

The United Automobile Worker

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

VOL. 13, NO. 1

JANUARY, 1949



DRIVE FOR PENSION PLAN, SOCIAL SECURITY IN 1949

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UAW RADIO STATION IS DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF ALL THE PEOPLE Regular Broadcasts Begin in February

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On December 19, this bronze plaque was unveiled by UAW-CIO Secretary Emil Mazey. It reads: "Dedicated to the Public Service of the People of Detroit." Mazey and President Walter P. Reuther are shown here viewing the plaque following dedication ceremonies at the Station. Reuther, addressing the throng of civic and labor leaders, said that the Station would be an instrument for "lifting some of our little Iron Curtains here in America."



FE Defies CIO

Merger Committee Told It Has "No Status"

CHICAGO—A delegation headed by Grant Oakes, FE-CIO President, walked out on the CIO Executive Board Committee appointed by President Philip Murray to expedite consolidation of CIO strength in the agricultural implement industry here January 7.

The committee—made up of Emil Rieve, President of the CIO Textile Workers; Jacob Potofsky, President of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Joseph Curran, President of the CIO Maritime Workers—was holding its first meeting at the Shoreland Hotel.

UAW-CIO was represented at the meeting by Vice-President John W. Livingston, Director of the UAW-CIO Agricultural Implement Department, and Board members Ray Berndt, George Burt, Martin Gerber, Pat Greathouse and Thomas Starling, all members of the union's Agricultural Implement Committee.

"NO STATUS"

The FE delegation, led by Grant Oakes, President, and John Shaffer, Secretary-Treasurer, stayed in the committee meeting only long enough to present a formal statement which said that "your committee carries absolutely no status with our organization."

The statement, delivered to the press at the same time it was being read to the committee by Oakes, bristled with language indicating strong contempt for the CIO.

It branded the CIO Executive Board merger directive as a "Pearl Harbor ultimatum." With a pointed refusal to discuss the issue or negotiate on it in any way, the FE statement assailed the directive as an "unprecedented attack on the autonomy of international unions."

"DISRUPTIVE FORCES"

The statement also said:

"Actually, our local unions have specifically forbidden me to discuss this or any other matter with you.

"May I take this opportunity to inform you gentlemen that our union has a long history of

experience in repelling disruptive forces who would seek to by-pass the desires, the objectives and the well being of our membership.

"... unprincipled attacks of the nature you are confronting us with will be of no avail. . . . We shall not be sidetracked by union-wrecking vendettas."

FULL OF DISTORTIONS

After the FE delegation had walked out on the committee, Emil Rieve, committee chairman, told the press that the FE statement was full of "distortions and misstatements." "There is no basis in fact for any of the wild charges these people have made against the CIO," Rieve said.

The committee then reconvened briefly to hear a short outline from Livingston of the UAW-CIO's eagerness to work out a constructive solution to the problem and its ability to improve the wages and working conditions of all the workers in the industry.

He pointed out to the committee members that the UAW-CIO has ample resources to complete the organization of the industry and to service the workers after they are organized. UAW-CIO has 50 locals in the farm implement industry, with 63,000 dues-paying members, representing over 90,000 workers, Livingston said. With its assets of \$3,000,000, a staff of 350 representatives including a special farm implement staff of 11 members, 18 regional offices, 37 sub-regional offices and 18 specialized service departments, UAW-CIO has what it takes to do a real job for the farm implement workers, Livingston concluded.

Asked by the press about what the UAW-CIO intended to do—pending the CIO Executive Board meeting to act on the issue January 26—Livingston said: "The UAW-CIO is going to see to it that the FE membership gets all the facts about this problem."

FE LEADERS THREATEN BOLT TO DISTRICT 50

CHICAGO—Word has reached UAW-CIO Agricultural Implement Department headquarters here that some FE leaders are softening up their membership for a walk-out of the CIO into John L. Lewis' District 50.

Responsible CIO officials in two states have reported to Washington that they know of specific instances in which FE leaders have openly threatened to try to take their people into District 50 as an alternative to following the CIO directive to merge with the UAW-CIO.

Such a move would again disrupt collective bargaining for the people involved, during the period required for Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, observers said. District 50 has not complied with the Taft-Hartley Act, and affiliation with the Lewis group would involve the FE locals in legal complications.

CIO leaders in farm implement centers were eagerly awaiting further action by the CIO Executive Board on January 26 to forestall the FE threat to go over to Lewis.

UAW-CIO HARVESTER LOCALS INVITE FE VOTE IN NEW UNIFIED COUNCIL ELECTION

INDIANAPOLIS—UAW-CIO delegates from 10 International Harvester local unions, representing 20,000 workers in the Harvester plants, voted here in a regular meeting of their Council to give FE locals full representation in the Council if and when a merger is effected.

The resolution pledged that "we will declare all offices of the Council vacant and a free and democratic election will take place for all Council officers."

The text of the resolution follows:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT UAW-CIO HARVESTER COUNCIL MEETING

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
DECEMBER 3, 1948

Whereas, We, the workers and delegates of the International Harvester Council, assembled in a bi-monthly session of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO, welcome with enthusiasm the decision of the National CIO Convention recommending that the Farm Equipment and Metal Workers Union, CIO, affiliate with UAW-CIO; and

Whereas, We have just experienced seven weeks of negotiations and 16 days of strike in which the division of the Harvester workers was brought home to our members; and

Whereas, The unification will take place within the framework of the UAW constitution and this constitution guarantees every democratic right to elect officers of their own choosing in their locals and in the International Union, and that these rights will be granted to all locals that enter the UAW from the FE; and

Whereas, We assure the workers in FE that in next year's National negotiations for a contract and wage increase all plants and works, organized in the local unions will have equal voice and vote in determining the kind of contract and decisions for the best interests of all workers will be guaranteed; and

Whereas, Just a few weeks ago the FE workers were informed that holiday pay for Christmas and New Years was going to be paid them because UAW had won this question in their strike (this is not intended for mere bragadoccio, because there have been many things that FE has won for UAW workers, but that a unification will make for greater victories for the rank and file); and

Whereas, To show our sincerity to the Harvester FE locals, we members of the UAW Harvester Council invite FE locals to send observers to our January Council meeting, and further pledge that upon the consummation of affiliation we will declare all offices of the Council vacant, and a free and democratic election will take place for all Council officers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon all workers in Harvester, be it UAW or FE, to support the idea of unification and work with all their might to see to it that this be consummated as soon as possible; that we place personalities aside in the interest of the greatest good to the greatest number, and that we march forward united into one large industrial union fully equipped to win for the workers their just due, proceed immediately in the fight for pensions, greater security and better working conditions with the International Harvester empire.

FOR THE UAW HARVESTER COUNCIL:
Walter Bailey, Chairman,
Carl Shier, Secretary.

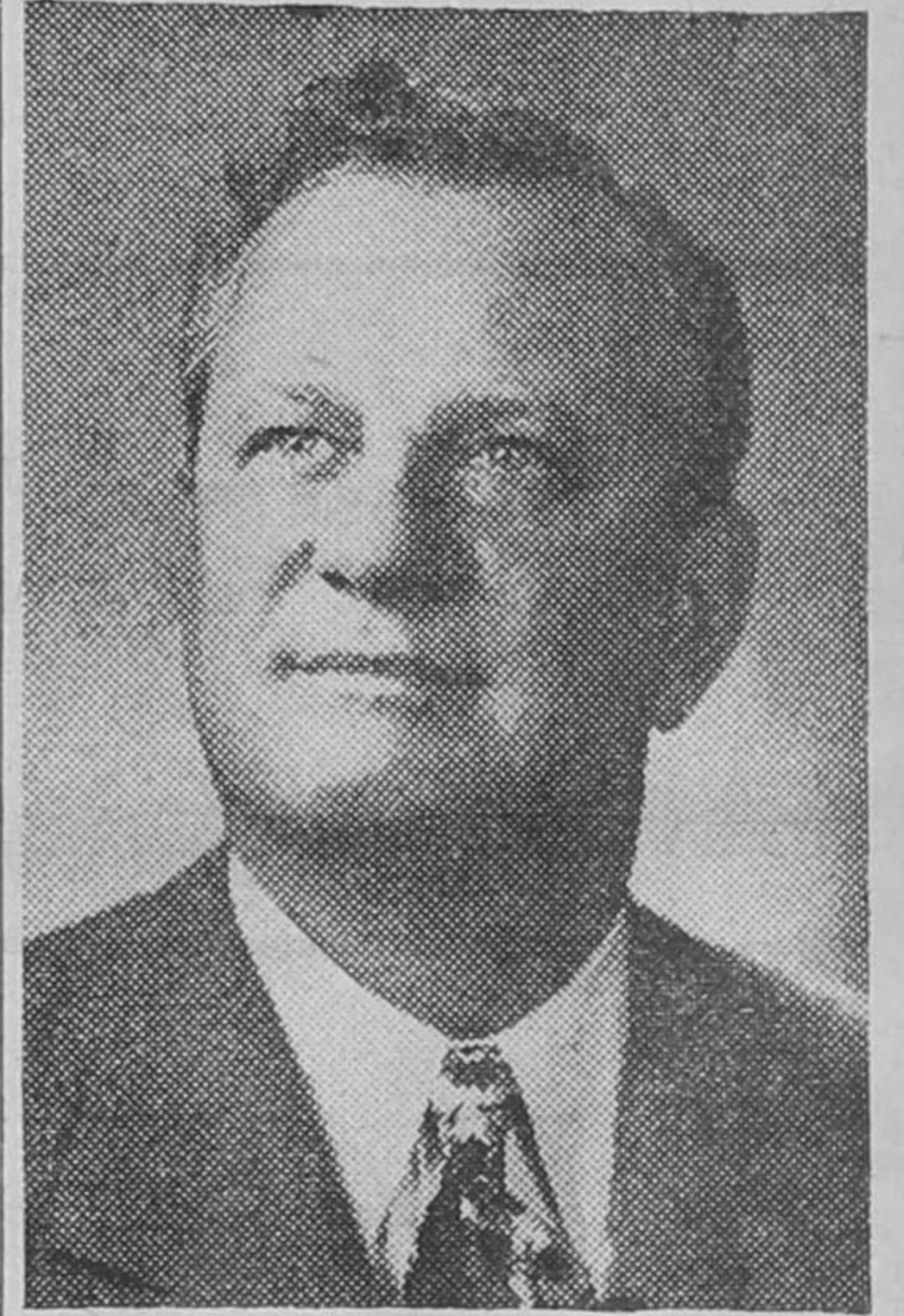
Livingston Appointed To Direct UAW Farm Implement Campaign

DETROIT—President Walter P. Reuther announced here December 8, 1948, that UAW-CIO Vice-President John W. Livingston had been appointed by the International Executive Board to serve as Director of the Union's Agricultural Implement Department.

In his announcement of Livingston's appointment sent to UAW farm implement locals, Reuther praised the work of Harvey Kitzman, former Director of the Department, who was promptly named by Livingston as his Assistant Director.

Excerpts from Reuther's announcement follow:

"At the meeting of the UAW-CIO Executive Board, held in San Francisco, following the CIO convention, by unanimous action of the Board, it was decided to expand the staff of the Agricultural Implement Department in order to push to completion the organiza-



John W. Livingston

tion of the unorganized in the agricultural implement field.

FULL WEIGHT

"In view of the pending negotiations with the FE-CIO, it was felt by the Executive Board that one of the top four officers of our union should assume personal direction of the Agricultural Implement Department so that the full weight of our union could be brought to bear in working out a sound and constructive solution to this problem. Accordingly, the Executive Board approved the appointment of Vice-President John W. Livingston as the director of the Agricultural Implement Department.

"Vice-President Livingston, upon his appointment, immediately designated Brother Harvey Kitzman as Assistant Director. The Executive Board, in making this change, expressed its unanimous appreciation for the splendid contribution which Brother Harvey Kitzman had made as Director of the Agricultural Implement Department.

PIONEERING WORK

"The International Executive Board recognizes that Brother Kitzman is entitled to much of the credit in carrying on the pioneering work in the agricultural implement field.

"Vice-President John Livingston has been named chairman of the Agricultural Implement Committee of the International Executive Board which has been directed to carry on the negotiations for our union with FE-CIO.

"We are confident that, under the direction of Vice-President Livingston and Brother Harvey Kitzman, we will have the type of leadership team-work that will enable us to move forward to complete our work in this important industry."

CIO Machine Controlled, Shaffer Says

John Shaffer, FE Secretary-Treasurer, delivered the CIO a smashing kick in the teeth in an article printed in the December issue of *FE News*.

Branding the CIO Executive Board merger directive as "the dictatorial CIO Board action," Shaffer said the convention was "essentially undemocratic in character."

In the caption of a picture printed beside the Shaffer article, the *FE News* slandered the CIO by stating that the picture failed to "show lineup of heavyweight ushers who helped to enforce democracy which was notable by its absence." This was an obvious and false insinuation that the CIO convention was run by musclemen and goons.

Burned up by CIO endorsement of the Marshall Plan, which is pure poison to the Commies, Shaffer concluded:

"When the CIO reaches the position of castigating and silencing honest opposition within its ranks while arriving at a point of agreement with bankers and industrialists, it is long past the time for the membership to sit up and take notice."

Bargaining Program Unveiled

Pension Plans, Social Security To Be Major Demands in 1949

President Walter P. Reuther, in a letter addressed to all local unions, outlined the basic economic demands which were adopted by unanimous action of the International Executive Board at its meeting in Detroit, January 11, 1949.

The demands are as follows:

1. An adequate pension and retirement program.
2. A comprehensive social security program, including health, hospitalization, medical and surgical and life insurance provisions.
3. A wage increase to restore the buying power of wages to the level of June, 1946, when OPA was destroyed.

Locals Asked to Prepare

The International Executive Board recommends that all local unions and corporation councils adopt these demands and begin to prepare for their submission to their respective managements. In those plants and corporations where contract provision limits negotiations to wages, management should be requested to open negotiations on pension plans and social security plans by mutual agreement. If management refuses to agree to negotiate on pension plans and social security matters, a wage demand in these plants shall be made equivalent to the total cost of a pension plan, a social security plan, plus the cost-of-living adjustment required to bring wages into line with the buying power of June, 1946.

Local unions will be furnished further details with respect to the implementation of this program.

"The International Executive Board has considered the political and economic and legislative climate in which our 1949 negotiations will be conducted," President Reuther said. "We believe that a great opportunity lies ahead. This year we can and must bring into the lives of our members a substantial measure of security against the hazards of old age and physical illness and disability."

Two-Front Fight

"The demands formulated by the International Executive Board are part of a fight on two fronts. While we move toward pensions and social security through collective bargaining, we shall, at the same time, be working for national legislation covering retirement and health and medical care. On the legislative front, we can expect to win only basic national minimums for all our citizens. These minimums, however, will not be high enough to meet the needs of our members. They will require supplementation through collective bargaining."

Wage Increases

President Reuther stated further: "Wages, of course, are still a problem and they still fall short of what the worker needs to support his family in decency and security. While fighting to bring up the purchasing power of the workers' wage dollar to the level of June, 1946, we are determined to place the major emphasis of our negotiations on pension plans and social security."

No More Double Standards

"We in the UAW-CIO are no longer willing to tolerate a continuation of double standards in our industry. Under these double standards, top corporate executives provide generous pension plans for themselves while denying them to the workers,

"I have great plans for you!"



who cannot possibly save for their old age out of current earnings. These double standards are economically stupid and morally indefensible and we are determined to mobilize the full power and resources of our union to win pension plans and social security for our people in the coming negotiations."

President Reuther, in his letter to the local unions, made it unmistakably clear that pension plans and social security demands can no longer be considered fringe issues. They will be advanced as the major demands of the UAW-CIO. The profits of industry are at an unprecedented high level and management can afford to meet these just demands, which are long overdue, out of profits without increasing prices.

He said: "We are prepared to sit at the bargaining table with the representatives of management and to do everything in our power to work out an intelligent and constructive solution to these problems. Management cannot continue to shirk its responsibility to its workers. We are hopeful that we will be able to work out these matters through rational and peaceful collective bargaining. However, if management continues in its refusal to meet the problem of the workers, we shall be prepared to use all the weapons possessed by free labor."

Increase Union Reserves

"To further strengthen the union's financial reserves in support of the implementation of the above demands, the International Executive Board, by unanimous action and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, voted to levy an assessment of one dollar per member. A set of just demands, backed up by the power and determination of the membership and supported by a strong union treasury, are a winning combination in collective bargaining."

Board Votes \$1 Assessment

The UAW-CIO International Executive Board January 10 adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The UAW-CIO faces in the very near future the job of winning the pension plan, social security and wage demands outlined in our Economic Program for 1949.

The effective implementation of that program requires the greatest organizational and financial strength it is possible for us to achieve by the time we enter collective bargaining negotiations with employers in the coming months.

During the past 14 months measures put into effect by the International Executive Board have strengthened the financial position of the International Union so that it is now in the strongest position it has been at any time since during the war years. Nevertheless, our financial reserves are still too small for a union our size. Much greater reserves are needed to back up our collective bargaining position and to meet major emergencies which might arise.

Therefore, be it RESOLVED, That by the authority vested in it by the International Constitution, the International Executive Board hereby votes an assessment of \$1.00 on each member of the International Union, UAW-CIO, as of February 28, 1949;

That this assessment must be paid during the months of March and April of 1949, or within the time limit required by Local Union By-Laws;

That in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, Local Unions shall not issue an official dues receipt for the month of May unless the assessment has been paid;

That moneys received from the assessment shall be set aside in a reserve fund and shall be used only for donations to the welfare funds of Local Unions conducting authorized strikes and other emergency purposes specially approved by the International Executive Board.

Know Luther Cooper?

Luther Cooper, about 65, has a share in an estate "well worth claiming," according to Coy N. Overaker, attorney, 1020 Illinois Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

The last information his relatives had about Cooper was that he was an auto worker somewhere in Michigan. Anyone knowing his whereabouts should notify the attorney.

CIO GROUP MEETS BRITISH TO DETERMINE WFTU FUTURE

Mazey in London With Committee

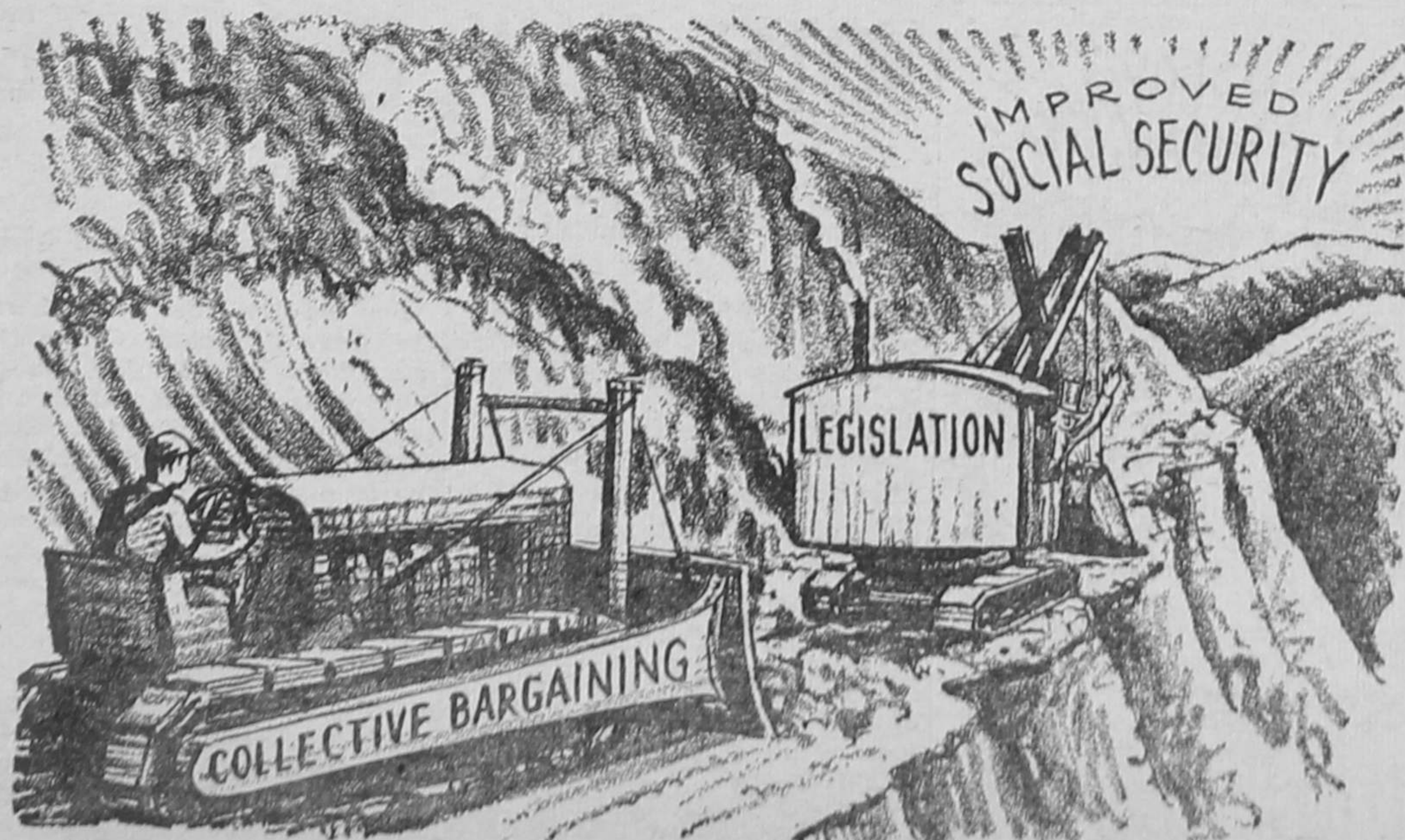
A committee of four CIO leaders is in London this month to confer with leaders of the British Trades Union Congress on international labor cooperation and to determine a future course of action in relation to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The committee, appointed by CIO President Philip Murray following national convention action, consists of CIO Secretary-Treasurer James

B. Carey, UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, President L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO United Rubber Workers, and Secretary-Treasurer David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers.

On a number of questions, the convention resolution said, "the CIO found itself aligned with the British TUC and other free trade union centers against the Soviet trade unions and trade union centers allied with them."

The most important of the questions was the Communist opposition to the Marshall Plan, the resolution charging that the Soviets and their satellites had "conducted a campaign against this effort to restore Europe's economic life" through WFTU in violation of their 1945 agreement.



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

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—Acme Photo.

President Reuther is interviewed by reporters as he leaves the White House following his conference with President Truman. (See story below.)

Editorial....

PRESIDENT TRUMAN IS KEEPING FAITH WITH THE PEOPLE.

In his State of the Union message he has made it clear to Congress and to the nation that he respects the mandate of the American people who declared in effect on November 2 that they want a liberal, progressive administration that will go forward from Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. In his demand for social legislation and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, the President is observing to the letter the position he took on the vital issues on which he campaigned, on which he won the support of the broad farmer-liberal-labor coalition, and for which the people voted.

That portion of his message on breaking the steel bottleneck goes even beyond the letter, but remains within the spirit, of the progressive program President Truman put before the people during the campaign. He recommended to Congress a survey of steel capacity to determine how far short it comes of meeting our country's needs. On the basis of that survey, he declared, the steel industry should be given an opportunity to expand capacity to meet the requirements, encouraged to do so if necessary by government financing. But if the management of the steel industry refuses to take this step, then the government, the President said, must build and operate plants itself to meet the steel deficit. This is the kind of action President Reuther and the UAW-CIO has been urging ever since the UAW-CIO members were first plagued by layoffs and short work weeks as a result of the steel shortage.

We think that even more than President Truman's advocacy of needed social legislation and his demand that the 81st Congress correct the mistakes of the 80th, his ability to extend the logic of his program to such vital matters as the steel bottleneck reveals him as a person of great courage and social vision. It is this kind of thinking and action that is the mark and the test of aggressive and progressive leadership.

President Reuther has already informed the President that the UAW-CIO will support his legislative program in every way possible. We are sure that the vast majority of the American people will support it. There are no doubt some Congressmen and Senators who will resist it. We would suggest to those Congressmen and Senators that they meditate solemnly upon the fate of Senator Ball and other casualties of the 80th before making up their minds. The people have spoken out and they were talking to the legislative, as well as to the executive branch, of government when they spoke out for liberalism and progress.

Advisors Urge Wage-Price Parley

WASHINGTON (LPA) — A conference of labor, management, agriculture and public representatives to set up wage and price standards for a healthy economy was suggested by the President's economic advisors recently.

"A wage structure in relation to prices that will maintain the producing power of industry and the buying power of labor in sound proportion" is essential to avoid economic breakdowns, the Council of Economic Advisors declared in its Third Annual Report.

Occasional strikes, the economists pointed out, may do less long-run damage to the economy than is done by settlements which "do not reflect the economic requirements for sustained general prosperity, but reflect only the relative strength of the parties." This is what labor has been saying for the past two years when it went into negotiations seeking wage raises without disastrous price rises. It is what union representatives have been saying when they warned that corporations cannot continue to take exorbitant profits without inviting eventual economic collapse.

The Council of Economic Advisors was set up under the Employment Act of 1946 to study the functions of the national economy and report to the President on economic problems. Its members are Edwin G. Nourse, Leon H. Keyserling and John D. Clark.

Truman and Reuther Have Satisfactory Talk

WASHINGTON—Following a White House conference with President Truman, Dec. 15, UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther expressed confidence that the President would work actively for the early enactment of the full program on which he campaigned. He pledged the UAW-CIO's full support in that effort.

ASKS BOTTLENECKS' END

In his talk with the President, Reuther urged action to break production bottlenecks in steel, power, aluminum and other necessities for a stable full employment economy that would provide a steadily rising standard of living for all the American people.

He also urged more support and encouragement for the democratic trade union forces in Europe, including Germany, pointing out that Communist propaganda, aid and pressure are being poured into a campaign to win over or capture workers' organizations there as elsewhere.

PRESENT FOR PRESIDENT

Reuther presented President Truman with a "lookit book," a large leather-bound volume containing the story of the Political Action

work done by the UAW-CIO during the 1948 campaign, as told in pamphlets, posters, radio broadcasts, etc. The President displayed keen interest and appreciation and showed Reuther some prize samples of Republican over-confidence.

PUSH CIO PROGRAM

Reuther was in Washington to attend the Dec. 14 meeting of CIO Vice-Presidents, at which the CIO legislative program adopted at the Portland convention was reviewed and plans made for strategy in promoting enactment, breaking the House Rules Committee stranglehold, improving liberal strength on key committees in both Houses, and better coordination of the work of the CIO Legislative Committee consisting of the Legislative Representatives of affiliated CIO unions.

ANOTHER FORD PLANT VOTES UAW, 859 TO 68

The UAW-CIO has won bargaining rights for 1,163 workers at the Ford plant in Canton, Ohio, following an NLRB election in which UAW defeated the AFL, 859 to 68. Twenty-four workers voted for "no union."

Region 2 Director Richard E. Reisinger said the unit covered all production and maintenance employees, including those in the heat-treat department.

The UAW failed by a narrow margin to win a majority among the 109 die sinkers and has requested an immediate runoff election in that unit. The International Die Sinkers Conference will be on the ballot.

GET CHANCE TO BUY THE CARS THEY MAKE

For the first time in its history, the General Motors Corporation has agreed to set aside one per cent of its production of cars for purchase by its workers, according to T. A. Johnstone, Assistant Director of the UAW-CIO GM Department. Hitherto, Johnstone said, only the corporation's high brass, including foremen but no lesser personages, had priority to buy cars.

The corporation refused, however, to grant any discounts to its employees, who must watch the cars come off the assembly lines, go to the dealer and finally get back to them after the various middle men have had their cuts.

as it is

- UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
- AVERAGE BENEFITS PAID ONLY 20 WEEKS
- DID YOU QUIT FOR ANY OF THESE REASONS?
- AVERAGE BENEFITS \$19 a week (\$11 pre-war)
- AVERAGE BENEFITS COVER ONLY 32% OF WAGE LOSS
- ARE YOU REGISTERED AT THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FOR "SUITABLE WORK"?
- WHAT STATE DO YOU LIVE IN?
- STOP FOR EXPERIENCE RATING
- MAXIMUM IN 10 STATES: LESS THAN \$20 a week
- EMPLOYMENT SERVICE SPLIT UP IN STATE OFFICES

as it should be

- UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
- EFFECTIVE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE TO FIND JOBS
- ADEQUATE DURATION OF BENEFITS
- BENEFITS EQUAL TO at least 65% of REGULAR EARNINGS up to 85% including dependents
- NATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
- "UNSUITABLE WORK" DEFINED AS LESS THAN COMPARABLE UNION RATES
- DISQUALIFICATION LIMITED TO 6 WEEKS No cancellation of work credits for striking

"An Instrument to Lift Little Iron Curtains"

UAW-CIO Radio Station WDET Dedicated to Public Service



Chief Engineer Lester West, left, and Station Manager Ben Hoberman, check newly-installed equipment at Radio Station WDET.

Begins Testing on Air This Month; Regular Broadcasts Start February

Unionists Lead Reconstruction

PARIS—In an invitation to American and European trade unionists to increased participation in the European Recovery Program in 1949, W. Averell Harriman, United States special representative to Europe, said that the European trade unionists who have come forward not only to support but actively further the Marshall Plan have become a leading force in the reconstruction of Europe.

Ambassador Harriman said that the trade unions have firmly assured the success of the Plan.

Radio Station WDET will go on the air this month following its dedication December 19 by top UAW-CIO leaders and high Michigan and Detroit officials to the service of the whole community in its broadcast area. Regular broadcasts will go on the air in February. The first program will feature impressive ceremonies, with a number of nationally-known dignitaries scheduled to participate.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther pledged that WDET would not be just "our" station, but would be "the station of the people of Detroit—a station that will do all in its power to help them to build better lives for themselves and their children."

Reuther said, "There is much talk about the Iron Curtain going on these days—so much that we perhaps are inclined to forget the number of little Iron Curtains that exist in America."

"We want this radio station to serve as an instrument to lift those little Iron Curtains, and bring unbiased facts to the people."

MATTHEWS PRESIDES

Reuther was introduced to the throng of distinguished citizens gathered for the dedication by Norman Matthews, Chairman of the UAW-CIO Radio Committee, under whose guidance this, the first of several radio projects, was successfully completed.

GOVERNOR'S CONGRATULATIONS

Governor G. Mennen Williams congratulated "all who had a part in this tremendous undertaking" and said, "Democracy is based on the premise that the people know what is best for them. This I believe, but the people must have all the necessary facts in order to make their decisions."

LONG WAY FROM SOAP BOX

Matthews then introduced Detroit Common Council President George Edwards, who said, "The thing that impresses me most about

all this is the long way you've come—from soap boxes out in front of the auto plants to a modern radio station."

Edwards hailed the station as "a great deal more than a platform for labor. I know it will be a real community station, that it will provide the means for a much wider expression of opinion, that it will be a great addition to the educational and cultural facilities of the city of Detroit."

Other speakers were UAW Vice-President John W. Livingston, Education Department Director Victor G. Reuther and Morris Novik, radio consultant of New York City.

UNVEILS PLAQUE

Dedication ceremonies were concluded with the unveiling of a bronze plaque in the station lobby by Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, who acknowledged that the UAW had moved a long way from the "hand-powered mimeograph machine" and, with a nod toward Edwards, "the soap box."

Following conclusion of the dedication, Local 163 was host at a reception at its nearby hall, where Mazey presented stock certificates to representatives of the large number of local unions who helped finance the station.

TOPFLIGHT SPEAKERS LISTED FOR EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Full working details of the UAW-CIO Social Security and Insurance program will be unveiled for the first time at the International Education Conference in Milwaukee, UAW-CIO Social Security Director Harry Becker declared as the final plans of the conference program were completed.

Harold Ickes, former Secretary of the Interior, will be the top-featured speaker among a list of speakers that represents all the fields in which the UAW will take a leading role in 1949.

The list of speakers indicates the range of subjects which vitally affect UAW-CIO members.

Murray Latimer, director of the President's Study of the Guaranteed Annual Wage, will take part in the Social Security conferences along with Wilbur Cohen, Technical Advisor to the Social Security Administration.

C. Girard Davidson, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who first disclosed the possibility of government-operated steel mills to end

the steel shortage, will discuss shortages and shortage unemployment.

POLITICS

For the Political Action Conference, Vice-President Livingston has called in two Congressmen, Andrew Biemiller and UAW member Tom Burke, along with CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll and CIO General

Counsel Arthur Goldberg.

The problem of monopolies and cooperatives will be dealt with at the conference by Ohio Farm Bureau President Murray Lincoln and Robert Lynd, author of Middletown.

REUTHER TO OPEN

President Walter Reuther will open the conference by speaking to delegates of all the 20 working conferences.

The 20 working conferences which will make up the Big International Education Conference, Education Director Victor Reuther disclosed, will deal with every major problem that will face the union in 1949: time study, housing, wages, pensions, social security, cooperatives, farmer-labor activities and political action.

BROADCAST

The speeches by Harold L. Ickes, Victor G. Reuther and Geo. Baldanzi will be broadcast from the Milwaukee Education Conference, Sunday, Jan. 23, over a nation-wide hookup of the Mutual Broadcasting System, from 10:30 to 11:00 p. m., CST.

TVA Pays Off, Report Shows

WASHINGTON (LPA) — With Missouri valley legislation almost certain to come up during the coming Congress session, the year-end report of Tennessee Valley Authority to the President and Congress received careful attention when submitted.

Citing electric power revenue, savings from flood control and navigation, and rate of economic progress in the valley, the report showed that the Tennessee Valley program of regional development is paying off.

- TVA dams saved almost \$15,000,000 in flood damages during 1948.
- River traffic in petroleum, automobiles, grain, aluminum, fertilizer, coal, iron and steel reached a new high.
- The power system generated nearly 15 billion kilowatt-hours, about ten times as much as in 1933. Power revenues were nearly \$50,000,000.

Ford Workers Will Get Paid by Check

A source of irritation to Ford workers since the 1941 contract will be removed with a company agreement to pay hourly-rated workers by check, it was announced by Ken Bannon, Ford Department Director, in a letter to all Ford UAW locals.

Bannon told local unions and representatives that "as soon as equipment is delivered for your plant, weekly pay by check will be instituted."

A company spokesman told Bannon that he expected the equipment would be installed in all Ford plants by "the latter part of the year," although many would get it sooner.

UAW Wins Foundry

UAW-CIO last month won an NLRB election at K & A Aluminum Foundry, Springfield, Ohio, it was announced by Paul E. Miley, Director of Region 2-A.

Seventy per cent of the workers voted in favor of UAW-CIO. No other union was on the ballot.

The organizational work was in charge of Austin L. Patton, International Representative.

- The federal government has received \$2 billion additional revenue from increased income taxes in the valley.

CIO Seeks State Action on Housing

Walter Reuther, CIO National Housing Committee Chairman, this month launched a campaign to secure more adequate housing legislation from 43 state legislatures whose 1949 sessions open this month. The Housing Committee meeting took place during the National Conference of CIO State Industrial Union Councils in Chicago.

Model housing bills were drafted for use in state campaigns. Particular emphasis was given in the committee's discussions to the need to secure adequate housing programs in those seven states which to date have no housing legislation of any kind. Among these states are Wyoming, Utah, South Dakota, Kansas, Maine and Oklahoma.

Chairman Reuther declared that the Housing Committee is prepared to cooperate with state and city councils of the CIO to develop enabling legislation to permit them to participate in the Federal housing program for which legislation is pending. He stressed the Housing Committee's intention to push a drive to obtain enactment of stand-by rent control legislation in state legislatures, pointing out that practically all existing state rent control laws expire during 1949 unless continued by specific legislative action. The committee is also prepared to assist, he said, in drafting strengthened rent control laws for those state councils interested in pressing for such legislation.

Privately owned newspapers and privately owned radio stations have shown an undue amount of concern over the possibility that the UAW-CIO's radio station will serve the "special interests" of organized labor, or that news and views expressed will be "biased in favor of the UAW-CIO's point of view."

While it is difficult to accord the right of such a newspaper as, say, the Detroit News, to worry and fret over what a non-profit communications outlet owned by a million American citizens might say or do while that paper's ownership and control is in the hands of a small family group and is operated for their own private profit, the UAW-CIO, nevertheless, believes that a statement of its views on a labor-owned station should be made:

- We will operate a community station. The interests of labor are identical with those of the community. WDET will not be used to present one point of view or one specific interest as against the interests of other groups in the community.
- WDET's programming will include a balanced and complete schedule of news, serious music, popular music, plays and sports as well as community service programs.
- WDET will encourage and develop local talent and local groups, further public education and hold forums with emphasis on public discussions—industry-labor relations, community, consumer and farmer relations.
- The news will be presented dispassionately without bias or prejudice. It will be given so that all listeners will have faith and confidence in its reliability.
- As a non-profit enterprise, WDET will not suffer from over-commercialization. Time will be sold only to cover operating costs.
- We want WDET to become the local town meeting hall, the local music hall, the local drama center. We do want the UAW-CIO to give to the community at large what formerly was confined to our membership. We will live up to the trust imposed upon us. We will serve the best interests of labor by doing the best possible job of public service programming.

NORMAN MATTHEWS, Chairman, UAW-CIO Radio Committee.

Carrying Out His Pledges

Truman Tells Congress to Enact Program the People Voted for

Wishful thinking and writing to the effect that President Truman's campaign pledges were just so much campaign talk, and that he would "tone down" his program after election, were given a severe setback when the President went before the Congress to deliver his message on the State of the Union.

Truman not only called for his full program, but emphasized and underscored many of the controversial proposals on which the people returned him to the Presidency.

His speech evoked immediate favorable comment from labor leaders. Both William Green, AFL President, and CIO President Philip Murray hastened to praise the legislative program so ably outlined by Mr. Truman. UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther sent a congratulatory telegram (see text this page) to the President within minutes after he concluded.

As was to be expected, surly growls came from the elements in Congress and out who were so soundly repudiated November 2. Also, as was to be expected, both press and radio played up the growls far beyond their merit or importance.

(A partial text of President Truman's address is printed on page 9.)

Board Upholds Charges Against Local 51 Officers

The UAW-CIO International Executive Board at its meeting in Detroit January 11 unanimously adopted the following resolution dealing with charges against the President and "certain other officers" of Local 51:

The UAW-CIO International Executive Board has conducted a hearing lasting more than six hours inquiring into charges that Frank Danowski, president, and certain other officers of Local 51 have committed certain violations of the International Union Constitution by wilfully and consistently using the *Beacon*, official publication of the local, in support of policies diametrically opposed to the policies of the National CIO, the International UAW-CIO and the membership decisions of Local 51.

The International Executive Board finds these charges to be true. Evidence presented before the Board, including an exhaustive analysis of issues of the *Beacon* over a period of at least the past year showed that those responsible for editing and publishing the paper have slavishly adhered to the Communist Party line and have wilfully and regularly used the paper to support policies diametrically opposed to the democratically-adopted policies of the National CIO, International UAW-CIO and specifically in violation of the democratic decision of the membership of Local 51, adopted at a membership meeting on October 16, 1948.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That the International Executive Board sharply censure President Danowski and those officers associated with him who are responsible for the use of the *Beacon* in a manner which violates Article 28, Section 8, of the International Constitution, which states, "Local

publications shall conform with the policies of the International Union."

2. That the International Executive Board order the aforementioned local union officers to henceforth comply with the International Constitution and to follow the democratically-established policies of the CIO and the UAW-CIO.

3. While the Board is convinced that the hearing revealed more than enough evidence to justify the appointment of an administrator, in an effort to allow Local 51 to adjust its own affairs, the Board is withholding action at the present time. But we serve notice on the officers of the local that unless in the future they conform to the International Constitution, they will be summoned before the Board at a later meeting for a continuance of this hearing, at which time they will be held accountable for any continuance of similar acts after this date. The decision rests with the officers of Local 51. Their continued violations of the International Constitution will leave the IEB no choice but to appoint an administrator in order to protect the best interests of the membership of Local 51 and of the International Union.

AND BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED:

4. That the International Executive Board hereby instruct and order the local union officers and the editor of the *Beacon* to print this action of the Board in its entirety on the front page of the next issue of the *Beacon* which shall be given a full distribution to the membership.

UAW RETAINS CRANEFIELD AS ASSOCIATE COUNSEL

Harold A. Cranefield, veteran labor lawyer, has been retained as UAW-CIO Associate Counsel, it was announced by General Counsel Irving J. Levy.

Mr. Cranefield brings an excellent background of firsthand experience with the UAW-CIO, beginning with its earliest days to his new post with the union. He was attorney for the Racine J. I. Case workers in their earliest attempts to organize back in 1933.

SIT-DOWNS

He joined the staff of the National Labor Relations Board shortly after the Wagner Act became law; and was loaned by the NLRB

to the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee in 1936, and represented that committee in Flint during the sit-downs.

FORD

As Regional Attorney for the NLRB in the Detroit area, Mr. Cranefield supervised the entire preparation of the second and conclusive case against the Ford Motor Company.

GM

Mr. Cranefield prosecuted two important cases against General Motors—that the law requires bargaining on ability to pay, and that GM must bargain on group insurance.

Reuther Congratulates Truman

Following is the text of the telegram sent to President Harry S. Truman, January 5, 1949, by Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO President:

ON BEHALF OF ONE MILLION CIO MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES, I WANT TO EXTEND OUR HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS AND SINCERE APPRECIATION FOR YOUR STATE-OF-THE-UNION SPEECH TODAY. WE FEEL THAT YOU EXPRESSED TO CONGRESS AND TO THE NATION YOUR DEEPLY-FELT AND PROFOUND CONCERN FOR THE HUMAN NEEDS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. THE PROGRAM OF LEGISLATION WHICH YOU OUTLINED CLEARLY PUTS THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE AS A WHOLE ABOVE THE PRIVATE AND SELFISH INTEREST OF THE PRIVILEGED FEW. ENACTMENT OF THIS PROGRAM BY THE CONGRESS WILL BE A LONG STEP FORWARD TOWARD THE KIND OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY AND ECONOMY WHICH AMERICA IS CAPABLE OF SUSTAINING AND WHICH ALL AMERICANS HAVE A RIGHT TO EXPECT. IT WILL CONTRIBUTE GREATLY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LASTING WORLD PEACE AND TO THE REINFORCEMENT OF DEMOCRATIC FORCES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. WE PLEDGE THE WHOLEHEARTED COOPERATION OF OUR MEMBERSHIP IN SUPPORT OF THIS PROGRAM AND ITS ENACTMENT BY CONGRESS.

CRACKS BEGIN TO SHOW IN FULL EMPLOYMENT

CLEVELAND — Although some business economists and statisticians recently at the meeting of the American Statistical Association predicted a record high for employment in 1949, the cool heads thought otherwise.

Dr. Emanuel A. Goldenweiser of the Institute of Advanced Study, after listening to the optimistic forecasts remarked that such guesses are right only about once out of every three times, and said the business advisers are far too bland.

While pointing to "a number of cushioning factors" even Donald B. Woodward, a vice-president of the giant investment combine, Mutual Life Insurance Co., had to admit that "the betting odds are that the next move in business activity will be down."

PESSIMISTS BACKED

Actual figures published by reliable government sources seem to back up the pessimists more than the cheery souls. The Census Bu-

reau revealed that in 1948 the available U. S. working force reached an all-time peak of 63,842,000 workers, with 51,932,000 for non-agricultural industry—5,600,000 more than during the war.

But, said the Labor Department, actual employment in mid-November had declined to 45,700,000 non-farm workers, 170,000 below the October level. And this despite the fact that in preparation for the Christmas season wholesale and retail employment had gone up by 140,000.

RR LAYOFFS

Then a number of railroads announced extensive layoffs, the Chesapeake & Ohio dismissing as many as 3,000 workers while the New Haven & Hartford announced that it will shortly make "extensive" reductions in its 23,000-man payroll.

Much of this rail worker unemployment is linked to production declines and layoffs in the coal

Movement Afoot To Repeal Election

WASHINGTON—"What are you trying to do—repeal the Nov. 2 election?"

This was one of the queries put to shaky and/or reactionary officials in federal departments and agencies and in Congress by CIO representatives prior to the opening of the 81st Congress.

After Nov. 2, a movement set in to persuade President Truman and other Democratic leaders to postpone action to carry out the campaign promises on housing, social security, health, reclamation, etc. The argument was that the cost would (a) start up new inflation and increase the need for price control and (b) require more taxes. Answer was that action was promised and overdue; that if the expenditures could not be made now, in a time of nearly full employment and high national income, profits, etc., then when could they be undertaken? The answer seemed to be "now or never."

So far as President Truman's recommendations to the Congress are concerned, the timid ones were defeated.

But the fight continues on Capitol Hill.

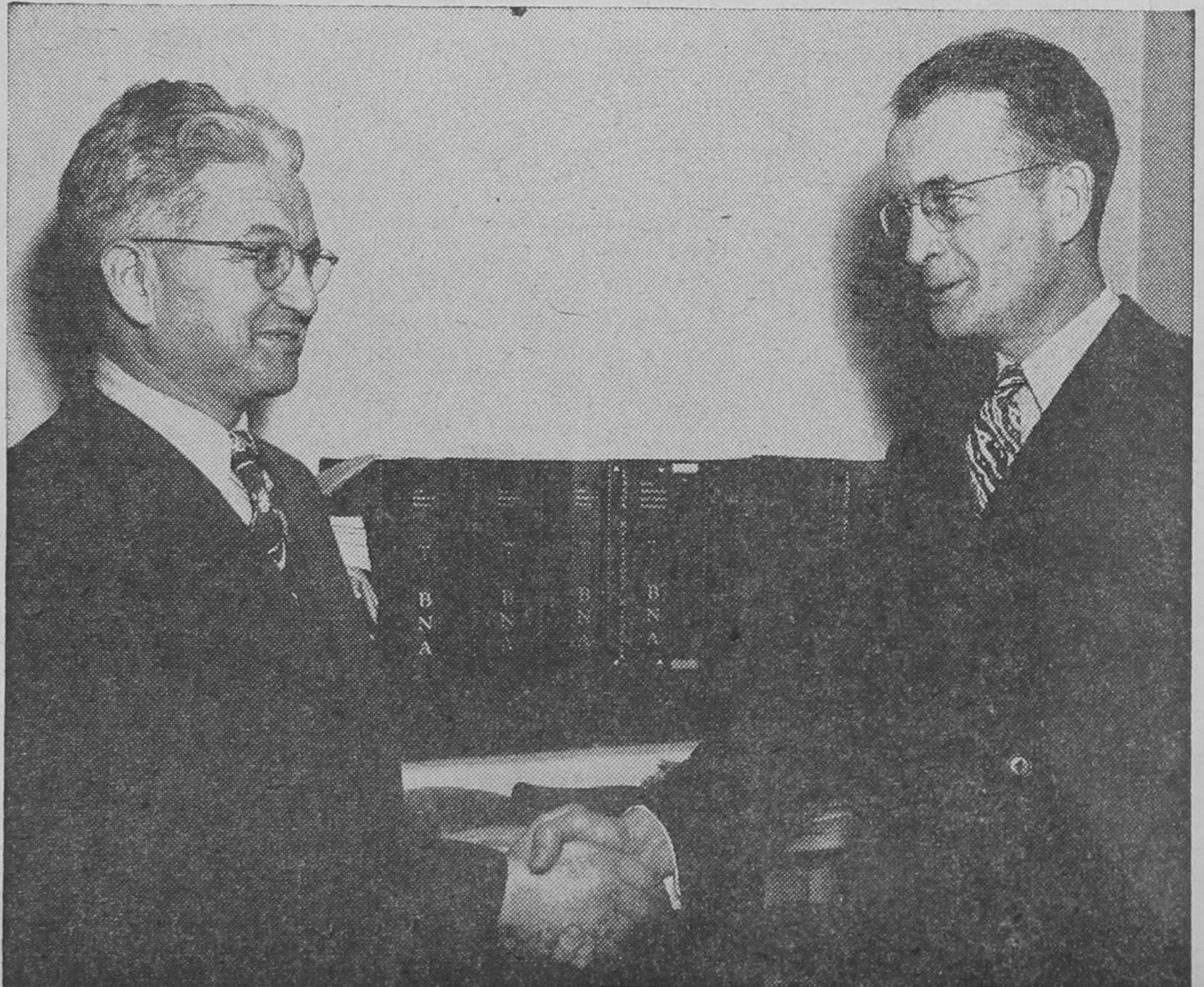
And "Don't repeal the election" is still a good slogan.

mines which began several months ago.

These grim developments were reflected in the December 4 report of unemployment claims filed with the Federal Security Agency. FSA revealed that benefit claims for the week numbered 1,075,900, or 149,000 more than the previous week. New unemployment in the food processing, textile, and clothing industries as well as seasonal unemployment in construction and lumbering are involved.

SMALL BUSINESS SQUEEZED

Further construction of job opportunities, as well as more concentration of business in the hands of big corporations was foreshadowed in year-end reports that a number of large firms plan to do all their own work and cut out subcontracting. The ACF-Brill bus manufacturing company was one corporation taking this position and there are indications that the Ford Motor Co. will follow suit.



General Counsel Irving J. Levy welcomes Harold A. Cranefield to the UAW legal staff.

UAW SHREDS INDUSTRY'S PROFIT TALES; PUSHES FULL PRODUCTION PROGRAM

WASHINGTON—The UAW-CIO made a partial "dry run" on Dec. 17 of the Fair Deal recommended to the 81st Congress by President Truman on Jan. 5.

As a preview of a new phase in the battle of this century—the fight to make Big Business behave in the people's interest—the Dec. 17 try-out is worth a close look.

It took place before the Flanders' Committee on Profits, a subcommittee of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report. That is a standing committee created by the Employment Act of 1946, the one major permanent piece of liberal legislation enacted since the war.

MONTGOMERY TESTIFIES

Donald E. Montgomery, Chief of the UAW-CIO Washington office, appeared in place of UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther. Reuther had planned to present—as he had done before other committees during the preceding 18 months—the UAW-CIO demand that the "creeping Pearl Harbor" of shortages and inflation be stopped by breaking production bottlenecks in steel, power, aluminum and other necessities, the job to be done by private enterprise if possible, by government plants if necessary.

Corporation spokesmen had told the Flanders' Committee that profits were NOT too high; Prof. Sumner Slichter of Harvard, had said corporations were knocking themselves out by reporting profits \$16.4 billions greater than they really were during the past three years. Witnesses for the AFL and CIO had said profits WERE too high and that corporations were using shortages to extort prices high enough and profits big enough to pay for plant expansion and reserves that were unjustifiably large.

CLAPTRAP

But the bulk of the testimony had been to the effect that corporations are walking around with patches on their pants and holes in their teeth that hurt like hell.

UAW TALKS

In presenting the UAW-CIO case, Montgomery cracked open the profit coconut and got at the meat of it in the first 60 seconds of his testimony. Although familiar to auto workers, it seemed to be news to Republican members of the committee:

"The members of our union have a very real interest in profits. We have said, and we still say, that we want wage increases without price increases, and we want other workers to win wage increases without price increases, because we believe that prosperity must be built from the bottom up, and that the foundation on which it must be built is purchasing power in the hands of people.

FORESEES TROUBLE

"In the automobile industry there appears to be a strong demand for most kinds of cars even at present high prices. But we know that this will not last forever, and that the day will come when present profit policies will spell trouble for the workers in our industry.

"Industry spokesmen justify present high unit profit policies on the ground that they must get while the getting's good, because they anticipate that hard times will fol-

low good times. They are geared to a belief in boom and bust. The profit policies which they derive from this belief will bring to pass that which they anticipate.

NO 'EXCESS' WAGES

"This is why auto workers and most other workers throughout the land are deeply concerned about high profits. They know that their wages continue only when times are good. They cannot collect 'excess' wages during good times to tide them over during hard times, as the managements of corporations plan to do. Management's excess profits, now being collected against hard times ahead, reduce the current purchasing power of wages, so that even before hard times arrive, workers have been forced to consume their savings and to go into debt.

"The only industry policy that can avoid this vicious cycle is one that is geared to small unit profits on a large output, to highest possible wages and lowest possible prices. How far industry might go in this direction if that were its policy, no one can say today with too much assurance. We can give specific examples of what certain auto manufacturers might do right away.

(At this point, Montgomery handed the committee a table showing that four major automobile manufacturers, exclusive of Ford for whom figures are not available, could either cut prices 11.3 per cent or increase wages 80 cents an hour and still make eight per cent on their investment—instead of the present 31 per cent.)

EASY MONEY

"But these figures would not prove all that might be done to raise wages and reduce prices. All industry has been operating in a fool's paradise. Inflation has made it fat. Profits come too easily. Management has not been compelled to manage efficiently. The temptation of quick profits has created black markets, and black markets have created further inefficiencies.

"Buying power saved by consumers during the war years and the great unfulfilled demand for goods gave industry its opportunity. Industry chose to get while the getting's good and to let the future take care of itself. It converted a ready-made prosperity into a real danger of depression. Economists look only to government spending for defense and overseas aid to hold the system together for a few more years."

DISSECTS DOUBLETALK

Turning to Slichter's profit double-talk, Montgomery took it apart piece by piece and, using corporations' own financial statements, showed that profits are bigger, not smaller, than reported.

"The recent crop of corporate

President Truman says:

PROFITS ARE TOO HIGH

"As I pointed out a year ago, such profits are in excess of the levels needed to furnish incentives and equity funds for industrial expansion and to promote sustained economic health, although some businesses have not thrived nearly so well as others."

—President Harry S. Truman in his Economic Report to the Congress, Jan. 7, 1949.

reports stands in direct contradiction to Professor Slichter's statement. We have occasion to examine hundreds of financial reports each year in connection with negotiations. Far from exaggerating profits, there is hardly a device developed by accounting ingenuity to



DONALD E. MONTGOMERY

minimize profits which does not appear in the reports we see. (See table.)

DEVIOUS DEVICES

"Among the most common are special inventory reserves and deductions for 'additional depreciation' and 'extraordinary obsolescence.' But these by no means exhaust the gamut. There are charges of capital costs to current operations. There are reserves for unspecified contingencies and reserves for losses from foreign operations, as well as other varieties of reserves which the accounting profession condemns and which the U. S. Treasury refuses to recognize for tax purposes.

"If experience with wartime reserves is any guide, these new reserves will, at some later date, be quietly slipped into surplus without ever having appeared as profit in the income statement.

"Many of the devices used to minimize profits are too unsavory for the accounting profession to endorse, despite the financial dependence of its members upon the corporations.

"As Professor Seymour Harris noted in these hearings, the accountants are under pressure from business. The accounting journals these days are full of the reflections of that pressure as the accountants debate among themselves how much ground they can yield and still maintain their self-respect."

Montgomery then made a detailed analysis of Slichter's theories about corporation accounting, citing financial reports and accountants' statements disclaiming responsibility for the hocus-pocus used by corporation bookkeepers in concealing profits.

Slichter and others, he said, are simply trying to do a respectable paint job on the corporations' new game of hiding some profits and using others to finance expansion of plants—instead of going to the money market for new funds.

This amounts to hi-jacking consumers and holding out on stock-

holders, he told the committee. "Industry has been retaining a larger and larger share of its profits and reinvesting them. Nearly two-thirds of the profits earned are now retained, which reduces dividends to a point that makes it difficult to attract equity capital from the investing public. Consumers rather than investors have become the main source of new capital for industrial expansion.

Here is one of the UAW-CIO tables that wrecked Prof. Sumner Slichter's story about corporations overstating their profits: EXAMPLES OF ACCOUNTING DEVICES TO CONCEAL PROFITS, 1947 (DEDUCTIONS FROM INCOME)

COMPANY	(1) Amount Deducted From Income	(2) Account Credited With Deduction	(3) Reported Profit After Taxes	(4) Concealed Profit as Per Cent of Reported Profit
American Can Co.	\$ 2,500,000	Contingency reserve	\$ 19,886,624	18%
Armour & Co.	8,000,000	Inventory reserve	22,950,269	35%
Bethlehem Steel Corp. ...	10,000,000	Inventory	51,088,875	20%
Borg-Warner Corp.	4,500,000	Contingency reserve	20,023,147	22%
Bower Roller Bearing ..	100,000	Inventory reserve	2,323,776	4.3%
Caterpillar Tractor	3,519,148	Inventory	9,956,912	35.3%
Continental Can Co.	1,850,000	Inventory	12,809,543	14%
Detroit Aluminum & Brass Corp.	33,000	Contingency reserve	448,327	7%
Doehler-Jarvis Corp. ...	1,500,000	Contingency reserve	6,235,609	24%
Dupont Co.	20,900,000	Provision for excessive construction cost	120,009,760	17%
Electric Storage Battery Co.	1,000,000	Contingency reserve	6,238,447	16%
Four Wheel Drive Auto Co.	202,511	Inventory reserve	648,707	81%
McCord Corp.	250,000	Inventory reserve ..	2,321,609	11%
Modine Mfg. Co.	250,000	Inventory reserve	1,456,961	17%
National Battery Co. ...	250,000	Inventory reserve	1,484,452	17%
Phillips Petroleum Co. .	5,596,145	Contingency reserve	40,898,647	14%
Raybestos Manhattan ..	625,000	Inventory reserve	2,385,756	28%
Timken Roller Bearing .	1,250,000	Contingency reserve	11,124,252	11%
U. S. Steel Corp.	26,300,000	Depreciation reserve	127,098,148	21%
Westinghouse Elec. Corp.	12,009,179	Inventory reserve	48,806,417	25%

"To distinguish this from the equity capital obtained from investors, we may call it inequity capital, since consumers (1) do not invest it willingly, but have it taken from them and (2) having invested it, they retain no equity in the corporations to which they have donated it. . . ."

If this hi-jacking and short-changing is not stopped by (a) an undistributed profits tax that will make management shell out profits to stock-holders in dividends and (b) by lower prices to consumers, then, said Montgomery, the committee should consider how the present contributors of inequity capital—the consumers—may acquire some equity in what they have financed.

GOVERNMENT MUST ACT
"Only the government, obviously, is in position to represent the consuming public in such a matter. "We submit that if the present mode of financing industry is to continue, the government is obligated not only to inquire into, but to have some say about, the decisions of corporate management which determine how the public's funds are invested.

"If this seems revolutionary, it is a revolution already brought about by corporate management, and now justified by witnesses who have appeared before you with their new theory of depreciation. We merely point up the obligation which these developments place up-

on our government, representing all of us.

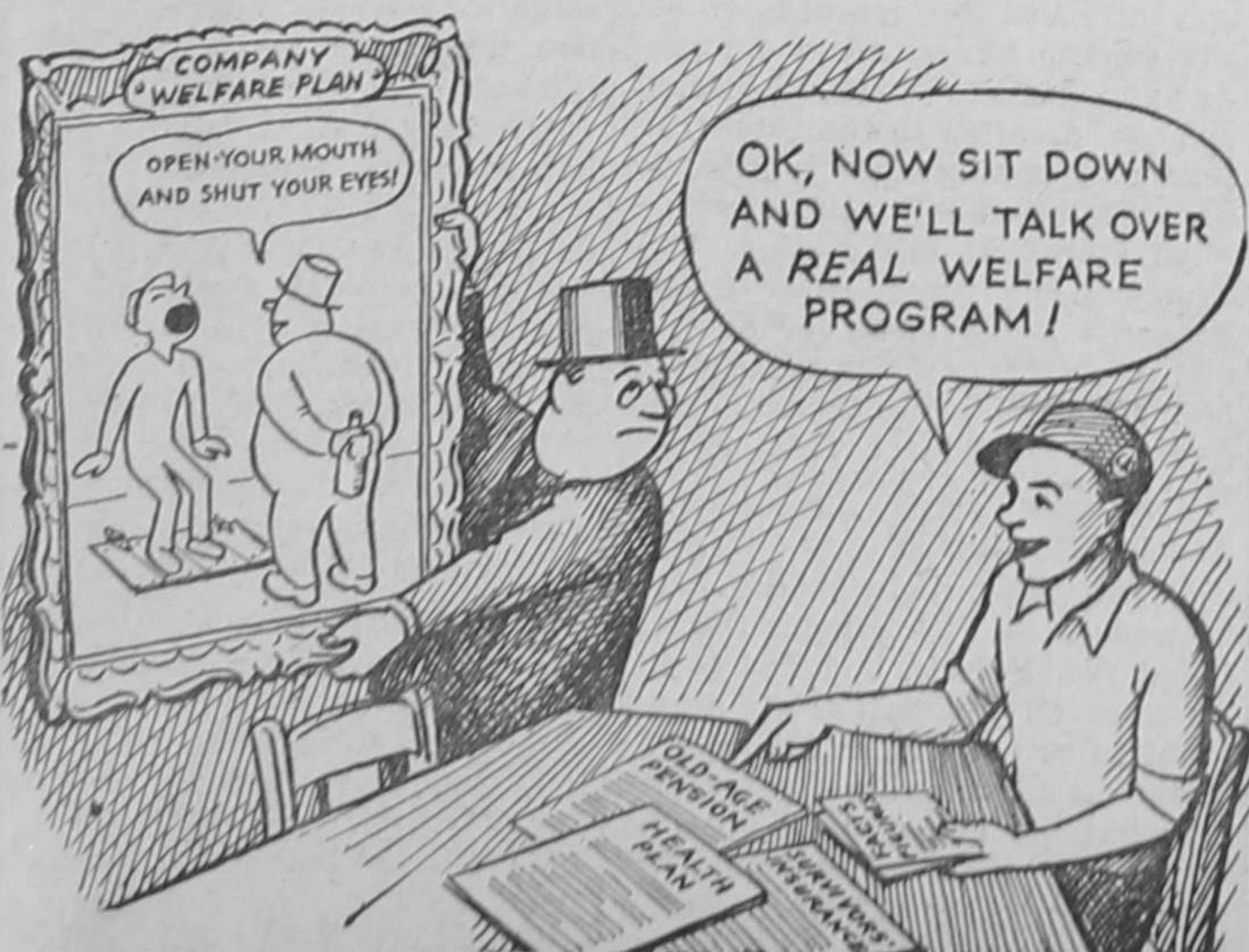
"The American Iron and Steel Institute scorns the idea that we need a substantial increase in steel capacity, but the shortage of steel continues to cause difficulties in other vital industries—freight cars, mining machinery, pipe for oil and gas, power generators.

"During the past few months," said Bonneville Power Administrator Paul Raver last September, "I have turned away applicants for nearly a quarter of a million of industrial kilowatts because I do not have them to sell. The inability to provide power for these plants is costing the region employment opportunities for 25,000 men, and a loss of taxable wealth amounting to about \$25,000,000 in plant investment alone."

BUSINESS ABDICATES

"This adds up to a failure to accept the grave public responsibility that flows from the power which managements of big business have concentrated in their hands. While public policy sets up stabilized full employment as a basic national goal, these men set their sights on repeated boom and bust as the path of the future. Planning for the worst, they will inevitably bring it about, if they have their way.

"This is our view of the challenge which the high-profit policies of big business throw up to Congress. It is not a matter merely of restraining greed. It is a matter of protecting the job opportunities and the basic welfare of all the American people. We want excess profits to be taxed, and we want the bottlenecks removed in steel, power, aluminum and other basic necessities of our industrial life. If industry won't do it, the government must. The future of this country must not be put in jeopardy by the managers of giant industry whose grasp for power exceeds their vision."



In a New and Better Atmosphere

81st Congress Goes to Work; Breaks Committee Stranglehold

WASHINGTON—There's a new force in this town and it's stronger than horse radish.

It's the fact, rediscovered Nov. 2, that the American people can make up their own minds on political issues and candidates.

What gives old-line reactionary politicians a feeling of helplessness is the daily evidence—in the persons of Harry S. Truman, Alben W. Barkley and the new Democratic majorities in the Senate and House—that elections can't always be won with the same technique that sells soap, breakfast foods and deodorants. The advertising hucksters sold the 80th Congress to the American people in 1946; they failed in 1948.

The political earthquake of November 2 has left reactionaries seasick. If the press, radio, pollsters and money that was behind Dewey and the other Republican candidates in 1948 couldn't win against a Democratic Party splintered by Wallace-ites on one side and Dixiecrats on the other, then what WILL work in 1950 and 1952?

What, indeed, except performance between now and then?

And what can Republicans and reactionary Democrats offer that will outdraw the Truman program in terms of public support?

How far is this Fair Deal going to go?

Can it be blocked?

Is this the End of the Trail for the GOP?

GUIDES GONE

For the reactionaries, the old landmarks and guide posts are gone. If you can't tell by reading the papers, listening to the radio, studying the polls, asking the political big shots back home what the people want or will fall for, how is a poor Senator or Representative to know what to do to get re-elected?

They're face to face with the people, with nobody, nothing in between. They're scared.

PEOPLE ARE HEP

The men and women who were elected on the Truman-Democratic Party platform are equally aware of the new political independence and savvy of the American people. They aren't scared. But many of them are pretty determined. They realize that they, as individuals and as a party, have two years or four at the most in which to make good on their 1948 promises.

This high sensitivity to the acknowledged political power of workers, farmers and minority groups explains many things that have happened here in the past few weeks.

BLOW TO REACTION

It explains the success liberal Democrats had in breaking the House Rules Committee stranglehold on legislation. That didn't just happen:

1. Shortly after the election, a group of House members, led by Representative Herman Eberharter (D., Pa.) began working to line up support for a change in the House rules. Others were Chet Holifield, of California; Mike Mansfield, of

Montana; John Carroll, of Colorado; and Michael Kirwan, of Ohio (chairman of the powerful Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee).

2. From their homes in California and Ohio, Representatives Helen Gahagan Douglas and Walter Huber helped.

3. At a critical moment, just before the new Congress met and after they had lined up substantial support, this group enlisted the help of Adolph Sabath, of Illinois, the chairman of the Rules Committee.

4. Labor and other liberal forces were working together to back up the canvassing of House members by the Eberharter-Holifield group. CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan urged Democratic Congressmen to support the Eberharter proposal.

'FEARLESS FIVE'

5. Sabath went with the Fearless Five to urge Speaker-elect Sam Rayburn to agree to a change in rules to break the Rules Committee's power to kill bills favorably reported by other standing committees. Majority Leader John McCormack sat in the conference. Rayburn and McCormack raised the practical objection that, under Eberharter's original plan, orderly business could be disrupted by individual members of standing committees—Republicans, for instance—throwing scores of privileged discharge motions at the Speaker day after day. A compromise was reached whereby the chairman of a standing committee could make a privileged motion to discharge the Rules Committee from further "consideration" of a bill that had been favorably reported by the standing committee. And the Speaker would have to recognize the chairman.

6. CIO President Philip Murray and Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey called on Rayburn, McCormack and others during these negotiations to urge this reform and others, including a better balance of members on the House Ways and Means Committee.

7. With the above preliminary work done, the House Democratic Caucus voted the change, 38 Southern Democrats voting no. Speaker Rayburn made the important ruling that, if a majority of a standing committee instructed its chair-

The Case of the Noisy Corpse

Coroners who have found it necessary to perform autopsies on exhumed bodies testify that hair and fingernails continue to grow for some time after death and interment.

Political scientists, however, are baffled by new phenomena in the strange case of the cadaver which, long after death, embalming and burial, rises, speaks in mournful accents, and makes recommendations to the Congress of the United States.

On the headstone of the grave from whence arose this not-so-fearful-as-comical ghost is written: "The Ball Taft-Hartley Watchdog Committee. Died November 2, 1948."

Quavered the corpse, "Tighten up the Taft-Hartley Act. Here are six more ways I've learned where I've been since I died to skin the working man."

And, with an eery howl, "The advocates of Taft-Hartley repeal haven't got a chance."

man to move to bring a bill from the Rules Committee to the floor, the chairman would be bound to do so. This blocked a repetition of House Banking and Currency Committee Chairman Jesse Wolcott's defiance of a majority of his own committee on the TEW Housing Bill last year. It meant that, in the new Congress, House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Doughton (N. C.) could not threaten to leave a new Social Security or tax bill in the Rules Committee deep-freeze unless a majority of his own committee accepted his idea of a watered-down compromise. Under the new rule and Rayburn's interpretation, there is new democracy both in committees and on the floor of the House.

8. Finally, on January 3, Sabath moved the change in rules, stripping his own committee of its usurped power. Thirty-one Southern Democrats broke party lines to vote No; 49 Republicans broke party lines to vote Yes in a startling slap at the Joe Martin-Halleck leadership. Some of the Republicans were reactionaries who just do not want to die, politically, in 1950.

Gosser Reports Progress In Skilled Trades Program

Vice-President Richard Gosser, Director of the UAW-CIO Skilled Trades Department, has reported considerable activity in that department, with substantial progress being made on several fronts. A summary of the report follows:

Following several weeks of exploratory organizing work among the engineers in the jobbing shops of the Detroit area, conducted by Local 412 and the Detroit Council, Society of Designing Engineers, a recent meeting was held between Skilled Trades Director Gosser, Regional Directors Matthews, Lacey, Cote, McCusker and local officers.

It is noteworthy that the organized shops have equalled and surpassed the historically higher pre-war and wartime period job-shop rates. Though this fact provides excellent organizing material, it also establishes the real basis for the dire need of organizing these unorganized workers, in view of the threat their deteriorating wage rates pose to the organized engineering rates.

The meeting decided that staff members from the respective regions be assigned to implement this drive. All draftsmen and designers in the Detroit area have been informed of this drive and requested to furnish information to the committee, of names and addresses of job-shop employees.

LABOR CONCERNED OVER T-H REPEAL HEDGING

WASHINGTON—Deep anxiety is now felt over the Senate and House Labor Committees and the January 10 statements that President Truman is "agreeable" to the "single-package" proposal for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and simultaneous re-enactment of an amended Wagner Act made by House Labor Committee Chairman John Lesinski (D., Mich.) and Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D., Ill.). In endorsing this proposal, Lucas expressed the hope that the "one-package" action would be completed by May 1, because many collective bargaining agreements expire about that time.

Both AFL and CIO have been steadfastly opposed to the "one-package" deal, insisting that T-H be repealed and the Wagner Act re-enacted in one operation before amendments are considered. It was assumed that this would be done speedily, long before May 1.

FACE-SAVER

Reason given for the proposed "one-package" deal is to give members who supported the original T-H Act, and who were re-elected to the 81st Congress, a face-saving explanation of having some amendments to the original Wagner Act as reasons for voting to repeal the bill they had voted for.

Union Wins Check-off For Co-op Membership

MUSKEGON, Mich.—Weiners Foundry Local 917, UAW-CIO, became the first Michigan union to win a payroll checkoff for co-op memberships.

The agreement was negotiated by Local President Royce Kroll and the Bargaining Committee with the assistance of UAW International Representative Chuck Rogers.

In addition, the union was authorized to solicit memberships during working hours. Kroll stated that 28 workers had joined the co-op two hours after the drive had started.

Other Muskegon locals are negotiating for similar agreements.

TWO WINS IN REGION NINE

UAW-CIO last month won two representation elections in Region 9, it was reported by Martin Gerber, Regional Director.

At the Walter Kidde Company, Belleville, N. J., the vote was UAW 411 to 113 for no union.

The Laboratory Unit of the Federated Metals Division of A. S. & R., Newark, N. J., voted 7 to 0 for UAW-CIO.

UAW Wins Dodge Plant

By a ten to one margin, workers at the new Dodge assembly plant in San Leandro, Cal., voted for United Auto Workers Local 844 as their bargaining agent.

The UAW was the only union on the ballot. The tally was: 402 for UAW, 42 for "no union," 12 challenged and two void.

Of the 585 eligible to vote, 458 cast ballots.

Harry Whiteside, UAW International Representative who has been aiding the local, said that as soon as official certification of the election result is received, the union will ask local Dodge management to negotiate a contract.

The new plant, which will assemble Dodge trucks and passenger cars, eventually will employ 700 people.

AFL Electrical Workers and independent machinists originally hoped to splinter off craft units but their petitions were ruled out by the NLRB.

UAW TESTIMONY STIRS CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—The stenographic transcript of two hours of testimony by Donald E. Montgomery, chief of the Washington office of the UAW-CIO, overnight became a best-seller among corporation and trade association lobbyists here.

Aided by Nat Weinberg, UAW-CIO Research Director, Montgomery gave the Flanders Committee on profits the facts, tables of figures and verbatim quotations from annual reports and accountancy journals, revealing in detail for the first time how corporations hide millions in profits by setting up unjustified "reserves" over the scandalized protests of their own certified public accountants.

The official committee print of the hearings, including two appearances before the committee by Montgomery, will be published by the Government Printing Office any day now and should have a wide distribution among management—and union negotiators.

—P. S.

"A Lasting Instrument"

LABOR UNITY IN POLITICS WILL CONTINUE IN TOLEDO

Organized labor in Toledo has decided that it likes the way labor unity paid off in the November elections, and last month formed a permanent organization for Political Action known as the United Labor Committee of the Ninth Congressional District of Ohio.

During the 1948 campaign, all elements of labor in Toledo united in a temporary organization called the Burke for Congress Committee. Burke defeated the incumbent Homer Ramey by more than 12,000 votes. It was at a meeting to determine what disposition was to be made of the Burke Committee that it was decided that labor unity was too valuable an asset to let go.

BALLARD IS CO-CHAIRMAN

Over 100 leaders of the AFL,

CIO, MESA and Railroad Brotherhoods elected Frank Fischer, AFL, and Charles Ballard, UAW-CIO Regional Director, as co-chairman of the permanent organization. Richard Gosser, UAW-CIO Vice-President, and Oliver Myers, AFL leader, played leading roles in moving toward a continuation of unified political action.

Murray Asks CIO to Support Dime Drive

NEW YORK—An appeal for unstinted support of the 1949 March of Dimes has been issued by Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to all union members of his organization.

In a letter to Basil O'Connor, President of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Mr. Murray pointed to the polio record of 1948, which, he said, "clearly indicates that the American people cannot relax their guard against the dreadful toll of infantile paralysis."

The statement by the labor leader comes in the wake of polio epidemics which in 1948 claimed more than 27,000 victims and cost the National Foundation and its chapters upwards of \$17,000,000 for care and treatment alone.

Mr. Murray stated that "it is good to know that the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is leading the noble campaign to care for the victims of this disease and to finance the constant research, the aim of which is to eliminate the disease from the country and our world."

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, Mr. Murray said, will lend its warmest support to the March of Dimes, Jan. 14-31.

This is a people's mobilization against disease and suffering," Mr. Murray said. "I know that the millions of members of the CIO will contribute generously to this splendid cause."



UAW-CIO's four top officers launch the union's annual March of Dimes Campaign from President Reuther's office in Detroit. They are pictured above with Emma Murphy Dirickson, staff member of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Truman's State-of-Union Message:

We have rejected the discredited theory that the fortunes of the nation should be in the hands of a privileged few. We have abandoned the "trickle-down" concept of national prosperity. Instead, we believe that our economic system should rest on a democratic foundation and that wealth should be created for the benefit of all.

On What's Wrong

As we look around the country, many of our shortcomings stand out in bold relief.

We are suffering from excessively high prices.

Our production is still not large enough to satisfy our demands.

Our minimum wages are far too low.

Small business is losing ground to growing monopoly.

Our farmers still face an uncertain future. And too many of them lack the benefits of our modern civilization.

Some of our natural resources are still being wasted.

We are acutely short of electric power, although the means for developing such power are abundant.

Five million families are still living in slums and firetraps. Three million families share their homes with others.

Our health is far behind the progress of medical science. Proper medical care is so expensive that it is out of reach of the great majority of our citizens.

Our schools, in many localities, are utterly inadequate.

Our democratic ideals are often thwarted by prejudice and intolerance.

On Boom and Bust

We cannot afford to float along carelessly on a postwar boom until it collapses. And it is not enough merely to prepare to weather a recession if it comes. Instead, government and business must work together constantly to achieve more and more jobs and more and more production—which means more and more prosperity for all the people.

I recommend that the Congress enact legislation for the following purposes:

First—To continue the power to control consumer credit and enlarge the power to control authority and to provide adequate machinery for its enforcement.

Second—To grant authority to regulate speculation on the commodity exchanges.

Third—To continue export control authority and to provide adequate machinery for its enforcement.

Fourth—To continue the priorities and allocation authority in the field of transportation.

Fifth—To authorize priorities and allocations for key materials in short supply.

On Taxes

I recommend, therefore, that the Congress enact new tax legislation to bring in an additional four billion dollars of government revenue. This should come principally from additional corporate taxes. A portion should come from revised estate and gift taxes. Consideration should be given to raising personal income tax rates in the middle and upper brackets.

On Taft-Hartley

At present, the working men and women of the nation are unfairly discriminated against by a statute that abridges their rights, curtails their constructive efforts and hampers our system of free collective bargaining. That statute is the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, sometimes called the Taft-Hartley Act.

That Act should be repealed.

The Wagner Act should be re-enacted.

On Minimum Wages

The health of our economy and its maintenance at high levels further require that the minimum wage fixed by law should be raised to at least 75 cents an hour.

On Social Security and Health

The present coverage of the social security laws is altogether inadequate, and benefit payments are too low. One-third of our workers are not covered. Those who receive old-age and survivors' insurance benefits receive an average payment of only \$25 a month. Many others who cannot work because they are physically disabled are left to the mercy of charity.

We should expand our social security program, both as to size of benefits and extent of coverage, against the economic hazards due to unemployment, old age, sickness and disability.

We must spare no effort to raise the general level of health in this country. In a nation as rich as ours, it is a shocking fact that tens of millions lack adequate medical care. We are short of doctors, hospitals and nurses.

We must remedy these shortages. Moreover, we need—and we must have without further delay—a system of prepaid medical insurance which will enable every American to afford good medical care.

On Aid to Education

I cannot repeat too strongly my desire for prompt federal financial aid to the states to help them operate and maintain their school systems.

On Civil Rights

The civil rights proposals I made to the 80th Congress I now repeat to the 81st Congress. They should be enacted in order that the federal government may assume the leadership and discharge the obligations clearly placed upon it by the Constitution.

I stand squarely behind these proposals.

On Housing

The housing shortage continues to be acute. As an immediate step, the Congress should enact provisions for low-rent public housing, slum clearance, farm housing, and housing research, which I have repeatedly recommended.

The number of low-rent public housing units provided for in the legislation should be increased to one million units in the next seven years.

On Foreign Policy

We are following a foreign policy which is the outward expression of the democratic faith we profess. We are doing what we can to encourage free states and free peoples throughout the world, to aid the suffering and afflicted in foreign lands, and to strengthen democratic nations against aggression.

The heart of our foreign policy is peace. We are supporting a world organization to keep peace and a world economic policy to create prosperity for all mankind. Our guiding star is the principle of international cooperation. To this concept we have made a national commitment as profound as anything in history.

In the European Recovery Program, in our good neighbor policy and in the United Nations, we have begun to batter down those national walls which block the economic growth and the social advancement of the peoples of the world.

We believe that if we hold resolutely to this course, the principle of international cooperation will eventually command the approval even of those nations which are now seeking to weaken or subvert it.

Collective Bargaining, Grievances, Organizing Give Way to Children's Parties as Local Unions' Main Order of Business During the Holidays



Grownups seem to be having as much fun as the kids at Local 174's party in Detroit. President Harry Southwell and Mrs. Southwell are handing out the gifts to part of the more than 2,000 children who came. —Press Picture Service Photo.



The lower half of the youthful entertainer above is still swathed in blizzard-going clothes. Twelve hundred children braved a raging snow storm to come out to Local 259's party in New York City's Center Casino.



Above, Santa, with his clown assistant, distributes gifts at Local 227's party in Detroit. Below, Mrs. John Horning puts finishing touches on daughter Betty's makeup backstage at Local 155. Photo by Betty Hicks.



Donnie Carey is bundled up, ready to go home after a big day at Local 140's party in Detroit. —Fountain Photo.



Brother Leon Lay, aided by Mrs. Lay, adheres strictly to baby Kathleen's feeding schedule in the midst of the festivities. Fountain Photo.



Crippled and underprivileged children were the guests of Local 55 in Buffalo, N. Y. Holding some of their little guests above, from left, are Committee Members Chester Dmockowski, Daniel Martinelli, President Charles Cina and Carl Tirrone.

Statement of the Four Top Officers to the Membership

In recent months, a small group of UAW-CIO members and people outside the union have been circulating literature and resolutions among local unions, attacking the present leadership of the International Union.

This group gives an address in the Dime Bank Building in Detroit as its headquarters, although the regular tenant at that address is a smalltime lawyer and petty politician who, during the last several years, has frequently meddled in UAW-CIO affairs.

The International Officers and Executive Board of the UAW-CIO invite and welcome constructive criticism from the membership. In the UAW-CIO, the will of the membership is law and will remain so as long as it is within the power of the present administration to keep it that way.

The members of the small group referred to above, who are UAW-CIO members, have a right to their opinions and the right to voice them.

The International Officers, on the other hand, have an obligation to correct distortions of truth in the propaganda now being circulated.

The most often-repeated charge by this group is that the administration of the International Union is doing nothing—and not permitting the membership to do anything—to fight speed-up in the industry. This is combined with the general charge that the present administration has an appeasing "peace-at-any-price" policy in dealing with the corporations.

To date, in connection with its "speed-up" charges, this group has particularly singled out the Ford Department and the General Motors Department for attack in its general propaganda and in its canned resolutions. It charges, among other things, that the International Union has denied strike authorization to local unions whose members are suffering from speed-up and that a number of workers have been discharged for failing to meet production standards or for engaging in unauthorized strikes against speed-up.

The charges are contained not only in resolutions and letters circulated among the local unions, but particularly in the case of attacks on the Ford Department, in the *Michigan Worker* (Michigan edition of the *Daily Worker*, official publication of the Communist Party) and in special leaflets issued by the Communist Party and circulated at the Ford plants. In either case, whether distributed by the unidentified "steering committee" of the so-called "committee for a democratic and militant UAW" or officially by the Communist Party, the source is the same.

Now, let's look at the facts and put the record straight.

1. In the Ford plants, eight cases of speed-up have been reported to the Ford Department of the International Union since the last convention.

Of those eight cases, seven have been settled satisfactorily, and the eighth, reported in the last month, is in negotiations.

2. On September 17, 1948, at the direction of the International Executive Board, T. A. Johnstone, assistant director of the UAW-CIO General Motors Department, sent a communication to H. W. Anderson, GM vice-president in charge of personnel, which stated in part:

"From numerous plants throughout the corporation, the GM Department has been receiving complaints that production standards are being increased. Reports of speed-up have been made from widely-scattered locations, and present information indicates that management is intensifying its effort

to increase production by simply increasing the work standard.

"We can fairly assume that management is spurred on by the prospect of greater profit and fatter bonuses. Since executive personnel are already receiving high salaries and enjoy lavish bonus arrangements, we cannot agree that their enterprise is legitimate or even pardonable. . . .

"The International Union will resist with all the resources available to us, management's effort to step up production standards where no appreciable change in method or product is present.

"The International Union is prepared and committed to employ swift and direct measures to protect workers against the abuse of speed-up. Experience has proven that prompt and decisive action on the part of the union is necessary to prevent management from employing delaying tactics as a technique of its speed-up campaign.

"We are, therefore, notifying all local unions to advise us immediately of any attempt to increase production standards so that the International Union may act promptly to authorize such steps as we may deem necessary and appropriate."

In a letter to GM local unions sent on the same date as the letter to Anderson, the GM Department advised locals to notify the department at once of any production standard disputes. The letter to locals stated:

"Based upon the facts of each situation, the International Union will authorize strike action as may be deemed necessary and appropriate if procedures provided in the national agreement and the International Union Constitution are followed."

In conformity with the above policy, the International Union has not failed to grant to any local union—GM, Ford or otherwise—authorization for strike action against speed-up when requested, except in cases where a satisfactory settlement was reached before the Board had an opportunity to act.

3. The propaganda of this small group also refers to "thousands of workers disciplined for their failure to keep up" and specifically says that seven GM workers in the Flint Chevrolet plant have been discharged as a result of a production standards dispute.

THE FACTS:

The union won reinstatement for all seven of the Flint workers who were discharged for an unauthorized work stoppage growing out of a production standard dispute, and all are back on the job—and have been for months—except one who chose to take another job elsewhere.

The GM Department has had no more than 15 cases of discipline involving production standards called to its attention by local unions, and all have been settled satisfactorily.

4. We think one fact alone is sufficient to dispute the charge that the present administration of the International Union is pursuing a "peace-at-any-price" policy. The fact is this:

The present administration has granted 364 strike authorizations since the November, 1947, convention—more than were granted in any comparable period in the history of our union.

It should also be pointed out that it was UAW-CIO members, spearheaded by the Chrysler and General Motors workers, under the leadership of the present administration, who broke through the united front of big business against wage increases last year. This was accomplished at a time when the Steelworkers had been denied a wage increase, the electrical companies were adamant in their refusal

to raise wages, the packinghouse industry had broken a strike of packinghouse workers for wage increases.

It is important for our local union officers and members to know not only the facts about the propaganda being spread against the administration but to know the source from which it comes and the motives of those behind it.

The group making these false charges and distorting the truth to suit their own purposes is a strange compound of Communists, Trotskyites and freebooting opportunists with no political ideology and no moral principles. Each of these elements, including the last, is being advised and guided by their political commissars outside the UAW-CIO who direct the group's activities in an effort to achieve their varying purposes. To that kind of people, truth, facts and the welfare of the membership are secondary considerations to their selfish desire for political power. Distortions of fact, outright lies and smear campaigns are the tools of their trade. It is the old gang up to the same tricks.

These are the "summer soldiers," the fair-weather militants with which we always have to deal. During the period when the contracts are closed, they are full of militance, full of criticism of the contracts and of those who negotiated them; then, when the contracts are open and we have a chance to make improvements, to correct some of the things that are wrong, they suddenly lose their militance. They not only don't support the negotiating committees, but they even discourage strike votes by local unions to back up the demands—as they did last year in several General Motors plants—and when the proposed settlements are presented to the workers, they still keep their mouths shut. But after the workers have voted overwhelmingly to accept the settlements and the contracts are closed, they again become super-militant and start the propaganda mills grinding once more.

In the last several months, this group has broadened its attack against the present UAW leadership to include the whole CIO policy and the administration of President Philip Murray. In their official party publications and in their factional literature, circulated in the UAW-CIO, they reject and fight against democratically established CIO policy and the leadership of President Murray, just as they reject and fight against democratically established UAW-CIO policy and its democratically elected administration.

The gravity with which the present administration of your International Union regards management's efforts to speed-up production is indicated by the letter which the International Executive Board ordered sent to the General Motors Corporation and by the steps taken by the International Officers to enforce the policy set forth in that letter to General Motors and other corporations. The determination of the administration to give leadership to the correction of any abuses suffered by UAW-CIO members and its readiness to act is indicated by its prompt authorization of strike action in every case presented to it where the facts showed the necessity and justification for strike action.

We shall not depart from that policy under any circumstances. We consider it a part of our responsibility, however, to expose the efforts of a small, ambitious, power-hungry group to exploit the legitimate grievances of the workers for their own ulterior motives. In the course of that exploitation, they have exaggerated the extent of speed-up, as the reports of local unions to the International will show; they have lied about the actions and activities of the International Officers in fighting speed-up and other abuses, and they have misrepresented the facts as to the disposition of speed-up cases.

A few local unions have adopted some of the canned resolutions circulated by this group. Most of those who have adopted them have done so without knowing the true facts and without knowing the source of the resolutions.

We urge you to place these facts before your membership and, in the case of future proposals from this group, urge that you check the accuracy of their statements before your local takes action.

The present administration of the International Union believes that honest differences of opinion and democratic debate based on facts is the very life blood of the democracy of our union. We believe just as emphatically that our membership will not tolerate the rebirth of factionalism based on lies and slander. We propose to defend the former and fight the latter with all the strength we have.

WALTER P. REUTHER, President;
EMIL MAZEY, Secretary-Treasurer;
RICHARD GOSSER,
JOHN W. LIVINGSTON,
Vice-Presidents.



Michigan's noisy anti-labor Congressman Clare Hoffman, sits flabbergasted at left, as representatives of the United Steelworkers-CIO walk out on him. Hoffman had set himself up as a one-man committee to "investigate" a Steelworkers' strike at Kalamazoo, Mich.

UAW Aids Group Seeking Equality for Women Workers

WASHINGTON—Insecurity due to fear of layoffs and unemployment is causing a revival of feeling against workers who are married women, it was reported at a recent meeting here of the Women's Bureau Advisory Council, composed of representatives of various unions having large numbers of women employees, including the UAW-CIO.

HEAR REPORTS

The Council, which reviewed the general situation of women workers in industry and business, heard reports from members that this feeling is held by single women and tends to increase as job security decreases.

Lillian Hatcher, of the Women's Division of the Fair Practices Department of the UAW-CIO, is a member of the Council and participated in the discussions. Emphasis was put on getting equal status and protection to women workers in industry by enactment of the Equal Pay for Equal Work Bill, abolition of female classifications in plant schedules, abolition of separate seniority lists for men and women and the night work problem. Sister Hatcher presented the UAW-CIO position that night work should be made optional.

It was emphasized that, in addition to these specific safeguards against discrimination on the basis of sex, the over-all welfare of all women is bound up in maintaining an over-all economy of full production, distribution, consumption and employment on a steadily rising plane that will provide a steady improvement in the standard of living actually enjoyed by all workers.

EQUAL PAY BILL

The prospects of the Equal Pay for Equal Work Bill, introduced in the last session by Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas and re-introduced

Women at Work

The 18,000,000 women at work today constitute 28 per cent of the country's total labor force and form the majority of workers in many vitally important industries and occupations, according to Frieda S. Miller, director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

Miss Miller added that "women's role in the national economy is not an isolated, specialized issue but an integral part of the whole economic picture, and, for the sake of the nation and the women workers themselves, it must be appraised as exactly that."

in the new Congress, are excellent. A determined drive will be made by organized labor and affiliated women's organizations to secure enactment.

The representatives of CIO unions attending the Council meeting included, in addition to Lillian Hatcher, Helen Blanchard, Legislative Representative for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, replacing Esther Peterson, who has gone with her husband, Oliver Peterson, to Stockholm, where he is Labor Attaché to the American Embassy; Gladys Dickson, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Katherine P. Ellickson, Research Department; and Dollie Lowther, Laundry Workers Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

BRITISH PROJECT

One of the highlights of the meeting was a description of the Hillcroft project of the Trade Union Congress of Great Britain, which calls for an exchange of women workers between Britain and the United States.

Brass Halts Social Reform

Military Government Blunders Aid Communists in Germany

Recent developments in the policies of American Military Government in Germany have caused consternation among anti-Communist labor leaders there. Communist propaganda has been based largely on the charge that the United States would refuse to permit socialization of industry or any other major change in the industrial setup. American officials have denied this, claiming that while they did not advocate socialization, they would not obstruct it if the German people democratically decided on it.

Recent Military Government policy, however, has failed to live up to these declarations. In the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, a law socializing the coal mines was vetoed by the British Military Government, acting in agreement with U. S. military authorities, on the ground that the question was one which could not be decided until after the establishment of a central German government. Meanwhile, former managers—who had operated the mines for the old

owners and cooperated with the Nazis—were permitted to regain positions of influence, despite the protests of the unions.

In the state of Hesse, in the American zone, there has been even more flagrant interference with social legislation on the part of Military Government. There, a law giving the trade unions a right to participate in management was set aside by the U. S. authorities. It has become known that the acting Military Governor of Hesse has ordered the state government to return to private ownership a number of mines and factories which had been socialized in accordance with the state constitution.

Anti-Communist German leaders feel that acts such as these on the part of the American authorities play into the hands of the Communists. Unless a reversal of these policies takes place, these leaders fear that much of the ground won for democracy by the recent economic improvement in Western Germany and the support given the people of Berlin in their struggle for freedom by the American airlift may again be lost.



Shown above are members of the Labor Advisory Committee of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. Left to right: Miss Gertrude Lane, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, AFL; Mrs. Jennie Reinsmith, Machinists; Miss Beatrice Smith, Communication Workers; Mrs. Mary S. Moriarty, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, AFL; Miss Miller; Miss Lorina Wendt, Secretary to Miss Miller; Mrs. Lillian Hatcher, UAW-CIO; Miss Helen Blanchard, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO; Miss Pauline Newman, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, AFL; Miss Elisabeth Christman, National Women's Trade Union League, and Miss Dollie Lowther, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO.

FIRST SIGNIFICANT ROLL CALL

WASHINGTON—The roll call vote which stripped the Rules Committee of power to kill bills recommended for passage by standing committees of the House follows. (The vote was on a Republican substitute for the sweeping Democratic amendment of the House Rules. Formal passage of the Democratic amendment came later on an unrecorded voice vote.)

Against GOP Move—275

Democrats—225

Abbt	Davis (Tenn.)	Jackson
Addonizio	Dawson (Ill.)	(Wash.)
Albert	Deane	Jacobs
Allen (La.)	Degraffenried	Jones (Ala.)
Aspinall	Delaney	Jones (Mo.)
Bailey	Deaton	Jones (N. C.)
Barden	Dingell	Karst
Baring	Dollinger	Karsten (Mo.)
Barrett (Pa.)	Donohue	Kee
Beckworth	Doughton	Kelley
Bennett (Fla.)	Douglas	Kennedy
Bentsen	Doyle	Keogh
Biemiller	Durham	Kerr
Bland	Eberharter	Kilday
Blatnik	Edward	King
Bloom	Elliott	Kirwan
Boggs (La.)	Engle (Calif.)	Klein
Bolling	Evins	Kruse
Bolton (Md.)	Fallon	Lane
Bonner	Feighan	Lanham
Bosone	Fernandez	Lesinski
Breen	Fisher	Lind
Brooks	Flood	Linehan
Brown (Ga.)	Fogarty	Lyle
Buchanan	Forand	Lynch
Buckley (Ill.)	Frazier	McCarthy
Buckley (N. Y.)	Fugate	McCormack
Burleson	Furcola	McGrath
Burnside	Garmatz	McGuire
Burton	Gary	McKinnon
Byrne (N. Y.)	Gilmer	McSweeney
Camp	Gordon	Mack (Ill.)
Cannon	Gore	Madden
Carlyle	Gorski (Ill.)	MaGee
Carnahan	Granaham	Mahon
Carroll	Granger	Mansfield
Cavalcanti	Grant	Marshall
Celler	Green	Marshall
Chatham	Hardy	Miles
Chelf	Harris	Miller (Calif.)
Christopher	Harrison	Mills
Chudoff	Hart	Michell
Clemente	Havenner	Monroney
Coffey	Hays (Ohio)	Morgan
Combs	Hays (Ark.)	Morris
Cooley	Herbert	Morrison
Cooper	Hedrick	Moulder
Crook	Heffernan	Multer
Crosser	Herlong	Murdock
Davenport	Holifield	Murphy
Davies	Howell	Noland
	Huber	Norton
	Irving	O'Brien (Ill.)

O'Brien (Mich.)	Rhodes	Thornberry
O'Hara (Ill.)	Ribicoff	Trimble
O'Neill	Rodino	Underwood
O'Sullivan	Rogers (Fla.)	Vinson
O'Toole	Rooney	Wagner
Pace	Sabath	Walsh
Passman	Sadowski	Walter
Patman	Sasser	Walch (Mo.)
Patten	Secret	Whitaker
Perkins	Sheppard	White (Calif.)
Peterson	Sikes	White
Pfeifer	Sims	(Idaho)
(Joseph L.)	Smathers	Whittington
Philbin	Spence	Wickersham
Polk	Stanley	Wier
Powell	Staggers	Willis
Preston	Steed	Wilson
Price	Stigler	(Okla.)
Priest	Sullivan	Wilson (Tex.)
Quinn	Sutton	Woodhouse
Rabaut	Tackett	Worley
Rains	Teague	Yates
Ramsay	Thomas	Young
Redden	(Tex.)	Zablocki
	Thompson	

Republicans—49

Andersen	Hall	Murray
(Minn.)	Hand	(Wis.)
Angell	(Edwin A.)	Nelson
Bennett	Heselton	O'Hara
(Mich.)	Holmes	(Minn.)
Brehm	Horan	O'Konski
Burdick	Hull	Patterson
Canfield	Javits	Potter
Case (N. J.)	Kean	Riehlman
Corbett	Kearney	Sadlak
Cotton	Keefe	Simpson (Ill.)
Ellsworth	Lemke	Taylor
Engel (Mich.)	Lodge	Towe
Ford	McCulloch	Van Zandt
Golden	McDonough	Welch (Calif.)
Gross	McGregor	Withrow
Hagen	Morrow	Wolcott
	Morton	Wolverton

American Labor—1

Marcantonio

For GOP Move—142

Democrats—31

Abernethy	Bates (Ky.)	Bryson
Andrews	Battle	Colmer
(Ala.)	Boykin	Cox



Davis (Ga.)	McMillan	Richards
Gathings	(S. C.)	Rivers
Gossett	Murray	Smith (Va.)
Gregory	(Tenn.)	Wheeler
Hare	Norrell	Whittens
Hobbs	Pickett	Williams
Larcade	Poage	Winstead
Lucas	Rankin	Wood
	Regan	

Republicans—111

Allen (Calif.)	Hale	Miller (Md.)
Allen (Ill.)	Hall (Leon-	Miller (Neb.)
Anderson	ard W.)	Nicholson
(Calif.)	Halleck	Nixon
Andresen	Hardey	Pfeiffer
(Minn.)	Herter	(William L.)
Barrett	Hill	Phillips
Arends	Hinshaw	(Calif.)
Auchincloss	Hoeven	Plumley
Barrett	Hoffman	Reed (Ill.)
(Wyo.)	(Mich.)	Reed (N. Y.)
Bates (Mass.)	Hoffman	Rees
Beall	(Ill.)	Rich
Bishop	Hope	Rogers
Blackney	James	(Mass.)
Boggs (Del.)	Jenkins	St. George
Bolton (Ohio)	Jensen	Sanborn
Bramblett	Johnson	Scott
Brown (Ohio)	Jonas	(Hardie)
Byrnes (Wis.)	Judd	Scott (Hugh)
Case (S. D.)	Kearns	Scrivner
Chipfield	Keating	Scudder
Church	Kilburn	Shafer
Chivener	Kunkel	Short
Cole (Kan.)	Latham	Simpson
Coudert	LeCompte	(Pa.)
Cunningham	Lefevre	Smith (Kan.)
Curtis	Lichtenwalter	Smith (Wis.)
Dague	Lovre	Stefan
Davis (Wis.)	McCConnell	Stockman
D'Ewart	McMillen	Taber
Dolliver	(Ill.)	Talle
Dondero	Mack (Wash.)	Thomas
Eaton	(N. Y.)	(N. Y.)
Elston	Macy	Velde
Fellows	Martin	Vorsys
Fenton	(Iowa)	Vursell
Gable	Martin	Wadsworth
Gavin	(Mass.)	Weichel
Gillette	Mason	Werdel
Goodwin	Meyer	Wigglesworth
Graham	Michener	Wilson (Ind.)
Gwinn		

Total voting: 417; vacancies, 1; absent or not voting, 17.



Elected outstanding CIO mother at the Convention of Women's Auxiliaries in Waterloo, Iowa, was Mrs. Tillie Kopata, Local 600 Auxiliary, shown receiving the award. Left to right, are: Ann Robertson, Vice-President of Women's Auxiliary 233; Catherine Gelles, Vice-President of CIO Auxiliaries; Mrs. Kopata, and Florence Kasper, Regional Director of Detroit UAW-CIO Auxiliaries.