UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

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CIO

CONGRESS SPEAKS:
'NO PRICE CONTROL'
'NO RATIONING'
'PROFITEERING, YES!'

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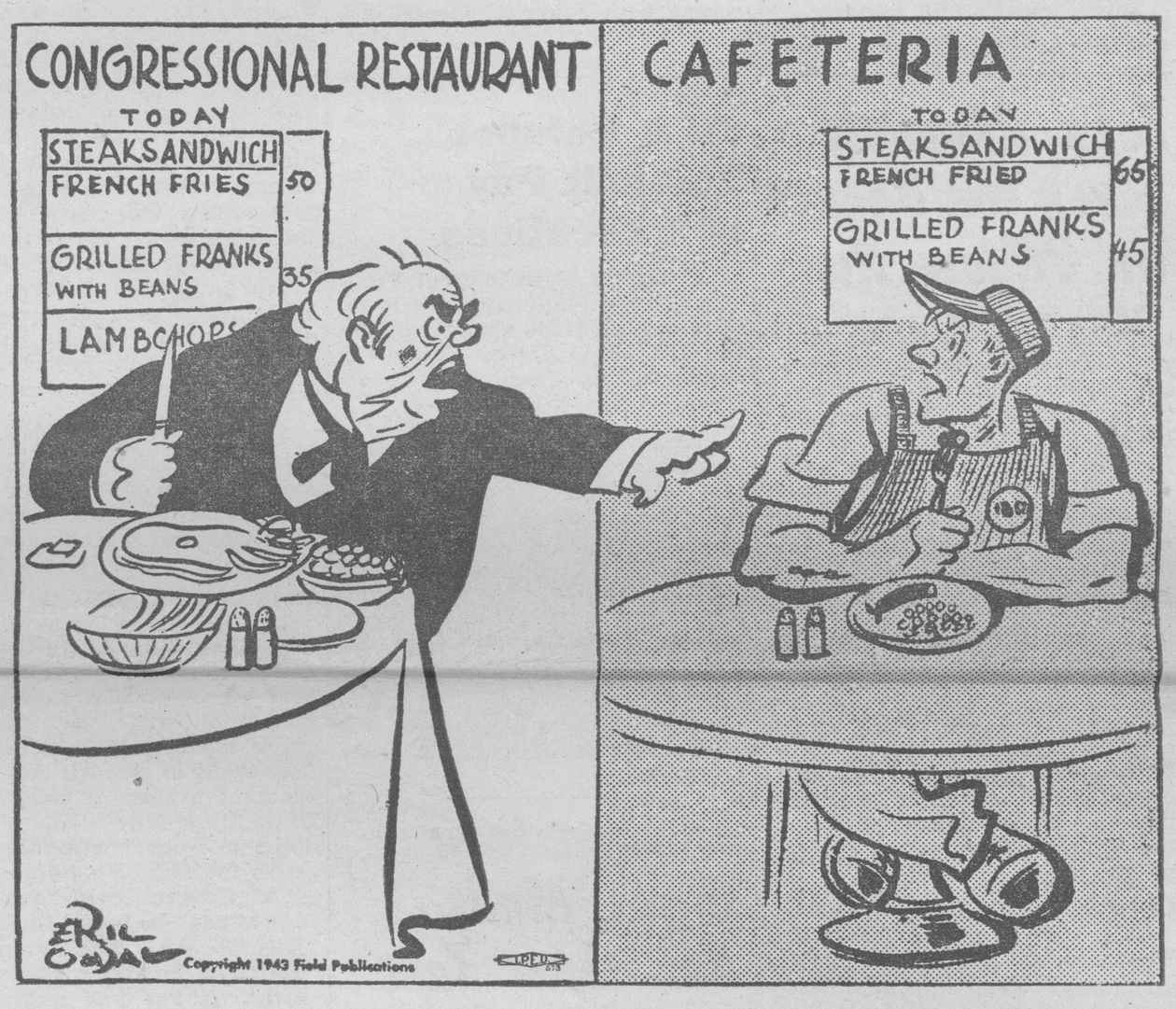
UAW-CIO Winner In 37 NLRB Polls

The UAW-CIO has won 37 National Labor Relations Board elections in recent weeks. All but two of them were held in October and November. Here is a table showing how the UAW-CIO is marching forward on the basis of its proven record of service to the workers.

FIRM AND LOCATION	Date	UAW	AFL	Against
National Truck Leasing Corp., New York, N. Y.	11-16-43	34		
Rogers Diesel & Aircraft Corp., Bronx, New York	11-15-43			
Art Metal Works, Newark, N. J.	11-1-43	96%		
Niagara Machine & Tool Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	10-26-43	256		22 (co.)
Bendix Aviation, N. Hollywood, Calif.	11-3-43	64%	31%	
Pangborn Co., Hagerstown, Maryland	11-10-43	408	58	
D-N-X Engine Corp., Buffalo, New York	10-1-43	136		91
Aluminum Co. of America, Kansas City, Mo.	10-20-43	68.41%	30.91%	
Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich. (plant protection)	10-1-43	273		93
Dain Mfg. Co., Ottumwa, Iowa	10-14-43	82	25	
Hagerstown Rubber Co., Hagerstown, Md.	10-19-43	70	5	
Kenlee Corp, Highland Park, Mich.	10-14-43	28		5
Bailey Products Corp., Union City, Ohio	10-2-43	124		37
Aircraft Components, Inc., Van Nuys, Calif.	10-12-43	149	63	
General Motors Corporation—				
Delco-Remy Foundry, Bedford, Ind.		422		46
Fisher Aircraft, Plant 2, Cleveland, Ohio	11-12-43	87%		
Eastern Aircraft Div. (Timekeepers), Baltimore, Md.	10-22-43	19		4
Fisher Body, Fleetwood Div. Detroit, Mich., (plant protection)	10-23-43	18		11
A. C. Spark Plug Co., Flint, Mich. (plant protection)	10-14-43	188		42
Buick Motor Division, Flint, Mich. (plant protection)	10-13-43	108		54
A. C. Spark Plug Div., Flint, Mich. (cafeteria)	10-14-43	59		8
Buick Motor Div., Flint, Mich. (draftsmen designers)	10-13-43	18		4
Buick Motor Div., Flint, Mich. (clerical employees)	10-12-43	198		34
Chevrolet Motor Div., Gear & Axle Plant, Detroit, Mich.	10-8-43	15		5
G. M. Building Div., Detroit, Mich. (plant protection)	10-29-43	30		6
Oldsmobile Div., Kansas City, Mo. (laboratory employees)	11-1-43	100%		
Wilson Mech. Instrument Co., Inc., Bronx, New York	10-7-43	112		24
Otis Elevator Co., Harrison, N. J. (aeronautical division)	10-27-43	737		696
American Bantam Co., Butler, Pa.	10-1-43	511		383
Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford, Ont. (aircraft)	11-16-43	1119		612
Ford Motor Co., Windsor, Ont., (office workers)	11-16-43	355		327
Autolite Co., Sarnia, Ont.	11-16-43	368		42
Fairchild Aircraft, Hagerstown, Md. (guards & guardettes)	11-18-43	235		6
Fairchild Aircraft, Hagerstown, Md. (guides and firemen)	11-18-43	18		
Budd Wheel Co., Detroit, Mich. (plant protection)	10-7-43	47		1
Bendix Aviation, Ltd., N. Hollywood, Calif. (plant protection)	11-3-43	474		

Congressmen Eat Well and Cheap on SUBSIDIZED Meals



"I LIKE MY FOOD SUBSIDIZED—BUT NOT YOURS!"

WASHINGTON.—While members of the House of Representatives were killing the idea of government subsidies to keep down the price of food, the congressmen themselves dined daily on good food at cheap prices in the House restaurant which is SUBSIDIZED by Federal funds.

Here is a sixty cent meal in the House restaurant: Old fashioned beef stew, family style; buttered egg noodles; green peas; choice of pie or rice pudding; beverage.

Or, if you are a Congressman, you can have a tenderloin steak sandwich with French fries and cole slaw, for 50 cents; or, if a congressman, you can have grilled lamb chops, also with potatoes, for 90 cents. No self-service either. A congressman gets waited on. Turkey dinner was sixty cents.

Of course the restaurant in the House of Representatives operates at a deficit. But the Congressmen have voted a subsidy out of government funds to make up the losses. Thus far this session, $37,000 has been voted as a subsidy for the House restaurant; and $48,000 for a similar eating place in the Senate restaurant.

These facts were called to light during the subsidy fight by Donald Montgomery, consumers counsel for the UAW-CIO. Montgomery estimates that Congress provides a food subsidy of $160 a year for each congressman. That's nearly 15 times, in ratio, the appropriation asked to help keep down the food costs of the ordinary American.

P. S.—NO *YOU* CAN'T EAT IN THE HOUSE OR SENATE RESTAURANT. A PROMINENT SIGN SAYS THE MEALS THERE ARE RESERVED FOR MEMBERS ONLY.

Brewster, Studebaker Workers Defended

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Thomas Goes on Trial In Texas Courtroom

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CIO Show Opens

CIO President Philip Murray (seated), Leo Perlis, director of the National CIO War Relief Committee and Irving Abramson, its chairman, drop in at a rehearsal of the new CIO-sponsored musical revue, "Marching with Johnny." They are listening to a number done by (left to right) April Ames, Ginger Lulo, Sylvia TaFel, and Rosetta LeNoire. "Marching with Johnny" opened in Newark November 22.

GET-RICH-QUICK PROGRAM REPLACES STABILIZING PLAN

By DONALD MONTGOMERY
Consumers Counsel, UAW-CIO

WASHINGTON. — The war is about over on the Washington home front, if, indeed, it ever started.

The President's 7-point stabilization program rapidly is giving way to a 3-point get-rich-quick program as follows: 1. No price control; 2. no rationing; 3. increased manufacture of peacetime gadgets for gilt-edge consumers.

Here's "no price control."

The House voted better than two to one to kill the subsidy program and, with it, price control. That was a job performed for the farm bloc.

At the same time the House gets ready to do a job for the Ickes bloc. Secretary of Interior Ickes talks for the little man on public platforms, but serves the big boys in any industry he gets a chance to regulate. Oil, coal and fish are the Ickes bloc. He is for higher prices on all three. All three are in his bailiwick, all three get the Ickes treatment. Knowing that, a large number in the House are planning to take power over oil and coal prices away from OPA and give it to Ickes.

The farm bloc crowd, not to be left behind, is again demanding a food czar who will take food prices away from OPA. That will complete the wrecking of price control.

WORSE TO COME

The vegetable canners, led by Del Monte and Little Giant, are fixing to make price control of next year's pack even more of a joke than this year. They got grade labeling thrown out. Now they want to stop all use of Government grades in price control. In addition they want to abolish dollar-and-cent community ceiling prices for canned goods.

A Congressional committee can always be found for hatchet jobs like that. The Boren Committee is handling this assignment. It has just published a report on grade labeling and government grades which packs more falsehoods into fewer words than any previous canning trade blast on the subject.

RATIONING OUTLOOK

Here's "no rationing."

The prospect looks worse day by day. Dangerous shortages creep up on us in many clothing lines and probably in coal. UAW Vice-President Reuther headed a delegation to War Food Administration last week demanding milk rationing for Detroit and other Michigan cities. Officials listened politely to the picture of the Detroit situation, with families not provided for while hotels and restaurants get preference. They said rationing would be difficult, looked thoughtful, promised nothing.

Another decision will be made next month, what to do about soap in 1944. Prospect is it still will not be rationed, and waste of precious food fats will continue. Last week I was told by a high War Food Official that today we in this country are turning edible lard into soap manufacture. Shades of Moscow, where a spread of lard on a piece of black bread, as Averill Harriman has told us, is a luxury few ever experience!

SOAP INDUSTRY PROFITS

Instead of stopping waste of soap by rationing it, we are stepping up soap production and at the same time stepping up the patriotic drive on housewives to turn in left-over fats. This drive is now aiming at 250 million pounds of fat a year. Currently it's getting about 90 million pounds. At the same time, the pork we are buying this year is carrying some 600 to 700 million more pounds of fat on it than in ordinary times, Government figures indicate. And at the same time some 250 to 275 million pounds of fats and oils were added to the annual "take" of the soap industry to feed its lush wartime trade and profits.

If extra pork fat were trimmed off in slaughter houses and not sold to us consumers at pork prices (double its lard value) no salvage campaign would be needed and the Government would save six or seven times the fat it has picked up through the kitchen salvage campaign. Rationing of soap could salvage another 300 million pounds of fats and leave us all as clean as we are now.

MORE GADGETS

Here's more gadgets.

Return of profitable consumer gadgets to the stores is indicated by new policies of Office of Civilian Requirements, WPB. The Census Bureau is out in the field asking housewives what they need, what they are buying, how they are getting along. It's a check-up to see if essential needs are being met. Good idea in wartime. But it looks like a build-up for turning manufacturers and merchants loose to dip up gravy from consumer pocketbooks.

I am told, now, before the survey is made, that it will show a need to produce more electric irons. One after another newspaper stories appear saying refrigerators and other profit lines will soon be started again through the factories. How much and what for? That's the question.

Doubts that the actual needs of consumers figure heavily in the WPB plans is justified by failure of that agency to use its power to get low-price goods back into the stores. Cheap dresses, shoes, suits and most other things have disappeared. Less profit in those low-priced lines. WPB can force manufacturers to make these goods, because it controls the allocation of materials. But while it's studying consumer needs for electric irons and refrigerators it has not taken steps to restore the dollar dress or the cheap skirt to store shelves.

All morning one day last week the OPA Labor Policy Committee thrashed this question with officials. How do you get manufacturers to do what they don't want to do? Order them to make cheap lines as well as the high-profit items, or make the cheap lines profitable, too, by making them no longer cheap? One consolation we reached it, when it comes to issuing orders the War Labor Board is in a class by itself among Washington war agencies.

CONGRESS EATS

The cheap and good subsidized meals in Senate and House restaurants at the Capitol, which the UAW Detroit delegation discovered for themselves the day they came down to testify for rollbacks last June, are now making headlines in the subsidy fight. Last Wednesday the Senate restaurant offered a first class turkey dinner, soup to nuts—price 60 cents. Dick Wilson of the Des Moines Register described it on the air.

Another subsidy note—top food industry men (top enough to know better) have joined together in a Food Industry War Committee which put out a statement damning subsidies, and organized labor, just before the House vote. It claimed to represent all branches of the food industry, including chains and super markets. I'm checking that. So far, A & P, Kroger, National Tea, and a local chain have told me they have taken no position on subsidies, for or against. More later.

Try it out on the food retailers in your town. If they say they are not fighting subsidies and don't want this Food Industry War Committee to speak for them, tell them to write Senator Bob Wagner, chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee which will hold hearings shortly on the anti-subsidy bill which just passed the House.

Willkie Lost, Dewey Annoyed, Bricker Dumb When Asked Where They Stood on Subsidies

While the subsidy fight was at its height in Congress, three voices—usually quite loud—were silent. They were the voices of Wendell Willkie, Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, and Governor Bricker of Ohio.

All three are Republican presidential asipirants. It seemed right, despite their reticense, that the country should know where they stood on the question of subsidies to bring or hold down the cost of food.

Walter P. Reuther, vice-president of the UAW-CIO, and director of its consumer department, thereupon wired them, inquiring where they stood. Congress met, voted and killed the chances of subsidies, and there was no comment before the event from the GOP's "big three."

Finally, word came. Willkie's secretary said he was traveling and "could not be located." Dewey, the fearless racket buster, said he made it a point never to answer questions that appear in the press first. Bricker said nothing.

It will be a good thing to remember. On the issue of subsidies and food prices—Willkie was lost, Dewey was annoyed, and Bricker was dumb.

John Ringwald Given the Bounce at Willow Run

YPSILANTI, Mich.—John Ringwald, one-time UAW-CIO International representative who went to work for Henry Ford as a "labor relations director," has been removed from the Willow Run bomber plant, following continued complaints against him on the part of Local 50, UAW-CIO officials.

Ringwald, whose vicious anti-labor tactics earned him the hatred of UAW-CIO workers in the plant, has been replaced by *August M. Krech, retired Army* colonel.

Upon Ringwald's ouster, hailed as a tremendous union victory, Glenn Brayton and Walter Quillico, president and plant chairman respectively, of Local 50, issued the following statement to the press:

COOPERATION PROMISED

"The union's criticisms of John Ringwald and his method of conducting labor relations apparently have not fallen on completely barren ground.

"We hope that Krech's appointment means that the Ford Motor Company has decided to use less sandpaper and more silk in its conduct of labor relations."

The company's statement of Ringwald's removal from Willow Run said he "has been promoted to other duties," but failed to state precisely what the promotion or "other duties" would be.

Mich. Medical Unit Asked To Clear Stand

Withdrawal of UAW-CIO support from the Michigan Hospital Service unless its position on the pending Wagner-Dingell Bill in Congress is immediately clarified, was intimated in a letter sent to the service by George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer of the UAW-CIO and head of its medical-research division.

Addes protested against the service celebrating its millionth member by having as a guest speaker at a luncheon a gentleman opposed to the Wagner-Dingell Bill which provides for compulsory hospital insurance on a national scale.

More than half of the Michigan Hospital Service members are members of the UAW-CIO.

Addes suggested that, "in order to correct the impression that has been left with the workers through reports on the luncheon as given in the daily press, the Service hold another meeting and ask as their guest speaker one who fully supports the measures proposed in the Wagner-Dingell Bill."

WLB Refuses To Limit Pay Of Executives

Salaries of Detroit Steel Products Company executives will not be limited to $1000 a month by the Regional War Labor Board, as demanded by Local 351, UAW-CIO.

The board ruled that wages of executives are not "proper subject" for UAW-CIO-company negotiations, although Paul Silver, president of the local, pointed out that a curb in high salaries would control inflation. The $1000 limitation was proposed to the board during hearing on wage demands made by the local.

A seven-cent increase is asked by the union, allowable to the workers under the Little Steel Formula.

Frankensteen Urges Mails Bar Hate Talk

WASHINGTON. — Distribution of "hate" literature through U. S. mails should be outlawed, Richard T. Frankensteen, vice-president and director of the UAW-CIO legislation division, told a subcommittee of the House Post Office Committee here recently.

Frankensteen declared subversive groups, such as that of Gerald L. K. Smith, are using the mails to create racial friction among the workers and disrupt war production, and urged passage of the Dickstein and Lynch bills (H. R. 2328 and H. J. Res. 49) which would forbid mailing of anti-Semitic, anti-Negro, and other such literature.

"When we find that our union members in some essential plants are being needled by outside sources with printed pieces of obscene propaganda against their fellow workers, we are not in a position to express pious regret and then sit back. We have to keep production going. We have to step in and expose the sources of this poison," Frankensteen said.

POST OFFICE ASSISTS

"The authors of most of the fascist sheets—the Pelleys and the Dillings—are already under indictment for subverting the armed forces. They deal in everything from hypocracy and mass slander to physical violence. No respectable private firm would do business with them. But Uncle Sam does. His Post Office provides them with the most efficient distribution service they could desire.

"I think there is no reason why this should continue. In the name of a million organized war workers, I urge the Congress to end it now by passing H. R. 2328 and H. J. Res. 49."

Re-Elected

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO

CIO Relief Gives Fund to India

WASHINGTON—The National CIO War Relief Committee voted to advance immediately $100,000 for relief of Indian famine which has assumed terrifying proportions resulting from Japanese occupation of the Burma rice areas, Irving Abramson, Committee chairman announces.

The $100,000 is a joint CIO-AFL fund, Abramson explained, included in the special labor projects section of the 1944 British War Relief Budget. The CIO proposal, he said, would advance these funds at once to help meet the emergency.

UAW Drives to Scrap Little Steel Formula

Labor Wins A Voice On Plant Food

Machinery to handle grievances growing out of inferior food, shortages of food or high prices in plant lunch-rooms has been worked out by an in-plant feeding committee, covering plants in Michigan's 13 southern counties, it is announced by Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO vice-president, and director of the union's consumer division.

Negotiations were conducted for the CIO by Paul Silver, AUW-CIO consumer division, and Ernest Bennett, representing the Michigan State CIO.

The committee comprised representatives of the UAW-CIO, Michigan State CIO, AFL, Michigan Manufacturers Ass'n., Detroit Board of Commerce, War Production Board, Office of Price Administration, War Manpower Commission, and War Food Distributors.

MACHINERY OUTLINED

The following procedure for handling in-plant feeding problems was agreed upon:

"1. Complaints concerning in plant feeding of war workers shall first be made to the plant management. The appropriate union committee in the plant should call the conditions complained of to the attention of top plant management and seek their prompt correction.

"2. When the condition cannot be corrected at the plant level, the employees shall report the complaint through the plant committee to the International union *or the central labor* organization through which they work. Complaints reaching the International union or central labor organization shall be screened at that level before further presentation.

"3. After screening, the international union or central labor organization may present the legitimate complaint to the Chief of the Labor Branch, Sixth Service Command, Detroit office, in quintuplicate.

COMMITTEE SET UP

"4. Upon receipt of the complaint, the Chief of the Labor Branch has agreeed to inform the proper representatives of the procurement agency having a majority interest in the plant where the complaint originated. The representatives so notified will be requested to assist labor and management in arriving at a solution.

"5. In order to render all possible assistance to the working out of in-plant feeding problems, there shall be established on a voluntary basis a committee comprised of labor, management and civilian government agency representatives. Specifically, the committee shall be composed of one representative each from the AFL, CIO, Michigan Manufacturers Association, Board of Commerce, OPA, WMC, WPB, and FDA. The committee shall select its own chairman and copies of complaints shall be submitted to him.

PANELS TO INVESTIGATE

"6. Upon the request of either labor or management the chairman of the committe shall set up a panel consisting of one representative each of labor the civilian government agency or agencies interested. The government agency representative will be indicated by the nature of the complaint. It will be the function of the panel to investigate the situation and to supply foctual information concerning their findings to labor and management. This information shall also be submitted to the International union or central labor organization which screened and approved the original complaint, to the Chief, Labor Branch, Sixth Service Command, Detroit Office, and to the chairman of the committee.

Thomas Aids Budd Drive

While attending the recent Philadelphia convention of the CIO, R. J. Thomas, president of the UAW-CIO, took time out from the sessions to join in a leaflet distribution at the gates of the Budd Manufacturing Co.

Hershey Proposes Plan for Labor Voice on Draft

Labor-managment committees at factory level to handle selective service deferment problems of workers have been recommended by General Lewis B. Hershey, director, National Selective Service System, following demand for such action at the recent UAW-CIO Buffalo convention.

"This constitutes a real victory for labor, particularly the UAW-CIO, which has long advocated use of such joint committees for reviewing requests for deferment," said R. J. Thomas, president, and director of the UAW-CIO war policy division.

Formulation of the Selective Service proposals followed conferences in which the UAW-CIO was represented by Victor G. Reuther, assistant director of the UAW-CIO war policy division.

STEPS OUTLINED

The program outlined by Gen. Hershey follows:

1. The first step is to establish a Labor-Management Committee on Selective Service. This can be a sub-committee of a Joint Production Drive Committee, or it can be a separate committee with management naming their representatives and the union designating its representatives.

2. After the Committee is organized, the Personnel Department is instructed to prepare the replacement schedule and all Selective Service Forms 42-A, "Claim for Occupational Deferment," for submission to the Committee.

3. In considering a replacement schedule, the Joint Labor-Management Advisory Committee on Selective Service analyzes the schedule in order to weigh the period of deferment requested in light of th following:

(a) Wage scale of the employee.

(b) Training time required for replacement of the individual employee.

(c) Could a woman be utilized on the individual job, and if so, length of time for replacement and training?

(d) Is a replacement available in the current labor area?

(e) Would production suffer through loss of the employee?

FACTORS CONSIDERED

4. Upon consideration of the Form 42A, a representative of the Personnel Department will sit with the Committee, and furnish it with the following information:

(a) Prior experience, skill on the job, etc., for the employee.

(b) Length of service with the company.

(c) Attendance record.

(d) Relative importance of the employe in the job, based on number of employees with similar skil., irreplaceability and skill, and availability of replacements in the local labor barket.

5. The Committee weighs the evidence for the following:

(a) Replacement.

(b) Skill in the job.

(c) Attendance record.

(d) Available replacements.

(e) Where is the employee most valuable to the war effort? "On the job, or in the armed forces?"

6. The Committee, after weighing all evidence, approves or disapproves a claim for deferment, (Form 42A) to:

(a) Conform to an approved replacement schedule.

(b) To amend replacement schedule in the individual case, because of extraordinary or unusual circumstances arising subsequent to the acceptance thereof.

(c) Recommend period of deferment as the evidence justifies.

MINUTES ADVISABLE

Minutes of the meeting are advisable in order to record the Committee's action on individual cases.

Action by the Committee is indicated by affixing a stamp of the "Joint Labor-Management Committee" on the replacement schedule and on the reverse side of each form 42A, signed and certified by the Secretary of such Committee.

"7 The findings of the investigating panel shall indicate the next step in procedure. Should it be determined that corrective measures can be applied by labor or management at the plant level, the procurement agency representatives will be requested to do so. However, should the results of the panel investigation clearly indicate that assistance is needed by a civilian agency of government, such as price relief, food allotments, sanitary improvements, feeding facilities, etc., it shall be the duty of the chairman of the committee officially to request such relief from the agency or agencies indicated. Such agency or agencies will, as a matter of cooperation, voluntarily report back to him the action taken by them."

The replacement schedule is then submitted to the State Director of Selective Service for his consideration and approval. After approval of a replacement schedule, the individual claims for deferment should be transmitted to the registrant's Local Board. The replacement schedules are not compulsory, and therefore, those companies not adopting a replacement schedule program should submit the individual claims for deferment in accordance with the above outline.

Ford Demands Served; GM Hearings Opened; Four Chrysler Cases

Spokesmen for UAW-CIO workers in GM, Ford and Chrysler are pressing vigorously demands for wage increases to make up for the sharply increased cost of living.

Richard T. Leonard, director of the UAW-CIO Ford Department, and Percy Llewellyn, chairman of the Ford council, served the company with demands for a general wage increase, which would mean scrapping of the Little Steel formula.

UAW-CIO Wins Revision on GM Vacations

The General Motors dept., UAW-CIO, has succeeded in revising the agreement covering payment of bonuses in lieu of vacations, it is announced by Walter P. Reuther, vice-president of the UAW-CIO and director of its GM department.

The revision gives vacation bonuses to thousands of GM workers who were denied any payments in the original agreement because they had been shifted from one GM plant to another. The War Labor Board has approved the revision following negotiations between the union and the corporation.

The new agreement provides for bonus payments, depending on length of seniority, for those qualifying employees "who worked during the pay period beginning June 26, 1943, and ending July 4, 1943, in any General Motors plant." The original decision of the WLB gave bonus payments to a qualified employee "who is working or who is on the payroll on thate date" (July 1, 1943).

The original decision gave rise to some misunderstanding. For example, the Delco Products division took over the properties occupied by the Fisher Body division in Norwood, Ohio, to produce war material. The Delco division hired former Fisher and Chevrolet employees. There was some question as to the application of the original vacation clause since these employees were working for a new management while their seniority status was with the old management, that is, Fisher Body or Chevrolet. There was also some question as to the exact meaning of the phrase, "who is on the payroll on that date."

Had the original decision remained, only 223 of the 759 Chevy and Fisher employees in Norwood, now employed by Delco, would have been eligible for vacation pay. Reuther and the GM dept., supported by the local unions, took the position that employees were being penalized because they had been shifted from one plant to another.

Navy Needs Workers On Ship Repairing

The opportunity to help win the war with their experience is offered workers who join the Navy's new Ship Repair Units, according to Lieut. Comdr. B. E. Flechtner, officer in charge of Navy recruiting and induction in lower Michigan. The men are rated according to their experience.

Meanwhile, spokesmen for the GM workers, headed by Vice-President Walter P. Reuther, director of the GM department, and E. J. Corbin, chairman of the GM council, proceeded with labor board hearings and negotiations on similar demands presented to the corporation several months ago.

At the same time, Leo Lamotte, director of the union's Chrysler department, pressed for favorable decision on four Chrysler cases now before the WLB which would mean substantial wage gains for the Chrysler workers.

FORD DEMANDS

The Ford workers asked immediate negotiations for a general wage increase. They also proposed:

Establishment of a postwar labor security fund.

Revision of the vacation bonus payment to provide for increased benefits.

Subsidization of employes' insurance premiums.

The demand for scrapping of the "Little Steel" wage line was in accordance with a resolution adopted by the CIO convention in Philadelphia early this month asking for higher wages and revision of the national wage policy.

FORMULA ATACKED

"The entire principle of the 'Little Steel' formula is basically wrong," Leonard said. "This is evidenced by the fact that President Roosevelt has now appointed a committee, including R. J. Thomas, president of the UAW-CIO, to find out what the cost of living really is.

"Labor's wages have been frozen by this formula while no adequate curbs were placed on executive salaries, prices or profits," Leonard continued.

"We therefore are demanding that the Ford Motor Co. negotiate with us new rates without regard to the 'Little Steel' formula.

CHRYSLER CASE

Lamotte, reviewing the status of Chrysler wage negotiators, said there are now four vital cases pending before the War Labor Board.

These are:

1—A demand for general reclassification of Chrysler workers, on the basis of equal pay for equal work and elimination of all wage inequalities; this case includes also a demand for increased vacation bonuses, and creation of a post-war security fund out of the profits of the corporation.

2—A demand for correction of the practice under which workers in lower wage brackets are being penalyzed by failure to upgrade them to better paying jobs.

3—A case arising out of failure of the corporation to pay tank plant rates to workers employed in other plants on tank parts.

4—A case involving demands for wage increases for Chrysler truck drivers and helpers.

JOIN THE MARCH OF DIMES
FIGHT INFANTILE PARALYSIS
JANUARY 14-31

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Thomas Hits Attack on Brewster; House Committee Charges Answered

NEW YORK—A bitter congressional attack on the officers and members of Brewster Local 365, UAW-CIO, covering plants in three states, has been answered by President R. J. Thomas of the UAW-CIO and Henry Kaiser, new president of the corporation, with a complete defense of the Brewster workers and their leaders.

During a joint press conference held in Kaiser's office, Thomas and the company head, the "miracle man" of U. S. war production, declared that production at Brewster is improving and that no blame for lack of production in the past can be attached to the UAW local and its officers.

PRODUCTION RISING

Kaiser declared that production of Corsair fighter planes and bombers at the Long Island City, Newark and Hatsboro, Pa., Brewster plants has jumped from 33 per cent of original estimates on Oct. 7th, to 61 per cent, and is continuing to rise at a rate that will, next year, surpass Navy schedules.

The attack on the Brewster local was launched by a sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval affairs. Under the guise of investigating production, the committee attacked the union for its uinon shop clause, for its strong clause protecting workers against arbitrary discharge, for its shop steward system, and for its insistance on a voice on draft deferments of essential workers in the plants.

While these were the actual objectives of the committee, the congressmen covered these standard union practices by a personal attack on Thomas De Lorenzo, president, Gabe DeAngeles, financial secretary, and Paul Krebs, secretary of the local union.

PAPERS JOIN WITCH-HUNT

Anti union papers, joined by the Communist Daily Worker, raised a hue and cry against the local's leaders and its members, echoing the committee's false charges of "sabotage" and wholesale "loafing" on the part of the workers. The committee sought to belittle or suppress the fact that complete lack of engineering and an erratic flow of parts was responsible for some enforced idleness in the plants.

During their joint press conference here, Thomas stated:

"As a result of my investigation I feel that I am in a position to voice my complete confidence in the part De Lorenzo has played and will continue to play as the chief labor spokesman in making Brewster a vital part of our war production machinery."

He added that the same went for the other officers at the local union.

Kaiser declared:

"I am delighted to receive the additional assurance of co-operation given by Mr. Thomas on behalf of the International union. They confirm my belief that co-operation between labor and management at Brewster, is, and will continue to be, really and trully effective."

Moses Shapiro, impartial umpire of the Brewster contract, who also attended the press conference, declared that "labor relations is the least significant problem faced by the Brewster corporation."

Thomas followed his press conference with a blistering letter to Rep. P. H. Drewey, chairman of the House sub-committee which has been conducting the so-called "investigation." Thomas denonunced the committee for twice refusing to grant him a hearing. He charged the real objective of the investigation has been the "hanging" of the Brewster local 365, of the UAW-CIO and the "smearing" of the entire labor movement.

Thomas accused the committee of excluding vital statistical evidence on the Brewster situation, one of them the result of an official survey by the U. S. Manpower Commission. He alleged this was done because the committee sought only testimony which would injure the union in the plant.

WITNESS BULLIED

The committee was accused by Thomas of "badgering" and "bullying" witnesses who did not support the "apparently preconceived conclusions" of the committee.

The UAW leader also accused the committee of adopting a "cynical" attitude toward progress made in the plants since Henry J. Kaiser became its active director.

Throughout his letter to Rep. P. H. Drewry, Chairman of the sub-committee, Thomas declared that successive Browster management and the Navy department, rather than labor, was responsible for production deficiencies.

"Your refusal to hear me, together with the reading of the testimony before your committee, leads me to feel that the investigation which you have conducted cannot accurately be called a sincere effort to improve production in the Brewster plants."

"I will grant that you have produced a large amount of information dealing with reasons for lack of greater production at Brewster, but you have also permitted your inquiry to degenerate into a labor-baiting affair which could not help but have the effect of vitiating, perhaps completly nullifying, the constructive features of the hearings.

NO ENGINEERING

Thomas then directed the committee's attention to the testimony of Ralph Singer, a former president of Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, who stated that the company set about making planes without blue prints and without engineering.

"Under the circumstances recited to your committee, there can be no legitimate charge made of loafing on the part of workers," Thomas continued. "I have worked in mass production plants and I know that bad engineering and lack of parts give the workers no alternative but occasional idleness. This was obviously true in the Brewster Long Island City plant. What happened there cannot properly be called loafing; more correctly it should be labeled 'enforced idleness', for which the management was solely responsible."

THE NUTCRACKER.

UNION PRACTICES UPHELD

Thomas then vigorously defended the Brewster local's closed shop, its grievance and shop steward systems, its discharge clause and its attempt to obtain a voice on draft deferments. He pointed out that in this latter connection the union sought only what has been recommended by Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey. Thomas declared that the local and its officers have also loyally attempted to carry out the "no strike" pledge, despite provocations by the managements.

Discussing in general responsibility for lack of production, Thomas quoted Lt. James Reynolds, Jr., Naval industrial adviser, who said: "I don't think Thomas De Lorenzo and those other men are quite the scoundrels they are being painted. . . . In my opinion, the fault really rests with the management way back. . . . If you have capable management, you have capable, responsible union leadership."

CLOSING THREATENED

The committee is about to complete its investigating with Kaiser as its final witness. Unless the committee changes its tack, Kaiser is to be given a "going over." It has been suggested that the final report of the committee may call on the Navy to revoke the Brewster contracts, thus closing down the plants and throwing 18,000 workers into unemployment.

The issue has boiled down to this: Is the committee interested in planes for the war effort? or is it more anxious to kill the Brewster local union and give the entire labor movement a black-eye?

President's Column

By R. J. THOMAS
President, UAW-CIO

The recent conventions of the UAW and the CIO both voted unanimously for the breaking of the Little Steel formula. In our industry General Motors, Ford and Chrysler have been so advised by the UAW-CIO.

All of labor is united behind this fight to open up the Little Steel formula for establishment of wage levels in accordance with the real needs of war production workers.

For over a year organized labor sought to live with the Little Steel formula. We did this because we knew that without some form of wage ceiling the control of prices, profits and salaries would be impossible.

Labor, therefore, accepted the one point of the President's seven-point program which affected wages, so that favorable action might be secured on the other six points of the program. This would have meant victory for the President's purpose of checking inflation and maintaining the living standards of the people in this time of war.

Congress Fought FDR

But the President's enemies and our own have wrecked the seven-point program. Through a whole series of actions, culminating in the present Congressional sabotage of subsidies, they are opening the floodgates to a disastrous sweep of inflation. Workers whose wages have been frozen under the Little Steel formula now find that they must pay more and more for the necessities of life—that the food, clothing and shelter they receive in return for an hour's work has gone down. And if certain Congressmen have their way such real wage cuts will be even sharper in the future.

Both the UAW and the CIO have recognized this situation as intolerable. It threatens the basic living standards of the people, and menaces the success of the whole war effort.

We have therefore launched upon a program of action along the following lines:

1. A concerted drive to revise government wage policies for the establishment of hourly earnings in accord with the needs of war production workers.

2. Renewed insistence that a full stabilization program affecting matters of prices, profits, salaries and taxes be enacted and administered without appeasement of any special interests.

Bar On Strikes Continues

The same conventions of the UAW and the National CIO which worked out this program also pointed to the means by which it was to be achieved. Emphatically it was declared that labor's no-strike pledge stood for the duration of the war against the enemies of labor and the nation. For such strike action would serve not only to betray our brothers on the firing line but to disrupt labor's present campaign for needed wage adjustments.

This fact has been clearly recognized by our enemies. I am convinced that employers in our industry are deliberately seeking to provoke strike action for the purpose of compromising the position of labor before the public and defeating labor's legitimate claims before government agencies. A whole series of reports has come to me from UAW locals of acts by management which could be interpreted only as such invitations to the interruption of vital war production.

Seek to Encourage Strife

And this conspiracy reaches, in my opinion, even to the halls of Congress. Such men as Clare Hoffman want to see labor at odds with the war effort and public opinion, because they know that labor could thereby smash itself and the nation's hope for total victory.

The battle, therefore, to secure wage adjustments can be successful only if it is fought in accordance with the following principles:

1. Strict adherence to labor's no-strike pledge, and disciplined action in support of labor's common program.

2. Full support to an overall stabilization program, which includes adjustment required to restore the real value of the worker's wage.

3. Use of all avenues of publicity and political action for the defeat of the conspiracy within and without Congress to destroy labor and weaken the war effort.

4. Mobilization of all resources of the UAW and the CIO behind the wage demands of steel workers and auto workers as they are placed before the responsible agencies of government.

Tribune Attack on Studebaker Workers Denounced by Thomas and Chicago Labor

CHICAGO—Local union executive board members and shop committeemen, UAW-CIO, met here Saturday to discuss a program of attack against the Chicago Tribune's vitrolic labor-smear campaign in which the paper falsely accuses workers at the Chicago Studebaker plant of gambling on the job, deliberate slow-down, and other forms of "sabotage."

These workers have won the Army and Navy "E" banner, with star. Even the corporation denies the wild charges.

R. J. Thomas, president, and Walter P. Reuther, vice-president, UAW-CIO, addressed the meeting called by Joseph Mattson, UAW-CIO regional director.

Answering The Tribune's charge that the Studebaker workers are dominated by Communist leadership in Local 998, UAW-CIO, Thomas declared the Tribune has always been a paper of reaction, and is pointing its poisoned barbs at organized labor as part of its anti-Roosevelt campaign.

"I do not believe the officers of Local 998 are Communists," Thomas said. "The men and women of the Studebaker factory have proved their loyalty to their country in producing war equipment in such quantities and with efficiency that they have earned the Army and Navy "E" banner plus star. Obviously, that kind of production is 'sabotage' as the Chicago Tribune understands the word."

Reuther declared the Chicago Tribune has never had anything in common with the labor movement, and spoke of the problems to be faced in the post-war conversion period.

Mattson urged a city-wide meeting of all CIO unions to work out a concentrated attack against the Tribune, and Michael Mann, chairman of the Chicago Industrial Union Council, arranged a meeting of the council to lay plans.

"The Tribune's attack is one against the Administration, with an eye to the '44 elections," Mattson declared, "and that paper is using organized labor as part of the plot."

Hillman Calls For Political Mobilization

By SIDNEY HILLMAN
(President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO; Chairman of Political Action Committee of the CIO)

Today the enemies of labor, the enemies of democracy, as exemplified in what is known as the New Deal philosophy, are well organized. Our own forces have been caught unaware, and, in a sense, unprepared. Still I approach the subject of labor political action with the utmost confidence.

Today our task is to mobilize the power of the 14,000,000 men and women organized in our industrial organizations and to make them a gathering point for all the progressive forces, to give battle to the forces of reaction. I am confident that if we give ourselves to this task, before November, 1944, the progressive cause will be triumphant and the hosts of labor and those who are interested in a better world will arm themselves for further progress.

COMMITTEE ORGANIZED

The membership of the committee is well known to you, Brother Bittner, Brother R. J. Thomas, Brother Dalrymple, Brother McDonald, Brother Fitzgerald and myself were appointed.

We have no desire to organize another political party. As a matter of fact we are opposed to the organization of a third party, surely at this time, because it would divide the forces of the progressives throughout the nation.

POLITICAL POWER

It is the policy and determination of our committee and our movement to make this organization of labor's political power permanent—place it on a permanent basis and not merely for 1944.

Our program calls upon us first to make our fullest contribution to the foremost task ahead of labor and the nation; whatever else we may be concerned about, our first task is to see that this war is won in a decisive manner, resulting in the utter and crushing defeat of the Axis powers. But it also becomes our task to formulate for ourselves, for labor and the nation, the aims for which we are fighting.

We will win the war. But men and women, many of us who participated in the war a quarter of a century ago, know we won it too. And what happened? Of course what happened then resulted in what is taking place today.

This thing did not come over night. It came because labor and the common man, fighting the war, left it to others to make the terms of peace.

NOT MERELY "GUESTS"

We did not succeed on the industrial field to give substance to pledges until we organized our power. We must do the same thing politically, organize ourselves so that we can make sure that we are going to have something to say — and not merely as invited guests at the peace conference table. No one will represent us unless we are organized and in a position to make our voice heard as representatives of organized democracy. There can be no real hope for a secure peace unless labor here and everywhere in the United Nations is organized for it .

NEW DEAL RECORD

The New Deal has turned government in the direction of our people, the common people. Some of us are impatient with what has been done, but a great deal has been accomplished in the last eleven years, since 1932. It should not be so easy for us to forget, as some have already forgotten, that the organized labor movement was dying on its feet in the early 30's until CIO took the initiative and gave leadership.

When I sit in with some organization, especially the newer ones, and they talk to me of the inadequacy of wage levels, I don't have to go back longer than ten years ago to find on the record section after section of labor averaging as little as $3.00 a week for fifty hours' work. Think about it when you complain of the inadequacy of our wage levels today.

We have made progress in the field of organization through the National Labor Relation Act. Through Social Security the foundation has been laid upon which to build a future that will make life worth living, not merely for the few but for the many.

As a result of this war and the victory that will be achieved at the conclusion of it we must move forward to a broader program of social and economic security for the men and women of this nation.

AFFECTS ALL

If labor is unemployed by the millions after the war we will face chaos in the nation. We will not be able to meet the problems that can only be met with a national income of 135 to 150 billion dollars a year, as we have today.

And so I say that the overwhelming majority of Americans will support a constructive program if they get it.

$700,000 TO START

Here's the response from the national organizations in actual checks deposited and pledges that are backed by checks. The CIO itself has made a contribution of $100,000.00. President Murray of Steel felt Steel could not do less. So we have $100,000.00 from the splendid USA.

The United Auto Workers Union are in with $100,000.00.

The United Electrical Workers, $100,000.00, and of course, the little organization, the ACW is in with its $100,000.00. Shipbuilding with $50,000.00—a splendid contribution. The Fur and Leather Workers with $25,000.00 subject to further negotiation. Textiles with $25,000, with the same reservation. Rubber Workers with $20,000.00, Transport Workers with $10,000.00, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers with $10,000.00, the Longshoremen, $10,000. The United Office Workers—I understand it is $10,000—I have only five, but it should be ten. The NMU with $10,000. State and County, a smaller organization, $2,500. A splendid contribution from the ACA, a small organization, of $1,500. And Hosiery comes in with $2,500 on top of the Textile contribution.

That gives us, with those to come, practically $700,000.00 for the national organization to start with.

MUST REVERSE TREND

Let us not fool ourselves, there is a tremendous and stupendous task facing us. We have to reverse the trend, because too many of our people have become self satisfied, have become indifferent. Too many don't understand what is at stake, in this year of decision that we are coming to in 1944.

The Congress elected in 1944 will have the power to make the peace or ratify the peace.

If even 50 per cent of our membership would go to the polls there would be no question as to the outcome of the 1944 national elections.

We must have a Congress, but we also must have a chief executive.

While traveling around I have been asked by all the newspapermen, "Is this a Fourth Term movement you are launching?" And I said, "No, this is not a Fourth Term movement, only." I know the dissatisfaction that exists in the ranks of labor because of some of our administrative agencies which seem at times to be doing more to discredit the administration than the so-called enemies of the administration. I know we have many problems, but I would say that we are not committing ourselves in 1943 for 1944.

Our movement is a democratic movement; we will make our commitment for 1944 in 1944. I hope when the time comes in 1944, either through a national convention of CIO or a convention of all the groups organized politically, we will have enough power to make ourselves felt, even before the nominations, both as to candidates and as to platforms.

SIDNEY HILLMAN

Radio Suppression of Labor's Views Hit by Thomas at Senate Hearing

WASHINGTON. — Dictatorship on the part of radio networks and their affiliated stations, resulting in gross discrimination against American trade unions who are frequently barred from buying radio time because of their alleged controversial aspect, was charged by R. J. Thomas, president, UAW-CIO, before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce in a hearing on the Wheeler-White bill to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission.

Thomas told the committee that employers are able to buy coast-to-coast hookups for hour after hour, during which they skillfully express their points of view, while employees of the same companies are refused time for which they are willing to pay at full commercial rates.

Specific examples of discrimination against labor unions, encountered by various UAW-CIO locals, were cited by Thomas, who declared:

"This is a national issue, profoundly affecting the future of our country. For if the voice of labor can be silenced over the radio, and if the voice of other progressive groups can be similarly throttled by a league of broadcasters calling themselves the National Association of Broadcasters, then radio has become the weapon of one group in society, the moneyed, reactionary group, and we are on the high road to Fascism.

"Radio is a national resource. It is enormously valuable, and it is limited. Not more than a certain number of stations can be on the air in a given area at a given time. There has been a universal public demand that the broadcasters acknowledge some social responsibility in their use of this resource. The Congress recognized this when it passed the Radio Act."

PROPOSES THREE STEPS

Thomas attacked the policy of the National Association of Broadcasters as un-American, and said three steps must be taken immediately to open the airways.

"First, the NAB code must go," he said. "It is a set of private regulations, set up without a shadow of official sanction, which serves merely to gag the free use of radio in the United States.

"Second, labor and other groups must be guaranteed access to the radio of this country, by legislation if necessary, on the same terms and subject to the same conditions that other groups, notably manufacturers with goods to sell, have access to the radio.

"Third, a thoroughgoing investigation must be undertaken to determine how widespread the present gags are and what additional steps must be taken to eliminate them. But abolition of the NAB Code and guarantee of equal access should not wait the results of a long-drawn-out investigation. They are so elementary a pair of reforms, so obvious if democracy in this country is to be maintained, and so long overdue, that action should be taken on them without even a month's delay."

Austin-Wadsworth Bill Called Step to Fascism

NEW YORK — The Austin-Wadsworth bill was branded "a step toward the totalitarian methods of fascism" by Victor G. Reuther, assistant director of the UAW-CIO war policy division, in debate with the author of the bill, Grenville Clark, at Town Hall.

The Post-War World Council sponsored the debate on this bill which would draft men between the ages of eighteen and sixty-five, and women between eighteen and fifty, for work in war plants, posing the question "Should the Austin-Wadsworth national service bill be enacted?"

A "VICIOUS" PATTERN

Reuther charged that the proposed legislation would set a pattern which is "vicious and will not end the war." He said: "I question the sincerity of the supporters of the bill. I have a hunch it's not production they're interested in, but the destruction of free labor."

Clark who argued the positive side of the debate said that passage of the bill was imperative in the face of the manpower shortage, and would, by shortening the war, "save countless lives and untold suffering."

Reuther declared there is no real manpower shortage, and that the difficulty is one of poor contract distribution, labor hoarding, and refusal on the part of management to utilize qualified available labor.

MANPOWER WASTED

"Manpower is still being wasted through labor hoarding, underutilization, high turnover and slipshod management," Reuther said. "Vast numbers of qualified workers, especially Negroes and women workers, are still barred from essential employment, either because of discriminatory hiring practices or because of our national failure to provide adequate housing, transportation, child care facilities and other services necessary to their employment.

"We want to fight fascism with democracy. That is why we oppose the Austin-Wadsworth national service bill."

in the home

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

in the shop

Britain's Housewives Hold Part-Time Jobs

(Excerpts from "Labor and Industry in Britain," published by British Information Services.)

Britain began registering women for compulsory war jobs in April 1941. By October 1942, all aged 18 to 45 had been registered and a great many interviewed; but though all those considered "mobile" and without responsibilities could be directed, where necessary, to do the most appropriate job, the Government exercised no compulsion on married women with husbands in the Forces, or with any houshold responsibilities, or children under 14 living with them.

Many of these women, however, managed to take and hold full-time jobs, and a great number volutarily took part-time jobs. By April 1943, 600,000 women were doing part-time work, of whom 450,000 were married.

EXTENDED IN '43

In the last few months this system has been extended in two remarkable ways. First, registration of women is now to cover those aged 46 to 50. This does not mean that women of this age will be sent round the country, but they will be available to replace younger "mobile" women who can be sent where needed.

Second, women were previously considered not available for direction, since they could not take, full-time job, can now be directed to a part-time job. Women who have children of their own under 14 living with them are exempted, but a great many women with domestic duties will now swell the number of part-time workers. As in the case of full-time workers frozen to their jobs, the Government protects the part-timer by approved rates of pay and working conditions.

APPEAL BOARD

As in all other labor matters, "directions" issued to women are the exception rather than the rule. Every effort is made to use explanation and persuasion rather than compulsion. If a woman being interviewed is not satisfied to follow the advice given her, she may ask that her case be put before a Women's Advisory Panel. If an official "direction" is given to her, she may appeal to a Local Appeal Board. All observers of actual interviewing have given testimony to the fact that it is essentially an attempt to take every possible personal factor into account, instead of forcing women into jobs on an impersonal basis.

Employers were often reluctant to take on part-time workers, but came around to it when they found that two women working part-time could often do a better job than one woman working full-time. Among other objections, they felt the extra clerical work involved would be too great, but it is found that if part-timers are taken on in sufficient number, and adjustments made, the cost is not serious.

PART-TIME SHIFTS

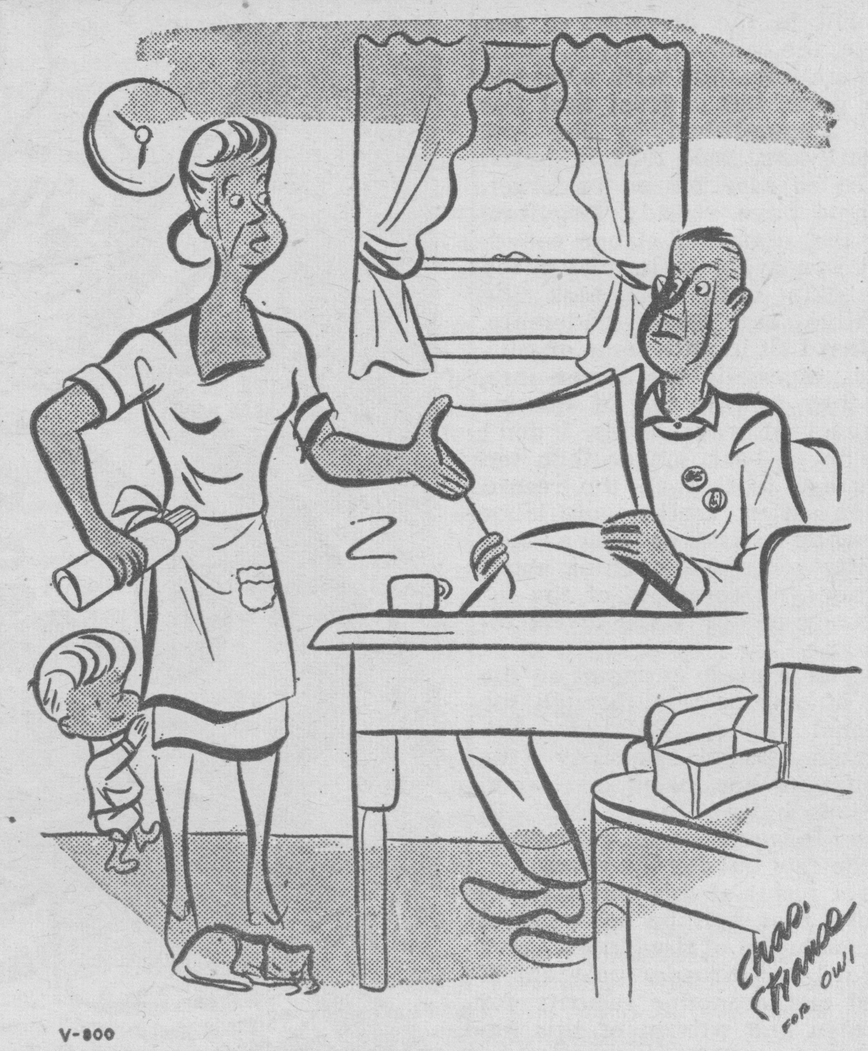
The most popular system in Britain is for one part-time worker to do the morning, and one the afternoon shift, so that a full day is worked by two sets of women. A 3-shift system is sometimes worked from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. but is less common. In other cases, the part-time women workers work the "overtime," this is, when the ordinary worker leaves at 5, 6 or 7 p.m., the part-time worker takes over and works to 9, 10 or 11 p.m. The alternative-day system has not proved popular, but is worked where a factory is in an isolated district, and a short shift is uneconomical.

30-HOUR WEEK

A part-time working week is up to 30 hours. Part-time workers are usually paid the flat rate per hour or the normal piece rates payable to full-time workers. Where the rate is not a time rate, difficulties may arise when the unit of production is so large that it cannot be completed in one part-time shift. This is sometimes overcome by a special group bonus system of payment under which the production bonus is divided among all the part-time workers who contribute to the job.

British experience in the last two years has proved that the numerous difficulties to be overcome in the wide extension of part-time work vanish or lend themselves to solution if they are tackled with tact and goodwill.

The essence of a successful part-time program is, first, to make working hours flexible enough for the workers, and second, to use part-timers not so much for any jobs that they can do, but for those particular jobs where two part-timers can sometimes do better than one full-timer.



"What are you complaining about? I've been working a 48-hour week for years and haven't missed a day yet."

Christmas Seal Campaign On

Crowded wartime conditions threaten to increase the tuberculosis toll, and make it imperative for everyone to support the 1943 Christmas seal campaign now under way.

Dorothy Keene, UAW-CIO Women's Auxiliary president, urges auxiliary members to do their part by purchasing Christmas seals, and by offering their services to the Tuberculosis Association headquarters, which are to be found in all large communities.

Dinah Shore at Her Best

Wrap up the new Dinah Shore album "Musical Orchids on Victor Records" and give it to your best friend for Christmas. It's a honey.

Eight torchy ballads are included: Memphis Blues; Somebody Loves Me; How Come You Do Me Like You Do; Smoke Gets in Your Eyes; Honeysuckle Rose; My Man; Blues in the Night; and even Mad About Him, Sad About Him, How Can I Be Glad Without Him Blues. And Dinah sings them; but really sings them.

Help Wanted From Locals

"I am a woman worker at Brewster Aeronautical Corporation (Local 365 of the UAW). I am very much interested in what other locals are doing to educate women workers new in industry.

"I would appreciate getting any such information or material.

"Fraternally yours,
"L. L."

What ARE "other locals" doing to educate women workers? Send your answers to Woman's Editor, 411 W. Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit 2, Michigan, so that the woman who wrote the above letter may have the help she needs.

Save Ashes for '44 Garden

Ashes from your fireplace, furnace or stove will make excellent fertilizer for your 1944 Victory garden, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture states.

Hard coal (anthracite) ashes, screened to remove clinkers or cinders, are useful for loosening heavy clay soil and making it more workable.

Consumers Continue To Battle

Representatives of thirteen national consumer organizations, including the United Automobile Workers, CIO, have written a letter to Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson, requesting that he order grade labeling of canned goods, eggs, and many other products which are priced by grade.

TO ENFORCE CEILINGS

The organization based their appeal on the need of grade labeling to enforce price ceilings, quoting Vinson's statement in his announcement of the Aug. 5th meat order:

"Without grade marking of meat, no consumer could know whether he was paying legal prices for meat. . . . Upgrading would result."

Pointing out that if products are not grade labeled, consumers cannot assist in enforcement of OPA regulations, the letter said:

"It is hard to see how the public can be expected to respect regulations, let alone help to enforce them, when the Government puts it beyond their reach either to understand them or to comply with them.

"Without grade labeling, the product which the farmer sells at a grade C price may be sold to the public at a grade A price.

BRAND NAMES

"We are not opposed to brand names," they stated. "On the contrary, supplemented by grade designations, brand names should be guides to distinguishing characteristics not covered by grade, or differences within grade range. But without the addition of grade markings, brands may be more misleading than helpful."

Under OPA regulations more than one quality may be packed under the same brand. Moreover, the number of brands is legion, and new brands confront the buyer with bewildering frequency.

A study made by members of some of the signing organizations in Washington, D. C. showed only one out of six of the brands which they found on the shelves had been included in the OPA list of community price ceilings. The consumer, therefore, stands a poor chance of finding on the community ceiling list the ceiling prices of the brands which she actually faces when she shops.

Cut in Pork Ration Points Temporary; Cook it Now

Ration point costs of pork have been cut two points.

Since the OPA warns this reduction will be for limited period only, now is the time to make the most of it.

Potatoes are not suggested with the following menu, the dressing in the pork chops serving in their stead.

Dinner Menu (4)
Onion Soup
Baked Stuffed Pork Chops
Succotash
Lettuce with Dressing
Apple Turnovers

* * *

Onion Soup

1 cup sliced onions
¼ cup butter
1 quart soup stock
salt and pepper
4 small rounds of bread
grated cheese

Saute onions in butter in a heavy saucepan, over low heat, until lightly browned, stirring frequently. Add soup stock and simmer 15 minutes. Season to taste. Toast rounds of bread on one side. Spread with grated cheese on the untoasted side and place in a hot oven or under a hot broiler flame until cheese is lightly browned. Float rounds on soup to garnish. Serve more cheese if desired. Parmesan or a similar type of cheese is best to use in making onion soup.

Stuffed Pork Chops

2 lbs. center pork chops
salt and pepper
½ cup milk
dash of paprika
¼ teaspoon marjoram
2 tablespoons chopped celery
1½ cups bread crumbs
3 tablespoons melted butter or margarine
½ chopped onion
1 tablespoon chopped celery

Have the butcher make a pocket in the side of each chop. Wipe chops with a damp cloth and sprinkle inside and out with salt and pepper. Saute onion, parsley and celery in butter for 5 minutes, over low heat. Add to bread crumbs. Add marjoram, salt and pepper and toss lightly with a fork.

Pack cavities in chops, secure with toothpicks and brown in butter or margarine. Transfer chops to a buttered baking dish, add hot milk and bake, uncovered, at 325 degrees for 1½ hours.

Apple Turnovers

4 tart apples
2 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup raisins
1 teaspoon lemon juice
2½ cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup shortening
½ cup cream cheese
cold water

Mix and sift flour and salt. Cut in shortening and cream cheese. Add water, a little at a time, and stir lightly with two knives, always stirring out and under. As soon as the mixture holds together form it into a soft ball and chill for an hour in the refrigerator. Peel, core and splice apples. Roll a small amount of the pastry ⅛-inch thick on a lightly floured board, cut into squares and put a heaping tablespoon of the fruit mixture on one half. Fold over and seal edges together, using a floured fork. Bake at 425 degrees 15 minutes, reduce heat to 350 degrees and bake 20 to 25 minutes longer.

Secretary Addes Says

WOMEN DESERVE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION

By GEORGE F. ADDES, Secretary-Treasurer, UAW-CIO

While America has every right to be proud of the way the women of the Nation have responded to the call for help, the same cannot be said about the way industry has gone about safeguarding the health and physical fitness of a vast new army of workers.

We do not go on record as saying that women should be pampered, but it is none the less true that women do not possess the physical strength or resistance of men and because of that it is only right that some consideration should be shown to them. It should also be remembered that the majority of these women are working for patriotic reasons, and it they are willing to make sacrifices in order to provide our boys with food, clothing and weapons, surely our country should see that they are given proper guidance and reasonable protection.

JOINT MEDICAL SUPERVISION

It is clearly apparent that medical facilities at plants should be enlarged and placed under the supervision of joint labor-management committees. An examination should be made to make certain that women will not be assigned to jobs which will require of them energy or strain which might jeopardize their future health. While we fully realize that maximum production of arms is of the greatest importance, nevertheless, we must agree that it is not necessary nor advisable for us as a Nation to turn out production at the expense of the health of the American woman.

Once a woman is assigned to a job that she can handle, it is the responsibility both of management and the union to see that she works under at least standard working conditions. One plant recently reported that during a certain month they hired 2,000 women and in the same month 1,600 quit. Some would stay two, three, six or nine weeks and then quit—such a turnover would upset any training or production schedule.

MORE CHILD CARE CENTERS

From all sides we hear reports that absenteeism and quits of women workers are steadily increasing, but very little is said about the reasons for the trend and less action taken to combat it by getting at the source of the trouble.

It is estimated that one out of every three women workers are mothers of children under sixteen, and relief from worry as to whether their children are being properly taken care of would solve much of the trouble; in fact, the lack of child care centers was listed second only to illness in a survey of absenteeism conducted among UAW-CIO women workers.

UAW-CIO Child Care Committees in Detroit, Los Angeles, Toledo, Cleveland and other cities have been successful in establishing a number of centers. In all cases funds are provided under the Lanham Act, and the centers are run by the Departments of Education.

The present policies of the Federal Works Administration, which has charge of the Lanham Act funds, provide that working mothers do not have to pay more than 50 cents per day for the care of a child in the nursery, including 2 meals and not more than 75 cents for 24 hours care with 3 meals.

In the nursery schools, the children are given the right kind of toys to play with, wholesome meals, cots are provided for rest. and the supervision consists of trained teachers. Regular physical examinations are also given, and in all cases the child gets the best of care and treatment.

This program should be expanded, and in those communities where there are not sufficient centers, local unions must pressure the Board of Education to set up nurseries in every neighborhood where mothers live.

BETTER NUTRITION NEEDED

The eating facilities for workers at lunch time have always been woefully inadequate, and although the physical resistance of a woman is only 67 per cent of that of a man, very few managements, even though their working force has become predominantly female, have made any attempts to protect themselves against a disastrous rate of absenteeism by providing for their workers adequate eating facilities.

A survey made a couple of months ago by the War Policy Division on this subject showed that in all parts of the country the story was the same. There are not enough facilities, not enough food and of that which was available the most of it was of poor quality and exorbitant price. The importance of securing a good hot meal in the plant cannot be overlooked as an essential for keeping up the health of war workers and women in particular. **Yet, this same survey showed that 11 per cent of the workers in war plants organized by the UAW-CIO worked in plants which did not sell any type of food at all in the plant.**

The UAW-CIO has been constantly calling upon Government to pass legislation similar to that which they have in England which requires that all plants employing 250 or more set up "in plant" eating facilities adequate to serve a hot meal during the lunch time. **Local unions by writing to the Food Conservation Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and telling of conditions as they exist in their plants could help a great deal in putting on additional pressure.**

In our next issue we will go still further into some of the problems that are of particular interest to women.

Reporting on Education

by WM. H. LEVITT, International Education Director

NATIONAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE CALLED

The date for the First National Education Conference of the UAW-CIO has been set. Following the action of the Executive Board, approving the calling of such a conference, the Education Department has made final arrangements for the holding of a National meeting on February 25, 26, 27, 1944, at the Hotel Hamilton, in Chicago.

This conference will be unique in the education work of our union insofar as it will be the first coming together of education workers of all locals and all regions. The varied experiences, ideas, suggestions, methods, and techniques of education workers throughout the United States and Canada will be brought together for the first time to assist in the hammering out of a better education progrom for our International Union.

NEW TYPE OF CONFERENCE

This conference will be a good deal different than any other type of an education conference that has been called in the past. In Chicago we will attempt to work out ways and means and techniques of getting a job done rather than to listen to lengthy speeches outlining the problems we face without giving any solutions or ways of reaching solutions. In short, this will be "working conference".

Delegates who will attend will be expected to work and work hard so that in the 3 days allocated for this meeting they will be able to get as complete a picture as possible as to the facilities available for education work.

While this conference will be non-legislative in character, delegates credentials will shortly be sent out to every local union and a wide representation is expected. While the full details of the conference have not as yet been completed, the general layout will be as follows:

OFFICERS TO SPEAK

Friday morning session will be devoted to registration, examination of pamphlets, literature and exhibit material, as well as a brief discussion as to the intent and purposes of the conference.

This will be followed by a discussion by President R. J. Thomas of some of the main problems facing the union today on which education is sorely needed. Questions and answers will follow President Thomas' talk.

After this session we will break up into 2 panels which will be devoted to **visual techniques** and education, such as shop papers, handbills, posters, pamphlets, etc., and **group techniques** dealing with use of committee, classes, conferences, open-forums, etc.

That evening we will have a movie and a session dealing with the use of films and film strips in labor education work.

The Saturday morning session will hear George F. Addes, Secretary-Treasurer speaking further on the policies of our International Union. Following discussion on this subject, the conference will then devote itself to problems of women in industry.

Saturday afternoon, the conference will consider problems of discrimination and methods of combatting such problems both in the shop and in the community.

We will then break into two panels, one of which will take up **methods of shop stewards education;** and the other **the utilization of community facilities for education work.**

That evening a banquet will be held.

The Sunday session will hear Walter Reuther, Vice-President, in the morning on policy matters, Which will be followed by discussion and then the conference will consider the use and methods of distribution of literature, setting up of libraries and the use of bookstore.

In the afternoon, the whole session will be devoted to education on political action, at which time Vice President Richard T. Frankensteen will speak. For this session, political action chairmen and committee members will be invited to attend. For those who will be able to stay, the evening session Sunday will take up the problems of Post War and reports on activities of local unions.

LOCAL UNIONS TO GET ASSISTANCE

Due to the fact that the Conference will have such a general representation it will be difficult during the sessions to deal with individual problems of local unions. Consequently, arrangements will be made to have experts from the International Union,, as well as from government agencies and other sources, available to make private appointments with representatives of local unions to discuss in detail the problems of their local union. In this way the time of the conference will not be absorbed by discussing purely local union difficulties but at the same time will provide facilities so that these difficulties and problems can be met and advice and suggestions given.

REPRESENTATION VERY IMPORTANT

The importance of each local union having a representative at this conference cannot be overemphasized. While invitations are being sent to Education chairmen and secretaries of education committees, and full time education directors, as official delegates, there will also be provisions made for guests. In amalgamated locals, the chairmen of education committees in shop units will also be invited to attend as delegates. This conference will provide the basis for launching an all out effort in the education work of our union and will serve as the best coordinating factor in getting the education work of all local unions moving in the same direction at the same time.

Complete detailed announcements will be forthcoming within the next couple of weeks regarding the conference. In the meantime, if further information is desired, communications should be addressed to our new office located at 1324 Maccabees Building, Detroit, 2, Michigan, telephone TEmple 1-7412.

Education committees should immediately start discussing the forthcoming conference and should consider preparing small exhibits concerning some of the work they have been doing for display at the conference.

New Publications

WE MUST DELIVER, by Philip Murray. President Murray's speech to the CIO Convention mapping out today's program for victory tomorrow. 20 pp. This speech is reprinted by instruction of the eight Convention and copies are available free of charge for distribution to men in the armed forces.

TO STAMP OUT DISCRIMINATION, A Handbook, 16 pp. Introduction on Union Democracy by R. J. Thomas. An action handbook for local union interracial and antidiscrimination committees, outlining suggested action against discrimination in the shop, in the community, and in the local union. 5c each; $4.50 per 100.

LABOR'S STAKE IN ABOLISHING THE POLL TAX. The facts on the poll tax which deprives about six million white and four million Negro citizens from voting; facts on the poll-taxers' domination of Congress; the potential worker vote in poll tax districts. Ammunition in the fight now on to pass the Anti-Poll Tax Bill. 40 pages, 10c each; $8.00 per 100.

With the Local Unions

New Local Unions

Local 491—Aluminum Forgings, Inc., Erie, Pa.

Local 498 — Otis Elevator Co. (Aeronautical Division), Harrison, N. J.

Local 502—Roller Bearing Co., Trenton, N. J.

Local 483—Amalgamated, Noury Aircraft Ltd., Cub Aircraft Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario. In the last issue of the United Automobile Worker this was incorrectly listed as Hamilton, Ohio.

Local 485 — Clark Equipment Co., Berien Springs, Michigan.

492—Republic Aviation Corporation, Evansville, Indiana.

496—National Elec. Weld Machine Co., Bay City, Michigan.

490 Ajax Osak, MM 2/c, now stationed at Camp Endicotte, Rhode Island, was home recently on a 10-day furlough. Ajax formerly was employed at Chrysler Highland Park plant, tool and die division, Alex Petroski, financial secretary, Amalgamated Local 490,UAW-CIO, reports.

927 Curtiss-Wright, Local 927, UAW-CIO, Columbus, O., cabled greetings to Soviet trade unionists on the tenth anniversary of establishment of Russo-American diplomatic relations: "The magnificent example set in stopping the Nazi war machine by the Red Army and the Soviet people is an inspiration to us in fulfilling our pledge to increase production and to give to our armed services and allies the necessary means to crush the enemy and bring the war to a speedy and victorious end."

283 Walter Brown, chairman of the entertainment committee of Wisconsin Motor Local 283, UAW-CIO, West Allis, Wis., announces a dance to be given by the local Saturday evening, January 22nd, at South Side Armory, 1620 South 6th St. All CIO unionists in the Milwaukee area are invited; door prizes will be given. Music by Erv Matti Electric Concertina Rhythm Orchestra. Tickets 40c.

879 Edward Murnane has resigned as president of Local 879, UAW-CIO, Ford Motor Co., St. Paul, Minn., to accept appointment of International representative. At the November 7th meeting of the local, Murnane was presented with a gold wristwatch, and his wife with a pin, in appreciation of his work as local president. Former Vice-president A. J. Neslund has succeeded Murnane as president. Mauro Garcia, International representative, reports no stoppages of work have occurred at any time during the life of this local.

738 The following have been elected to the UAW-CIO Martin Local 738, Baltimore, negotiating committee, according to Regional Director T. J. Starling: James Montroy, chairman, Mary Curlee, secretary, Mary Insley, Ed Peters, Fred Ford, John Harahus and Robert Ferguson. Contract negotiations are now in progress.

157 The Michigan War Labor Board has directed inclusion of a maintenance of membership clause in a contract between Ex-Cello-O Corporation, Detroit, and the UAW-CIO, Local 157.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT MOVES HEADQUARTERS

The International Education Department, UAW-CIO, has just completed moving its headquarters from the International office to 1324 Maccabees Building, Detroit 2, Michigan.

All communications should be addressed to William H. Levitt, director, at that address. Telephone number is TEmple 1-7412.

Nazis Execute Labor Leaders In North Italy

The blood of two more brave fighters for Italian freedom is on the hands of the Fascists. Trade unionists Bruno Buozzi and Giovanna Roveda are reported by a Berne correspondent of a Swedish newspaper to have been executed in Northern Italy.

Buozzi, a Socialist and one-time general secretary of the Federation of Italian Metal Workers, fled Italy in 1926 and went to Paris where he worked organizing the anti-Fascist movement. The Germans arrested him when they invaded France, and turned him over to the Italian police, who imprisoned him on the penal island of Ponzo. After Mussolini's downfall, to which Buozzi had devoted all his energies, the Badoglio government released him.

Roveda was an active organizer of the trade union movement in Italy. His vigorous fight against Mussolini landed him in jail, and he spent 17 years in concentration camps and prisons. How his release was accomplished in not known, but on July 26, 1943, that great day for Italians, Roveda spoke at a great labor meeting in Milan.

Thomas Placed on Trial in Texas Labor Case

NEGOTIATIONS ON FOR PACT AT MARTIN

BALTIMORE. — The UAW-CIO is engaged in negotiations with the management of the Glenn L. Martin bomber plants for a contract to cover tens of thousands of workers. An NLRL election was won by the UAW-CIO here in September and the union was certified last month.

Present at the opening of negotiations for the UAW-CIO were Vice-President Richard T. Frankensteen, national aircraft director; Regional Director T. J. Starling; Fred Andrews, aircraft negotiator; E. J. Moran, assistant regional director; John Tate, aircraft publicity director; and the local union's seven man negotiating committee. Andrews is directing negotiations.

BEST CONTRACT SOUGHT

A contract surpassing any now in existence in aircraft is the objective of the union negotiators. A proposed agreement, already handed to management, has the unanimous endorsement of the local union's membership.

In the meantime, membership in the local is growing very rapidly. Moran has been appointed by Starling to serve full time in Baltimore to help build and guide the new local. Moran, formerly chairman of the plant committee of Yellow Truck and Coach Local 594, Pontiac, Michigan, was in charge in Hagerstown, Maryland, when Fairchild Local 842 enjoyed unusually rapid growth and stabilization.

$17,000 Collected by Three UAW Members For Men in Service

Every member of Local 157, UAW-CIO, who has left Fisher Body 23, Die and Machine Unit, Detroit, for the armed services, receives $5 a month from his local union brothers, as result of the work of three men: Brothers Dionca, Rowley and Cunningham.

For over two years these UAW-CIOers have stood with collection box in hand at the plant gate gathering in dimes, quarters and "what-have-you" from the workers. To date some $14,475 has been collected.

Here is the official financial report:

Number of soldiers receiving $5 per month	223
Total amount sent last month.....	$ 1,115.00
Total income last month.....	1,261.13
Total sent since inception	14,475.00
Total income since inception	17,226.87
Cash on hand	2,751.87

Campaign Is Launched To Restore Levy's Rank

NEW YORK—The fight to restore Private Alton Levy to his rank of staff sergeant continues as part of the Workers Defense League campaign against Army Jim Crow, it is announced by the discrimination committee of the League.

Seated, left to right: L. H. Jones, J. G. Harris, A. H. Cherry; Standing, left to right: C. C. Porter, R. M. Burkett, Bill Wilson, Harry B. McAfee. This committee was responsible for the solicitation for War Relief of the members of Ford Local No. 870, UAW-CIO, Dallas, Texas. Members of Local 870 participated 100% by contributing $7,671 to the Dallas County War Chest. The average contribution was $10.80, better than one day's pay. This is the second year of 100% participation of the membership of No. 870 in the War Relief Campaign.

UAW Election Victories Pile Up in Many Regions

In Aircraft

Under the direction of Richard T. Frankensteen, UAW-CIO vice-president, in charge of aircraft, a recent NLRB election gave the UAW-CIO a 87% majority of GM Fisher Aircraft No. 2 plant employees at Cleveland.

Local 290, UAW-CIO, had previously been certified as bargaining agent for the cafeteria workers in this plant. According to Regional Director Paul E. Miley, contract negotiations will start immediately.

Another aircraft victory for the UAW-CIO was won recently when 64% of Bendix Aviation, North Hollywood, Calif., voted UAW-CIO, with only 31% for the International Association of Machinists, Jim Carbray, International representative reports.

In Buffalo

BUFFALO. — William R. Blakley, regional director, UAW-CIO, reports an NLRB election victory at Niagara Machine and Tool Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Employees voted 256 strong for UAW-CIO representation, 22 for company union, and seven for no union.

NEW YORK.—Recent NLRB elections gave four victories to UAW-CIO, Charles Kerrigan, regional director, reports.

Otis Elevator Company, aeronautical division, Harrison, N. J., employing approximately 1700 production workers, gave a majority to the UAW-CIO, despite intimidation of the workers by the company, Albert Fischer, International representative states.

The UAW-CIO received 96% of the votes cast by workers at Art Metal Works, Newark, N. J.

Amalgamated Local 259, UAW-CIO, has successfully completed organization and an election among employees of National Truck Leasing Corporation. Local President Lewis S. James, organizer in charge, expects to conclude a contract shortly, it is announced.

Over 500 workers at Rogers Diesel and Aircraft Corporation are affected by a recently won UAW-CIO contract. Negotiations will be opened shortly. Organizers Sam Zakman and Leo Bernstein, were in charge of the drive.

In Canada

WINDSOR, Ont.—George Burt, UAW-CIO regional director, announces the following victories in Ontario:

Workers at Cockshutt Plow Aircraft, Brantford, voted 1119 for the UAW-CIO, with 612 votes for company union.

Ford office workers of Windsor, cast 355 votes for the UAW-CIO, and 327 for company union.

Score at Autolite Company, Sarnia, is 368 for UAW-CIO, and 42 for no union.

And in the South

ATLANTA, Ga.—Two more NLRB victories have been chalked up by Regional Director T. J. Starling, who reports employees of Pangborn Company, Hagerstown, Md., voting 408 for UAW-CIO, and 49 for neither. The International Association of Machinists formerly held a closed shop agreement in the plant.

With 26 guards and guardettes of Fairchild aircraft workers eligible to vote, 235 chose the UAW-CIO as bargaining agent; 18 guides and firemen voted UAW-CIO, out of 19 eligible.

101 for GM Dept.

BEDFORD, Indiana — General Motors Plant No. 101 has been enrolled in the UAW-CIO ranks, it is announced by Arnold Atwood, regional director.

The latest GM plant to join the UAW-CIO ranks is the Delco-Remy Foundry division here. In a National Labor Relations Board election, the workers voted 422 for the UAW-CIO, and 46 opposed.

Walter P. Reuther, vice president of the UAW-CIO and director of its GM department, congratulated Atwood and the workers on their victory.

60 Days in Jail May Be Punishment; Appeal Is Prepared

HOUSTON, Tex.—R. J. Thomas, UAW-CIO president, went on trial Nov. 29th for alleged violation of Texas law (Manford Act), which forbids soliciting of union membership without a license.

Conviction may mean six months in jail for Thomas. Meanwhile his challenging of the legality of the Texas anti-union law is meeting with favorable attention from all sections of the country, among liberals and progressives as well as among labor organizations.

UAW-CIO attorneys will appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court if the District Court returns a verdict of guilty, it is announced.

INJUNCTION DEFIED

Here is a brief outline of the case:

At the invitation of the Oil Workers' Organizing Committee, CIO, Thomas, under his constitutional right of free speech, last September, in Goosecreek, Texas addressed workers of the Humble Oil Co. Standard Oil subsidiary, largest refinery in the country, urging them to join the oil workers' union.

Thomas allegedly violated an injunction issued by the attorney general to prevent him from speaking, as well as a new Texas law (Manford Act, House Bill 100), which provides, among other things, that every person who solicits membership for a union must obtain a license from the Secretary of State.

Violators are subject to $500 fine and/or 60 days in jail.

It is the position of the UAW-CIO that speech in America is free and may not be made subject to restriction no matter how "reasonable" the restrictions may appear to be.

SENTENCED TO 3 DAYS

Thomas pleaded not guilty of contempt for violating the injunction, Ernest Goodman, UAW-CIO associate counsel, arguing that the law violates the U. S. Constitution which permits freedom of speech.

Thomas received a 3-day jail sentence and fine of $100, limit for contempt of court in Texas. He was released on writ of habeas corpus, under $1,000 bond.

Last week the Texas Supreme Court upheld Thomas' conviction for violation of the injunction and denied the union's motion for rehearing.

The injunction case is now being appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, his trial for violation of the Manford Act has begun. If Thomas is found guilty of violating the Manford Act, that case also will be taken to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Pending at the time of Thomas' arrest was suit filed jointly by the AFL and CIO to have the act declared unconstitutional.

BACKED BY AFL UNIONS

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen as well as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners locals in Texas have sent Thomas offers of financial support in his case for the right of free speech.

A. J. Herrmann, of the Carpenters and Joiners local at Kingsville, Texas, declares in a letter to Thomas:

"At the regular meeting of Local 1666, UBCJ, it was voted that I should write you, expressing our sympathy in your fight against the injustice of House Bill 100.

"Was instructed further to extend you both our moral and financial support."

R. R. WORKERS TOO

J. D. Sturm writes:

"At the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen last meeting action was taken, and I was delegated to write you and thank you for coming down to Texas to test that infamous Manford Act. (House Bill 100.)

"We offer you all our moral support, also some financial support. Let us hear from you."

UAW Signs Agreement With Wright

LOCKLAND, OHIO.—Paul E. Miley, UAW-CIO regional director, announces a contract has been signed between Wright Aeronautical Corporation, division of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, and Local 647, UAW-CIO.

Miley said Local 647 now has the largest membership of any UAW-CIO plant in Ohio.

"This is one of the best contracts in the aircraft industry," Miley declared. "It contains every contract provision except wages, which is now in the hands of the War Labor Board, and we are expecting an early decision."

Int'l Representative F. L. Innis conducted negotiations, assisted by the following bargaining committee:

Robert Damron, Solomon Randolph, Jerry Maxey, James Allander, George Woods, Robert Spitzmiller, Samuel Flowers, William Beckham, William Davis, George Meyer, and James McLendon.

WLB OK's Slashing Of "Incentive" Pay

WASHINGTON — The National War Labor Board last week upheld the right of employers to cut the wages of workers employed under so-called "incentive pay" schemes if the rates of pay earned by the workers were deemed to be "excessive."

In its ruling on the Republic Aircraft case, the Board set aside a decision of its Regional Office in Detroit, which previously had ruled that employers did not have the right to cut wages, nor to restudy jobs once agreement on the speed of a job and the pay had been reached with a union.

The Board's ruling corroborates the decision on "incentive pay" adopted at the recent convention of the UAW-CIO. The Convention's resolution declared that under all conditions "incentive pay" could lead only to speed-ups and wage cuts.

CIO War Relief Head In Red Cross Post

WASHINGTON — Monroe M. Sweetland, national director of the CIO War Relief Committee since March, 1942, has resigned to accept a position overseas with the American Red Cross, and has been succeeded by Leo Perlis, Irving Abramson, chairman of the committee, announces.

Abramson paid high tribute to Sweetland for his work in organizing and directing CIO War Relief. Under his leadership the CIO, together with the AFL, has become the largest single source of financial support of the USO, British, Russian and Chinese war relief in the world, and CIO members have contributed more than $22,000,000 to domestic agencies and for war relief causes at home and abroad, Abramson declared.

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