHONE WORKERS

## Red Scabbing, Strikebreaking Fails

Twelve thousand Berlin railway workers, on strike since the third week in May against the Soviet-controlled Railway Administration, have done more to prove that Communism is a twin to union-busting monopoly capitalism than all the speeches made since the end of the war. They have also handed the Russians their bitterest labor defeat since the CIO and the British TUC pulled the props from under the WFTU.

Having fought off early Soviet attempts to conscript them into a splinter-dominated Commie labor front, the railway workers of the three western sectors of Berlin two years ago affiliated with the "UGO"—"Free Labor Organization," a federation with strong democratic sympathies which has organized the vast majority of the city's workers. Only a few weeks ago UGO officers were guests of the UAW-CIO in Detroit.

### UNIONISTS HOUNDED

Under the terms of the original four-power agreement on administration of Berlin, control of railways was assumed by the Russians. This arrangement continued even into the post-blockade period. When the Soviet puppet party, the SED, failed to take even 20 per cent of the total vote in the city's free elections of November, 1946, and when this failure was matched by defeat in the Communist attempt to take over the trade union movement by force, the Soviet administration opened a campaign of harassment and persecution of democratic unionists within its reach, including those working in the Western Sectors. Several hundred UGO members were fired for refusal to knuckle under politically to the Communists. There was systematic refusal to bargain with UGO's democratically elected representatives, although the organization clearly spoke for at least 80 per cent of the city's railway workers.

UGO members were victims of kidnappings and brutal sluggings.

This situation continued into the blockade crisis and through the financial reform in the Western Sectors, which put into effect a new and deflated currency. Although living in the Western Sectors where the new currency alone was valid, UGO employees of the Soviet railway administration were still paid in worthless East-Zone money.

### PAY DEMAND REJECTED

Unable to buy food or pay their rents, the workers petitioned the administration for payment of their wages in West-Zone marks. The petition was arrogantly rejected.

This was the issue which directly produced the strike on May 19. For a week Soviet police and gangs of organized Communist strikebreakers attempted to seize key stations which were in the hands of the strikers. Refusing to yield, even after several of its members had been killed or wounded by police attacks, UGO instead broadened its demands on the railway administration to include full recognition of the union as bargaining agent, plus reinstatement of all members

discharged for political activities.

### U. S. SUPPORTS STRIKE

Although continuation of the strike meant, in effect, a restoration of the rail blockade of Berlin and a forced continuation of the air lift, the American Kommandatura gave prompt support to the strikers. After a series of bloody interventions by Soviet-Sector Communist police, the allied commanders ordered their sectors cleared of all Soviet functionaries. This brought the shootings to an end, but not the strike.

World labor opinion was quick to crystallize on the spectacle of a "People's Government" bargaining with a democratic workers' union with a Tommy gun in one hand and starvation in the other.

### CIO HITS SOVIET

"The pattern," said the national CIO, "is an old and familiar one. We have seen it take place in this country under the leadership of Pearl Bergoff and other notorious strikebreakers backed by corporation private police forces, and even the community police forces and state militia where the corporations too often have the power to enlist government on its side of the dispute. We have a term for such activities in the United States. We call it 'scabbing.'"

### SOVIET "UNIONS" SILENT

"One thing that is strangely lacking in the Berlin dispute is any protest whatever by Vassili V. Kuznetsov, leader of the Soviet trade unions. He is giving no aid to the strikers, and neither is he denouncing the strikebreakers who are as usual engaged in promoting a lower standard of living, or the Soviet government forces which are aiding the strikebreakers."

### OFFER REJECTED

When the Soviet railway administration recently offered to compromise on the wage issue, but refused to concede either union recognition or re-instatement of political discharges, UGO members voted the offer down virtually unanimously.

### BATTLE UNMASKS COMMIES

The Battle for Berlin, it is said, is the Battle for Europe. UGO's resolute part in that battle has done more than to unmask the deceit of Communist assertions of devotion to the working masses. Fourteen thousand Berlin railway workers have also wrung from the American military in Germany a firm denunciation of strikebreaking and placed American policy for the first time squarely behind a militant and democratic labor organization. For Germany's future these two achievements are of equal and monumental importance.

## Power, AMA Lobbies Working Together

WASHINGTON (LPA)—Thanks to Senator Harry P. Cain (R., Wash.), the darling of the real estate lobby, members of Congress now know that leaders of the power trust are trying to work out an alliance with the American Medical Ass'n.

Cain unwittingly let the cat out of the bag when he inserted in the appendix of the Congressional Record a speech that Robert Richard Gros, the public relations chief of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. and one of the bigwigs in the power industry, gave to the California Medical Association at San Francisco.

Gros' speech was along the line that "we're all in the same boat together," fighting against the devil of "big government," and that the utilities and the medical organizations should join hands in the struggle.

The utilities, Gros said, will help the medicees resist health insurance, if the doctors in turn collaborate with the power corporations in battling against "the encroachment of government in business."

"The fight of the utilities is your fight, just as your fight is now ours—and steel's and the railroads and scores of other basic industries," Gros declared.

He raised the scare, too, that the government is engaged in a "socialistic encirclement" of the whole economy, and that after "socialized medicine" it may take over life insurance, and then merchandising in all its branches. "There is no limit to the greed of bureaucracy," he proclaimed.



"I wondered what that anti-labor bird was cackling about!"

Full UAW support to the CIO Communication Workers of America fighting for recognition with Bell Telephone, was worded in a telegram to the CWA convention this month by UAW President Walter P. Reuther and UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

Since the 300,000-member CWA joined the CIO last month, Bell has withdrawn recognition from the union in many localities. First round in the fight was won by CWA after the Michigan NLRB office recently ruled that present CWA contracts were still binding on the company.

### HAIL MERGER

The wire from Reuther and Mazey to the CWA convention June 13-18 applauded the efforts of the newest CIO affiliate to merge with the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee. "We heartily applaud your desire to merge all labor forces in the communication industry into one solid union," the wire said.

The UAW wire also praised CWA's uphill fight against American Telephone and Telegraph Co., one of the world's largest and richest monopolies. "To the still millions of American workers," the wire went on, "who have no union to defend them against the extravagant wealth and power of enormous corporations, your consistent rise is a hope and inspiration for the ultimate right of working people to make progress through strong and free unions."

### CIO HITS A. T. & T.

The national CIO Executive Board, in granting a charter to CWA, had earlier condemned A. T. & T. for its "gigantic union-busting effort." The UAW pledged its complete resources to the CWA to "fight against the unscrupulous attempt

### Glamour Takes a Holiday, or The Case of the Missing Cheesecake . . .

Bell Telephone has spent millions advertising the charm and courage of its telephone operators and linemen. But last month when *The CIO News* offered to advertise this charm and courage in the labor press by taking pictures inside the company, the Bell executives said nix.

*It is all right to take the taxpayers' money to glorify the profit-heavy phone industry. It is even proper to underpay telephone workers—after all those lettuce sandwiches they eat keep the girls slim and beautiful. But don't take any pictures of the Bell girls or service men—not in The CIO News. Not after all the good things we've said about our employes.*

Readers can be assured that pictures of the photogenic telephone workers will eventually grace the pages of the labor press, if the CIO has to start a bathing beauty contest to do it. Bell Telephone may not like the union label on its cheesecake, but the CIO does.

to break your union."

Besides effecting a merger expected to produce a half-million-member union within two years, the Chicago convention of the CWA will chart 1949 political action, bargaining goals, organizing drives, and union finances.

## Aircraft Workers Plan Drive for Wage Equality

Protesting that "workers in the aircraft industry have worked too long under an unfair and unrealistic system of wage rates," two recent conferences held by the UAW-CIO Aircraft Department unanimously adopted three basic wage demands to be made this year on the industry and government.

The conferences, one for the East Coast and one for the West, were made up of delegates from all aircraft locals.

The demands were:

That wage demands be raised to equal those in other comparable industries;

That the entire system of multiple classifications, Class A, B, and C rates, and the Point Job Evaluation system and the merit rating system be abolished;

That a reasonable, workable and understandable system of wage rates and classifications be established throughout the aircraft industry.

The conferees demanded that the government join in negotiations with the union and the companies and pointed out, "The aircraft industry was built and is still sustained by the government, using public funds paid in by all the taxpayers, and thus has a greater obligation to operate in the public

interest.

"The government, therefore, cannot disclaim interest or responsibility in wage or other policies of the aircraft companies."

Organizational drives, with special attention to the Republic and Grumman Long Island, N. Y., plants and the Hawthorne, Cal., Northrop plant, were launched by the delegates.

The 1949 Economic Demands of the International Union and the Reuther plan for utilization of idle plants for mass-produced homes were endorsed by the two groups.

Both conferences were planned and attended by Aircraft Department Director John W. Livingston, assisted by International Representatives Roy Reuther and Paul Russo. The latter was commended for his preparation of comprehensive sets of wage and contract tables and information which were distributed to the delegates.

## GM Cafeterias Vote for UAW

Cafeteria workers in two General Motors plants in southern Ohio cast overwhelming votes for the UAW-CIO, it was announced this month by Paul E. Miley, Director of Region 2A. Both elections were conducted by the NLRB in cafeterias operated by the Fred B. Prophet Company of Detroit.

Voting took place in the General Motors plant at Hamilton, Ohio, where Local 233 has a UAW-CIO contract, and at the GM Moraine Products plant in Dayton, where Local 696 holds a contract.



"The wife reads my labor paper—Then she gives me a quiz—And if I flunk...!"



Soviet cop blows the whistle on German rail strikers as they give him the Bronx cheer.



# HOUSEWIFE'S STORY OF A COMMONPLACE DISASTER

Mrs. Anna Hilton is a slight, wan woman whose husband had an expensive operation last year. She's a thrifty housewife who tries to keep her family fed and cared for in Camden, New Jersey. After what happened last year to her husband, she knows that thrift is no protection from disaster.

A few weeks ago, Mrs. Hilton sat before a microphone in Washington to tell a committee of Senators why the CIO believes in the national health insurance plan. Her story was so eloquent that even Senator Taft had to admit that working people should be protected from "catastrophic illness."

Here is Mrs. Hilton's story, just as she told it to the Senators:

I live in Camden, N. J., with my husband and two children.

I am here today to tell you what a serious illness has done to my family—to its savings, to its living standards, to its self-respect and to its plans for the future.

My husband is 41 years old. All his life he has worked hard and his wages were more than adequate to support our family. For the last ten years—prior to his illness—he worked in Camden shipyards as a welder. With overtime and incentive pay, his earnings averaged about \$75 a week.

### WANTED HOME

Up to July, 1948, we had accumulated about \$1,000 in savings, with which we had intended to make a down payment on a house.

Then illness struck. In July of last year, my husband was rushed to the hospital for an appendectomy. Before the operation, my husband's appendix ruptured. He was stricken with generalized peritonitis. He remained in the hospital for about a month. Then he returned home in a slightly improved condition. But the peritonitis became chronic and in a few days he was returned to the hospital. His condition became steadily worse, until he was finally placed in a brace from his neck to his legs.

After eight months' hospitaliza-

tion, he was finally taken home two months ago—on April 5, 1949. He has been in bed at home ever since. The doctor says his condition is grave and the chances of recovery are slim.

### TELLS OF COSTS

That's the story of what happened. Now I'd like to tell you about its costs.

My husband had considered the possibility of an illness in the family and we carried Blue Cross hospital insurance. This had cost us \$2.50 per month—or \$30 a year—for family coverage. But the policy only covered his hospitalization for one month. It did not provide anything for medical expenses or medicines.

The hospital bill alone totaled \$4,508.90. Doctor bills and prescriptions cost us an additional \$770. The total cost to date, therefore, of my husband's illness has been \$5,278.90.

Of this amount, Blue Cross paid only the first month's hospitalization—\$648.45. This totally inadequate amount was less than one-eighth of the total hospital and medical expenses.

In addition to the \$648.45 from Blue Cross, we have exhausted our \$1,000 savings and used practically every cent of our family income to



**PLEADS FOR HEALTH INSURANCE**—Mrs. Anna Hilton (third from left) tells her son and daughter and her husband, August Hilton, of how she appeared with CIO Secretary-treasurer James Carey before a Senate committee to ask prompt passage of the national health insurance bill.

pay \$2,168 in hospital bills and \$770 in doctor and prescription bills.

During 1948, my husband's six months' illness cost 54 per cent of the family income.

### STILL IN DEBT

Despite our tremendous outlays, we find ourselves today with a \$1,692.45 debt still owed to the hospital for my husband's hospitalization. Through the efforts of the Union Organization for Social Service—an agency representing CIO, AFL and independent unions in the Camden area—arrangements have been made for us to repay our debt to the hospital at the rate of \$5.00 per week. At this rate, the balance will not be repaid in full for six and one-half years.

To help meet the medical bills, I had been working at the Howland-Croft Mills textile plant as a weaver until January of this year. As a member of Local 229, Textile

Workers' Union of America, I earned a base pay of \$31.76 per week. But now it's impossible for me to work, because taking care of my husband at home is more than a full-time job.

### CHILDREN WORK

So our only family income at present is the \$40 a week my son earns as a welder in the R. T. C. Shipyards. My daughter is graduating from high school this month and is already looking for work.

I might mention that while in the hospital my husband had a semi-private room. A private room would have helped his recovery, but this was out of the question financially. At home, now, he is in a hospital bed, which was obtained for us by the Union Organization for Social Service.

### HUMILIATED

You may be interested in the humiliating red-tape we had to go

through to get this bed from the welfare department. We had to fill out the same forms and supply the same information as a pauper applying for poor relief. I have a copy of the form here, and—as you can see—it requires such information as rent receipts, gas and electric bills, birth certificates, marriage license, personal character recommendations, and so on.

Because of my personal and family experiences, I certainly hope this committee will give serious consideration to the passage of the national health insurance bill, as recommended by President Truman. From my own experience, I know voluntary Blue Cross plans are utterly inadequate to do the job. And I am certainly opposed to any pauper's test for receipt of medical care. We should get it as a right—through payroll taxes for health insurance, just like old age social security.

## Bendix Workers Are Solid As Strike Enters 8th Week

The strike of 6,000 Bendix workers in South Bend entered its eighth week last week with the strikers as solid and as determined as the day they walked out.

Officers and committeemen of Local 9 gave a full report of the strike situation to the International Executive Board at its regular quarterly meeting in Detroit the week of June 6. The board also heard reports on the negotiations from Vice-President Gosser, Bendix Department Director Martin Gerber and Regional Director Ray Berndt.

The issue in the strike is a speed-up in the brake shoe division and an attempt by the company to reduce workers' earnings by changing the down-time standards on their jobs. These standards have been in effect for nearly four years.

## PUBLISH HANDY STEWARD BOOKLET

The popular UAW picture strip, "Winning Grievances," has been printed in a handy shirt-pocket size booklet by the Education Department. In short, direct sentences with clever illustrations a shop steward can get the tips he needs to win grievances.

Copies are five cents for UAW members and 15 cents for others. Orders should be placed with the UAW Education Department, 28 W. Warren, Detroit 1, Michigan.

## FEP Loses in Mich.; Has Chance in Ohio

FEPC lost in Michigan for the fourth time, but prospects for a good FEPC bill in Ohio were good this month. Labor has been in the forefront, pushing measures in both states that have adequate enforcement powers.

Michigan legislators adjourned without budging on FEPC. Republicans offered a weak and toothless bill, which FEPC proponents ignored rather than permit it to take the place of genuine fair employment practice act.

The Ohio FEPC is still unsettled, but a promising compromise bill is expected to come out of a joint House-Senate committee in Columbus, which FEPC backers will support.

## WEAK FAIR PRACTICES BILL IS HEADED OFF

WASHINGTON—Friends of FEPC believe they have headed off a fast play to substitute the McGrath bill to:

1. Create a commission to study violations of civil rights—apparently to mow the same grass already mowed by the recent report of the President's Civil Rights Commission;
2. Strengthen the Civil Rights Unit in the Department of Justice;
3. Make illegal discrimination in interstate travel;
4. Create a Congressional Committee on Civil Rights;
5. Tighten existing civil rights statutes, such as those outlawing restrictive covenants.

Items 2, 3 and 5 are good and long overdue. But Items 1 and 4 sound like the old legislative stalling device—more study instead of action and enforcement.

The argument for putting a lot of steam behind the McGrath bill was that it might be passed, while FEPC can NOT be put through the Senate at this session.

The argument against the shift—and the discussion was hot and heavy here—is that the leading friends of fair employment, including the NAACP, have said that FEPC is the No. 1 item of civil rights legislation. To switch the emphasis now to the McGrath bill would take the steam out of the FEPC fight just at the time when all steam is needed to get the bill out of the full House Labor Committee, past the Rules Committee to the House floor and through the House, while at the same time persuading the Senate Labor Committee at least to report out the same bill without hearing to the Senate calendar before the recess. The strategy now is to keep the emphasis on FEPC, to get it

through the House before the recess, to get the bill on the Senate calendar before the recess.

Then, if this can be done, the whole drive for the rest of 1949 is to get the FEPC bill called up in January, 1950, when the second session of the 81st Congress begins.

It is generally agreed that, with the change in Senate rules to require 64 votes for cloture (limitation of debate) there is practically no hope of breaking a filibuster against FEPC by a cloture vote.

But there is another way to skin the cat. Instead of staging another "gentleman's agreement" filibuster that might run on for three weeks or more and be ended by a vote that fell short of the needed 64, friends of FEPC are starting to work now on a new strategy.

This strategy is to wear down the Southern filibuster bloc by running round-the-clock sessions, 24 hours a day for at least six days a week. It is estimated that not more than 18 Southern Senators will take part in a bitter-end filibuster. Vice-President Barkley, as President of the Senate, has shown that he will enforce Senate rules strictly to limit Senators to speaking twice on a pending measure and will also require them to stick to the subject. He will not allow filibusterers to take hours reading into the record recipes for baked oysters, pot licker, etc., as Huey Long did.

To be successful, a campaign to get agreement on such a time-table should start now or, at the latest, the day Congress goes home.

## 33 to Labor School

Local 130, UAW-CIO, has sent 33 of its members to a labor school under the direction of the Pennsylvania State College Extension Service.

A general course is being offered in Public Speaking, Collective Bargaining, Parliamentary Law, Grievance Procedure, State and Federal Labor Laws and How They Affect the Working People, History of Unions, and Civic Duties of Unions.



Pickets at the Lincoln plant ate well during the strike. Here's the line-up for sandwiches and coffee.

—Photo by Press Picture Service.

Get Out the Ear-Plugs

FCC Yields to Pressure; Reverses 'Opinion' Ruling

WASHINGTON—The Federal Communications Commission has given in to the demand of the radio business that station owners and networks be allowed to use the air to impose their opinions on the listening public.

Any radio listener knows, of course, that broadcasting is bitterly biased against every liberal cause. The Mayflower decision didn't bother this biased use of the airways.

Labor vigorously opposed the station owners' demands in hearings before the Commission last

year. It protested the big-business anti-labor slant of present broadcasts and insisted that the Commission clean up this situation rather than add to it by letting the stations add their own voices to those of their paid stooges.

In yielding to the industry's demand, the Commission read a long lecture on stations owners' responsibility to give their listeners all points of view on controversial public issues. This means, it said, not only that they should make time available on demand to opposing points of view, but that stations and networks "have an

affirmative duty generally to encourage and implement the broadcast of all sides of controversial public issues over their facilities."

BELLOWS AND BELCHES

What this ought to mean is, for example, that when a network makes money out of broadcasting the bellows of a Fulton Lewis or the belches of a Henry Taylor it must also pay for commentators who care about the interests of the people and whose opinions on public issues are not for sale.

The Commission's fine words, however, will not clean up the broadcast channels. While the Commission imposes conditions upon the right it has now given station owners to air their views, these gentry know that the Commission has no effective means of making those conditions stick.

Commissioner Hennock deserves high public praise for her dissenting opinion which bluntly debunks the "conditions" prescribed in the majority decision.

"I agree," she said, "with the majority that it is imperative that a high standard of impartiality in the presentation of issues of public controversy be maintained by broadcast licensees. I do not believe that the Commission's decision, however, will bring about the desired result."

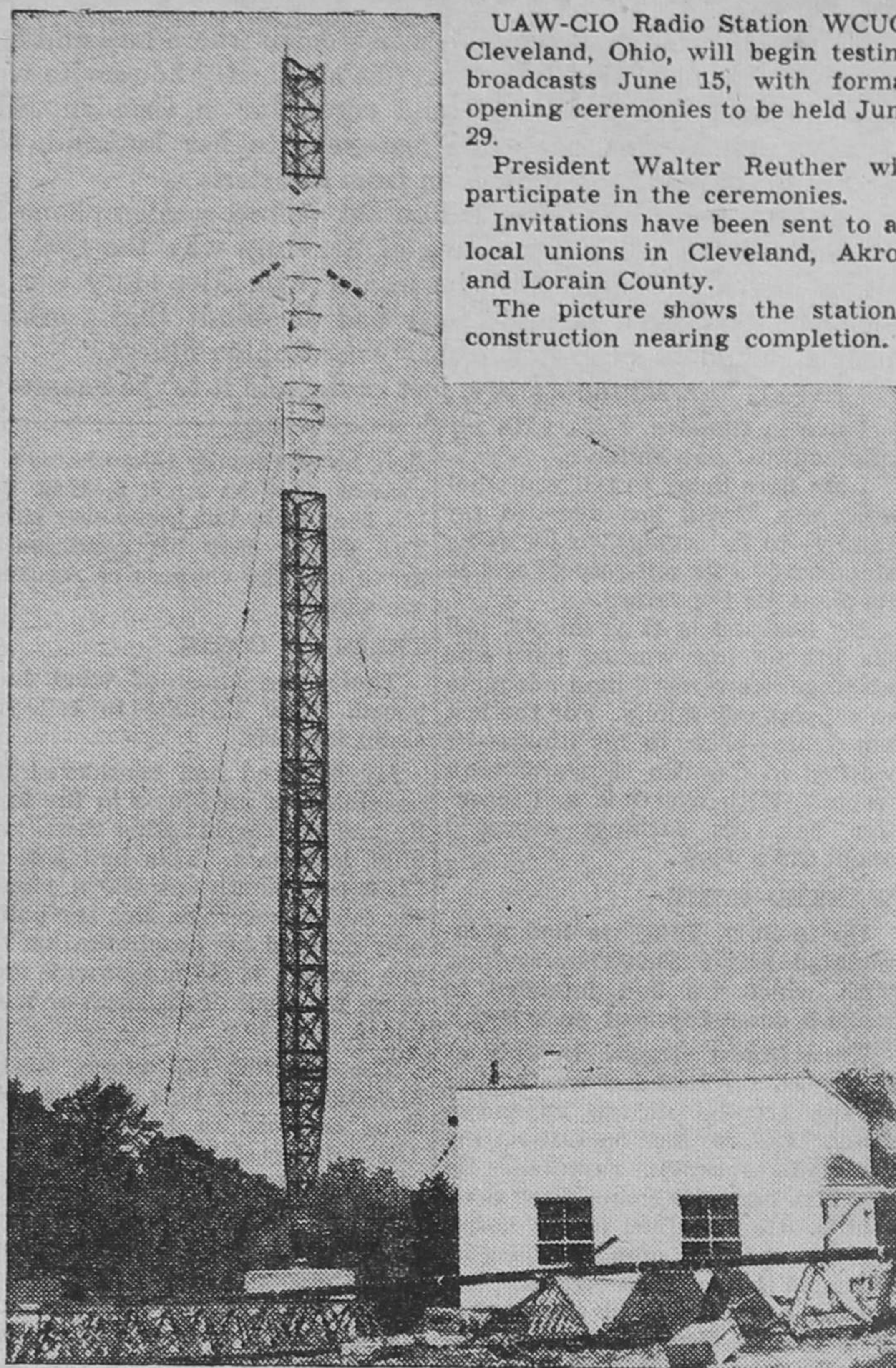
While networks and station owners will probably pay little attention to the Commission's lecture about playing fair on public issues, the listening public is given something to shoot for. The Commission states that licensees are obligated to give all sides on public issues, yet undoubtedly it will continue to renew licenses of network and affiliated stations which regularly peddle the big-business line and spread their lies about organized labor.

Another UAW Radio Station Goes on the Air This Month

UAW-CIO Radio Station WCUO, Cleveland, Ohio, will begin testing broadcasts June 15, with formal opening ceremonies to be held June 29.

President Walter Reuther will participate in the ceremonies. Invitations have been sent to all local unions in Cleveland, Akron and Lorain County.

The picture shows the station's construction nearing completion.



Worker Is Tossed on the Industrial Scrap-Heap with a "Pat on the Back"

"I really don't know what I'll do to take care of myself physically or financially," was the tragic comment of Walter McWilliams, 66-year-old Budd worker in Philadelphia.

Walter worked at Budd's for 31 years. Last month he handed in his UAW-CIO card after his boss found him "too old to work, and too young to die."

PRAYS FOR PENSIONS

"I pray you boys are successful in securing a Pension Plan for Budd workers," McWilliams told the officers of his union.

"When I first went to work at Budd's," he tells, "I was in perfect health and weighed 185 pounds. When I was forced to quit Budd's 31 years later, I weighed 135 pounds and no longer have the strength to support myself."

Because of hay fever and his age McWilliams says, "I lost a lot of time from work in the last four years. It got so I just could not stand the gaff. The time I lost due to this minor illness lowered my yearly earnings. It will affect any benefits I may receive from Social Security. I will receive the magnificent sum of approximately \$36.00 per month from social security.

COULDN'T SAVE

"I could not save any money while working at Budd's as there were many years in which we were laid off for months at a time keep-

ing me constantly in debt. The funny part of it is that I had more money when I started to work at Budd's 31 years ago than I have now. Of course, that's not saying much, because now I have no money.

"Several years ago, because of this unsteady employment I lost a little house that I owned," relates McWilliams. "I gave my life to the Budd Company and when I quit the other day, I received many slaps on the back from the Company officials for my years of faithful service.

PATTED, THEN KICKED

"I realized that the slaps on the back would not take care of me in my old age, so I jokingly (although in my heart I meant it) stated to the group of officials: 'It would be nice if I could get a pension from the Budd Company.'"

The reply to this one, from the plant superintendent was, "Budd, Jr., does not believe in pensions."

But Budd, Jr., and the top directors make enough in a year to live a comfortable retirement. During 1948, Budd, Jr., got the handsome sum of \$100,000.08, while the rest of his executives divided \$445,121.57 among themselves.



Brother McWilliams regretfully accepts his withdrawal card from Local 813 Secretary-Treasurer Howard Byrne.

WDET-FM Program Schedule for June

101.9 Megacycles On Your FM Dial Channel 270

NEWS AND WEATHER FORECAST EVERY HOUR ON THE HALF-HOUR

On the air 3 to 10 p. m. Monday through Friday 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Saturday and Sunday

SUNDAY

- 8:00 Organ Classics
8:30 Radio Chapel
9:00 Cosmopolitan Program (In Italian)
10:00 Cosmopolitan Program (In Polish)
11:00 Cosmopolitan Program (In Jewish)
11:55 Around the Town
12:00 String Classics
12:30 News Roundup
12:45 Yesterdays
1:00 Music We Love
1:35 Community Clinic—Discussions on inequalities of opportunity
2:00 Opera Matinee
3:00 Gilbert & Sullivan
4:00 Music for America
4:30 Great Books Discussion
5:00 Lest We Forget These Great Americans
5:15 You and Your City—George Edwards
5:30 Choral Concert
5:45 Sports Roundup
6:00 Keyboard Masters—Sponsored by Smiley Brothers
6:30 Labor Views the News—Guy Nunn of UAW
6:45 Washington Correspondent
7:00 Footlight Parade
7:30 Operation UN
8:00 Detroit Public Library Symphony

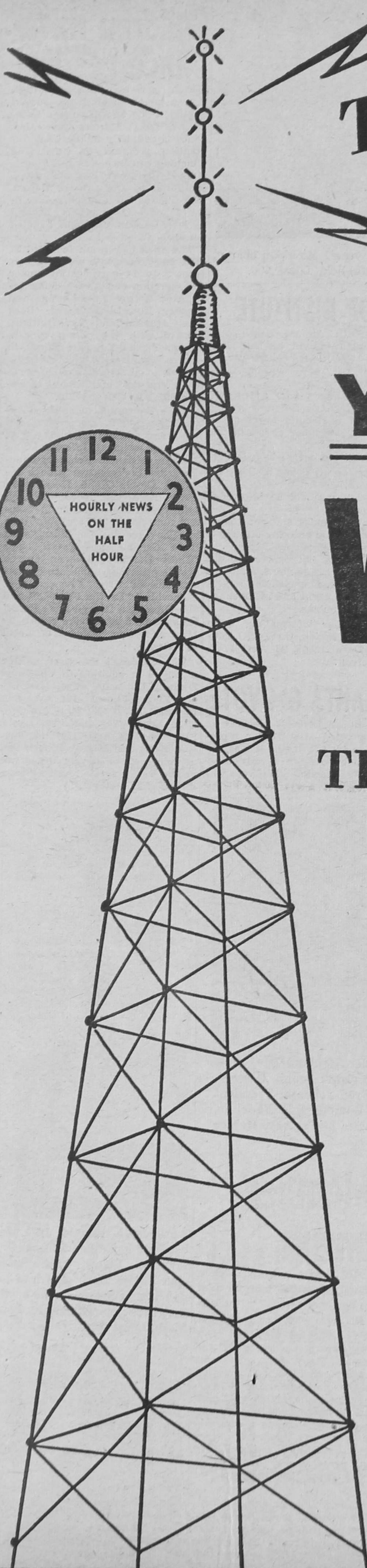
MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

- 3:00 Cosmopolitan Program (In Polish)
3:30 Cosmopolitan Program (In Italian)
4:00 US Armed Forces Programs
4:15 A Woman's World
4:45 Music from the Movies
4:55 Around the Town
5:00 Story Time
5:15 Rhythm from Radio Place
5:30 The Vocal Touch
5:45 Sports Roundup
6:00 Dinner Music
6:30 Labor Views the News—Guy Nunn of UAW
6:45 A Tapestry in Melody
7:00 Music You Want
7:30 Invitation to the Waltz
8:00 Detroit Public Library Symphony
9:00 Gay White Way
9:30 News Roundup
9:45 America Sings

SATURDAY

- 8:00 Tic Toc Tunes
9:00 Americana
10:00 Rhythm and Reason
10:15 US Navy Band
10:30 Young Americans Look at Books
11:00 Spotlight on Song
12:00 Luncheon Serenade
12:45 Yesterdays
1:00 Marine Story
1:15 You and Your Health—Det. Dept. of Health
1:30 Let's Listen to Some Records
2:30 Understanding Music
3:00 U of M Band Rehearsal
3:30 Melodic Strings
4:00 Piano Patterns
4:30 Tropicana
4:55 Around the Town
5:00 Collector's Corner
5:45 Sports Roundup
6:00 Dinner Music
6:30 Labor Views the News—Guy Nunn of UAW
6:45 A Tapestry in Melody
7:00 All Time Favorites
7:30 Invitation to the Waltz
7:45 AFL Report from Washington
8:00 Detroit Public Library Symphony
9:00 Proudly We Hail
9:45 America Sings

(Clip and Save)



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- **TRUTH IN THE NEWS**
- **MUSIC AND ENTERTAINMENT**
- **FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROGRAMS**
- **EDUCATIONAL FEATURES**

**WDET-FM**

**101.9 on Your Dial** **Channel 270**

# Foundry Council's Work Rewarded As Burke Introduces Safety Bill

WASHINGTON—A bill to cut down the more than 11,000 deaths and two million lost-time injuries sustained by American workers annually has just been introduced in the House by Representative Tom Burke (D., O.), a charter member of Local 12, Toledo, Ohio.

The bill would for the first time set up uniform federal standards of health and safety in all hazardous occupations except agriculture. Enforcement would be put in the hands of the U. S. Secretary of Labor. A new division would be set up to handle the formulating of codes and their enforcement. However, to avoid duplication, the Secretary of Labor would be authorized to make agreements with State Labor Departments whereby they would undertake enforcement of the federal codes under federal standards for such enforcement.

Introduction of the bill follows more than two years of work by the UAW-CIO Foundry Council. Originally, a bill was drafted covering foundry operations only. It was found that, while foundry work is very hazardous, in terms of fatal accidents and serious lost-time injuries, other occupations and industries have even higher accident frequency rates. It was then recommended that the bill cover all hazardous industries, such industries being defined as those having an accident frequency rate higher than the average for all manufacturing.

Representative Burke announced his intention to introduce such a bill in the course of the Cleveland meeting of the UAW-CIO Foundry Council, May 28, where he was a featured speaker.

In addition to the bill, Representative Burke proposed a House Labor Committee investigation of the related subject of Workmen's Compensation, which is now a patchwork job giving workers or their survivors half as much compensa-

## Three Internationals Join Co-op Council

Applications of the United Packinghouse Workers, International Association of Machinists and Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (Auxiliary) for membership in the Council for Cooperative Development were approved at its Executive Committee meeting in Cleveland on May 15. This brings membership in the Council to six International Unions and four Regional and National Cooperative groups. The unions, already members, include the UAW-CIO, United Rubber Workers, and the State, County and Municipal Workers, ALF. Cooperatives are: Central States Cooperatives, Chicago; Eastern States Cooperatives, New York; Associated Cooperatives in California and the Cooperative League of the USA.

The Council for Cooperative Development was set up in February of 1948 for the purpose of uniting labor and cooperative groups in the work of organizing cooperatives in the industrial centers of the U. S. During the past year, chief emphasis of the Council has been in Eastern Michigan. Six cooperatives in Detroit, Dearborn, Lansing, Flint and Pontiac, are now working together as a chain with an annual volume of just under \$1,500,000. Plans call for completing organization work in Toledo, Jackson, Wayne, Lansing, Saginaw, Dearborn and west-side Detroit within the next year.

tion in some states as in others.

Details of this important bill and the need for it will be given in the July Auto Worker.

## National Golf Tournament Is In the Works

Do you favor holding a national CIO golf championship? Will your local union back a national tournament by entering team and individual players?

These were two big questions which were popped this month at recreation leaders in all UAW-CIO locals. The answers received will determine whether or not the UAW-CIO International Recreation Department will start machinery going to run the big links event.

So successful have state and regional UAW and CIO competitions been, many of the mashie swingers have been asking for shots at national titles. Guarantee of participation is first necessary before the International Recreation Department can set dates or contract for a golf course. The tournament, if held, will probably be somewhere in the Midwest in August or September, according to Recreation Director Olga M. Madar.

The championship would be 36-hole medal play, over a week-end, with flights for players of all handicaps. Prizes would be guaranteed by the Recreation Department.

Recreation chairmen or golf captains are urged to write immediately to the UAW-CIO Recreation Department, 5707 Second, Detroit 2, Michigan, stating whether or not they want the tournament, if they will enter golfers in it, where they prefer it to be held, and their choice of dates.



Last year's Michigan champ, John Naglick, Local 600.

## CO-OP INSTITUTE

The Sixth Annual Labor and Co-op Institute will be held August 14-21 at the School for Workers, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc.

UAW members who attended these institutes are now giving leadership to labor's program of developing consumer co-ops in the cities.

The institute course includes:

What labor is doing in the field of cooperatives;

Why labor should be interested in co-ops;

How to organize and get going;

The economic base for organized consumer action;

The institute is sponsored by the Co-operative League U. S. A., Rochdale Institute, Council for Co-operative Development and member international unions.

For further information, write to: Co-op Division, UAW-CIO Education Department, 28 West Warren, Detroit.

## ATLANTA GM VOTE

GM Buick Division workers in Atlanta voted May 11 for representation by the UAW, it was announced by Region 8 Director Thomas J. Starling. The vote was 18 to 2.

## Children Have Dance Festival

Four years ago the skeptics said it was just a passing fad, but on Sunday, June 5, at Detroit's Local 157 hall 140 youngsters proved that dance is definitely in the UAW recreation program to stay. The clinching evidence was the Fourth Annual Children's Dance Festival, sponsored by the Greater Detroit CIO Recreation Council. A committee of union mothers, chaired by Mrs. Dorothy Chisholm, handled details of the event.

The varied program featured 27 different dances with boys and girls from 5 to 14 participating under the direction of creative dance instructor Fanny Aronson and tap teacher Howard Hultberg. Both Miss Aronson and Mr. Hultberg worked with the young dancers weekly during the past winter in classes organized by the UAW-CIO International Recreation Department, and held at the halls of Locals 49, 174, 490 and 212.

Little dancers demonstrated remarkable skill in execution of tap steps, and amazed the audience of 500 with original interpretations in creative dance. Featured dancers from the creative groups included Carole Anne Horning in "How High the Moon," Sharon Jeffrey and Joel Carliner in "Leprechaun's Dance," Carol Wetsman in "The Tree and the Storm," and Rima Granoff presenting her "Ghost Dance." Modern dance groups presented ambitious dramatizations of "The Adventures of Pinocchio," "By the Fireside," and "La Ollanta, a Legend from Peru." Nine other dances were shown by Miss Aronson's proteges of Local 49's classes.

The children's dance committee members in addition to Chairman Dorothy Chisholm were: Mrs. Lena Fenton, Local 212; Mrs. Ann Pascuzzi, Local 490; Mrs. Ann Concilla, Local 174; and Mrs. Laura Sorenson, Mrs. Betty Horning, Mrs. Eve Mesh, and Mrs. S. Hibbeln, all of Local 49. Assisting the dance group was a special festival committee of 23 mothers.

## LET'S KEEP THAT DOOR OPEN



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Installation of officers of Chrysler-Highland Park Unit of Local 889. Reading from left to right: Sophia Gassner, Harry Abrams, Clarence Kenney, Fred Johnson, President of Local 889 Amalgamated; Earl Gamble, Ray Radcliffe, James Loftus, Herbert Herman, James McCartney, Horace Baker, Warren Parker.

## Survey Shows Member Interest in Unionism

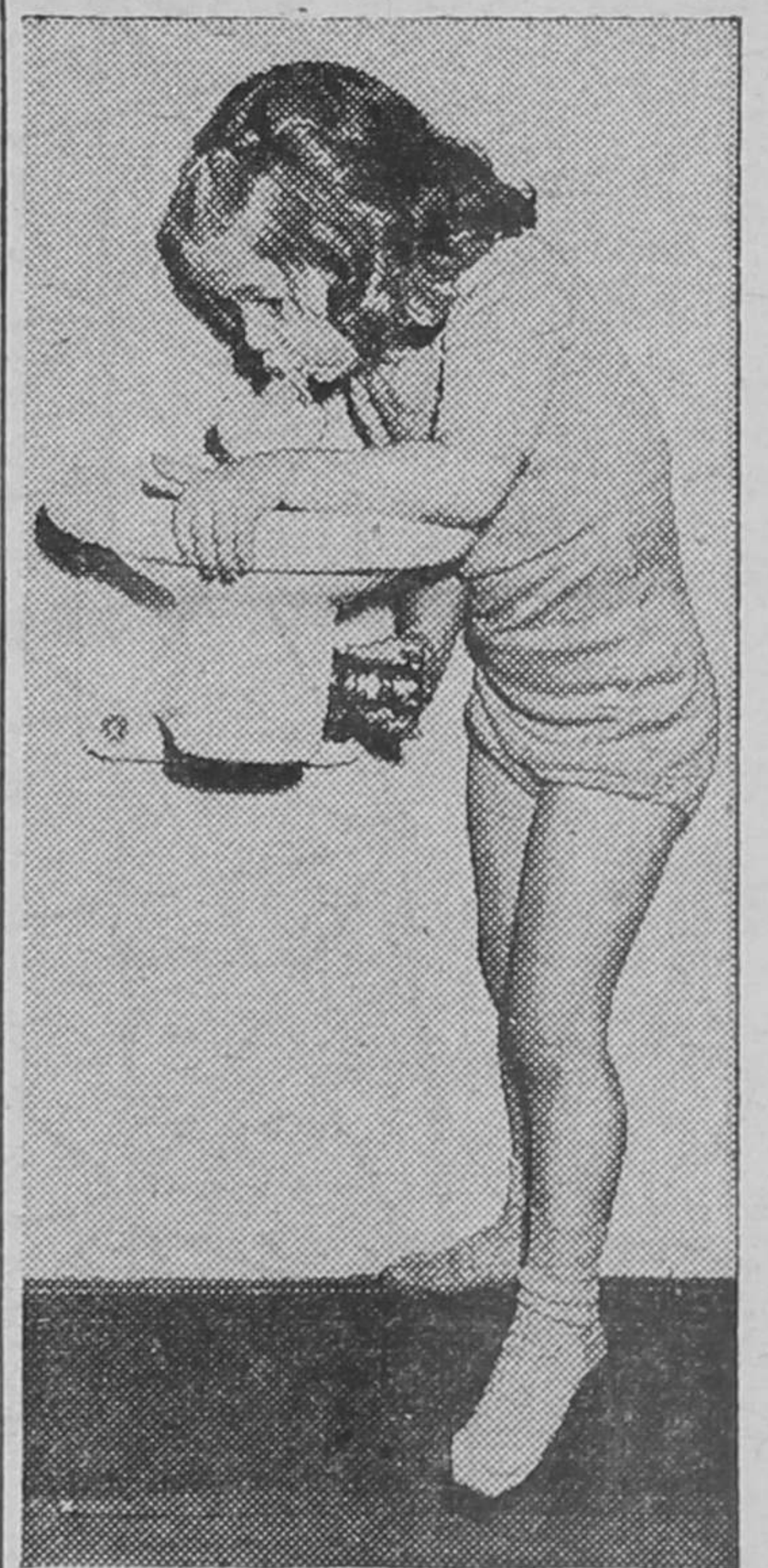
Union topics are favorite subjects for members of Local 212, in spite of many commercial amusements which compete for a man's spare time, according to a survey conducted by Frank Marquart, Local 212 educational director, and Genevieve Casey, Detroit library extension service chief.

While radio and television programs provide a lot of a union man's pastime, the typical member in Local 212 spends almost as much time reading up on labor history, collective bargaining, social security, and consumers' problems.

The desire to be an active union member is reflected by a high percentage who want to read to improve their public speaking. Many who gave answers preferred to read books on how to be a shop steward, get along with people, stay in good health, and lead a happy family life.

Sports, movies, visiting friends, and family activities took up most of the pastime of those in the survey. Of those who read books, the majority reported they got their books from a bookstore or the newstand. Many got their books from the public library or borrowed from the local union library. Almost 50 per cent complained that the public library was too far away from their homes, and a few said there was "too much red tape" connected with borrowing library books.

Sports, gardening, automotive repair, carpentry, and photography were the popular reading subjects, outside of union books themselves. The survey showed that with people who like to read, it's a regular recreation. Half of these avid readers thought a union reading list would be a good thing.



Above, 5-year-old Julie Silber gets refreshed for dancing practice. Below, future ballerina Louise Mesh gets into her dancing slippers. She's the daughter of Brother Peter Mesh, Local 49.

