

The United Automobile Worker

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

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For the first time in history, both major party conventions were televised. The lights for the cameras, shining over the

heads of gallery demonstrators, created this eerie effect at the Democratic Convention.



Four UAW-CIO International Executive Board members were actively involved in the Convention either as delegates or alternate delegates. In this picture, from left to right, Harvey Kitzman (Region 10), Martin Gerber (Region 9) and Leonard Woodcock (Region 1D) are holding a hurried caucus under the rostrum at the back of the hall.

A-C Strikers Repel Attacks, Stand Fast for Fair Wages

TERRE HAUTE, Indiana—A 14-week strike against low wages at a jet engine plant of the Allis Chalmers Co. employing 340 workers, was no closer to settlement as *The Auto Worker* went to press.

The latest attempt at peace came as Mayor Ralph Tucker met separately with the Union's Bargaining Committee and A-C management to study a wage package of 14 cents an hour acceptable to the UAW-CIO membership.

Six months after the UAW-CIO was certified as bargaining agent by the NLRB, contract talks bogged down. When the Company refused to offer any increase in wages and spurned Union pleas for a final round-the-clock bargaining, the plant was shut down. A-C workers in the small pilot plant voted overwhelmingly for the UAW-CIO by a 13-to-1 margin against the AFL Machinists.

Thugs imported from Illinois by a discredited AFL business agent tried to invade the strike-bound A-C plant on July 28, but were successfully turned back by UAW-CIO pickets. Newspapers picked up pictures of plant gate fist fights and plastered them in sensational stories all over the country. Other AFL officials and rank-and-filers privately condemned the gangster tactics of the mass scabbing led by "Duke" Soucie of the AFL Operating Engineers.

Workers with Operating Engineers' cards were threatened with loss of their union membership and their jobs if they refused to join the mob which attempted to break the UAW-CIO picket line. A strike vote was conducted by secret ballot among the A-C workers with a 192-to-5 decision to take strike action.

When the back-to-work movement fizzled out, Air Force officials scotched rumors started by reactionary newspapers that A-C would pull out of town with its expected peak employment of 4,000. The UAW-CIO urged a resumption of negotiations as the Air Force assured community leaders no cancellation of a jet engine contract was in sight.

Only group in town which has shown any support for the A-C strikers is the local chapter of Americans for Democratic Action. Through its chairman, Prof. E. I. Dyche, the ADA delivered a blast at Terre Haute's "depression wage scale" and called the strike "a common battle of every worker in this area."

"The CIO strike at A-C is Terre Haute's first real opportunity to break through the iron ring of this depressed wage lev-

el," the statement said referring to an Indiana wage survey which showed Terre Haute wages the lowest in the state.

At one point in negotiations, Regional Director Ray Berndt offered the Company to pick any of 130 UAW-CIO contracts with Indiana employers and let it be the pattern for the A-C plant here.

Thirty thousand copies of a four-page tabloid telling the strikers' story will be distributed at the Vigo County Fair during the middle of August.

Local papers and radio have often given the strikers' side of the news the silent treatment. The ADA statement siding with the strikers was carried by only one of the town's two stations, WBOW, and by neither of the two daily papers.

"We've had a constant battle with stubborn management, un-

Midnight Ride by I-H Workers Ends Scab Attack, Wins Strike

PORTLAND, Oregon—A blitzkrieg attack got scabs inside the International Harvester plant at nearby Milwaukee for one day last month but irate I-H employees, alerted to the danger, halted the Company's efforts to re-open its strikebound plant by force, and in the end forced the Company to sign a contract.

Near the end of the 10-week strike, somebody stole the picket signs, and the next morning three carloads of scabs were rushed into the plant aided by the office force. The personnel manager, driving a car full of scabs, almost succeeded in an apparent attempt to run down picket captain Lee Stender.

The Company announced that the strike was over.

Meanwhile striking members of Local 492 poured in from all over the state. Wives, who could not reach their husbands any other way, went into the hills, to the mills and to the lumber camps, where their men had incidental employment. Some members of the Local drove all night to be on the scene next morning.

When the scabs approached, they took one look at the solid ranks of the pickets and kept on driving. The personnel manager didn't even try to come close to the picket line.

I-H's final gasp was an attempt

Skilled Trades Staff Members Get Briefing

The UAW-CIO Skilled Trades Staff, under the leadership of the Director of Skilled Trades, Vice-President Richard Gosser, held a conference at Local 12 Summer Camp, Onsted, Michigan, on July 31, August 1 and 2.

Approximately twenty-five representatives attended, including representatives from various regional staffs.

Vice-President Gosser, Regional Directors McCusker and Norman Matthews and Assistant Directors George Campbell and Joseph H. Piconke and International Representative John Blaich, were the speakers.

scrupulous AFL opposition, a Chamber of Commerce front committee, and out-of-town, reactionary sheets like the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Indianapolis Star*," says Frank Bartee, International Representative assisting in contract negotiations. "But in spite of this, the boys on the picket line are going to win, and when they do it'll be a victory for every single wage earner in town."

to get an injunction against pickets, but the judge suggested that, instead, the Company try collective bargaining.

Since power tactics had failed to divide the membership, I-H had no choice. It upped its offer from 4 cents to increases ranging from 8 cents to 21 cents an hour.

Other contract provisions: automatic progression, vacation eligibility on the anniversary date of hire, pay increases retroactive to March 3.

The contract expires when the national agreement expires. Portland I-H workers are covered by the pension and welfare provisions of the national agreement.

Harry Whiteside, sub-regional director, asserted credit for the victory belongs to the membership. "They had help, but the most important thing was that they stuck together when the chips were down, and the scab invasion had started."

Records of Veep Candidates: SPARKMAN VS. NIXON

Four labor organizations, one liberal organization, and two reactionary "business" organizations compiled "right" and "wrong" voting records of Senators during the 1st Session of the 82nd Congress.

The CIO and the AFL rated Senators on 10 roll-call votes; the UAW-CIO on 19 votes; the IAM on 12 votes. Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) picked 12 issues.

On the other side of the fence, the Council of States Chambers of Commerce judged Senators on 20 votes; and the Property Owners Association rated Senators "right" or "wrong" on the basis of 3 rent control votes.

Here is how Democrat Sparkman looks when placed alongside Republican Nixon:

On the CIO scoresheet, Sparkman voted "right" 6 times, "wrong" none. Nixon voted "right" twice, "wrong" 6 times.

The AFL lists 9 "right" votes for Sparkman, none "wrong." Nixon had 3 "right" and 6 "wrong."

Of the UAW-CIO's 19 votes, Sparkman voted "right" 13 times, "wrong" once; and Nixon voted "right" 3 times, "wrong" 13 times.

IAM gives Sparkman 10 "right," none "wrong."

ADA has Sparkman voting "right" 12 times, "wrong" none.

Now, from the reactionary point of view, the C of C gives Sparkman "right" only once—and "wrong" 8 times, while Nixon was "right" 13 times and "wrong" 5.

The Property Owners Association has Sparkman listed "wrong" twice, "right" not at all, with Nixon having one "right" and one "wrong."

On the matter of Senator Sparkman's record, President Walter P. Reuther said: "Senator Sparkman, upon his nomination, stated he would accept and support the Democratic Party plank on civil rights. However, since this matter of civil rights is of paramount importance, it is imperative that Senator Sparkman further clarify his position on this important matter so that the people may know exactly where he stands. Despite his obvious weakness on civil rights, it should be understood that Senator Sparkman is not a Dixiecrat, and on most issues he has fought the Dixiecrats and has voted for President Truman's Fair Deal program."

The Truth About the Barkley Incident

One of the greatest distortions by the press, radio and TV to come out of the Democratic Convention was the incident involving the Presidential candidacy of Vice-President Alben W. Barkley and the role which labor representatives at the Convention played in it.

In an Administrative Letter to local unions immediately after the Convention, President Walter P. Reuther told the facts of the incident. He said in the letter:

"With respect to Vice-President Barkley's candidacy, it is unfortunate that the newspapers, radio and television commentators deliberately misrepresented labor's true position, which in turn has caused a great deal of misunderstanding. The position of organized labor—CIO, AFL and certain of the Railroad Brotherhoods—was one of deepest respect and affection for Vice-President Barkley. All of us are extremely grateful for the great contribution which he has made in serving our nation and its people.

"The opposition of labor was not directed at Vice-President Barkley, but at certain selfish and conservative political fixers who were engineering a political power drive and using the good name and fine record of Vice-President Barkley as a smoke screen behind which to hide their evil intentions. These sinister political forces did not care for the welfare of Vice-President Barkley or the welfare of the Democratic Party or our country. They were concerned only with their own selfish interests and were using Vice-President Barkley as a front behind which to hide their political maneuvering.

"We advised Vice-President Barkley of our deep affection and of our sincere regret of being in a position where we were unable to support his candidacy. We advised Vice-President Barkley that members of organized labor, who were delegates to the Democratic Convention from various states, were morally and in most cases legally bound under state primary laws to support the candidacy of Senator Kefauver, and that therefore we

had no right to interfere with these commitments in order to line up such delegates behind his candidacy. As the CIO public statement set forth:

"Members of CIO unions who are delegates to this Convention come here as American citizens and as members of their various state delegations. In exercising their rights as citizens and as elected delegates, they have variously expressed their individual preferences as to the three candidates named above. Some are for Harriman, some for Kefauver and some for Stevenson. As far as the CIO leadership is concerned, these delegates will cast their votes according to their own individual judgment and conscience."

"The labor delegation left Vice-President Barkley after their breakfast with him on the warmest and friendliest terms. It was the small group of political fixers who were using Vice-President Barkley and who, failing to line up the labor vote, released the public statement blasting labor. Here again Vice-President Barkley was as much a victim of these political fixers as was the labor movement.

"Had we acted as political bosses and tried to line up the labor members who were delegates behind Vice-President Barkley in violation of their moral and legal commitments, the same reactionary papers and radio commentators would have cried aloud about labor bosses and labor political machine controlling and coercing delegates in order to line them up based upon the dictates of the labor political bosses.

It is most regrettable that this incident occurred, for both Barkley and labor were the victims of the political schemers and the reactionary press and radio."

CIO Recommends STEVENSON

The CIO Executive Board, meeting in Washington August 17, voted its approval of the Democratic Party's candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The Board urged CIO members to look at the record and weigh the facts on the basis of past performance and future promise of the parties and candidates, declaring that the Republican party that had demonstrated that it is a party "empty of constructive ideas, of concern for the needs of the people, and of vision to lead the forces of world democracy against an aggressive enemy."

Following is the full text of the CIO Board's statement:

In November 1952, the citizens of America will choose the men who will lead their government for the next four years.

It is essential, this year as in the past, that Americans vote on the basis of facts, not emotion; that they view the records of the candidates; that they study the platforms and policies of the parties; and that they weigh promises against past performance. The best interests of our beloved country demand that our votes be cast with wisdom and with regard for the future welfare of the nation.

In that spirit, and conscious of our responsibility, the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations recommends to CIO members that they cast their votes for Adlai E. Stevenson for President and John J. Sparkman for Vice-President.

It is our belief that the election of Stevenson and Sparkman, and of a Congressional majority ready and willing to carry out the policies enunciated in the Democratic Party platform, will insure more years of government responsive to the needs of the people. Under a Stevenson administration based upon such a platform, we can look forward to an unflinching continuation of the best traditions and ideals of the New Deal and the Fair Deal.

This recommendation of the CIO Executive Board is based upon the following considerations:

1. THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. The Democratic Party platform is conceived in the Roosevelt-Truman tradition of banishing fear and looking to the future with confidence and boldness. Translated into legislation, it will equip America to meet our complex domestic problems. It will strengthen our position of economic, military and moral leadership among free nations in the common effort to resist Communist aggression and to build a better world, in which peace and freedom can be made secure.

The Democratic platform, while it does not deal with all the recommendations made by the CIO, is nevertheless as a whole the most liberal, forward-looking and realistic ever adopted by any political party.

The Democratic platform is clearly dedicated to continued improvement in American living standards, through control of inflation, the expansion of social security, a fair tax program, good housing and the principle of equality of sacrifice during the national emergency.

The Democratic platform calls for the repeal of the "inadequate, unfair and unworkable" Taft-Hartley Act. To Americans of every race, creed and color, the platform solemnly pledges the enactment of effective civil rights legislation; and, to the end that such laws may be passed, the platform calls for abolition of the filibuster tactics which for so many years have prevented either honest consideration or a vote in the Senate on this issue of crucial importance to every American.

Enactment of this platform will provide for a stronger, better, more democratic America. The election of a Congress composed of men and women dedi-

cated to the spirit of this platform, and firmly committed to its purposes, is the only means of achieving this goal.

2. THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. The clear purpose and intent of the Republican Party platform is truly revealed in its fulsome praise of the sorry record of the Republican 80th Congress. That Congress, meeting from 1946 to 1948, attempted to reverse the course of legislative progress made by the American people since the depression days of 1932. It enacted the Taft-Hartley Act, and in its venomous fury it cut down or weakened every New Deal law it had time to attack.

In a period of growing world crisis, the 80th Congress refused to recognize the danger of world Communism. It refused to recognize the threat of inflation. It refused to recognize the desire of the people for security.

The Republican platform of 1952 renews its attack on the labor unions of America by reaffirming support for the Taft-Hartley Act. It once again calls for a "crusade" to turn Fair Deal prosperity into Republican bankruptcy. In endorsing the repudiated record of the 80th Congress, the Republican Party has demonstrated that it is a party empty of constructive ideas, of concern for the needs of the people, and of vision to lead the forces of world democracy against an aggressive enemy.

3. THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE. Adlai Stevenson, as Governor of Illinois, has compiled an outstanding record of achievement and service to the people of his state. The record shows he has provided resourceful, imaginative, humanitarian leadership. He has been ruthless and uncompromising in his fight against the forces of evil which seek everywhere to corrupt and pervert government to the service of special interests, whether criminal or corporate.

As Governor of Illinois, Adlai Stevenson used the full power of the state to protect the rights of citizens whose civil rights were being threatened in the town of Cicero. His gallant efforts for an anti-discrimination law were thwarted only by an obstructionist Republican opposition in the Illinois legislature. His record in seeking and obtaining better laws for the protection of workers is unblemished. His administration has an unparalleled record of efficiency and honesty.

During the war and the years immediately after the war, Adlai Stevenson served his country well, in positions of trust in the Department of the Navy, Department of State, and in the U. S. delegation to the United Nations.

We are convinced that Adlai Stevenson is a man well equipped, by background, training and experience, to fill with honor the Presidency and to lead the fight to enact into law the great promise of the Democratic platform.

4. THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE. No candidate, however respected and however well intentioned, could wrest power from the entrenched old guard who still control the Republican Party, who dictate its policies in the halls of Congress and who write its reactionary platforms. This old guard has neither died nor surrendered. They are ancient enemies of the people and by their votes we know them well.

CONCLUSION

The Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has utmost faith and confidence in the future of our country and the free world. The 1952 elections can be a major milestone in our progress toward the achievement of peace and abundance. We know that CIO members, like the American people as a whole, will look at the record; will weigh, without prejudice, the facts; and will evaluate, on the basis of past performance and future promise, the candidates and the parties.

WE FEEL CONFIDENT THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, ON THAT BASIS, WILL CAST AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THEIR VOTES FOR ADLAI STEVENSON AND JOHN SPARKMAN ON NOVEMBER 4.

CIO Calls Dem Platform 'Liberal, Forward-Looking'

The Democratic Party adopted a 1952 platform last month which is "the most liberal and forward-looking ever adopted by either of the two major political parties," the CIO said in a formal statement issued in Chicago at the convention.

(See story of CIO endorsements on page 3 and comparison of Democratic and Republican platforms on pages 6 and 7.)

CIO representatives joined with representatives of other labor and liberal organizations in effort to get the most liberal platform possible from both the two major parties. They made little impression on the Republican Party, but the Democratic platform shows the result of their work.

Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO President and CIO Vice-President, and James Carey, CIO Secretary-Treasurer and IUE-CIO President, represented the CIO before the Platform Committees of both parties.

The Democratic Party platform is particularly strong on the question of civil rights. It not only restated the party's 1948 program for effective federal

FEPC legislation, as well as other civil rights measures, but it added to that a pledge to work for the abolition of Senate Rule 22, which makes filibusters possible and which is the main roadblock to the enactment of effective civil rights legislation.

Both the CIO and UAW-CIO were numbered among the 52 national civic, religious, fraternal and labor organizations making up the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

In testifying before the Democratic Platform Committee, President Reuther said:

"We come to you not as representative of an economic pressure

group, asking for special legislation for our group. We come to make recommendations which we believe reflect the needs and the hopes and the aspirations of all the American people—workers, farmers, professional groups, small business people. We come here on that basis because we recognize that in the world in which we live the basic human values that we are dedicating ourselves free people to defend and extend are indivisibly woven together. We recognize that organized labor cannot solve its basic problems inside a social or economic vacuum, and that we shall find solutions to our basic problems only to the extent that we can join with other people in finding solutions to the problems of all the people in our society. It is in that spirit that we make our recommendations."

Reuther also pointed out to the Platform Committee that no political party could expect or would

deserve the support of labor and liberal forces unless it was pledged to a platform representing the principles for which those forces stood.

"If a labor leader stands before you and says he can deliver the labor vote," Reuther told the Committee, "he is kidding himself and he is trying to kid you. No labor leader can deliver the labor vote. What he can do is to use his position and the confidence that workers place in his leadership to try to mobilize those people around issues. In that way the workers will deliver their own votes. But unless the Platform Committee of the Democratic Party gives us the tools with which to work, we cannot and we will not deliver the vote."

It was this kind of straightforward talk on the part of Reuther and other labor and liberal leaders that produced the most forward-looking platform in the history of the two major political parties.

UAW Provides Vet Pay Forms

Emil Mazey, Director of the UAW-CIO Veterans Department, has announced that the UAW would furnish application forms for mustering-out pay for veterans who were discharged from military service between June 27, 1950, and July 26, 1952, inclusive. Veterans being discharged from now on will get their first payment upon discharge and the balance in \$100 monthly installments.

Mazey said this service is being provided veterans since the government will not furnish the forms.

Unlike some other government benefits, this one requires the veteran to make out his own application blank. Application forms can be obtained from UAW-CIO Veterans Department, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit 14, Michigan.

UN Official Gives Facts on Life in Soviet "Paradise"

A United Nations official has given revealing facts to that body on life in the Soviet Union. The following are excerpts from a speech presented at the United Nations by Walter Kotschnig, Deputy Representative of the United States in the Economic and Social Council:

Information on a wide range of subjects is unavailable from areas of the world where statistics is a flourishing science and where poverty is said to have disappeared. I refer to the vast areas under Soviet domination. As far as this report is concerned, these areas might very well lie on the other side of the moon. This darkness, this lack of information about Soviet-controlled territory, is apparent chapter after chapter, beginning with the very facts of life itself.

On births and deaths—on the whole of the population problem the record of the USSR is a blank. On food production and consumption it is a blank. And so it goes, with some few exceptions, throughout the entire report. This dearth of Soviet information is most unfortunate, for it deprives the Council of the type of analysis which is truly global. And it raises suspicions that all is not well in the Soviet world.

TO EARN A LOAF OF BREAD

An approach to this question can be found by comparing the time it takes a worker in Moscow and in some of the free countries to earn the necessities of life. Take food, for example. A recent study shows that it requires four hours and a half of working time for a typical factory worker to buy a pound of butter in Moscow as compared with an hour and three-quarters in Germany, three-quarters of an hour in Denmark and half an hour in the United States.

It takes a little under an hour's work in a factory to earn a pound of potatoes in Moscow. Throughout Western Europe and North America it requires not more than five minutes, and as few as two minutes, whether it be in Italy or Denmark or Germany or the United States. For a pound of bread, that universal staple, there is less difference between countries, since the price of bread is more widely controlled. Its cost varies from about 14 minutes of work in Moscow to six to ten in the United States, Switzerland, Ireland, Denmark.

It takes over twice as long to earn the money to buy a pound of pork in Russia as in Italy and three and a half times as long as in Norway. For a pound of sugar it takes a little under two hours' work in Moscow as compared with 37 minutes in Italy, 21 minutes in France and Germany, and four minutes in the United States.

These great variations, of course, are in part the result of governmental policies with reference to food prices and production, but they are quite as much a reflection of greater productivity of workers in real terms in the free countries of the world.

HOW A MOSCOW FAMILY LIVES

I wish to introduce a few unpublished figures from the 1951 household budget of a Moscow family—figures which, incidentally, have been carefully checked.

The family consists of three people, a couple and their only child, who enjoy an income far above the average. The average monthly Moscow wage is approximately 600 rubles, but our man, a white-collar worker, earns almost twice as much, nearly 1,200 rubles a month. His take-home income is about 1,000 rubles, since approximately 200 rubles are deducted for taxes and for subscriptions to the government lottery loan. These subscriptions are, for all practical purposes, compulsory, and vary with the income, and are therefore but a form of taxation.

The rent amounts to 60 rubles with nine rubles added for gas, between 10

and 20 rubles for electricity, and 25 rubles for private telephone, or 104 to 114 rubles in all. The telephone, of course, is a luxury for Muscovites, but the man needs it for his job. The rent seems to be cheap but you have to consider Soviet housing conditions.

This family shares its 3½-room apartment with two other families. Our white-collar worker, having a relatively high income, lives with his wife and child in 1½ rooms. The two other families are crowded into one room each, although one consists of four, the second of seven persons. Altogether, there are 14 people in the 3½-room apartment and they all share one toilet and one kitchen. With such crowding, the rent is high enough.

In parenthesis, it should be said that, despite the crying housing needs, accelerated by war damage, housing necessarily continues to be poor in the USSR, because the military establishment and heavy industry have first claim on investment funds. May I quote from the economic survey in Europe in 1951 (Page 80):

"The extent of over-crowding in (Soviet) cities is indicated by the fact that in 1939, urban dwelling space averaged only about five square meters per person, or about one-third to one-fifth as much as in most Western European countries."

Since then, housing conditions have deteriorated. In recent years the average Soviet urban dweller had slightly more than 3.5 square meters of dwelling space, or about 38 square feet. May I mention in this connection that in the United States the inmates of federal prisons are allotted 54 to 65 square feet per person.

NOT ENOUGH FOOD

To go back to our white-collar worker. After paying his taxes, his rent and utilities, and about 39 rubles for subway fares, he is left with a little over 800 rubles, all of which go for the purchase of food. In fact, it is barely sufficient to feed the entire family, let alone to provide adequate clothing.

His wife has to work in order to help meet the family bills for the bare necessities of life. This is not surprising, considering that even after the price cut of March 31, 1952, a liter of milk costs about three rubles, a kilogram of butter almost 32 rubles, and a kilogram of pork or fresh fish about 24 rubles. With such prices, 800 rubles are quickly spent. It should be remembered that 800 rubles are more than the average wage earner's total monthly income.

I stated earlier that over the past two decades income distribution in the United States has been substantially leveled up. In the USSR the opposite development can be observed in the same period. There is a growing diversification in incomes and with it the emergence of a new class structure.

IDEAL PLACE FOR MILLIONAIRES

The Soviet Union has developed several upper classes. These are formed, at the top, by the leaders of the Party and government, the managers of large enterprises, and well known intellectuals; and, on the next level, by minor dignitaries and luminaries, while the toilers are left behind. The upper class may not own enterprises but they run them; they have large incomes and endow their children with an expensive education, valuable contacts and, at their death, with a considerable estate. For not only are income taxes in the USSR low on high incomes but there is no inheritance tax. From a fiscal point of view the Soviet Union is an ideal place for millionaires.

Mr. President, these are telling facts. The student of Soviet affairs, as he puts together the bits and pieces of information which penetrate the Iron Curtain, cannot help feeling that there is something fundamentally wrong in the Soviet system.

There appears little, if anything, left of the revolutionary fervor of the early years of the regime. And there is none of the drive for change and individual improvement and a better society which characterizes the world of the free.

All that appears to remain is an eager expectancy, a make-belief that the free countries of the world will collapse, and that their people, too, will be pulled down to the levels of the proletarian state.



UAW-CIO Region 1 Co-Director Mike Lacey (in white shirt and big bow tie) here chats with Senator Blair Moody during a caucus of the Michigan delegation at the National Democratic Convention. Next to Moody is Neil Staebler, Chairman of the Michigan Democratic Party.

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Chief Stabilizer Charges Steel Industry Forced Strike, Damaged Nation's Defenses

WASHINGTON—In a blistering statement, to which the press gave as little attention as possible, Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam pinned responsibility squarely on steel management for causing the steel strike and the resulting serious damage to the rearmament program.

Writing to direct Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall to give steel companies the \$5.20 a ton price increase which they had hijacked out of the government, Putnam showed that the industry settled on substantially the same wage and price terms it could have had before it forced Steelworkers to shut the industry down.

Putnam's unusually outspoken letter puts the lie to the practically unanimous attempt of press and radio to blame the Union for this loss of steel production and the resulting loss of jobs in steel-using industries. It is estimated the strike cost 12 million tons of finished steel, which, at better than \$80 a ton, would have been worth close to one billion dollars. Armament and ammunition programs were seriously set back.

REAL MOTIVES

"Some day," says Putnam in his letter, "I hope we shall know the real motives behind the mysterious conduct of the steel industry in this tragic incident." Here he is not saying all he knows. It was common knowledge among those in government working for a steel settlement that the steel bosses not only wanted a price increase they were not entitled to, but also wanted to reduce steel inventories so they could make their customers pay the higher prices. They got what they wanted, while Steelworkers lost wages and the entire nation foots the bill.

Outside cost of the wage increase to steel companies is \$6 a ton. The new price level will enable them to meet this cost and still have \$19 to \$20 profit on every ton of steel. This compares with the unusually high profit of \$11 a ton they made during the 1947-49 period—their best since the World War year of 1918. Their annual return on investment at the new high rate of profit will be around 30 per cent.

PRESS IGNORED LETTER

Because of the slight notice Putnam's statement received in the press, and because it shows step by step how the steel industry, with "a loaded gun poised at the government's head," took advantage of the steelworkers' just demands to force a strike, crack the stabilization program and weaken the nation's defenses, the *Auto Worker* reprints a major part of the statement herewith:

"The Acting Director of Defense Mobilization has directed me to authorize certain increases in ceiling prices to basic steel producers, effective upon resumption of steel production. Steel production should resume in the closed plants in the very near future. Consequently, I am now authorizing you to proceed with the steps necessary to effectuate this directive from the Office of Defense Mobilization and place the required increases into effect at the appropriate time.

"The termination of the long, bitter and terribly costly steel dispute is, of course, wonderful news for the American people and for our defense effort.

PRICE HIKE HURTS

"We both recognize that these price increases for the steel industry will hurt our stabilization program. Realizing the unfavorable economic repercussions which could flow from an unjustified steel price increase, we both did everything we could to persuade against any break in the price line for steel beyond the \$2.84 a ton required under the Capehart Amendment.

"But we know that there was a loaded gun poised at the government's head. The steel industry was in a position to prevent the resumption of production of steel for guns, ships, tanks, planes, ammunition, electronics and other vital military equipment unless it got this unjustified price increase.

"I am deeply sorry that this exorbitant price had to be exacted from the American people in order to get assured uninterrupted production of the steel we need so desperately for our industrial life and for our national survival.

NO GOOD REASON

"After going over the terms of the settlement between the steel

industry and the Steelworkers' Union I tell you in all honesty that, on the basis of those terms, I cannot conceive of any good reason—economic or otherwise—for the steel companies' refusal to prevent this strike or their failure to reach agreement long before this on terms to end it.

"The country has been dragged through what now turns out to have been a thoroughly useless, unnecessary, terrible economic and defense crisis which lasted 53 days before a settlement and which hurt the whole free world.

"In their full-page newspaper ads and in their other propaganda, the steel companies tried to picture themselves in the shining steel armor of Sir Galahad fighting for noble principles because their hearts are pure. I have been searching for a clue as to the "principles" involved in their long and costly holdout and I cannot find any. The settlement terms completely expose the hollow character of their pretensions.

"In March, they maintained the settlement terms recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board were fantastic. They have now settled substantially along those terms—terms consistent with stabilization policy and in line with wage and union security provisions obtained by workers in most other major industries.

ABSURD DEMAND

"In March, they demanded a \$12 a ton price increase as a condition to granting these wage increases. That was an absurd demand and, of course, I turned it down. In April, however, after the steel industry had adamantly refused to offer any wage increase over 1950 levels without being assured a price

Power Lobby Wins Again

WASHINGTON — The government's low-cost public power program took a bad beating in the last session of Congress. Subservient to the demands of the private power utilities, Congress refused funds for all proposed transmission lines in various parts of the country by which power produced in new government hydro-electric plants would be carried to load centers for distribution.

At the same time, Congress appropriated large sums for continuation of construction of more government dams and plants for generating hydro-electric power.

This fits perfectly into the private industry's scheme for taking over for its own profits the benefits of low-cost public power. Denied funds for carrying its power to load centers the government will be forced to sell the power to the private utilities at the generating station. The private companies will have strong bargaining power in fixing the price they pay for the power and the price at which they sell it to the public. Government will continue to put up the enormous investment required for harnessing river power, but the utility industry will reap the profit, and the public will pay high rates.

increase to which they were not entitled, the government—realizing the serious consequences to the defense effort of a work stoppage in steel and hoping to avert it—told the industry it could obtain an increase of \$4.50 a ton, including the Capehart adjustment, if they engaged in real and genuine collective bargaining and settled the dispute.

"Although the steel companies said then that it wasn't enough, today they are settling for that same increase, plus an allowance for a freight rate boost which has occurred since that time. Thus price has never been the issue prolonging the dispute and has never actually stood in the way of a settlement. We have been up and down that road many times in the past months.

"In short, this dispute has been prolonged for no good reason. Some day I hope we shall know the real motives behind the mysterious conduct of the steel industry in this tragic incident. Some day, perhaps we will know why this strike was dragged out for 53 days only to be settled on substantially the same wage and price terms which the companies could have had nearly four months ago.

"In the interval we have lost many millions of tons of vital steel production, with inflationary and disruptive consequences which will be felt throughout the economy for many months to come."

\$3,554.56 Worth of Proof That Union Protects Its Members

Win or lose in an employee's representation election, the UAW-CIO protects its members. This has been demonstrated many times.

A recent example of UAW-CIO protection has made Oliver L. Schulze, of Owosso, Michigan, \$3,554.56 richer and as he says, his reward in terms of personal satisfaction is even greater than the monetary reimbursement he received from the Mid-West Abrasive Company, Owosso, Michigan.

Early in 1951, the UAW-CIO Competitive Shops Department, under direction of Vice-President Richard T. Gosser, started a drive to organize the Mid-West plant.

Among the first to join the UAW-CIO was Schulze. He was proud of his UAW-CIO membership, and gave much of his personal time to telling his fellow workers that they should also join so that they could bring their wages and working standards to a decent level.

He was doing such a good job of his spare time activity that the Company fired him on May 4, 1951.

Jim Mastrantonio, International Representative, in charge of the drive for the Competitive Shops Department, reported the discharge to Gosser, who referred it to the UAW-CIO Legal Department.

UAW-CIO General Counsel Harold Cranefield, assigned Kurt Hanslowe of his staff to take whatever action the facts of the case indicated ought to be taken.

The UAW-CIO filed with the NLRB charges of discriminatory acts by the Company against Schulze, and continued prosecution of the charges even though it had lost an employee's collective bar-

Kluxers Jailed

WHITEVILLE, N. C. (LPA)—For a series of brutal floggings during a night-riding reign of terror last year, Imperial Wizard Thomas L. Hamilton of the Carolinas Ku Klux Klan was sentenced to four years in prison July 30.

District Grand Kleagle Joe Hardeen also got four years, and 61 others were fined up to \$500 each, some getting jail terms as well. Judge Clawson L. Williams meted out the sentences in cafeteria fashion as the long line of defendants filed by. All had pleaded either guilty or no defense.

gaining representation election by a narrow margin on January 31, 1952. The UAW-CIO also charged that a Company announcement, immediately preceding the election of an unusually high bonus payment, was cause for the Union's defeat.

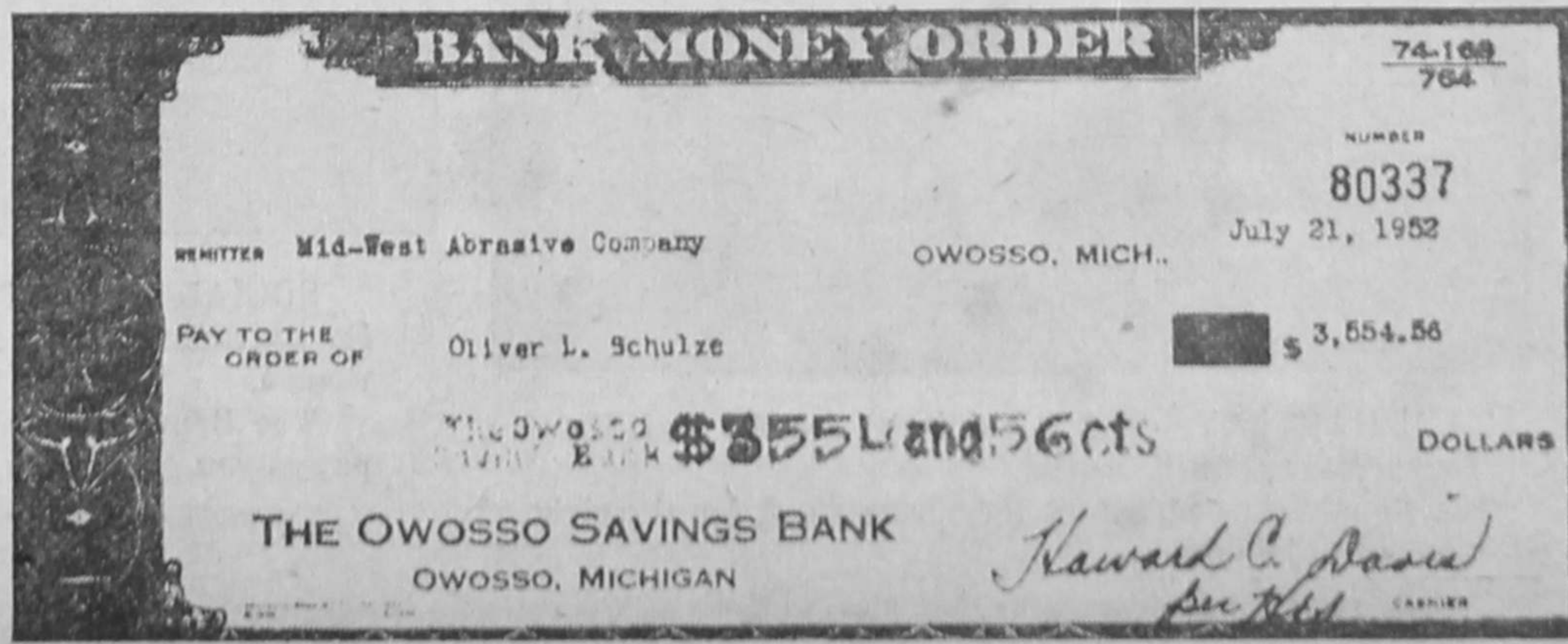
Last month, the UAW-CIO finally won its case when the Company agreed to reimburse Schulze for all lost time following his discharge. The full amount was \$3,908, but Social Security and Withholding Tax reduced the size of the payment to \$3,554.56.

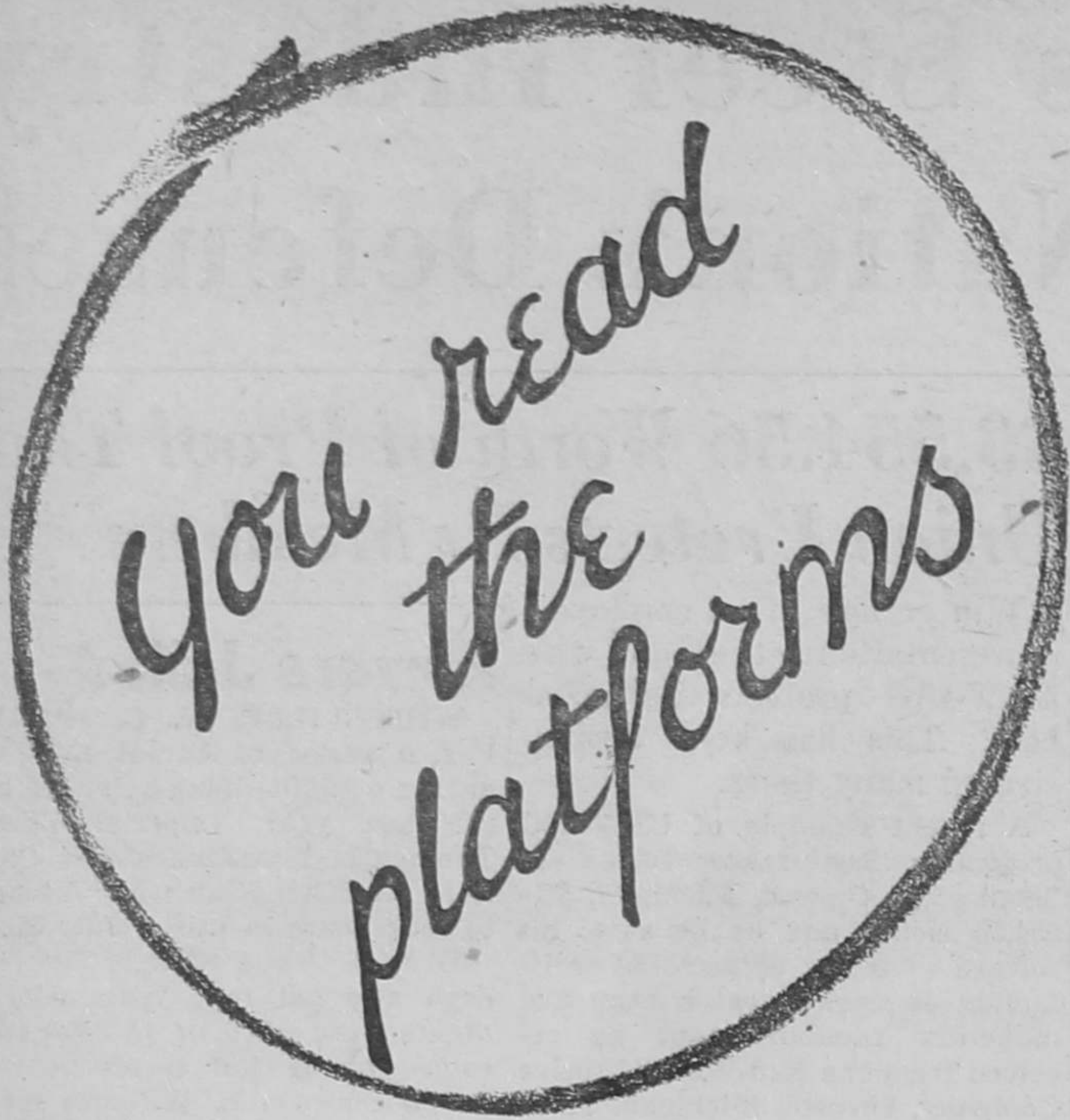
The Company also agreed to post in its plant, a notice of reinstatement of Schulze, and its promise to desist from further discriminatory practices.

The successful prosecution by the UAW-CIO in the Schulze case has convinced many of the employees of the Company that they had erred in not voting for the UAW-CIO in the NLRB election last January. There appears little doubt that when another election is held that it will result in an overwhelming victory for the UAW-CIO.

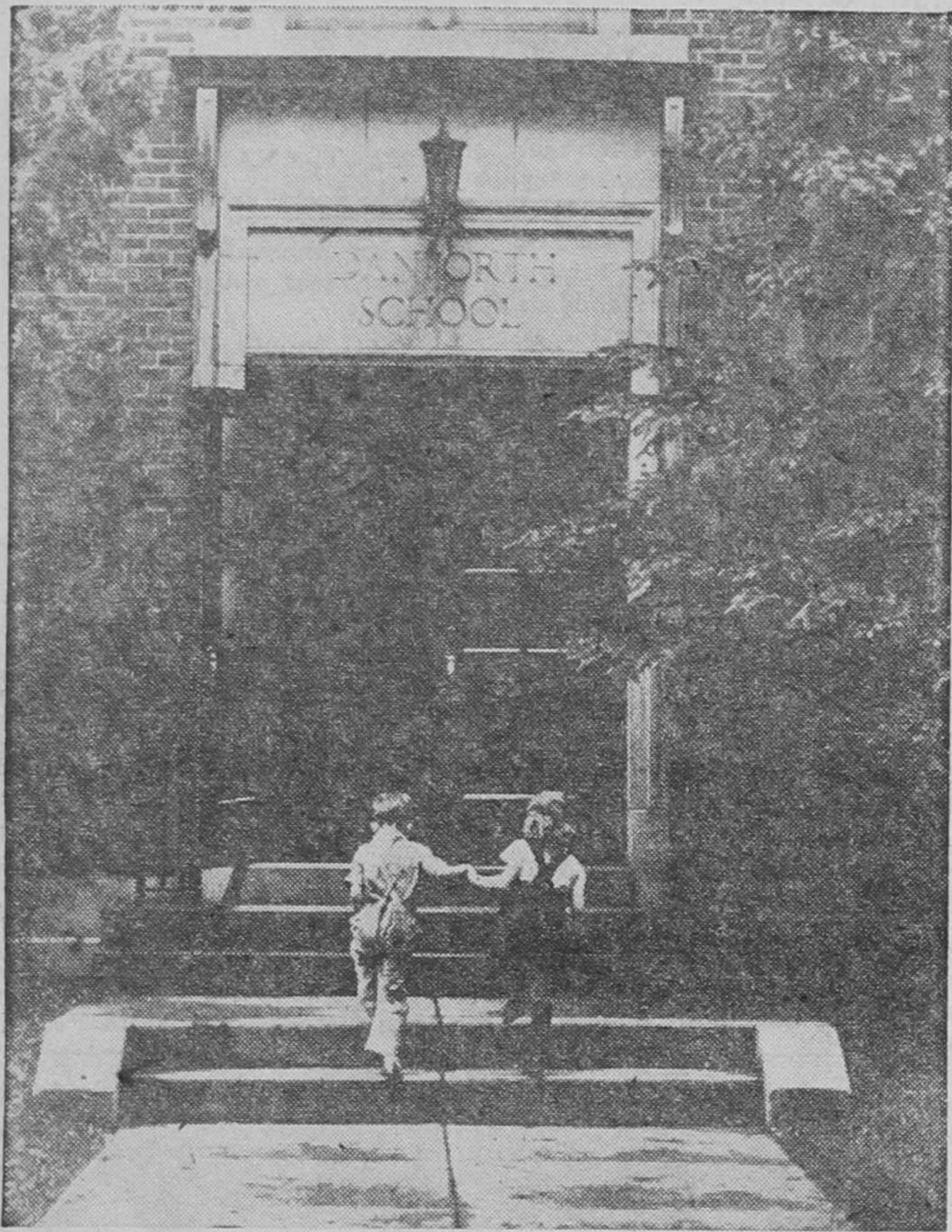


UAW-CIO General Counsel Harold Cranefield (left) presents to Oliver L. Schulze a check in the amount of \$3,554.56. The check was won from the Mid-West Abrasive Company, Owosso, Michigan, in settlement of charges made by the UAW-CIO before the NLRB of a discriminatory discharge of Schulze by the Company during a UAW-CIO organization drive. At right is International Representative James Mastrantonio, of the Competitive Shops Department, who was in charge of the drive.





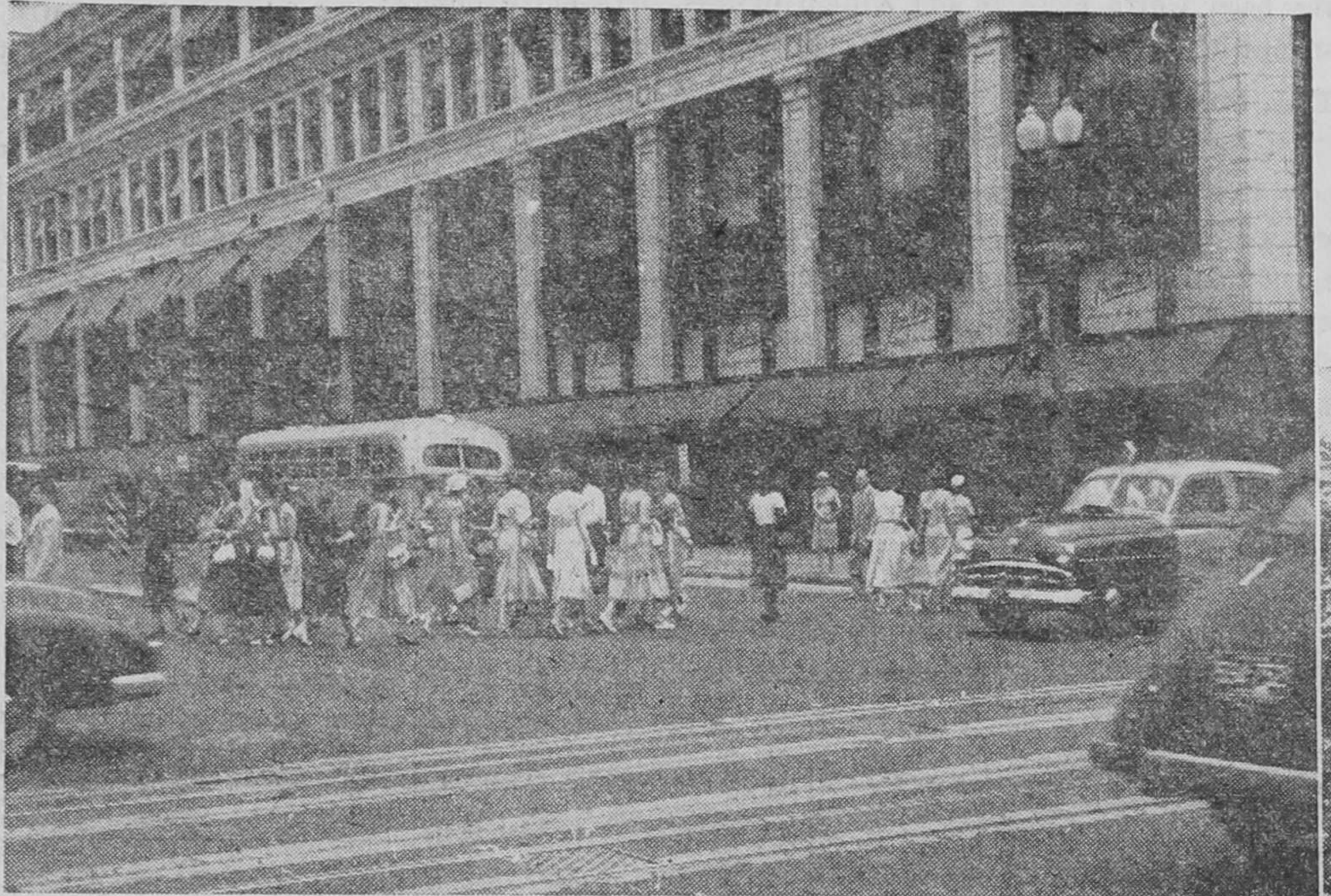
UAW President Walter Reuther appearing before the Platform Committee at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. He also appeared before the Republican Platform Committee.



EDUCATION: The Republicans are against Federal Aid for Education, and are for giving \$250 billion in off-shore oil resources to the oil companies, which otherwise would be used for education.

Democrats are for Federal Aid to Education and propose action on a new program to equalize educational opportunities by providing federal scholarships to universities to qualified young people, irrespective of color, national origin, economic status or place of residence.

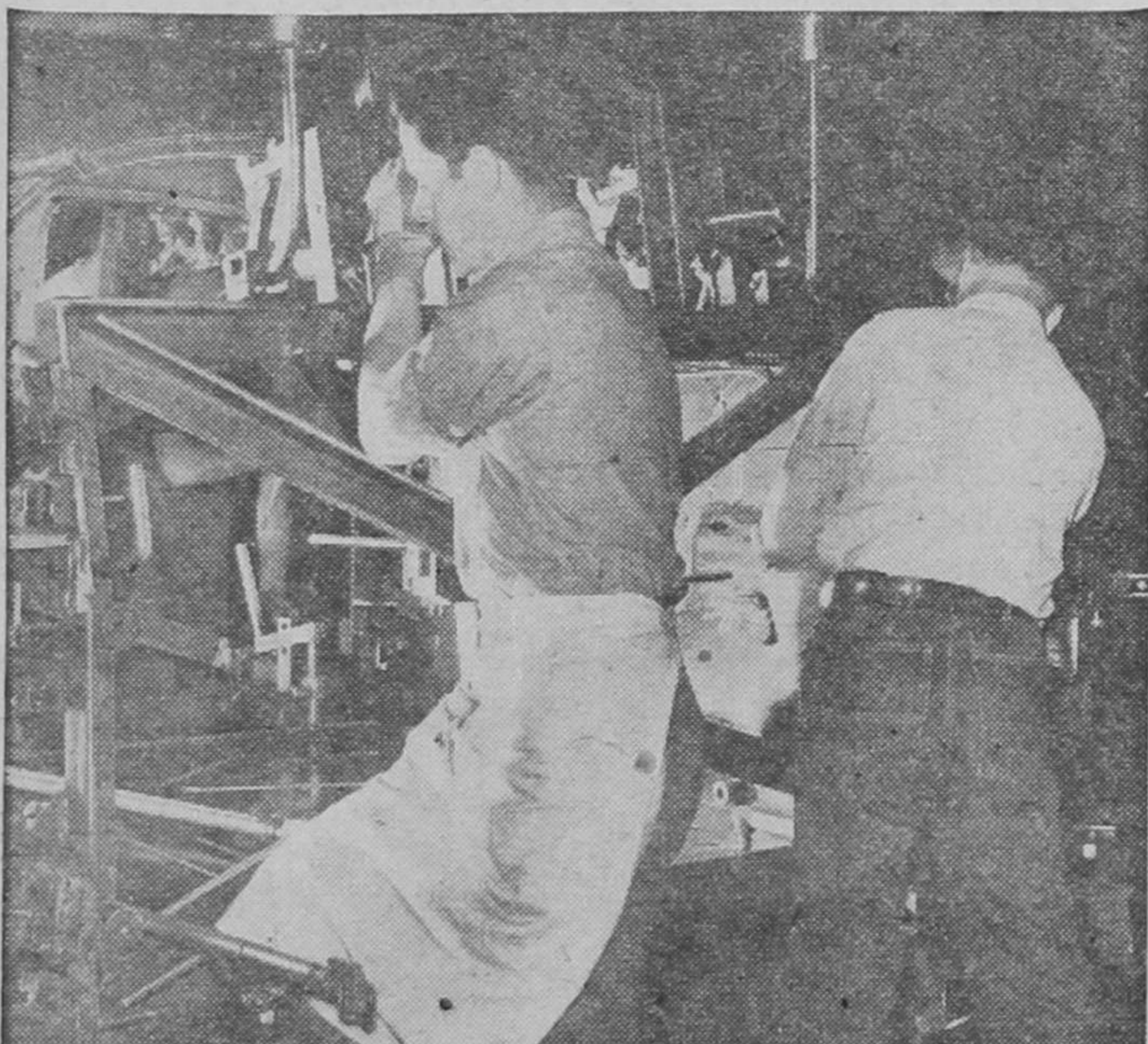
The picture: Children entering a Detroit public school.



PRICE CONTROLS and Anti-Monopoly Prosecutions: The Republicans say that price controls and anti-monopoly activities to protect the consumer have been unfair to businessmen. They promise to conduct these activities in a way that "will end this hostility."

The Democratic Party promises rent controls, fairly administered price controls, and vigorous enforcement of the laws against trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and big business price fixing.

The picture: Street scene in Washington, D. C., shopping district.



TAFT-HARTLEY: The Republicans are for Taft-Hartley. The Democrats are for its repeal.

The Republicans point out they have stood for the right of workers not to join unions.

The picture: UAW member in the Nash plant in Kenosha, Wisconsin.



SOCIAL SECURITY: The Democrats are for increased benefits for all the aged, for extending social security to more people, and for lower retirement age for women.

The Republicans are against increased benefits, for studying ways of getting pay-as-you go benefits.

The picture: Auto workers who won retirement through the UAW-CIO.

COMPARE THE PLATFORMS

... isn't going to keep prices down.
... eloquence is less important than the issues he is
... eloquent on.

... the horserace atmosphere every election generates,
... very real differences in the commitments of the can-

... differences are expressed in the party platforms.
... tennis match, it doesn't make any difference who wins or

... this 1952, if the Republicans win, there will be no Federal
... education—the long down-hill deterioration of the United
... school system will continue.

... Education discrimination against children in less pros-
... states will continue.

... The Republicans are elected, there will be no more TVA
... projects—all the new projects will be private property
... company projects.

... This is an analysis of the platforms of the two major parties
... United States so you can see for yourself how your beliefs
... with the promises of the political parties.

... don't kid yourself that party platform pledges don't
... anything. They do. In general, between elections the Re-
... have voted in favor of the principles in their platforms,
... Democrats have voted for the principles in their platforms.



CIVIL RIGHTS: The Republicans say they are against bigotry and promise some kind of unspecified federal action "toward the elimination of lynching . . . poll taxes . . . segregation in the District of Columbia. . . ."

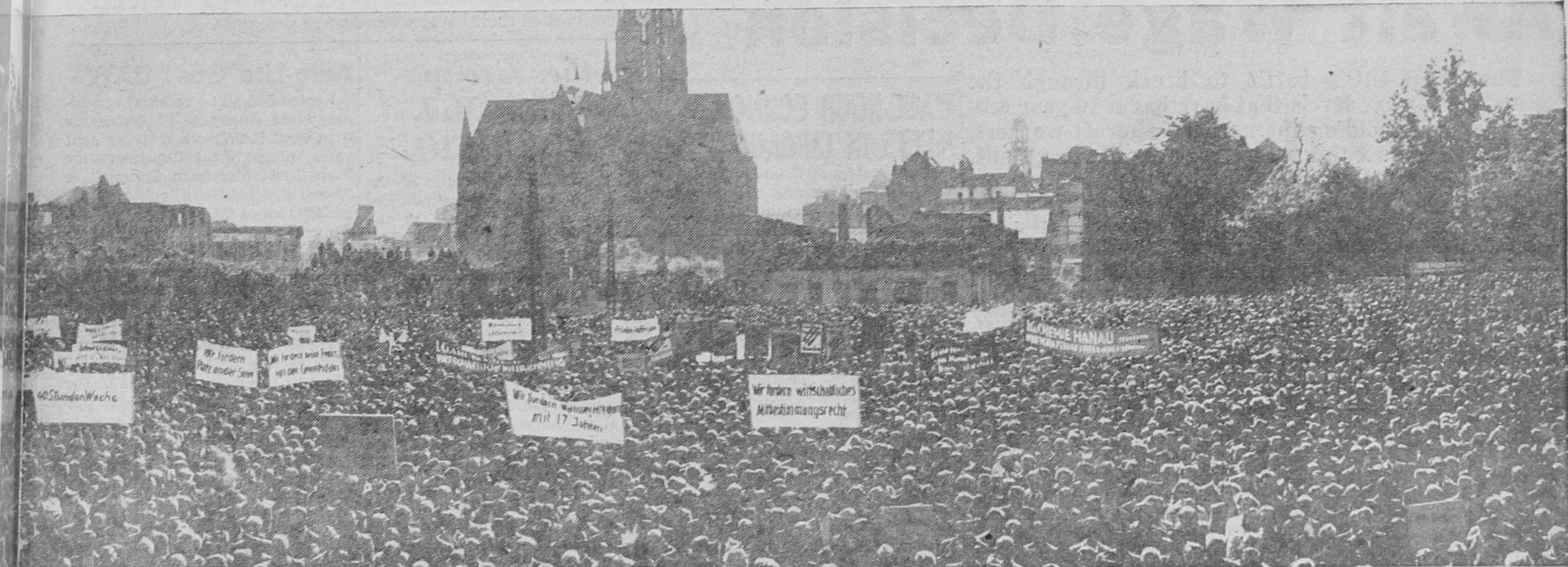
They also would turn Fair Employment practice laws and enforcement over to the state governments which now connive to deny minorities their civil rights.

The Democratic Party proposes to institute majority rule in the Congress (to end Rule 22) and to enact federal legislation to secure

"... equal opportunity for employment . . . right to security of persons . . . right to full and equal participation in the nation's political life . . . perfect federal Civil Rights statutes . . . strengthen machinery . . . for the protection of civil rights. . . ."

The picture: People walking up the steps of the United States Supreme Court Building.

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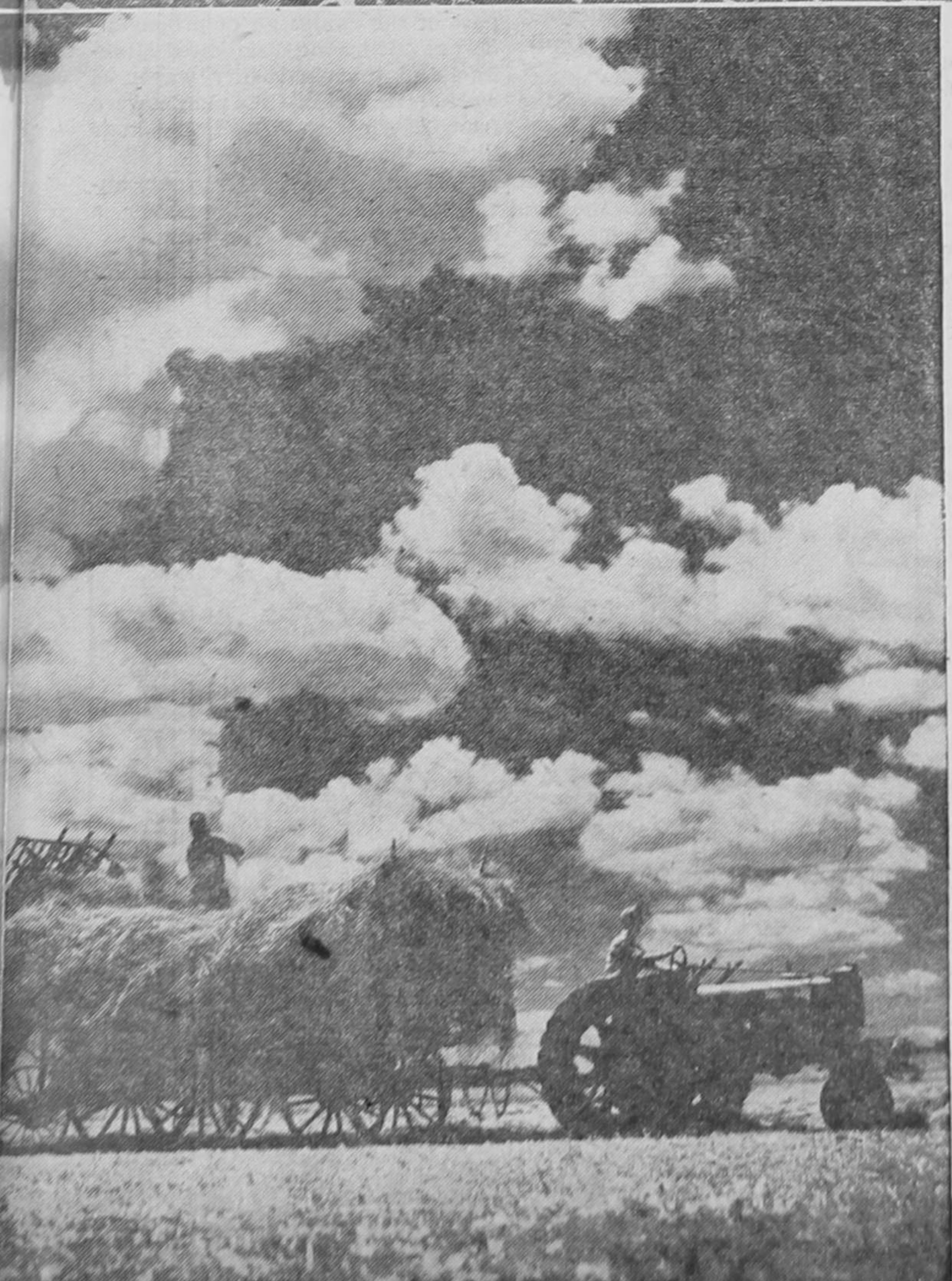


WAR OR PEACE, United Nations or divided nations: The Republicans are for making United Nations into a place for "honest discussion." In general, the idea is for Americans to go it alone.

The Democratic Platform calls for strengthening the United Nations, continuing the policy of cooperative resistance to Russian Communism, and for continuing support to the colonial peoples of the world through a Point Four Program of constructive economic help.

The picture: City-wide meeting of all organized workers in Frankfurt, Germany, during May of 1952.

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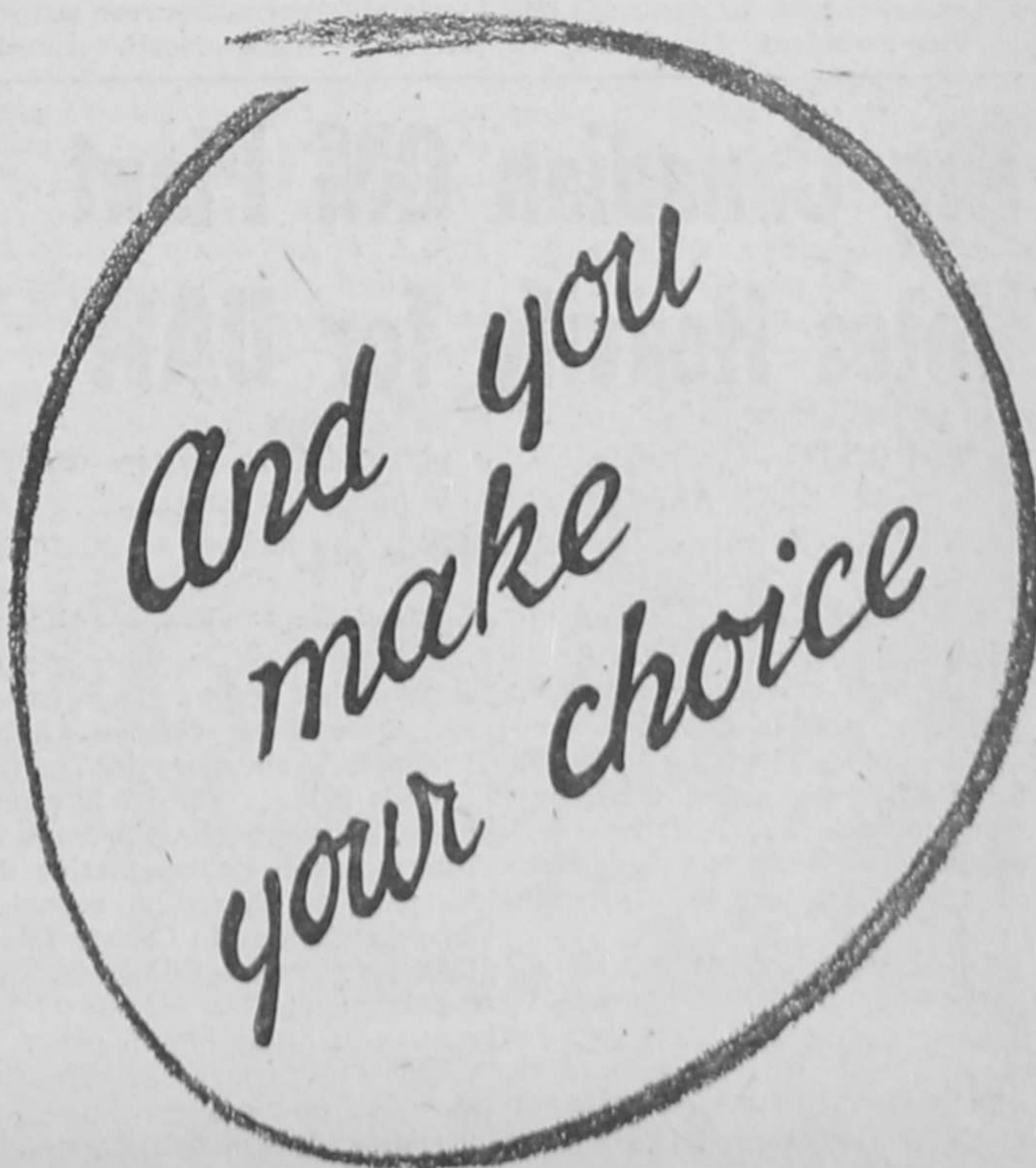


FARMERS: The Republicans promise a program which they say will give full parity prices for farmers, but denounce the farm program now in operation.

The Democratic platform promises to continue and expand the present farm program.

The picture: Pennsylvania farm scene.

★ ★ ★





This top team from local and International unions is shown above preparing the national wage case for North American aircraft workers. From left, they are: Dick Cartwright, Local 887; Paul Schrade, Local 887; John Allard, International Representative; C. V. O'Halloran, Director of Region 6; Vice-President and Aircraft Department Director John W. Livingston; William Beckham, International Representative; Elmer Adkins, Local 927; Paul Russo, Assistant Director of the Aircraft Department; William Kircher, Administrative Assistant to Livingston; and Research Director Nat Weinberg. On the team, but not pictured are Region 2A Director Ray Ross and Ray Wilkerson, of Local 927.

North American Workers Await Wage Decision

The UAW-CIO's battle to break through the second-class wage levels that have had a 10-year economic stranglehold on the nation's aircraft workers, reached its climax this month in Santa Monica, Calif.

A top team of International and local union representatives, headed by Vice-President John W. Livingston, Director of the Union's National Aircraft Department, presented the Union's case in the North American Aviation situation before a three-man Fact-Finding Panel appointed by President Truman. The panel, by agreement between the parties, will render a "final and binding" decision.

The hearing resulted from the agreement reached between the Company and the Union in Washington last month. Negotiations between Locals 887, representing the employees at the Company's California plants, and 927 representing the employees at the Columbus, Ohio, Plant, had reached the dispute stage. The Union was prepared to strike on June 25.

Upon a request from Washington the parties resumed negotiations in Washington and the Union delayed its strike action. Upon assurance that the Company would settle all other issues favorable to the Union, it was agreed to submit the wage question to a panel appointed by the President.

Outstanding among these issues settled favorably to the Union were inclusion of 12 cents of the Escalator Clause money into the base rates, inclusion of the new North American Fresno, California, Local 1151 under the National Agreement, and retroactivity of all wage items back to April 28, 1952.

Vice-President Livingston, in

commenting upon the decision, noted that such a procedure "is a radical departure from the historic position of our Union. However, in an effort to avoid curtailment of the steady flow of Sabre Jet fighters to our forces in Korea we have agreed to this procedure."

The North American Plants, all organized by UAW-CIO, are the sole builders of the key Sabre Jet fighter.

Throughout negotiations the Union wage program was built upon the need for eliminating the historic differential between auto and aircraft. While North American

WAGE-HOUR COUNCIL MEETS IN CHICAGO

Vice-President Gosser reports that the semi-annual meeting of the locals in the Heating, Air Conditioning, Radiation and Refrigeration Industries was held in Chicago, Saturday, August 3.

Richard E. Reisinger, Assistant Director of the Wage-Hour Council Division, addressed the conference in relation to improving pension and insurance plans.

The delegates reported and discussed the problems in their sections of the industry covering wages, contracts, organization of the unorganized shops competitive with their shops and also other related subjects.

Plans were developed to attempt to have a better representation of locals and delegates at the next conference to be held in Chicago, February, 1953.

rates are among the highest in the nation, they still lag behind auto rates.

Management's only offer was for a five-cent increase. Management pointed out that this is all that is necessary to equalize North American rates with those of the other airframe and engine plants who, up until the last round of increases, always lagged behind North American.

POINT TO AUTO RATES

In its case the Union pointed specifically to the amount of aircraft work being performed today by the automotive companies, at automotive rates. Aircraft companies, with prime government contracts, pay rates as much as 25 cents lower than rates paid by the automotive companies who take sub-contracting work from the aircraft companies on the same jobs.

THE TEAM

Assisting Livingston were Paul Russo, Assistant Director of the National Aircraft Department; William L. Kircher, Administrative Assistant to Livingston, and Nat Weinberg, Research Director.

Also participating were C. V. O'Halloran, Director of UAW-CIO Region 6, and Ray Ross, Director of Region 2A. John Allard, National Aircraft Staff Representative on the West Coast and William J. Beckham, Regional Staff Representative from Region 2A; Paul Schrade, President of Local 887; Richard Cartwright, Chairman of the Local 887 Committee; Elmer Adkins, President of Local 927; Ray Wilkerson, Chairman of the Local 927 Committee; and George Simon, President of Local 1151.

New Orleans Tank Workers Get 18 to 33 Cent Raises

Workers in the New Orleans Chrysler Tank Engine Plant have voted to accept an agreement which will include them under the National UAW-CIO Chrysler Contract, and which provides for substantial wage increases, it was announced by Norman Matthews, Director of the UAW-CIO National Chrysler Department and Russell Letner, Director of UAW Region 5, which includes New Orleans.

Matthews stated that "workers at the Tank Engine Plant represented by the UAW will receive wage increases ranging from 18 cents to 33 cents per hour in addition to other wage application adjustments.

"In extending the National UAW Agreement with Chrysler to the Tank Plant the New Orleans workers will enjoy automatic wage adjustments in accordance with cost-of-living provisions and an annual improvement factor. Under the annual improvement factor the Tank Plant workers will receive a four-cent wage increase each year during the term of the agreement.

"Other benefits which will be extended to the Tank workers include, vacation payment ranging from 40 to 120 hours' pay, five per cent and seven and one-half per cent night shift premium, six paid holidays, overtime pay of time and a half for over eight hours' work per day or 40 hours per week, double time for Sunday and holiday work, improved hospitalization insurance for workers and family with half of the premium to be paid by the Company, \$3,600 life and \$32 per week sick and accident benefits."

Matthews said that although the Union is not entirely satisfied with the agreement, it represents the largest economic package negotiated for workers in the New Orleans area.

In ratifying the agreement the Tank Plant workers will call off their strike which they approved earlier by a vote of 892 to 8 in support of their contract and wage demands.

Another Group Quits Mine-Mill, Votes UAW-CIO

Richard Gosser, Director of the Die Casting Department, announced this month that workers at the Advance Pressure Company at Brooklyn, New York, by a smashing vote of 64-24 voted in a National Labor Relations Board election to leave the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and affiliate with UAW-CIO.

The drive was led by Regional Director Charles Kerrigan. Fred Lohagen, of the Die Casting Staff, and Hugh Alexander, of the Competitive Shops Staff, assisted in the election campaign.

The secession of the Advance Pressure unit has touched off a rebellion in the amalgamated local union of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in New York City. Other units have indicated their desire to break away from Mine-Mill.

Advance Pressure was one of the die casting units affiliated with the former National Association of Die Casting Workers. The affiliation of Advance Pressure with the die casters in UAW-CIO adds one more

Auto-Lite Goes UAW

Region 5 chalked up another winner when Auto-Lite in Oklahoma City went UAW with a 60 per cent vote. International Representative Tom Turbiville, from Competitive Shops, directed the drive under the jurisdiction of the Tulsa Area office.

to the long list of die casting plants that have severed their connections with Mine-Mill since the main body of die casters voted in a body to secede in 1948.

There was considerable sentiment in the unit in 1948 but because of the dictatorial rule in the Mine-Mill local, the rank and file were unable to bring their case to the membership of the amalgamated local. For years they were told by Mine-Mill leaders that their wages were far better than the wages of the die casting workers in UAW-CIO. The facts finally seeped through to the rank and file at Advance that this was just part of the campaign of propaganda put out by the discredited Mine-Mill and that in reality wages of workers in UAW-CIO plants were from 30 cents to 70 cents an hour higher than at Advance.

Regional Director Kerrigan announced that negotiations for a contract are now in progress.

Big Canadian GM Plant Votes Heavily for UAW

TORONTO—By a 796-to-120 vote, GM Frigidaire workers here picked the UAW-CIO as their bargaining agent in an Ontario Labor Relations Board election. There was no contesting union.

The Frigidaire workers go into Local 303, chartered to serve them a year ago when the organizing drive first started. Canada's severe credit curbs ground the plant and the UAW's organizing drive to a halt last summer, but the Union was on hand when the plant started rehiring a couple of months back.

There were around 400 on the job when the UAW applied for certification. Over 1,200 were in the plant when the vote was taken, with about 1,020 eligible to ballot. The plant is expected to go up to about 1,400.

Only other unorganized General Motors workers in Canada—except

for those in scattered parts and sales depots around the country—are those doing defense work in Frigidaire's old plant in Toronto's Leaside suburb. The UAW already had a keymen's group in there and International Representative Roy England, in charge of organizing aircraft workers in Canada for the UAW, reports good progress. There will be about 1,800 defense workers when that group hits its peak.

The UAW, which has over 12,000 members in the Toronto area, has upwards of 65,000 in Canada. Its other GM workers are in Oshawa, St. Catharines, London and Windsor.



Always A Bridesmaid—But Never A Bride!

No "Southern Differential"

Texas Bell Aircraft Workers Win New York Wage Rates

A record-breaking chapter has been written in Fort Worth, Texas, in the history-making campaign of UAW-CIO to bring wage equality to aircraft workers throughout the nation.

On July 31, barely two months after UAW-CIO Local 218 was certified as the bargaining agent for employees at the new Bell Aircraft, Texas Division, a contract was signed incorporating the rate structure and economic benefits in effect at the parent plant of the Company in Buffalo, New York.

The Buffalo rate structure, long recognized as the outstanding one in the airframe industry, were developed through many years of collective bargaining by UAW-CIO Local 501.

The new contract establishes a ten-labor-grade structure replacing the 16-labor-grade structure that the Company had placed into effect at Texas previous to the UAW election victory and contract negotiations. Whereas the previous structure had contained rate ranges with progress based on "merit" in all labor grades the new structure provides single rates in the lower five labor grades and automatic progression within the ranges that are established in the upper five labor grades.

HIGHEST WAGES

The contract establishes the highest wage levels in the history of the industry for that section. Another outstanding feature of the agreement is the non-contributory Health-Welfare Plan in which the Company pays ten dollars per month per employee into the Union-administered insurance program which provides full hospital and medical protection for the employee and his dependents.

LETNER HAILS PACT

Russell Letner, Director of UAW Region 5, speaking at the contract signing ceremonies told the management representatives that the contract represented a real milestone of progress for the workers of Texas.

"We are proud of the contract," said Letner, "And like every contract we sign we intend to abide by it. Ours is a responsible Union. We believe in cooperation up to that point where our fairness is exploited and the workers' welfare is threatened. What we have done here today must be the first step in our joint responsibility to prove to the people of the State of Texas that decent wage levels and conditions can and must characterize the industrial pattern of the great southwest."

The contract was hailed by Vice-President John W. Livingston, Director of the UAW National Aircraft Department as a "fitting climax to one of the most trying campaigns in the history of our Union in aircraft."

The first election at the Texas Bell Plant was won by the IAM-

Office Workers Vote to Go UAW At Continental Can

COFFEYVILLE, Kansas.—Office workers at the Continental Can Company here in Region 5 like both their coffee and their union straight, so they chose the UAW-CIO to represent them.

International Representative Robert M. Ross, aided by the Local 951 Bargaining Committee, is in the process of negotiating a contract for the office crew and technical workers.

Continental Can is doing subcontract work on B-47's.

AFL but there was such strong evidence of collusion by the management with that Union in an effort to defeat the UAW-CIO that a new election was consented to by the IAM rather than go through the formal hearing processes of NLRB.

The UAW won an overwhelming victory in the second election.

Livingston and Letner credited the success of the election campaign and the negotiations to the harmony and cooperation between the Regional and National staff representatives, H. A. Moon, regional staff representative and Joseph L. Newton of the National Aircraft Department, headed up the drives. National Aircraft staff member Carl Stevens and Moon directed the negotiations.

Timken Office Workers Win Fight for UAW

Office workers at the Timken-Detroit Axle Company voted to become a part of the UAW-CIO last month in an NLRB election which had been delayed nearly a year by legal processes, it was announced by Robert Shebal, Assistant Director of the UAW-CIO Office Workers Department.

The vote was 224 for the UAW-CIO to 168 for "no union."

The UAW charged Timken-Detroit with unfair labor practices after losing a previous NLRB election August 22, 1951. The National Labor Relations Board upheld the charge and ordered a new election.

Timken-Detroit fought the case up to the U. S. Court of Appeals in Cincinnati which, after several months' delay, denied Timken's petition for lack of jurisdiction.

Auto-Lite Council Elects Officers

The National Auto-Lite Intra-Corporation Council, in its third quarter-annual meeting at Bay City, Michigan, on Saturday, July 26, held its annual election of officers and laid groundwork for the forthcoming annual meeting with the Electric Auto-Lite Corporation on plant problems. This annual meeting is expected to be held in the first week of October.

Officers elected were: Virgil Barnhart, Local 12, Toledo, Ohio—President; Archie Rogers, Local 396, LaCrosse, Wisconsin—Vice President; Grace Johnson, Local 465, Springfield, Ohio—Secretary-Treasurer; Jane Adams, Local 533, Fostoria, Ohio—Trustee; Herb Francis, Local 571, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Trustee; and Mike Kayzak, Local 526, Bay City, Mich.—Trustee.

The election of officers marked the 44th meeting of the Council since its inception in 1940. The Council now represents 19 units of the Electric Auto-Lite Company in national negotiations headed by Vice-President Richard Gosser, Di-

Pittsburgh, Philly Keep Rent Control

PHILADELPHIA (LPA) — The City Council has voted to continue federal rent controls to April 30, 1953. Pittsburgh had taken similar action two days before. The actions mean protection against rising rents and evictions for 2,750,000 people. It is no accident that both are strong union towns.

Congress has decreed that rent controls end September 30 everywhere except in critical defense housing areas, unless local governing bodies vote continuance.

The following cities have not yet acted: Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Akron, Youngstown, Dayton, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle, San Francisco, New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Atlanta, Baltimore, Erie, Altoona, Paterson and Providence.

Director of the National Auto-Lite Department of the UAW-CIO. The Council now has a national agreement, national pension plan, and a national insurance agreement.

Landlords Seek to Up Rents 35 to 50%

(From the CIO News)

How is your budget these days? Can it stand a 35 to 50 per cent increase (if you are lucky) on just one item—rents?

Can you afford to spend 35 to 50 per cent of your monthly income for rent?

Well, brother, hang on to your hat. That's just what one of the best-heeled lobby groups in America has in mind for you.

Under the terms of the rent control bill passed by the 82nd Congress, just before it hit the campaign trail, the real estate lobby is riding high.

Congress virtually killed rent controls, as of September 30, except in two instances:

1. For communities declared critical housing areas.

2. For communities where local governments specifically request an extension of controls. Such continuation would only be until next April 30.

This action pleased the real-estate lobby, which had long fought for an end to rent ceilings.

It believed local governments would knuckle under to its pressure and fail to vote to continue controls. It also believed tenants would be unorganized and unable to cut through the official red tape wrapped around the "critical housing" classification.

But the real estate interests forgot to reckon with the CIO and other labor and tenant groups.

In 19 cities of more than 100,000 population, CIO has already successfully led the fight to preserve controls. But only slightly more than three million persons are thus protected.

In all, six million American families face a new budget crisis on September 30, unless prompt action is taken.

Ending of controls would mean rent increases ranging from 20 per cent on higher-priced homes to 50 to 100 per cent boosts on homes in the lower and middle-

income brackets. That's the official prediction of Tighe E. Woods, rent stabilizer.

Concrete example of what happens when rent controls vanish is contained in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumer price index.

Highest listing in the BLS rent index goes to Birmingham, Ala., the first city where rents were decontrolled. In Birmingham, rents have gone up steadily, until today the BLS rent index for Birmingham is 205.4.

In contrast is New York City, where the BLS rent index stands at 118.7. Incidentally, New York state tenants have no fears of increases resulting from the new federal law, for New York has a state rent control law.

Evidence of what lies ahead for tenants in decontrolled areas comes

not only from the record of what took place in other cities, but from the real estate lobby itself.

Testifying before Congress, Leo Goodman, director of the CIO National Housing Committee, revealed the intent of the real estate interests was to peg rents at from 35 to 50 per cent of a tenant's monthly income during periods of housing shortages.

Goodman quoted from the standard textbook of the National Association of Real Estate Boards and backed up his quote with documentary evidence. The congressmen expressed amazement. But Congress voted to give the landlords a blank check for rent increases.

But the landlords can be stopped. Already, in a number of major communities, they have been stopped through drives spearheaded by CIO councils.

In other areas, campaigns are now underway to salvage rent control, and thus provide city dwellers with some bulwark against the flood tides of inflation.

There are two methods by which controls can be salvaged, Goodman advised.

First is to institute a campaign to get the community declared a "critical housing" area.

The other is a campaign to get the local government body to request continuation of rent control.

While more red tape surrounds the campaign to win a "critical housing area" designation, Goodman pointed out that it was more effective and more lasting.

CIO campaigned for special legislation for critical housing areas, he pointed out, to protect workers in communities where a sharp increase in defense work meant an influx of new workers.

But for all areas where a housing shortage continues and where tenants would be hard hit by the lifting of controls, action by the local government will protect tenants at least until next April 30.

A simple resolution by a city council, testifying that a housing shortage still exists and requesting

continuation of federal controls, will do the trick.

A city council could also call for a local referendum on continuation of controls, a method the real estate lobby would undoubtedly fight vigorously.

The record shows that in every industrial community where the voters have had a chance to express an opinion on continuation of controls, the vote has been overwhelmingly in favor of this protection for tenants.

Only in a handful of resort communities, where summer visitors pay the freight, have the people voted to end controls.

Goodman pledged the full cooperation and technical assistance of the CIO Housing Committee, to any local CIO council taking up the fight against the real estate interests.

In most communities, the only group standing between tenants and a wholesale gouging by profit-happy landlords is the local CIO council.

In some cities they have already won the battle. In others, they've just begun to fight.



Pictured above are the delegates to the International Skilled Trades Council meeting held at Newark, N. J., on July 24 and 25.

AUDIT REPORT

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA—CIO DETROIT, MICHIGAN—MAY 31, 1952

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

July 24, 1952.

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

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

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

for the twelve months ended May 31, 1952, and as a result thereof the following financial statements have been prepared:

EXHIBIT

- "A"—Statement of Resources and Liabilities—May 31, 1952.
- "B"—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements—
Six Months ended November 30, 1951.
Six Months ended May 31, 1952.
Twelve Months ended May 31, 1952.

SCHEDULE

- "B-1"—Summary of Receipts—
Six Months ended November 30, 1951.
Six Months ended May 31, 1952.
Twelve Months ended May 31, 1952.
- "B-2"—Summary of Disbursements—
Six Months ended November 30, 1951.
Six Months ended May 31, 1952.
Twelve Months ended May 31, 1952.

Certificate

I have examined the Statement of Resources and Liabilities of the

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

as of May 31, 1952, and the Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the twelve months ended May 31, 1952, have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the International Union and, without making a detailed audit of all the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records of the International Union and other supporting evidence by methods and to the extent deemed appropriate.

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

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

as of May 31, 1952, and the results of its operations for the twelve months then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Very truly yours,

CLARENCE H. JOHNSON,
Certified Public Accountant.

EXHIBIT "A"

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES

May 31, 1952

RESOURCES

CASH	\$ 2,953,112.03
DEPOSIT IN CREDIT UNION	27,000.00
INVESTMENT SECURITIES —(Cost):	
U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	\$5,725,950.68
Dominion of Canada Bonds	309,102.56
	<u>6,035,053.24</u>
TOTAL LIQUID ASSETS	\$ 9,015,165.27
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:	
Salary Advances—Employees	\$ 2,450.78
Miscellaneous Advances	238,341.35
Rotating Funds	65,115.00
Local Unions for Supplies and Literature	14,321.98
	<u>320,229.11</u>
INVENTORIES:	
Supplies for Resale	47,667.90
FIXED ASSETS:	
Furniture and Fixtures	\$ 600,871.45
Vehicles	22,744.26
	<u>\$ 623,615.71</u>
Less—Reserves for Depreciation	234,662.21
	<u>388,953.50</u>
INVESTMENTS:	
Union Building Corporation—U. S. A.	\$1,968,007.27
Union Building Corporation—Canada	98,930.11
Health Institute of UAW-CIO	252,878.26
UAW-CIO Broadcasting Corp. of Michigan	211,000.00
Stocks	5,392.73
	<u>2,536,208.37</u>
TOTAL RESOURCES	<u>\$12,308,224.15</u>

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts and Bills Unpaid	\$ 69,106.00
CIO Per Capita Tax	121,008.70
Payroll Deductions and Exchanges	78,812.16
	<u>\$ 268,926.86</u>

NET WORTH

NET WORTH REPRESENTED BY EXCESS OF RESOURCES OVER LIABILITIES ALLOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

Represented by Liquid Assets:	
General Fund	\$2,047,393.50
Educational Fund	132,802.28
Recreational Fund	130,646.06
Citizenship Fund	474,776.86
Fair Practice and Anti-Discrimination Fund	141,142.20
International Strike Fund	6,088,404.37
	<u>\$9,015,165.27</u>
Total Represented by Liquid Assets	\$9,015,165.27
Represented by Other Assets	3,024,132.02
	<u>12,039,297.29</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH	<u>\$12,308,224.15</u>

EXHIBIT "B"

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

	Six Months Ended Nov. 30, 1951	Six Months Ended May 31, 1952	Twelve Months Ended May 31, 1952
CASH ON HAND—			
May 31, 1951	\$ 1,093,446.26		\$ 1,093,446.26
November 30, 1951		\$ 1,824,838.70	
ADD—RECEIPTS:			
General Fund	\$ 6,208,400.31	\$ 6,812,374.69	\$13,020,775.00
Educational Fund	208,668.97	226,677.57	435,346.54
Recreational Fund	78,546.47	84,888.10	163,434.57
Fair Practice and Anti-Discrimination Fund	70,269.17	71,358.89	141,628.06
International Strike Fund	1,503,321.11	1,826,895.70	3,330,216.81
Citizenship Fund	261,377.85	355,788.90	617,166.75
TOTAL RECEIPTS	<u>\$ 8,330,583.88</u>	<u>\$ 9,377,983.85</u>	<u>\$17,708,567.73</u>
—REDEMPTION OF U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS	<u>\$ 190,222.79</u>		<u>\$ 190,222.79</u>
Together	<u>\$ 9,614,252.93</u>	<u>\$11,202,822.55</u>	<u>\$18,992,236.78</u>
DEDUCT—DISBURSEMENTS:			
General Fund	\$ 6,043,984.11	\$ 7,482,803.18	\$13,526,787.29
Educational Fund	149,198.59	196,077.68	345,276.27
Recreational Fund	58,093.56	55,382.11	113,475.67
Fair Practice and Anti-Discrimination Fund	55,787.79	59,152.70	114,940.49
International Strike Fund	1,370,850.18	425,404.96	1,796,255.14
Citizenship Fund	111,500.00	30,889.89	142,389.89
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	<u>\$ 7,789,414.23</u>	<u>\$ 8,249,710.52</u>	<u>\$16,039,124.75</u>
CASH ON HAND—			
November 30, 1951	\$ 1,824,838.70		
May 31, 1952		\$ 2,953,112.03	\$ 2,953,112.03

SCHEDULE "B-1"

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

	Six Months Ended Nov. 30, 1951	Six Months Ended May 31, 1952	Twelve Months Ended May 31, 1952
GENERAL FUND:			
Per Capita	\$ 5,721,912.68	\$ 6,413,600.09	\$12,135,512.77
Initiation Fees	134,022.36	116,591.89	250,614.25
Readmission Fees	5,670.50	5,144.75	10,815.25
Work Permits	2,709.27	3,078.26	5,787.53
Supplies	36,327.49	23,725.44	60,052.93
Collection of Contract Receivable	135,000.00		135,000.00
Previous International Assessment	1,448.00	1,697.00	3,145.00
Bonds	22,966.51	45,772.54	68,739.05
Burglary and Holdup Insurance	2,693.09	5.75	2,687.34
Charter and Supplies	690.00	860.00	1,550.00
General Motors Umpire and Council Per Capita Tax	53,350.08	37,288.27	90,638.35
Chrysler Umpire		467.00	467.00
Ford Council Committee Per Capita Tax	31,625.60	29,802.50	61,428.10
Miscellaneous	6,637.42	25,741.58	32,379.00
Interest on Bonds	48,545.20	20,384.22	68,929.42
Dividends on Stock	114.79	140.72	255.51
Interest on Investment Certificates	4,687.32	10,919.41	15,606.73
Return of Advances and Exchanges		62,166.77	62,166.77
Return of Credit Union Deposit		15,000.00	15,000.00
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	<u>\$ 6,208,400.31</u>	<u>\$ 6,812,374.69</u>	<u>\$13,020,775.00</u>
EDUCATIONAL FUND:			
Per Capita Tax	\$ 192,825.47	\$ 213,879.78	\$ 406,705.25
Literature and Supplies	15,843.50	12,797.79	28,641.29
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL FUND	<u>\$ 208,668.97</u>	<u>\$ 226,677.57</u>	<u>\$ 435,346.54</u>
RECREATIONAL FUND:			
Per Capita Tax	\$ 61,274.73	\$ 71,258.94	\$ 132,533.67
Children's Camp	12,396.89	1,685.00	14,081.89
Miscellaneous	4,874.85	11,944.16	16,819.01
TOTAL RECREATIONAL FUND	<u>\$ 78,546.47</u>	<u>\$ 84,888.10</u>	<u>\$ 163,434.57</u>
FAIR PRACTICE AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION FUND:			
Per Capita Tax	\$ 70,269.17	\$ 71,358.89	\$ 141,628.06
INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND:			
Per Capita Tax	\$ 1,396,884.55	\$ 1,779,950.05	\$ 3,176,834.60
1950 Emergency Strike Assessments	106,436.56	46,945.65	153,382.21
TOTAL STRIKE FUND	<u>\$ 1,503,321.11</u>	<u>\$ 1,826,895.70</u>	<u>\$ 3,330,216.81</u>
CITIZENSHIP FUND:			
Per Capita Tax	\$ 261,377.85	\$ 355,788.90	\$ 617,166.75
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS	<u>\$ 8,330,583.88</u>	<u>\$ 9,377,983.85</u>	<u>\$17,708,567.73</u>

SCHEDULE "B-2"

(Continued on page 11)

Finances Sound, Mazey Reports

The annual audit by Certified Public Accountant Clarence H. Johnson, for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1952, places the Net Worth of the UAW-CIO at \$12,039,297.29. This represents a gain of \$4,251,758.79 over our Net Worth as of May 31, 1951.

The total Liquid Assets of the International Union on May 31, 1952, amounted to \$9,015,165.27, or a gain of \$3,882,860.77 over the corresponding period of 1951. These Liquid Assets include our Cash in Banks; United States Certificates of Indebtedness (Government Bonds); Dominion of Canada Bonds and deposits in Credit Unions.

Other Assets, which include investments in supplies for resale; furniture and fixtures; vehicles; investments in Union Building Corporation; UAW-CIO Broadcasting Corporation of Michigan; Stocks and Accounts Receivable, amounted to \$3,024,132.02. These Assets are \$368,898.02 greater than they were on May 31, 1951. Investments in the new International Headquarters, Solidarity House, accounts for the bulk of the increase in these Assets.

Our Current Liabilities on May 31, 1952, amounted to \$268,926.86. These Liabilities represent accounts and unpaid bills; CIO Per Capita Taxes due and Payroll deductions and miscellaneous exchanges.

NET WORTH

Our Net Worth as represented by excess of resources over liabilities are allocated in the following manner:

General Fund	\$ 2,047,393.50
Educational Fund ...	132,802.28
Recreational Fund ...	130,646.06
Citizenship Fund ...	474,776.86
Fair Practice and A. D. Fund	141,142.20
International Strike Fund	6,088,404.37
Represented by Liquid Assets	9,015,165.27
Represented by Other Assets	3,024,132.02
Total	\$12,039,297.29

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

Total Liabilities and Net Worth on May 31, 1952, amounted to \$12,-

308,224.15, compared to \$7,976,499.66 on May 31, 1951.

MEMBERSHIP

We have 1,194 chartered local unions. Our average dues-paying membership for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1952, was 1,180,284; or a gain of 134,595 members over the average for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1951, when our average membership was 1,045,689.

Our increased membership has been due to extensive organizational work on the part of our various organizing departments and regional staffs, and increased employment in Aircraft and other defense plants.

Our last Convention held in Cleveland in April of 1951, directed the Executive Board of the International Union to intensify our organizing activities. This report serves as a good barometer to indicate how successfully we have carried out this mandate by our Convention. A careful examination of expenditures by our organizing departments will show that we have spent more money for organizing unorganized workers

during the past 12 months than we have in any comparable period in our history. For example, we spent \$914,190.69 for the activities of our Competitive Shops Department, which is the principal organizing department of our Union, compared to an expenditure of \$171,415.20 for the 12-month period ending May 31, 1951.

Our expenditures in the National Aircraft Department also reflect increased organizational activities. Our expenditures by this Department for the 12 months ending May 31, 1952, amounted to \$332,414.50, compared to \$93,818.39 for the corresponding period in 1951.

COMMENTS

Our improved financial position is due basically to the adjustment in dues adopted by our last Convention and increased organizing activity which has increased the size of our membership. The dues adjustment enabled us to increase our organizing and service staffs. The organizing and service activity of our Union is carried on by a staff of 23 Officers and Board Members, 595 International Representatives and 267 Office and Maintenance employees, or a total staff of 885 people.

FUND COMPARISON

Fund	May 31, 1951	May 31, 1952	Gain Over May 31, 1951
General Fund	\$ 340,988.00	\$2,047,393.50	\$1,706,405.50
Educational Fund	42,732.01	132,802.28	90,070.27
Recreational Fund	80,687.16	130,646.06	49,958.90
Fair Practices and A. D. Fund	114,454.63	141,142.20	26,687.57
Strike Fund	4,553,442.70	6,088,404.37	1,534,961.67
Citizenship Fund	474,776.86	474,776.86	474,776.86
Total	\$5,132,304.50	\$9,015,165.27	\$3,882,860.77

The sound financial policy adopted by our 1951 Convention has enabled us to increase our General Fund from \$340,988.00 on May 31, 1951, to \$2,047,393.50 on May 31, 1952. This is a gain of \$1,706,405.50.

The Officers of the International Union pointed out to the delegates of our last Convention the importance of building financial reserves in our operating fund. We have made a good start toward building adequate reserves in our general operating fund during the past fiscal year. We now have more money in our General Fund than we have had in any period in the history of our Union.

STRIKE FUND

Our Strike Fund on May 31, 1952, amounted to \$6,088,404.37, or an increase of \$1,534,961.67 over May 31, 1951, when we had \$4,553,442.70 in our Strike Fund.

We made \$1,796,255.14 in contributions to our local unions during the 12-month period of this report. Strike assistance was given to 114 local unions. Most of the strike activity of the International Union for the period of this report was to obtain wage increases and other economic and contract concessions that flowed automatically to our membership covered by long-term collective bargaining agreements.

We have increased the size of our Strike Fund because of the additional revenue we are now setting aside for strike assistance. Our last Convention increased our Strike Fund in the International Union from 5 cents a month per member to 25 cents a month per member.

The other Funds of the International Union have all shown sizable increases during the last 12-month period of this report.

I urge the membership of our Union to carefully examine this financial report in order to have a better understanding of the func-

United Labor Raises Funds for Hospital

MENOMINEE, Mich. — United labor in the Menominee area has done a bang-up job in raising funds to purchase an iron lung for the St. Joseph-Lloyd hospital. The labor groups formed the united labor council to push the drive.

Not only did the CIO and AFL unions in Menominee, Marinette and Peshtigo collect enough money (\$2,800) to buy the lung but they raised a surplus of \$2,050. The extra money was turned over to the hospital which will use it to purchase equipment for the physical therapy department.

The efforts of organized labor were praised in an editorial which appeared in the *Menominee Herald-Leader*. The editorial said "our labor unions have performed a signal public service."

"The gifts will help substantially to realize the hope of the hospital management and the council for the development of polio treatment at the local health center and for increased use of its physical therapy department."

tioning of our Union. Copies of the detailed audit are in the hands of the officers of our respective local unions and are available for examination by any member of our Union.

I wish to take this opportunity of commending my fellow Officers and Board Members for the fine cooperation they have given me in conserving the funds of our Union.

Respectfully submitted,

Emil Mazey

EMIL MAZEY,
International
Secretary-Treasurer.

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS

	Six Months Ended Nov. 30, 1951	Six Months Ended May 31, 1952	Twelve Months Ended May 31, 1952
GENERAL FUND:			
DEPARTMENTS:			
President's Office	\$ 17,814.22	\$ 19,488.51	\$ 37,300.73
Secretary-Treasurer's Office	14,662.25	14,986.77	29,649.02
Vice-President's Office—Gosser	11,661.96	11,758.21	23,420.17
Vice-President's Office—Livingston	14,740.42	13,666.43	28,406.85
Accounting	34,688.67	33,714.42	68,403.09
Agricultural Implement	28,161.47	28,722.25	56,883.72
Air Line	5,903.39	5,555.10	11,458.49
Allis-Chalmers	4,332.35	5,482.34	9,814.69
Auditing	105,006.16	103,479.18	208,485.34
Auto-Lite	39,432.28	38,621.88	78,054.16
Bendix	5,983.97	6,296.59	12,280.56
Borg-Warner	11,941.55	13,011.27	24,952.82
Briggs	5,918.55	5,004.00	10,922.55
Briggs-Umpire	1,666.64	855.07	2,521.71
CIO Midwestern		18,134.29	18,134.29
Chrysler	14,054.66	33,524.64	47,579.30
Chrysler Umpire	3,750.00	3,375.00	7,125.00
Circulation	8,470.63	9,753.77	18,224.40
Competitive Shop	433,424.16	480,766.53	914,190.69
Die Casting	34,563.39	38,882.16	73,445.55
Editorial	220,738.77	233,341.11	454,079.88
Engineering and Technical	4,517.34	4,760.45	9,277.79
Ford	49,214.32	55,417.28	104,631.60
Ford Umpire and Council	28,176.25	24,396.98	52,573.23
Foundry	48,584.19	61,588.53	110,172.72
General and Administrative	1,476,345.66	1,418,091.77	2,894,437.43
General Motors	81,986.60	87,751.55	169,737.55
General Motors Umpire and Council	17,845.67	14,095.59	31,941.28
Housing	1,575.61	498.55	2,074.16
International Harvester	11,056.13	11,091.96	22,148.09
J. I. Case	17,764.95	13,090.16	30,855.11
John Deere	6,384.56	5,999.66	12,384.22
Legal	38,495.58	29,009.59	67,505.17
Mack Truck	5,162.99	5,228.43	10,391.42
Nash-Kelvinator	4,789.27	5,111.12	9,900.39
Aircraft	164,775.68	167,638.82	332,414.50
PAC	85,760.65	114,638.20	200,398.85
Office Workers	25,942.22	29,606.02	55,548.24
Purchasing	13,922.93	12,077.14	26,000.07
Radio	52,083.93	64,315.28	116,399.21
Research and Engineering	67,011.06	72,616.25	139,627.31
Skilled Trades	58,778.11	70,311.65	129,089.76
Social Security	60,601.71	60,222.52	120,824.23
Spring Council	5,052.73	4,964.13	10,016.86
Studebaker	5,217.95	5,929.70	11,147.65
Unemployment Compensation	20,316.05	21,524.22	41,840.27
UAW Trustees	1,456.88	1,835.87	3,292.75
Veterans	12,582.79	12,122.12	24,704.91
Wage Stabilization	7,978.48	16,594.77	24,573.25
Washington Office	50,580.55	40,104.86	90,685.41
Women's Auxiliary	2,134.66	2,292.06	4,426.72
TOTAL DEPARTMENTS	\$3,443,010.39	\$3,551,342.75	\$6,994,353.14

GENERAL FUND:

Sub-Totals Forward	\$ 3,443,010.39	\$ 3,551,342.75	\$ 6,994,353.14
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REGIONS:

No. 1	\$ 99,317.44	\$ 104,071.76	\$ 203,389.20
No. 1A	113,375.42	109,958.33	223,333.75
No. 1B	93,763.53	94,467.42	188,230.95
No. 1C	64,417.54	64,378.88	128,796.42
No. 1D	83,681.95	87,459.38	171,141.33
No. 2	84,943.01	87,638.87	172,581.88
No. 2A	64,969.99	72,836.45	137,806.44
No. 2B	85,500.41	77,626.83	163,127.24
No. 3	136,920.25	139,903.49	276,823.74
No. 4	135,756.94	135,678.39	271,435.33
No. 5	119,441.74	129,043.03	248,484.77
No. 6	95,398.33	120,110.73	215,509.06
No. 7	116,231.58	107,747.46	223,979.04
No. 8	111,069.74	110,189.09	221,258.83
No. 9	138,354.22	149,436.64	287,790.86
No. 9A	134,161.19	171,921.34	306,082.53
No. 10	90,522.61	102,620.36	193,142.97
TOTAL REGIONS	\$ 1,767,825.89	\$ 1,865,088.45	\$ 3,632,914.34

TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENSES

.....	\$ 5,210,836.28	\$ 5,416,431.20	\$10,627,267.48
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ASSET EXPENDITURES: FROM GENERAL FUND:

Purchase of Dominion of Canada Bonds	\$ 299,102.56		\$ 299,102.56
Purchase of U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness		\$ 1,952,628.89	1,952,628.89
Deposit to Credit Union	1,000.00		1,000.00
Miscellaneous Advances and Exchanges	79,766.94		79,766.94
Union-Building Corporation—U. S. A.	431,387.03	113,743.09	545,130.12
Union Building Corporation—Canada	21,891.30		21,891.30
TOTAL ASSET EXPENDITURES	\$ 833,147.83	\$ 2,066,371.98	\$ 2,899,519.81

GRAND TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES

.....	\$ 6,043,984.11	\$ 7,482,803.18	\$13,526,787.29
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL FUND	149,198.59	196,077.68	345,276.27
TOTAL RECREATIONAL FUND	58,093.56	55,382.11	113,475.67
TOTAL FAIR PRACTICE AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION FUND	55,787.79	59,152.70	114,940.49
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND	1,370,850.18	425,404.96	1,796,255.14
TOTAL CITIZENSHIP FUND	111,500.00	30,889.89	142,389.89
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 7,789,414.23	\$ 8,249,710.52	\$16,039,124.75



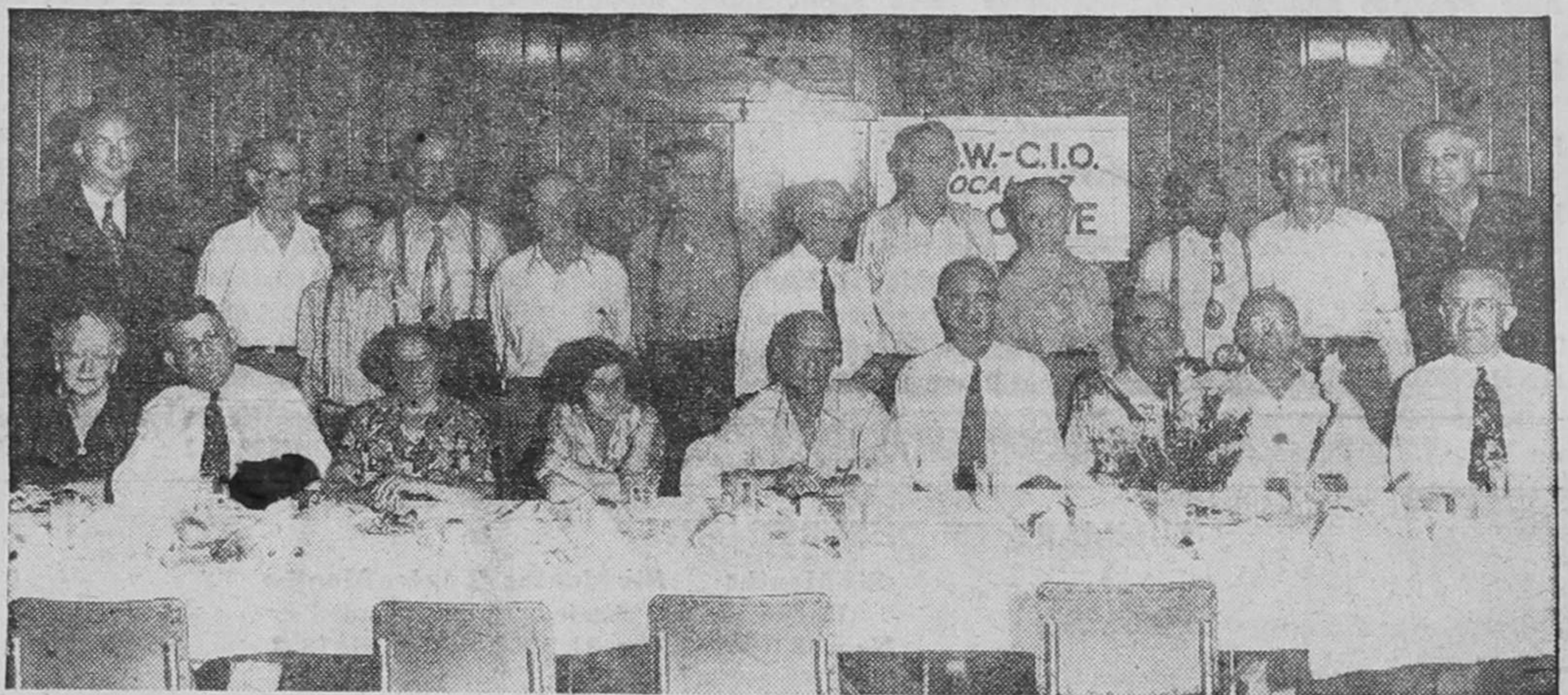
'V' IS FOR VICTORY—The Democratic Party's nominees for President, Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois (left), and for Vice-President, Senator John Sparkman of Alabama, will campaign on the Democratic platform which has been approved by both AFL and CIO. The platform calls for outright repeal of Taft-Hartley, federal civil rights legislation, price and rent controls, and federal aid to education and health. (LPA).



When President Reuther finished his testimony before the Platform Drafting Committee, Senator Lehman of New York (at left with hand raised) took several minutes to explain how Rule 22 can block any legislation, even though it is used most often against civil rights bills. Next to Senator Lehman is Joseph Beirne, President of the CIO Communication Workers, who was acting chairman of the Committee during the presentation of testimony by labor spokesmen.



ALL OVER NOW—The longest steel strike in U. S. history ended July 25 when the CIO Steelworkers Wage Policy Committee ratified an agreement reached the day before by Steelworkers President Philip Murray (left) and six major steel companies. Murray and Ben Fairless (right), U. S. Steel head, smile as President Truman announces the settlement, which included a modified union shop. (LPA).



FORT WAYNE—Retired members of UAW-CIO Local 57, of International Harvester workers here, found out they are still regarded as a key part of their union when they gathered for this party. Beaming proudly in the picture are C. R. Shrock, first president of the Local, and Tom Burns, current president.



Reversing the usual trans-Atlantic trend that has brought thousands of European trade unionists to this country, these four, as part of a group of some 25 CIO people, will visit and study in the Scandinavian countries for three weeks under the auspices of the Danish labor movement. They are paying their own expenses.

Left to right, they are: Art Valenti, President of Local 900; Sam Fishman, Plant Committeeman, Local 400; Pat Cayo, former Chief Steward, Local 3; Frank Marquart, Education Director, Local 212.

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GOP HEARS FROM CIO—End of Taft-Hartley, strong civil rights and national health insurance were recommended to the Republican Platform Committee in Chicago by CIO Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey (left) and Walter Reuther (second from right), CIO vice-president and head of the CIO United Auto Workers. With them are Paul Sifton and Roy Reuther (right), both of the UAW staff. As usual, the GOP paid little attention to labor's requests. (LPA).