

# The United Automobile Worker

# UAW-CIO

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

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## Stevenson Presenting Program For the Benefit of All the People

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**WSB APPROVES 10-CENT  
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**AN OPEN LETTER ABOUT HIGH  
PRICES TO MRS. EISENHOWER**

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No explanation needed for this float in the Detroit Labor Day parade.

# Cost of Living Keeps Moving Upward; Million UAW Members Get 3-Cent Raise

More than one million workers covered by cost-of-living escalator clauses in UAW-CIO contracts are receiving a wage increase of three cents an hour. The Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer's Price Index as of July 15 is 192.4, a gain of 2.8 points over the quarter ended April 15, when the Index stood at 189.6. The increase was effective the first pay period in September.

Immediately following the BLS announcement that the cost of living stood at an all-time high, UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther issued the following statement:

"The oft-repeated statement that we do not welcome wage increases resulting from increased prices still stands. We repeat, as emphatically as we can, that the partial protection afforded UAW-CIO members by cost-of-living escalator clauses in our contracts does not compensate for all the damage done to the people and our nation by runaway inflation.

"This is an election year. The high cost of living will most certainly be a major campaign issue. We are already witnessing the strange spectacle of those reactionaries who did most to scuttle price controls now complaining about the fifty-cent dollar. They are the same people who abolished price controls permanently in 1946, who weakened the price control provisions of the Defense Production Act, and who, in the last days of the 82nd Congress succeeded in eliminating most of the already inadequate inflation control measures we had.

"The BLS announcement today serves to point up again the very real inflationary dangers facing us, and to remind us that the only answer the people have to this terrible problem lies in the ballot box. We can and must elect a President and a Congress who will act decisively to stop runaway prices, and who will not yield to selfish interests deriving immense profits from inflation.

"If these interests, represented by the dominant faction of the Republican Party, win control of the nation, we can look forward to a 25 cent dollar following the carrying out of their announced intention to remove all inflation controls."

## Union Again Cracks Southern Low-Wage Pattern in Aircraft

Top pay rates, full automatic wage progression, and union shop, all growing characteristics of the UAW-CIO bargaining program, have been incorporated into the recently signed contract between UAW-CIO Local 1155 and Hayes Aircraft in Birmingham, Alabama.

This contract, the first one for the Birmingham-Hayes workers, provided one of the highest rate structures ever introduced into the industry in the southern area. Bargaining rights were won by UAW at the big Hayes plant early this year after a bitter organizational struggle with the International Association of Machinists. UAW-CIO won an overwhelming victory.

Close cooperation between the staff of Region 8 and the National Aircraft Department resulted in a smashing victory for UAW-CIO in the representation election. And this same cooperation between Regional Director Thomas Starling and Carl Stevens of the Aircraft Department and the Local Union Bargaining Committee was responsible for the outstanding contract victory.

The wage structure contains a 10-labor-grade system with a top rate of \$2.33 per hour protected by a procedure of full automatic progression from the minimum to the maximum of the labor grade. The contract also provides for a cost-of-living clause and a four-cent annual improvement factor.

The contract victory at Hayes came hard on the heels of an overwhelming strike vote by the membership and preparations were underway to carry through the Union demands on the picket line when the settlement came.

The contract significantly marks the second time within a few weeks that the UAW-CIO had smashed the low-wage patterns of the South in an aircraft plant. Local 218 at Bell Aircraft in Texas recently wound up a "first" contract

also containing high wage levels, automatic progression and other outstanding benefits, including full family health-welfare coverage paid for by the Company.

"The night of the long knives"



## Editors Hear Stevenson Barbs

I do not think the people will install a party which does not seem capable of governing. And I do not see how any one can really argue that this fretful, distracted and divided Republican Party has that capacity.

If it cannot govern itself, why should we suppose that it could govern the country?

It would seem that the overwhelming majority of the press is just against Democrats. And it is against Democrats, so far as I can see, not after a sober and considered review of the alternatives, but automatically, as dogs are against cats.

As soon as a newspaper—I speak of the great majority, not of the enlightened 10 per cent!—sees a Democratic candidate, it is filled with an unconquerable yen to chase him up an alley.

I am touched when I read in these papers solicitous editorials about the survival of the two-party system. Now I really can't bring myself to believe that the Republican Party is about to fade away, even if it loses in 1952.

If so, it is staging one of the longest and loudest deathbed scenes in history!

It's not honest convictions honestly stated that concern me. Rather it is the tendency of many papers, and I include columnists, commentators, analysts, feature writers and so on to argue editorially from the personal objective rather than from the whole truth. As the old jury lawyer said:

"And these, gentlemen, are the conclusions on which I base my facts."

## NAM CHIEF SAYS MAJORITY RULE IS A LOT OF BUNK

MADISON, Wisconsin—This may come as no surprise, but the president of the National Association of Manufacturers—William J. Grede, Milwaukee industrialist — doesn't believe in democracy.

What is surprising is the bluntness with which Grede derided democracy and majority rule in an address this week to students of the University of Wisconsin's School of Banking.

"Nothing can be as autocratic as a majority," said Grede, who has through the years fought against every attempt of the employees at his factory to organize.

"This word 'democracy' that is bandied across the country and around the world does not even appear in our Constitution or Declaration of Independence," he declared.

Grede called for abolition of the phrase. America should not be described as a "bulwark of democracy," but as a "frontier of free enterprise," he insisted. By "free enterprise," industrialists usually mean freedom for business to gouge the public, without government interference.

Grede indicated he had the same idea because he denounced government controls and the Truman Administration as "creeping socialism."

## CIO ENDORSES FREEDOM CRUSADE

The CIO has given its unqualified support to the Crusade for Freedom campaign which seeks to enroll 40 million Americans into the drive to establish radio stations in Free Europe to beam the truth to persons living behind the Iron Curtain.

All persons contacted will be asked to contribute a dime. The fact that the \$4 million raised comes from tiny contributions of millions of Americans gives the stations added significance to persons who will hear the message members of the Crusade believe.



LABOR DAY IN DETROIT—Governor Adlai Stevenson beams his response to the hearty reception given him by labor in Detroit's Cadillac Square. On the platform with the Democratic candidate for President are, from left, Wayne County CIO President Mike Novak, Michigan Governor G. Mennen Williams, and Detroit AFL leader Frank X. Martel.

# Stevenson Presenting Program For the Benefit of All the People

Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, the Democratic nominee for President, has launched a hard-hitting campaign in which he is giving eloquent and vigorous support to the measures advocated by liberal and labor forces throughout the country and spelled out in the Platform of the Democratic Party.

The program Stevenson has presented to the Nation is one that will benefit the people as a whole, raise living standards, extend and enrich our democracy and give special favors to none.

At the same time, Republican political oratory has been unable to hide the fact that that Party has betrayed the American people every time they were able to muster enough Congressional votes to do so.

Stevenson has taken the Republican slogan, "It's time for a change," and has hurled it back into their teeth.

"You'll forgive me," Governor Stevenson said in one of his speeches, "If I am a little cynical when I hear shouting loudest for change the politicians who have consistently opposed change at every turn as far back as most of us can remember . . ."

"In fact, if my Party had not met the challenge of change, there would be no program in America for the Republican leaders to endorse."

The Republicans, Stevenson said, have offered no specific ideas for making a better world but have merely demanded a "blank check made out to change."

"I believe," the Democratic candidate declared, "that there are a lot of changes still to be made. I am for continuing the process of social and economic betterment which began in the depths of despair in 1932."

Stevenson identified the Old Guard Republicans backing General Eisenhower as "men who never want anything done for the first time."

Stevenson formally opened his campaign in Detroit on Labor Day (See story on page 8).

Like Stevenson, the CIO, the UAW-CIO, the labor movement generally and liberal forces through the Nation support the idea of change.

We are for:

• **EFFECTIVE PRICE CONTROLS.** The Republicans are against effective price controls. The record shows that every attempt to control prices effectively and curb inflation has been opposed by the overwhelming majority of the Republicans in Congress and supported by the overwhelming majority of Democrats. The Republicans complain about the 50-cent dollar. Yet it is the Republicans who are responsible for the 50-cent dollar by blocking effective price controls. If they win the election, we'll get a 25-cent, instead of a 50-cent dollar.

• **A FAIR TAX PROGRAM.** The Republicans vote tax relief for corporations and wealthy families and stick the low income groups with taxes out of all proportion to their income.

• **BROADER SOCIAL SECURITY WITH GREATER BENEFITS.** Republicans oppose increased benefits and broader coverage.

• **AN EFFECTIVE CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM** that guarantees equal treatment for all, regardless of race, creed or national origin. Both Stevenson and the Democratic Party support a civil rights program that will guarantee fair employment practices and remove the filibuster roadblock to this and other civil rights legislation. The Republicans are for letting the states handle these problems, which they have been free to do, but have not done since the Civil War.

• **BETTER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND INCREASED EMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.** Republicans oppose these measures.

• **MORE ADEQUATE HOUSING AND A COMPREHENSIVE MEDICAL CARE PROGRAM.** The Republicans have blocked these programs.

• **A HIGHER MINIMUM WAGE.** The Republicans oppose it.

• **FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION** in order to give America's children greater educational opportunities. The Republicans oppose this measure.

• **FEDERAL CONTROL OF TIDELANDS OIL.** We believe the people of the whole Nation should share in the benefits from these oil deposits. The Republicans want the rich oil corporations to get the benefits.

To sum it up . . . *Stevenson, the Democratic Platform, Labor, liberals—American people generally—want the kind of change that makes progress for people.*

The Republicans and their candidates want change that will turn us around and march us backward—change that will put property rights above human rights.

The Republican position on these matters isn't a matter of guesswork or speculation or analyzing campaign speeches. It's a matter of Republican votes in Congress. The record is there.

*Stevenson gets liberal and labor support, not because he makes good speeches or because he belongs to the right clubs—but because he stands foursquare for a program that means progress for all the people.*

## YOU CAN TAKE IKE'S WORD FOR IT

General Eisenhower in 1948 wrote to the editor of a Manchester, New Hampshire, newspaper:

*"Nothing in the international or domestic situation especially qualifies (for the White House) a man whose adult years have been spent in the country's military forces. At least this is true in my case.*

*"The necessary and wise subordination of the military to civil power will best be sustained when lifelong professional soldiers abstain from seeking high political office."*

\* \* \* \*

Ike's idea of Social Security:

*"If all that Americans want is social security, they can go to prison. They'll have enough to eat, a bed, and a roof over their heads."*

—from a Speech by General Eisenhower in Galveston, Texas, Reported in the New York Times, Dec. 9, 1948.

*"In these times we hear so much of security, security for everything we do . . . I should think that the best example of it would be a man serving a lifetime in a federal prison."*

—from a Speech by General Eisenhower to Columbia University students quoted in the MILWAUKEE JOURNAL, January 13, 1952.

## Government Non-War Spending Is Actually Less Than Before War

Most any political candidate, especially if he is a Republican, is willing to complain that the government is spending too much money. The issue is a popular one, and the Chamber of Commerce has built it up by blasting away particularly at the social security and similar expenditures of the federal government—the ones they call "the welfare state" and "creeping Socialism."

That government spending has gone up is well known. Many people also know that the big increase has been for war and related costs, not for the ordinary services of government. But few seem to know that—particularly when it comes to the social security, health, welfare, and labor programs that we hear so much about—the American government is spending less real money for federal services than before World War II.

Before World War II (average for 1939-1941), the federal government spent \$4 billion per year on social security, health, welfare, and labor services. In the fiscal year 1952, we spent \$6 billion. Was this \$2 billion an increase in services, or was it a weak attempt to hold our own against price and population increase? Let's see:

Since before World War II, prices have gone up 87 per cent. To hold our own against these price increases, we would have had to boost federal spending for these services to 7½ billion.

During this time, civilian population went up about 21 million people, more than 16 per cent. To avoid cutting down on the older people in order to take care of the newcomers, we would have had to boost expenditures again to \$8½ billion.

But Uncle Sam didn't spend \$8½ billion on these programs. He spent less than \$6 billion. The American people took a 31 per cent cut in the services!

Another way of showing the same thing is: In the fiscal year 1952, federal spending for these services came to about \$38 per

every-which-way the story of mounting expenditures keeps getting driven at the American people. To hear the Chamber tell it, the American people have grown weak and flabby, letting a bunch of bureaucratic politicians in Washington "take care of everything." When many of the business groups get pinned down, they have to admit that each program put over in the past was a good one. But what we want now, they claim, is bad—and think of the money it's costing us!

When these people tell you that the government is spending more money on non-war services than it used to, they are telling you a lie. The government is spending more dollars, BUT LESS REAL MONEY on these services than it spent a dozen years ago.

The people who kick the hardest about the increase in the number of dollars being spent—the Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Committee for Constitutional Government—are the same people who are responsible for the higher prices. They wrecked price control in 1946 after fighting it tooth and nail for four years in World War II, and their repeat performance during the Korean War has raised the cost of living 11 per cent, with more to come. That's an 11 per cent cut in the value of dollars spent on government services, as well as cost-of-living dollars, in two years!

For these same people, profits have increased from a pre-war average (1939-1941) of \$11 billion per year to more than 44 billion dollars in 1951.

It is only when you put together the non-war and the war expenditures that you find an actual, real increase in federal spending. But that's not the way the Chamber of Commerce tells the story. By poster, handbill, radio and

# A Sermon in Statistics: Why You MUST Vote

In many underdeveloped countries of the world the big job people have on their hands is to get rid of the absentee landlords—the gentlemen who own all the land and live in Paris on the proceeds while the peasants till the land and starve.

In many colonial dependencies throughout the world the big job the people have on their hands is to get rid of rule by the absentee capitalists who corrupt local governments and steal the natural resources.

In the United States the big job we have on our hands is to get rid of absentee voters—the people who have so little faith in themselves or concern for their country that they stay home on Election Day or go fishing.

The absentee landlord and the absentee capitalist cut the other guy's throats.

The absentee voter cuts his own. And absentee voters are mostly workers and farmers and members of their families.

Last Presidential election only one out of two Americans who were eligible to vote did vote.

Time was in this country when we did better.

In 1900, three out of four eligible voters exercised their right to choose the people who would govern them.

How come, you may ask, we cared so much more about our right to vote in 1900 than we did in 1948?

It's a good question. Democratic countries were going strong in 1900. But by 1948 we had seen one free nation after another trampled under the dictators who robbed people of their franchise, told them what was what and made them like it.

The people of Western Europe have learned this bitter lesson, if we haven't. They have had dictators in their own lands, or have seen them across the border or across the channel. And they know what it means.

So what do they do with their right to vote in a democratic election? They use it. They use it plenty.

While 52 per cent of us U. S. citizens were using our voting rights in our last national election, here is how the peoples of Western Europe were using theirs:

Italy, 92 per cent	Norway, 82 per cent
Holland, 87 per cent	Denmark, 82 per cent
Great Britain, 83 per cent	France, 76 per cent
Sweden, 83 per cent	Finland, 75 per cent

Here's a figure that brings it home to us. The total number of eligible voters in last national elections in four European countries was 94,189,000. The countries were Great Britain, France, Holland and Italy. This is almost exactly the same number of eligible voters as we had in the U. S. in 1948—94,072,000.

The same number were eligible to vote.

How many DID vote?

In the United States 48,794,000. In the four European countries 79,284,000. We voted 52 per cent of our eligible voters; they voted 84 per cent of theirs.

India recently conducted the first free democratic election in all its long, long history. Its people are impoverished, many of them starve to death every year. They cannot read or write. They have no ready means of travel. Yet out of the 176,000,000 eligible voters in India, 107,578,000 voted in that election. They scored 61 per cent in their exercise of democracy. We, in 1948, scored only 52 per cent.

A sample study of the 1948 election gives us for the first time a fairly good picture of who votes and who doesn't vote in our country.

The simple answer is that the people with most money and with the best jobs and the most education do a far better voting job than other people do. It lines up about this way:

Family Income	Eligible to Vote	Did Vote	Did Not Vote	Per Cent Voting
Over \$5,000	14 million	10 million	4 million	71
\$3,000 \$5,000	30 million	19 million	11 million	63
Under \$3,000	50 million	20 million	30 million	40

The potential voters in the lowest income group threw away more votes than the higher groups cast.

To see what effect this had on the national outcome, stack up the above figures against the kind of votes that were cast.

The voters in the lowest income group went two-to-one for Truman.

The middle group split fifty-fifty between Truman and Dewey.

The top group voted better than two-to-one for Dewey.

Truman squeaked through in 1948 in spite of the absentee voters among the low income group. But he didn't get the kind of Congress he needed to put his program across. That's the big damage the absentee voters of 1948 did to themselves and to the rest of us.

Only a big vote all down the line in 1952 will elect Stevenson and give him a fighting liberal majority in Congress, and the top ceiling on that vote will have been set in the next few days and weeks when registration will be over.

# Reuther Meets Next President



SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—UAW-CIO President Walter Reuther, wearing a "register" tie in deference to the coming election, enjoys a hearty laugh during a chat with Illinois Governor Adlai Stevenson (right), at Springfield, August 25. After their talk, Reuther described the Democratic Presidential nominee as "the most independent candidate" who ever sought the office of Chief Executive. Reuther predicted that Stevenson will have strong support among labor and farm voters.

United Press-Photo.

# U. S. May Act to Avert Toledo Housing Crisis

A city council dominated eight-to-one by Republicans in Toledo, Ohio, (home of Local 12, UAW-CIO) is the first big city to take a direct step to end rent controls.

For that very reason, it may become the first big city to have rent control imposed over the heads of the city government by federal authority.

The pattern is familiar: having gained control, the Republicans went too far.

On August 4, City Council voted (a) to end Federal Low Cost Housing and discontinue slum clearance; (b) to tear down four Veterans' Temporary Housing Projects now housing 300 families, and (c) to end Rent Controls September 30.

Toledo is already critically short of rental units at any price. A survey made later in August by the postal delivery men showed the city had exactly three houses (at \$100, \$135 and \$195) available for rent, exactly six duplexes (at rents going as high as \$225) and a score of "apartments" a word including one- and two-room light housekeeping units in a city of 91,000 dwellings.

The real estate interests had a field day.

For besides the 300 veterans who must find a place to live, and the normal upgrading of workers from substandard housing whenever a vacancy occurs, there are 400 families in Toledo's old North End who will be evicted next year to make room for a fancy new bridge.

And these 700 odd families, almost all of them with children, will have to find some way to live in a city short of homes, either to rent or to buy.

Toledo banks don't grant GI loans.

Those who have rented their dwellings for years are concerned, too; for the action of City Council returned Toledo to the Ohio eviction laws, which permit a landlord to throw tenants out with no reason at all—and do it by court action in less than a month.

Into this desperate situation stepped Thomas H. Burke, an auto worker from Local 12 who was the first man ever to carry an active CIO card into the

United States House of Representatives. A candidate this year for reelection (he got beaten by the local monopoly press in 1950) Burke dropped his overall campaign, and concentrated on the rent control emergency.

Burke wired Roger L. Putnam, John R. Steelman, and others in Washington-empowered to declare Toledo "a critical housing area."

If such a designation is obtained, federal rent controls can be imposed—controls stricter than those City Council shrugged off so casually.

Tighe Woods, before leaving his post as Housing Expediter, came to Toledo and assured those he spoke to that federal rent controls are



"A raise?... A raise?... Isn't that some sort of a crackpot phrase that Unions use, Miller?"

a distinct possibility for the big industrial city.

If new controls are imposed, the workers (most of whom are UAW) will have Tom Burke and the UAW to thank for the quick rescue work.

But whether they're imposed or not, City Council probably saw to it that no Republican can be elected dog catcher in Toledo for a generation.

# UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

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## Auto-Aircraft Differential Narrowed

# WSB Okays 10-Cent Raise at North American

A double victory for the UAW-CIO in its campaign to put first-class wages in aircraft workers' pay checks was scored in Washington, September 10 when the National Wage Stabilization Board OK'd the 10-cent per hour general wage increase, recommended by the Presidential Arbitration Panel for the UAW-CIO bargaining units at the North American plants in Inglewood and Downey, California, and Columbus, Ohio, employing 28,000 workers.

Members of the Panel appointed by President Truman were David Cole, Chairman, World War II Regional War Labor Board member and member of the Presidential Steel Industry Board; Benjamin Aaron, former Vice-Chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board and well-known arbitrator, and W. Willard Wirtz, Public Member and General Counsel of the National War Labor Board during World War II, former instructor, University of Iowa, and prominent labor disputes umpire.

The three-man Panel, in recommending the wage increase, supported the Union's contention and pointed out in some detail that the differential in the wages of aircraft and auto workers has been continually increasing for some years to the disfavor of the aircraft worker. The Panel agreed that the work is comparable and requires as much skill.

UAW-CIO has argued consistently that the "gold-plated panhandlers" who run the aircraft plants on fat government contracts should not be allowed to hide their wage levels behind the wartime emergencies that cause that industry to boom.

Even the International Association of Machinists, which also represents aircraft workers in some plants, has complained publicly that those aircraft workers do just as skillful work as auto workers but they don't get the wages that the auto workers receive.



LIVINGSTON

The aircraft managements tried to justify themselves by saying that all they should be expected to do in regard to wages is to meet the patterns of the airframe industry. The Union argued that they should meet patterns of other comparable industries. The Presidential Panel provided the first opportunity for the issue to be presented before an impartial tribunal.

The Panel heard four full days of testimony from the Union and the Company. Lengthy briefs were submitted and the Panel decided that there is too great a differential today between the aircraft and the auto worker. The Panel concluded that the differential was inequitable; and recommended a

wage increase that provides, in part, a "down payment" on the differential. The wage increase is retroactive to April 28, 1952, and will also cover the Fresno, California, plant of North American which the UAW-CIO recently organized.

The wage case resulted from a stalemate in contract negotiations. UAW-CIO Local 887 represents the Southern California plants involved in the case; Local 927 represents the Columbus, Ohio, workers and Local 1151 represents the Fresno workers.



O'HALLORAN

With a strike at all plants pending on June 25, 1952, the parties were called to Washington by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. There, upon the assurance that all other issues in dispute would be settled favorably, the Union agreed to submit the wage issue to an arbitration board appointed by the President of the United States.

Vice-President John W. Livingston, who is the Director of the UAW's National Aircraft Department, headed up the Union team that presented the wage case in California last month.

In commenting upon the Panel report, Livingston said that while the wage increase does not "measure up to what is needed to eliminate the differential between aircraft and auto, it is certainly a step in the right direction.

"Of great importance is the fact that the airframe company's usual resistance to a comparison with the auto plants did not impress the Panel. The Panel's report will help us clear the way to bring the high levels that the UAW-CIO has developed in the auto plants to the workers in the aircraft plants," he added.

Livingston commended the officers of the Local Unions and the Regional Directors for the close spirit of cooperation in coordinating the campaign.

"With 12,000 of the workers in Columbus, Ohio, nearly 3,000 miles from the 16,000 workers at the California plants, it took some real teamwork and leadership from the officers of the Locals along with Regional Directors C. V. O'Halloran in California and Ray Ross in Ohio," he pointed out.

## A-C Strikers Break Low Wage Pattern, Win Smashing Victory in Terre Haute

TERRE HAUTE, Indiana—A 14-to-19 cents wage boost headed the list of gains won by the 15-week strike at the Allis-Chalmers plant here.

"The signing of this agreement marks the launching of a crusade against low wages in this area," said Regional Director Raymond Berndt, after attaching his signature to the new contract.

Highlights of the pact are:

1. A general 14 cents wage increase for all job classifications.
2. A yearly four cents an hour improvement factor for the next two years, plus cost-of-living adjustments.
3. A night-shift bonus of 10 cents for second and third shifts.
4. Plant-wide seniority and bargaining rights for the main A-C jet engine plant nearing completion with an expected employment of 4,000 workers.
5. Equal pay for equal work.

Wages for the lowest classification start at \$1.38 and rise by automatic progression to \$2.33 to the top labor grade.

"Workers hiring in at the A-C plant will earn more money in a year's time than at any other shop in Terre Haute," Berndt said in recounting the bitter struggle to break the low-wage pattern of this community.



BERNDT

Carl Kranjec, assistant director of the Allis-Chalmers Inter-Corporation Council of the UAW-CIO, also signed the contract. A membership meeting of 1,164 ratified the contract without a single dissenting vote.

The strike brought nation-wide attention after Governor Schricker refused to send troops out and an AFL back-to-work movement resulted in fist-fights at the plant gate.

"Governor Schricker's absolute fairness when feelings ran high and the reactionary papers were shrieking for a showdown is something we won't forget," Berndt added.

State Senator Leonard Conrad, a CIO Brewery Workers' business agent and a hard-hitting member

## Andy Biemiller Slams McCarthy

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Labor's staunch friend, Andy Biemiller, opened up his 1952 campaign for Congress this month with a slambang attack on Senator McCarthy—"an abomination in the U. S. Senate"—and Charles Kersten—"McCarthy's stooge"—who narrowly beat Biemiller in 1950.

Biemiller has championed many key New Deal and Fair Deal laws and is the nation's most vigorous supporter of national health insurance.

His fighting speeches in the House of Representatives have flooded some of the biggest windbags of reaction.

Andy's district—the Fifth Congressional District of Wisconsin—has been a see-saw district for years. One time it goes to Biemiller, the next time it goes to Kersten, an arch-reactionary who parrots the *Chicago Tribune* line. This year Biemiller hopes for a come-back and has called on his supporters to use "facts, funds, and footwork" to build up a liberal vote in the working-class districts of Milwaukee.

"If you want proof of who's running Eisenhower's campaign, look at his best money raiser, Winthrop Aldrich of the Chase National Bank who actually said a few months ago that 'What this

of the Indiana legislature, came up with the 14-cent wage package.

"Our town used to be known as the home of Eugene Debs, the father of industrial unionism, but now it's notorious for low wages," Conrad commented during the strike.

The A-C contract runs for three years. At present, 340 workers are employed in a pilot plant. Construction on a multi-million dollar main plant was resumed at conclusion of the strike, and hiring is expected to start next spring for production of jet engine compressors for aircraft.

## ORGANIZING OFFICE OPENED IN HOUSTON

The UAW-CIO recently opened an organizing office in Houston, Texas, it was announced by Vice-President Richard T. Gosser.

Gosser stated that the rapid expansion of industry in the area has resulted in thousands of unorganized workers within the jurisdiction of the UAW-CIO.

"The Competitive Shop and other departments under my direction," said Gosser "will move quickly to get these workers into the UAW-CIO, not only for their own benefit, but to protect the wages and living standards now enjoyed by UAW-CIO members elsewhere. We cannot afford any large industrial area to remain unorganized."

The organizing activities will be a joint undertaking of the Competitive Shop Department and Region 5 Director Russell Letner.

country needs is a good depression."

"And they even dragged out poor old Herbert Hoover and made a hero out of him at their convention.

"I tell you that it will take an enormous telescope to find anybody who isn't better off in 1952 than he was in 1932."



"That section of our country is noted for its unorganized labor, starvation pay, and sweatshop conditions!"

## Chrysler Tank Arsenal Workers Reject IAM

The UAW-CIO kept intact its record of winning every Chrysler Corporation plant last month when an IMA-AFL effort to get a foothold in Detroit by the way of the Detroit Tank Arsenal was soundly beaten back in an NLRB election, it was announced by UAW Region IB Director William McAulay.

Bolstered by the knowledge that an AFL union had represented workers there while the government operated the plant, the IAM poured funds and international representatives into a big scale organization drive.

An organizing team led by Assistant Region IB Director Jim Morgan told the UAW story, and, as a result, the Tank Arsenal workers swung away from the AFL with 1,459 votes for the UAW and 1,104 for the IAM.

Approximately 3,100 workers were eligible to vote, McAulay attributed the light vote to the fact

that so many Tank Arsenal workers have become dues-paying members of the UAW-CIO before the NLRB election that the result was a foregone conclusion.

In recent months, the UAW-CIO has won NLRB elections at the two other Chrysler-operated tank plants—in New Orleans, Louisiana, and Newark, Delaware, and brought them under the protection of the National UAW-Chrysler contract with wage rates which established them as the top-paying plants in the two cities.

Negotiations for the Detroit Tank Arsenal will start soon, McAulay said.



Big point on the agenda for discussion at this meeting of UAW-CIO Chrysler Local Union Presidents in Detroit was the question of aiding their fellow Chrysler workers at the Detroit Tank Arsenal to become organized under the banner of the UAW-CIO. Above, from left, clockwise around the conference table, are: Bill Hill, Local 961; Charles Pierce, Local 688, Mike Gayda, Local 47; James McMurray, Local 375; Syl Sumeracki, Local 227; Jesse Cundiff, Local 7; Assistant Chrysler Department Director Harold Julian; Art Wilde, Local 140; Danny Ellis, Local 490; Art Grudzen, Local 3; John Gibson, Local 51 Vice-President, and Earl Walters, Local 869.

# Trained UAW Staff Aids



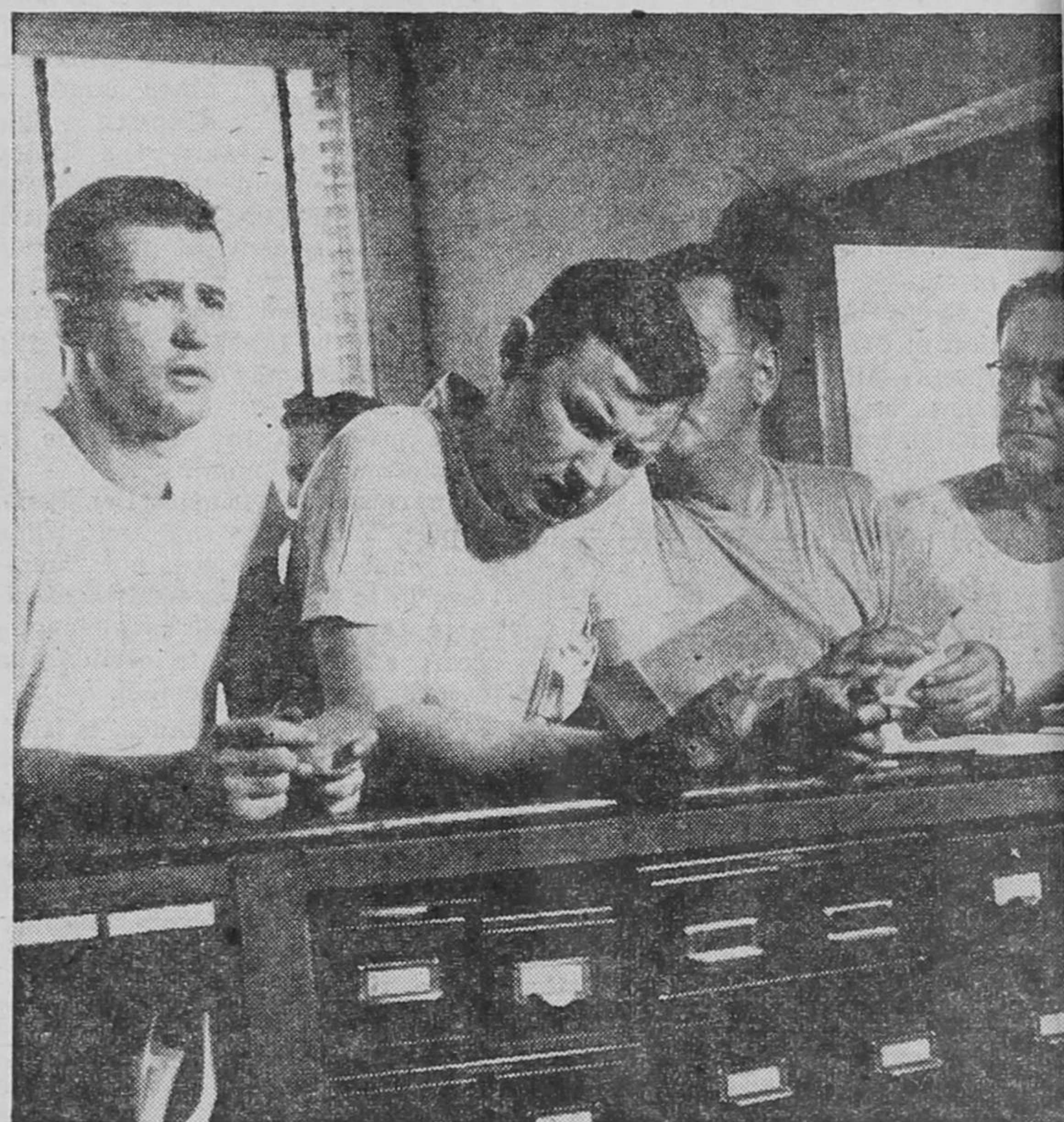
Fact Sheets with a punch are eagerly accepted at the plant gate of the Lima Excelllo plant.

One worker (second from right) doesn't wait. He starts reading it immediately.

"Enemy No. One" of the UAW-CIO Competitive Shop Department is the corporation which tries to establish "runaway" plants in low-pay areas. Such plants constitute a threat to the wages and living standards of UAW-CIO members. It is a standing rule of the Department, which is under the direction of Vice-President Richard Gosser, that such plants be given first attention. When Excelllo Corporation, whose workers in Detroit are represented by Local 49, UAW-CIO, started to erect a plant at Lima, Ohio, the Department assigned a representative to observe its progress. As soon as hiring began, organizers were sent in by Gosser and Regional Director Charles Ballard. Later Local 49 sent in some members to help, one of whom appears at the extreme right in the group of Lima Excelllo workers and UAW-CIO Representatives.



As they pass through the gate, Excelllo employees at the Lima plant eagerly accept UAW-CIO literature material developed by the Competitive Shop Department.



The work of the Competitive Shop Department organizers has been effective. The Excelllo workers have lost their timidity. They no longer have to be sought by the UAW-CIO Representatives. In the closing stages of the drive they go to the union office to sign membership applications.



Excelllo workers flock to the UAW-CIO Hall to listen attentively to Competitive Shop organizers explain the

reason they should vote for the UAW-CIO in an approaching NLRB election.

## Postscript

The activities pictured on this page resulted in a victory for the UAW-CIO by the score.

**UAW-CIO . . . 292**  
**NO UNION . . 45**

The victory means higher wages and real security for the Lima-Excelllo workers, and of utmost importance protection of the jobs, wages and security of UAW-CIO Local 49 members.

It also means the founding of a new UAW-CIO local, Local 1039, and more strength to the rising UAW-CIO influence in the city.

# Workers Wise To Organize

## Competitive Shop Department Sells Union All Over America

Joe Spacene swears by the UAW-CIO, but he'd be the first to tell you that until a few months ago he didn't know the score.

He had a new job in a new factory in a small Arkansas town, and compared to what he made as a shoe clerk, the pay jangled just fine in his pocket.

Like thousands of other guys and gals all over the country, Joe was frankly skeptical about unions, and his story is also their story and the story of the UAW-CIO Competitive Shop Department.

### PAY A LITTLE—SAVE A LOT

The yarn started in another state back in the Roosevelt days when Joe's company discovered that workers were looking to UAW-CIO representatives for aid in organizing. Joe's company, like a lot of others, learned a lesson then. It did its expanding in areas which knew little about unions and realized that by paying workers a little more it could—by staying off unions—save hundreds of thousands of profit dollars in the long run.

When a hard-working rep found Joe, Joe really thought he had a deal. He said flatly that the Union had nothing to offer him.

Joe's wages were only a couple of dimes under union wages and his company provided fringe benefits which sounded like those won by union members. It sealed the package with a heavy wrapping of propaganda.

When the UAW rep told Joe that workers in other towns were making 20 cents an hour for doing the same job, and had better health insurance and funded pensions, Joe simply didn't believe him.

### EDUCATION—THEN ORGANIZATION

Proof that the UAW-CIO has kept pace with modern company union-beating techniques is that fact that by the time the UAW rep got through pounding home the facts, day after day, Joe was an ardent UAW supporter.

He was a little confused at first because the company, which showed no love for the UAW-CIO, showed no distaste at all for another union which got on the NLRB ballot; but because the rep knew his job, Joe got past that hurdle.

Battling company-inspired prejudice, company propagandists and another union all comes under the heading of "regular daily work" to the Competitive Shop organizing reps who specialize in organizing the tough ones.

They've been at it since 1939, but the staff was increased after the last convention so that its work could be expanded.

Its reps get special training at staff institutes and from the old hands.

### 'EASY ONES' JOINED LONG AGO

Warned beforehand that "the easy ones were organized years ago," they attack their problems with the advance knowledge that every drive is a major campaign.

They knock off the tough ones on an established priority. Runaway plants get the first attention. In order come unorganized competitive plants which are an immediate threat to the established rates and jobs of other workers, unorganized plants of corporations with which the UAW has contracts and other unorganized plants within the UAW jurisdiction.

They also do much of the rescue work in plants where workers are represented by other unions which will settle for inferior contracts.

They go into each drive equipped with a long list of organizing aids ranging from combs to T shirts and prepared leaflets to UAW buttons, but the biggest help is the coordinated effort that goes into each campaign.

### COORDINATED EFFORTS PAY OFF

The National Competitive Shop staff is a completely mobile group of union firemen who are rushed to the hottest drives. They operate out of Solidarity House. Their work is integrated with the Regional staffs, which operate within set areas.

They get help from the UAW special departments, including the Skilled Trades, Research, Education and Social Security Departments. If the plant being organized is a foundry, the Foundry Department helps in the drive. If it's die casting, the Die Casting Department lends a hand.

Currently the Competitive Shop Department has organizing drives going on in 78 cities located in 24 states and two Canadian provinces.

Because of its work the regions once regarded as the industrial hinterlands are becoming substantial UAW territory. Wages in Arkansas compare with wages in Detroit. The UAW reps are helping raise the living standards of workers all over the country.

### UAW GROWS DESPITE T-H

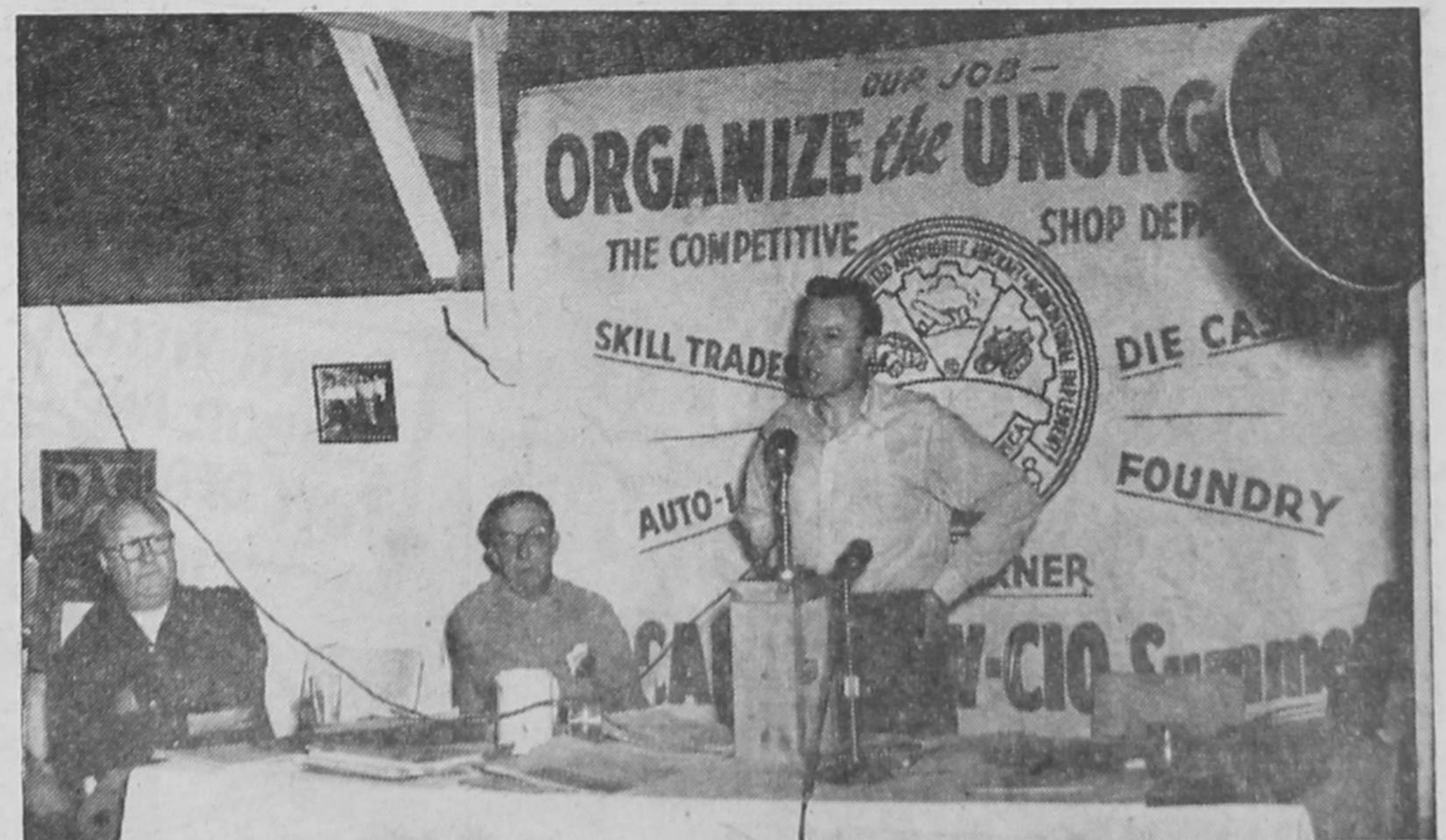
At a time when Taft-Hartley rigors are stunting the growth of most unions, the UAW continues to expand. Last year alone, 135,000 workers were added to the Union, many because of the farflung operations of the UAW's Competitive Shop Department.



In organizing drives, Competitive Shop Department representatives make many calls at the homes of workers, sometimes driving fifty or more miles to call on a single person. Here are two Excello workers (right) whose enthusiasm for the UAW-CIO was great enough that they went to the UAW-CIO office for information. Note the greeting to Excello workers (upper left). The two brothers on the left are International reps.



Just before the NLRB election the confidence in a UAW-CIO victory is reflected in the happy smiles of this group of workers outside the Excello gate.



Organizing the unorganized is not the easy job as in the days when a simple hand-bill announcing time and place for a meeting was adequate to attract hundreds of workers. The bandwagon days have gone. Today's organizers are happy when they get an attendance of a few score at their meetings. Now it takes skill and hard work to organize a plant. Vice-President Richard Gosser conducts frequent institutes to keep his organizers trained in the latest organizing techniques. Here President Walter P. Reuther discusses important union problems at such an institute. Center is Gosser, Director of the Competitive Shop Department. At the left is Assistant Director Joseph Mattson.

# Gov. Stevenson Says: Scrap Taft-Hartley!

DETROIT—Governor Adlai Stevenson, Democratic nominee for President, opened his campaign here on Labor Day by calling for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

A crowd of 50,000 people in Detroit's Cadillac Square heard Stevenson at the conclusion of the biggest Labor Day parade in the city's history. Sixty thousand marched in the parade and 150,000 lined Woodward Avenue to watch it.

His audience interrupted Stevenson's speech 31 times with applause, including his statement exploding Republican charges that he is labor's captive.

"Contrary to the impression, fostered by some of the press, you are not my captives, and I am not yours," he said. "I might as well make it clear right now that I intend to do exactly what I think right and best for all of us—business, labor, agriculture—alike. And I have no doubt you will do exactly what you think best at election."

Stevenson charged that Taft-Hartley "was biased and politically inspired, and has not improved labor relations in a single plant." He said the only legitimate purpose of a federal labor relations law is to make private collective bargaining work better. "That purpose has not been served in the Taft-Hartley act of 1947.

"We needed, in 1947, some revisions in the old Wagner Act, some new rules for labor peace. We got a new law all right—a tangled, snarl of legal barbed wire, filled with ugly sneers at labor unions and built around the discredited labor injunction.

"We must have a new law, and my conclusion is that we can best remedy the defects of the present law by scrapping it and starting over." Stevenson suggested five general principles as a basis for a new labor relations law. They are as follows:

1—"The new law must accept labor unions, like employer corporations, as the responsible representatives of their members' interests. The Taft-Hartley act assumed that unions could not be trusted to determine whether their members wanted a union shop. The Congress arbitrarily said we know better than unions what is good for employes.

2—"If labor unions are to be accepted as the full representatives and guardians of employer interests in the collective bargaining process, then labor unions must conform to standards of fair conduct and equal protection in the exercise of their stewardship.

3—"A new labor law must outlaw unfair bargaining practices by companies or unions . . . the prohibitions in the Taft-Hartley act are so broad and so jumbled as to outlaw proper along with improper conduct—even, on occasion, to require union members to act as strike breakers.

"These provisions must be completely rewritten, with the intention not of stripping unions of as much bargaining power as possible, but only to prohibit resort to those extremes which fair-minded judgment identifies as unreasonable.

4—"Rejection of the labor injunction. We agreed on this once. In 1932, Congress overwhelmingly passed the Norris-LaGuardia act to prohibit the labor injunction.

"Then, 15 years later, in the Taft-Hartley act, the labor injunction—the process of haphazard prejudgment—was disembodied. No showing of need was made for it. And the tyrannical power to have men and women ordered back to work in smothered silence has no place in today's labor law.

5—"New methods must be found for settling national emergency disputes. Its purpose should be to keep these cases out of the White House, if possible. But the Congress should give to the President a choice of procedures when voluntary agreement proves impossible: Seizure provisions geared to the circumstances; or arbitration; or a detailed hearing and recommendation of settlement terms; or a return of the dispute to the parties.

"Such a law would leave the obligation to settle these disputes where it belongs—with the parties. But it would not straight-jacket this settlement process."

## Berndt Announces Organization Of New Studebaker Council

Regional Director Raymond H. Berndt announced this month the formation of Studebaker Council in South Bend, Indiana, September 6 and 7.

Officers elected were: Louis Horvath, Local 5, South Bend, President; Joy E. Lane, Local 1555, Chicago, Vice-President; Ronald Crowe, Local 255, Los Angeles, Recording Secretary-Treasurer; Stan Ellis, Local 525, Hamilton, Ontario, and Frank DeLappa, Local 1165, New Brunswick, board members at large.

Berndt was appointed Studebaker Director by the International Executive Board. J. D. Hill, charter member of Local 5, South Bend, is assisting Berndt as assistant of the Studebaker Department.

The Council heard reports of contract negotiations just completed in Chicago and New Brunswick, and adopted by-laws to govern the Council.

## Adlai Hits GOP Foreign Policy

FLINT — Labor Day crowds in five Michigan industrial centers saw and heard Illinois governor Adlai Stevenson kick off his campaign to win the 1952 presidential election. The Democratic party standard-bearer addressed rallies at Grand Rapids, Detroit, Hamtramck and Flint. A heavy rain reduced his scheduled Pontiac speech to a short greeting but he did make a brief appearance at a Labor Day celebration held in a light shower at Flint's Murphy Park.

At Grand Rapids, Stevenson said that "the essential direction of our foreign policy is right—building the unity and collective strength of the free countries to prevent the expansion of Soviet dominion and control over one nation after another."

He praised the work of the former Arthur Vandenberg in stressing a bi-partisan approach to foreign policy. Stevenson warned, however, that while the Republican candidate for president "approves the basic direction our foreign policy has been following" he is confronted with a Republican party which is "hopelessly divided over foreign policy."

"Senator Vandenberg, with all his great prestige and persuasiveness, was never able to win over the reactionary wing of his party to his own enlightened understanding of the twentieth century."

At Hamtramck, Stevenson warned against reckless talk which might endanger the liberation of the people of Eastern Europe now caught behind the Soviet Union's iron curtain. He said a recent speech by his Republican opponent has aroused speculation that if the GOP were elected some reckless action might be taken.

"Even if votes could be won by it, I would not say one reckless

word on this matter during this campaign," Stevenson declared. "Some things are more precious than votes.

"The cruel grip of Soviet tyranny upon your friends and relatives cannot be loosened by loose talk or idle threats. It cannot be loosened by starting a war which would lead to untold suffering for innocent people everywhere; such a course could liberate only broken, silent and empty lands.

"Not in the ashes of another world war; only in the atmosphere of a peaceful world can the reaffirmation of the right of self-determination have any meaning, or can the enslaved nations be free and independent again. It is on this road to peace that I ask you to join me if you see fit to charge me with the honor and burden of the presidency."

At Flint, the Democratic nominee answered Republican cries for a change by suggesting careful consideration "before we accept a check written out 'charge' — and signed by a party that hasn't supported any change in 20 years—except the Taft-Hartley act."

He cited Republican opposition to social security during the past 20 years as an example of the GOP's aversion to change when that change would benefit the American people.

"The social security act was passed in 1935 by the Democrats, with the Republicans voting no," Stevenson reminded his audience. "It has been expanded twice already, over Republican objections.

"Why the only time the Republicans have had control of Congress in 20 years—that famous 80th Congress—the Republicans not only did not give social security protection to more people—they actually took social security away from people who already had it."

## Need for Change?

At Flint, Stevenson let loose at the Republicans one of the barbed witticisms for which he is becoming famous.

"The Republicans say they want a change," he said. "I can understand that. I would want a change, too, if I had been sewed up in the same underwear for 20 years."

In this same connection, he quoted "my good friend Congressman Bill Dawson (D., Ill.)" as saying: "How long is too long, if it's good?"

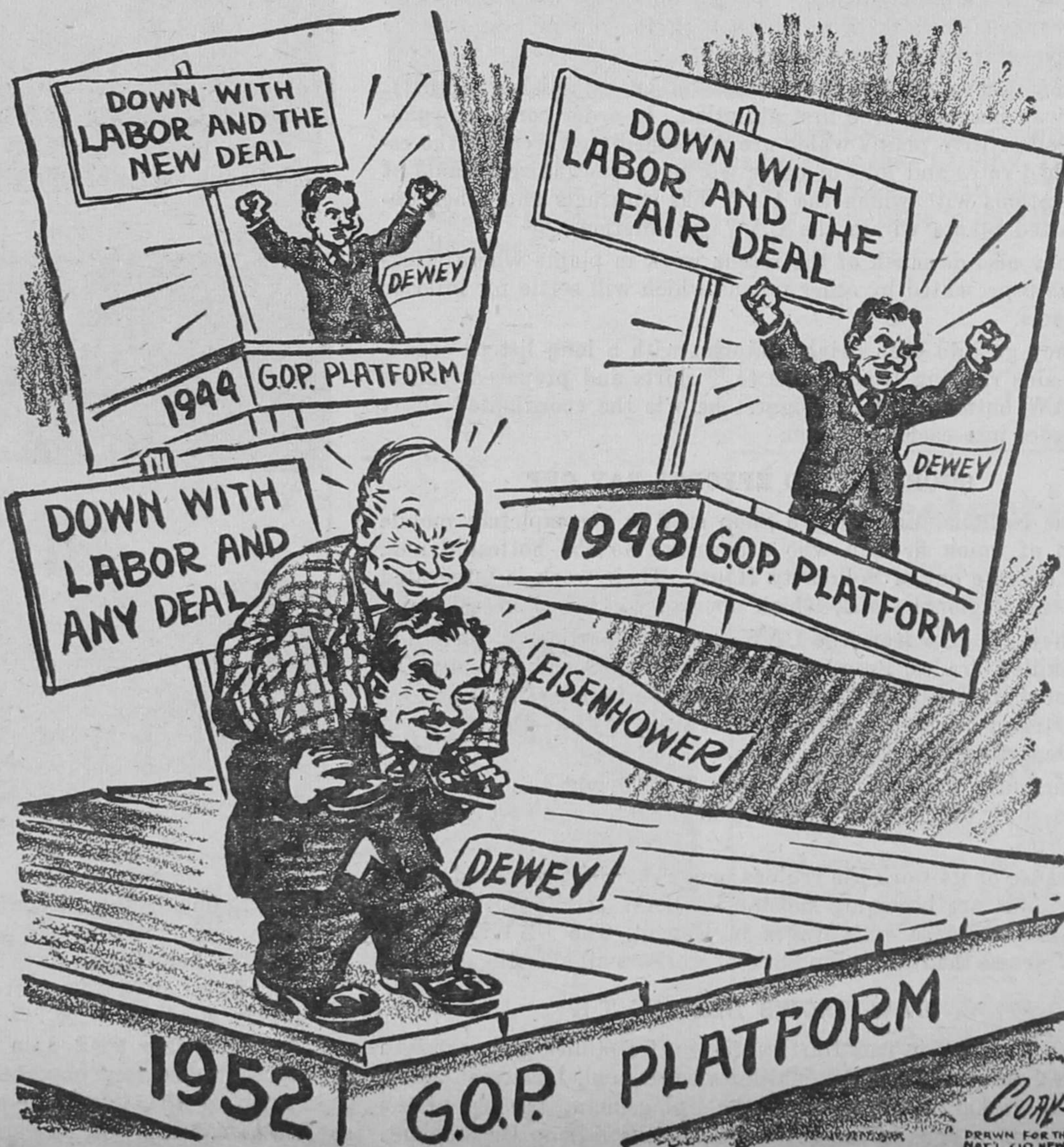
## 4-to-1 Victory

BUCYRUS, Ohio—The UAW-CIO won an NLRB election at the Crawford Steel Foundry by an almost 4-to-1 margin. The score: UAW-CIO 188, No Union 50, Challenged Ballots 1.

## Fired Up at Firecraft

CHICAGO—The workers of Firecraft, Inc., choose the UAW-CIO as their collective bargaining representative in an NLRB election. The score: UAW-CIO 144, No Union 104.

## History Repeats—and Repeats!



COPY DRAWN FOR THE NAT'L CIO NEWS



**Where Have YOU Been, Mrs. Ike?**

**An Open Letter to Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower**

Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower,  
Columbia University,  
New York City, New York.

Dear Mrs. Eisenhower:

You did a good day's work when on September 2 you jumped into the 1952 political campaign with a bang by telling your press conference:

**"Prices are terrifically high."**

As Fiorello La Guardia once told the Queen of Romania, "You said a mouthful!"

And you said it at the right time.

Prices are not only too high but they are going higher, according to economists stashed away in the back rooms of government agencies, banks, corporations and unions. They say that most of the two or three per cent increase in the Consumer's Price Index scheduled to be tacked on during the present fiscal year will hit consumers—meaning you and us—between now and December 1, possibly between now and November 4 when you and we are going to the polls to make certain political choices.

We admire your frankness in mentioning high prices. It's refreshing. With roundsteak selling as high as \$1.45 per pound and spare-ribs at 69 cents per pound, we need refreshment. The fact that you, the wife of the Republican nominee for President, bring up the subject of high prices, presents us with the opportunity to send you this fan letter.

The reason we are writing you is to bring to your attention certain facts as to WHY, HOW, and WHEN these too-high and rising prices were born. (As a voter, you can do something about it on November 4, in the privacy of the voting booth.)

**PROFIT-CRAZY INTERESTS**

It's a pretty morbid story of profit-crazy special interests taking advantage of the defense and rearmament emergency since the Communist attack in Korea to pick the pocketbooks of the American people—including you and us—of more than \$24 billion in prices, and another \$7 billion plus in a heavier tax load to pay for defense purchases.

Now that you're doing your shopping in civilian grocery, meat and department stores instead of the Army PX's where prices are mostly lower, you know how higher prices hit a housewife between the eyes. They sock families of auto workers who are partly protected by cost-of-living wage adjustments. Such adjustments always lag months behind the continued climb of rising prices.

We notice that some Republican women in Baltimore followed up your statement by picketing the Democratic headquarters with signs denouncing high prices and trying to pin blame for same on the Democrats.

These two developments might lead to a suspicion that the Republicans, who are the parents of high prices, are now about to try to transfer responsibility from themselves to the Democrats. This would be a neat trick, somewhat like the old London pick-pocket dodge of pointing at the victim, screaming "stop thief" and melting away in the crowd during the confusion caused by the diversionary tactic.

**HIGH PRICE PEDIGREE**

Boiled down, here's the pedigree of the high prices which you have quite properly protested and helped to make a hotter issue in the campaign.

1. Way back in 1946, the Republican party ran up a slogan "It's time for a change," demanded the end of price control, endorsed the NAM promise of lower prices if controls were scrapped, used the meat lobby's artificial meat famine to panic the American people and won control of the 80th Congress. Prices did NOT go down; they went UP; the Consumer's Price Index jumped from 133.3 in June, 1946, to 153.3 in December, 1946, an increase of 15 per cent in six months.

2. In 1947, the Republican-controlled 80th Congress scrapped what few controls were left and in 1948 gave the fat boys in the back room what they wanted by easing taxes more for the greedy than for the needy in the Knutson Tax Act.

By August, 1948, Consumer's Price Index had jumped again, to 174.5.

3. In 1950, immediately after Korea, Democrats in Congress insisted on the inclusion of price controls in the Defense Production Act. Senators Taft, Bricker, and others ridiculed and denounced such demands as unnecessary and/or sinister.

Senator Sparkman, then a member of the Senate Banking & Currency Committee, succeeded in having price and wage controls included in the bill passed in September, 1950. The Democrats also knocked out jokers inserted by Senator Bricker that would have dynamited the whole stabilization effort.

Even so, the 1950 law was so loaded with trick requirements linking price and wage controls and setting complicated requirements that President Truman could not find an ESA Director and OPS Administrator with their hearts in their work until January, 1951, when Eric Johnston and Michael DiSalle undertook the thankless jobs. In the meantime, profiteers had taken advantage of uncertainty and scare-buying to jack up prices and boost the Consumer's Price Index another four per cent in five months.

4. In July, 1951, the profiteers succeeded in getting new exemptions and price guarantees and escalators written into the extension of the law.

**GOP SUPPLIED VOTES**

This weakening of price control was described as "slaughter in the Senate and a gold rush in the House." Republicans supplied most of the votes:

In the Senate, 37 Republicans voted for the Wherry Amendment killing two proposed beef price rollbacks while only three Republicans voted in favor of such rollbacks; 30 Democrats voted against the Wherry Amendment and 12 for it, 10 being Southern Democrats.

In the House, 124 Republicans voted for the Fugate Amendment blocking the two proposed beef price rollbacks, while 69 Republicans voted against this prohibition; 113 Democrats voted against this anti roll-back amendment and 110 Democrats voted for it, 88 of them being Southern Democrats.

One hundred sixteen Republicans voted for the amendment by Davis, (D., Ga.) that would have attempted to freeze all wages, some prices and no rents for a four-month period. Only 75 Republicans opposed this irresponsible attempt to shut down the United States but 167 Democrats, including 58 Southern Democrats, voted against this irresponsible and reckless adventure. Only 56 Democrats, including 52 Southern Democrats, supported it.

5. In 1952, in the Senate, 16 Republicans voted for and only 12 against Senator Dirksen's reckless proposal to kill price and wage controls on June 30, 1952. Forty Democrats, half of them Southern Democrats, voted against this ripper proposal; only two Democrats, one a Southerner, voted for it.

Thirty-seven Republicans voted for the Dirksen proposal to end rent controls February 28, 1953, no Republican voted against; 34 Democrats voted against this amendment while 11 Democrats, nine of them Southern Democrats, voted for it.

In the House, 115 Republicans voted for the reckless Barden Amendment that would have killed all price and wage controls July 31, 1952; 80 Republicans voted against it. One hundred sixty-three Democrats, including 52 Southern Democrats, voted against this inflation bomb; 36 Democrats, including 33 Southern Democrats, voted for it.

One hundred sixty-eight Republicans voted for the Wheeler Amendment to end rent control September 30, 1952, unless an area is declared critical or the local government requests continuation; only 26 Republicans opposed it. One hundred forty-two Democrats, including 34 Southern Democrats, opposed this invitation to inflation; 58 Democrats, including 52 Southern Democrats, supported the Republicans in voting for it.

6. Summing up three years of Congressional action on price and rent controls:

In the Senate on 23 record votes

Republicans cast 729 votes AGAINST effective price or rent control and only 129 for such controls;

Democrats cast 679 votes FOR such controls and only 213 against such controls. (Democrats batted 76 per cent FOR controls, Republicans 85 per cent AGAINST controls.)

In the House, on 15 record votes

Republicans cast 2,146 votes AGAINST controls, 620 votes for such controls; Democrats cast 2,309 FOR such controls, 987 votes against. (Democrats batted 71 per cent FOR controls, Republicans 78 per cent AGAINST.)

Excluding Southern Democrats, Senate Democratic votes were 333 for controls, 53 against, a batting average of 86 per cent. In the House, with the same exclusion, Democrats cast 1,667 votes for effective controls, 93 against, a batting average of 97 per cent.

**WOLCOTT AND CAPEHART**

7. Representative Jesse Wolcott (R., Mich.) who would be Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee if the Republicans were to win a majority in the 1952 elections, has repeatedly declared against price controls. He and other Republicans say they are useless in preventing inflation.

In the Senate, Homer Capehart (R., Ind.) who would be Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee if the Republicans were to win a majority in the 1952 elections, proposed in 1952 to suspend price and wage controls unless the Consumer's Price Index rises three points or war is declared. (Twenty-two Republicans voted for and 14 Republicans voted against this proposal while 43 Democrats voted against it and only 1, a Northern Democrat, voted for it.)

This, dear Mrs. Eisenhower, is how we got to where on September 2, 1952, you were "flabbergasted," "really shocked at the prices of articles I consider mediocre" and impelled to ask your housekeeper to search the shops to "see if there was anything at all reasonable," since hot dogs had been selling as high as 80 or 90 cents per pound.

You say you "don't know what lifting controls can mean."

Take it from us, Mamie, it means more bad news, higher prices, leaner diets, more horsemeat on more tables, more would-be blood donors turned down because their blood is too thin. That is what a weak price control law, made weaker in 1951 and 1952, has meant already!

A good way to bring prices down and hold them down is to vote for candidates who voted for effective price controls and against those who voted against price control and for higher prices.

We have key roll-call votes in House and Senate on price and rent control and will be glad to send you a copy of same in a plain envelope.

Meantime, we attach hereto the voting records of the two Senators from Colorado and the Representatives from the Denver area where you vote.

We urge you to give this matter of high and rising prices your serious consideration, to take these voting records into the voting booth with you on November 4 and, in the privacy of that institution, to mark your ballot in line with your September 2 statement that "prices are terrifically high."

Yours for a single standard of sacrifice in the stabilization that is needed as part of the defense production job.

THE EDITORS.

**KEY VOTES ON PRICE, RENT AND WAGE CONTROLS**

REPRESENTATIVES, DENVER AREA*		
	Rogers (D)	Hill (R)
1951		
Fugate Anti-Rollback Amendment	Right	Wrong
Davis Wage Freeze	Right	Wrong
Barden Amendment—		
To kill price and wage controls	Right	Wrong
Wheeler Amendment—		
To kill rent controls	Right	Wrong
*First and Second Districts.		
COLORADO SENATORS (Not up in 1952)		
	Johnson (D)**	Millikin (R)
1951		
Wherry Anti-Rollback Amendment	Wrong	Wrong
1952		
Dirksen Amendment—		
To kill price and wage controls	Right	Wrong
Dirksen Amendment—		
To kill rent controls	Wrong	Wrong

\*\*An in-and-outer; 14 wrong, 6 right votes, one absence in 21 key roll-calls during 82nd Congress.

## Veterans of Korea Give Us a Lesson in Democracy

Remember the story about the group of GIs just back from Korea sitting together in the waiting room of a railroad station in a small southern town?

An attendant approached and suggested that the Negro GI in the group should step into the "Colored Waiting Room."

A white soldier spoke up quickly:

"Look chum, he's staying right here. We spent days and nights huddled together in the same fox hole, and if we could share the same fox hole, we can share the same waiting room."

"If you'd put on a uniform and spend a little time like we did, perhaps you'd become a little color blind too—at least where black and white is concerned."

This incident occurred in a small southern town. But in towns and cities throughout the nation—north, south, east and west—the story is being repeated.

A friend of ours surveying housing and employment conditions in defense areas tells us that many veterans of the Korean war are perhaps the most outspoken champions of civil rights he's ever met.

In a California city, for example, aircraft plant workers had poor housing. Plans for a new housing development were snagged when a few individuals with a loud voice demanded segregated housing.

A group of Korea veterans spoke up, quietly but firmly. "This discrimination stuff is nonsense," they said. "Over there we fought together, slept together, ate together—and learned to live together. We can do the same thing here."

These were not Yankee "liberals" speaking. They were American boys who had no particular ideas on the subject of race discrimination until they fought in Korea. They learned something there, obviously, that too many people at home have yet to learn.

Call it understanding. Call it democracy. Call it decency.

Whatever the name, these boys who've fought in Korea for freedom are now teaching some of their fellow Americans the true meaning of freedom.

Let's hope some of us who've been lucky enough to stay safely at home will listen carefully to their message.

—From the Oil Worker.



Throughout the summer CIO and AFL unions in Muskegon, Michigan, have sponsored a day camp for children on the shores of Lake Michigan. The camp is open to all children and provides supervised recreation. The happy smiles on the faces of the five little girls above show how successful this civic enterprise is.

## ALCOA Signs Master Pact; 22½-Cent Package Won

A new contract providing a package of 22½ cents an hour for workers in four plants of the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) has just been negotiated by UAW-CIO and approved by the Wage Stabilization Board. In addition to the increased benefits, a Master Contract was negotiated—the first for the UAW-CIO ALCOA plants.

The agreement covers workers in Chicago, Cleveland, Vernon, California, and Garwood, New Jersey, plants.

The pact provides for the 10 per cent hourly increase retroactive to March 10 which will average 16 cents an hour, and an additional four cents an hour retroactive to July 1. The eligibility requirement for three weeks' vacation was reduced from 25 years to 15 years. Shift premiums were increased three cents an hour for the second and third shift.

Improvements were made in the sick and accident and hospitalization benefits.

Employees working under the incentive plan, about half of the number of employees, received an additional increase of three cents to six cents an hour through the elimination of two bonus classes.

The agreement was reached after

### Forges Ahead

**OLD FORGE, Penna.**—The newest union in Old Forge is the UAW-CIO. In an NLRB election at the Maxson Corporation, the UAW shellacked the United Mine Workers' District 50, 369 to 145.

three weeks of negotiations in Chicago. The settlement closely follows the pattern set by the United Steelworkers in their contract covering nine ALCOA plants, which in turn closely follows the settlement of the steel strike by the United Steelworkers.

Previous UAW-CIO contracts with ALCOA were on an individual plant basis for the three plants located in California, Chicago, and Cleveland. The Garwood, New Jersey, plant was recently won by UAW-CIO in an NLRB election.

## All Motor Products Plants in UAW; Chicago Election Won

The workers in all five divisions of the Motor Products Corporation are now represented by the UAW-CIO.

The supremacy of the UAW-CIO was firmly established in a National Labor Relations Board election on August 15 at the Deep Freeze Plant, North Chicago, Illinois, and Deep Freeze Appliance Plant at Lake Bluff in the same state. Both plants are in UAW-CIO Region 4.

The UAW-CIO defeated the Ironworkers-AFL to climax dramatic demonstration of UAW-CIO cooperation on the organizing front.

Commenting upon the victory, Region 4 Director Pat Greathouse said:

"The organizing campaign at these plants was an up-hill fight. The victory was accomplished only because of the perfect coordination of the efforts of the organizers assigned by Vice-President Richard Gosser from the Competitive Shop and Die Casting Departments, members of my own staff and the persons sent in to help during the closing stages of the drive by other Motor Product Locals."

The vote was:

**UAW-CIO** ..... 526

**Iron Workers-AFL** ..... 423

In the first election held two weeks earlier the IAM was eliminated.

In that election the score was:

**UAW-CIO** ..... 442

**Iron Workers-AFL** ..... 338

**IAM-AFL** ..... 158

**No Union** ..... 2

"One of the reasons," said International Representative Harvey Pearson, of Greathouse's staff, who

was in charge of the drive, "that our job was particularly difficult was the fact that the other two unions had represented the employees for many years. Because of this they had their organizers right in the plants with full freedom to contact every employe. On the other hand, the UAW-CIO had to do all its work outside the plant."

The campaign of the UAW-CIO was further complicated because the Deep Freeze Appliance Plant was located in the open countryside and the homes of its employees were scattered over a 50-mile radius.

"While there were only approximately 1,100 employees eligible to vote in the election, the total number of employees in the bargaining unit will be about 4,000 when the deep freeze appliance plant reaches its full complement."

A charter for the new local will be issued by the International Union in the near future. It will double the UAW-CIO membership in Lake county. Incidentally, four Lake county locals are worthy of special mention for their contributions to the success of the drive. They are:

Locals 992 (Houdaille-Hershey), 1163 (Potter Manufacturing) and 470 (Shurhit Products.)

Elected as a temporary Bargaining Committee are Dick Patterson, Bill Welch, Tom Carraher, chairman; Tony Rogodino, Harry Fell-

## Foundry Rate Revisions Ready

Competitive Shop Department Wage-Hours Division Assistant Richard Reisinger announces that the current revisions for insertion in the foundry Wage-Hours Rate Book, published last fall under the direction of Vice-President Richard Gosser, are printed and will be in the mail early in September.

The revised sections will be sent to each individual and organization which the records indicate received the original book.

He also said that work is progressing on the forthcoming revision of the Skilled Trades Rate Book. It is believed that it will be ready in about three months.

ers, Tom Baker and Tom Parker. The company has already agreed to a modified union shop and retroactivity to date of election of all wage increases that may be negotiated.

In addition to the members named on the Bargaining Committee the following employees were very active in the organization campaign:

Jimmy Miller, Jim Stevens, Frances Hettler, Venita Bourland and Lois Copanos.

Other Motor Products Locals are 203, Detroit; Motor Product Unit of Local 195, Windsor, Canada; 1039, Marion, Ohio.

These locals sent to help on the drive, respectively: President Don Cessna, and Trustee Jack Cook; Vice-Chairman Alfred Parent, and President Harvey Davidson.

On the drive from Gosser's staff were Fred Lohagen, Die Casting Department, and Bill Bowman, of the Competitive Shop Department.



Very proud of its Union pioneers, above, is Local 661 of Jackson, Michigan, representing the workers at the Sparks Withington Company. All these Local 661 members have retired with pensions negotiated by their Union. The

youngsters at right haven't quite reached retirement age yet. They are members of the Local's Pension Committee. The pension plan, like all those negotiated by the UAW-CIO, has joint Union-Company administration.

# Aircraft Conference to Hear Reports on Year's Progress, Plan for Future Gains

# Detroit Host To CIO Golf Championships

Delegates representing UAW-CIO aircraft workers throughout the United States and Canada will gather in Chicago at the Morrison Hotel, October 3, 4, 5 for the Fourth Annual UAW-CIO Aircraft Conference under the direction of the Union's National Aircraft Department.

This Conference, recognized throughout the Nation as the biggest and most significant endeavor of its kind, provides the basis for reviewing the work of the Union in aircraft plants as well as establishing, through group action, the basic program for forthcoming wage and contract negotiations.

The Conferences were instituted in 1949 by Vice-President John W. Livingston after he had assumed the directorship of the National Aircraft Department. The Conferences, up until this year, were divided into two sections—one for Eastern aircraft workers and the other for Western aircraft workers.

Livingston stated that the growth in aircraft membership of the UAW-CIO, resulting from organizational gains as well as the increase in aircraft employment that is caused by the defense production program, has made necessary the establishment of one over-all "National" Conference.

Such significant UAW-CIO aircraft bargaining programs as automatic wage progression and others were devised at these Conferences.

One of the features of this year's Conference will be the introduction of the new "UAW-CIO Aircraft Wage and Data Manual" containing complete collective bargaining research data pertaining to all UAW aircraft contracts.

### ALL OFFICERS SPEAK

In addition to Livingston, the other three top officers of the International Union will address the delegates during the three-day Conference. President Walter P. Reuther is scheduled as the main speaker Sunday, October 5, while Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey and Vice-President Richard Gosser will speak on Friday and Saturday, respectively.

A highlight of the Aircraft Conference will be the appearance of Anna Rosenberg, Assistant Secretary of Defense, who will discuss the entire American production picture, with particular reference to the production of aircraft for the defense program.

The Conference will hear a report from Livingston on what is considered to be one of the most eventful and progressive years in the history of aircraft

## Detroit Auxiliaries Aid in Registration

Members of the UAW-CIO Auxiliaries in Detroit are driving for a one-million registration in time for the fall election.

They helped break all existing registration records in Detroit when, as members of the "Ballot Battalion," a community-wide organization, they did everything from baby sitting to doorbell ringing in encouraging people to get themselves eligible to vote.

workers under the leadership of the UAW-CIO.

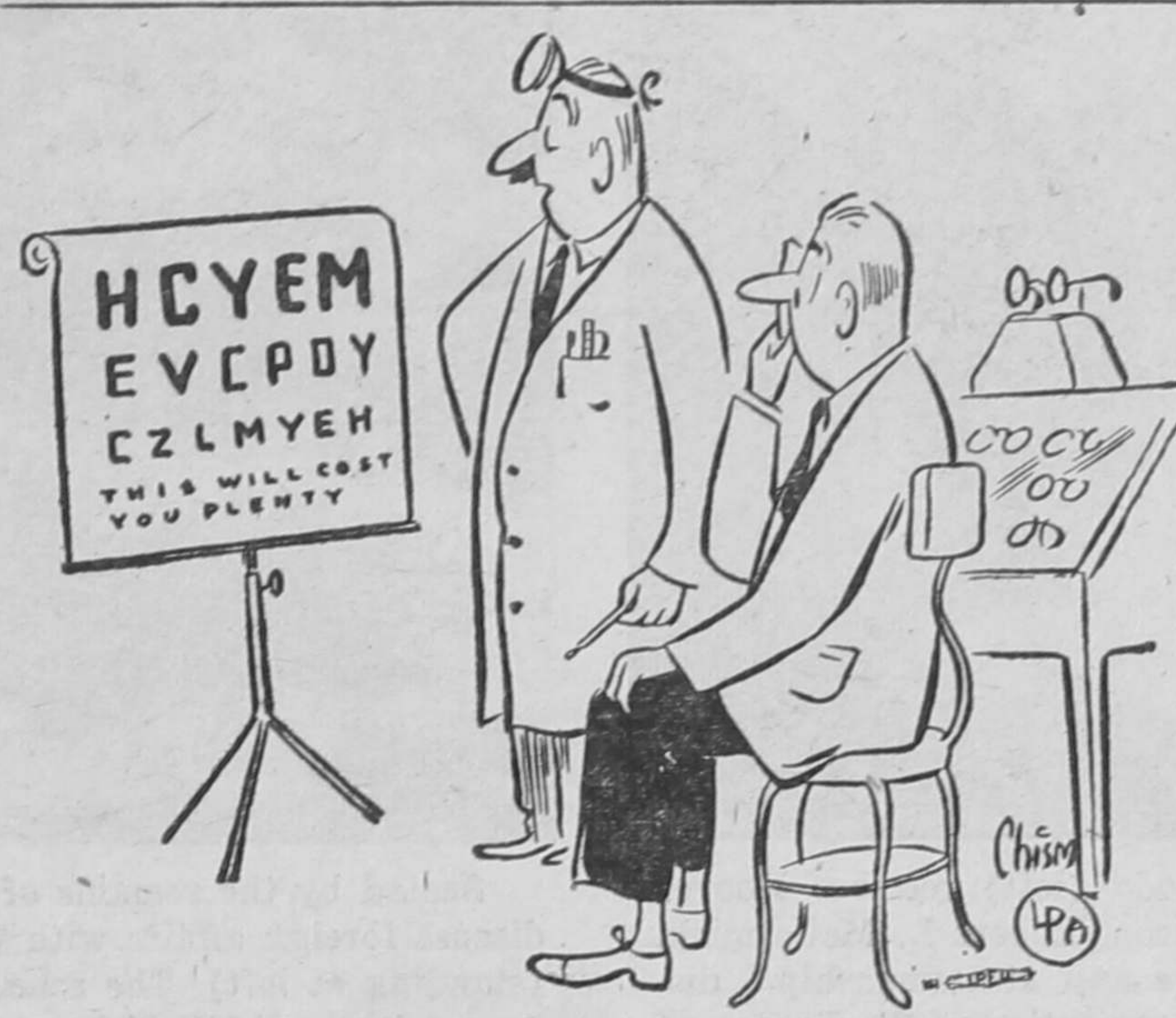
### ORGANIZATION GAINS

The report will include a review of the organizational strides that have been made which have brought under the banner of the UAW-CIO such aircraft giants as Bell Aircraft in Fort Worth, Texas; Douglas Aircraft in Tulsa, Oklahoma; AVCO in Bridgeport, Connecticut; Continental Can in Coffeyville, Kansas; North American Aviation, Fresno, California; Hayes Aircraft in Birmingham, Alabama; Canadian Car and Foundry, Ltd., of Fort William, Ontario, major aircraft parts producer in Canada, and others.

Reports will be heard on the recent North American arbitration case, the break-through on the aircraft-auto wage differential, the Douglas strike and that famous wage case, along with others.

Of particular significance in this year's Conference will be the attendance of representatives from some of the automotive plants that are now performing a substantial amount of aircraft work in line with the requirements of the national defense production program.

Paul M. Russo, Assistant Director of the National Aircraft Department, is in charge of arrangements and will chair the Conference.



"Now, can you read the small type, Mr. Jones?"

## UAW Wins Award For Aiding Blind

Raymond H. Berndt, Director of Region 3, UAW-CIO, announced that the UAW-CIO in Indiana was awarded a "Certificate of Merit" by the Indiana Association of Workers for the Blind, Inc.

The "Certificate of Merit" states "Awarded to the UAW of CIO for their recognition of abilities and skills of blind persons and their cooperation with industry in accepting blind people on equal basis with other employees." The award was made July 16, and the UAW-CIO was the only organization that received it.

Director Berndt highly praised Kentucky Locals 791, 817 and 862 for their action in participating in the fund-raising campaign of the Kentucky Federation for the Blind. The funds are used for the Kentucky School for the Blind. The Locals sponsored exhibits and booths at the annual picnic of the Kentucky Federation for the Blind to assist in raising funds.

### EUREKA COMES IN

DAYTON, Ohio—Workers at the Eureka Tool Company voted 19 to 7 to join the UAW-CIO in a recent NLRB election.

## 'Plant Gate News' Gives Small Locals Big Voice in Chicago

CHICAGO—Three years ago Fred Nicholas, President of Local 1022, and a few other UAW members decided to put out a newspaper, so Local 1022 (Barrett) and Local 373 (Advance Aluminum) started a four-page tabloid.

Now it is a robust 12 to 16-pager with a circulation of 20,000, and it serves 20 small UAW-CIO locals.

Nicholas, secretary of the paper, explains, "Like Topsy, it just grew."

Other locals liked the idea and began contributing news items and staff members. Soon its reputation spread all over the Chicago area. It practically promoted itself.

"A golf tournament for champions and duffers alike"... aptly describes the Fourth Annual International CIO Golf Championships to be held at Warren Valley Country Club, Detroit, Michigan, on the week end of September 20-21, 1952.

It also explains why the coming tourney is expected to be the biggest and best ever, with competition at 36-holes medal play and titles to be awarded to winners in team, men and women's individual and mixed divisions. Prizes will also be awarded to both gross and net winners in all flights.

In announcing the tournament, which will be co-sponsored by the UAW-CIO Recreation Department and Regions 1 and 1A, UAW-CIO, Olga Madar, UAW Recreation Director, stated that the Greater Detroit CIO Recreation Council will be host to the golfers.

All CIO members in good standing are eligible to participate in the men's competition, while the women's competition will be open to CIO members, wives, sisters and daughters of CIO members.

Once established, original starting times will not be changed, and post entries will be accepted until 10:00 a.m., Saturday, September 20, but will necessitate a fee 50 per cent higher than the regular fee per each event.

Regular entry fees are as follows: \$6 for each four-man team representing local unions; \$3 for each two-woman team representing local unions; \$2 per player in individual men's and women's competition and \$2 per mixed team.

All entries, fees and correspondence are to be sent to CIO Golf Championships, UAW-CIO Recreation Department, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit 14, Michigan.

## UAW Prepares to Take On Case Co.

Action taken at the special meeting of the International Executive Board August 12-13, 1952, will go far to improve the lot of employees in the plants of the J. I. Case Company.

The Executive Board adopted a recommendation presented by Vice-President John W. Livingston, Director of the Agricultural Implement Department, which resulted in the creation of the J. I. Case Organizing Committee. Members of the three-man committee are Livingston, who is Chairman, Pat Greathouse, Director of Region 4, and Region 10 Director, Harvey Kitzman. Kitzman, who is also director of the International Union's J. I. Case Department, will direct the day-to-day activities of the staff of eight International Representatives who have been assigned to the Case operation.

The objectives of the committee are two-fold: It will make a concerted drive in the Bettendorf, Iowa, plant of the Case Company, where the UAW-CIO lost an election some time ago as a result of a vicious anti-union campaign carried on by this notoriously reactionary company.

In addition, the J. I. Case Organizing Committee will direct its attention to each of the Case plants now under contract to the UAW-CIO. The position of the local unions will be strengthened and, in those locals where the need exists, vigorous membership drives will be instituted to bring them up to the 100 per cent mark.

While conditions in the agricultural implement field generally still leave much to be desired, the J. I. Case Company, one of the major agricultural implement producers, doesn't even make a pretense of accepting the principles of modern collective bargaining. This greedy and arrogant corporation has in the past ignored orders of the National Labor Relations Board and has refused to abide by decisions rendered by the courts of the land.

The UAW-CIO is determined to see that J. I. Case employees are treated as human beings and that their wages and working conditions are brought into line with that of other workers in the industry.

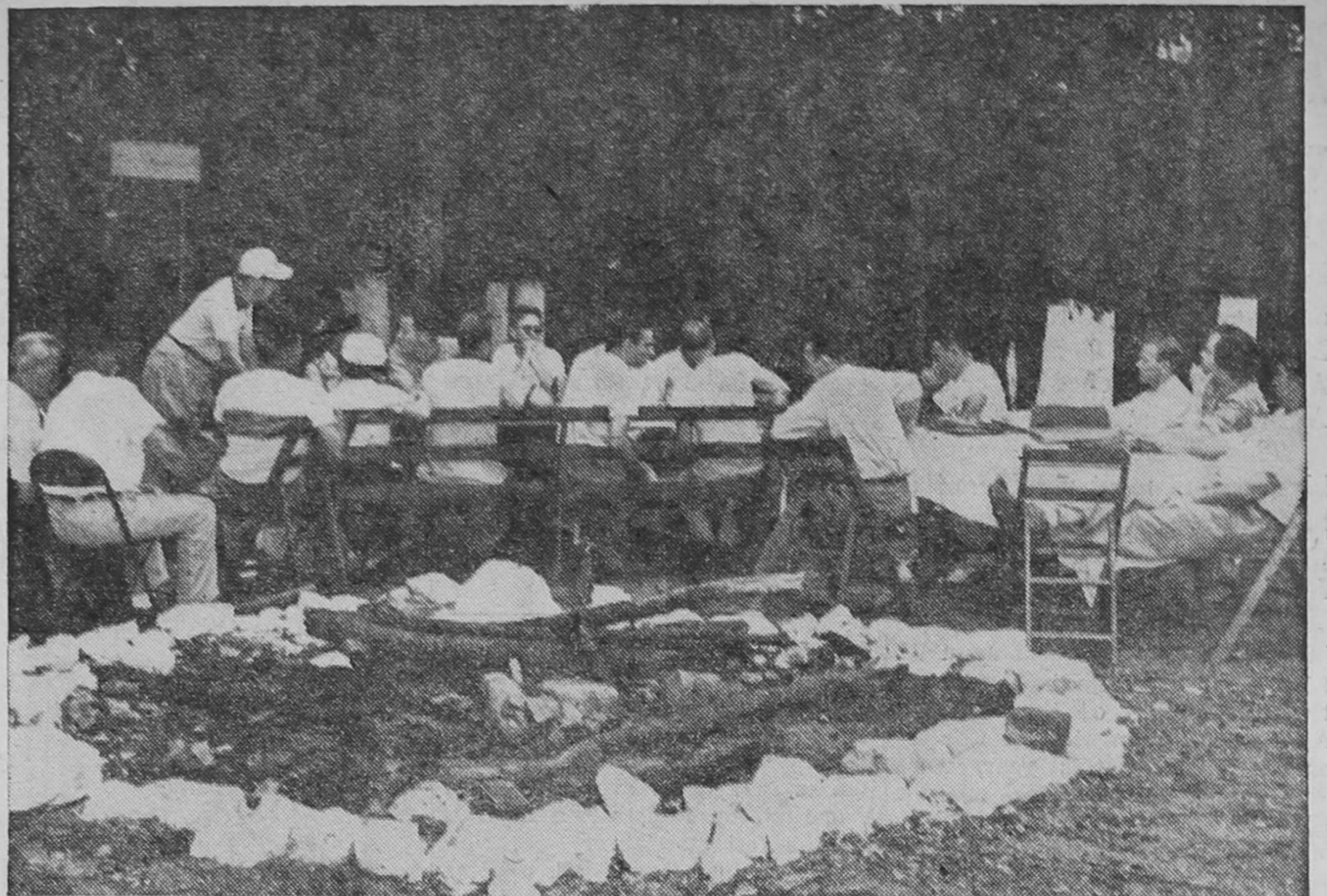
The J. I. Case Organizing Committee was established for this purpose and intends to proceed at once to carry out the program necessary to achieve these things for Case workers.



OPPORTUNITY not charity is the chief need of the physically handicapped, these members of the American Federation of Physically Handicapped stressed when they appeared on the "Meet the UAW-CIO" television program last month. Paul Strachan (left), energetic President of the AFPH, joined Mildred Scott, Secretary-Treasurer, and Irise Valmassey of the Detroit chapter in a plea for support of a program to secure more vocational training and rehabilitation facilities for the nation's seven million severely handicapped workers.



Michigan Senator Blair Moody (left) receives Hoover Commission leadership award from Robert L. McCormick, research director, for "courage and statesmanship" displayed during his fight for reorganization of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and other government agencies.



Seated by the remains of last night's camp fire, students at Region 9's summer school discuss foreign affairs with UAW Education Department staff member Hal Shepherd (standing at left). The school was held at the Pottstown, Pennsylvania, Community Camp, owned by the UAW-CIO unions in the area. Region 9 Director Martin Gerber called this year's school one of the most novel and productive ever held.



On the beautiful campus of the University of Connecticut at Storrs, classes of Region 9A's summer school enjoy beautiful surroundings, like the lakeside above. There were 120 students in attendance from New England and New York City. At right, in the shadow of one of the University buildings, students learn the art of poster-making by actually working at the job under the guidance of experts. This was only one of dozens of classes on all types of subjects—from time study and engineering to steward training.



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