

The United Automobile Worker

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

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UAW Cracks Farm Implement Front

Page Three

Board Studying New Plan
To Cope with Unemployment

Page Three

Mazey Reports, 'Finances Sound'

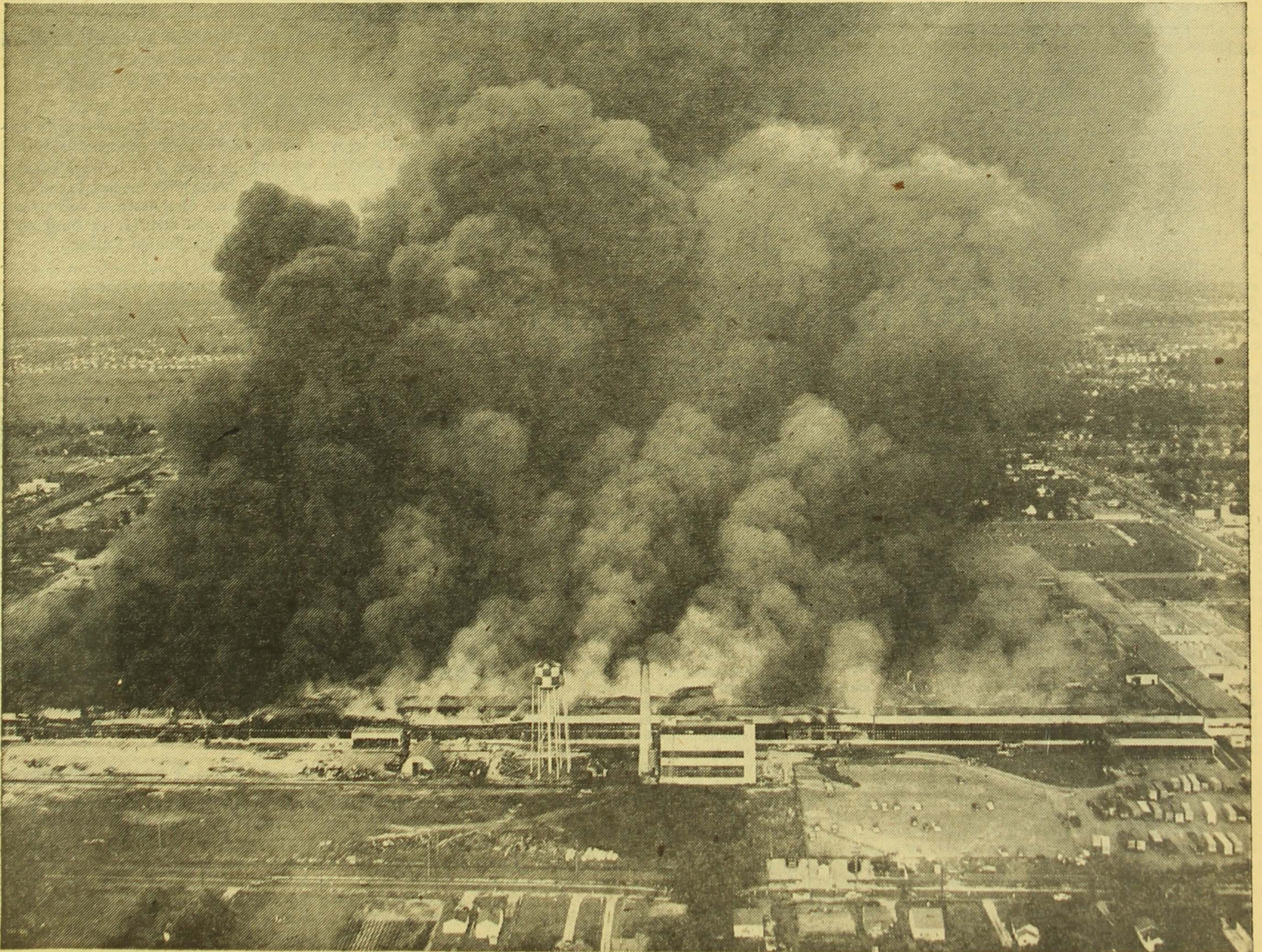
Pages Ten and Eleven

CIO Sponsors Radio News Series

Page Six

UAW, IAM Plan Joint Aircraft Strategy

Page Two

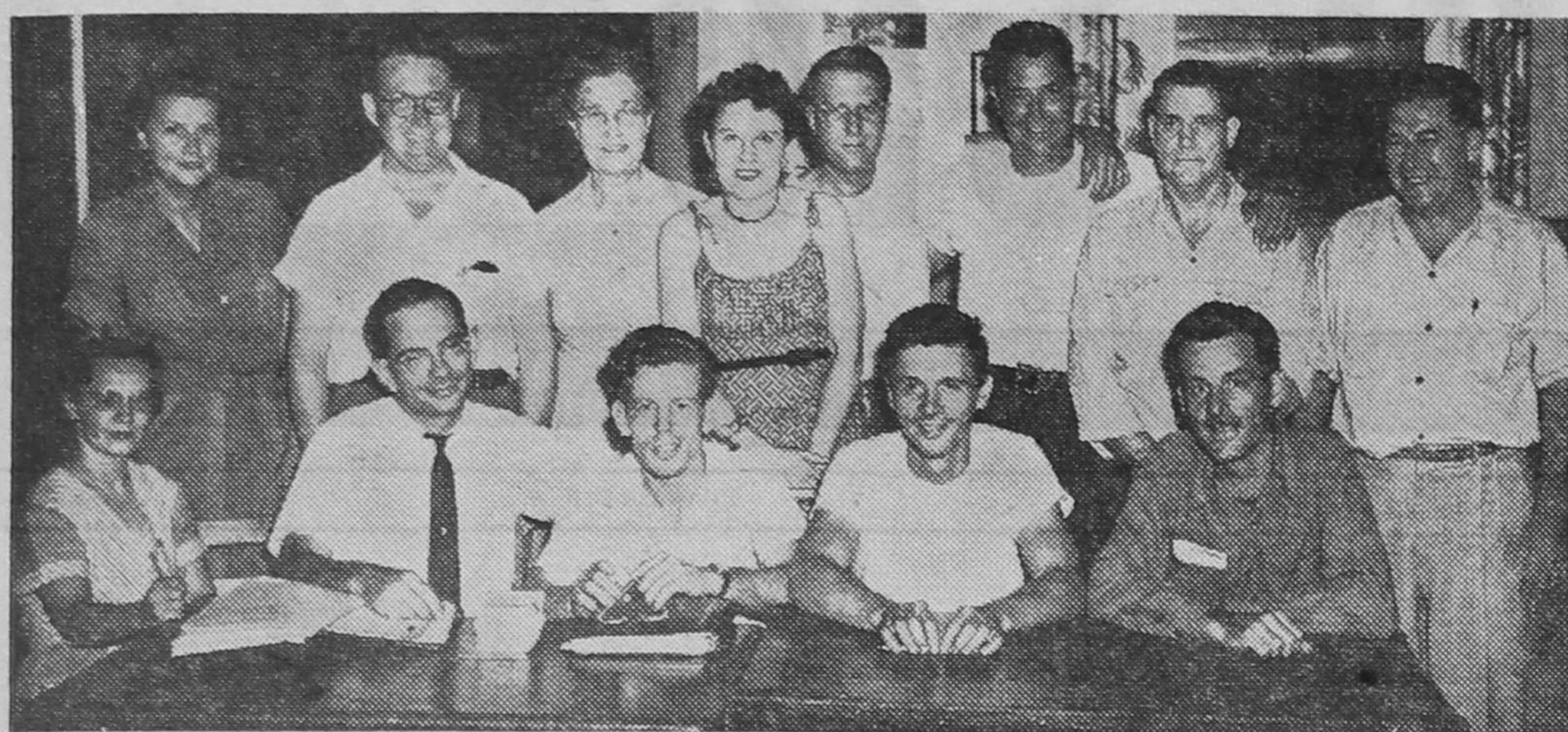


—Detroit News Photo.

COSTLIEST FIRE in Michigan's history is this \$50 million conflagration at the General Motors plant in Livonia, Michigan. Flames, fed by thousands of gallons of oil, completely destroyed

the structure where a third of all the automatic transmissions used in the auto industry were produced. (See story and pictures on page seven; unemployment story on page three.)

UAW and IAM Preparing Joint Strategy For Fall Aircraft Contract Negotiations



MEMBERS of the independent union which has represented workers at the Detroit Gasket and Manufacturing Company since 1936 this year bumped into the stark fact of industrial life—that an unaffiliated union lacks bargaining power. They corrected that last month by voting 588 to 84 for the UAW-CIO in an NLRB election. Shown at the first meeting after the vote are, seated, l. to r.—Committeeman Catherine Thompson, Attorney A. L. Zwerdling, and the local's president, secretary and vice-president, Pete Sweeney, Andy Anderson and Larry Welkenback. Standing—International Representatives Millie Szur and Tony Connole, Committeemen Mary Mitchell, Katherine Bogner, Herman Kamen and Al Burr, Chief Steward Homer Adams and International Representative Vince Rairigh.

WASHINGTON — Organized labor's efforts to bring security and equity to the wage levels of aircraft workers passed a significant milestone here late last month as top officials of the UAW-CIO and the IAM-AFL met to put into operation the "mutual assistance" provisions of the recently-signed agreement between the two unions.

With many major aircraft negotiations scheduled for this fall, a major portion of the meeting was devoted to establishing the procedures whereby the two unions can best pool their collective bargaining efforts.

The UAW-IAM agreement was signed last June, and it calls for coordinating collective bargaining relationships on the broadest possible basis. Since 95 per cent of the nation's aircraft workers are represented by the two unions, this meeting is considered to be the beginning of one of the most significant collective bargaining developments in the history of organized aircraft labor.

JOINT ACTION ON UNITED AIRCRAFT

Representing UAW-CIO at the meeting were Vice-President John W. Livingston, director of the National Aircraft Department; Regional Directors C. V. O'Halloran, Russell Letner, and Charles Kerrigan; Paul Russo, assistant director of the National Aircraft Department, and Lawrence Gettlinger, administrative assistant to President Reuther.

The IAM group consisted of General Vice-Presidents Roy M. Brown, P. L. Siemiller, Jesse McGlon and Fred Coonley, and Grand Lodge Representative Charles F. West.

Specific attention was paid to the coming negotiations with the United Aircraft Corporation wherein both unions have representation rights among the various plants of the corporation. The four major divisions of the corporation are Pratt and Whitney, Hartford, Southington, and North Haven, Connecticut; Sikorsky, Bridgeport, Connecticut; Chance Vought, Dallas, Texas, and Hamilton Standard Propeller, Windsor Lock, Connecticut.

"In previous years United Aircraft has endeavored to capitalize on the competition between the two unions in an effort to resist collective bargaining advances that both unions have been able to establish in other aircraft contracts," stated Vice-President Livingston.

"This year both unions are determined to realize the gains that characterize other of our aircraft contracts, and we're going to work together to do it," Livingston added.

WORKING OUT DETAILS NOW

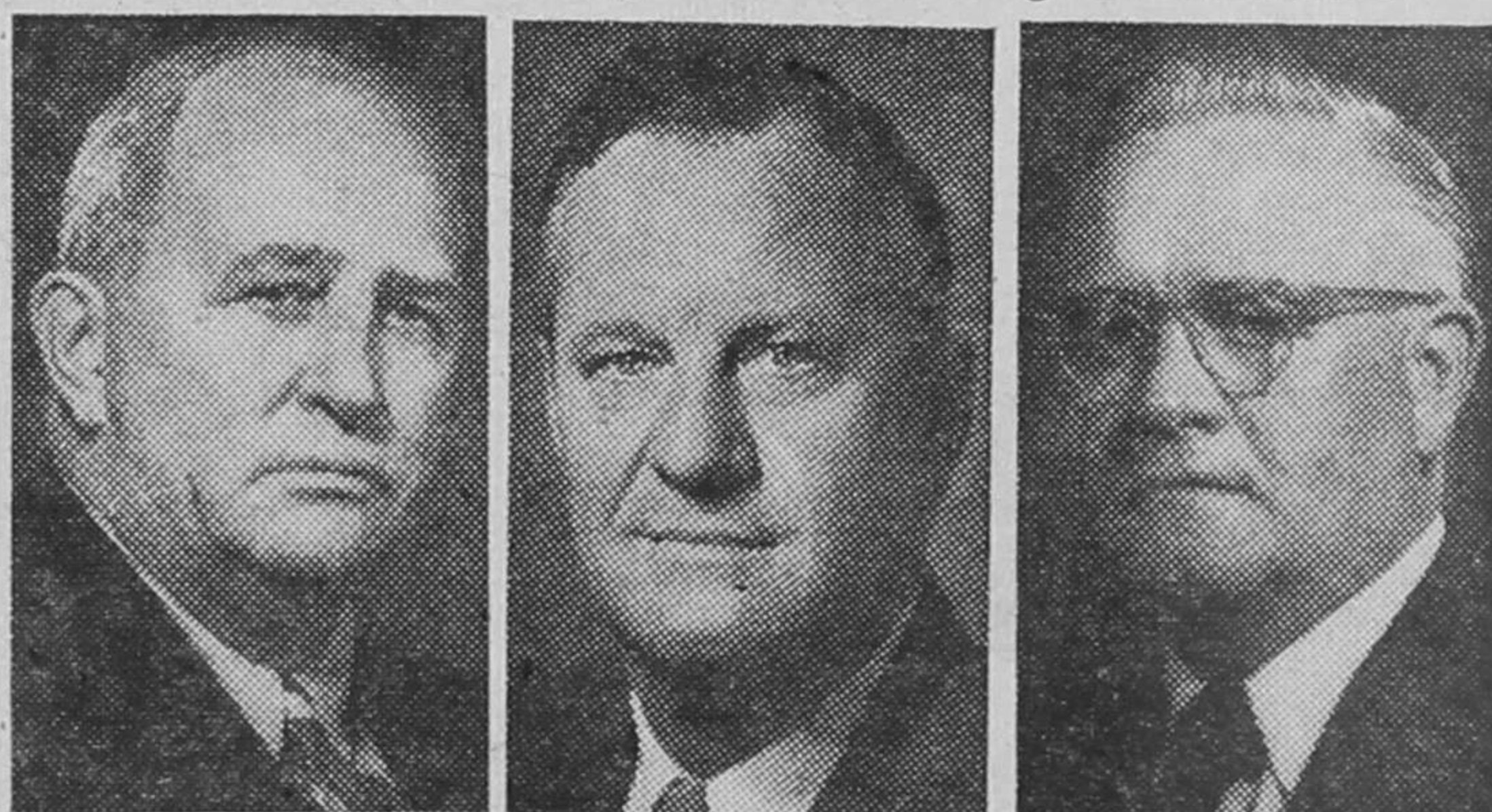
Both groups met again in New York, September 3, to further develop their plans for the United Aircraft negotiations.

Another meeting was to take place on the West Coast September 10, to make similar plans with respect to major aircraft negotiations in that area. Negotiations will take place commencing in September and October in Douglas, Lockheed, North American and Consolidated Vultee.

Following these meetings additional conferences will occur for similar planning purposes in the South and Midwest.

In addition to bargaining and negotiation plans, the unions are working jointly on programs to attract the few aircraft workers who are unorganized as well as building to new high levels the membership in plants already under contract.

UAW Members of Coordinating Committee



The UAW half of six-man UAW-IAM joint committee
LETNER LIVINGSTON O'HALLORAN

4 FE Locals in Revolt; Plan to Swing to UAW

QUAD-CITIES, Illinois.—The chain reaction of workers in revolt against their political dictators is throbbing through this community as it did through East Berlin.

Led by John T. Watkins, former district director under the old FE-CIO, a grass-roots uprising against the Red-dominated United Electrical Workers is sweeping through farm equipment workers here.

With assurances of autonomy and democracy as guaranteed by the UAW-CIO Constitution from UAW Region 4 Director Pat Greathouse, the executive boards of Local 104 (East Moline Harvester Works), Local 106 (Skilled Trades, East Moline Harvester), Local 148 (John Deere Planter Works) and Local 109 (Farmall Works, Rock Island) have set up machinery to disaffiliate with UE and join the UAW-CIO.

One of the many complaints lodged against UE by the revolting locals is that the United Electrical Workers forced acceptance of inferior contracts much to the delight of Harvester and competing corporations.

MEMBERSHIP BACKS ACTION

Petitions for NLRB elections in Locals 104 and 106 already have been filed. The membership of both overwhelmingly approved joining the UAW in referendum votes. The Local 106 vote ran 20 to 1 in favor of the UAW.

Local 148's members voted 3 to 1 to disaffiliate, and at another meeting balloted enthusiastically to join the UAW. Local 109's vote to disaffiliate ran 9 to 1 against UE. Following a speech from Greathouse late this month, Local 109's rank and file solidly backed affiliating with the UAW.

UE's sole hope of putting out the fire fizzled when Circuit Judge Leonard E. Telleen of Rock Island County granted an injunction forbidding UE to remove the officers of the four locals or to confiscate their funds.

UNITY IN THE RANKS

The smoldering dissension against UE had been kept under control by high pressure tactics, members of the four locals indicated. When it flamed forth, it swept through the rank and file like wildfire.

Months in the making, the es-

sential action took less than three weeks. The first open break with UE came August 2 when the executive board of Local 106 unanimously voted to give the boot to UE and to join with their brothers in the agricultural implement industry.

Within three weeks, all four executive boards had taken similar action and presented their recom-

mendations to the membership which endorsed them.

In each instance, the members stressed an awareness of the need for unity in the struggle against backward managements in the farm implement field.

UE ANTI-LABOR FIGHT

UE has poured 30 organizers into Quad-Cities in an effort to reverse the tide. Seeking to capitalize on the tense bargaining situation with International Harvester, it has fought as Greathouse puts it, "by spewing forth propaganda, using scab-run Quad Cities newspapers, cutting deals with strikebreakers, attempting to nuzzle closer to the I-H Corporation."

CIO Executive Board Backs No-Raiding Pact

WASHINGTON—At its regular meeting here last month, the CIO Executive Board voted to recommend that the CIO Convention accept the recommendations of the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee for a no-raiding agreement between the two federations.

The Convention will meet November 16-20 in Cleveland.

The Joint Unity Committee, set up within the last year, took as one of its first tasks the formulation of the no-raiding agreement. The AFL Executive Council has also voted to recommend its acceptance to the AFL convention to be held this month.

TO AID ALL LABOR

The CIO Board statement said:

"We believe that raids between unions endanger the welfare of the workers as well as the public interest. Most raids fail, creating only a residue of unrest, dissatisfaction and disunity among the workers involved. Where raids are successful, they involve a drain of time and money far disproportionate to the number of employes involved; they create unnecessary industrial strain and conflict; and they do nothing to add to the strength and capabilities of the trade union movement as a whole.

"The CIO believes that the interests of the millions of working men and women of America who are organized into unions are best served by the extension of the benefits of such organization and

collective bargaining to the other millions of working men and women who are as yet unorganized. The CIO believes that all unions, whether affiliated with the CIO or the AFL, would benefit if the energies devoted to raiding were instead devoted to the task of organizing those yet unorganized. The CIO further believes that the elimination of raiding between unions affiliated with the CIO and AFL would materially benefit the entire nation by eliminating a potent source of industrial unrest and conflict.

WITH NO RESERVATIONS

"The CIO Executive Board therefore fully accepts the recommendations of the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee.

"It recommends to the forthcoming convention of the CIO, opening in Cleveland, November 16, that it authorize the officers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to execute, on behalf of the CIO, the No-Raiding Agreement with the American Federation of Labor."

UAW-CIO Breaks Through at Deere; United Farm Implement Front Cracks

The UAW-CIO has opened a yawning gap in the "united front" of the agricultural implement industry which, up until September 1, had steadfastly resisted the Union's efforts to establish the "living document" principle in its agreements.

On September 1, UAW-CIO Agricultural Implement Department Director Pat Greathouse announced in Moline, Illinois, that John Deere and Company had come to terms with the UAW on the same principles as had the auto and allied industries earlier.

Greathouse and other UAW farm implement union leaders hailed the Deere agreement and predicted new efforts to bring similar benefits to the rest of the workers in the industry.



GREATHOUSE

Greathouse said the Deere pact would "Have an immediate impact on the stubborn hold-outs of the farm implement manufacturers."

More than 15,000 workers in seven Deere plants will benefit. The plants are located in Dubuque, Des Moines, Waterloo and Ottumwa, Iowa, with three in East Moline, Illinois.

The present contract was signed in December, 1950, and runs until December, 1955.

Both the annual improvement factor and the escalator clauses in the agreement are applied on a percentage basis for both piece workers and hourly-rated workers.

Following are the terms of the contract revisions:

1. The annual improvement factor increase remains at three per cent. Since these percentages are applied to average rates as of 1950 which was \$1.70 per hour, the improvement factor increases will average 5.1 cents an hour.

2. Of the 14 per cent current cost-of-living "float," 10 per cent has been frozen into the base rates. Since the 1950 average rate was \$1.70 per hour, this means that an average of 17 cents an hour is added to base pay.

3. On the conversion of the Bureau of Labor Statistics new Consumers' Price Index, the new agreement calls for a one per cent adjustment for each movement of 1.018 points in the Index. This formula is comparable to the General Motors formula which calls for a one-cent adjustment when the Index moves upward .6 points from a five-cent cost-of-living allowance level.

4. The agreement resulted in the restoration of the one per cent pay cut instituted June 1 of this year by establishing the Index figure of December of last year as the transition point from the old to the new Index. Agreement on this date will also result in an additional increase of one per cent effective the first pay period after September 1.

RECORD OF PROGRESS

Greathouse said that provision for inclusion of retired workers under group insurance plans had already been established with Deere and Company. He also pointed out that a commitment from the Company had been secured which establishes all of the contract as a living document.

Not only did Deere recognize the principle with regard to the issues just negotiated, but the Company also agreed to meet and to work out "at any time" changes in any part of the contract on a mutually agreeable basis.

"From an average hourly pay of \$1.70 per hour in 1950, Deere workers have progressed to an average rate of about \$2.18 an hour with the signing of the new contract revisions," Greathouse said, "and what was the plant average in 1950 is now the rate for the lowest classification, that of sweeper."

"Workers in skilled trades classi-

fications have received a total average pay raise of 49 cents an hour since 1950, an amount equal to the total skilled trades increases in the auto industry."

Greathouse declared that the Deere agreement "should have an immediate impact on the rest of the agricultural implement industry. I am sure that they will come to terms with the Union on these long overdue contract revisions which they have so far unreasonably resisted."

Frank, Anyway

Not that anyone had any doubts about it, but Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay summarized the criticism voiced against the Eisenhower Administration recently when he told a United States Chamber of Commerce audience, "We are here in the saddle as an administration representing business and industry."

McKay has one of the key roles in giving the business to consumers through plans giving public lands, power sites and rights and oil mineral bonanzas to industry.

Ford Pensioners Get Health Break

Ken Bannon, director of the UAW-CIO National Ford Department, issued the following statement this month:

"Negotiations with the Ford Motor Company and Blue Cross-Blue Shield representatives have resulted in a number of Blue Cross-Blue Shield improvements for certain retired workers.

"Formerly, Ford retirees with 10 years or more of service paid for their hospital-medical coverage on an individual plan basis. Now, under the improved plan, these same retirees will pay approximately 10 per cent less for group hospital-medical coverage. In addition, they will receive a maximum of 120 days' hospital care instead of the previous maximum of 30 days' hospital care.

"First deductions under the improved group plan will be made from November pensions, that is, for those pensioners who have returned their signed authorization cards. Then, the new hospital-medical group plan will become fully effective as of December 1, 1953.

"Those retirees with more than one year but less than 10 years of service will eventually be covered by the improved group hospital-medical plan. It is expected that they will be covered by February 1 or March 1, 1954, at the latest."



MAW BELL wasn't grinning, but this confident Auto-worker was when E. L. McDonald, Bargaining Committee chairman of UAW Chrysler Local 1226, Indianapolis, was arrested on the Communications Workers' picket line and escorted to a police car by two uniformed patrolmen and a plain-clothes man. The reason the Bell Telephone system is unhappy about such instances is that they show that all over the country UAW-CIO locals are helping their CWA brothers and sisters in their efforts to make Bell ring right for labor. McDonald was charged with disorderly conduct and released on his own recognition 50 minutes after his arrest.

Executive Board Studies New Plan For Meeting Unemployment Problem

Officers of the UAW-CIO will submit to the International Executive Board this month a specific plan of action to meet the threat of unemployment in the industry, growing out of management's production scheduling policies, defense cutbacks and the fire that destroyed the GM transmission plant at Livonia, Michigan.

The program which the Board, meeting at Solidarity House Sept. 8-12, will be asked to consider is another step in the continuous campaign against unemployment carried on by the Union ever since the end of World War II.

GOP'S SAY "NO"

Two weeks before the UAW Board was scheduled to meet, the Republican majority in the Michigan legislature spiked, for the time being, an attempt to increase the amount and extent of unemployment compensation benefits to bring immediate relief to workers laid off as a result of the Livonia fire and for other reasons.

President Walter P. Reuther last month asked Michigan Governor G. Mennen Williams to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of enacting legislation to increase the benefits and extend their duration. Similar moves are planned in other states.

Although Williams was prepared to call a special session, the Republican leadership served notice in advance that they would block any amendments to the law that would provide more nearly adequate benefits over a longer period of time than the present 20 weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON RISE

"The UAW-CIO some months back expressed grave concern at the course that production scheduling was taking in the auto industry," Reuther said in his letter to the Governor. "You will recall that we urged management in the auto

industry to schedule their production so as to avoid crowding a disproportionate share of their production in the first half of the year, thus making lay-offs and unemployment inevitable in the latter part of the year.

"The full impact and resulting unemployment from management's refusal to plan their production schedules in order to stabilize employment over the full year was just beginning to reflect itself in the employment situation. Now, however, the tragic and disastrous fire at the General Motors Livonia Plant this week confronts the workers of many Michigan communities with immediate and extended loss of employment.

"The benefit provisions of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Law are long overdue for drastic revision. Benefits which were much too low to begin with have become increasingly inadequate in the face of increase in living costs and in the wages which they are supposed to insure.

LIVONIA WORKERS SUFFER

"Weekly earnings in Michigan manufacturing industries in 1938—when unemployment compensation benefits were first paid—averaged \$28.35 a week. The average benefit check in that year for a week of total unemployment was \$13.49, or 49 per cent of average earnings. "Last year, average earnings

were \$78.87 while benefit payments averaged \$26.93 for weeks of total unemployment. Average benefits in 1952 amounted to, roughly, a third of average earnings as compared with about half of average earnings 14 years earlier.

"The workers who will be directly affected by the Livonia fire earn above-average wages and will receive an even smaller proportion of their lost earnings because of the low level of the maximum benefit rates presently provided.

"This low level of benefits in relation to the wage loss suffered by unemployed Michigan workers presents a serious threat to the entire economy of the state in view of the reductions in auto production which all authorities have foreseen for some time.

"Unemployment compensation is one of the main cushions upon which we must rely to maintain purchasing power and thus prevent a downward spiral from gathering momentum and spreading its effects disastrously through the entire economy of the state," Reuther said.

The program which the officers will present to the Board will take into consideration the most recent developments in the employment situation, including the Livonia disaster and the attitude of the Mich-

Another CIO Union Signs No-Raid Pact

The CIO Rubber Workers have signed a broad no-raiding agreement with the AFL International Association of Machinists, much along the lines of the pact between the UAW-CIO and IAM-AFL.

With the hope "eventual unity between the AFL and CIO" will take place, a statement by URW President L. S. Buckmaster and IAM President Al Hayes said:

"We are convinced that labor unity must be attained in order to safeguard the advances that have been made by union members and to bring about greater results in the future."

The agreement binds URW and IAM to: (1) refrain from soliciting memberships in any plant where the other union has a contract; (2) refrain from aiding or encouraging other AFL or CIO unions in jurisdictional raids upon plants which either party to the agreement has organized; (3) conduct organizing campaigns where the two unions are competing in such a way as to build trade union loyalty rather than hurt the labor movement; (4) conduct joint negotiations where such a course promises to bring the best possible results for the members of both unions.

igan Republicans toward liberalizing unemployment compensation.

Full details of the program will be printed in the next issue of *The United Automobile Worker*.

Oil Companies Drain Motorist

WASHINGTON (LPA)—An investigation by the Justice Department of oil prices to see whether the anti-trust laws have been violated was asked recently by Paul B. Hadlick. He is general counsel of the National Oil Marketers Association.

He noted that gasoline prices were raised a week before crude oil prices were raised, and this was followed by more price increases in all grades of refined petroleum products. That, he said, "indicates clearly that there is collusion among the larger oil companies controlling the oil markets."

Living Costs Hit All-Time High; Million Members Get Cent Raise

Pay checks of approximately one million UAW-CIO members protected by escalator clauses are reflecting a cent-an-hour increase, the result of another climb in the cost of living.

The raise went into effect September 1 after the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that the Consumer Price Index figure for July 15 was 114.7, the highest yet. Had it been only a tenth of a point higher, Auto Workers would have received another penny.

UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther issued the following comment on the latest BLS figure:

"The Consumer Price Index figure released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reveals—what every housewife already knows—that the cost of living has climbed to an all-time high.

"It is significant that at the very time when the failure of the party in power to fulfill its campaign pledge to control inflation is so evident, the Chamber of Commerce and National Association of Manufacturers are gaining friendly ears in Congress in their drive to secure a national sales tax which would further in-

crease day-to-day living costs of the average American family.

"The latest inflationary surge comes at a time when the direct and indirect military defense demands are starting to taper off. It makes even greater the danger of a snowballing deflation when the full impact of reduced defense expenditures is felt.

"We need a substantial increase in consumer buying power in the pockets of millions of families who have unfilled needs if we are to absorb the growing output of our rapidly-expanding productive capacity and to take up the slack that will result from reduced defense production. Sound tax and wage policies designed to maximize mass consumption by low-income families must be developed without delay if the present inflationary spiral is not to be replaced by a disastrous deflationary spiral."

"Had Enough?"



Mazey Calls for Hearing On TV License Extension

Emil Mazey, UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer, asked the Federal Communications Commission this month to hold a public hearing on its proposed rule extending television licenses from one to three years.

Charging that unilateral action of the Commission on a matter of such great public importance was "undemocratic," Mazey asked that individuals and organizations be given an opportunity to present testimony not only on the time extension of TV license holders but also on the responsibility of the Commission to assess program quality of television stations.

TREND IS BAD

"We believe," Mazey said, "that there is a trend away from even the limited review of programming by television stations that has existed in the past, and we further believe that this trend is not in the public interest.

"The UAW-CIO recognizes the grave dangers in government censorship of television programs. We would oppose any such censorship by the government. We believe, however, that a periodic review of programming to determine whether the licensee has made adequate time available for the presentation of controversial issues, whether both sides of controversial issues have been fully presented, whether adequate time has been given to educational programs of all types, is the antithesis of censorship.

"Such a periodic review, far from limiting what the public may see

and hear, will help insure that all types of programs are available to the television audience rather than just what a very few may want the public to see and hear. Far from suggesting the negative censorship of taking things off the air, we advocate the positive provision of programs which will stimulate public discussion and public education on all issues and thus serve the public interest.

LABOR BLOCKED

"There are times, as the Commission well knows, when labor organizations are unable even to buy time and when Communism intercession has been necessary in order that the views of labor can be made known to the inhabitants of a given area.

"We believe that the lessening of FCC review of television programming will accentuate the difficulties of the labor movement in presenting many important issues to the American people.

"In conclusion, we feel that it is undemocratic to take action of this kind, with its great importance to the people of this country, without a public hearing on the fundamental issues involved."



WATCHING THE CHAMP come home, these fellow Local 5 teammates see Jim Shaw wrap up the individual title and the team title with his final putt. Left to right are: Allan Holmes, who finished second; Alex Garbacz and Sid Crothers.

Local 5 Golfers Steal Show At 5th Annual UAW Tourney

LAFAYETTE, Indiana—UAW-CIO Local 5 of South Bend, grabbed most of the honors at the fifth annual CIO and UAW International Golf Tournament held on the two Purdue University courses here last month.

Team captain Jim Shaw won the individual championship by coupling a one-over-par 72 with a five-under-par 67 for 139 total. His par-smashing second round eclipsed teammate Allan Holmes who toured the 72-par north course in 70 strokes to finish second with a 144 total.

TEAM TITLE, TOO

The Studebaker local's top quartet took team honors with a 586 total, 22 strokes better than the runner-up, Fort Wayne UAW Lo-

cal 57, which had a 608. The Ford Local 600 entry finished third with 615.

Flint, Michigan, golferettes had a near-monopoly on the women's competition. Defending champion Virginia Bruzewski, UAW Local 599, edged Gennie Kilbury, UAW Local 651, by one stroke, 194 to 193, to retain her title.

Emmiline Ginger, also of Flint Local 651, was the handicap winner with a 151 corrected score, followed by Agnes Eldredge, Packard Local 190, with 154.

CLEVELAND GOLFERS HIGH

Two Cleveland UAW locals won the handicap team honors. Local 486's No. 1 entry had a 551 total, shading the local's second entry by three strokes. The Local 860 team followed with 556.

Joe Kover of Cleveland Local 91, won the handicap men's title with 137, followed by James Slaughter, Local 1222, Bucyrus, Ohio, with 138.

Shaw had the extra advantage of knowing the courses. In winning



ROBERT HILL, Local 941, Elkhart, Indiana, kisses the five iron that brought him a hole-in-one on the 120-yard 13th on Purdue University's south course. It happened in the Region 3 tourney. He wasn't able to duplicate the feat in the International tourney.

the Region 3 tourney on the same grounds recently, he sliced two strokes off par for the highly-regarded 71-par south 18.

The event was sponsored by the UAW Recreation Department.

CIO Leaders Mourn Bishop Haas' Death

The Most Reverend Francis J. Haas, Bishop of Grand Rapids, Michigan, one of the clergymen who early spoke out on behalf of the just needs of labor, died last month.

Executive officers of the CIO—President Walter P. Reuther, Executive Vice-President John V. Riffe and Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey—issued the following statement:

"The untimely death of the Most Reverend Francis J. Haas, Bishop of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and a member of the Public Advisory Board of the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, comes as a great shock to the officers and members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. We knew him well; we admired him tremendously; we loved him as a brother; and we owe him much.

"Bishop Haas had a deep and abiding faith in the little fellow; a sincere trust of his fellow man and a perfect appreciation of the dignity of the individual.

"This country is too big for discrimination," Bishop Haas said repeatedly. The finest tribute we of labor can pay our great and good friend is to translate that belief into reality."

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Truman Ends Long Silence At Detroit Labor Day Rally

Ex-President Harry Truman was to make his first major speech, since leaving the White House, at the Detroit Labor Day celebration.

Although *The Auto Worker* went to press just before Labor Day, indications were that Truman would have some sharp things to say about the Administration, and especially about Congress.

Many other notables addressed trade union folks in celebrations around the nation. UAW President Walter P. Reuther did double duty. After speaking in Detroit, he was scheduled to fly to Akron for the rally there.

Senator Paul Douglas was scheduled at the annual Labor Day celebration held in the UAW-

CIO Labor Center at Ottawa, Illinois.

Most UAW officers and Board members had at least one talk scheduled. But the speech that was slated for headlines—in advance—was Truman's.

The fighting little guy from Missouri has been getting a lot of attention since he retired. Even the nation's press sometimes takes the attitude, "We done him wrong."

Truman's choice of Detroit for his first post-election official utterances was a natural. He's sentimental about the city, and the city has a soft spot in its heart for him.

On Labor Day in 1948, he made the talk in Detroit that went a long way to electing him to the Presidency.

They Win Pension Vesting



THE BIG GRINS on the faces of these Local 189 bargaining committeemen are for the pension agreement they reached with Udylite Parker-Wolverine. It's the first major contract in the Detroit area providing for vesting after 10 years' service. They are, front row, 1. to r.: Edward Dzialo, Harry Picke, John Goga, Sam Chmielewski, Udylite labor relations director; Frank Gosinski, Local 189 president; Michael F. Lacey, co-director of UAW Region 1, and International Representative Pete Petrucci. Back row, 1. to r.: Claude Tuttle, Charles Stefani, John Morgan, Arnold Strand, Richard Cichewicz, Steve Dzierzawski, Bob Moore, Art Vega, international representative, Markes Bruce and Jesse Gibson.

Text of Reuther's 1953 Labor Day Message

On this 1953 Labor Day, we, the men and women who make up the trade unions of America, can take pride in the strength, the responsibility and the patriotism of our organizations.

The past 12 months have not been easy for our unions, or for the nation. Great leaders like Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood and William Green—whose toil and sacrifice helped build our labor movement—have gone on to their great reward. Our young men have continued to sacrifice their promising lives on the battlefields of Korea. At home, following the election of a distinguished general to the Presidency, a host of special interest groups have moved into Washington with a bitter zeal to reverse a 20-year trend of government for the people.

The turn of political fortunes has unleashed powerful reactionary forces represented by men of restricted vision and small faith who have gained access to high places in political counsels. They would re-shape our future in the image of an outlived and discredited past. They hold out false promises of easy security and isolated prosperity within our national borders in order to separate us from the world-wide struggle for human freedom.

These seekers after power are taking every advantage of the opportunity that has come to them to sell their false goals to the American people. They plan to convert our great national resources to quick exploitation for their private gain instead of devoting them to the common good and conserving them for those who will come after us.

* * * *

In this crucial stage of history, American Labor has confidence in its strength, faith in its ideals, and I am certain it will honor its great heritage.

On this Labor Day, 1953, American Labor draws inspiration from the struggles and achievements of the past, and we rededicate ourselves to the ideal of service to the working people of our nation and to a continuing program of progress for all of the people. We renew our belief in the proposition that the common good and the well-being of all the people transcends the question of special privileges for the few.

In full recognition that all basic human and democratic

values are indivisible—we shall join with people of good will from all groups to preserve our common civil liberties and rights, to promote tolerance and respect for minorities, to extend and strengthen our democratic system, and to assure a constant improvement in the living standards and material well-being of all the people.

American Labor is determined that there shall be no peace-time depression for we have the technical know-how and the economic resources to provide full and continuous employment for every citizen able and willing to work making the good things of life for people to satisfy the unlimited needs of people in peace.

* * * *

We, of Labor, are determined to win a guaranteed annual wage that will help remove the fear of insecurity from the life of every worker's family. This is more than a matter of economic justice; it is a matter of economic necessity if we are to provide the democratic tools for the achievement and maintenance of full employment and full production in peacetime.

We, of Labor, shall strive to make a better America—an America with better schools, better homes, better health, greater security, greater happiness, and greater dignity for all.

Through such a positive program, we can best fight Communism in our land. Labor, deeply devoted to democracy, knows from practical experience that we cannot out-run, out-manuever, or out-fight the Kremlin with guns alone.

American Labor salutes the workers in East Berlin and other satellite nations for their historic resistance to Communist oppression. Their courage and determination—despite all the brutality of Communist dictatorship—prove that the quest for freedom and justice burns strong and bright even behind the Iron Curtain.

American Labor, in solidarity with free labor throughout the world, is freedom's greatest bulwark against the forces of Communist tyranny and all forms of totalitarianism.

* * * *

Wherever free labor is strongly organized and the hopes and aspirations of working people are realized by providing the average family with a measure of economic and social justice, there Communism is weak and



WALTER P. REUTHER

without influence. On the other hand, wherever free labor is weak and ineffectively organized, there great social injustice exists and the Communists are able to forge poverty into power.

An intelligent and realistic evaluation of the world situation should compel us to abandon the false idea that peace and freedom can be made secure by a program of negative anti-communism. The free world must develop its strategy based upon a positive program. We must build and fight for the positive values we believe in as hard as we fight against the things we oppose.

The strategy of the Kremlin is to pin down the forces of freedom and keep them on the defensive. Our task is to mobilize the forces of freedom and to recapture the initiative and move from the defensive to the offensive in the world struggle for men's minds, their hearts and their loyalties.

While building adequate military strength, America must give leadership in mobilizing the free world to regain the initiative by an all-out waging of the peace. We cannot permit the Politburo to continue to exploit the universal desire of people everywhere for peace.

* * * *

We who really believe in peace, freedom, and justice must strip the mask of hypocrisy from the Communists by launching an all-out effective peace offensive. The forces of freedom must out-work, out-organize, and out-manuever the Communists on the peace front. We must not only build a working relation-

ship between governments of the free nations, but what is of greater importance, we must build and strengthen a working relationship between free people of the world.

We must mobilize the spiritual forces of free people everywhere and draw them together in a total unselfish common effort at waging the peace.

Total mobilization of the free people of the world for peace, freedom, and justice will create a moral force that will be as devastating to Communist propaganda as a stockpile of H-bombs.

In the practical fight to translate the hopes and aspirations of people into tangible moral and human values, the free nations of the world possess a margin of superiority which will overwhelm the forces of Communism.

Only the United States has the material resources for the bold, constructive action needed to banish the fear that holds the world paralyzed on dead center, hypnotized by negative values based on men's fears and hatreds. The compelling necessity for quick, positive, daring action is more than a matter of high purpose; it is a matter of democratic survival.

* * * *

If fully mobilized, the American economy is capable of producing enough to meet our defense needs while at the same time devoting billions a year to the carrying out of a positive peace offensive in the struggle against man's ancient enemies—poverty, hunger, ignorance, and disease.

In the struggle between freedom and tyranny, America will be judged not by our technical progress but rather by our ability to translate technical progress into human progress, human security, and human dignity.

American Labor has unlimited faith in the ability of America and the free world to win the struggle over all forms of tyranny. We believe that the future holds unlimited possibilities for human betterment. On this Labor Day, 1953, American Labor renews its faith in the principles of the brotherhood of man and rededicates itself to the proposition that free people everywhere, of every race, creed and color, working together can create a world of peace, of freedom, of justice for all mankind.

This is our pledge. This is our goal.

CIO Starts Daily News Program Over Nationwide Radio Network

The CIO started its long-awaited daily news broadcasts Labor Day over a 150-station American Broadcasting Company network.

John W. Vandercook, noted radio commentator and author, will be heard nightly, Monday through Friday, in the CIO-sponsored year-long series.

TV SHOW PLANNED

The quarter-hour program will be carried at 7 p.m. local time on most ABC stations in the East and at 6 p.m. local time in the Midwest, Mountain and Pacific Coast time zones. In some cities, the program will be transcribed for later broadcast. UAW members are urged to check their local ABC stations for the time in their city. (In Detroit, Vandercook will be carried over Station WXYZ at 8:45 p.m.)

In addition, plans are being made for a regularly appearing CIO television show, to appear in approximately 30 major cities throughout the country.

In announcing the CIO's enlarged public relations program, President Walter P. Reuther stressed the fact that Vandercook will not act as a "propaganda agent" for the CIO.

THOROUGH COVERAGE

He will view the news as he sees it, as a public service to the American people provided by the CIO. The CIO will have commercial announcements on the program, however.

Vandercook, whose family came to this country in the 17th



JOHN W. VANDERCOOK

century, is the son of one of the founding officials of the United Press. He has traveled extensively throughout the world; knows many of the leaders of world political and economic life; and has served many years as a news commentator on several major U. S. radio networks.

His comments will be heard in just about every major city and in a large proportion of the rural areas of the nation.

Commenting about the plans for

the CIO public relations program, Reuther said:

"The CIO is sincerely pleased at the opportunity of bringing the nightly news commentary of John W. Vandercook to the American public over the radio facilities of the American Broadcasting Company.

TO GET ACQUAINTED

"We in the CIO look upon this program as an opportunity to serve the public, by keeping it acquainted with the fast-breaking news of the day and how it affects the daily lives of each and every one of us.

"We hope, through the commercial announcements on the broadcast, to better acquaint the public with the CIO and its role in the community. We have often pointed out that CIO members make progress only as the community progresses, and not at the community's expense; and this program will demonstrate that fact.

"This radio series, the latest step in the CIO's continuing program of public relations, will shortly be followed by a regular television program. It is our hope that we will be able to announce details on this TV series in the near future."

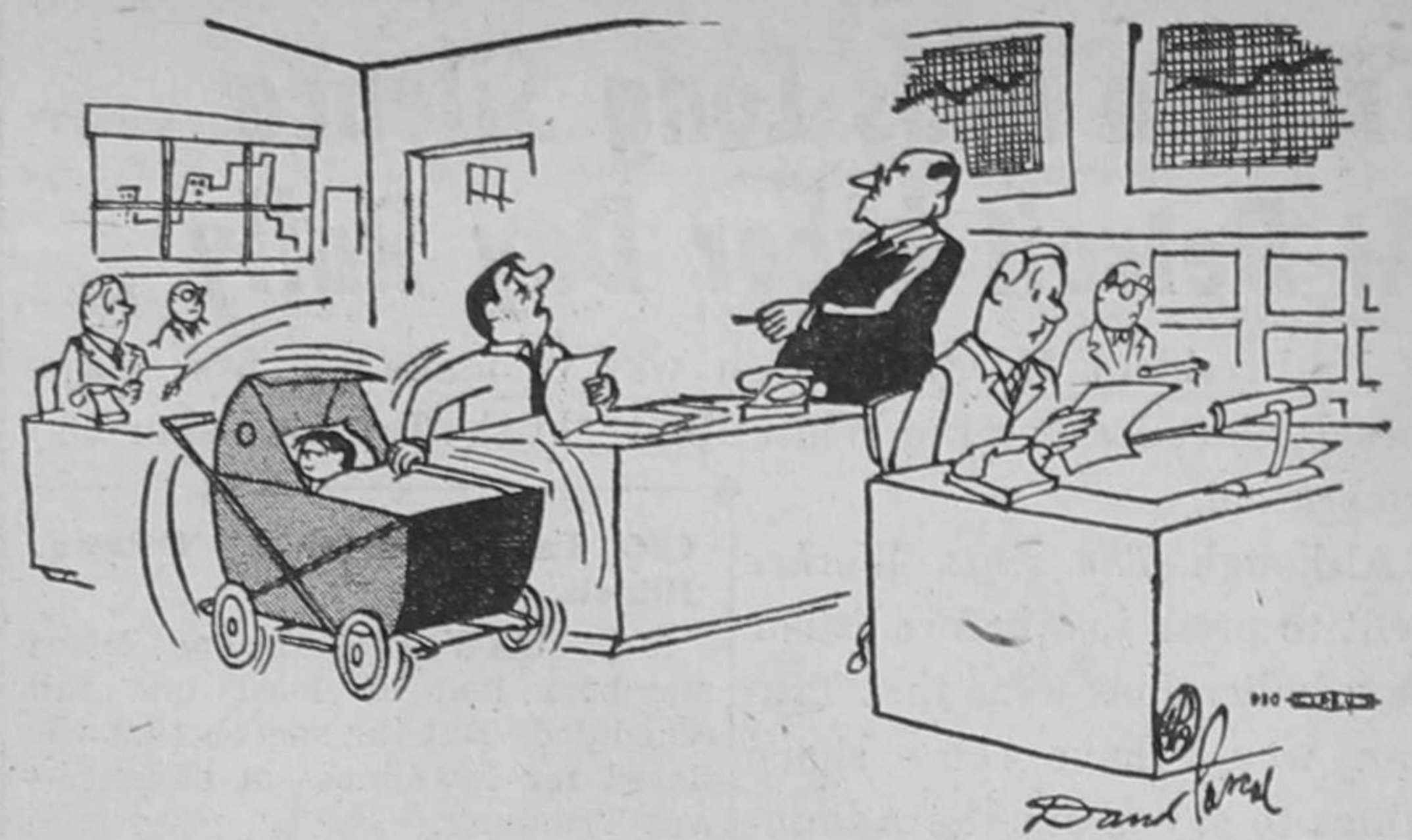
Plans for the radio-television series, which will cost several hundred thousand dollars, have been under study for several months.

Kaiser Won't Bid On C-123 Contract

The UAW-CIO has been informed by the management of Kaiser Motors that the Company will not bid on the contract to build C-123 planes for the Army, although the Air Force has decided to proceed with the job and offered Kaiser, among other companies, an opportunity to bid, UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey said.

"Kaiser made its decision not to bid, we were informed, after it had worked out an arrangement to lease a part of its Willow Run plant to General Motors for the purpose of producing Hydra-Matic transmissions," Mazey reported.

"The Air Force cancelled an earlier contract with Kaiser to produce C-123's before the first plane had been completed. The Air Force stated at the time that there was some doubt as to the need of the plane (a new type of cargo plane) by the Armed Forces. As a result of UAW-CIO intervention, Air Secretary Harold E. Talbott agreed that if and when a decision was made to build C-123's, Kaiser would be given an equal opportunity along with other manufacturers to submit a proposition to supply our requirements."



"Blame the cost of living, Mr. Henley. My wife has to work too."

ALCOA BACKS WATER; SIGNS TO AVOID STRIKE

In a precedent-smashing victory for the UAW-CIO, the giant Aluminum Corporation of America (Alcoa) was compelled to depart from its publicly-flaunted determination not to make changes in its contract with the UAW-CIO. "A pattern has

been set," spokesmen for the Company said, "we have concluded negotiations this year

with the other unions that represent the vast majority of our employees. You can have what they accepted," they continued.

CONTRACT SACRED

The "package" offered consisted of an 8½-cent-an-hour increase and the removal of certain restrictions on pay for holidays. The Company's offer was contingent on the Union agreeing not to make any changes in the contract.

UAW-CIO spokesmen representing four local unions located at Los Angeles, Cleveland, Chicago and Garwood, N. J., told the Company that, "We are demanding a number of changes in the contract to correct working conditions that are sub-standard. Above all," they said, "we will not longer work under the 'Alcoa Gyp,' so-called incentive system. Unless it is changed we will not sign a contract."

That was July 20 when the Union presented its case to the Company at the negotiating sessions held in Alcoa's glittering new building in Pittsburgh. It was five weeks later before negotiations were concluded—three solid weeks of negotiations with time out for the local unions to go back home to reinforce their demands with a vote authorizing a strike "if Alcoa will not bargain on the reasonable demands of the Union."

A special three-man panel of the U. S. Bureau of Mediation and Conciliation entered the picture during the last few days of the negotiations when it became apparent that a strike was imminent. That the Union would strike if its demands were not met was made

clear to the Company and to the Conciliation Panel.

REMEMBER BACK WHEN?

The Union reminded the Company of the statement of UAW-CIO President Walter Reuther in 1951 to the Company and high officials of the Defense Department, Army and Navy, at a meeting in the Pentagon.

The meeting had been called by the Defense Department to try to effect a settlement of the strike then in progress at the Cleveland and Chicago plants of Alcoa in which Defense Department officials stated, "items of extreme importance to defense are being produced."

President Reuther told the Company that "Alcoa labor relations are in the horse and buggy stage. You have working conditions that were wiped out in industry 20 years ago. We promise you that while only two UAW-CIO locals are presently involved in a struggle to obtain decent wages and working conditions we will see to it in the future that all of the collective bargaining power of our Union in Alcoa is mobilized to bring wages and working conditions at Alcoa into line with the rest of industry."

RETREAT SOUNDED

At 9:00 p. m., Saturday night, August 29, on the eve of the strike deadline, Alcoa finally retreated from its position and agreed to make changes in the contract. The settlement provided: An 8½-cent-an-hour increase in wages. All bonus classes raised three cents.

Fourteen other contract changes were made. Among the more important were removal of restrictions on holiday pay; elimination of the wage differential between male and female employees; a provision for adequate wash-up time in plants which did not have it.

Borg-Warner Plants Agree To Meet 'Big Three' Pattern

Two Borg-Warner plants have agreed to revise their existing contracts with the UAW-CIO in line with the pattern established in the auto industry's "Big Three."

Morse Chain, Detroit, and Rockford Clutch, Rockford, Illinois, have yielded the entire "Big Three" package, Vice-President Richard T. Gosser, director of the Borg-Warner Division, reported. Gosser commented:

STORMY PAST

"In the past, we have found the Borg-Warner chain a difficult corporation to deal with. On numerous occasions, it has taken adamant and untenable positions with respect to the needs of our members.

"Its arbitrary actions have frequently forced its workers to call strikes in order to get objective consideration by the Corporation of their grievances. I sincerely hope that the relatively quick and satisfactory conclusion of these negotiations with Morse Chain and Rockford Clutch signals a new approach by the Corporation in its relationship with our Union, and that equally speedy and objective results will transpire at the other Borg-Warner plants with which the UAW-CIO holds contracts."

These revisions were agreed to in principle between the Company and the Union:

1. Ten cents an hour increase for skilled workers, retroactive to June 29, 1953.

2. Annual improvement factor increased from four cents to five cents, effective September 1.

3. All but five cents an hour of the cost-of-living allowance will be added to the base rates. This means that the amount of wages subject to downward adjustment from current levels is now limited to five cents an hour, no matter how much the cost of living goes down. The new BLS index will govern future cost-of-living changes.

4. Maximum monthly retirement benefits, including social security payments, have been increased to \$137.50. This provision is retroactive to June 1, 1953.

5. Retired workers are given option for family participation in the

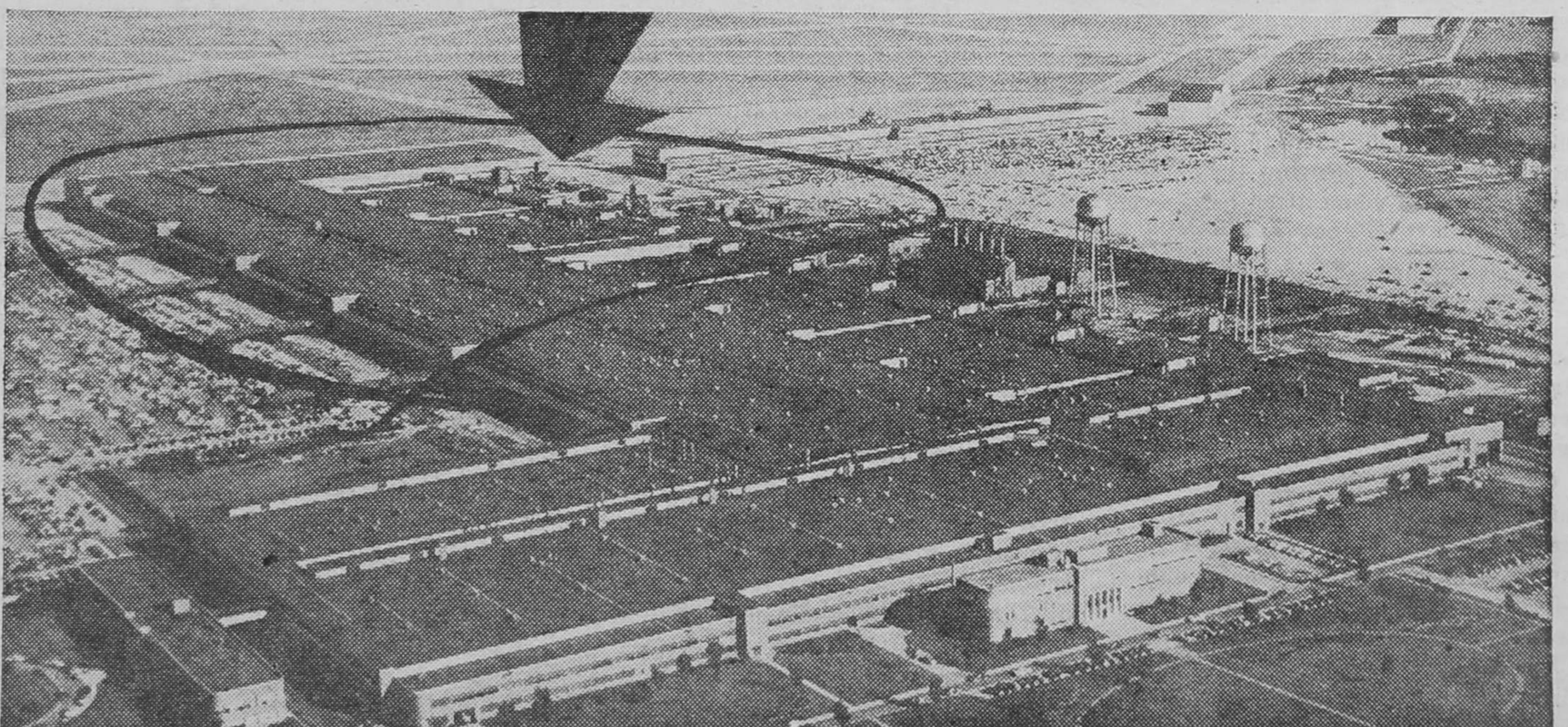
medical-hospital program at the regular group cost.

WARNER GEAR SIGNS

Earlier last month, the UAW-CIO reached an agreement with the Warner Gear Division, located at Muncie, Indiana, whose workers are represented by Local 287.

The latter agreement is very similar to the "Big Three" pattern. It provides for maximum benefits of \$137.50 monthly, but the schedule of payments to retirees with less than 30 years' service varies from the pattern.

Negotiations are scheduled between the UAW-CIO and Detroit Gear, Long Manufacturing Company, both of Detroit, and Pesco Products, Cleveland, represented respectfully by Locals 42, 314 and 363.



WILLOW RUN—and only Willow Run—had enough unused floor space under one roof to house the machinery of the General Motors Livonia Plant. After the fire, GM leased the circled portion of the edifice from Kaiser Motors. As quickly as the fire-damaged Detroit Transmission and

Ternstedt machines can be repaired, they will be installed there. From airplanes to automobiles, back to airplanes to automobiles and now to automatic transmissions, the huge World War II baby manages to keep precariously in at least partial operation.

Thousands of Jobs Go Up in Smoke at Livonia

Rush On to Restore Output After \$50 Million GM Blaze

ALMOST as rapidly as enemy bombs might destroy, fire gutted the mammoth General Motors transmission plant in Livonia, Michigan, last month.

At 3:40 p. m. last August 12, the sprawling structure—where a third of all the automatic transmissions used in American cars were made—hummed at a normal pace. A half hour later, fire was raging over nearly all of the 1½ million feet of floor space in the modern, four-year-old plant.

Starting as a small blaze in an oil drip pan, fingers of flame ate their way to an oil drum, and then spread in mounting fury in all directions fed by the thousands of gallons of oil essential to the plant's operation.

SIX LOSE LIVES FROM FIRE

Thick, mushrooming clouds of black smoke poured from the building as the conflagration—which was to claim six lives—began reducing bricks and steel and concrete to rubble. It damaged or destroyed practically all of the 6,000 machines inside—and the jobs that go with them.

State Fire Marshal Arnold Renner estimated the loss to the building and contents at \$50 million. As in a bombing attack, the greater loss was to laboring people. No one knows for sure just how many jobs were consumed by the greedy flames. The latest estimate is 40,000. Even optimists in the auto industry figure full production won't be restored for three months.

But almost as dramatic as the fire itself is the way job loss is being pared down. The first guess had more men off—and off longer. (Even GM's first published estimate was that the fire would cost 60,000 or more jobs.)

The Detroit Transmission Division of the plant produced the Hydramatic transmissions used as standard equipment on Cadillacs and Lincolns and on many models of Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Hudson, Kaiser Motors and Nash products.

The impact hit wide. In GM alone, assembly lines in Texas, Georgia, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Kansas, California and Delaware are affected. Hundreds of suppliers have felt—or will feel—the loss.

QUICK CHANGES TAKE PLACE

After a minimum of hand-wringing, GM figured ways of using Buick's Dynafluo on Oldsmobiles and Cadillacs and Chevrolet's Powerglide on Pontiacs. Ford placed greater stress on the Mercury production of its Lincoln-Mercury Division. Hudson, Kaiser and Nash hope for the best with standard-shift models.

In these plants and elsewhere, a substantial part of the shock will be reduced by eliminating overtime instead of jobs.

GM leased space from Kaiser at Willow Run. Today the damaged machines of Livonia are being repaired—on rush orders—all over the country. Even before the embers cooled, an army of salvage workers began clearing away the wreckage to get at the equipment. Production will be restored as quickly as possible, first by placing machines at Willow Run as they become available—and then back at Livonia when it's rebuilt.

The rush to get things done even extended to industrial relations. UAW Vice-President John W. Livingston, director of the Union's GM Department, reports, "GM has agreed to let the same contract apply at Willow Run that was in effect in Livonia. The Livonia seniority list will be used on recalls."

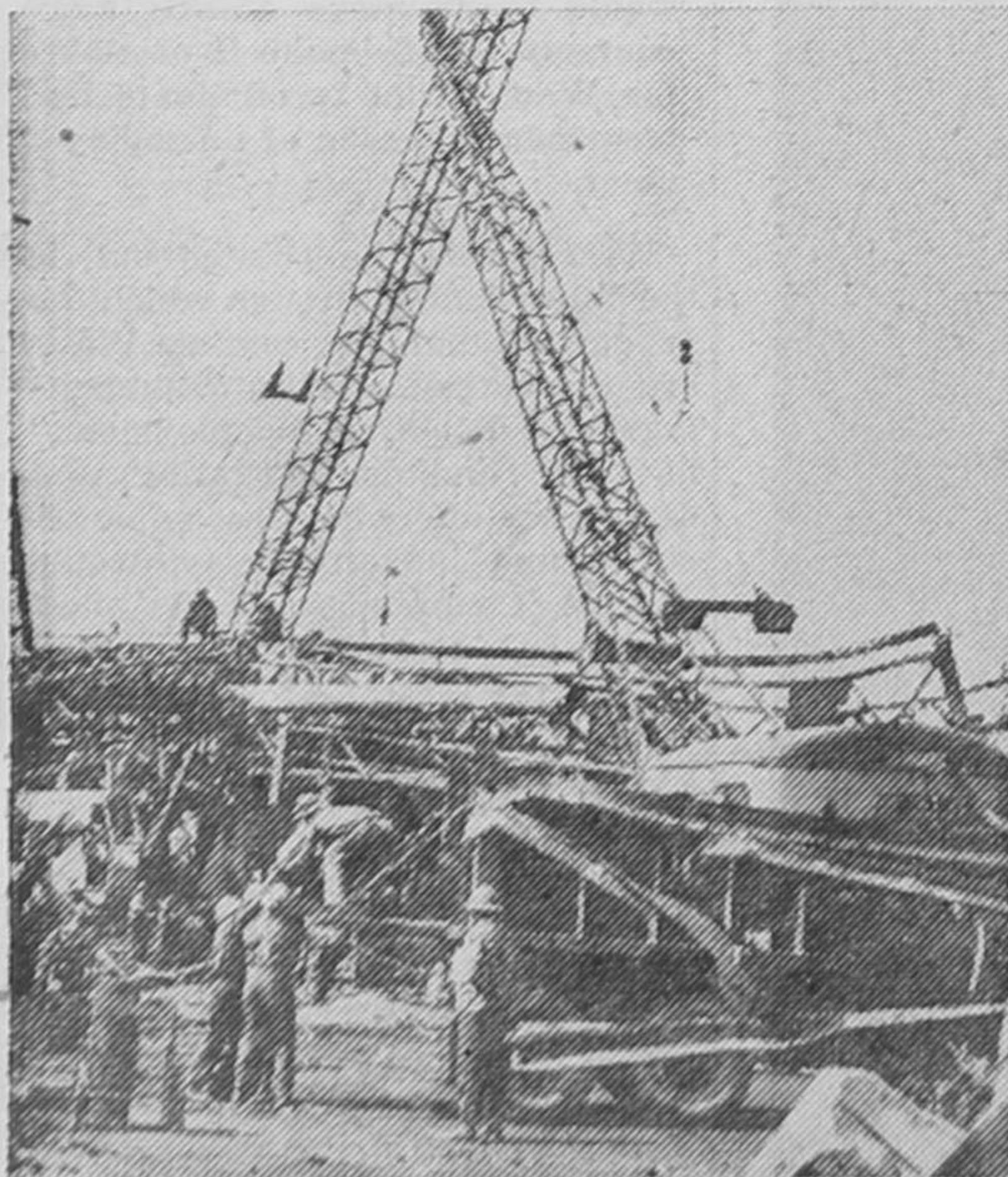
MIRACLE TO BE ALIVE

For thousands of UAW members and their families, the real miracle is not in the speed of the flames or the efficient way industry is meeting the disaster. The real miracle is that only one UAW member lost his life.

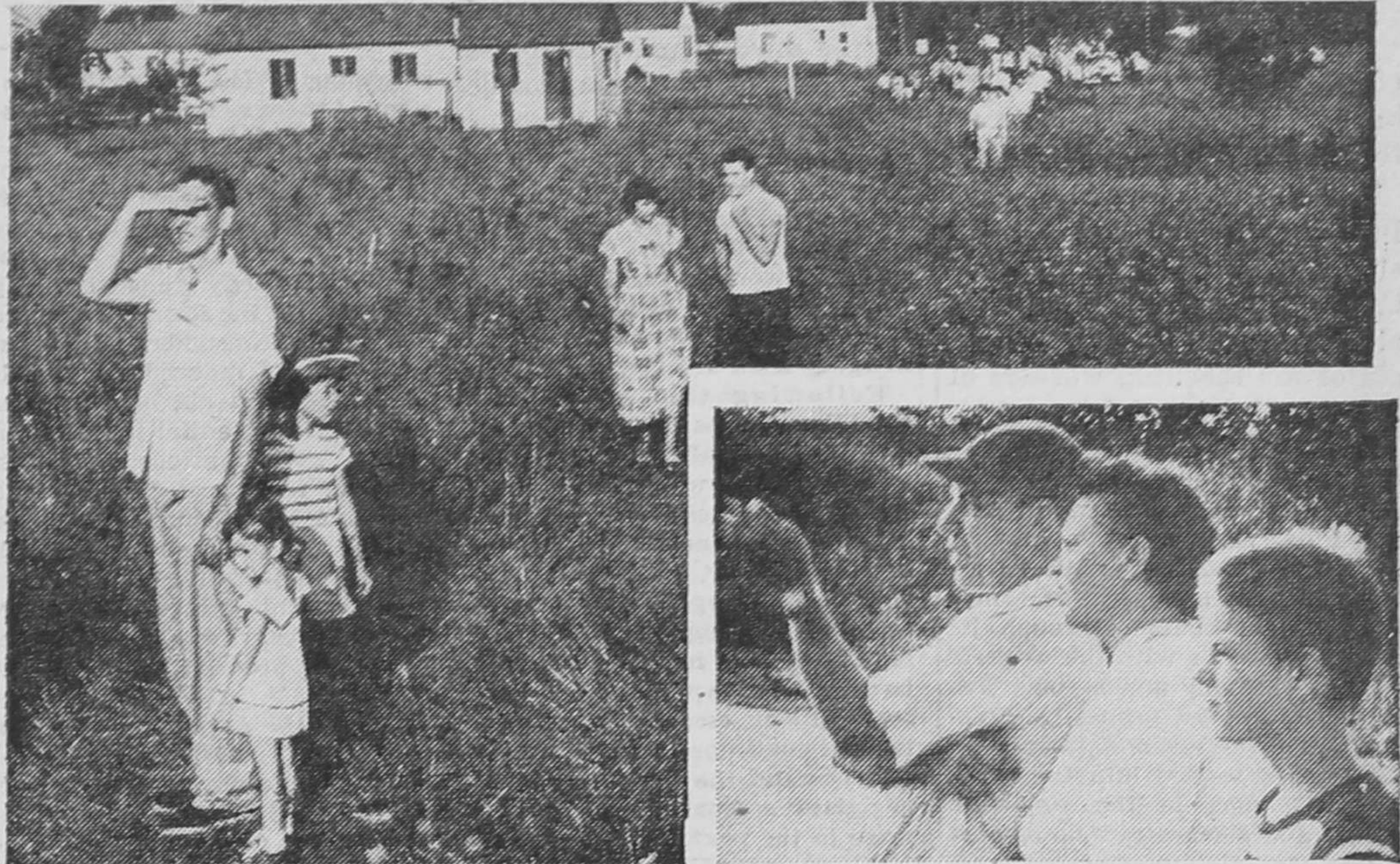
Scores report their departments had no loss because UAW Local 735's committeemen and stewards did a tremendous job of getting people out of the plants. The 3,500 afternoon-shift workers got out quickly. Only Frank Urban, 36, father of three, didn't make it. Urban, a job setter, was found pinned in the ruins.

William Degner, lieutenant in the plant protection force, went back once too often to search for people trapped in the flames. His body was found 100 feet away from that of Daniel Staley, 20, a blueprint machine operator who had been at the plant only a month.

A fireman died of a heart attack and two salvage company workers were electrocuted when a crane struck a high-voltage wire in the cleanup operation.



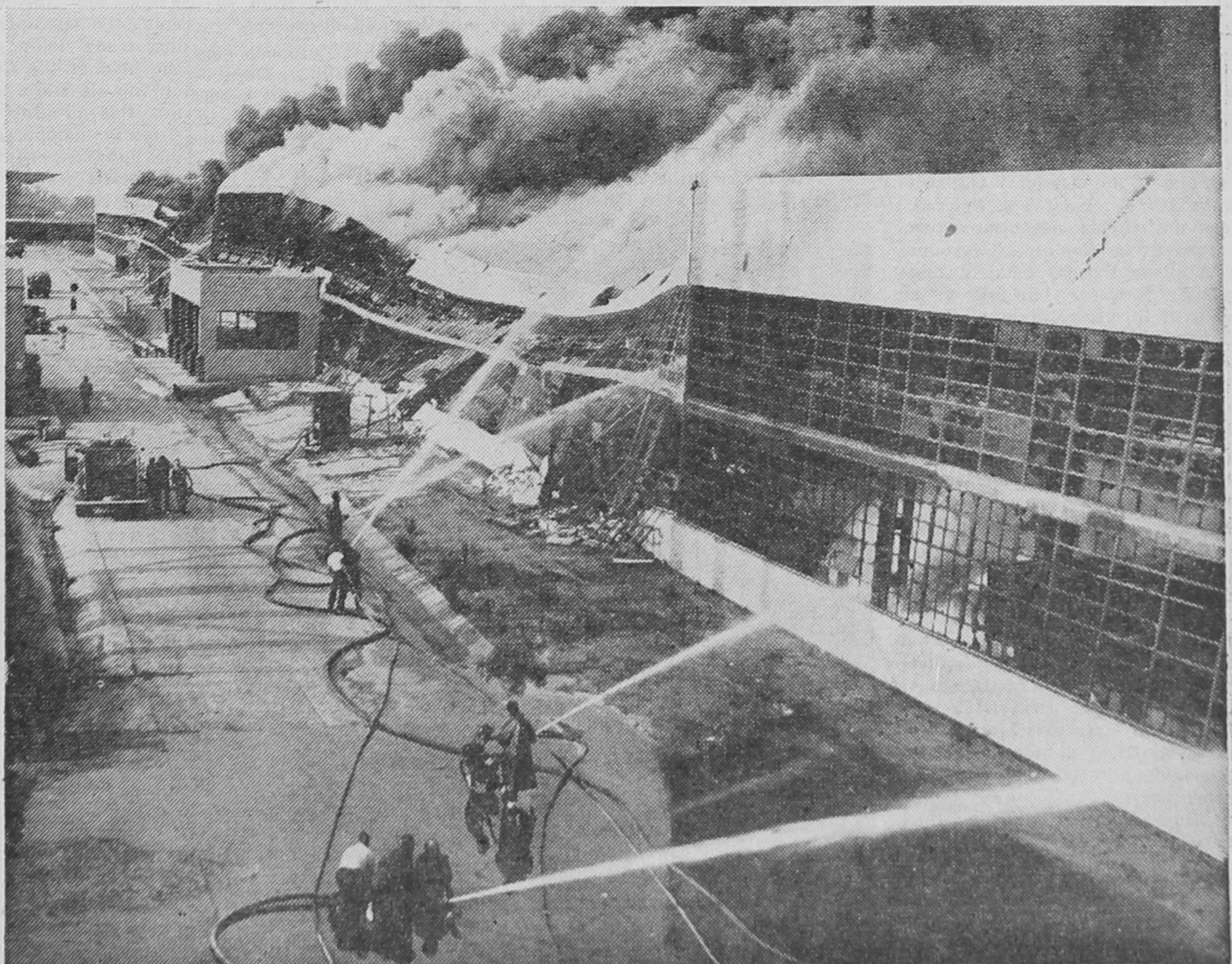
AROUND THE CLOCK cranes worked pulling away the mountains of metal from the still-smoking rubble at Livonia. The debris contained enough scrap to build a small town. —Detroit News Photo.



THOUSANDS cut across fields to get as close as they could to the fire. Many were worried about members of their families who, they feared, were trapped inside. INSET — A UAW family watches the breadwinner's job temporarily burned away.



ACRES OF RUINS are all that's left of what was a huge industrial establishment the previous day. Underneath lay the fine-gauge machines which are now being restored or replaced as fast as industry can turn out the necessary work. —Detroit News Photo.



STEEL GIRDERS twist and walls crumble as the inferno of Livonia rages out of control. More than 300 firemen battled the flames at their peak and the fire lasted more than 14 hours. Many

workers got out just before the roof fell where they had stood. Some had to be helped out by fellow workers as the acrid smoke filled their lungs and obscured the ways of escape. —Detroit News Photo.

ICFTU Expands Scope of Work In Worldwide Battle for Freedom

Convened in Stockholm, Sweden, the third biennial Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions made its first order of business a stirring declaration of support for the workers of the Iron Curtain countries.

On the initiative of CIO President Walter Reuther, given unanimous support by the Congress, a special international labor fund was created in aid of the rebelling workers of the occupied countries.

Although all national labor groups represented in the ICFTU either have or will contribute into the fund, disbursements from it will be handled by the West German Trade Union Federation, which has constant contact through its various branches with the workers of East Germany and beyond. The fund will be used primarily to assist those workers and their families forced to flee into the West for their part in the summer's strikes and demonstrations against Communist dictatorships.

60 MILLION MEMBERS

At the same time, the ICFTU moved to establish an international investigation committee, to be made up of distinguished jurists, to probe the causes of the worker uprisings in the occupied East, and to publish its findings.

Although founded barely four years ago, the ICFTU is now moving rapidly toward a membership of 60 million, from nearly 80 different nations. Since the 1951 Congress, in Milan, substantial progress has been made in the expansion of labor colleges and training institutes, particularly in Asia and Africa, where trade unionism remains in essentially embryonic form, but where great development is possible if sufficient native leadership can be trained.

The teaching of organizing techniques, economics, labor history and the most effective methods of collective bargaining have been the special objectives, these past two years, of the ICFTU Secretariat. Charged with conducting the day-to-day business of the Confederation, the Secretariat has its headquarters in Brussels.

BECU BATTLED REDS

ICFTU Secretary-General Oldenbroek, of Holland, was elected to a third two-year term, but the organization will have a new president for the coming two years. Elected unanimously, Omer Becu, secretary-general of the International Transport Federation, is well known to many American labor leaders for his work with the anti-Nazi underground during the war, and for his leadership in the ITF, one of the strongest affiliates of the ICFTU. Becu is a Belgian. Since the war he has been active in preventing Communist groups in Western Europe from seizing control of major harbors as a means of throttling Marshall Plan assistance and other forms of American aid to Europe.

Largest of the national labor federations to affiliate with ICFTU since the last Congress is Histadrut, the Israel federation, which represents more than 650 thousand workers.

President Reuther was re-elected to membership in the ICFTU Executive Board, as was AFL President George Meany. Reuther was accompanied by a seven-man CIO delegation, made up of Jack Potofsky, president of Amalgamated and chairman of the CIO International Committee; James Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, and president of the IUE; James Thimmes, vice-president of the CIO and the Steelworkers; CIO vice-presidents L. S. Buckmaster, president of the Rubber Workers, and Jack Knight, president of the Oil Workers; Harry Sayre, president of the Paper Workers, and CIO vice-president Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers.

BACK GUARANTEED WAGE

Since the ICFTU Congress, the CIO Executive Board has established a Free World Labor Fund, to which members of all affiliated

international unions will be asked to contribute. The fund will be used to aid the work of the ICFTU and in particular the new free labor unions in those countries now emerging from colonial status.

Following the week-long ICFTU congress in Stockholm, the International Metal Workers Federation (of which the UAW-CIO is the largest affiliate) held a three-day economic conference in the same city. Discussion here was devoted largely to questions affecting full employment in the metal-working industries. After hearing an exposition of the cost-of-living escalator principle, the automatic productivity wage increase and the UAW's plan to negotiate a guaranteed annual wage in the next major contract

reopening period, the conference adopted them as future objectives for its affiliated unions.

A common difficulty in several of the West European countries has been the slowness with which the benefits of improvements in production technology are passed along to workers, in the form of improved wages, or to consumers in general in the form of reduced prices. Although Marshall aid has at times resulted in substantial increases in productivity in various industries, European employers have by and large refused to cut workers and consumers in on the savings which have resulted—with the result that unemployment and reduced purchasing power have at times accompanied productivity improvements.

This fall the Automotive Division of the IMF will hold its second international conference in Europe, presided over by UAW Vice-President Richard Gosser.

"What About McCarthy?" First Question in Europe

Questioned frequently concerning his estimate of the influence of McCarthy in press conferences in the course of his recent conference trip through the trade union centers of Western Europe (a trip which brought him into close contact with the labor leadership of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Austria and France), CIO President Walter Reuther declared flatly that McCarthy has been the single most effective aide to Communism in the West.

In every country visited, the damage done by the Wisconsin Senator to European confidence in America was immediately visible.

NEEDS CUTTING DOWN

So great is the fear in Western Europe that McCarthyism is in the saddle in the United States that the CIO president was repeatedly obliged to explain that McCarthy is largely an inflated press phenomenon; that he is in actuality supported by only a tiny fraction of American opinion, and that his influence could be promptly destroyed if the national administration would find the courage to speak out boldly against him.

"If President Eisenhower," he said, "would express himself with the courage of his older brother, Arthur, the McCarthy problem could be quickly cut down to size."

While finding many encouraging evidences of West European economic recovery, particularly in Scandinavia, Great Britain, and West Germany, Reuther reported that the struggle between Commu-

nism and democracy remains precarious in both France and Italy.

STATUS QUO HURTS

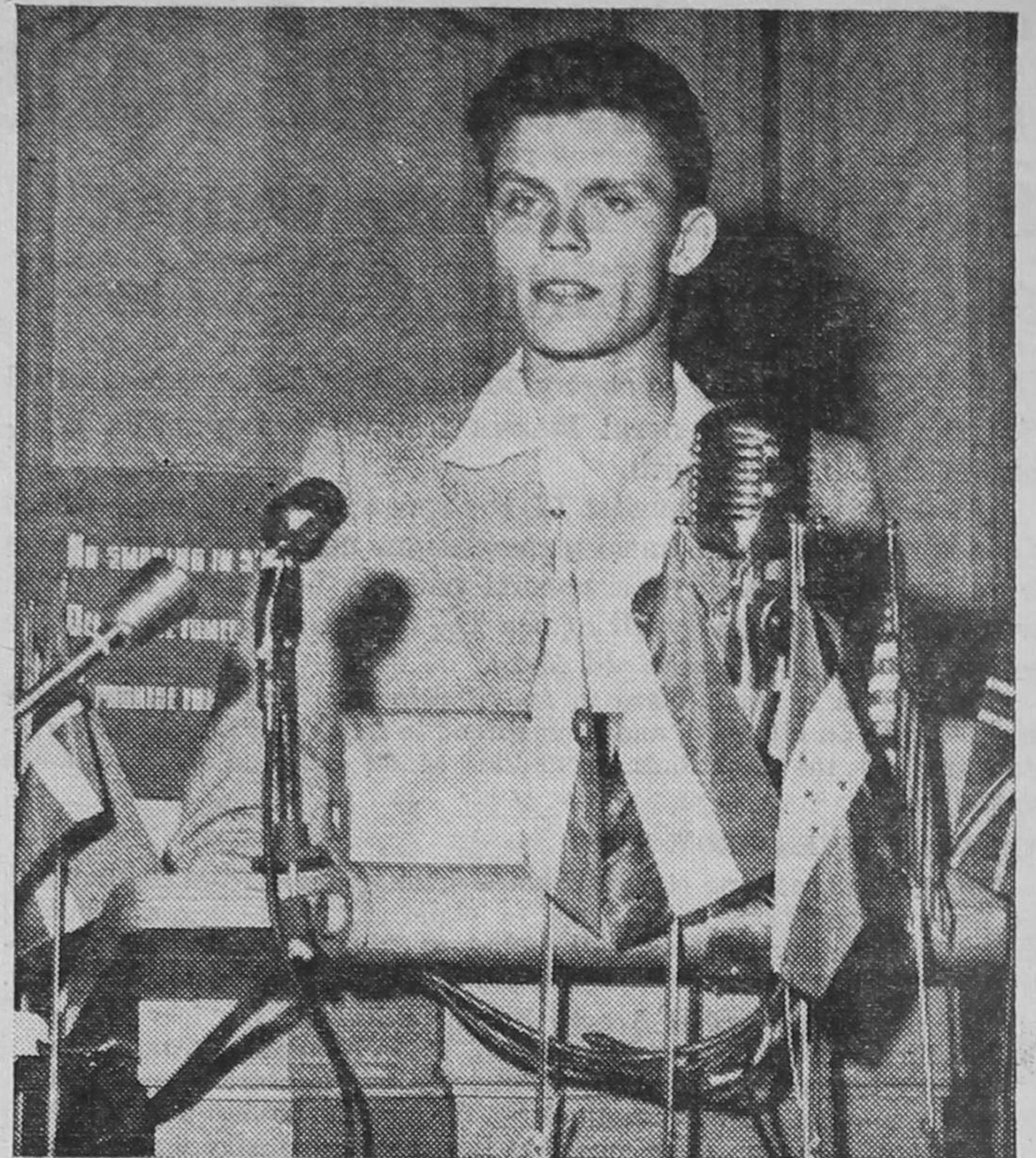
One of the strongest assets in the hands of the Communist Party in both countries, he observed, is the continuing refusal of employers to sit down and work out sound collective bargaining agreements with the free labor groups.

"The maintenance of a disastrous status quo by French and Italian employers," he declared, "plays directly into the hands of their own worst enemies, the Communists. Until the employers and governments of these two countries are willing to yield up a greater share of the profits derived from higher productivity to the workers, Communism will continue to forge political power from social injustice and discontent."

Reuther said that European employers, and our own State Department, might find a fruitful lesson in a comparison of Austria and Italy.

AUSTRIA GOOD EXAMPLE

Austria, he pointed out, is also



FIRST HAND REPORT on the East German uprisings was given to ICFTU delegates in Stockholm by Gunther Eckstein who escaped from the East sector of Berlin to attend the conference. "We were surprised at our own power," he reported.

East German Workers Report Youth Won't Buy Soviet Line

Reaching Berlin while the East German Communist regime still shook from the explosions of June, CIO President Walter Reuther was among the first Americans to enter the Soviet sector of the island city behind the curtain on the day traffic between East and West was restored.

Following numerous personal interviews with workers who led the desperate uprisings against the East German puppet administration and its political company unions, Reuther

reported that one of the most encouraging conclusions to be drawn from the rebellions was that the Communist attempt to indoctrinate the youth of East Germany was a manifest failure.

PROPAGANDA FAILURE

"It is significant," he said, "that the leadership of the worker revolt against totalitarianism was taken by precisely those young people whom the Soviets hoped to use to make tyranny permanent in the East. It is significant, too, that today, as in the period of struggle against Fascism, it is the workers who have been most willing to risk their lives to restore individual liberty."

Over the past two years, considerable progress has been made in France and Italy toward strengthening the attempt by anti-Communist trade union groups to break the hold of the Communist Party on the old trade union structures, but this progress has been persistently hampered by the blind unwillingness of important employer cartels to enter into real collective bargaining.

After extensive inspections of West Berlin's refugee-settlement program, Reuther declared that the single most important contribution which the United States and the West could make to the cause of freedom in the cold war would be to move quickly and energetically to make it possible for West Berlin to eliminate its tremendous burden of unemployment.

West Berlin, he pointed out, is the only window through which the peoples of the East can see Western democracy clearly. "Eliminating West Berlin's unemployment," he said, "and demonstrating that democracy offers both economic security and human liberty, would deprive Communism of its most powerful propaganda weapon against the West."

PUBLIC HOUSING HELPS

After conferences with West Berlin's Mayor Ernst Reuter (who addressed the last UAW-CIO convention and who is regarded by most Western observers as democracy's most eloquent and effective voice against the dictatorship which faces him across the sector boundaries), Reuther met with executives of the Berlin branch of the German Trade Union Federation, and visited several of the huge new housing projects which the city administration and the Federation are jointly sponsoring.



WALTER FREITAG, president of the DGB, German trade union federation, congratulates CIO President Walter P. Reuther on his keynote speech to delegates of the ICFTU conference. At left is CIO Secretary-Treasurer James Carey.



General Bradley Warns Nation Against Lowering Military Guard

WASHINGTON—Whether President Eisenhower and his first Congress made adequate plans against possible attack by Soviet Russia remains a lively topic of debate here, although Congress has quit and gone home.

Most calm but most impressive voice in the debate is that of General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, recently retired Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. What the *Saturday Evening Post* calls "a full and candid evaluation of the status of our defenses" is contained in two long pieces by Bradley in the August 22 and 29 issues of that magazine.

TRUMAN BUDGET IGNORED

President Truman, it will be remembered, submitted in January, as the law requires, his proposed expenditure budget for the fiscal year that began July 1. He asked Congress to appropriate \$40.7 billion of new money for the Armed Services.

President Eisenhower cut that request by \$5 billion, taking it out of the Air Force. Congress surpassed Eisenhower on economy and appropriated only \$34.4 billion of new money.

Against this performance it is worth while recording that on March 21, before the new President had made his request for defense

funds, the late Senator Taft expressed the hope that the Truman defense budget could be cut by \$4 billion.

Taft usually permitted no one to outrank him in proposals to slash government expenditures. And on the subject of war and the dangers of war, no top-ranking politician was ever more consistently wrong than Taft about the international facts of life or more unprepared to cope with them. Yet, Eisenhower undercut Taft's economy on defense expenditures and put up no visible struggle as Congress proceeded to undercut him.

In a Senate vote to restore only \$400 million to the Air Force, Republicans voted unanimously against the proposal and killed it. House Republicans voted 196 to 5 against a proposal to restore \$1.2 billion to Air Force funds.

BRADLEY ISSUES WARNING

Bradley's protest against the course which Eisenhower and Congress are following is restrained but powerfully persuasive. In a national atmosphere that is periodically shattered by McCarthy's bombast and the balmy blatherings of Bricker, Bradley's strong, low voice runs the risk of not being heard at all.

Bradley leaves no doubt, however, that he is trying to tell the American people about their chance of survival in the atomic age and is appealing to them to consider it well and to speak up before too late.

After describing how much our sacrifices in Korea have contributed along the hard road to security, he says the question now is whether we will improve our position or, bit by bit, begin to let down our guard.

"This depends," he says, "first on the President and Congress, but it depends finally on the American people themselves, including those of you who are reading this article."

Bradley has proven himself a great citizen as well as a military leader. As different from MacArthur as two former classmates can be, he profoundly respects the principle that the military is subordinate to civilian leadership in matters of national policy. His appeal to the people through the *Saturday*

Evening Post must be interpreted, therefore, as reflecting a burning conviction that it is time we other citizens get into the act.

AGAINST AIR CUTS

Of the President's desire to cut air defense by \$5 billion, Bradley notes that this will either delay the date when we will reach the goals of relative safety or will result in a reduction of those goals. He says he personally would be inclined to keep the pressure on until we reach a higher level of readiness and security.

On the contracted mobilization program under which "Engine Charlie" Wilson, Secretary of Defense, is concentrating military production in a few large companies, Bradley pays tribute to the decision of Wilson's two predecessors, George Marshall and Robert Lovett, to broadly distribute defense production among the factories of America. The narrower base of production, Bradley says, "is extremely dangerous because it is more vulnerable to attack."

Bradley says a military man is not qualified to say how much security we can afford to pay for, but he leaves no doubt that he thinks security needs come first. "In my opinion," he says, "we must maintain as long as the need exists whatever forces are necessary to preserve our country and our freedom," and the italics in that sentence are his.

POLITICS ON DEFENSE

President Eisenhower's public statements reveal that his Administration is balancing security against economy. The question he puts to the public is whether we will bankrupt ourselves by defense spending and thereby create an internal danger to our security.

Reduced to simple terms this means whether the people of this country are living on such short rations that, if asked to tighten their belts in order to spend more on defense, our economic and political system would fall apart.

Reduced to political terms the Eisenhower question is whether those who voted for him will change their minds if large defense expenditures keep them from getting the tax cuts he promised them in the campaign.

Bradley puts it up to us to say what we are prepared to pay for safety. He says, "No government in a democracy can insure its people more safety than they are willing to pay for in service and in taxes."

ECONOMY BEFORE SECURITY

Some Washington columnists have come up with illuminating items on this tug of war between the needs of national security and the promise of tax reductions. One quoted from a letter written by the Director of the Budget at the White House ordering the figure that the Secretary of Defense was to use in preparing his request for Congressional appropriations. It strongly indicated that economy was being placed ahead of security.

Another columnist tells us that a new committee to advise on air defense has just been set up (three prior committees all asked for more defense regardless of economy), and that this new committee contains one of the seven men who earlier had advised the Budget Director that (quoting the columnist) "balancing the budget was far more important than the defense of the United States."

Average citizens most of the time live in the dark on questions of military requirements and defense expenditures. Competing generals and admirals and rival politicians seldom give them such facts as they can chew on without fear of biting a rock. Bradley's two articles, however, give food for long, hard thought and carry the conviction of total honesty, profound experience and an intense and sober love of country.

McCarthy 'Biggest' Help to Reds, Reuther Charges at CIO-PAC Rally

WASHINGTON—"McCarthy has done more to strengthen the Communist movement in Europe than any other American in history," CIO President Walter P. Reuther charged at the CIO-PAC kickoff rally here last month.

The Wisconsin Senator has our friends and allies abroad "divided, confused and demoralized," he said. The impression that McCarthy has "taken over" has brought American prestige in Europe to an "all-time low."

RAPS CONGRESS

Key officials of the CIO Political Action Committee took part in the rally in which detailed plans for the next months were outlined. Speakers included CIO Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey and Steelworkers President David J. McDonald.

All the speakers criticized the record of the 83rd Congress. Reuther selected McCarthy as his special target.

Discussing what he had encountered on his recent tour of Europe, Reuther said,

"I found not one person who would not admit privately that Joe McCarthy is one of the biggest allies the Kremlin has there."

Reuther pointed out that Europeans take McCarthy much more seriously than do most Americans and seem more acutely aware of the way McCarthy undermines civil liberties at home and the morale of U. S. representatives abroad.

CRITICIZES IKE'S LEADERSHIP

Reuther said democracy faces two big threats in the world today—communism "on the extreme left" and "Reaction, as typified by McCarthy, on the extreme right."

His main fire, however, was directed at the lack of accomplishment by the 83rd Congress and the failure of Eisenhower to provide the "strong leadership" which had caused people to vote for him. "Leadership means that you stand up and fight for the things that are right," Reuther said, "not that everybody loves you no matter what his point of view."

"To say that the present fight is between free enterprise and socialism is unadulterated hogwash," he said. "There's a lot of difference between free enterprise and big business robbing the people." While crediting President Eisenhower as "basically a decent person," Reuther attacked those "surrounding" him.

Albion Iron Struggle Pays Off in Blue Chips

ALBION, Michigan—After nearly a full year of struggle with the Albion Malleable Iron Company, first for recognition of the UAW-CIO as their collective bargaining agent, and then for a contract, workers here, members of Local 474, ratified their first UAW-CIO negotiated contract (a fine one) late last month, UAW Vice-President Richard Gosser, Director of the Foundry Department, announced.

The contract gives the employees wage increases of from seven cents to 23 cents an hour; shift differentials of six cents, 10 cents, and 14 cents an hour respectively for the second, third and swing shifts; \$125 minimum to \$150 maximum per month pension, and an excellent grievance procedure. It runs two years.

400 Delegates To Attend State FEPC Conference

Plans for a state-wide UAW-CIO conference on Fair Practices and Civil Rights to be held in Detroit October 14-16 have been completed, William H. Oliver, Co-Director of the UAW-CIO Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department, reports.

The Conference, to be held at the Masonic Temple, is expected to attract more than 400 delegates from the 328 local unions in Michigan.

Oliver said the Conference would deal with fair employment practices and equal accommodations, with emphasis on the following subjects:

1. Hotels, motels, restaurants and other places of public accommodation.
2. Fair practices in collective bargaining.
3. Integration of Negroes and other minority groups into skilled trades job classifications.
4. Health and medical facilities for minority groups.
5. The recent government order on non-discrimination in defense contracts.

Speakers invited to address and take part in the Conference are: UAW and CIO President Walter P. Reuther, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, UAW Vice-Presidents John W. Livingston and Richard Gosser, NAACP National Counsel Thurgood Marshall and Dr. Robert C. Weaver of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing. Others taking part in the Conference will include a number of department heads and staff members of the UAW-CIO.

Plenty of Bull

MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN (LPA)—Nearly a ton of the best grade beef was ordered for the ox roast that featured the Muskegon CIO's Labor Day celebration.



WOODRUFF RANDOLPH, president of the International Typographical Union (above), won his point at the union's 95th convention in Detroit when delegates voted overwhelmingly to continue Unity, Inc. That's the organization which publishes newspapers in cities where printers are on strike or locked out. UAW President Walter P. Reuther was the featured speaker of the convention.

AUDIT REPORT

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA—CIO

DETROIT, MICHIGAN—JUNE 30, 1953

CLARENCE H. JOHNSON
Certified Public Accountant
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Member
American Institute of Accountants
Michigan Association of
Certified Public Accountants

August 17, 1953.

Trustees, International Executive Board,
International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural
Implement Workers of America—CIO,
8000 E. Jefferson Avenue,
Detroit 14, Michigan.
Gentlemen:

In accordance with your instructions, a detailed examination has been made of the Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the

INTERNATIONAL UNION
UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT
WORKERS OF AMERICA—CIO

EXHIBIT

- "A"—Statement of Resources and Liabilities—June 30, 1953.
- "B"—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements—
Month of December, 1952.
Six Months ended June 30, 1953.

SCHEDULE

- "B-1"—Summary of Receipts—
Month of December, 1952.
Six Months ended June 30, 1953.
- "B-2"—Summary of Disbursements—
Month of December, 1952.
Six Months ended June 30, 1953.

Certificate

I have examined the Statement of Resources and Liabilities of the

INTERNATIONAL UNION
UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT
WORKERS OF AMERICA—CIO

for the month of December, 1952, and the six months ended June 30, 1953, and the Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the month of December, 1952, and the six months ended June 30, 1953, have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the International Union and, without making a detailed audit of all the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records of the International Union and other supporting evidence by methods and to the extent deemed appropriate.

In my opinion, the accompanying Statement of Resources and Liabilities and related Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements present fairly the position of the

INTERNATIONAL UNION
UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT
WORKERS OF AMERICA—CIO

as of June 30, 1953, and the results of its operations for the month of December, 1952, and the six months ended June 30, 1953, in conformity with generally-accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Very truly yours,
CLARENCE H. JOHNSON,
Certified Public Accountant.

"EXHIBIT "A"

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES June 30, 1953

RESOURCES	
CASH	\$ 2,143,922.22
DEPOSIT IN CREDIT UNION	6,000.00
INVESTMENT SECURITIES—(Cost):	
U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	\$10,212,439.33
Dominion of Canada Bonds	858,073.11
General Motors Acceptance Corp. Bonds	746,548.48
	11,817,060.92
TOTAL LIQUID ASSETS	\$13,966,983.14
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:	
Salary Advances—Employees	\$ 1,149.48
Miscellaneous Advances	208,697.63
Rotating Funds	73,590.00
Local Unions for Supplies and Literature	14,246.52
	297,683.63
INVENTORIES:	
Supplies for Resale	63,162.28
FIXED ASSETS:	
Furniture and Fixtures	\$ 696,379.37
Vehicles	22,744.26
	719,123.63
Less—Reserves for Depreciation	303,547.64
	415,575.99
INVESTMENTS:	
Union Building Corporation—U. S. A.	\$ 2,680,324.45
Union Building Corporation—Canada	98,930.11
Health Institute of the UAW-CIO	252,878.26
UAW-CIO Broadcasting Corp. of Michigan	211,000.00
Stocks	8,690.23
	3,251,823.05
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$17,995,228.09
LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts and Bills Unpaid	\$ 332,180.54
CIO Per Capita Tax	127,080.70
Payroll Deductions and Exchanges	84,308.78
	543,570.02
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 543,570.02
NET WORTH	
NET WORTH REPRESENTED BY EXCESS OF RESOURCES OVER LIABILITIES ALLOCATED AS FOLLOWS:	
Represented by Liquid Assets:	
General Fund	\$ 4,961,323.38
Educational Fund	201,412.02
Recreational Fund	170,694.01

Citizenship Fund	36,472.37
Fair Practice and Anti-Discrimination Fund	53,331.04
International Strike Fund	8,543,750.32
Total Represented by Liquid Assets	\$13,966,983.14
Represented by Other Assets	3,484,674.93
	17,451,658.07
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH	\$17,995,228.09

EXHIBIT "B"

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

CASH ON HAND—	Month of December, 1952	Six Months Ended June 30, 1953
November 30, 1952	\$2,634,886.26	
December 31, 1952		\$ 3,124,598.84
ADD—RECEIPTS:		
General Fund	\$1,305,122.19	\$ 8,233,953.68
Educational Fund	40,343.52	254,654.64
Recreational Fund	13,914.68	105,620.47
Fair Practice and Anti-Discrimination Fund	13,460.72	84,911.53
International Strike Fund	340,966.20	2,161,034.13
Citizenship Fund	67,103.60	424,111.45
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,780,910.91	11,264,285.90
Miscellaneous Advances and Exchanges	45,096.34	50,873.78
Return of Funds from Credit Union Deposit Account		5,000.00
Together	\$4,460,893.51	\$14,444,758.52
DEDUCT—DISBURSEMENTS:		
General Fund	\$1,161,999.34	\$10,856,706.13
Educational Fund	32,828.12	230,846.70
Recreational Fund	5,723.10	79,891.23
Fair Practice and Anti-Discrimination Fund	18,805.03	120,508.98
International Strike Fund	104,136.48	700,539.36
Citizenship Fund	12,802.60	312,343.90
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,336,294.67	12,300,836.30
CASH ON HAND—		
December 31, 1952	\$3,124,598.84	
June 30, 1953		\$ 2,143,922.22

SCHEDULE "B-1"

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

GENERAL FUND:	Month of December, 1952	Six Months Ended June 30, 1953
Per Capita Tax	\$1,211,638.24	\$ 7,630,588.29
Initiation Fees	35,522.00	270,518.00
Readmission Fees	848.25	5,166.75
Work Permits	2,409.97	10,239.14
Supplies	6,341.71	41,777.02
Previous International Assessment	41.00	595.00
Bonds and Burglary and Holdup Insurance	574.55	56,745.56
Briggs Umpire Tax		178.64
Charter and Supplies	60.00	543.00
General Motors Umpire and Council Per Capita Tax	6,969.33	41,918.65
Chrysler Umpire	303.75	3,661.25
Ford Council Committee Per Capita Tax	5,876.00	36,079.53
Miscellaneous	4,489.45	8,387.41
Interest on Bonds and Dividends on Stocks	29,722.94	112,600.11
Interest on Investment Certificates	325.00	14,955.31
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	\$1,905,122.19	\$ 8,233,953.68
EDUCATIONAL FUND:		
Per Capita Tax	\$ 40,343.52	\$ 254,654.64
Literature and Supplies		
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL FUND	40,343.52	254,654.64
RECREATIONAL FUND:		
Per Capita Tax	\$ 13,441.03	\$ 84,871.62
Miscellaneous	473.65	20,748.85
TOTAL RECREATIONAL FUND	13,914.68	105,620.47
FAIR PRACTICE AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION FUND:		
Per Capita Tax	\$ 13,460.72	\$ 84,911.53
Miscellaneous		
TOTAL FAIR PRACTICE AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION FUND	13,460.72	84,911.53
INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND:		
Per Capita Tax	\$ 335,718.00	\$ 2,120,990.84
1950 Emergency Strike Assessments	5,248.20	40,043.29
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND	340,966.20	2,161,034.13
CITIZENSHIP FUND:		
Per Capita Tax	\$ 67,103.60	\$ 424,111.45
Miscellaneous		
TOTAL CITIZENSHIP FUND	67,103.60	424,111.45
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$1,780,910.91	\$11,264,285.90

Finances Sound, Mazey Reports

The audit by Certified Public Accountant Clarence H. Johnson for the seven-month period ending June 30, 1953, establishes the Net Worth of the UAW-CIO at \$17,451,658.07. This represents a gain of \$5,412,360.78 over our Net Worth as of May 31, 1952.

The Total Liquid Assets of the International Union on June 30, 1953, amounted to \$13,966,983.14, or a gain of \$4,951,817.87 over May 31, 1952. These Liquid Assets include our Cash in Banks; United States Certificates of Indebtedness (Government Bonds); Dominion of Canada Bonds; Deposits in Credit Unions; and General Motors Acceptance Corporation Bonds.

Other Assets, which include Investment in Supplies for Resale, Furniture and Fixtures, Vehicles, Investments in Union Building Corporation, CIO Broadcasting Corporation of Michigan, Stocks and Accounts Receivable amount to \$3,484,674.93. These Assets are \$460,542.91 greater than they were on May 31, 1952.

Our Current Liabilities on June 30, 1953, totalled \$543,570.02. These Liabilities represent Accounts and Unpaid Bills, CIO Per Capita Tax and Payroll Deductions and Exchanges.

NET WORTH

Our Net Worth is represented by excess of Resources over Liabilities, and is allocated in the following manner:

General Fund	\$ 4,961,323.38
Educational Fund	201,412.02
Recreational Fund	170,694.01
Citizenship Fund	36,472.37
Fair Practice and A. D. Fund	53,331.04
International Strike Fund	8,543,750.32

Represented by Liquid Assets	13,966,983.14
Represented by Other Assets	3,484,674.93
Total	\$17,451,658.07

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

Our Total Liabilities and Net Worth on June 30, 1953, amounted to \$17,995,228.09.

MEMBERSHIP

Our average dues-paying membership for the first eight months of 1953 was 1,429,827, or a gain of 249,543 members over the average dues-paying membership for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1953, when our average membership was 1,180,284.

Our increased membership has been due to extensive work on the part of our various organizing departments and Regional staffs, and increased employment during the past year in plants engaged in defense production.

We can expect a reduction in the number of dues-paying members as a result of curtailment of production in plants of the Chrysler Corporation, Nash, Kaiser, Willys, and in reduction of production in the entire Agricultural Implement Industry. Our dues-paying membership will be affected by a curtailment of automobile production in the last quarter of 1953.

We can expect a steady reduction of employment in plants engaged in defense work as a result of the curtailment of aircraft and tank production.

I believe, however, that with the extensive organizational campaigns currently under way, our Union will be able to maintain an

average dues-paying membership of about one and one-quarter million.

COMMENTS

Our Union has a right to be elated in the steady progress that we are making in improving our financial position. Our Union is in the best financial position in its history.

We must, however, realistically examine our financial status in terms of what it represents per member, and in full recognition of the economic and political climate in which we are living.

Our General Fund of \$4,961,323.38 represents only \$3.46 per dues-paying member.

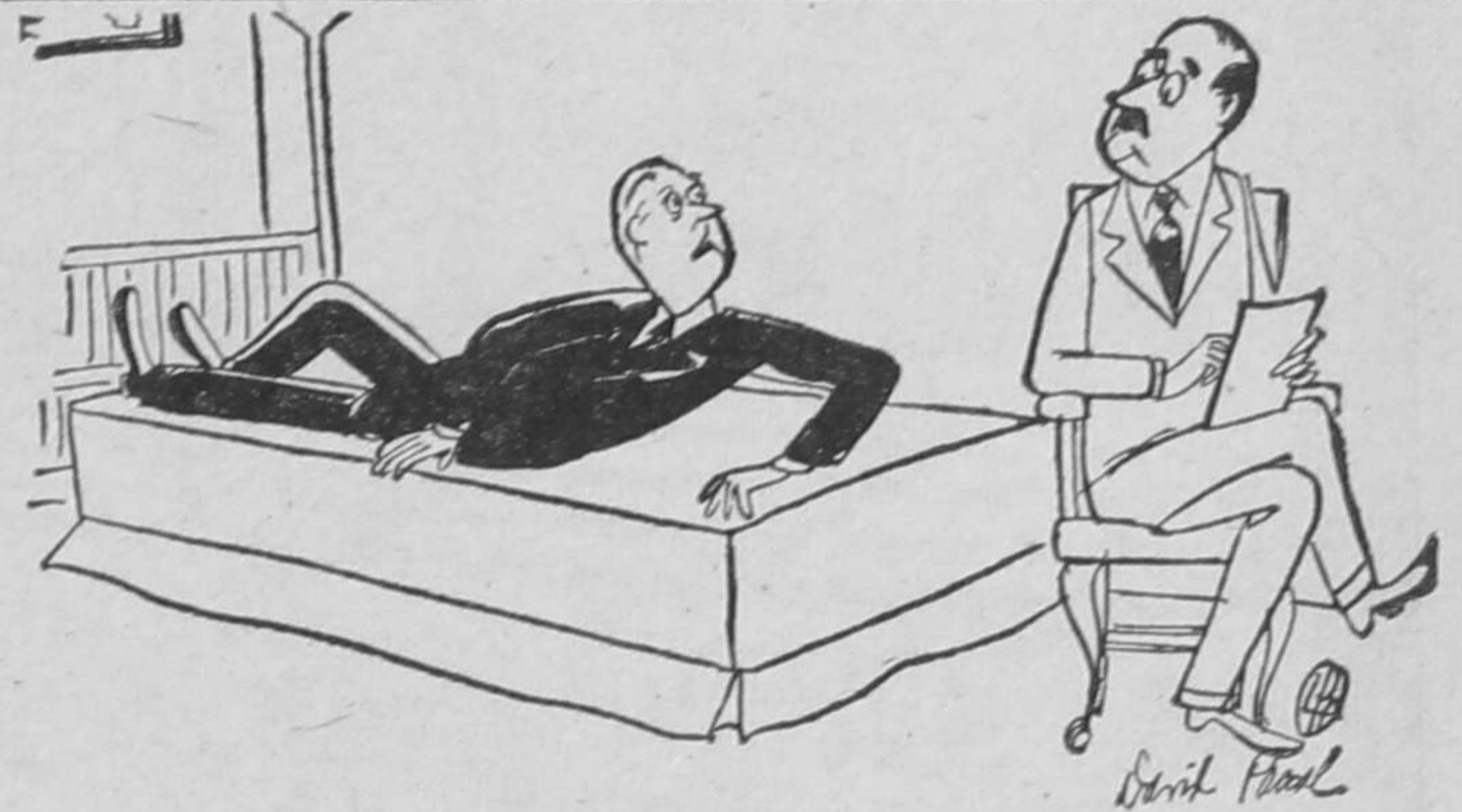
Our Strike Fund of \$8,543,750.32 represents only \$5.97 per dues-paying member.

There are grave signs of growing economic difficulty in our country, with which the pro-business administration in Washington is totally unprepared to cope. Worsened economic conditions will create serious problems for the membership of our Union.

The bulk of our membership covered by long-term contracts, which expire in 1955, made substantial progress this year under the provisions of these agreements. Members of our Union that are covered by shorter term agreements are facing greater difficulties in reaching settlements this year than they have in the past. The greater resistance to the aspirations of our membership can be attributed, in great part, to the

FUND COMPARISON

	June 30, 1953	May 31, 1952	+Increase -Decrease over May 31, 1952
General Fund	\$ 4,961,323.38	\$2,047,393.50	+ \$2,913,929.88
Educational Fund	201,412.02	132,802.28	+ 68,609.74
Recreational Fund	170,694.01	130,646.06	+ 40,047.95
Fair Practices and A. D. Fund	53,331.04	141,142.20	- 87,811.16
Strike Fund	8,543,750.32	6,088,404.37	+ 2,455,345.95
Citizenship Fund	36,472.37	474,776.86	- 438,304.49
Total	\$13,966,983.14	\$9,015,165.27	+\$4,951,817.87



"I had a perfectly normal childhood—this trouble started the day I quit the union."

Sees Through Problem

BUFFALO (LPA)—Suggesting a use for glass previously scrapped by pre-assembly inspection won \$1,310.73 for Frank Scaruto, UAW-CIO member at the Ford assembly plant.

pro-business administration in Washington.

The leadership and the membership of our Union must begin to give consideration to increasing the resources of our organization in order to successfully cope with the contractual demands that we will be making on industry in 1955. Our Union, at its last convention in March, 1953, by unanimous vote, resolved to secure a guaranteed annual wage in 1955.

We must build adequate resources to achieve our 1955 program with the least amount of sacrifice on the part of our members.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking my fellow officers and Board members, International representatives, and other staff members for their continued cooperation in improving the resources of our Union.

Respectfully submitted,

Emil Mazey
International Secretary-Treasurer.

Foundry Contract \$1 1/2 Million Present To Cleveland Business

CLEVELAND—Cleveland merchants had their sales potential for the coming year increased an additional \$506,000 last month when UAW-CIO members in 10 Cleveland foundries of the Foundry Manufacturers Association ratified a contract proposal containing a package increase averaging 23 cents per hour for 1,100 workers.

The increased purchasing power of the workers concerned fulfills promises made by UAW-CIO organizers, under the direction of Vice-President Richard Gosser, early last spring when the foundries were organized.

Approximately \$198,000 of the total increase was granted by the companies during the final week, and came in time to avert strike shutdowns in some of the foundries.

The contract establishes a unique vacation plan in that it provides yearly increases in length of vacation up to 15 years of service. This progressive feature starts in the first year of employment. A worker with six months' service gets three days' vacation; nine months, four days; and a full year, five work days. Workers with 15 years' service and greater receive 15 work days' vacation.

SCHEDULE "B-2"

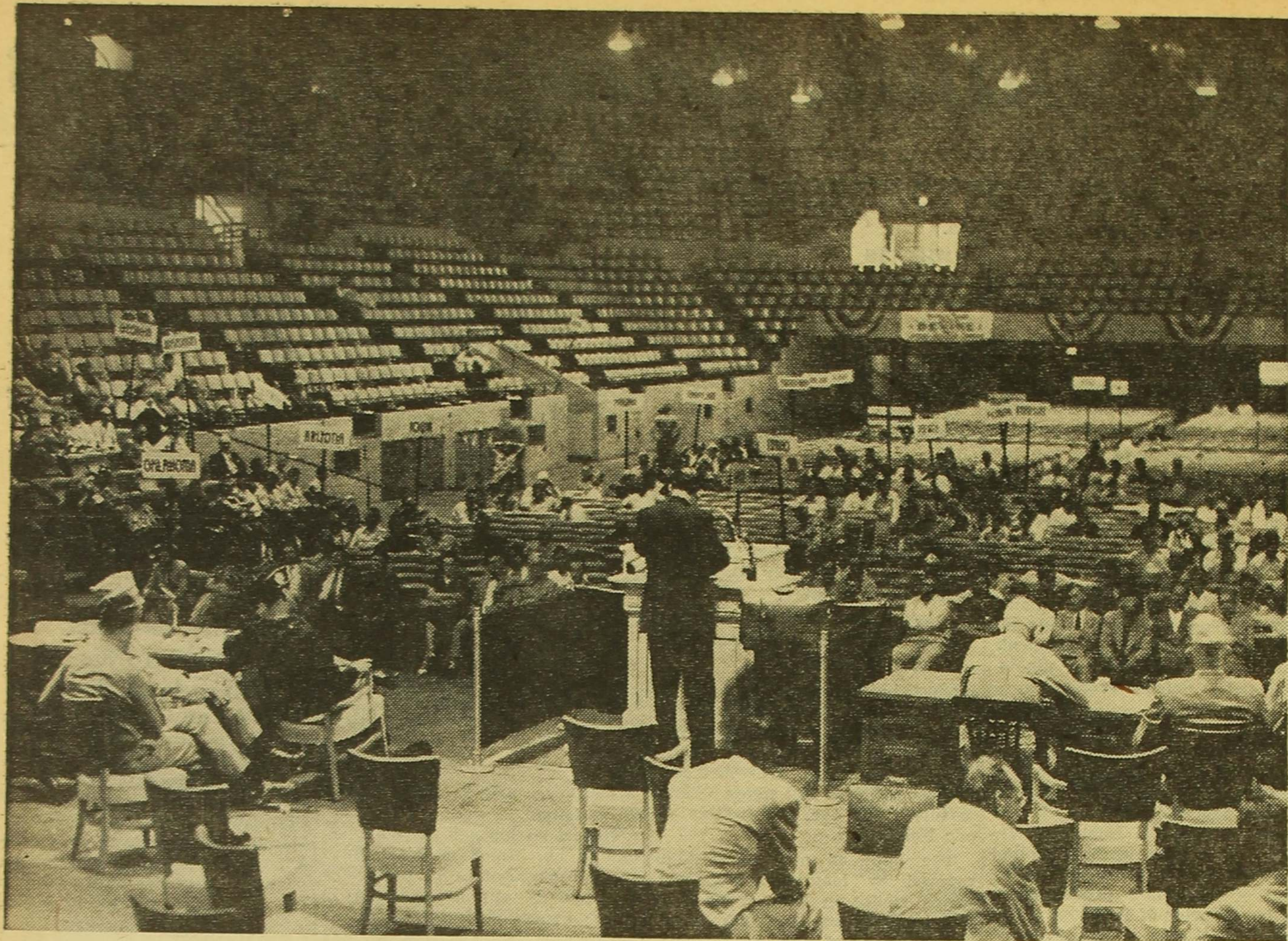
SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS

GENERAL FUND: DEPARTMENTS:	Month of December, 1952	Six Months Ended June 30, 1953
President's Office	\$ 3,583.07	\$ 18,290.51
Secretary-Treasurer's Office	3,274.18	16,865.90
Vice-Presidents' Office—Gosser	2,136.55	13,222.91
Livingston	2,168.25	13,704.99
Accounting	6,835.67	32,882.58
Agricultural Implement	3,209.71	19,378.16
Air Line	824.07	6,287.93
Allis-Chalmers	900.61	5,973.29
Auditing	18,648.17	120,151.89
Auto-Lite	6,753.03	38,638.84
Bendix	1,032.63	7,496.52
Borg-Warner	2,507.69	9,047.18
Briggs	837.50	8,590.32
Briggs Umpire	416.66	1,249.98
CIO Midwestern	6,544.57	28,025.07
Chrysler	6,830.61	40,755.25
Chrysler Umpire	375.00	3,500.00
Circulation	1,818.85	10,565.55
Competitive Shop	98,595.67	593,002.60
Dana Corp. Council		5,528.85
Die Casting	7,194.31	35,691.84
Editorial	28,128.50	293,064.15
Engineering and Technical	795.00	4,970.37
Ford	11,999.35	68,027.70
Ford Umpire and Council	9,320.84	31,754.12
Foundry	10,756.35	61,505.39
General and Administrative	345,172.42	2,129,724.42
General Motors	14,833.54	101,578.56
GM Board of Review		2,083.00
GM Umpire and Council	2,484.36	26,821.59
Housing	65.79	317.11
International Harvester	1,546.80	9,905.38
J. I. Case Organization Com.	4,719.48	29,977.54
John Deere	994.01	5,875.80
Legal	7,460.36	29,476.98
Mack Truck	1,049.54	5,315.59
Nash-Kelvinator and Household-Hershey	702.84	5,387.84
National Aircraft	27,465.10	159,562.54
Office Workers	6,158.85	40,251.63
Purchasing	2,346.33	11,780.92
Research and Engineering	11,405.41	76,436.67
Skilled Trades	12,201.62	80,003.85
Social Security	9,434.02	60,742.50
Spring Council	911.65	4,923.64
Studebaker	1,037.30	5,998.34
Unemployment Compensation	4,248.05	24,666.44

UAW Trustees		2,112.54
Veterans	2,355.84	11,930.14
Wage Stabilization	123.53	1,333.14
Washington Office	6,472.02	42,961.38
Women's Auxiliary	244.24	3,460.90
TOTAL DEPARTMENTS	\$ 698,919.94	\$ 4,360,800.33

GENERAL FUND: REGIONS:	Month of December, 1952	Six Months Ended June 30, 1953
No. 1	\$ 17,312.73	\$ 105,148.06
No. 1A	17,953.60	111,159.71
No. 1B	15,354.82	114,189.41
No. 1C	11,297.36	73,117.04
No. 1D	12,387.60	105,772.73
No. 2	14,688.21	89,398.58
No. 2A	17,660.26	86,367.23
No. 2B	13,666.86	93,169.30
No. 3	25,499.35	139,948.43
No. 4	14,634.02	130,316.79
No. 5	21,510.14	134,398.29
No. 6	17,608.97	151,866.84
No. 7	20,790.17	117,052.75
No. 8	18,195.71	111,677.30
No. 9	27,641.91	155,398.99
No. 9A	21,010.74	144,842.86
No. 10	15,540.38	116,445.13
TOTAL REGIONS	\$ 302,752.83	\$ 1,980,269.44

ASSET EXPENDITURES FROM GENERAL FUND:		
Purchase of U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness		\$ 3,036,623.06
Purchase of Dominion of Canada Bonds		343,643.84
Purchase of General Motors Acceptance Corp. Bonds		746,548.48
Union Building Corporation U. S. A.	\$ 160,326.57	388,820.98
TOTAL ASSET EXPENDITURES	\$ 160,326.57	\$ 4,515,636.36
GRAND TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES	\$1,161,999.34	\$10,856,706.13
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL FUND	32,828.12	230,846.70
TOTAL RECREATIONAL FUND	5,723.10	79,891.23
TOTAL FAIR PRACTICE AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION FUND	18,805.03	120,508.98
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND	104,136.48	700,539.36
TOTAL CITIZENSHIP FUND	12,802.60	312,343.90
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$1,336,294.67	\$12,300,836.30



Poll Tax Deadlines

The UAW-CIO is opposed to all Poll Taxes. However, they still exist in several Southern states. All UAW-CIO members who live in these states are urged to pay their Poll Taxes, and use their votes wisely. Check for your state below.

ALABAMA: \$1.50 annual Poll Tax payable from October 1, 1953, to February 1, 1954, for elections in 1954. (All delinquent Poll Taxes since 1901 must be paid.)

ARKANSAS: \$1.00 annual Poll Tax payable before September 30, 1953, for elections in 1954.

MISSISSIPPI: \$2.00 annual Poll Tax payable before February 1, 1954, for citizens between 21-60 years. Must present Poll Tax receipts for two previous years.

TEXAS: \$1.50 annual Poll Tax payable by January 30, 1954, for elections in 1954 for citizens between 21-60 years.

VIRGINIA: \$1.50 annual Poll Tax payable by May 1, 1954, for elections in 1954. Poll Taxes for last three years must be paid.

Reuther Key Speaker At Litho's Convention

TORONTO, ONTARIO — UAW and CIO President Walter P. Reuther was the key speaker at the 12th Biennial Convention of the CIO Amalgamated Lithographers meeting here last month. Reuther spoke after welcoming speeches by local officials and labor leaders, CCL President A. R. Mosher and Litho's President John Blackburn. Other featured speakers were Senator Wayne Morse (Ind., Oregon), Mrs. Esther Murray of CIO-PAC, and President Edward J. Volz of the AFL Photoengravers.

The Lithographers expressed approval of the CIO's political goals both in Canada and the "States."

BENDIX ACCEPTS IMPROVEMENTS IN MASTER CONTRACT

The UAW-CIO and the Bendix Aviation Corporation have reached agreement on modifying the master contract between the Union and the Corporation under the same general terms agreed to between the UAW-CIO and the major automobile companies, it was announced by Martin Gerber, Director of UAW-CIO Region 9 and the UAW National Bendix Department.

The contract revision includes increasing the annual improvement factor from four to five cents; conversion to the new BLS formula for determining cost-of-living wage adjustments; placing 19 cents of the 24-cent cost-of-living float in the base rate; improvements in the pension plan; increasing total permanent disability payments from \$50 to a maximum of \$90 a month after the age of 50; full vacation credit for retirees retroactive to July, 1952.

This affects UAW-CIO Local 9 in South Bend; Local 604 in Elmira, New York; Local 179 in North Hollywood, California; Local 104 in Detroit, and Local 153 in Teterboro, New Jersey. It was understood that the same contract improvements would be made in the Bendix plant in St. Joseph, Michigan, and in the Bendix Westinghouse Plant in Elyria, Ohio.

Approximately 40,000 workers are covered by these agreements.

Win Lincoln's Birthday

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—Members of UAW-CIO Local 435, employed at the Strick Trailer Manufacturing Company, will receive a seventh paid holiday — Lincoln's Birthday, February 12—as the result of a recently signed agreement. Local 435 believes this is the first UAW-CIO agreement to include Lincoln's Birthday as a holiday.

GROWTH IN ATLANTA

ATLANTA, Georgia—UAW-CIO Amalgamated Local 472 continued its rapid expansion here as workers of the Meadows Manufacturing Company rebelled against the Company's vicious anti-union activities and voted four to one in favor of joining the Local.

Tops with Bow

LANSING, MICHIGAN (LPA)—Champion arrow shooter of the U. S. is Jack White, member of the CIO Auto Workers here, and his wife is not far behind him. His 2378 points led the Expert Bowmen Division of Class A, top rank at the National Field Archery Tournament. Mrs. White won the title in the Bowmen's Division for Women with 1318 points.

THEY STAYED AWAY IN DROVES, when Joe McCarthy wangled his way to the platform at the Veterans of Foreign Wars national encampment in Milwaukee recently. The rank-and-file vets got the jump on Jumping Joe after the eager-beaver senator from Wisconsin stiff-armed his way onto the speakers' schedule. While Joe ranted, thousands of delegates trooped to the baseball game or went shopping or spent the time consuming some of the stuff that made Milwaukee famous. Think McCarthy impresses most people? Look at the bored expressions on the faces of the few vets who stayed for the speech.

Starting Sept. 7
CIO is on the air!

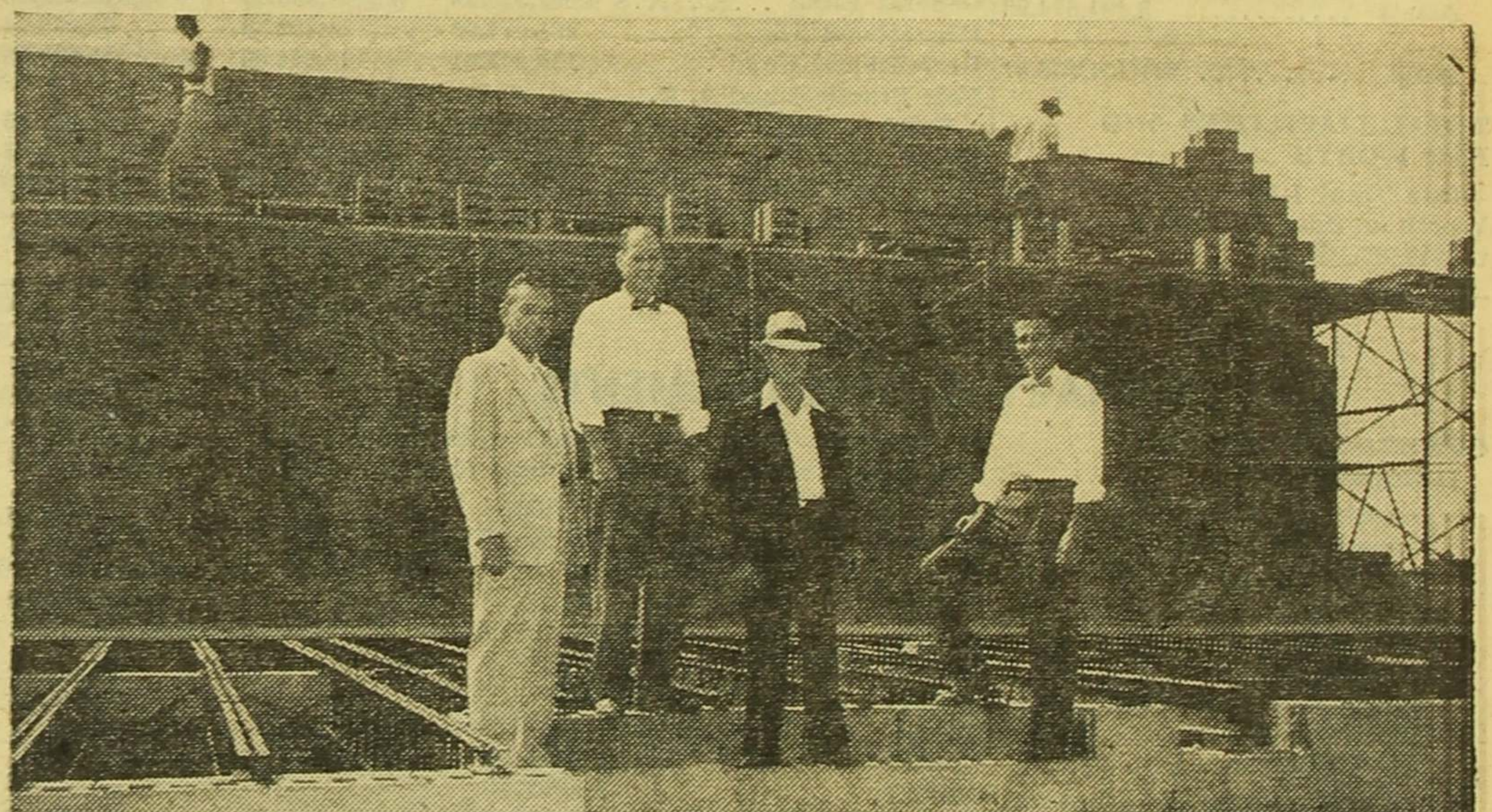
Something New in News:

all of it!

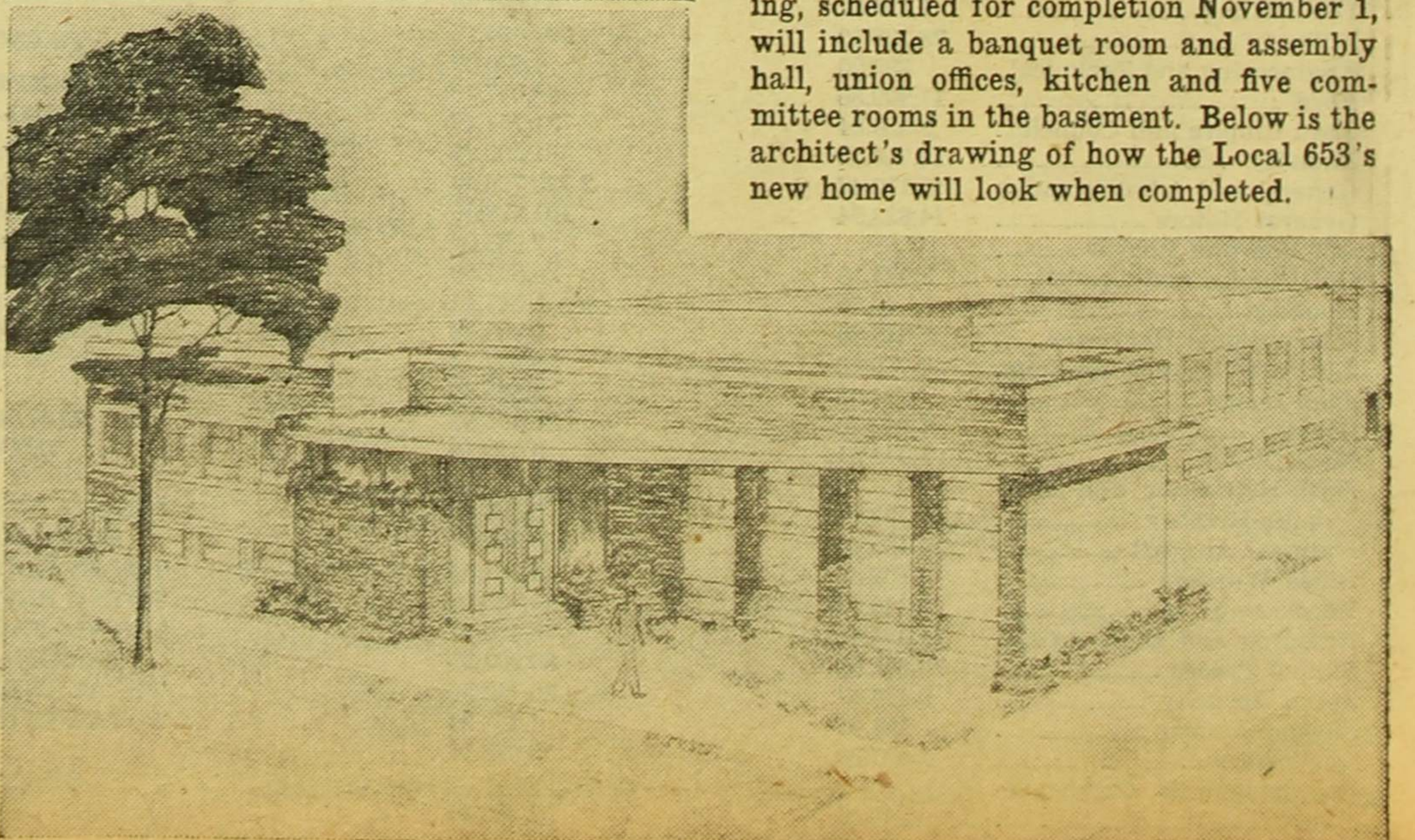
LISTEN TONIGHT and every night to "JOHN W. VANDERCOOK and the News"

Check Your Local ABC Station

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PONTIAC, Michigan—Region 1B Director William McAulay and co-workers check progress in the construction of UAW Local 653's new \$157,000 union hall. Left to right are Newman Jeffrey, international representative; Charles S. Curry, Local 653's president; McAulay, and Bob Boyer, financial secretary of the local. The building, scheduled for completion November 1, will include a banquet room and assembly hall, union offices, kitchen and five committee rooms in the basement. Below is the architect's drawing of how the Local 653's new home will look when completed.



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CIO Unions Back Wagner Slate

Gerosa the Man For Comptroller

"Once the right men are given the right jobs, the city will go forward as it should to its rightful place as the most progressive and most industrious city in the world." That's what Lawrence E. Gerosa, Democratic candidate for Comptroller in the September 15 New York City Primary Election, declared in a campaign speech.

Said Gerosa, "With Bob Wagner's knowledge of city affairs, his wholesome outlook and his honest purpose, he will carry on the Democratic tradition of progressive government in its broadest sense."

"With Abe Stark's knowledge of business and his experience as a community leader and a Department of Commerce official, he will balance this ideal with sound thinking."

"To this I shall contribute whatever I can in applying the latest business methods to my fiscal responsibility as comptroller. I think we'll have a good team, a government that will stand for business, labor and community betterment."

"I am convinced that we have a good ticket, a strong ticket, a clean ticket, and one that the average American voter will recognize as in the best interests of all the people—and one the people will be very happy to vote for."

"So remember Primary Day isn't far away. It's September 15. Let all enrolled Democrats vote the real Democratic ticket."

Veterans' Group Bolts to Wagner

Louis Tangredi, general chairman of the Fighting Veterans Party, Inc., who has headed the Committee on Veterans which worked for Mayor Impellitteri's election in 1950, recently announced that he and a majority of the Committee were supporting Robert F. Wagner, Jr., Lawrence E. Gerosa and Abe Stark in the Democratic Primary Election, September 15.

"Our feeling is that Mayor Impellitteri cynically used us in order to get elected," declared Tangredi. "Once he got what he was after, he no longer took any interest in the welfare of the veterans, and we feel that he is undeserving of the support of any recognized veterans organization or individual veteran. . . ."

Mr. Tangredi is assistant chief of staff of the New York County American Legion, a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and Father Duffy Post of the Catholic War Veterans. He is also Past Commander of the Francis Vego Post of the Legion.

"I urge all honorably discharged veterans, both men and women, to go out and do their utmost to nominate Robert F. Wagner, Jr., as the Democratic candidate for mayor, Lawrence E. Gerosa for Comptroller, and Abe Stark for president of the City Council in the September 15 Primary," Tangredi said, adding further, "Wagner is a real veteran, and Gerosa and Stark are more than friendly to veterans."



ROBERT F. WAGNER, JR.

Hulan Jack's on Right Track; He's Backed for Manhattan Post

Democrat Hulan E. Jack, Assemblyman from the 14th Assembly District of New York County and candidate for Borough President of Manhattan on the Wagner ticket, bears the endorsement of the New York CIO Council, New York AFL Central Trades Council, Civil Service Forum, Liberal Party, Uniformed Firemen's Association, New York District Council of Carpenters, Citizens' Union, Affiliated Young Democrats and other progressive groups.

As an assemblyman, Jack introduced legislation for child-care centers, to curb Communism and subversive activities, to end discrimination in employment, also numerous labor bills in the interests of the workers. He fought against the three per cent sales tax, the 15 per cent rent increase and the Transit Authority.

Jack graduated from New York Evening High School, and attended New York University, majoring in Business Administration. He is a member of the Grand Street Boys' Association, Local 299 of the AFL Paper Box Makers' Union, Paper Box Makers' Association, St. Thomas the Apostle Roman Catholic Church, and president of the Apostle Holy Name Society.

Assemblyman Jack has steadfastly initiated and supported all

And Impy Sputtered

In a scathing statement, New York Mayorality Candidate Robert F. Wagner accused Mayor Impellitteri of surrendering to political blackmail, inflammatory appeals on racial grounds, hasty decisions and other "floundering acts of a desperate man grasping at every straw."

CIO Unions in New York City have rallied behind the candidacy of Robert F. Wagner, Jr., for Mayor of New York in the Democratic Party Primary Election of September 15. This CIO drive has been sparked by the Labor-For-Wagner Committee under the active leadership of Milton Rosenberg and Charles H. Kerrigan, chairman and secretary, respectively.

Milton Rosenberg is vice-president of the CIO Textile Workers' Union and chairman of the New York City PAC, while Charles H. Kerrigan is New York regional director of the UAW-CIO.

The name of Wagner is not a new one to the forces of organized labor. In fact, any history of the U. S. labor movement could not be written without devoting several chapters to the contributions made by young Wagner's father, the late Senator Wagner, to the labor movement and to social progress generally.

In his campaign for the New York Mayorality nomination, young Bob Wagner is not relying upon his dad's reputation and accomplishments. He is standing firmly upon his own record as a vigorous fighter for causes which are near and dear to everyone interested in the labor movement.

Young Bob Wagner started his public career in 1937 as a member of the New York State Assembly. His record as an Assemblyman marked him as a rising leader in the fight for decent government and social legislation.

He introduced the first housing bill in the New York Legislature, and was active in winning substantial victories to increase the benefits and extend the coverage of both unemployment and workmen's compensation. He fought for FEPC legislation and for improved health services for the people of New York State.

When World War II rolled around, Bob resigned from the Assembly and joined the Army where he served in the European theater under General Patton. After more than four years in the Army young Wagner emerged in 1945 as a lieutenant colonel.

Resuming his political career, Bob Wagner became Commissioner of the Dept. of Housing and Building in New York City. He promptly instituted a program of enforcing the city's housing laws, and initiated a program for public housing which accomplished the building of more than 20,000 new dwelling units.

During the past four years, Robert Wagner has been presi-

dent of the Borough of Manhattan where he established a brilliant record fighting for better schools, for decent salaries and better working conditions for the city's 250,000 employees.

On the national scene, Wagner also established a fine record as a vigorous liberal. He has been an outspoken critic of the Taft-Hartley Act. As chairman of the National Committee on Housing for both the Catholic War Veterans and Americans for Democratic Action, he has appeared before Congressional Committees, leading the fight for decent housing.

In his campaign for the New York Mayorality, Borough President Wagner has the wholehearted support of numerous nationally-known liberals. Among these are Senator Herbert H. Lehman, W. Averill Harriman and Congressman Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

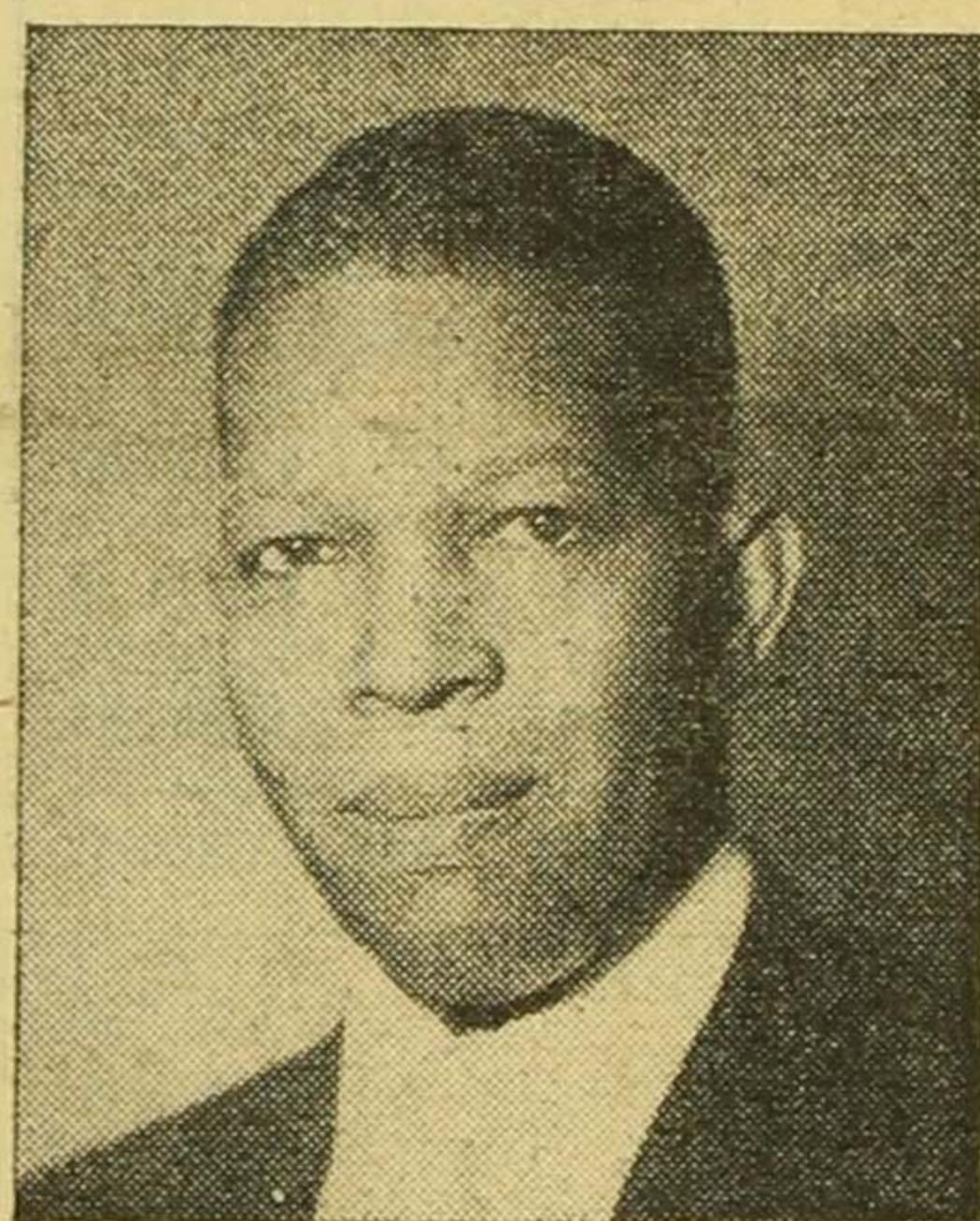
Stark's Support To Help Wagner

Experienced political observers are firmly convinced that Robert F. Wagner, Jr., made a very sound choice in designating Abe Stark as his running mate for president of the New York City Council in the Democratic Primary of Tuesday, September 15.

Long identified with civic and philanthropic activities in Brooklyn, Stark's popularity is expected to result in a tremendous vote for the Wagner slate in the city's largest borough.

In 1949, as candidate for borough president of Brooklyn, Stark received 350,000 votes, more than some candidates for mayor have obtained in city-wide elections. He has always been an enrolled Democrat.

While active as New York City Commissioner of Commerce, Stark held a number of conferences with business and labor leaders from every industry in order to prevent a business exodus which threatened the entire city and its economy.



HULAN E. JACK

types of legislation leading to better or expanded housing, health, schools and civil rights. He deserves support in the September 15 primaries.



NEW YORK CIO LEADERS ATTEND WAGNER PARTY—Over 200 CIO union leaders in New York City attended a reception tendered Democratic Candidates Wagner, Gerosa and Stark. Among those present were, l. to r., Leonard Schiller, UAW-CIO Region 9 representative; William Sherer, president UAW Local 770; Hugh Hallinan, president UAW Local 671; Robert F. Wagner, Jr., candidate for Mayor; Abe Stark, candidate for Council President; Averill Harriman, Lawrence Gerosa, candidate for City Comptroller; Patrick Gibbons, president UAW Local 188, and Director Charles H. Kerrigan, UAW-CIO Region 9.

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