UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

CIO

Detroit, October 1, 1943
VOL. 7 — 22 — NO. 19

IPEU 573

Detroit Edition

Murray Demands Congress Defeat 'Anti-Strike' Law

WASHINGTON — Pointing out that under the Smith-Connally Act, "two workers in a plant of 20,000 may force a strike vote among the 20,000 workers," President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has written to Congressional leaders urging its immediate repeal.

"With the return of the members of Congress from their recess contacts with their home districts, it is my sincere hope that Congress will have found the recess fruitful in terms of a fuller and sounder understanding of the needs of a nation at war," Murray declared.

"In the days just preceding the recess both houses of Congress, acting in haste, rushed through the passage over the President's veto of an ill-considered piece of legislation which has come to be known as the Smith-Connally Act.

LABOR'S WARNING

"At that time the responsible labor organizations of the country warned in the light of their long experience that the bill was ill-advised and was actually calculated to interfere with the progress of American war production.

"We pointed out that at a time when the responsible bodies of organized labor had given and were fulfilling, as they are today, their no-strike pledge, the bill proposed to set up legalized machinery whereby irresponsible elements might force strike votes and thereby give the appearance of legal sanction to interference with war production.

"It is an unfortune fact that even the few months which have elapsed since the passage of the bill have proved our fears to have been well-founded. The responsible bodies of organized labor have reiterated their determination to stand firm on their no-strike pledge. The new statute, however, has in practice rendered performance of that pledge even more difficult.

"In the light of the experience of these last few months a very serious duty falls on the shoulders of Congressional leaders. The Smith-Connally Act has proven itself to be an obstacle to the war effort. I trust and hope that the leadership of this Congress will prove its stature by understaking the task of removing the Smith-Connally Act from the statute books, so that organized labor in America may move forward unimpeded in its consistent and devoted drive to ever-increased war production."

Detroiters:

VOTE FOR

Frank FitzGerald

For Mayor

George Edwards

For Councilman

Their Records and Policies on Page 8

THOMAS JAILED FOR DEFYING TEXAS LAW

Page 2

AUSTIN, Texas—R. J. Thomas, president of the UAW-CIO, was sentenced to jail for three days here Sept. 26th because he refused to bow to an injunction which forbid him to exercise his right of free speech. He spent several hours in jail before he was released on a writ of habens corpus.

Thomas was jailed for "contempt of court," following a previous arrest for violation of a Texas anti-labor law which requires union organizers to obtain a state license.

Before Thomas made his address, State's Attorney Mann went to court and obtained an injunction ordering him to desist from plans to make a speech soliciting union membership without a license.

After the arrest was made and Thomas was released on bond pending trial, Mann went to court and obtained an order for Thomas' re-arrest for violating the injunction. Thomas had an opportunity to leave the state before the order for his second arrest could be served on him, but he refused to run away from the issue.

Arraigned here Saturday before District Judge J. Harris Gardner, Thomas was found guilty of violating the injunction. He was fined $100 and sentenced to three days in jail; and was promptly taken to the county jail and locked up.

(FURTHER DETAILS OF THOMAS ARREST ON PAGE 2)

UAW, MILLION STRONG, SET FOR 8th CONVENTION

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THOMAS DEFIES TEXAS GAG LAW

UAW-CIO President Arrested in Fight On Anti-Union Law

HOUSTON, Texas—R. J. Thomas, president of the UAW-CIO, has been arrested here for making a public address in violation of a newly-enacted Texas anti-labor law which makes it illegal to solicit members for a labor union without previously obtaining a state license.

Thomas' arrest opened a determined campaign by the UAW-CIO to have the Hitler-like law declared unconstitutional. The UAW-CIO head declared, after his arrest, that the fight against the law will be carried all the way to the United States Supreme Court unless the lower courts wipe it off the statute books.

THOMAS' SECOND ARREST

This is the second time that Thomas has been arrested in a fight against restrictive, anti-labor legislation. His defiance of an anti-handbill ordinance in Dearborn, Michigan, a few years ago led to a legal fight in which that ordinance, enacted at the behest of the Ford Motor Company, was declared unconstitutional.

Two others were arrested with Thomas at Pelley, Texas, near Houston. They are C. M. Massengale, of the CIO oil workers union, and John Crossland, sub-regional director of the CIO.

John W. Livingston, regional director of the UAW-CIO in the area, also addressed the meeting. Sheriff's deputies refused to arrest him although he offered to make a "confession" that he had also solicited men to join the CIO without having obtained a license.

INJUNCTION WAS ISSUED

Following press reports that Thomas was going to Texas to defy the law and make a test of it, Texas State's Attorney Gerald Mann obtained a court order restraining Thomas from making the "illegal" address. Thomas made his speech despite the injunction, although conviction for violating the injunction is punishable by three days in jail.

The meeting at which Thomas and the others were arrested was held in connection with an organizing campaign here of the CIO oil workers union. Originally scheduled to be held in a hall, the crowd turned out to be so large that the meeting was moved outdoors. There were about 1,000 present.

In addition to the workers, six deputy sheriffs, one representative of the attorney general of the state, three representatives of the district attorney's office, and a court reporter were in attendance.

URGES WORKERS JOIN UNION

During the address, Thomas deliberately urged workers to join the oil workers union. He made it plain that he was soliciting membership in such a way that the state authorities could not avoid a test case.

The anti-labor law, Thomas charged, restricted freedom of speech. The legislature, he said, had violated their own constitution, which provides that "no law shall ever be passed which curtails the liberty of speech and the press."

Despite Thomas' very plain talk, one of the deputies informed Frank Winn, representing the publicity department of the UAW-CIO, that Thomas, having failed to solicit any particular individual to join the union, had thus far failed to "violate" the law.

THOMAS MAKES IT PLAIN

"It's getting awful hard to get arrested," Winn sighed, and scribbled a note to Thomas.

Thomas read the message. He promptly singled out a man standing in the front row, and urged him to join the union. The man turned out to be Pat Sullivan, an organizer for the Baytown Employees Federation, a company union.

Thomas then concluded his speech, whereupon the deputies took him, Crossland and Messengale into custody, informing them they were under arrest. They were taken before a justice of the peace in Goose Creek, a few miles away, where formal charges of violating the gag law were filed against them. Bond was fixed at $400 for each, and they were released on bonds pending trial at a date to be fixed.

Following his arrest, Thomas left for another meeting in Texas—a CIO political mobilization rally in Dallas. There was some speculation as whether the attorney general would try to have him punished, before he left the state, for violating the restraining order.

A body attachment calling for the apprehension of Thomas and bringing into court to face a charge of contempt of court has been issued. Thomas refused to take advantage of an opportunity to leave the state before the attachment could be served.

If Thomas succeeds in knocking out the state of Texas anti-labor law, he will have paved the way to invalidation of a whole flock of such laws enacted in several states this year, all aiming at regulating and circumscribing the legitimate activities of organized labor.

The law specifically requires that no labor organizer may solicit membership in a union until he has first obtained a state license, that he must carry this license with him when soliciting membership, and must display it when requested.

Violation of the law is punishable by a fine of $500 and sixty days in jail.

Biggest Convention of UAW-CIO Will Open October 4 in Buffalo

BUFFALO—The eyes of the million members of the UAW-CIO, as well as a considerable part of the nation, are turning to Buffalo as the eighth annual convention of the UAW-CIO is scheduled to get under way on Monday, October 4th.

In keeping with a report of UAW President R. J. Thomas that the union's membership has reached an all-time high in the past year—an average of 715,382 monthly for the 14 months ending June 30, 1943, and 1,077,889 for July, 1943—the convention will be the largest ever held by the International union.

2,100 DELEGATES

The sessions will be held in the Buffalo municipal auditorium, scene of the 1941 convention. Convention headquarters are at the Hotel Statler, with the 2,100 delegates and perhaps 1,000 additional visitors housed there and at other hotels throughout the city.

(Pages 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this issue of the United Automobile Worker contain a summary of President Thomas' and Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes' reports to the convention.)

Momentous issues face the convention, judging from the subjects of resolutions sent in by many local unions. These include cost of living, price roll-backs, wage increases, the no-strike pledge, incentive pay, political action, a second front in Europe, and various proposed constitutional changes.

The convention will also elect officers for the coming 12 months.

The convention committees on constitution, resolutions and credentials have been in session for some days, striving to have their reports ready for early sessions of the convention.

The committees, as set up by the International executive board, under the constitution, are as folows:

Constitution: Percy Llewellyn, 600; Barney Hopkins, 3; Harvey Kitzman, 180; T. De Lorenzo, 365; John Cole, 50; Melvin Schultz, 12; Michael O'Neill, 13; Nat Ganley, 155; Clarence Lyons, 226.

Resolutions: Shelton Tappes, 600; Dave Miller, 174; James Solomon, 3; Victor Reuther, 174; Ed Parry, 900; K. Cole, 14; E. Partis, 774; Paul Krebs, 365; A. B. Coxhill, 113.

Grievance: Frank Slaby, 76; James Buckley, 742; L. Ress, 486; Ed Carey, 7; Wm. Kimberling, 325; Russell White, 652; Joe Fogarty, 174; Walter Madrzykowski, 12; Frank Moore, 371.

Educational: W. S. Hutchinson, 927; A. Elson, 222; A. J. Plezia, 140; James Montroy, 738; Wm. Blakely, 918; Ken Everhardt, 838; Walter Hayden, 705; Lawrence Yost, 600; Jerry Foch, 235; Dan Hall, 157.

Credentials: Roy Speth, 75; Chester Kosmalski, 212; Daniel Cassey, 240; W. Ogden, 5; Joseph Sandy, 677; Ed Cote, 174; Matt Hammond, 157; Jack Suschanke, 154; Joseph Eccles, 906.

Rules: T. J. Gilligan, 901; La Mar J. Ensinger, 40; C. V. O'Halloran, 216; Philip Lutjen, 47; Ed. Gallagher, 280; Jean Drew, 455; Raleigh Shinnick, 854; H. A. Moon, 645; S. D. Smith, 227.

Officers' Report: E. F. Stubbe, 32; Norman Matthews, 190; W. D. Clifton, 203; M. W. Eysaman, 946; L. A. Jordan, 50; Anthony Zuccarello, 731; Blaine Marrin, 157; N. Kaufman, 142; George Laur, 362.

Competitive Shop: O. Peppler, 157; C. Groth, 157; L. B. Saunders, 930; H. J. Stevenson, 988; Dave McIntyre, 3; Burt Bothe, 840; Elmer Kaaf, 25; John Blaich, 600; Tex Owens, 659; Albert De Byle, 206.

Union Label: V. Truman, 600; Santos, 664; D. MacDonell, 2; Grace Melvin, 7; Harry Mays, 6; S. Sadote, 969; Gene Minshall, 249; Homer Davidson, 645; Pat Dailey, 594.

UAW-CIO Constitution Committee Announces Hearing on Councils

BUFFALO—The constitution committee of the UAW-CIO Convention announces that it will hold a hearing Monday evening, October 4th, on all resolutions pertaining to corporation council set-ups, including Ford, General Motors and Chrysler. The committee invites all local officers and delegates interested in these councils to appear before it.

Wage Freeze One Year Old— and Still No Price Roll-back

By DONALD MONTGOMERY
Consumers' Counsel, UAW-CIO

WASHINGTON—September 15 was the first anniversary of the price-freeze wage-freeze date. It came and went without announcement of the Administration's program to roll back the cost of living to the level of September 15, 1942.

Due to a newspaper leak, part of the story was told, but not all of it. It's expected the President very soon, perhaps before this is printed, will send a message to Congress or will go on the air stating what rollback program has been worked out.

How far will the program succeed in reducing the cost of living to the promised level—well, this is one commentator who isn't making predictions. While the foods selected for rollback will go down in price, thers may go up. It takes a heap of statistics to figure out what's likely to happen, and another heap to figure what has happened.

Statistics make fine fuel for arguments, but darned poor food for the dinner table.

SOME BIG IFS

Skipping all the percentages and decimal points, my judgment is that the Administration's plan to roll prices back can come pretty close to bringing the cost of living back to the promised level, if—

And it's the IF I want to talk about. If the Administration wins in Congress on its proposal to use subsidies to prevent higher milk prices you can expect the rollback to succeed. If not, you may as well kiss the rollback good-bye because it will soon be drowned in a flood of rising prices.

Our entire fight for price control, the fight whe have waged in the past and the chance to keep fighting in the future, hangs in the balance this week while Congress is getting set to decide whether milk prices go up or don't go up.

Milk producers make a case that they need help on high feed costs. That isn't disputed. How to give them that help is the issue. The Administration proposes subsidies. The dairy bloc says raise prices.

FIGHT OPENS

If Congress denies subsidies for holding the line on the price of milk, you can just about give up on the whole subsidy program. The inflation bloc will get what it wants from here on. Subsidies will not be used to meet other increased costs, and prices and the cost of living will go up.

Opening rounds of the milk subsidy battle are now being fought in Congress. Food Administrator Jones proposes subsidy and a Senate Committee jumps all over the idea, demanding a price increase instead. Judge Vinson, Stabilization chief, tells a group of Congressional dairy blockers that subsidies are going to be used to hold the line, and more Senators sound off in favor of higher prices.

Not one fighting protest against raising the price of milk is yet heard in Congress. One Senator, Wagner of New York, expresses concern. No one else is heard from, except those who want higher prices.

CHECK THE PROMISES

If any political action committee in any of our locals was given a hold-the-line promise by its Senators or Congressmen this summer, now is the time to get on the phone or the telegraph wire and let them know the promise must be performed.

If Congress goes price crazy on milk, next thing you will see is a rise in the price of bread. And if Congress will vote to raise milk prices and bread prices, you can figure what all the other food trades are going to ask for and what they are going to get.

Some observers here say there is a different attitude on price control among Congressmen after their visit back home. Maybe so, but the high pricers have done all the talking on this milk question up until now. If you think the member from your district really wants the price line to hold, better tell him that now is the time for him to get busy and say so—and say so out loud, for the newspapers and radio, like the high-price champions do day after day.

TELL THEM NOW

Tell your Congressman and Senators to vote subsidies to hold the line on the price of milk. If you want to be more exact about it, tell them to vote to subsidize the cost of feed to dairy farmers. That will cost less and work better than a cash grant for every hundred pounds of milk the farmers produce.

President Thomas Reports on Year's Progress; Stresses Great Gains and Problems Before Us

(Here, in outline form, are the highlights of the report of UAW-CIO President R. J. Thomas to the eighth annual convention of the UAW-CIO, which opens in Buffalo on October 4th, 1943)

A year ago Istated to our convention in Chicago that one of the major goals of our International union should be to achieve a membership of 1,000,000 workers. When I set that goal, I did not fix any date for its achievement. Our highest monthly membership prior to our convention of 1942 was 612,702, reached in May of that year.

Today it is my privilege to report that we have not only reached our goal, but have actually passed it. In July, 1943, our International union received per capita payments for 1,077,889 members. When we realize that we have well over 200,000 members, all in good standing, in the armed forces, we can readily realize the stupendous accomplishment all of us have made for our union.

As in other years, the standing of our International union can be measured, 1, by paid up membership; 2, by results of labor board elections; and, 3, by the number of plants and workers covered by our contracts.

MEMBERSHIP. On membership, the figures are brief but dramatic. While the 1,077,889 reveals the high-water mark of our membership in a single month, the basic story is revealed in our average monthly membership. Here also the gains are startling. Our average monthly membership for the 14 months ending June 30, 1943, is 715,382. This compares with an average of 512,411 per month for the 12 months of the previous year. When we glance back further, to 1937, we can see how far our organization has advanced on the road to total organization of industry.

AVERAGE MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP

Year ending June 30, 1937	120,795
18 Months ending Dec. 31, 1938	197,864
4 Months ending April 30, 1939	136,860
Year ending April 30, 1940	188,454
Year ending April 30, 1941	292,091
Year ending April 30, 1942	512,411
14 Months ending June 30, 1943	715,382

Our monthly membership tells a similar story of steady growth.

UAW-CIO MEMBERSHIP, MONTH BY MONTH—1941-1943

	1941	1942	1943
January	351,351	450,351	544,411
February	294,203	458,122	845,099
March	387,453	560,079	979,182
April	458,413	552,312	873,234
May	453,706	612,702	814,179
June	392,423	478,665	960,753
July	556,132	564,589	1,077,889
August	463,854	540,582	
September	432,908	644,028	
October	639,934	622,034	
November	493,892	778,658	
December	605,212	757,244	

NLRB ELECTIONS

Our International union has again, through the democratic tests of National Labor Relations Board elections, demonstrated its warm support among the workers under our jurisdiction. In the year ending June 30, 1943, the NLRB held 368 elections or payroll checks in our industries. Of these, the UAW-CIO emerged victorious and was certified in 272 cases. The AFL was certified in 24 cases; unaffiliated unions in 22; "no union" won a majority in the remaining 50 cases.

Votes cast in these elections totalled 203,765. Our International union received 114,804 votes, while the AFL received 26,720.

Since June 30th, we have continued to win NLRB elections. Chief among these is the great victory scored by our union in September in a run-off election at the huge Glenn L. Martin plant, near Baltimore, where more than 40,000 workers are employed.

More than 810,000 workers in our industries have been polled by the NLRB since July 1st, 1939. Through these democratic plebiscities and secret ballots, our union has demonstrated to the entire nation that we speak for our workers by their own freely-given consent.

LABOR BOARD ELECTION RESULTS

July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1943

	Total
Eligible	800,101
Total Cast	719,951
UAW-CIO	452,164
AFL	102,803
Independent Unions	55,527
Neither	119,890

PLANTS UNDER CONTRACT

The International union has steadily increased the number of plants under contract. A year ago, in July, 1942, we had 1,328 plants under collective agreement. Today, as of August 15, 1943, we have 1,473 plants under contract.

A year ago our contracts covered 898,860 workers, all of whom benefited from our agreements regardless of whether or not they were members. Because of the war-time censorship regulations, it is not possible in this report to arrive at any exact figure of the number of workers covered by our 1,473 agreements. However, it is safe to say that plants under contract with the UAW-CIO today employ more than 1,200,000 workers.

PLANTS UNDER CONTRACT WITH UAW-CIO

	Plants	Workers Covered
1938	501	(a)
1939	320	(a)
1940	491	398,377
1941	982	703,760
1942	1,328	898,860
1943	1,473	1,200,000 (b)

(a) Figures not available
(b) Estimate

SMITH-CONNALLY ACT

The success of the reactionary forces in Congress in procuring the enactment of the War Labor Disputes Act (Smith-Connally Act) has given rise to a whole series of problems. While the Act was professedly enacted to operate as a restraint upon strikes in war industry, its provisions are such as to constitute a virtual incitement to the workers to engage in work stoppages.

The policy of our union as laid down by the 1942 convention is that there shall be no strike or work stoppages for the duration of the war. The war is still on; and the policy is still in effect.

Those provisions of the Smith-Connally Act which call for the giving of notice of the existence of a labor dispute "which threatens seriously to interrupt war production" and which requires an election among the workers to determine "whether they will permit such interruptions in war time" can be considered nothing less than a provocation—indeed an invitation — to strike. Certainly these provisions cannot be otherwise considered in the light of the pledge of organized labor to refrain from the use of the strike during the war emergency.

R. J. Thomas

Under the constitution of our union, even if a strike is voted by a ⅔ majority, it cannot be called unless it has been authorized by the International executive board or by the International president. It is indeed ironic that the laws of our International union, and the determination of labor to win the war (nothwithstanding the political sabotage of reactionary interests) and not the laws of our Nation are to be relied upon for the winning of the war and the protection and preservation of the institutions of democracy.

Despite the fact that the Smith-Connally act is unworkable and will not achieve the desired aims of its anti-labor sponsors, I believe that our union, in cooperation with other sections of labor, must work ceaselessly to have it repealed. It illustrates a tendency toward Fascist control of labor which is entirely out of keeping with the principles of free labor and the objectives for which we are at war.

POST WAR PLANNING

Next to the winning of the war, nothing can be of greater importance to the people of this country than the conditions under which they live when this war is over. Recognizing this, and recognizing the tragic consequences of failure to plan for the post war period, in terms of unemployment, privation and hunger for the workers, the International union has drawn up a post war plan for its members and for the people of the nation.

SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

The social security program adopted by the International union, has been received with great national interest. Our program was issued a considerable period of time prior to the introduction of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill in Congress, and it is interesting to note that the salient provisions of our program are substantially embodied in that bill.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

I should prefer to have the delegates and the membership assess the work of your International president during the past year. However, I should like to indicate briefly the work of your chief officer.

During the past year, I have again found it necessary to devote a major part of my time to the handling of war-time problems, both of policy and administration. As your president, I have been enabled to represent you and the rest of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the White House. I have continued to exercise my membership on the President's Labor Victory Committee, not as a rubber stamp but rather as critical and cooperative representative of labor.

In conferences with President Roosevelt, as well as in other activities, I have constantly advocated maximum production through granting labor an adequate voice on all production levels.

FOUGHT FREEZES

On economic issues I have opposed the idea of freezing wages, and have instead urged either rolling-back of prices or the scrapping of the Little Steel formula. I have opposed manpower freezing and drafting of labor. In this connection I have vigorously opposed and urge the support of the International in continuing to oppose enactment of the Austin-Wadsworth Bill.

I have continued my membership on the War Labor Board, but in a manner which has not quite met the approval, to indulge in a mild understatement, of management and public members of the board. I have insisted on exercising my right as a spokesman of labor to criticise both the procedures and policies of the WLB. On occasion, such as in the Chrysler case, I have also appeared before the board as spokesman of the workers involved. I do not believe that any true representative of labor can divorce himself from labor's interests, and I have acted and will continue to act in that fashion.

At the request of CIO President Philip Murray I have given much time to rallying labor's political strength, determined to do my part to see to it that the havoc wrought by the present anti-labor Congress is undone.

PRAISE FOR MURRAY

At this point, I should like again to inform our membership of the constant, devoted and clear-headed service our International has been given by President Murray. Again, as in other years, he has responded to every call. He has not backed away from knotty problems and from his heavy responsibilities. We may consider ourselves fortunate to have as our leader a man whom I believe is the outstanding labor statesman of our day. In all my activities I have worked in harmony with the policies of Philip Murray. Those policies, I am convinced, are the policies best suited to protect and advance the interests of labor's rank and file.

Aside from my activities on the national scene, I have made time to meet at International headquarters with hundreds of delegations and spokesmen for the local unions. In our internal matters I have striven to maintain the constructive, fair-minded approach which I know our membership would have me take. Where there have been differences in policy (every democratic organization has these differences) I have attempted to resolve them to the satisfaction of all concerned. On matters of principle I have taken my position clearly and above-board.

I have again had the opportunity to travel through the country, meeting and conferring with our local unions and membership. My schedule has permitted of little or no time for private life or affairs outside the scope of the labor movement. However, in this period of sacrifice both at home and abroad, I do not consider that I have done anything more than my duty. I have considered myself an officer in the army of labor, and have responded to the best of my ability and energy to every call for service in any part of the country, at any and every time of the day or week.

OUR FIGHT FOR VICTORY

I shall conclude this introductory section with a restatement of our war-time aims. We pledge ourselves to fight for unconditional victory. That means not only destruction of the Axis war machines. It means that we must not only fight **against** the forces of evil, but that we must fight **for** the achievement of the democratic principles which are worth dying for.

The victory we fight for is the victory of democracy and labor over Fascism and Nazism. That means we must score a complete military victory abroad, that we must win for democracy and labor here at home, and we must win for a peace that will usher in a period of world and domestic security. A year ago our convention adopted the slogan of "double victory." We must rededicate ourselves to that aim—victory for democracy at home and aboard.

The greatest fight which we have on our hands today is the fight to win the war for democracy. If we do not win that fight, it means the end of freedom of speech, press, assembly and religion, and certainly the end of the trade-union movement.

FOR COMPLETE VICTORY

There is reason to believe that there are some employers in this country who would like to see Hitler win the war. Certain it is that there are many employers who would like to see the war end without the defeat of Hitler or Hitlerism. There are others who would like to see Hitler defeated abroad, while Fascism triumphs at home.

We are determined that these forces shall not be permitted to interfere with our complete and unstinted efforts to win the war in the fullest sense. This determination has resulted in the inevitable redirection of our energies into new channels, the channels of political and legislative activity. It is in these fields that the great struggles of our immediate future must be made. We agree with the President of the United States that the fight of our armed forces and

(Continued on page 4)

Unconditional Victory Urged As Union Goal

(Continued from page 3)

the fight on the home front are part of one fight. That fight is the right of labor more than any other element in society. And America and the world may rest assured that we will do our part to bring that fight to a victorious conclusion.

War Labor Board

The policies and activities of the National War Labor Board have been of paramount importance to our union in the year just ended. Subject to Executive Orders of the President of the United States, it has become the most important single governmental agency dealing with labor relations and the economic status of our membership and their families. Our legal department, headed by General Counsel Maurice Sugar, our Washington NWLB Division, headed by Vice-President Richard T. Frankensteen, and the heads of GM, Chrysler and Ford departments, have given close attention to the NWLB. As your president and as a member of the WLB I have felt it incumbent on me also to follow with close interest and when necessary, with action, the work of this board.

NATIONAL WAGE POLICY

On October 2, 1942, Congress enacted the National Economic Stabilization Act which authorized and directed the President to stabilize prices and wages and provided that "such stabilization shall, so far as practicable, be on the basis of the levels which existed on September 15, 1942." The law further provided for the right to make adjustments "to aid in the effective prosecution of the war or to correct gross inequities." On the next day, October 3, 1942, the President issued Executive Order 9250 which directed that the NWLB "shall not approve any increase in the wage rates prevailing on September 15, 1942, unless such increase is necessary to correct maladjustments or inequalities," etc.

On November 6, 1942, the NWLB, under its power to correct maladjustments, etc. adopted the policy of applying the Little Steel formula, which limited wage increases to 15% over the level prevailing on January 1, 1941. We have been vigorously and continously fighting this policy, it being our position that unless and until prices are rolled back to the point where they were met by the wage increases permitted under the Little Steel formula, wage increases beyond the limitation of that formula must be granted to compensate for the rapidly increasing cost of living.

OPPOSED WAGE FIXING

With the price ceiling and price reduction features of Executive Order 9328, we were wholly in accord. This reflected the policy which had been adopted by our union as early as April, 1942. But we were in violent disagreement with the wage-fixing features of this order, particularly those which limited the upward adjustment of wages, and apparently disassociated wages from the rise in the cost of living.

Your president, along with other representatives of labor, made strong personal representations to the President of the United States in this matter, following which, on May 12, 1943, the Director of Economic Stabilization issued a supplement to Executive Order 9328 by which wage increases were authorized "to aid in the effective prosecution of the war or to correct gross inequities" under a system of bracketing wage rates throughout the country.

By this supplement order the NWLB was authorized to establish "by occupational groups and labor market areas, the wage-rate brackets embracing all those prom arket areas, the wage-rate brackets embracing all those various rates found to be sound and tested going rates; it being provided that "all the rates within

Manpower and the WMC

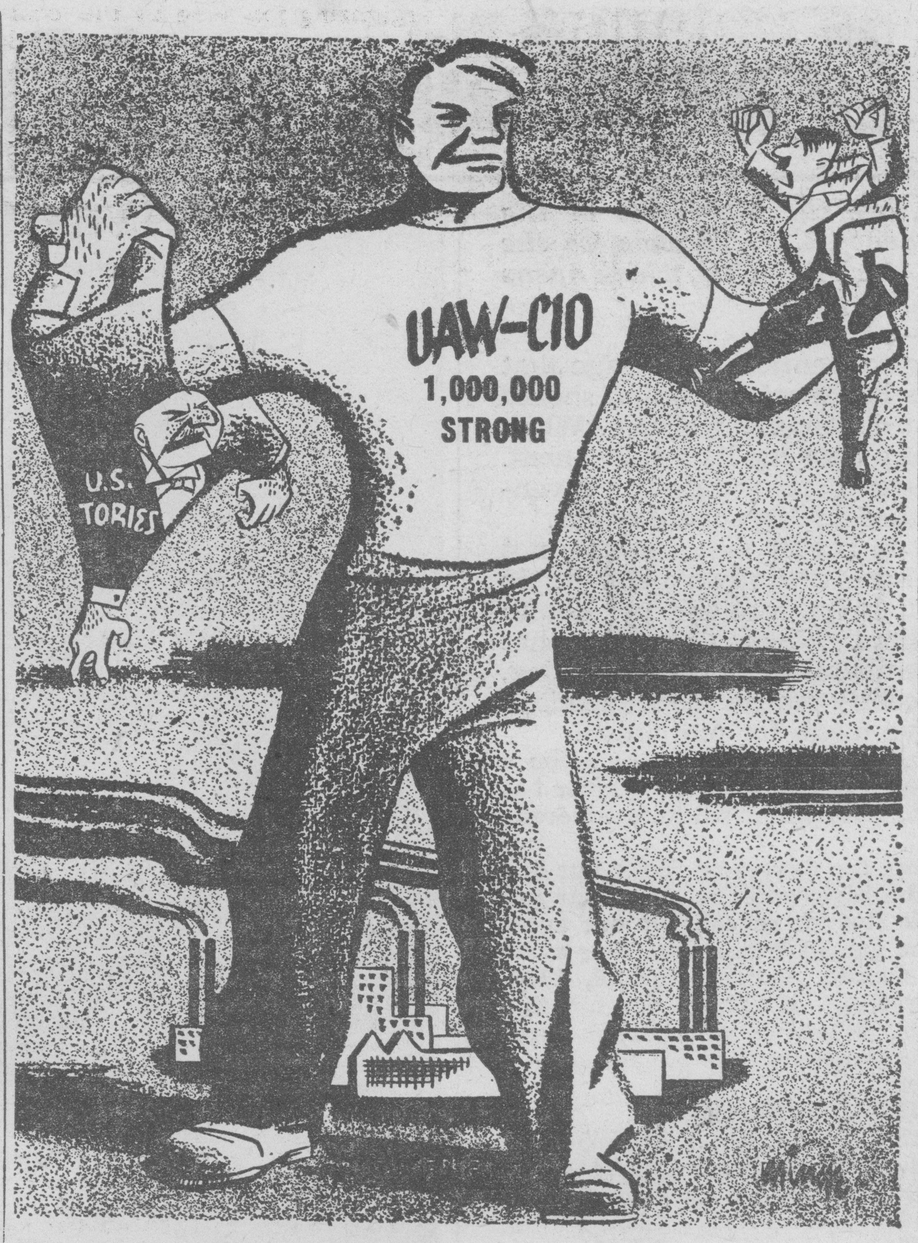
The total and efficient mobilization of American manpower, on a democratic and voluntary basis, has been a problem of major concern to our union within the past year. Handling of this problem was assigned to the manpower division of our Washington office, under Vice-President Walter P. Reuther. We have had a twofold interest in the task of adequately manning the arsenal of democracy:

First, the need fully to utilize all available sources of manpower in the interest of a speedy victory; and, second, the need to base and implement the manpower program upon policies and techniques designed to safeguard the basic freedoms of American labor.

Our approach to this problem has been constantly conditioned by labor's determination to avoid the methods of Fascism and dictatorship, in order to insure high labor morale and inspire our millions of production soldiers to maximum exertion on the production front.

In pursuit of this approach, we have adhered steadfastly to two fundamentally democratic policies: First, to prevent the enactment of any compulsory labor laws, and to forestall the issuance of any executive decrees designed to freeze labor; and, second, to secure to labor the maximum degree of autonomy in meeting the manpower needs of the war production program, without unduly obstructing the essential expediency with which a war effort must needs be prosecuted.

Our opposition to the arbitrary freezing of labor and to the proposals for a legislative draft of labor has been predicated upon the fact that the administrative war agencies have not yet fully utilized the potentialities of voluntary manpower mobilization, and the failure of these same agencies to grapple with the basic causes of inefficiency and mismanagement on the production level.



CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM

The need to solve these basic production problems, as a realistic step toward maximum utilization of manpower, before resorting to arbitrary and dictatorial techniques, was steadfastly emphasized by Brother Reuther, who was appointed to represent our union on the National Management Labor Policy Committee of the War Manpower Commission. This committee was established in May, 1942, by the chairman of the War Manpower Commission, Paul V. McNutt.

As an alternative to the proposals for a compulsory National Service Act, frequently advanced within the committee by government and management spokesmen, Brother Reuther submitted the following four-point program designed to achieve full employment and high labor morale:

1. Establishment of a 48 hour week (present overtime provisions in accordance with the President's Order shall be maintained).

2. Immediate release to other war plants with full seniority protection of all employees who cannot be given full employment.

3. Initiation by government of a national wage policy which guarantees 40 hours pay per week to employees who work less than 40 hours per week through no fault of their own; the cost to be borne by government when the short work week is due to material shortages, change of schedules and specification, etc., and by management where they are responsible.

4. Institution by the War Labor Board of an industry-wide stabilization policy and the creation of a tri-partite (government-management-labor) wage commission in the automotive and allied war industries to work out and administer a master wage agreement based on the principle of equal pay for equal work.

National Labor Relations Board

In the report of your president to the 1942 convention it was pointed out that efforts of the National Association of Manufacturers and other anti-labor forces to destroy the NLRB had been directed at Congressional appropriations for the board's work, and that the attack had met with considerable success.

During the past year we have felt the consequences. The board has been greatly understaffed. Many of its most competent staff members have left for more remunerative employment. This has thrown an additional and severe burden upon the representatives of our union and has occasioned our employment of attorneys in innumerable cases which previously might, with confidence, have been left in the hands of the board's personnel. In other words the union has been obliged to finance much work which should properly have been handled by government representatives at public expense.

What was said in the report to the 1942 convention still holds. All of the forces of organized labor must be marshalled to return the board to a status where it can adequately perform its duties. Labor must exercise its full political power in prevailing upon Congress to resist the maneuvers of anti-labor employers looking toward the crippling, and ultimate destruction, of the NLRB and the Act.

During the past year, our legal department, headed by General Counsel Maurice Sugar, and our NLRB Division in Washington, headed by Vice-President Richard T. Frankensteen, have played an active part in handling and expediting cases of our locals before the NLRB. They have also effectively represented the point of view of our union regarding procedures and policies of the board.

War Production Board

The greatest single missing factor in our country's effort to mobilize for total war production is the continued failure to make use of labor's latent contribution, and the refusal to grant labor an adequate voice in the War Production Board. Some progress has been made in the last year, resulting in the appointment of two labor spokesmen as vice-chairmen of the WPB, but by and large labor has not yet been accorded even the status of a junior partner in the war effort. Ballyhoo and window-dressing in the form of meaningless "labor-management committees" have failed to provide an adequate substitute for a real recognition of labor's right to make its contribution as labor in the industrial war effort.

Our International union has been foremost, even before Pearl Harbor, in striving for total production through the creation of adequate labor representation and agencies in the WPB. Despite the lack of full opportunity given labor, our International union has been able to do much in handling many problems of local unions. We have suceeded in salvaging millions of hours of production which might otherwise have been lost. We have succeeded in preventing dislocations, waste of materials and neglect of existing facilities which would have meant unemployment to our membership as well as a serious loss to the war effort.

WPB DIVISION ESTABLISHED

In 1943 the many problems which confronted our union necessitated closer contact with the WPB division in Washington, under the direction of Vice President Walter P. Reuther, with Kenneth L. Cole, in charge as the UAW-CIO liaison man with the WPB.

This office was confronted with many complex and overlapping problems referred to it by the International union, regional offices, and the local unions. These cases dealt with increasing production of certain items, obtaining new contracts or increasing them to avoid layoffs, the fuller utilization of manpower and production facilities, shortages of raw materials, labor-management committees, Army-Navy E awards, larger contracts for "loose" labor areas, priorities for essential equipment, withholding production of nonfunctional or non-essential civilian commidities, requests for investigations by the Army, Navy or War Production Board, furnishing of information relative to amount of or period of contract with plants covered by UAW-CIO contracts, balancing parts from suppliers in order to avoid layoffs, handling the many problems which arose as a result of government owned but privately operated plants, and difficulties arising at several key plants in connection with union literature distribution.

War Policy Division

The division of the International executive board charged with the responsibility of directing and coordinating the union's war policy has continued to successfully fulfill the function for which it was established. Members of the division are George F. Addes, International secretary-treasurer, Vice-Presidents Frankensteen and Reuther, and board members Leonard and Reisinger.

The division, under the directorship of International Secretary-Treasurer Addes, has general supervision over activities of the union relating to war production, manpower, consumers' problems, housing, legislation, child care centers, allied war relief, removal of subversives and moving picture films.

In keeping with the mandates of the convention the division has consistently kept in mind that the most important task at hand is winning the war. To this end it has rendered valuable service in coordinating the activities of our organization and mobilizing the rank and file so as to make the most effective use of our strength.

During the year a number of problems have arisen which affected the entire union and did not come under the supervision of any one particular department. On those occasions the war policy division has been instrumental in presenting to government and the people of the nation a united UAW-CIO policy.

The war policy committee has given much time to handling problems arising from government regulations on premium pay; to Executive Order 9328 — the wage freeze order; to distribution of morale-building films; to promotion of collection of funds for war relief, cigarettes, etc.; to manpower problems; to the WPB and OPA; to the problem of unjust removal of alleged subversives from plants; and to child care centers for working mothers.

Consumer Division

During 1943 organized labor has done more than ever before to protect our interests as consumers. To the protection of our income as wage earners by organization of strong unions, we are now adding protection of the value of the dollars which we

(Continued on page 5)

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION, International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, affiliated with the CIO—Published semi-monthly; yearly subscription to members 60c, to nonmembers $1—Entered as 2nd class matter April 26, 1937 at the postoffice at Detroit, Mich. under the act of Aug. 24, 1912.

Publication Office: 411 West Milwaukee, Detroit TRinity 1-6600

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22 EDWARD LEVINSON, Editor — I.P.E.U. 673

Battles Fought on Consumers, Legislative Fronts

(Continued from page 4)

earn. Organized labor is thus giving leadership and the lesson of organized strength to the millions of unorganized consumers who always have been hopelessly outclassed in the struggle against predatory monopoly influence in the market place and in the lobbies and executive offices of the government.

UAW-CIO led the way toward this new opportunity for organized labor to protect the standards of living of the American people. It created a consumer division under the directorship of Vice President Reuther. In February this division employed, as its consumer counsel, Donald Montgomery, who for eight years had been consumer counsel in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, resigning that post in protest against inadequate representation of consumers in the Government's food program.

Following this action by UAW-CIO, President Murray appointed a CIO Cost of Living Committee under the chairmanship of the CIO Research Director, J. Raymond Walsh. The members of this committee, including our consumer counsel, were appointed by President Murray as members of the OPA Labor Policy Committee, the labor committee at Washington which is most concerned with Government programs affecting consumers.

ROLL-BACK DRIVE

With this new emphasis on consumer protection by CIO unions, the OPA Labor Policy Committee has played an increasingly important role in the Government's price control and rationing programs. It has established itself as the chief spokesman at Washington for the rights of consumers and has now placed itself in position to challenge with force and effect the raiding activities of many commercial interests which seek to capitalize on the war in a big way at the expense of consumers.

The UAW-CIO consumer division fought vigorously for the roll-back of food prices to carry out the Congressional mandate that wages and prices both be stabilized at September 1942 levels. The long battle against the farm bloc and other spokesmen for reactionary interests has been described in the consumer counsel column in our newspaper and monthly magazines. The issue has been carried to the public through participation on national radio forums.

Housing Department

Upon the outbreak of war it was recognized by the International union that the problem of housing war workers was of nation-wide concern and that the scattered efforts of local unions alone to secure housing for their members would not be sufficient. The International union therefore decided to coordinate responsibility for a housing program and accordingly established a housing department under the direction of the War Policy Division. It became the responsibility of the housing department to secure housing allocations in critical war production centers and to aid local unions in their housing and related problems.

The housing department has been ably headed by William G. Nicholas, with Otis Winn acting as technical consultant and, recently, Robert Airy, as Washington representative.

UAW HOUSING PROGRAM

Prior to Pearl Harbor, our housing program contemplated the building of permanent type homes for workers' families in all areas. To some extent, workers were encouraged to purchase their own homes through the Mutual Home Ownership Plan of the government, or some similar plan. Material for building was easy to get at that time.

Since Pearl Harbor, however, we have been faced with an entirely changed situation. Building materials are scarce and are vitally needed for war production. Secondly, in certain areas the need for housing had suddenly become much more acute. Thousands of in-migrant war workers had come

WALTER P. REUTHER

inti cities and towns which were unable to provide them with even the most elementary type of shelter. Such workers could not give full attention to war production. Thousands of workers were forced to quit their jobs, unable to find a place where they and their families could live. Because of these problems, the union was obliged to adopt a new and realistic housing program geared to meet wartime housing needs of our membership.

The wartime housing program the UAW-CIO therefore called for: adequate appropriation of funds by Congress for war housing; immediate construction of temporary housing, designed to safeguard the health and safety of the workers and their families; that this housing be allocated to workers on the sole criterion of need, regardless of race or creed; an intelligent and progressive program for maximum utllization of existing housing facilitities; and an effective stabilizing of rents.

Legislative Department

There are various means of putting pressure on Congress. Our Washington office's Legislative and Political Action Department, under Vice President Richard T. Frankensteen, has worked closely with the CIO legislative committee. We have constantly informed our friends in Congress of the UAW's stand and this has helped them prepare labor's side of the argument. Naturally your International officers have testified at all committee hearings which dealt with labor questions or questions affecting labor's stake in the war.

More effective than anything done by us in Washington has been the expression of opinion from the voters back home, especially the delegations. Wires and telephone calls on important bills have been of vital importance. In earlier stages, letters and postcards performed the same function. In June we organized a comprehensive Tell - It - To - Congress campaign, persuading not only UAW members but their fellow citizens to flood their representatives with letters, cards, wires and phone calls on the major issues.

DELEGATIONS TO WASHINGTON

A series of delegations to Washington has given congressmen and senators from particular states something to think about. From Flint and Lansing, Michigan, came both UAW and citizens' delegates, headed by Flint's mayor. Indiana and the states of Region 4 (Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska) converged on the Capital in one week, and their days of congressional and administrative conferences were climaxed by a banquet at which close to 100 union men and a score of congressmen exchanged straight-from - the - shoulder talk. Tell-It-To-Congress Week in Detroit was climaxed by a strong delegation to Washington. Others have come in from Baltimore and Hagerstown, Maryland, from Cleveland, Ohio, and from Bristol, Pennsylvania.

Behind the pressure we exert on congress lies the educating and organizing job done by the locals. We now get out a fortnightly bulletin, the Washington News Flash, to give you the real story behind the frequently garbled news you read in your newspapers.

General Motors Department

The General Motors Department of our International union, under the able leadership of Vice-President Reuther, has again made substantial gains for the GM workers, which have reflected to the credit of our entire union. Administrative procedures for the handling of shop problems, which have been intensified by the strains of the war effort, have been strengthened by the steady, concentrated efforts of the entire GM department staff.

Following its basic democratic conception and practices, the GM department has worked closely with the National GM Council and its executive committee (negotiating committee) of which Brother Elwin J. Corbin is chairman. A number of national conferences of the GM council and meetings of Brother Reuther with the top negotiating committee have produced harmonious teamwork. All demands, policies and procedures of the department have received the full support of the GM national council, composed as it is of delegates direct from the GM plants.

PRODUCTION RECORD

The record of continuous war production in GM plants under contract with the UAW-CIO is the best of any major corporation engaged in the provision of our armed forces with war materials. Stoppages of work have been held down to an insignificant figure, and the orderly settlement of grievances has kept the morale of GM workers relatively high, considering the complications thrust upon the union by the war effort. The success of the GM Department in setting this record of smooth collective bargaining in war time is a tribute to the thousands of loyal UAW-CIO members who have worked tirelessly to make the contract function in the best interests of the GM workers.

In addition to strengthening and refining of collective bargaining under the GM agreement, the department has again blazed a trail for our union by formulating and sponsoring new proposals for the welfare of workers in our industry, including proposals for increased vacation pay, creation out of profits of a labor postwar security fund, equal pay for equal work and a guarantee work-week.

While these pioneer propositions for the improvement of working conditions and the bolstering of worker security are still in the process of negotiation and consideration by government tribunals, they have won widespread support from the UAW-CIO membership in GM plants; and have been adopted by workers in other plants.

Ford Department

The 1942 convention in Chicago found the Ford workers in the midst of negotiations for a new contract. At that point hearings on the union's demands and the

RICHARD T. FRANKENSTEEN

company's counter-proposals were being conducted before a panel of the War Labor Board.

The much - improved contract, now covering more than 150,000 Ford workers, which came out of those negotiations is another step toward the necessary standardization of our collective bargaining relations in the industry, particularly among the Big Three. The Ford contract now provides most of the benefits to be found in agreements with companies much longer organized. It has more benefits than some.

The final result of the negotiations is a tribute to the fine work of Director Richard T. Leonard of the Ford department and his staff, and Chairman Percy Llewellyn and other members of the national Ford negotiating committee, all of whom were strengthened and supported in their work by the militance and solidarity of Ford workers throughout the country.

UMPIRE MACHINERY

The outstanding achievement of this department during the year is the perfection and actual beginning of operation of an impartial umpire system. One of the original demands listed by the national UAW-CIO council, it was not agreed to by the company until after all other issues had been settled. In fact, with the backing of the national council, Brother Leonard and the negotiating committee reopened negotiations and won the point after it seemed there was no possibility of the company agreeing to an umpire in the current contract.

With an umpire agreed to, the committee went ahead to insure the other improved provisions by winning an agreement that the **non-economic** provisions of the contract shall remain in effect for the duration of the war. Wages and other economic issues may be reopened. All the non-economic sections of the contract were negotiated with the WLB panel acting as a mediating agency. Wages and other economic issues were submitted to the board for decision.

Chrysler Department

The outstanding gain of our great membership in the plants of the Chrysler Corporation has been the creation, on the demand of the union and by order of the War Labor Board, of an impartial umpire. Wage demands put forward in behalf of the workers are now pending before the board. The Chrysler Department has during the past year been under the direction of Board Member Leo Lamotte, with Brother Joseph Rubin as assistant.

The decision handed down by the WLB on August 18th, although it ordered appointment of an impartial umpire, was a grave disappointment. The board saw fit to deny the Chrysler workers a maintenance of membership clause and the check-off. The board alleged that the corporation and our union had failed to achieve "a cooperative" relationship. The one-sided decision of the WLB seemed to your president to be a serious injustice and a dangerous precedent.

WLB DECISION

The fact that the decision was unanimous does not imply that labor representatives on the board approved. I understand that they merely accepted the lesser of several bad alternatives which the industry and public members, joined together, were determined to enforce.

The WLB reproved both Chrysler management and the workers for lack of "cooperative" labor-management relations. However, the decision penalized only the union. Chrysler Corporation, a most arrogant anti-union company, got off with a few harsh words.

The attitude of the corporation had been indicated by its insistent refusal to agree to arbitration of unsolved grievances, long after General Motors, Ford and other companies had agreed to such a common-sense and fair arrangement. It was this arrogance on the part of Chrysler which had been largely responsible for unauthorized stoppages in the Chrysler plants. Yet the WLB used these provoked situations as a pretext for its attack on the right of the UAW-CIO to maintain a union in the Chrysler plants.

The action of the WLB in this case amounted to encouraging companies who wish to deny their workers their right to maintain their union. All a corporation needs do now is provoke a few strikes, and the WLB, apparently, will do the rest.

Aircraft Department

The Aircraft Division, under the able and aggressive leadership of Vice-President Richard T. Frankensteen, has organized a quarter of a million workers since the Chicago convention.

This remarkable accomplishment was the largest factor in our tremendous increase in membership during the past year. Vice-President Frankensteen, his drive directors, publicity staff, and organizers are to be congratulated on their work. Regional directors also deserve a large share of praise for their part in aircraft organization.

Our biggest single drive of the year was at the huge Glenn L. Martin plants near Baltimore, Maryland. This campaign was second in size only to the Ford campaign. It resulted in a decisive victory for our union despite one of the most vicious anti-labor campaigns in our history.

Our second greatest successes were the election victories in the Wright Aeronautical Corporation's plants at Paterson, N. J., and Lockland, Ohio. This company is the largest builder of aircraft engines in the country, and all its plants are now under contract with the UAW-CIO. The company employs more than 50,000 people and we were overwhelmingly victorious at both Paterson and Lockland.

VICTORIES IN THE SOUTH

Next in importance were the triumphs which completed organi- and Dallas, Texas. These plants zation of the North American Aviation Corporation's plants. We swamped all opposition, including the IAM, in elections at the North American plants in Kansas City,

(Continued on page 6)

Tune In

NATIONAL NETWORK

Pre-Convention Broadcast by

R. J. THOMAS

Sunday morning, October 3rd,

9:45 to 10 A. M. (Eastern War Time)

Over CBS Network (Columbia Broadcasting System)

Station WJR Detroit Station WKBW Buffalo

And Other CBS Stations

Auxiliary Departments Advanced Union Cause

(Continued from page 5)

also employ tens of thousands of workers.

Another gratifying Southern victory was scored at the Burlington, North Carolina, plant of the Fairchild Aircraft Company. Three Fairchild plants are now in the UAW-CIO. (We scored an 11 to 1 triumph over the International Association of Machinists at the company's Hagerstown, Maryland, plant just prior to the last convention.)

Despite the great advances of the past year, much remains to be done. There are still many unorganized aircraft workers and we propose to continue our organizational efforts until all of them are brought into the union.

Skilled Trades Department

The skilled trades department, under direction of Vice-President Reuther, has been successful in cordinating our efforts to guarantee the skilled workers under our jurisdiction maximum protection and benefits under industrial unionism.

Presentation of cases involving the demands of skilled workers to the War Labor Board has been the major function of this department. Assistance in negotiation of wage agreements, in pursuit of standard rates for all skilled classifications, has been grievances arising out of the technological problems peculiar to the skilled trades have also been settled by the department.

The department has succeeded in establishing equal rates of pay for tool and die workers in fourteen areas or cities.

DESIGNING ENGINEERS

In October, 1942, the Society of Designing Engineers, a craft union of automotive and aircraft engineers, designers, and technical workers, then affiliated with the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians (CIO), petitioned the national CIO for the right to transfer all of its membership to the UAW-CIO. During the course of hearings on this matter, President Thomas declared to the CIO committee on appeals, that our UAW-CIO charter included within its jurisdiction, all workers in the industry. At the following board meeting in Los Angeles, this position was re-affirmed.

To provide for a settlement of this case, the CIO committee recommended to both Internationals that they conduct an election among the engineers involved, in the cities of Detroit, Flint and Toledo. The skilled trades department of the UAW-CIO was assigned the job of arranging for the election.

The result of this election was an overwhelming victory for the UAW-CIO. There were some 2400 technical people transferred to our organization.

Canada

Our Canadian Region, under direction of Regional Director George Burt, has experienced the greatest advances of any region since the Chicago convention. It has more than doubled its number of paid-up members, negotiated 29 new contracts, won 24 collective bargaining elections, and chartered seven new locals. All its previous contracts were renewed and it now has 50 plants under contract.

This progress was achieved "the hard way" and without benefit of legislation, although a Collective Bargaining Act, for which the UAW takes considerable credit, was enacted in Ontario several months ago.

Chief gains were made in Ontario during the past year in the extension of plants under contract in the automotive and parts industries, with Chrysler, last of the big three, finally coming under contract in Canada after a prolonged struggle. A start has been made in the organization of agricultural implement plants and aircraft, with more positive results achieved in the latter although the region is hampered in taking advantage of its potentialities in this field because of the lack of organizing personnel. Our activities in the agricultural implement field are expected soon to show concrete results.

Our first Canadian aircraft contract was signed at De Havilland Aircraft, Toronto, covering 4,000 factory and office employes.

ITS CONVENTION TIME AGAIN. A scene from the 1941 convention, in Buffalo. At the microphone, Harvey Kitzman, president of J. I. Case Local 180, Racine, Wis. Seated in back of him, with hand upraised, is William Marshall, former president of Chrysler Local 7, Detroit, now in the U. S. armed forces.

Legal Department

The continued phenomenal growth of our International union, with the attendant widening of the scope of its activities, has been reflected in an increase both in the amount and in the variety of work which has fallen to our legal department, under the very able direction of General Counsel Maurice Sugar.

Prior to the advent of the war it was pretty generally felt in our union that our problems had been so great in the past that the future could only provide an "easing-off" of our work. Whatever the future might have shown with respect to that problem had there been no war, it is perfectly clear that with the manifold problems created by the war and the amazing increase in our membership, we are undergoing a decided strain upon all of our departments.

The action of our 1942 convention in directing the temporary relinquishment of the right to strike in the interest of the winning of the war has resulted in taxing the ingenuity of the entire officialdom and the membership of the union in the effort to devise means to overcome this handicap.

PROBLEMS CHANGED

Substantial changes have taken place in the field of labor relations by reason of the war, the emphasis having been switched from direct conflict to the pursuit of the avenues of negotiation, conciliation and adjustment. The necessity for the maintenance of continuity of production in the interest of the war effort, and of striving for the maintenance of a well-regulated and stabilized internal economy—both vital to labor—have brought us more and more into the realm of legal and political activities.

All these matters have required resort to the services of our legal department, and it may again be reported with gratification that the disposition of our legal problems has been met with considerable success, thus contributing in substantial measure to the protection and advancement of our interests.

Publication and Publicity

Under the directorship of Edward Levinson, the publicity and publication department of the International has focused nationwide attention upon our union through the medium of press and radio, and through our official organ.

Our publicity department conceived and directed a newspaper advertising campaign dramatically calling attention to the Office of Price Administration's failure to stabilize the cost of living, and urging public action to achieve the promised rollback. A billboard advertisement was used in 70 cities asking the public to write letters to Congress and demand that prices be restored to May, 1942 levels. These boards and "ads" made their influence felt and brought much favorable comment.

The publicity department aided your president in exposing Lou R. Maxon, then a member of the OPA, for his violation of that agency's point-ration rules, and gave to the country the news that he had obtained unlimited points for use in entertaining clients and guests at his sumptuous northwoods lodge. Following his exposure, Maxon was forced to return the ration points, and subsequently "resigned" from the OPA.

Following its routine duties, the publicity department has prepared speeches for officers of our union, has cooperated with government agencies in preparing scripts for overseas short-wave broadcasts, and kept the nation's newspapers supplied with information of union negotiations with management as well as UAW-CIO activities in matters of public interest.

The United Automobile Worker, prepared and edited by this department, now has a circulation of well over one million. In its pages government decisions are interpreted, Congressional action and non-action are spotlighted, the work of the union, and news of special interest to labor, are publicized.

Education Department

The International Executive Board reorganized our Education Department in December, 1942, and appointed William H. Levitt, former assistant research director, to serve as educational director. During the eight months that this department has been reorganized, it has developed educational programs dealing with every phase of our International union's policies, as well as those of the CIO.

Today, more than ever, education is of paramount importance if our union is to progress and develop as it has in the past. The basic education the founders of our union received in organizing non-union shops and on the picket lines is not available to the new people who have come into our industry and who have received without effort the gains that the builders of our union so bitterly fought for and won. These new people must be brought to an understanding of what the union has accomplished, what trade unionism means, and what our programs and policies are for winning the war and the peace.

FOR OLDER MEMBERS

We have also had to educate our older members to new conditions and new tactics, and provide them with a full understanding of the policies and programs of our union so that they might continue to give our members the intelligent leadership which is so necessary during war-time.

The thousands of new women who have come into our war plants have had to be reached and educated to the principles and program of our union. The Education Department has recently added a woman to its staff to deal with this problem.

From its inception, the Education Department has operated on a two-fold program for the duration: to educate our members on the problems and the need for winning the war, and to build a strong union. Within this framework, all our education policies and programs both during the war and in the peace to follow can be outlined.

Conscious of how crucial a place education has attained today, the Education Department has broadened to include every phase of a member's activities from his work-bench in the shop, to his home and his community. At the same time, it has developed a program to provide the proper educational material and guidance to our shop stewards and committeemen, who are the backbone of our union. Today, despite difficulties in reaching the membership such as the fact that members are working long hours and lack transportation to meeting halls, our Education Department has been able to fulfill its functions and has developed new techniques for labor education to meet these conditions.

Research Department

The International Research Department, directed by James Wishart, has expanded both the nature and the amount of work accomplished during the past fourteen months. As well as continuing to answer an increasing number of requests for routine information on wage rates, contract clauses, cost of living, and profits, the department has sought to supply the factual background necessary for solution of the pressing problems which the war economy has brought to UAW-CIO local unions in such fields as production, manpower and economic stabilization.

Since the last convention the research department has answered a total of more than 4200 requests for information on all subjects from International officers, representatives and local union officers and members. Additional information from time to time is supplied to public libraries, university students and professors, and government agencies, on request. The volume of work can be seen from the fact that over 1500 requests were fulfilled concerning wage rates and classifications; over 700 questions about collective clauses were answered; more than 900 reports on profits and salaries were prepared.

Special research studies were done in the following fields in order to assist the International union and the local unions in making maximum contributions to the war efffort: Production, wages and the WLB, contracts, cost-of-living and manpower.

Medical Institute

This department, under the directorship of George F. Addes, International secretary-treasurer, immediately following the Chicago convention started laying plans for the opening of a UAW-CIO Medical Research Institute in the city of Detroit.

After consultation with local union leaders, city, state and federal medical authorities, the department decided to open the Institute and provide the following services:

(1) Group diagnosis of members working under conditions suspected to be unfavorable to the health of the worker. (2) Diagnosis in individual cases to determine whether the condition is attributable to or connected with the patient's employment. (3) Checkup examinations to verify or disprove the diagnosis of company doctors. (4) Mass studies by X-ray, blood tests, etc., to check for lung ailments; blood poisonings; silicosis or other ailments common to workers, which will serve as a basis for recommending changes in the laws and regulations governing general health conditions and employment.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Since the opening of the Institute on January 20, 1943, over 1,100 cases have been examined and over 2,750 re-examinations and house consultations made. The first 1,000 cases were divided into the following: Industrial disease cases, 296; Industrial disease accident cases, 244; Non-industrial cases, 431.

From these cases the Institute has been able to determine the basic causes of the workers' have various medical problems.

Unemployment Compensation Dept.

The chief functions of the Unemployment Compensation Department under the supervision of International Secretary-Treasurer Addes with Brother MacKillian acting as director are:

To draft legislative proposals for the improvement of the unemployment compensation laws in the various states and on a federal basis; to cooperate with the Legislative Department in working for the enactment of these proposals; to assist the members in fighting contested claims; to watch for test cases, even where non-members are involved, in order to prevent the establishment of undesirable precedents; to maintain constant pressure on the various administrative agencies for the adoption of policies favorable to labor and the appointment of sympathetic personnel; to organize local union committees and assist them in advising and representing their members and to coordinate activities of various groups working for improved unemployment compensation programs.

Women's Auxiliaries

Since its last conference in Chicago in August, 1942, the Women's Auxiliaries of the UAW-CIO, led by President Dorothy Keene, have carried on an extensive organizational campaign and are able to report substantial gains in membership. Although increased employment of women in war plants has resulted in some losses, the auxiliaries have been able to maintain their membership level and even raise it in many places.

During the past year, eleven new auxiliaries have been organized. Several are now in the process of organization.

Recreation Department

Our recreation department, directed by Mel West, has promoted healthful recreational activities which are so necessary now to relieve the particular strains of war-time employment.

The department has promoted dances, parties and games—both of the active and the "quiet" type. It has circulated films on sports, as well as promoted inter-union tournaments for our various teams. It worked to make possible low-price, short war-time vacations, and sponsored a conference on war-time recreation which brought together representatives from many local unions for mutually helpful discussion.

Addes Reports UAW Assets Reach Record High

WAR-TIME ASSESSMENT IS URGED

The total assets of the International union, UAW-CIO, as of June 30, 1943, are $1,622,-622.85, it is revealed in a financial report for the 14 months ending June 30th of this year submitted to the Buffalo convention by Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes.

The total assets are the highest in the history of the union, Addes points out. Most of the assets are in liquid cash or government bonds, of which the union on June 30th held $288,000 worth. Included also in the assets is $225,200.19 advanced to the Union Building Corporation, a corporation organized and owned by the International union for the purpose of acquiring and holding union buildings and property.

ASSESSMENTS

The report indicates that $476,-714 of the income for the 14-month period came from proceeds of the special assessment levied during the year. Without the assessment, Addes points out, the rate of expenditure during the period would have left a reserve of only approximately $162,000.

Indicating the major current and future problems of the union, Addes therefore recommends again the levying of a union security assessment for the duration of the war of fifty cents a month, the proceeds to be divided between International union and local unions, both International and locals to be required to set aside the assessment proceeds to meet post-war contingencies.

FOR $5,000,000 FUND

"We have repeatedly stated that in our judgment," Addes' report declares, "we should have at least $5,000,000 in cash or liquid assets plus a normal operating treasury in order that our union may adequately carry on during the post-war period. With a membership of over a million, it behooves us to look matters squarely in the face, and, regardless of whatever pressure may be brought to bear, do what we think best for the welfare of the membership."

Commenting on the improved financial condition of the union as indicated by the record figure in assets, Addes ascribes this fact to the "increase of dues-paying membership at a remarkable rate, and, secondly, to the income from the special assessment."

DISCUSSES BUDGETS

Addes' report declares that desirable as it is to have a fixed budget, it has been found impossible to keep to a budget and at the same time meet the organizing and other contingencies which unexpectedly arise from time to time. It became apparent during the last year, he says, that if the union was to maintain leadership in aircraft organization, additional funds "would have to be provided or money taken from a reserve fund which was already wholly inadequate." The executive board therefore found it necessary to levy the assessment.

Gains in the aircraft drive, Addes estimates, will mean additional income in the year ahead. However, the increase "would be at a comparatively slow rate and by the end of the next fiscal year our assets would certainly not exceed the sum of $2,000,000."

LARGER RESERVE NEEDED

"There are some who say that a treasury of $2,000,000 is large enough, and that we can let the future take care of itself," Addes continues. "As International secretary-treasurer, I do not feel that I would be fulfilling the responsibility of my office if I went along with any such program.

GEORGE F. ADDES

"A reserve fund of this size in ordinary times could possibly be construed as being sufficient to take care of a small union, but when one considers the immediate problems that are facing our union, and those that will develop during the post-war period, it is clearly apparent that we will have need of more financial stability."

Addes then proposes the 50 cents a month assessment for the duration of the war.

Among the problems faced by the union, Addes' report continues, is the mobilization of the membership for political action.

POLITICAL ACTION

"The election next year of a President and a Congress opposed to the principles for which we stand would be a catastrophe which must be averted at all costs," Addes declares. "We must endeavor to gain back some of the ground we have lost in Washington, and in order to do so our union will take a more active part in the political field than we have to date.

"A few thousand dollars here or there may do some good, but if we are actually to carry on a real campaign for the re-election of President Roosevelt and the election to Congress of men and women sympathetic to the people's cause, we must speak in terms of dollars and not cents."

WARNS OF ATTACKS

The union will need a large reserve fund also, Addes declares, to meet post-war attacks on labor by reactionary employers.

"While it is good business practice to set aside as large a reserve as possible to meet future contingencies, it is a well-known fact that some employers are setting funds aside for the express purpose of contributing their share toward breaking up the labor movement. It would be, indeed, foolish for us, with a full knowledge of the plans being laid by these employers, to not make certain that our union has the financial strength to put up a successful fight. To win, we must have more than a militant and enthusiastic spirit; we must have a reserve fund large enough to adequately take care of our membership and carry on through any emergency that may arise."

Addes also stresses the necessity for carrying on a vigorous fight, requiring funds, to put across the union's post-war and social security program.

WAR PRODUCTION

Concluding the introductory section to his financial report, Addes urges continuous effort to achieve maximum war production, and the reaffirmation of the no-strike pledge. He declares that the workers of the United Nations, in fighting for their own country, are also fighting "against the plague of Hitlerism" and are "fighting and winning organized labor's struggles against the forces which would bring it to destruction."

Wholehearted support to President Roosevelt, Commander-in-Chief, is urged.

"In surveying our accomplishments during the past year we must not fail to give full recognition to the contributions made by the peoples of all those nations allied with us.

"The subjugated peoples of Europe, the peoples of Great Britain, China and Russia, have gallantly stood up under the most terrific punishment the hand of man can devise and are fighting back with a courage and determination unsurpassed in history.

"On the battlefields and in the shops, they too are fighting and toiling in order that they can live their own life, under a government of their own choosing. We are all striving for a common goal and without each other's help all could have been lost; with each other's help we will carry on until final victory has been achieved."

With the Locals

The following locals have recently been chartered by the International union, UAW-CIO:

Local 474—Carey Machine Co., Cleveland, O.

Local 475—Aeroquip Corp., Jackson, Mich.

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986 Joseph Sinco, financial secretary, and E. W. Hankins, have been elected delegates of Local 986, UAW-CIO, McQuay-Norris Ordnance Plant, St. Louis, Mo., to attend the International convention in Buffalo. Chosen to fill the unexpired terms of trustees no longer employed at this company are Francis Yadon and James Owen.

167 The executive board of Local 167, UAW-CIO, Saginaw Steering Gear Division of General Motors, Grand Rapids, are as follows: president, Gale Cook; vice-president, George Benham; financial secretary and treasurer, Doris Jones; recording secretary, Loretta Patterson; trustees, William Stoner, Otto Schrock, and John George; sergeant-at-arms, John Driscoll; and Claude Vander Molen, guide.

511 Local 511, UAW-CIO, Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, Harrison, N. J., recently had a dance, the proceeds of which were used to buy gifts for brother members in the armed services. So successful was it, that another is planned September 25. This local is cooperating whole-heartedly in the Third War Loan Drive. The local bought a $500 bond, the first purchase in the drive. All the stewards and committeemen are helping to put the drive across by acting as War Loan captains in their respective departments, Irving Bluestone, chairman of the educational committee, reports.

Court Knocks Out Budd Company Union

PHILADELPHIA—Climaxing a two year struggle with the E. G. Budd Manufacturing Company, Local 813, UAW-CIO, won a unanimous decision in the Circuit Court of Appeals recently.

The company was ordered to disestablish the Employee Representative Association, a company union, and reinstate with back pay two UAW members fired for union activity, Merlin D. Bishop, sub-regional director, announces.

Following are extracts from Secretary-Treasurer Addes' report to the Buffalo convention, indicating receipts and expenditures of the International union for the 14-month period, May 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943:

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

GENERAL FUND	
Per Capita Tax	$3,755,659.56
Work Permits	22,313.00
Initiation Fees	593,723.72
Re-admission Fees	47,017.02
Assessments—Intl.	476,714.00
Fidelity Bonds	16,927.48
Charters and Supplies	2,788.00
Supplies	101,402.98
W.P.A.	26.00
Medical Research Institute	15,527.73
Miscellaneous	20,609.30
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	**$5,052,708.79**
EDUCATIONAL FUND	
Per Capita Tax	$ 200,307.27
Sale of Literature and Film Rentals	8,546.87
Fees—Summer School and Educational Courses	1,916.35
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL FUND	**$ 210,770.49**
RECREATIONAL FUND	
Per Capita Tax	$ 50,066.19
TOTAL INCOME	**$5,313,545.47**
OTHER RECEIPTS	
Return of Convention Advances	$ 206.00
Return of Salary Advances	17,215.14
Return of Miscellaneous Advances	48,686.17
Unallocated Income from Local Unions	5,243.03
Employees' Victory Tax Deductions	15,039.41
TOTAL	**$ 86,389.75**
TOTAL RECEIPTS	**$5,399,935.22**

EXPENDITURES

ORGANIZING AND SERVICING EXPENSES	
Advertising	$ 46,069.03
Donations	25,476.54
Direct Organizing Expense—Salary	1,180,577.00
Direct Organizing Expense—Traveling	858,660.96
Special Organizing	249,857.46
General Motors Umpire	14,183.57
Negotiating Expense	13,257.79
Ford Umpire	2,557.08
TOTAL	**$2,390,639.43**
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	
Audit	$ 1,518.00
Bond Premiums (Fidelity and Surety)	2,139.74
Freight and Cartage	1,868.04
Insurance (Fire, Theft, and Compensation)	13,070.81
Legal	81,733.28
Maintenance—Supplies	5,224.53
Maintenance—Salaries	14,665.04
Payroll and Property Taxes	34,796.79
Telephone and Telegraph	103,507.11
Miscellaneous	63,278.07
Traveling Expense	89,162.90
Rent, Light, Heat, and Water	45,625.19
Postage	42,929.78
Printing	71,135.58
Salaries (Office)	313,066.61
Supplies (Office)	65,822.84
Michigan Defense Employment Committee	4,027.80
Unemployment Compensation Committee	12,779.99
Convention Expenses (Direct)	32,984.18
TOTAL	**$ 999,336.28**
OTHER EXPENSES	
Official Publication	$ 433,015.98
Bonds for Resale	14,316.01
CIO Per Capita Tax	480,229.55
Furniture and Equipment	26,392.85
Rotating Funds	9,794.24
Supplies for Resale	93,092.20
Medical Research Institute	16,622.41
Real Estate	3,000.00
TOTAL	**$1,076,463.24**
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	**$4,466,438.95**
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL FUND	**117,109.54**
TOTAL RECREATIONAL FUND	**24,359.72**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$4,607,908.21**

CERTIFICATE

We hereby certify that as of the close of business on June 30, 1943, the Fund Account of the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO) amounted to $1,622,622.85 as follows:

General Fund	**$1,341,527.12**
Educational Fund	**218,368.08**
Recreational Fund	**62,727.65**
TOTAL FUNDS	**$1,622,622.85**

Summarized as Follows:

Cash on Hand and in Banks	**$1,011,434.04**
U. S. Government Bonds	**288,000.00**
Salary Advances	**3,060.74**
Miscellaneous Advances to Local Unions, etc.	**119,361.36**
Advances to Union Building Corp.	**225,200.19**
Advances to Local Unions for Convention Delegates	**1,276.00**
TOTAL	**$1,648,332.33**
Less—Amounts deducted from employees for purchase of U. S. Government War Bonds, Victory Taxes, unallocated income from Local Unions, etc.	**25,709.48**
FUND BALANCE JUNE 30, 1943	**$1,622,622.85**

AYLING AND BUTLER
Certified Public Accountants

Vote FitzGerald and Edwards at Primaries

FitzGerald Outlines Progressive Platform

Frank FitzGerald, candidate for mayor of Detroit at the October 5, primaries, demonstrates ably in a fivepoint platform issued this week that he knows what's wrong with the current city administration and that he has the equipment and the drive to apply the remedies.

FitzGerald's platform treats compactly with the bungling that has characterized the present City Hall crowd's treatment of labor, law enforcement, post war planning, airport development and transportation.

It shows FitzGerald is a progressive with a well defined practical side. It demonstrated he is realistically aware of the scope and importance of the job he seeks. Here, in brief, is how he handles the five platform planks:

LABOR. The constant bickering and antagonism between the City Administration and organizations of municipal employes must give way to mutual understanding and a desire to work together for the betterment of public services. The present proposal for 1 percent payroll tax, which would drain an estimated $10,000,000 from the pockets of working people already overburnened with taxation

LAW ENFORCEMENT. A Commissioner of Police should be appointed who is qualified by proper training and experience to bring the department as rapidly as possible up to full strength and peak efficiency and to build up such reserve forces as may be necessary during the war period. The new commissioner would have a free hand to carry out a policy of "No trucking with hoodlumism, wherever it may be found; even-handed protection of life and property for all who abide by the law."

POST WAR PLANNING. The operations of the present units engaged in post war planning should be placed under a single authority. The city's program should be integrated with those of Federal, State and County agencies to avoid over-lapping and consequent waste of money and effort. The program should be confined to useful and necessary projects which will give the city a fair return on its cash outlay and will at the same time furnished worthwhile employment, instead of merely providing time-killing activities of the leaf-raking variety.

Working in cooperation with other agencies, the City should determine as soon as possible how many jobs it will be expected to provide for men and women returning from military services and for persons formerly engaged in war industries. The program should then be made to fit this figure so that there will be no delay in putting it into effect as soon as it is needed.

AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT.—The platform points out that here again is a doleful situation, in which a most vital public problem is stalled for lack of forceful leadership. Numerous committees and organizations, composed for the most part of members sincerely desirous of serving their community, have worked for

For Mayor

FRANK FITZGERALD

more than a year on airport planning but thus far nothing tangible has been produced.

To put force behind this program; to slice through the various barriers that have caused delay, it is proposed that the City of Detroit through its Civil Service Commission, find and employ the best available airport engineer in the country. It would be his task to coordinate the work of the various groups interested in airport development and with them work out a plan suited for the future needs of Detroit. Action is what is needed here.

In deciding on a plan for financing of airports, the FitzGerald platform stresses that he will insist that thorough consideration be given the question of what part of the cost should be borne by airline operators or any others who expect to profit by use of our port facilities.

TRANSPORTATION. To secure the continuous development of the City's bus and street railway service, FitzGerald expresses the conviction that there is need for a non-political board of commissioners unanimously and whole heartedly committed to the policy of municipal ownership. The policy established by the late Senator James Couzens—that the lines should be operated for service and not for profit—should be rigidly maintained. Profits, if and when they accrue, should be used either to improve service or lower fares.

FitzGerald in the conclusion to the platform shows himself the champion of civil rights a field in which he has long since established his reputation in this community.

FOR TOLERANCE

"Unity, tolerance, scrupulous respect for the rights of all—for the minorities as well as for the majority—must underlay all true community progress," the platform states. "No man can be a good mayor who represents but a single group, for it follows that when undue favors are meted out to one group, others are deprived of their rights.

"These are difficult times. Problems are numerous and perplexing for both the people and their elected servants. Detroit in recent times has suffered some hard blows to her honor and prestige. These blemishes of an otherwise glowing record are but temporary.

"They can be wiped out, as we citizens of Detroit must now recognize from our own hard experience, only by pulling together for the common good. To lead successfully such a movement for the common welfare; to achieve new progress for our city by building it upon the security and prosperity of all its people, will be my highest aim as Mayor of Detroit."

PACKS A WALLOP

FitzGerald packs a political wallop. In the Wayne County elections last Fall he showed amazing vote-pulling power, amassing more votes in his contest for the Circuit Court Commissioner than any candidate on the entire ballot.

He is an outstanding attorney. He rose in the early twenties to an enviable place near the top of his profession locally by brilliant work in some of the most celebrated civil law suits of that decade.

In his youth, FitzGerald was an outstanding athlete. He was the captain of a University of Detroit team in 1919 that is regarded by many old timers as the greatest ever produced by that school. Later he added to his athletic laurels and assisted in paying his way through law school by playing the game professionally. He is 46 years old, is married and is a veteran of the World War.

THOMAS URGES A BIG VOTE

October 5th is primary election day in Detroit, and R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, urges union members to go to the polls and vote for labor's candidates:

Frank FitzGerald for mayor, and George Edwards for re-election to the Common Council.

These two candidates have been endorsed not only by the UAW-CIO, but by the Progressive Labor League of Wayne County, and the Wayne County Industrial Union Council.

"Every member of the UAW-CIO in Detroit must realize that it is his responsibility to protect his own as well as community interests by voting in the primary election, and by casting his vote for FitzGerald and Edwards, who have been carefully chosen as our candidates," Thomas said.

A NEW DEALER

"Detroit is expanding rapidly as a result of concentration of war factories. The influx of hundreds of thousands of workers to our city has created numerous new problems which can be understood and justly met only by a mayor who understands and sympathizes with organized labor. FitzGerald is such a person. He supports President Roosevelt's labor policies, and is a New Dealer.

"George Edwards is one of the UAW-CIO's own rank and file, a factory worker who has backed up his first-hand knowledge of labor with studies of social and community problems. During his term as councilman, Edwards has worked to promote decent housing and to eliminate slums. He is no back-slapping politician. He is a workingman whose interest is in service to needs of the majority, and not to those who would profit from the war."

Absentee ballots are now available at City Hall for those voters who will be out of town primary day—October 5th.

Edwards is Council's No. One Labor Member

George Edward's qualifications for re-election to the Common Council are best found in the long list of public improvements which he has accomplished for Detroit's men and women since organized labor first chose him as their candidate in 1942.

Edwards is not a "politican" in the sense that anything goes as long as it brings in the votes. Detroit's youngest councilman—he is 28—stupified oldtimers in the city's political life early this Spring by giving up his job as chief air raid warden, after he had helped to organize 50,000 volunteers, all of them voters. He stepped down to deputy air raid warden in order to go to work on the assembly line at Timken-Detroit Axle Company.

This is not the kind of down-to-earth action for which any precedent has been set by political office-holders, especially in an election year. Edwards did it for simple reasons: he thought he "should do something" about the war in a tangible way, and felt he couldn't while his top position in OCD took so much of his time.

PIONEER UAW LEADER

This kind of realistic thinking and action is what produced results when Edwards was appointed secretary-director of the Detroit Housing Commission, in 1940. For three years he has fought for a graft-free and adequate housing program. Under his leadership housing projects are now completed, among them Herman Gardens, and thousands of comfortable homes have been made available to war workers who pay their rent on basis of income.

Edwards became a union man when he first came to Detroit from Texas, and maintains an active membership in Local 174, UAW-CIO. He was an organizer for the union during the sitdown strikes, and was instrumental in the organization of Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company under the banner of the UAW-CIO.

Following this he became national director of the WPA and welfare departments of the International union, putting into practice the knowledge he had gained in his college studies of social and community problems.

FIGHTS RENT HOGS

When America entered the war and some landlords thought their golden opportunity had arrived for pushing rents skyhigh, Edwards spoiled their dream by fighting for government control of rents. He was instrumental in the appointment of Patrick V. McNamara as director of the Detroit area rent division of OPA. The records speak for themselves. Rents are frozen, and workers have been saved from exploitation by greedy landlords. Any effort to break this control, and there is plenty of it, will meet with resistance on the part of George Edwards.

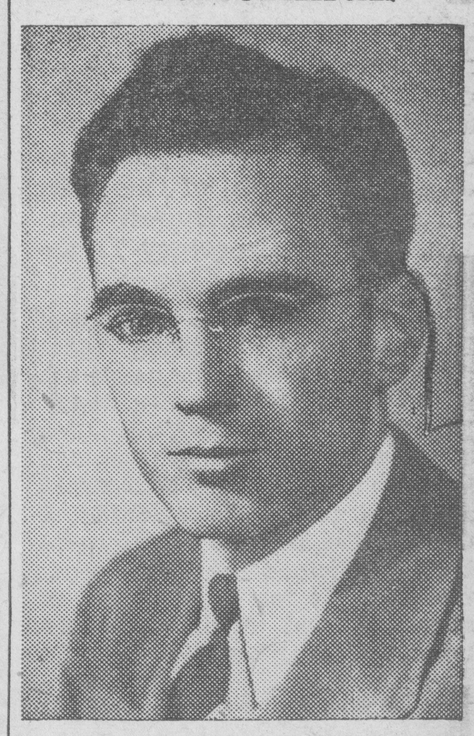
The interest which has always propelled Edwards is that of raising living standards for the workers. In this connection he was successful in getting the Common Council to allocate $10,000,000 for a post-war fund to be used in improving the city, as well as $15,000,000 for a housing program after the war.

AIDED WAYNE U.

Wayne University will benefit from Edwards' work in urging appropriation of $500,000 for improvement of the college campus. Here a sizeable portion of the 14,000 students are his fellow UAW-CIO members. They attend school when they are not on shift.

Edwards has worked diligently with an eye to the future betterment of Detroit, and has awakened interest in a City master plan which would include elimination of slum districts as well as street and highway improvements. He has urged expansion of parks and

For Councilman



GEORGE EDWARDS

boulevards so that residents might seek recreation under uncrowded conditions. This is long-headed and sane thinking, inasmuch as one of the most important contributary causes of Detroit's disgraceful race riot is the city's appalling lack of facilities for outdoor recreation.

CITY EMPLOYEES

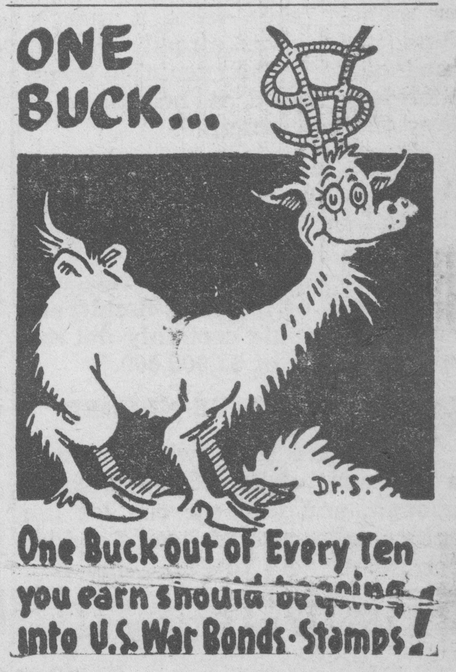
Regarding employees of the city, Edwards believes in high standards of wages and working conditions, and in equally high standards of service. He has advocated a 48-hour work week for these employees to relieve the labor shortage, stabilize employment and improve service. He advocated time and a half payment for overtime work, and helped to pass appropriations for full payment of wage increases to bring all city employees up to prevailing rates in private industry and the War Labor Board formula on wages.

Edwards is married and has one child, a son whose name is George Edwards III. His father calls him Andy.

Wayne County CIO Repudiates E. A. Carey

The Wayne County CIO Council has repudiated the claims of Edward A. Carey that his candidacy for mayor has been endorsed by the CIO, and has strongly condemned and denounced his anti-semitic, Fastcist platform.

Council President C. Pat Quinn declares:

"The CIO in Detroit has endorsed one candidate for mayor—Frank FitzGerald. Carey's statements are false from beginning to end. They are contrary to the principles of the CIO, and of American democracy.

"He claims a long and glorious labor record. Yet the regional office of the State County and Municipal Workers informs us that he was suspended from that organization for non-payment of dues, many months ago."