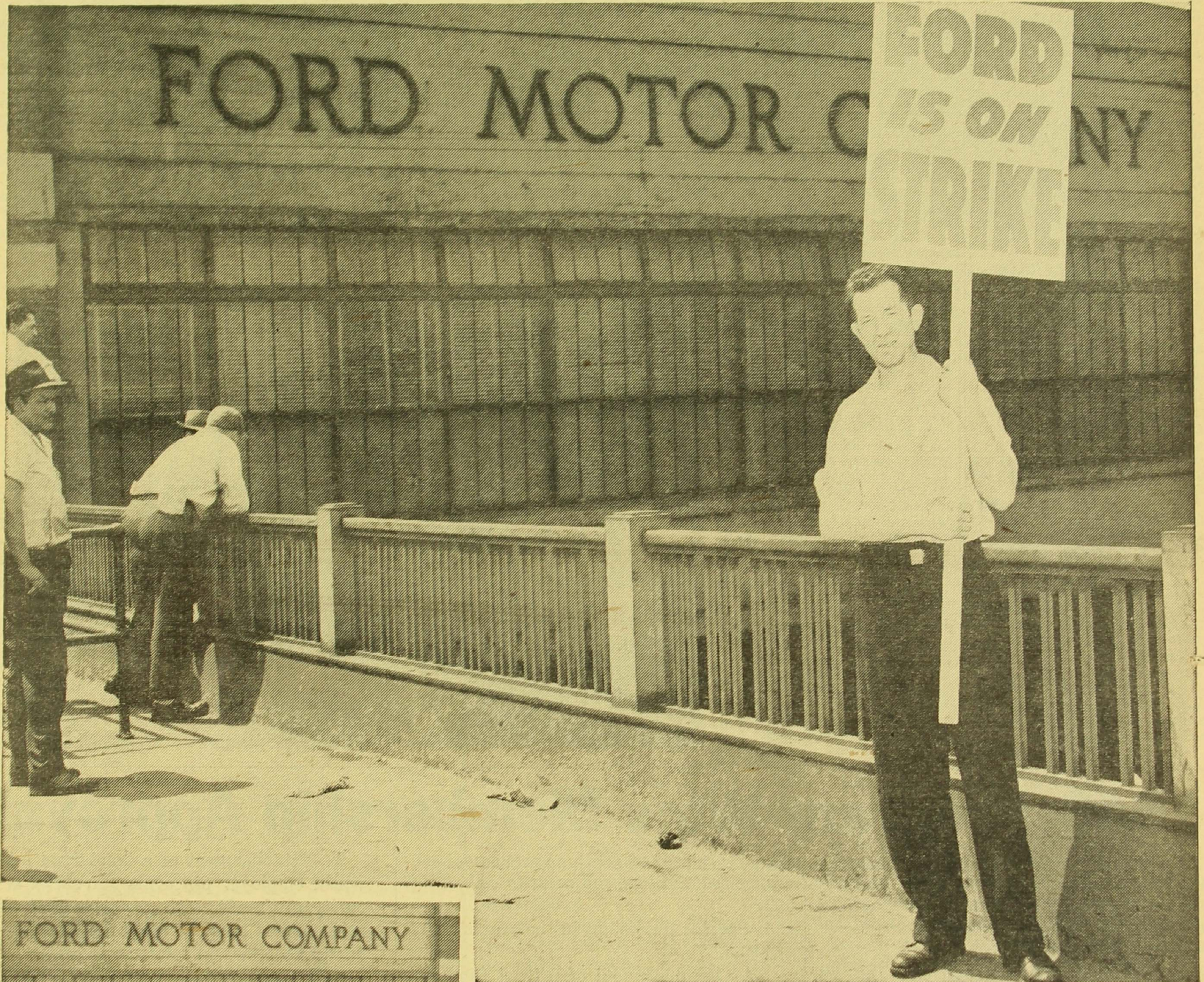


The United Automobile Worker

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

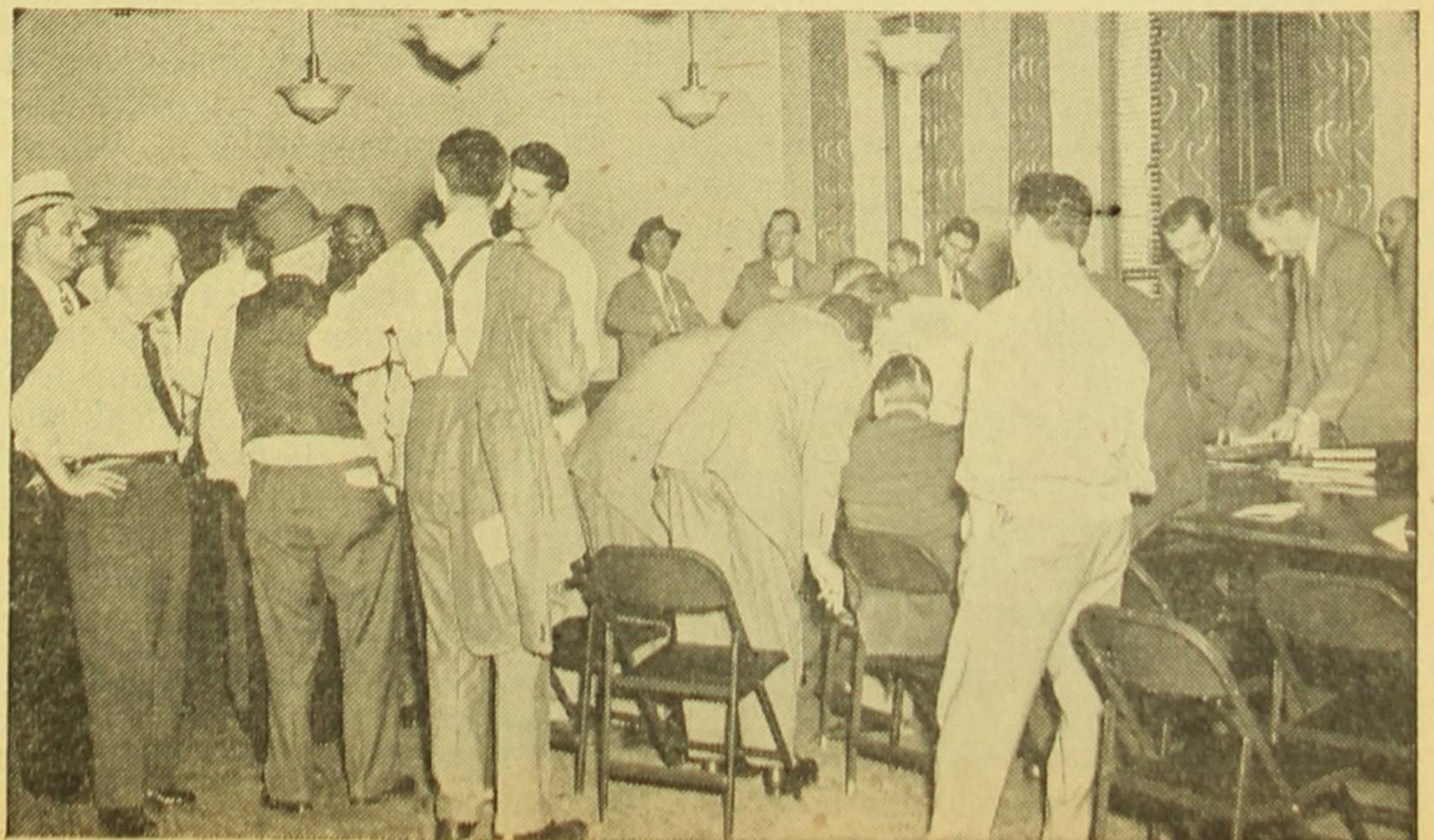
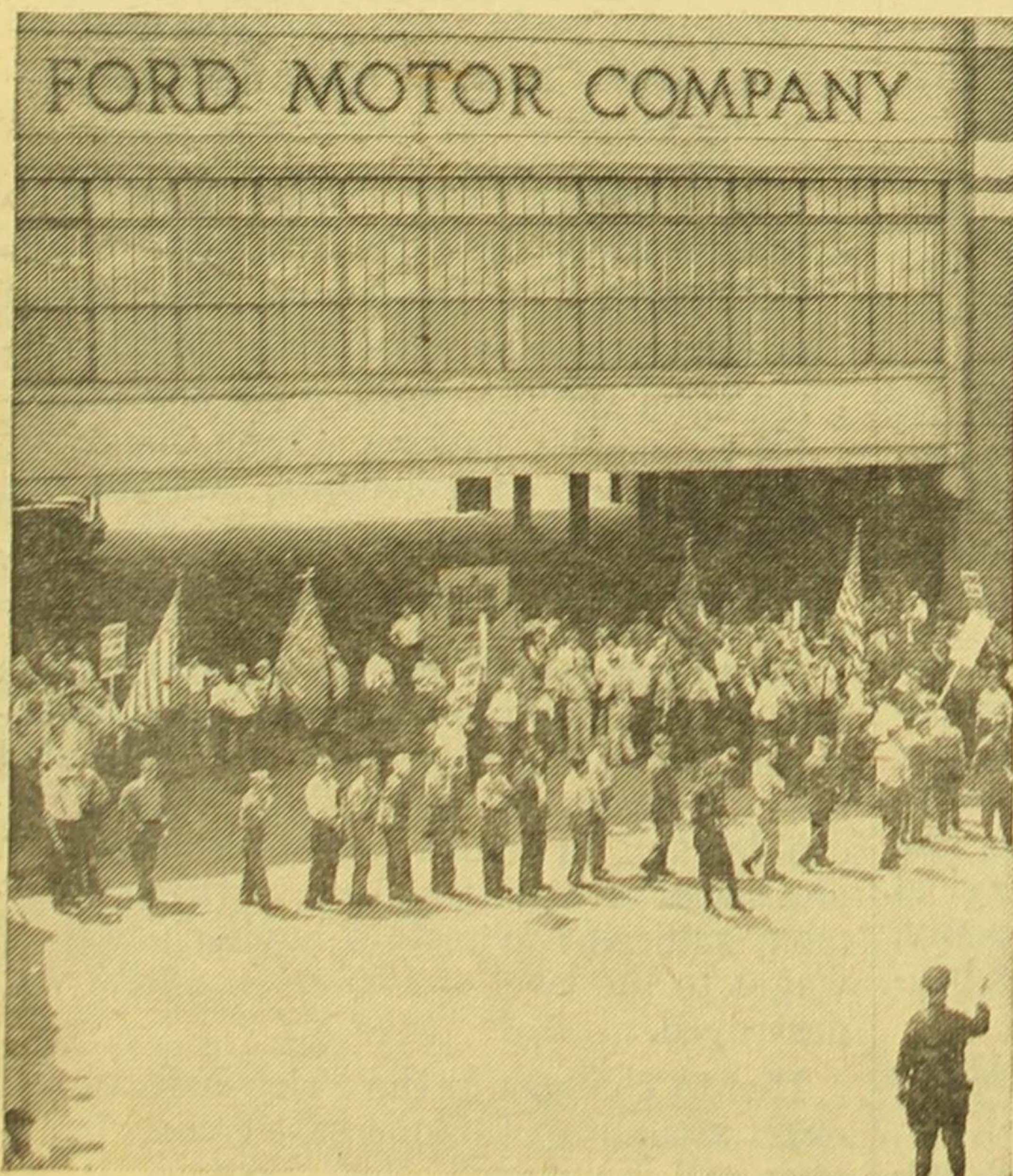
VOL. 13, NO. 5

MAY, 1949



Peaceful picket patrols the same spot, the Gate 4 overpass, where Walter Reuther and other UAW members were beaten by Ford "Service men" more than a decade ago.

Below, as the noon whistle blew, the last-minute talks broke up when the Ford workers struck. Ford's Vice-President John Bugas is at extreme right.



All the police had to do was direct traffic, despite another Ford attempt to smear the union by publicly demanding "police protection." Peace and good order has prevailed throughout the strike.

NATIONAL FORD COUNCIL APPROVES DEMANDS; COMPANY ASKED TO START TALKS MAY 16

"Our Position Is Unchanged"—Reuther

(See Outline for Economic Objectives for 1949 below)

Negotiations with the Ford Motor Company on wages and national contract demands will be the kickoff in the UAW-CIO's campaign to achieve its program of economic objectives for 1949—pensions, health security and wage increases to restore lost purchasing power.

The 1949 economic objectives were approved unanimously and contract demands were formulated by the National UAW-CIO Ford Council in its April meeting in Detroit. Immediately following the conference, Director Ken Bannon, of the UAW-CIO Ford Department, served notice on the Ford Company of the union's desire to "modify, amend and supplement" the agreement between the company and the union.

Bannon asked that negotiations begin not later than May 16, the earliest date possible under the contract.

In his speech before the Ford conference, President Walter P. Reuther sharply attacked the "prophets of gloom," the industrialists and business "experts" who are predicting recession and a declining economic situation in an effort to discourage both labor's economic demands and the implementation of President Truman's Fair Deal Program.

"All the reasons for which we drafted our demands in the first place remain unchanged," Reuther declared. "The negative economic factors which are developing do not in any way detract from the needs out of which our economic demands grew in the first place.

COMPELLING NEED

"In fact, the negative economic factors in our economy merely sharpen up and point out more clearly the necessity and the compelling need for the things we are fighting for.

"We are getting unemployment for the very reason we haven't got enough purchasing power in the hands of the people and if we permit the fact that unemployment is developing to be used to push us away from wage increases and economic gains, we will intensify the forces that make for unemployment in the first place."

NO RETREAT

Reuther drew an enthusiastic response from delegates when he called upon them to mobilize the Ford membership behind the union's economic objectives."

"This is no time for men of little

faith and less courage to be leading workers," he said. "If we fold our tents and steal away into the night, because of this campaign being built up to create an atmosphere of economic gloom, we will be contributing to the building of the forces that will destroy our ability to move forward.

"Our only answer is to take the offensive."

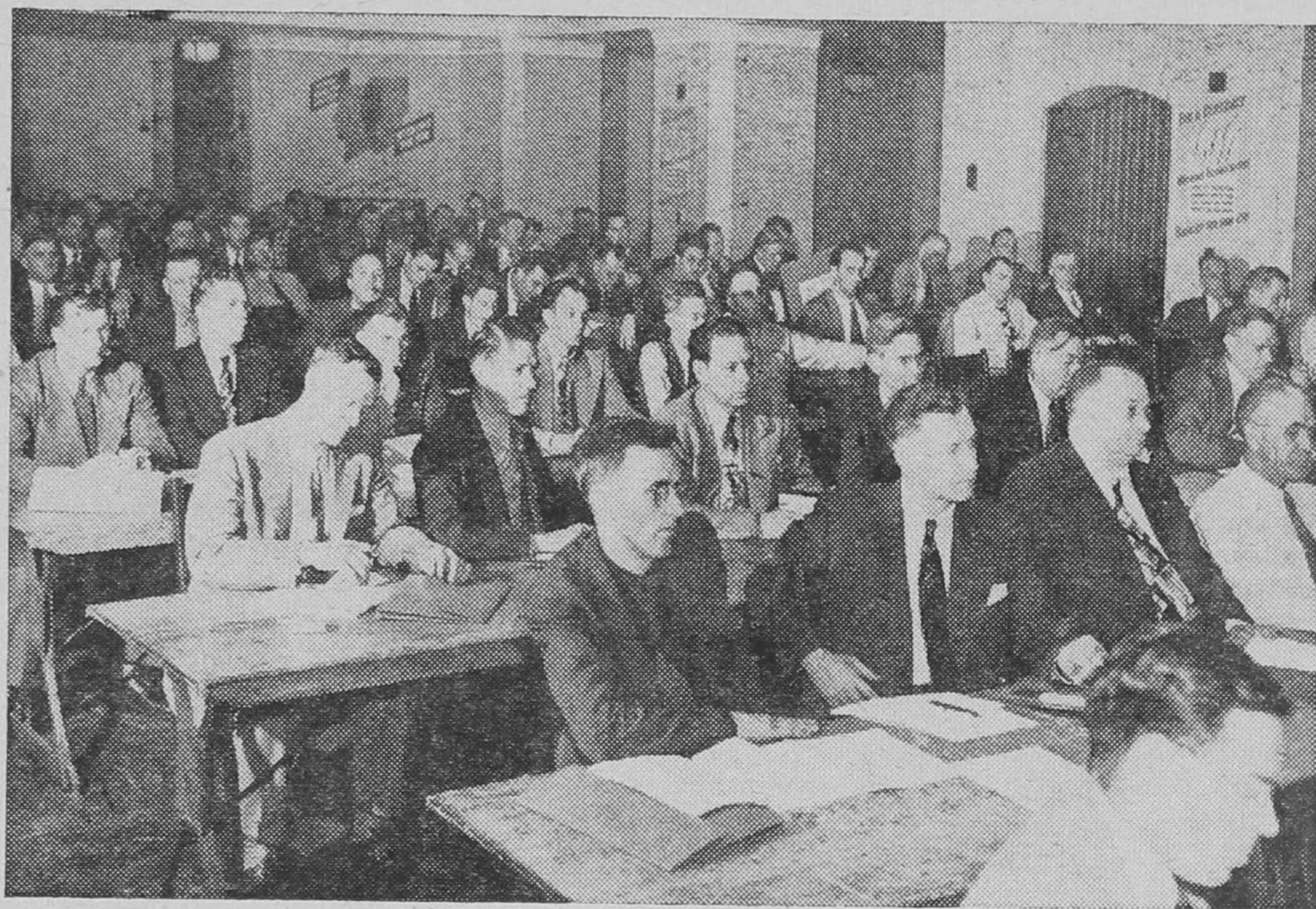
TOP COMMITTEE

The conference elected Gene Prato, of Local 600, chairman of the bargaining committee, and David Harmon, of Hamilton, Ohio, as secretary. Other members of the bargaining committee elected were Frank Guerro, William Neville, Neal Rice, and James Romanow all of Local 600; Don Primo, Local 400; Andrew Neideffer, Local 228; James Warren, Local 896; G. H. Wynne, Local 903, Memphis; James Conway, Local 425, Buffalo; B.F. Tyra, Local 870, Dallas; Edward H. Jirousek, Local 879, St. Paul; Wm. Payne, Local 560, Richmond, California.

In the contract negotiations with Ford, the committee will be assisted by Ken Bannon, UAW-CIO Ford director, International officers and their representatives and technicians from the union's research and social security departments.

At right, President Reuther is about to address the 100 delegates to the National Ford Council. At left, is Ken Bannon, director of the National Ford Department; and behind Reuther is Gene Prato, chairman of the Bargaining Committee.

Below are the Council delegates representing Ford workers in 49 plants all over the country. They voted unanimous approval of the 1949 demands, and also formulated a number of additional demands for contract improvement.



1949 Program Wins Membership Approval

The UAW-CIO's Program of Economic Objectives for 1949, which will be initially served on the Ford Motor Company, has received the overwhelming support of the union's membership.

It was endorsed unanimously, Feb. 19, 1949, by a UAW-CIO International Economic Conference (see March **United Automobile Worker**), where delegates represented a cross-section of local unions throughout the United States and Canada.

It was unanimously endorsed by the National UAW-CIO Ford conference meeting in Detroit, April 27, 28 and 29 (see above story). The Ford Department of the union has asked that negotiations begin not later than May 16, 1949, the earliest date provided for in the agreement.

Following is an outline of the 1949 Economic Objectives:

I. PENSION BENEFITS

1. Pension benefits to be financed entirely by employer, with all employes in bargaining unit covered by the plan.

2. Benefits. A. \$100 minimum monthly pension at age 60 for employes with 25 years of service.

B. Graduated pensions at age 60 for employes with less than 25 years' service.

3. Provisions for protecting the rights of

workers in case of death or permanent severance from the payroll prior to retirement age.

4. Specific provisions in the contract covering:

A. Establishment of a trust fund into which employer payments for pension benefits are made, with provisions that all such monies must be spent for pensions and related purposes.

B. Establishment of a Board of Trustees on which the union has equal representation with management. This Board of Trustees to be responsible for the setting up and operation of the pension plan.

II. SOCIAL SECURITY

The purpose of the social security demand is to achieve income maintenance for the wage-earner during periods of disability for reasons of sickness or accident, and to provide hospital, medical and surgical care benefits to the worker and his family, and to provide death and other related benefits.

The following are economic demands for social security purposes:

1. Plan to be financed entirely by employer payments on the basis of five per cent of payroll for all employes in the bargaining unit.

2. Specific provisions in the contract for:

A. Establishment of a trust fund into which employer payments for social security are made, with provision that all such monies must be spent for social security benefits and related purposes.

B. Establishment of a Board of Trustees on which the union has equal representation with management. This Board of Trustees to be responsible for the formulation and the working out of a schedule of benefits, making arrangements for provision of such benefits, and for the operation of the social security program.

III. COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT

As stated to you in our Administrative Letter No. 1, January 12, 1949, the International Executive Board has recommended that all local unions and corporation councils demand, in addition to the pension plan and social security program, a wage adjustment sufficient to restore buying power of wages to the level of 1946 before OPA was destroyed.

Due to changes in the Price Indexes, the exact amount of this increase cannot be determined in advance. Your Regional Director will be kept posted on the level of the Price Indexes, and he will be prepared to give you an up-to-date figure at the time you enter negotiations.

Ford Workers Strike To Stop Speed-up!

Ford workers in the Rouge and Lincoln plants went on strike May 5 against Ford speed-up.

The strike was authorized by the International Executive Board after a check by International officials, along with Local Union representatives, established beyond any question of doubt that a speed-up existed in the B building unit of Rouge and in the Lincoln plant.

International and Local Union negotiators worked up until strike deadline to settle the speed-up grievances without having to strike, but failed to make a dent on management's stubborn insistence that it had a right to speed up workers at will.

The strike went into effect at noon Thursday, May 5, and negotiations were resumed the following Tuesday afternoon.

At the time the AUTO WORKER went to press, no settlement had been reached.

Company officials do not dispute the facts advanced by the union, but they deny that they constitute speed-up and, in a letter to all Ford workers the day after the strike started, Henry Ford II, company president, suggested that "union politics" was the cause of the strike.

CHALLENGED BY REUTHER

President Walter P. Reuther promptly challenged Ford to a debate of the issues before all Ford workers in Briggs Stadium on Saturday or Sunday, May 14 and 15. Briggs Stadium will hold nearly 60,000 people. Reuther also urged Ford to assume his "personal obligation to participate directly in negotiations" in order that he might learn all the facts in the situation.

Ford just as promptly ducked both invitations, although he agreed that other company representatives were ready to resume negotiations.

With regard to the proposed debate, Reuther said in his invitation to Ford: "Since the welfare of thousands of Ford workers and their families is involved in this dispute and since you challenge the motives behind this strike, we feel it proper and in keeping with the best democratic traditions to afford the Ford workers an opportunity to hear the president of the Ford Motor Company and the president of the UAW-CIO debate the issues involved."

HITS FORD'S REFUSAL

After Ford's rejection of the debate offer, Reuther said, "In view of Mr. Ford's unwillingness to meet the union in democratic debate of the issues, I trust he will discontinue the kind of one-sided propaganda contained in his public letter to the Ford workers on May 6."

In the meantime, as negotiations proceeded, members of Locals 600 and 900 organized their picket lines, strike kitchens, entertainment and welfare committees to put the strike in smooth-running order with strikers' morale high.

BOARD POLICY

In authorizing the strike at the Ford Rouge and Lincoln plants, the board acted on its policy of determined opposition to speed-up in any form and in any plant. In a statement at its special meeting in April, the board said:

"The UAW-CIO is unalterably opposed to and will fight against any attempt by employers to endanger the health and safety of workers by forcing them to perform an unreasonable work load. One of the major reasons that our union came into existence was the revolt of workers against the inhuman speed-up that existed in the automobile industry before it was organized.

"New model changes in the automobile industries have historically created disputes over the question of production standards. These problems have been further complicated by efforts on the part of certain corporations and plants to improve their competitive position by trying to cut costs at the expense of the workers.

"The UAW-CIO fully recognizes and supports the idea that the standard of living of the people can be raised only by reducing unit costs and making available more goods at lower prices.

"However, we insist that reductions in the unit cost of production must be made possible by improved technology and production processes and in efficient engineering and management and not by placing unfair work load on workers. While supporting efforts to reduce

unit costs on the sound and legitimate basis of technological advances, we stand uncompromisingly opposed to, and will resist with all our strength, any efforts on the part of management to reduce costs and expand profits by speeding up the workers.

"It is our policy to authorize strike action in any plant, large or small, big corporation or small shop, when the facts show that an employer is attempting to drive his workers to make them produce more than a fair day's work."

Keep Out, Reuther Tells CP

Twice in the last month President Walter P. Reuther has served notice on the Communist party to keep its nose out of UAW-CIO affairs and particularly UAW-CIO strike situations.

The most recent was when Communists engineered a picket line in front of the Rackham Building in Detroit while negotiations were going on between the company and the union. The pickets disbanded their line when ordered to do so by Thomas Thompson, Local 600 president.

At the end of the negotiating session, Reuther told press representatives that the UAW-CIO would not tolerate such interference by Communists in its affairs and described the picket line as an effort by Communists to sabotage the strike.

In the Bendix strike at South



A few minutes after the strike began, Walter Reuther explained the issues to a press conference. At his right is Adm. Asst. Jack Conway, at his left is Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey. Standing behind Reuther is Ken Bannon, Ford Dept. Director. At right are Reporters Asher Lauren, Detroit News, and Jack Crellin, Detroit Times.

What the Strike Is About—

The issue in the Ford strike is a simple one.

The question is:

Will the company assume the cost of production lost through no fault of the worker or does the worker have to pay that cost by having to work in excess of normal work standards in order to make up the lost production?

The union and the Ford workers say the company should assume the cost. The company says the workers should.

In the B building and at Lincoln after the relationship of the amount and distribution of manpower, spacing of jobs on the line and speed of the line has been adjusted to the production schedule determined by management, the company insists on the right to speed up the lines or feed more jobs on to the line, or both, in order to make up lost production due to managerial inefficiency or mechanical breakdowns.

The union and the Ford workers insist that once normal work standards have been established on any particular production schedule, the speed of the line, the spacing of jobs, the amount and distribution of manpower should remain constant hour after hour, day after day, week after week

—until a new production schedule is set.

Here's how John Bugas and Del Harder, Ford vice-presidents, instructed supervision in a letter:

"The company has the right to set any line speed it desires as long as (a) the all-day output does not require more than 100 per cent of any one, and (b) when a faster speed is necessary at times, no one is required to work too far above 100 per cent nor too long at a stretch.

"We want to make sure no supervision is hesitant to enforce our rights in this respect. Experience elsewhere with standards based on the same normal pace as our 100 per cent shows that qualified men with incentive pay and without limiting conditions, can work at a 125 per cent pace or more, year in and year out without endangering their health.

"To avoid confusion, supervisors should never quote to the employees the average hourly standard production used for scheduling processes, but should emphasize the all-day requirements."

That's the whole issue. It's a matter of human and production engineering that the Ford bosses haven't got around to yet.



Picket Captain Dick Kahn, Local 900, punches striking Lincoln workers' cards. Press Picture Service Photos.

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER Truman's Health Plan Message Opens Nation's Biggest Political Battle

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WALTER P. REUTHER President
EMIL MAZEY Secretary-Treasurer
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(The by-line of Nathan Robertson has, for many years, been seen on significant news reports from Capitol Hill. Robertson was chief of PM's Washington bureau, and, before that, chief of the AP Senate staff. He is now writing regularly for Labor Press Associates and this paper.)

By NATHAN ROBERTSON

WASHINGTON (LPA) — President Truman's special message to Congress, asking for national health insurance legislation marks the opening of what may be the biggest political issue of the next two years.

Labor, liberal, church and welfare groups are lined up back of the President. On the other side, armed with millions of dollars, are the American Medical Association, the National Physicians Committee, and other professional groups, which have been led by propaganda in the medical journals to believe that national health insurance would be harmful to them.

Supporters of the President's health program, led by the Committee for the Nation's Health, have amassed tons of data showing the need for better distribution of medical care to the people of this country. They have data from the American Medical Association itself backing up their contention that 80% of the people cannot meet the costs of medical emergencies without help.

On the other side, the AMA and its allies admit that the cost of medical care is high, and that it can cause suffering in cases of catastrophic illness, but contend that the answer is voluntary health insurance through the various plans now available to the public. Two alternative bills have been introduced in Congress to meet the situation through government sub-

sidies — of one kind or another — to these voluntary programs.

INADEQUATE PROPOSALS

Labor spokesmen have denounced these proposals as completely inadequate and have charged the AMA with insincerity in proposing them. They have pointed out that until recently the AMA called even these voluntary insurance plans socialistic and have charged that organized medicine is now giving lip service to voluntary insurance as a means of heading off the President's program.

A delegation composed of top labor leaders and headed by Dr. Channing Frothingham, chairman of the Committee for the Nation's Health, presented to President Truman a report showing that the AMA has actually been fighting the only voluntary health insurance plans that offer real protection to the public. The report showed that the plans supported by the AMA are so limited in their benefits that they do not meet the problem.

This delegation warned the President that to accept the Taft bill, the Republican substitute for the President's plan, would play into the hands of the medical monopoly headed by the AMA and turn complete control of medicine over to that backward group. The President showed a clear understanding of the problem and promised to make a real fight for his bill.

LABOR MEETS TRUMAN

Labor spokesmen who talked the situation over with the President included William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, and Harvey W. Brown, president of the International Association of Machinists.

The report submitted to the President and statistics collected by the Committee for the Nation's Health show how little voluntary health insurance plans are doing to protect the people, despite all efforts to promote them in recent years.

The AMA is making much of the fact that about 52,000,000 of the nation's 145,000,000 people have voluntary health insurance. But the CNH statistics show that most of these people have only hospital insurance and that only 3,500,000 people are protected today by comprehensive hospital and medical insurance. The pay-off comes in figures showing that less than a tenth of the nation's medical bill was met in 1947 by all the voluntary plans combined.

FULL PROTECTION

Under the President's program, about 120,000,000 people, including all workers and their families, would be fully protected under comprehensive hospital and medical insurance, except in cases of tuberculosis and mental illness, which the government already handles to a large extent. Once the plan was in operation, these people would have hospital care up to 60 days in a year, full medical care and some dental and nursing care provided by their insurance payments.

The program would provide better medical care for millions of people and remove the financial worries which always in the past accompanied serious medical emergencies.

Some of the voluntary health insurance plans now in effect have been worked out in collective bargaining contracts between labor and management. But labor leaders are not satisfied with them. Almost unanimously they are supporting the national health insurance plan to provide more comprehensive protection.

But with the millions of dollars on the other side, even President Truman's promised strong fight for the legislation will not be enough unless the rank and file of the public, particularly the members of organized labor, make it clear to their Congressmen that they want action on the President's program.

An Editorial...

There are two lessons for labor in this 81st Congress. We must examine the underlying trend in American politics at this time. We must step up our political action at the grassroots and stay everlastingly with it.

We firmly believe that the cause of liberalism is gaining and will continue to gain. Newspaper and radio commentators of the opposite persuasion try to make us believe that Truman's victory in November was a fluke and that the tide has now set the other way.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Actually, Truman's victory was far more significant than was indicated by the size of his plurality on November 2. For one thing, this plurality was won against what looked like overwhelming pressure by press and radio. They had it in the bag. Dewey was in. The machine was already on its way to Washington. Then, suddenly the people themselves—farmers, workers, professional people, white collar workers—changed all that.

PROOF OF PEOPLE'S POWER

More significant, however, is what his victory proved about the power of the people when they stand up against privilege. Best evidence of this is given to us by the reactionary elements in the Republican and Democratic Parties. They are frightened. They are so thoroughly frightened that they have abandoned traditional party discipline and alliances and are making common cause against the upsurging liberalism that won in November and on May 4 fought back and defeated the DixieGOP coalition.

The DixieGOP alliance is not a reversal of the tide of liberalism as the commentators would have us believe. On the contrary, it is proof that the liberal forces are strong and that their future is bright. Now, at last, we can begin to fight it out along sure lines. The differences between those who hope for the future and those who live in the past and fear the future, between those who look to people and those who look to property as the source of power, can now become the issues of practical politics.

NO LONGER GOP VS. DEMOCRATS

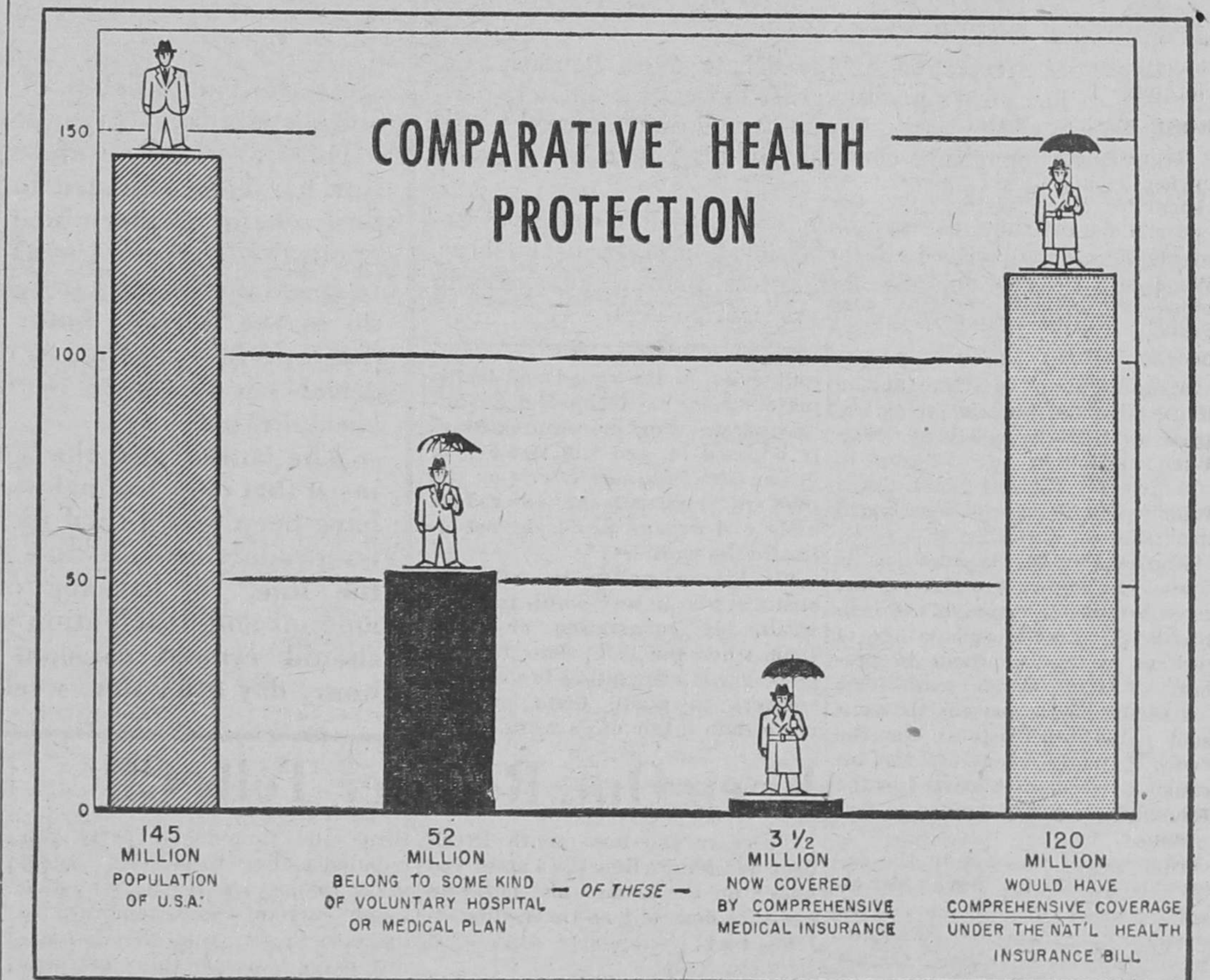
It therefore becomes the task of the liberal forces in America to build a working alliance of the liberals in both old parties in order to match the power of the reactionary coalition. While Democratic and Republican Parties will continue to control most of the mechanics of politics, basic legislative issues will be fought along liberal and anti-liberal lines.

This is why we must intensify political action back home where the votes are. Liberal candidates can count on help of their national party for election only by competing for favor against their conservative or reactionary blocs. We can give these liberals a better guarantee. We can give them votes. We can, and must, assure them of re-election so long as they stay in there and pitch on the liberal team, both in victory and in defeat.

ORGANIZE, PLAN, WORK

We are beginning to learn that in politics, as in collective bargaining, we get nothing without organizing, planning and working for it. Only under the miraculous accident of FDR did plain people get something for the asking or simply because they needed it.

Last minute, make-shift political action in election years will not do this job. Our friends in Congress have a right to know



that we are on the job 365 days every year. Their own fight goes on day after day. So must ours. Stop-and-go politics is not good enough. It will not hold the liberal team together, nor will it attract recruits from among the members in the middle who are looking for a place to light.

Our responsibility is clear. It is, first, not to be fooled by the show of strength on the side of reaction, which, because of fear for its future, was first to line up its power along the new lines. It is, second, not to fail in the everlasting down-to-earth political action to which all of us with a liberal faith must devote ourselves unsparingly. This is a brighter opportunity for a new day in politics than any of us now living has ever seen. If it comes, it will be of our own making.

Children's Camp Announced

A CIO camp for children will be held at FDR Labor Center at Port Huron from July 9 to August 6, Olga Madar, UAW-CIO Director of Recreation, has announced. Applications will be accepted for one- or two-week periods at \$15 a week. Weekly payments of \$1 can be arranged to pay for the registration. All inquiries should be addressed to the UAW-CIO Recreation Department, 5707 Second Boulevard, Detroit 2, Michigan.

Labor Loses One Round, Wins One; T-H Repeal Chances Are Still Good



WASHINGTON—Defenders of the Taft-Hartley Act have won the first round, lost the second, and are scared they'll lose the third and fourth when bills for the effective, real, not phony, repeal of T-H come up again in the House and Senate.

In the May 4 vote that sent the Wood (T-H) Bill back to the House Labor and Education Committee, the pro-repeal forces showed more strength than a breakdown of the House membership gave them on November 3, 1948.

Then the arithmetic showed:

1947 Taft-Hartley supporters NOT re-elected	108
1947 Taft-Hartley supporters re-elected	227
New Representatives elected over labor opposition	6
Total possible defenders of Taft-Hartley	233
House majority (if all voted)	218
Total opponents of Taft-Hartley	202
Changes necessary to repeal Taft-Hartley (if all voted)	16

On May 4, 1949, the House roll call showed:

Supporters of the Wood (T-H) Bill	209
Opponents of the Wood (T-H) Bill	212
Loss by supporters of Taft-Hartley since Nov. 3	24
Gain by opponents of Taft-Hartley since Nov. 3	10
Total gain by opponents of Taft-Hartley	34

In addition, several of those who were absent on the final 212-209 vote stayed away in order to help those favoring repeal of Taft-Hartley.

Taft-Hartley forces registered their peak strength the preceding day, May 3, when they mustered 217 votes for the Wood (T-H) Bill, 14 votes more than the 203 anti-Taft-Hartley total.

In the next 18 hours, hard work by labor and Democratic Party leaders and rank and file resulted in (a) persuading 10 Democrats, mostly from Southern and border States, who had voted for the Wood (T-H) Bill to vote to recommit it, and (b) holding away from the Dixieop lineup all but two of the 22 Republicans who had voted against the Wood Bill, while persuading Representative Cunningham (R., Iowa), who had voted for the Wood Bill, to vote for recommitment instead of final passage.

If the repeal forces on May 3 had fought as hard offensively as they fought defensively on May 4, they could have beaten the Wood (T-H) Bill then.

The defeat of the unsatisfactory Sims substitute for the Lesinski Bill in an unrecorded teller vote of 211-183 in the House sitting as the Committee of the Whole made impossible an immediate victory for the repeal forces. That defeat temporarily demoralized the repeal forces. The Taft-Hartleyites quickly loaded the Wood (T-H) Bill with minor "softening" amendments to catch votes and rushed the Wood (T-H) Bill to the House floor for a roll call vote.

HOW TO LOSE

Because the vote on the Sims substitute bill was decisive in postponing repeal of Taft-Hartley and because that bill may represent a starting point for new negotiations preceding the third and fourth rounds in the biggest fight in this Congress, it is worthwhile to look at the way that substitute bill was put together and offered. The whole operation offers a horrible example of how NOT to win.

For a week prior to May 3, the press had reported the possibility of a "compromise" bill adding to the Lesinski Bill new or stronger provisions on registration, mutual obligation to bargain, non-Communist affidavits, free speech for employers and unions, and so-called "national emergencies." President Truman told the press he was for the Lesinski Bill and threw down the stories about amendments. CIO President Philip Murray restated CIO support for the Lesinski Bill, President Truman and the Administration.

AMENDMENTS "MUST"

That was the situation up to Monday, May 2, when House Speaker Sam Rayburn said on leaving a White House conference that there would have to be such amendments, including national emergency INJUNCTIONS rather than SEIZURE of plants and government operation. He did not commit President Truman, but

said that the Lesinski Bill could not pass without such additions.

That afternoon, while House Members and scores of union representatives were trying to find out what was going on, a meeting was held in Majority Leader McCormack's office, attended by McCormack, Rayburn, House Labor Committee Chairman John Lesinski (D., Mich.), Representative Andrew Jacobs (D., Ind.), an expert labor lawyer, and Representative Henderson L. Lanham (D., Ga.), who had voted against Taft-Hartley in 1947 and had announced his intention to vote for effective repeal in 1949. None of the three union members who are members of the House Labor Committee were invited. Later, Lesinski said he did not know who was going to be in the meeting until he got there. Meantime, Rayburn had said that the national emergency section might provide for injunctions, or for seizure, or for both.

By 8 p. m., 16 hours before the House was to resume debate on the Lesinski Bill, the conference had agreed on the Sims substitute. It was NOT to provide for seizure and operation; it would provide for injunctions up to 80 days, but would permit the President to ask for them only after a board of inquiry had made recommendations.

By 1 a. m. Tuesday, May 3, the language was drafted and sent to the printer.

At 11 a. m. House Labor Committee members had held a stormy meeting at which some members protested the whole procedure and announced their intention to fight the amendments on the floor.

CONFUSION

During the early afternoon, confusion reigned on the House floor and in the lobbies as members and union representatives tried to find out what was in the Sims substitute and what position to take on it.

Labor was in a tight corner. A Marcantonio gesture to repeal T-H and re-enact the Wagner Act without amendments had been voted down 275 to 37 because most backers of the Lesinski Bill felt they could not vote for both.

If the Sims substitute were defeated, the Committee of the Whole would take an unrecorded teller vote on the Wood (T-H) Bill, which had been offered as an amendment to the Lesinski Bill. If the teller vote favored the Wood (T-H) Bill, the Lesinski Bill would be buried; if it defeated the Wood (T-H) Bill, the Lesinski Bill would be alive and open to amendment.

But the Lesinski Bill, if voted on without amendments, was given no

LIFE GOES TO A LOBBY

WASHINGTON—During the House battle, May 3, to repeal Taft-Hartley, Life photographers were busy snapping pictures of union representatives in the House lobby.

A pair of them buttonholed Paul Sifton, UAW-CIO national legislative representative. With a baby-faced manner, they asked him what he did, whether he ever talked to Congressmen, and, since it was against rules to take pictures in the hall, would he please come outdoors so they could take a picture of him talking to "anyone."

Asked what they wanted the pictures for, they explained that it was for a layout showing how the forces of labor sought Taft-Hartley repeal.

"How about getting pictures of these Chamber of Commerce representatives?" said Sifton, pointing to a businessman with a 3x5-inch lapel card standing three feet away.

"Sure, we'll get them later," said the male lens-hound. "We've just come up from Florida where we've been shooting pictures of alligators."

"Did Life catch the 3,000 Chamber of Commerce lobbyists at their 33 state dinners for Congressmen last night?" Sifton asked.

"No, I guess we didn't. We are always missing those things."

"You keep taking the words right out of my mouth," Sifton said.

chance of passage. And the only amendments on which Administration forces had any agreement at all were in the Sims substitute and it was to be voted on first, before the teller vote on the Wood Bill.

THREE CHOICES

These seemed to be the choices: (1) the Sims Bill, unsatisfactory, particularly in authorizing injunctions in "national emergencies," but better than either the Wood (T-H) Bill or the Taft-Hartley Act itself; (2) the Wood (T-H) Bill, worse in some respects than Taft-Hartley, (3) if the Sims, Wood and Lesinski bills were beaten, starting over again from the Taft-Hartley Act itself.

Because of the injunction feature, several stout labor friends refused to go along with Rayburn, McCormack and Lesinski in voting for the Sims substitute. Representative Kelley (D., Pa.), who was handling the T-H floor fight for the Administration, announced his opposition to it. It lost, 211-183. But, because of the confusion and division on the floor and among labor representatives outside, these figures are not an accurate measurement of repeal strength.

With the Sims substitute knocked down, the Taft-Hartleyites drove hard for final passage of the Wood (T-H) Bill by the House itself. The vote of 217 to 203 was still not an accurate measurement of the repeal sentiment. The 217 included many who wanted to get away from the Taft-Hartley label at any price (if paid by labor) and a few who, while wanting to ditch the T-H label, would have preferred a fairer bill and who later welcomed the chance to send the Wood (T-H) Bill back to committee.

BEST TEST

The final 212-209 vote for recommitment of the Wood (T-H) Bill is the most up-to-date and accurate measurement of Congressional sentiment for and against real repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Labor and its friends in Congress go into the third round ahead on points. Better strategy and closer coordination can be developed if the lessons of Rounds 1 and 2 are heeded. And Taft-Hartley can still be repealed in fact and in name.

New Capitol Hill Mystery: Who Wrote the Wood Bill?

WASHINGTON—Hardly had the two-year-old mystery, "Who wrote the Taft-Hartley Act?" been cleared up by the statement that Gerald D. Morgan did some of it for \$7,500, paid by the Republican National Committee, than the Capital was confronted with a new mystery, "Who wrote the 'so-called Wood Bill'?"—a tell-tale slip of the tongue by Representative Howard Smith (D., Va.), as he opened debate for the defenders of Taft-Hartley.

As pointed out later by Representative Rodino (D., N. J.), Smith talked cold turkey about the purpose and content of the Wood Bill, saying "The Wood Bill is based upon the theory of the Taft-Hartley Act." Rodino remarked that the bill was Taft-Hartley in Wood's clothing.

ROSE BY ANY NAME

Representative Madden (D., Ind.) opened debate for the Taft-Hartley repeal forces by saying, "You can not change the Taft-Hartley Law by merely changing its name to the Wood Bill. You can not wrap limburger cheese in a beautiful pink, green and black paper and kill the odor."

Madden asked the Republicans if they lacked the courage to lend their name to the so-called Wood Bill.

A few days later Peter Edson, NEA columnist, after sniffing around town, came up with a partial answer to the mystery.

He reported that Wood's first answer to the question, "Who wrote the Wood Bill?" was "It was not written by the Department of Labor."

Asked to be more positive, Wood said it was written in his office "with the help of a few Republicans on the House Committee on Education and Labor."

Asked, "Who?" he replied, according to Edson, with a nasty, "What business is it of yours?" and walked away.

That burned Edson, who told several million readers that "It most certainly is public business who writes these tricky pieces of legislation. And in the public interest, every reporter has the right to ask any question he chooses with the expectation that he'll get a civil answer."

"Rep. Wood's reluctance to come clean on this one may be due to several factors. One is he wants all the credit for himself. Another is he doesn't want it known how the bill was written, what deals it represents, or who supplied the brains."

NOT GUILTY PLEAS

"William Ingles, organizer and front for the Committee to Save



REP. WOOD

the Taft-Hartley Law, says he didn't write the Wood Bill but he knows how it was written. Ingles says Rep. Wood's unwillingness to discuss the subject seals the mouth of those who had anything to do with writing it.

"Gerald D. Morgan, who got \$7,500 from the Republican National Committee for helping write the Taft-Hartley bill, says he had no hand in writing the Wood Bill and knows nothing about it.

"Gerard D. Reilly, former NLRB counsel now retained as labor lawyer for a number of employers, says he had no hand in writing the Wood Bill.

NO BRAINS

"Rep. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (Pa.), ranking Republican on the House Labor Committee, offers what at least has the merit of being the frankest explanation of how the Wood Bill came about. McConnell says it didn't take any brains to write the Wood Bill, and there is no mystery about it.

"I could have written the Wood Bill myself," says McConnell, "and I'm no lawyer." He adds that the original bill was simply the Taft-Hartley Law with the watchdog committee GOP majority's recommended amendments. So writing the Wood Bill required only scissors and paste, not genius."

FIRST TWO TAFT-HARTLEY ROLL CALLS

The two roll call votes taken during the House fight to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act are listed below by states.

Before the House cast these roll call votes, it had acted, sitting as the Committee of the Whole, by unrecorded teller votes to defeat, 211-183, the Sims substitute for the Lesinski Bill.

The following day, those working for effective Taft-Hartley repeal strengthened their forces and on a roll call vote on a motion by Rep. Welch (R., Calif.), recommitted the Wood (T-H) Bill, 212-209, to the House Labor and Education Committee (line B).

The state-by-state breakdown of both roll call votes follows (R—Right; W—Wrong; NV—Not Voting; PR—Paired Right; PW—Paired Wrong):

Table with 12 columns: State, Name, (A), (B). Rows list states from ALA. to WYO. with names of representatives and their votes for/against.

States' Votes Are Analyzed

- In Alabama, the three pro-repeal votes reflect progress in union organization and political action.
• In the four changes of votes in the Arkansas delegation, labor played a considerable role.
• In California, the 11 pro-repeal votes and the 12 votes against repeal reflect the fact that California is a political battleground where liberals are in sight of a majority.

political activity by labor in 1948. The right votes by Republicans Canfield and Case followed intensive work by labor representatives.

- In New York, the 24 pro-repeal votes reflect the high degree of unionization and political activity in that State.
• In North Carolina, the two pro-repeal votes and Rep. Cooley's shift from voting present on the Wood (T-H) Bill to voting for its recommitment followed activity by labor and the Democratic Party.

• In South Carolina, Sims' own pro-repeal vote was a hopeful symbol of a change in the South. Sims is a 27-year-old paratrooper captain who believes that the South can be brought up to date economically, in terms of minimum wages, union organization, collective bargaining, etc.

- In Tennessee, the six votes against the Wood (T-H) Bill and Rep. Evins' additional vote on recommitment reflect the high degree of unity and effective political action among labor and farmers that resulted in the defeat of the Crump machine and the election of the fighting liberal Senator Estes Kefauver in 1948.
• In Texas, the nine pro-repeal and the 11 anti-repeal votes (Speaker Rayburn not voting) show that State to be one of the political battlegrounds where labor and other progressive forces are close to a majority.

Chamber Fills Pots While Wooing Votes

WASHINGTON—The C of C-NAM-GOP-Dixiecrat coalition worked smoothly in the Taft-Hartley fight—until the final vote on the Wood Bill.

GOP leaders predicted the coalition would get 215 votes; it got 217 on the test vote for the Wood Bill on May 3, but dropped to 209 in the May 4 vote against recommitment.
The U. S. Chamber of Commerce had scheduled a May meeting of 3,000 Chamber of Commerce members. On Monday night, May 2, the night before the decisive vote on Taft-Hartley repeal, Congressmen were persuaded to attend 33 State C of C dinners.

Taft's "New Look" Bill Sugarcoats Old Poison

WASHINGTON—The same day the DixieGOP coalition was beaten by the recommittal of the Wood (T-H) Bill, 212-209, and Senator Taft (R., O.) unveiled the new-look T-H bill, Senator Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) blew the whistle on both the Wood Bill and the new Taft-Donnell-Smith Bill.

Senator Morse warned the Republican Party that

(1) the Wood Bill is essentially T-H;

(2) it is "the product of a coalition participated in by many Republicans";

(3) -the Taft-Donnell-Smith Bill repeals Taft-Hartley "in name only because the recommendations of the Minority Report contain too many of the objectionable provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act";

(4) "We do not have a ghost of a chance of obtaining labor support in 1950 and 1952 unless we make clear to American labor that we have no intention of returning to government by injunction." (Both the new T-D-S Bill and the Wood Bill contain many T-H injunction provisions.)

(5) "I think the coalition which produced the Wood Bill was an unfortunate Republican mistake. Whether we like it or not, American organized labor is now in politics to stay for some time. Believe me, it is going to be in politics with renewed energy and determination in the elections of 1950 and 1952. Once again I say on the floor of the Senate, I hope Republicans will not be misguided by any illusion or delusion that the opposition will be just from the labor leaders. The opposition against my party, Mr. President, is going to be from the rank and file of workers by the millions, because the rank and file of American workers could not possibly accept many of the provisions of the Wood Bill.

"All I can say, for whatever my experience in the field of labor may be worth, the Republicans in the Senate of the United States, in my judgment, now have the challenge and the duty of trying to save our party as far as labor support is concerned from the serious blunder and mistake which, I think, was made as the result of

the coalition which produced the Wood Bill."

Attacking the injunction provisions in the Wood (T-H) Bill and the T-D-S Bill, Senator Morse said: "Labor is scared of it. It should be. Labor is determined to fight us on the injunction issue.

"I want to say to my Republican brethren that in the labor halls of America, I think the one argument that has hurt us most is the argument that the Republican Party is seeking, through labor legislation, to get labor back to rule by injunction.

"I want to say that I do not think the injunctive approach will work, because most of the issues that confront us in emergency disputes are not issues that can be settled by an injunctive process.

"They can only be settled by agreement. We need to face the reality that labor so fears the injunction that we cannot expect free collective bargaining processes to go on in the face of the injunction.

"If there was any one thing that stood out above all else in the excellent hearings which we finally had, it was the deep-seated opposition of American labor to the injunctive process. Throughout the hearings the question was raised as to whether or not, under the Taft-Hartley law, the injunction has produced any beneficial effects at all. According to my study of the disputes which have arisen under the Taft-Hartley law, it has not. According to my sights, all the injunction under the Taft-Hartley law has done has been to make already bitter resentments more bitter. Injunctions have been issued at the expense of industrial peace in this country."

Senator Morse served notice that he would offer amendments to the Thomas Bill, not to the T-D-S Bill, that would cover emergency disputes without resort to injunction.

Taft spent weeks trying to persuade Senators Morse and Aiken to concur in the Minority Report, which was signed only by himself, Senators Donnell and Smith, with Donnell taking exceptions to certain parts, such as the seizure provision and the abolition of the independent office of the NLRB General Counsel, currently occupied by his friend, Robert Denham.

Southerners Are Not All Dixiegops

WASHINGTON (LPA)—The 14 southern states—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia—cast 133 votes in the U. S. House of Representatives. Of that number, 73 voted to enact the Wood-Halleck Bill — "Taft-Hartley with a southern accent."

Fifty-one Congressmen voted against the Wood Bill—even with the compromise Sims Bill as well as the pro-union Lesinski Bill before them as an alternative. Only two southern votes aren't recorded.

Of these southern Congressmen, 126 are Democrats, only seven Republicans. The tiny GOP delegation divided five to two and the Democrats 73 to 51 against labor. The two members not voting are Democrats.

Only southern Democratic delegation to vote solidly for labor was Missouri's. The state's one Republican voted wrong.

Perfect anti-labor score goes to Mississippi, all of whose members voted for the Wood Bill. Almost as unenviable are the records of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia, each of which furnished only one pro-labor vote.

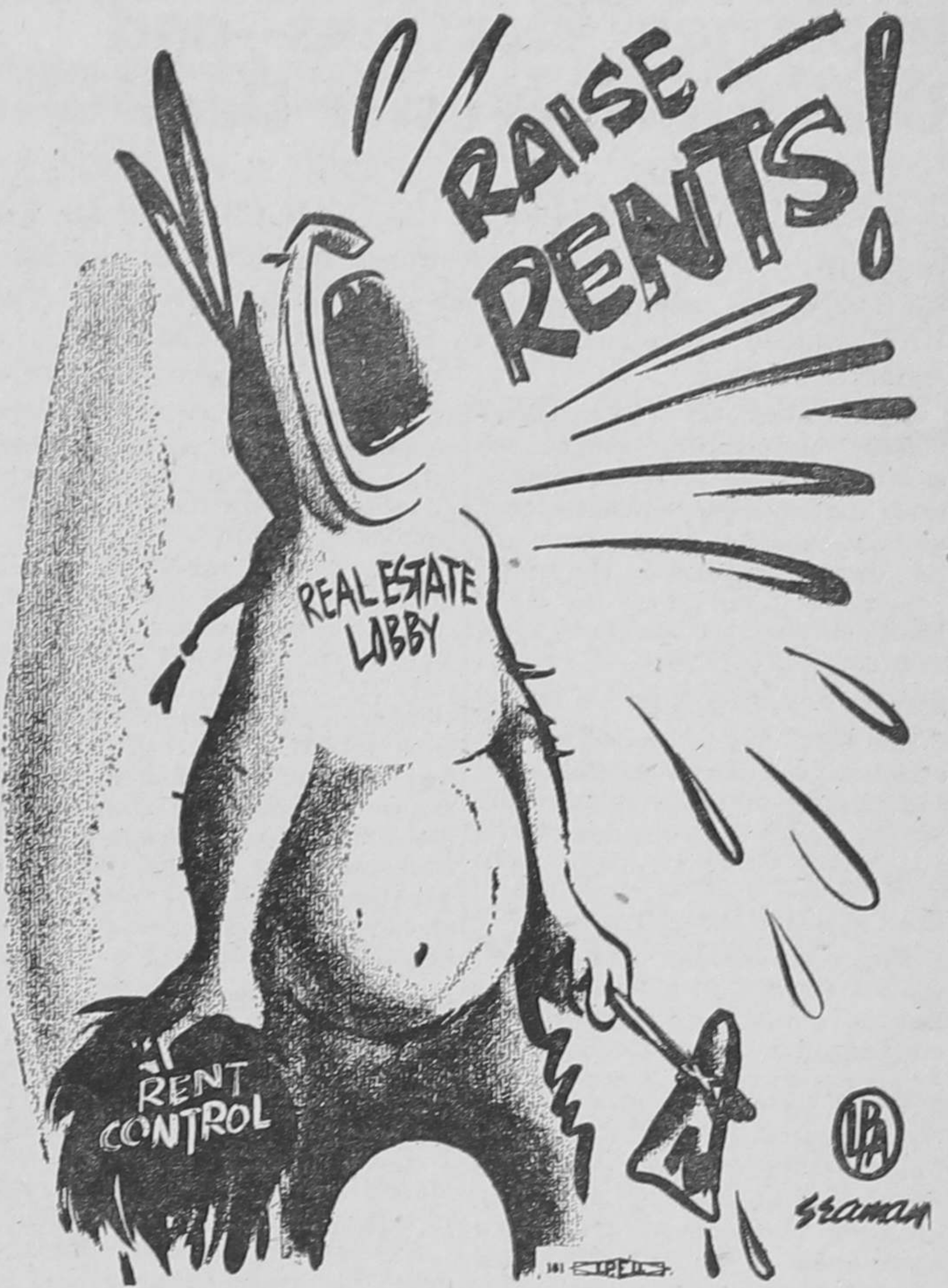
Kentucky and Tennessee produced pro-labor margins, while Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina and Texas gave the majority of their votes to the Wood Bill. Florida split even.

On the following day, when the question was called on sending the infamous bill back to committee, 10 southerners who had voted "for" switched over to support the Truman administration's move. Of these, four are from Arkansas, two each from Florida and Maryland, and one each from Virginia and Tennessee.

Hard core of anti-unionism in the southern Democratic party is in Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Virginia, Alabama, North Carolina, Arkansas and Texas in about that order. Pro-union sentiment seems to have won out in the border state of Missouri, all of whose Democrats voted for labor and against the Wood Bill, as did all but one of the Kentucky Democrats.

It's nip and tuck inside the Democratic party in Maryland and Florida, with the pro-labor Congressmen holding a slim majority in Tennessee.

"Scalping Season"



Rent Increase Coming If Mr. Woods Isn't Stopped

WASHINGTON—An average rent increase of 12 per cent is what insiders who know the figures expect to result from the so-called "fair net operating income" regulations recently issued by Housing Expediter Tighe Woods.

This is what the formula he gave the landlords will mean. But there is danger of even greater increases due to his instructions to his staff to give the landlords what they claim if it just doesn't look too big.

Organized tenant action against Woods' decision is imperative. There is not much hope he will be ousted, as CIO demanded at Portland last November, until his administration of the law has been shown up in court by a few major actions.

Such action is already on the way. Woods recently raised rents from 2 to 17 per cent in 76 communities in eastern Massachusetts, including Boston. He based his action on tax increases, a basis which the Senate committee told him specifically was not lawful ground for increase under the federal rent law. Furthermore, no public hearing was held on these increases.

WHITE HOUSE PROTEST

A United Labor Committee of CIO, AFL, independent unions and ADA has protested Woods' action at the White House, has demanded investigation by the state legislature and is now preparing to take him into the Emergency Court of Appeals. The rent law gives "representative groups" the right of ap-

peal to this court against Tighe Woods' decisions. Congressman Jack Kennedy of Boston is backing the Labor Committee and also has protested Woods' action to the White House.

Tenants in the Greenbelt, Md., housing development are also taking joint action, to stop Woods. Their first move is to petition him for reconsideration of his recent order raising rents 15 per cent for 1,500 Greenbelt families without public hearing.

TENANTS CAN FIGHT

The new law gives tenants the power to fight back. In the floor debate Senator Sparkman, its sponsor, made this fact clear when in answer to a question by the Democratic whip he said:

"We have tried all through the bill to make available to the tenants exactly the same procedures as are made available to the landlords, and to the landlords as to the tenants. In other words, we have provided for appeals exactly the same for the one as for the other. That is the purpose of the bill."

This is the opportunity organized groups of tenants must use to block the decontrol and rent-raising decisions which have been coming out of the Expediter's office ever since President Truman signed the new Act. At that time he called it a significant victory for tenants, and so did we. Tighe Woods will prove both of us wrong unless he is stopped.

Hate Rent Control; Love Taft-Hartley

WASHINGTON—More Dixie-Gop Coalition fingerprint comparisons:

A total of 140 Southern Democrats and reactionary Republicans voted WRONG on every one of the four test votes taken on the extension of rent control. Of this total number, only EIGHT voted AGAINST the Wood (T-H) Bill when it was tentatively passed 217-203 on May 3.

Profits first; people second, if, as and when needed to make more profits.



Chief Welsh, a grandson of Sitting Bull, chairman of UAW Local 958's Fair Practices Committee in L'Anse, Michigan, is shown here chatting with Harry Ross, UAW Fair Practices representative. To the right of Welsh are Leonard Woodcock, director of Region 1D, and Graydon Newlands, president of Local 958. (Chief Welsh is not to be confused with the Indian in the upper right corner of this page. They're from entirely different tribes.)

CIO Board Will Meet

WASHINGTON (LPA)—The CIO Executive Board will meet May 17 and 18 to discuss CIO business which has been hanging fire for several months now. The Executive Board meeting was postponed in March because of the illness of President Philip Murray.

Simple(?) Farm Act

WASHINGTON—Charles Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture, started something when he proposed his program of farm price supports under which, he says, farmers can produce big crops without taking a licking in disastrous price drops, and consumers can get the benefit of low market prices.

Apparently, it is so simple you have to be simple to understand it. Big farm organizations have been throwing bricks at it. Big-city newspapers and the financial press don't like it, either.

To date, the arguments among farm spokesmen are too technical for us city folks to figure out. If Brannan has found a way to help the farmer without hurting the consumer, he will probably end up with most farmers and city people on his side. Common sense is still good politics.

Round-up Report on Farm Implement Elections—and On That Harvester Deal

In its campaign to carry out the CIO policy of uniting all agricultural implement workers, the UAW-CIO thus far has participated in seven NLRB elections. In the seven elections, the UAW-CIO polled a total vote of 5,350 to FE's 6,100. The UAW won in two plants, lost in four and is on the ballot in a runoff in another.

In two elections, both in Oliver plants, the company sought the elections and the UAW, in order to give the workers a choice, but without opportunity for campaigning, obtained a place on the ballot.

In those plants where the UAW itself petitioned for the election, we won two and lost two.

2 MORE COMING UP

The UAW has petitioned for two additional elections: Allis-Chalmers, Pittsburgh, and International Harvester, Louisville. At the Pittsburgh Allis-Chalmers plant, more than 80 per cent of the workers have signed UAW-CIO cards.

The recent signing of a renewal contract by FE with International Harvester without wage increases or any other contract improvements has served to underscore the oft-repeated UAW contention as stated by President Walter P. Reuther: "The 70,000 agricultural implement workers in our union are badly handicapped by having a weak union in the field which, too often, has settled for inferior wage and contract patterns in the industry."

The Harvester contract was signed quickly and without regard to the obvious needs of the workers, and was designed to forestall further elections in Harvester plants. The FE contract terms were in starting contradiction to its recent convention "mandate" which demanded the widely-publicized 30-cent increase.

SAME COMMIE CROWD

The pro-Communist FE leaders which sold out the Harvester workers in return for this "sweetheart" agreement are the political associates and bedfellows of the same Communist forces in the UAW-CIO who have tried to sabotage our campaign for pensions, social security and wage increases by raising the phony slogan of 30-cents-an-hour increase and 30-hour week.

SWEETHEARTS

"Throughout the campaign, the Harvester management, where FE has the bulk of its membership, favored the FE," a UAW spokesman said. "Now the company has received its reward with this 'sweetheart' agreement which ties the Harvester workers down to another year without wage increases or any other kind of economic or contractual benefits. The management's confidence that the FE

would make a deal on contract terms favoring the company and at the expense of the workers was thoroughly justified."

After years of the weakening effect on the collective bargaining strength of agricultural implement workers of duplicate jurisdiction, the CIO Executive Board last November instructed the FE to merge with the UAW-CIO. This action was taken to unify and strengthen the workers in this industry so that their maximum economic strength could be used to improve their working conditions, their wages and the living standards of their families.

COUNCILS APPROVE

Recognizing the value of this commonsense solution, the UAW Agricultural Implement Council and the various corporation councils—J. I. Case, Harvester, John Deere, Massey-Harris—voted unanimously to support the CIO's merger policy.

FE leaders, however, chose to defy this policy and refused to meet with a national CIO committee appointed by President Philip Murray to effect the merger.

That defiance left the UAW-CIO with no choice but to conduct a campaign among FE members to inform them as to CIO policy. Where enough workers asked for UAW representations, the UAW-CIO petitioned for elections.

Following the completion of scheduled elections, it will be up to the CIO to take further steps to implement its decision of last November by taking action that will unify and strengthen the economic power of all agricultural implement workers.

UAW-CIO REACHES NEW HIGHS IN MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCES

Since the 1947 convention, more than 200 plants and units have come into the UAW-CIO, according to reports from the regional directors. The number of workers in these new shops is nearing the 100,000 mark.

Reflecting the almost phenomenal growth during the last 15 months was Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey's report that 1,035,000 members paid per capita tax during the month of March, marking the third consecutive month in which the million mark was passed.

Nearly all of the units were added through NLRB elections and Canadian Labor Board certification, although a few were recognized by the companies without formalities.

NO LONGER BROKE

At its last regular meeting, the International Executive Board heard Mazey report that the UAW had moved, since November, from an insolvent position to a net treasury of about \$4,000,000. The board, however, agreed with Mazey's statement that "our treasury is still inadequate for the full protection of membership of over a million."

WORKER ACCEPTANCE

UAW President Walter P. Reuther attributed the union's organizing success to "worker acceptance of the program and principles of the UAW-CIO" and to "the excellent work done in the field by regional and departmental staffs."

In addition to organization of new plants, membership has been built up substantially in plants where the UAW was already recognized.

IAM Rebuffed

The UAW-CIO defeated 152 to 71 an attempt by the IAM to take over Tool Room employes at International Harvester Local 98, in Indianapolis, Indiana, it was announced last week by Raymond H. Berndt, director of Region 3.

Vic Reuther Picked For High ECA Post

Victor Reuther, UAW education director, has been named co-chairman of the Anglo-American Council on Productivity, it was announced last month by Paul Hoffman, head of the Economic Cooperation Administration, which sponsors the council.

Reuther becomes the leading labor delegate to the special Marshall Plan Committee, composed of labor and management representatives from England and the United States. Organized last year at the suggestion of Stafford Cripps, Great Britain's chancellor of the exchequer, the productivity council is designed to speed economic recovery in England by suggesting ways to increase the productivity of British industry.

Big Union Shop Vote at Briggs

More than 22,000 Briggs workers voted overwhelmingly for a union shop in NLRB union security elections last month at three Briggs local unions. Voting was conducted at Local 212 and Local 742 in Detroit, and Local 265 in Evansville.

Almost 24,000 workers out of 29,191 eligible for voting cast their vote for a union shop. More than 95 per cent of the workers who actually went to the polls voted in favor of the union shop in each NLRB election.

SPEED-UP CAUSES BENDIX STRIKE

More than 7,000 Bendix workers from Local 9 in South Bend, Ind., have been on strike since April 20, over a dispute on speed-up and production standards. Emil Mazey, UAW-CIO secretary-treasurer, and Martin Gerber, director of the UAW-CIO Bendix department, have been assisting in negotiations.

The strike started when Bendix began to speed up workers in the brake shoe department and to reduce their earnings by changing the down-time standards of their jobs. These standards had been in effect for nearly four years.

The company discharged 47 workers during the tie-up.

Bendix has filed suit in federal court for over one million dollars against the local and International union for alleged contract violations.

The union and company are meeting under the direction of a federal conciliation panel headed by Arthur Viat.



"When the judge found out I was strikebreaking, he gave me time and a half!"

SINCE December 1, when the last tabulation was published, the UAW-CIO has won NLRB representation elections, or has been certified without an election, as the collective bargaining agent in the following plants:

NAME OF PLANT	LOCATION	NAME OF PLANT	LOCATION
Accurate Brass	Long Island City, N. Y.	General Motors	New Orleans, La.
Acme Manufacturing	Detroit, Mich.	General Motors	Wilmington, Del.
Acme Service and Container	Detroit, Mich.	General Motors (Electro Motive Div.)	Cleveland, Ohio
J. D. Adams Co.	Paris, Ont.	R. B. George Equipment Co.	Dallas, Texas
Allis-Chalmers	Springfield, Ill.	Glasgow-Adrian Corp.	Adrian, Mich.
Aluminum Products Corp.	Pontiac, Mich.	H and A Selmer	Newcastle, Ind.
American Machine and Foundry	Cleveland, Ohio	Heckethorn Mfg.	Littleton, Colo.
Aminco Refrigeration	Detroit, Mich.	Industrial Tool Engineering	Detroit, Mich.
Auto-Lite	Owosso, Mich.	International Detrola	Detroit, Mich.
Fred Barker Foundry	Paterson, N. J.	International Tool and Die	Detroit, Mich.
Bell Aircraft (Production and Material Office)	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	K and A Aluminum Foundry	Springfield, Ohio
Bell Aircraft (Production and Tool Design Engineers)	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Walter Kidde Co.	Belleville, N. J.
Canadian Sirocco Co.	Windsor, Ont.	Metal Alloy Co.	Buffalo, N. Y.
J. I. Case Co. (Foundry)	Anniston, Ala.	Michigan Broach	Detroit, Mich.
Chevrolet Parma	Cleveland, Ohio	Michigan Rustproof Co.	Detroit, Mich.
Chrysler Corp.	Newark, Del.	Michigan School of Trades	Detroit, Mich.
Chrysler Corp. (Dodge)	San Leandro, Cal.	Moundridge Milling Co.	Moundridge, Kan.
Columbia Steel Treating	Detroit, Mich.	Nash Kelvinator Corp.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Continental Can Corp.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Paul & Beekman Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Crosley Motor Car Co.	Marion, Ind.	Production Planning Co.	Rochester, Mich.
Cube Engineering	Detroit, Mich.	Republic Tool and Die	Detroit, Mich.
Detroit Industrial Spring	Detroit, Mich.	S. F. Appliances Co.	Akron, Ohio
Doehler Jarvis Corp.	Batavia, N. Y.	Schauer Tool and Die	Detroit, Mich.
Doehler Jarvis Corp.	Chicago, Ill.	Sewall Co.	Dallas, Texas
Doehler Jarvis Corp.	Cleveland, Ohio	Skeleton Tool and Die	Detroit, Mich.
Doehler Jarvis Corp.	Pottstown, N. Y.	Sobel Corrugated Container Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Ekman & Sons Tool	Detroit, Mich.	Standard Cycle Products Co.	Toronto, Ont.
Elgo Shutter	Detroit, Mich.	Standard Generator Service	St. Louis, Mo.
Falls Spring Co. (Office)	Kansas City, Mo.	Textile Industries	Detroit, Mich.
Featherlite	Detroit, Mich.	Thompson Products	Atlanta, Ga.
Federated Metals Division, A. S. & R. (Laboratory Unit)	Newark, N. J.	Tishken Products	Detroit, Mich.
Ferguson Tractor Co.	Detroit, Mich.	Warren Pipe and Foundry Corp.	Wharton, N. J.
Ford Motor Co.	Canton, Ohio	E. L. Wiegand Corp.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
General Distributing Co.	Lansing, Mich.	Wisco Incorporated	Detroit, Mich.
General Electric	Dallas, Texas	Wright Aeronautical Corp. (Nurses' Unit)	Wood Ridge, N. J.

With these 70 elections, the total since the last convention has soared to more than 200 shops and units, covering almost 100,000 workers.

Double Standard Gets a Protest From New Quarter

At least one industrialist is in favor of a pension plan for workers. He's Sherman M. Fairchild, founder of the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp. This year Fairchild missed his usual dividend while his company's board of directors voted \$25,000 a year for life to J. Carlton Ward, Jr., board chairman at Fairchild. Ward's pay for the last year was \$110,000.

This got Fairchild so irritated he wrote 10,000 stockholders that \$25,000 was too much for any man and instead of playing high-priced favorites, the company ought to get busy on a general pension plan for all executives and employes.

In answer to Fairchild, L. B. Richardson, president of the firm, replied that the \$25,000-a-year pension was "the usual thing" in industry—for executives.

CIO and UAW spokesmen have pointed out many times that "the usual thing" for other old people is \$25 a month for single persons, and that the average payment to aged couples is only \$38 a month.

New Kind of Gobbledygook "Disinflation" = Unemployed

WASHINGTON—Disinflation is proceeding satisfactorily, says the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Dr. Edwin G. Nourse. His job is to advise on maintaining maximum production and employment under the Employment Act of 1946.

"Disinflation" is new government word for unemployment—a little unemployment, not too much; three million people out of work, not eight million. From the viewpoint of an expert "disinflater," three million workers out of jobs is good, eight million would be too many. It should be understood that this view is held by experts who are not currently included in the three million. No poll of how the three million unemployed feel about it has been taken, according to information from authoritative sources.

On high authority, however, it can be said that prosperity, as in 1930, is just around the corner. Conditions are fundamentally sound. Practically no stockholders are appealing to Washington for relief (yet). The number of unemployed has only doubled since a year ago.

NO NIGHTMARES

"We haven't fallen out of bed," the aforesaid adviser told White House correspondents as he emerged from his latest advising. This is widely interpreted here as indicating that though the govern-

ment may be asleep, there is reason to believe that it is not yet having nightmares.

Not so happy about the rising tide of unemployment and falling production are key liberals in Congress and in the Washington lobbies. They take at face value the declaration of Congress in 1946 that the government shall use all its resources to maintain maximum production and employment. Proposals for doing just that are being prepared for Congressional consideration.

ACTION SOUGHT

CIO President Philip Murray early in April urged upon President Truman the need for government action on unemployment, including public works, greater unemployment compensation and aid for transporting workers to new areas where employment opportunities exist. CIO Vice-Presidents Reuther, Rieve and Potofsky, as members of the CIO Full Employment Committee, have urged prompt action upon the President's Economic Council.

Corporation Profits Still Soaring; 1st Quarter Reports Set New Record

With summer and contract time approaching, most corporations are at the wailing wall, protesting that the "downturn," "declining demand," "receding profits" and other malign factors make it impossible for them to meet labor's demands for pensions, health insurance and wage increases.

What are the facts? Corporation vests are dripping with the spilled gravy sopped up during the first quarter of 1949. Here is what the "downturn" produced for the 372 companies listed in the *Wall Street Journal's* "Digest of Profits" for the months of January, February and March: 846 million dollars—12.2 per cent higher than the profits reported for the same period in 1948. These are the highest profits ever recorded in industrial history.

A big chunk of the booty went, as usual, to the auto companies. Hi-jacking price policies in 1948 brought the auto industry 29 per cent on investment. That taste of blood—consumers' blood—simply whetted the industry's appetite. It opened the year 1949 roaring for more.

General Motors bit off the biggest piece of the consumer's hide. Following a very real price increase of from \$30 to \$120 a car with a specious and piddling "price cut," GM's economic gunmen made off with nearly \$137,000,000 (their own odd calculations) in cold prof-

its for the first quarter of this year. They are still at it, aiming at a take of half a billion dollars for the entire year of 1949.

The others weren't far behind in grabbing their cuts. Of those auto corporations reporting to date in the first quarter, the average profits increase over 1948 was 41.9 per cent.

While workers are asked to swallow real wage cuts brought about by deliberate price inflation, management seems to be surviving its "downturn" quite well.

REUTHER PROTESTS LOAN TO DICTATOR

Strong protest against Franco Spain's request for a "two hundred million dollar loan" was contained in a wire sent to President Harry S. Truman by UAW President Walter P. Reuther, who denounced the "Franco totalitarian regime" and said a loan to Franco would amount to "a betrayal of the democratic ideals which we are daily struggling to preserve and advance."

The wire to Truman read: "We in the UAW-CIO are shocked and disturbed to read an Associated Press dispatch from Madrid, dated May 2, to the effect that Franco Spain is to start talks with the United States government concerning a two hundred million dollar loan from the Export Import Bank. We sincerely urge your personal intervention in blocking such a loan to bolster the Franco totalitarian regime.

HELPS COMMIES

"We who are actively engaged in the day-to-day struggle against Communism in the American labor movement and who are working with free trade unionists in Europe in their struggle against the Cominform will consider a loan a betrayal of the democratic ideals which we are daily struggling to preserve and advance. Any aid or comfort given to Franco by the U. S. government will be forged into effective propaganda and a psychological weapon in the hands of the Communists to be used against the forces of freedom and democracy within and without the labor movement throughout the world."

CIO Supports Atlantic Pact

The North Atlantic Pact constitutes "sound American foreign policy in the light of international conditions as they have developed during the past three years," James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The CIO would not support any program "which diverted money from reconstruction to military purposes," Carey's statement to the Senators said, "and it is our understanding that this pact will not require any such diversion."

TEXTILE UNION'S 10TH BIRTHDAY

NEW YORK (LPA)—Textile Workers Union of America-CIO is this month celebrating its 10th anniversary.

Referring to the local celebrations of 450,000 TWUA members, throughout the south, the rest of the country and Canada, President Emil Rieve said that "these men and women can still remember the low wages and unheard of conditions which prevailed in the textile industry before TWUA."

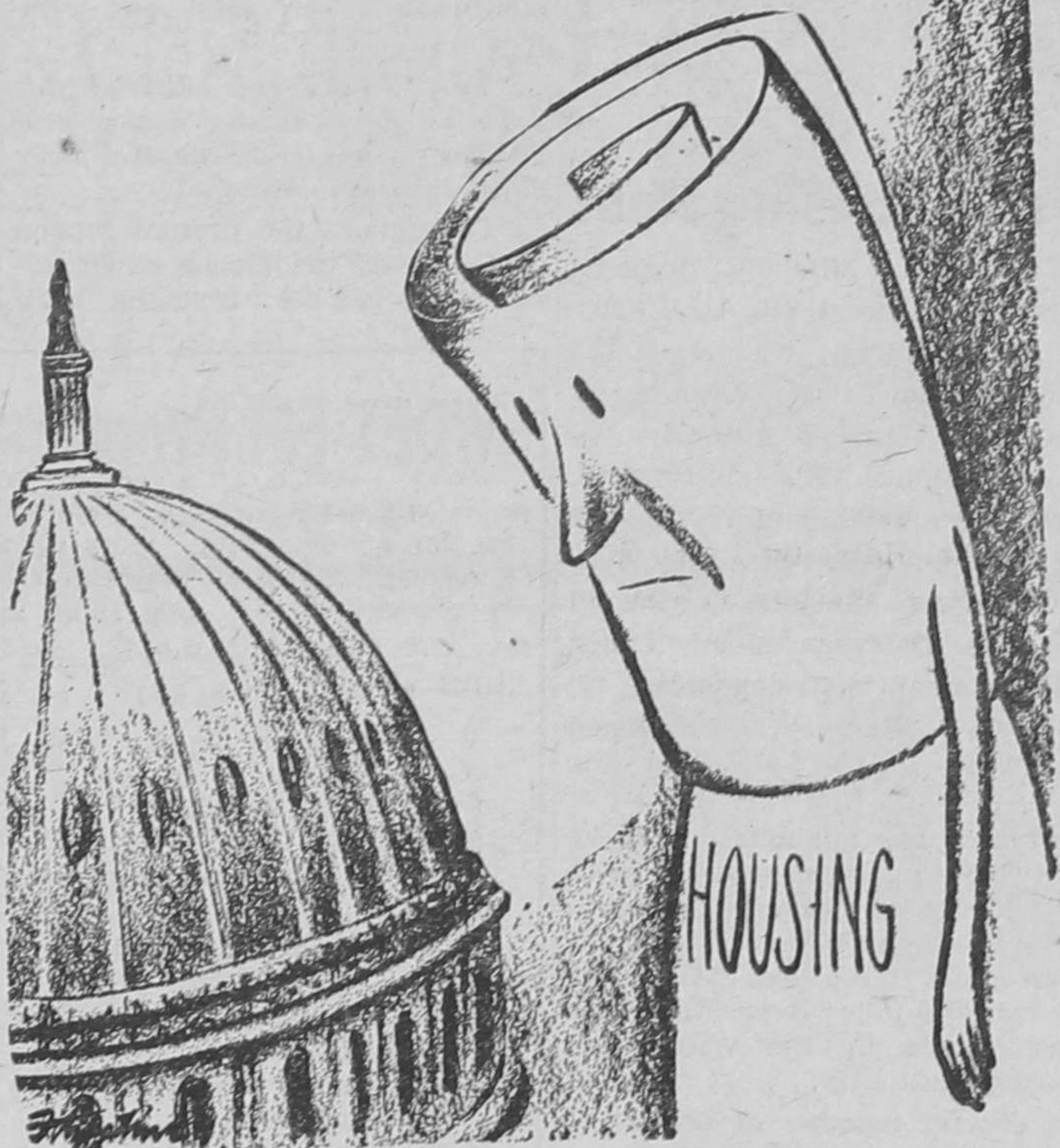
"They have come a long way," Rieve declared, "but the horizon is only now in sight. The job of organization must be completed so that all textile workers may go forward to greater gains together."

A nation-wide broadcast over the ABC network starred Melvyn Douglas and Aline MacMahon in a documentary drama celebrating the textile union's growth. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Sen. Frank P. Graham (D., N.C.), Gov. Chester Bowles (D., Conn.) and Rieve also were on the program.

Mich. Congressman Warns GOP About Dixiecrat Coalition

Two Michigan Republican Congressmen went down the line for effective repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, voting right on the one recorded teller ballot and on both roll calls. They were Congressmen Albert J. Engel, Ninth District, and John D. Bennett, Twelfth District. Engel also worked for the breaking-away of 20 other Republicans who voted against continuing Taft-Hartley under a new label.

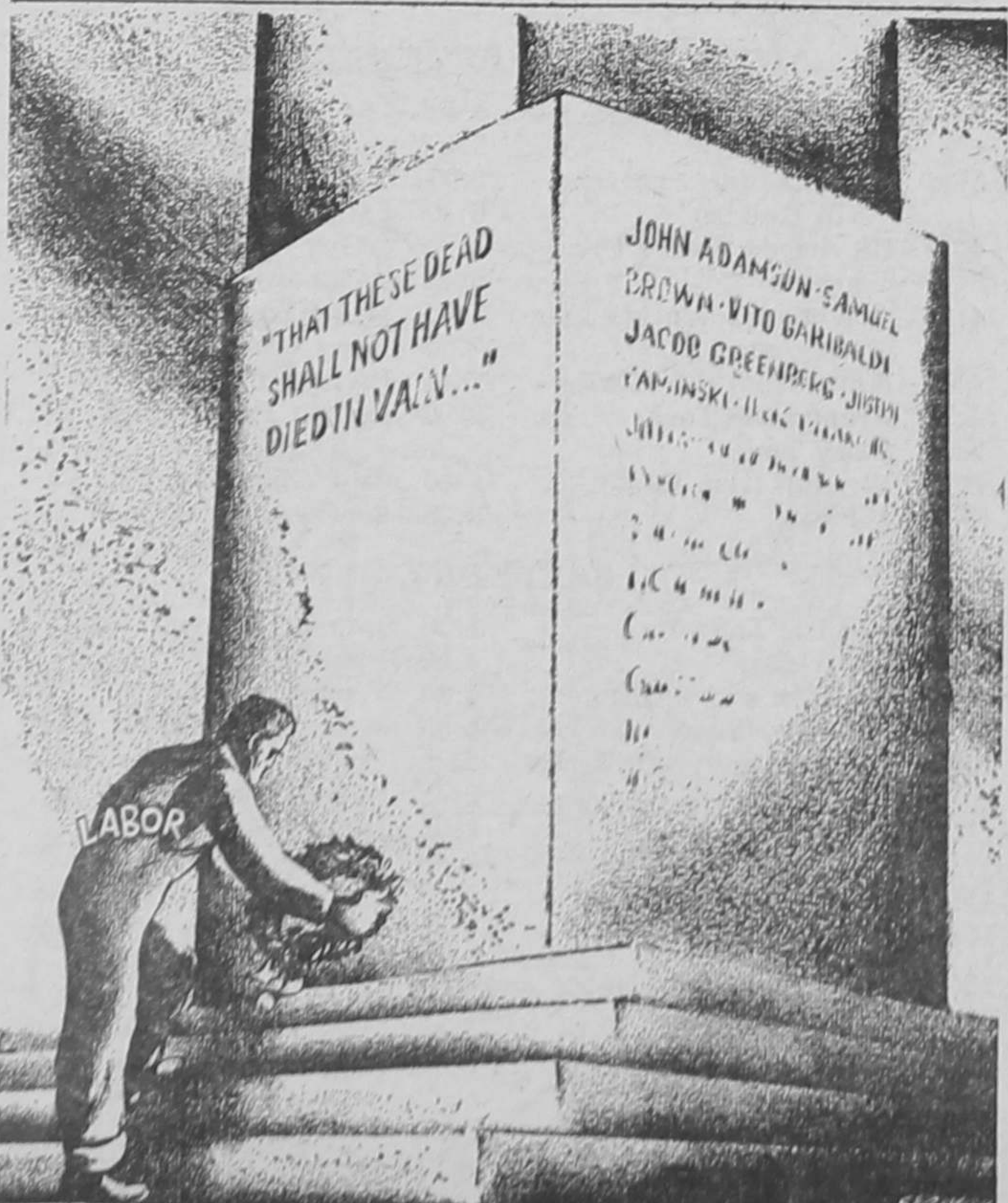
Engel warned his Republican colleagues against hiding behind Dixiecrat skirts. "If the Republican leadership does not have the courage to formulate a labor policy, put that policy into the form of legislation and introduce it as a Republican bill, without asking Northern Republican members to join a Southern Democratic reactionary group, the Republican Party better go out of business or change leadership," he said.



STILL THE NO. 1 DOMESTIC PROBLEM

FROM ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH

LABOR HONORS THEM ALL



National Labor Service

ON THE FAIR DEAL FRONT

• Drive is on to limit Wage-Hour Act amendments to 75 cents, NO extension of coverage to at least five million workers who need it most. Many Northern Republicans want 75 cents and liberal Democrats may be able to bargain for increased coverage.

• House Ways and Means Committee is marking up bill to increase old age and survivors' insurance benefits and perhaps extend coverage. Wilbur Mills, (D., Ark.) is leading fight against Dixiecrat coalition in committee, headed by Chairman Doughton (D., N. C.).

• National Health Insurance drive is split three ways—among Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill for genuine comprehensive coverage on benefits, Hill bill for voluntary coverage, and Taft bill for charity service. Senate Labor Committee hearings begin May 15-16, but prospects for action before 1950 are dim.

• House hearings on FEPC began May 10 before labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) and including Rep. Tom Burke (D., O.). Senate Labor Committee may report out bill without hearing later. But FEPC, along with other civil rights bills, faces the mile-high fence of strengthened Senate filibuster described in April Auto Worker.



At WDET, "A Woman's World" means it's time for Lela Bingham to take over at the mike. Here, all set to talk about shoes 'n' ships 'n' lollypops, Lela turns the mike just so-o... for easy listening.

DIXIEGOPS IN CONTROL OF KEY COMMITTEES

WASHINGTON—Open alliance of some Southern Democrats and the GOP, aided by ultra-conservative Democrats from other states, has given the monopoly forces control of many Senate and House committees.

Congressional committees are the gateway to floor action on any bill. They can kill a liberal measure by keeping it off the floor. They can boost a bad measure by sending it to the floor with a faked-up report and getting it by when nobody's looking.

BLOCK TVA'S

Monopoly lobbies are making full use of this committee power. For example, hope for action in this session to extend the experience of TVA to the Missouri and Columbia River valleys has been killed in committee. Efforts at the White House level to get these bills into good committees were blocked (1) by the scarcity of good committees and (2) by buck passing or perhaps double dealing somewhere along the line. In both Senate and House these measures were referred to Public Works Committees, which, in view of their coalition character, are the equivalent of sudden death. There the valley bills will stay. The power trust rides high.

BACK BASING-POINTS

Monopoly-backed basing-point bills will fare better. Referred to Judiciary Committees in the two houses, they have been warmly received. These bills slap a cease-firing order on the Federal Trade Commission to make sure it won't hamper the price of fixers in their schemes. The House committee refused even to hold public hearings, it was that eager to serve the price-fixing monopolists in cement, steel, paper and other big industries. In the Senate committee, the price-fixers' bill had top Democratic sponsorship and has been reported favorably. Only alert opposition on the floor plus an over-crowded

calendar can keep it from passage this session.

Twice the 80th Congress came to the rescue of monopoly groups which had run afoul the anti-trust law. The third party of the 81st Congress carries on.

Some, not many, Congressional committees are well equipped with real liberals—enough to over-ride the third party coalition. One of these—House Interstate Commerce Committee—can be expected to trip up the natural gas gang which is making a second try to cripple the Federal Power Commission and to hi-jack the public on gas rates. Hearings on this swindle have been held, but there's a good chance to knock it down.

Underlying fact about these committees is that the majority membership held by Democrats, which follows a Democratic victory on Election Day, in many cases turns out to be a majority for the new third-party coalition. This is true of more than half the present committees. Such a result could be expected if the coalition had won the election. Truman defeated the coalition at the polls, but it controls many key committees in the 81st Congress.

Win Chrysler Vote

The UAW-CIO won an overwhelming victory at the Chrysler plant, in Newark, by a vote of 148 to 19, Thomas J. Starling, director of Region 8, announced last month. The organizational drive was conducted by International Representative B. W. Bothe.

UAW NEWSCASTER GETS WIDE AUDIENCE WITH VIVID, FORTHRIGHT COMMENTARY

Kicked off the air by WJR in Detroit for his hard-hitting support of labor's cause, Guy Nunn is now heard nightly at 6:30 over the UAW-CIO community service station, WDET-FM. Nunn is an ex-football captain, Rhodes scholar, novelist, and a former NLRB field examiner and FEPC regional director. He spent much of the war in a Gestapo prison under a death sentence after the Germans found him working as an OSS agent in Hungary.

Before the war Guy Nunn helped thousands of Negroes and Mexicans enter the aircraft industry while he was West Coast director for FEPC. During 1940 he served labor well by uncovering a network of labor spy rings for the National Labor Relations Board.

Since the UAW-CIO station went on the air, Nunn's vivid and pungent broadcasts have been a popular feature of WDET-FM. Here are some excerpts from Guy Nunn's broadcasts:

"Whether Henry Second will now stop pitching ideological beanbags at the newspapers long enough to risk being knocked out of the box at Briggs Stadium by Walter Reuther remains to be seen. A fair guess would be that he will, on advice of his trainers, plead a sore arm and rob Briggs Stadium of a guaranteed full house."

"Men of the political coloration of Tom Connally will not, like the Dixiecrats proper, scream their heads off against civil rights, but it is equally certain that they won't work their heads off for these objectives either. On a showdown issue, a sin of omission is as great as any other. Labor considers it high time that some of Mr. Tru-

man's old but not so reliable wheel-horses were put out to pasture."

"American labor will be watching the progress of Britain's steel nationalization bill with intense interest—the American steel industry with intense misgivings. Ideas about nationalizing basic industries which refuse to operate in the national interest are highly contagious these days."

"The Ford Motor Company maintained an inspired silence . . . a silence inspired, no doubt, by the reflection that if you keep your mouth shut you can't put your foot in it."

"The 'Free Press' editorial this morning was as twisted as a pretzel and as benevolently neutral as a clip-joint slot machine."

"Throughout the present session of Congress, the House of Representatives has been reversing itself



GUY NUNN

with all the finesse of an intoxicated half-back in a broken field.

"A good many Senators might live longer, politically as well as biologically, if they talked less and voted right more often. The gap between elocution and execution was never greater than in the upper house."

"That corporative mountain called General Motors labored—and brought forth a mouse called Price Decrease."

"Yesterday the Hudson Motor Car Company tried a political quarter-back sneak and was promptly thrown for a loss by the UAW-CIO."

"New York, where Henry Second prated of 'human engineering,' is several hundred miles from Detroit—and the Ford Motor Company's practices are at least that far separated from its preachments."

Gets Housing Post

William R. Mitchell, financial secretary of Local 840, UAW-CIO, Bellanca Aircraft, was appointed Commissioner of the Wilmington, Delaware, Housing Authority by Mayor Joseph S. Wilson last month. Mitchell's appointment came as a result of his endorsement by both the Delaware State CIO Council and the Delaware Joint Labor Policy Committee, representing all CIO, AFL, Railway Brotherhood and independent unions in the state.

Mitchell has announced that he will work in close cooperation with the CIO Housing Committee, headed by President Walter P. Reuther, in an effort to see that CIO's housing program is given favorable consideration by the Wilmington Housing Authority.

A charter member of Local 840, Mitchell has served four terms as financial secretary and three terms as chairman of the Shop Committee. He is also in his second term as financial secretary of the Delaware State CIO Council.

ILLINOIS GOP SCANDAL CONTINUES TO UNFOLD

CHICAGO (LPA)—The Green "grave train" scandal—where Illinois state funds were used to bribe newspaper editors and other Republican supporters—still grows bigger.

Latest reports show at least \$1,500,000 has been plucked from the state treasury under former Governor Dwight Green to pay hundreds of his henchmen. The facts were first exposed last fall by the St. Louis Post Dispatch and the Chicago Daily News in a series of articles which led to Green's downfall. Investigations of the state payroll under the Green regime show that 33 editors and publishers of

state papers alone were secretly paid nearly \$500,000 of state money.

"The payments through the years went to county Republican chairmen, editors and publishers of newspapers, ward committeemen and friends of the administration," the Chicago News now charges. A "secret payroll" of the State Highway Division has exposed a list of phony jobs which grew during a political campaign and dropped after an election.

The present Illinois governor, Adlai Stevenson, who got strong CIO support, has pledged to conduct a full housecleaning of Illinois state politics.



FORTY-TWO YEARS AT BRIGGS—Above, from left, are Sister Katherine Little, Director Ray Berndt of Region 3, and Sister Oma Gallman and Sister Helena O'Bryant, who told Director Berndt during the recent Women's Conference that each of them had been in the employment of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, of Evansville, Indiana, for the last fourteen years and were a part of the early organizational activities and campaign of the UAW-CIO in this plant which is Local No. 265.

WDET-FM Program Schedule for May

101.9 Megacycles On Your FM Dial Channel 270

NEWS AND WEATHER FORECAST EVERY HOUR ON THE HALF-HOUR

On the air 3 to 10 p. m. Monday through Friday
8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Saturday and Sunday

SUNDAY

8:00 Organ Classics	3:30 Gilbert & Sullivan
8:30 Radio Chapel	4:30 Great Books Discussion
9:00 Cosmopolitan Program (In Italian)	5:00 Lest We Forget These Great Americans
10:00 Cosmopolitan Program (In Polish)	5:15 You and Your City—George Edwards
11:00 Cosmopolitan Program (In Jewish)	5:30 Choral Concert
11:55 Around the Town	5:55 Around the Town
12:00 String Classics	6:00 Keyboard Masters—Sponsored by Smiley Brothers
12:30 Embassy Row	6:30 Labor Views the News—Guy Nunn of UAW
12:45 Sports Review	6:45 Washington Correspondent
1:00 Music We Love	7:00 Footlight Parade
1:35 Community Clinic—Discussions on inequalities of opportunity	7:30 Operation UN
2:00 Families Need Parents	8:00 Detroit Public Library Symphony
2:15 Yesterdays	
2:35 Opera Matinee	

MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

3:00 Cosmopolitan Program (In Polish)	5:30 The Vocal Touch
3:30 Cosmopolitan Program (In Italian)	5:45 Sports Roundup
4:00 US Armed Forces Programs	6:00 Dinner Music
4:15 A Woman's World—Lela Bingham	6:30 Labor Views the News—Guy Nunn of UAW
4:45 Music from the Movies	6:45 A Tapestry in Melody
4:55 Around the Town	7:00 Music You Want
5:00 Story Time	7:30 News Roundup
5:15 Rhythm from Radio Plays	7:45 Invitation to the Waltz
	8:00 Detroit Public Library Symphony
	9:00 Gay White Way
	9:35 Serenade for Strings

SATURDAY

8:00 Tic Toc Tunes	3:30 Melodic Strings
9:00 Americana	4:00 Piano Patterns
10:00 Rhythm and Reason	4:30 Tropicana
10:15 US Navy Band	4:55 Around the Town
10:30 Young Americans' Town Hall	5:00 Collector's Corner
11:30 Spotlight on Song	5:45 Sports Roundup
11:55 Around the Town	6:00 Dinner Music
12:00 Luncheon Serenade	6:30 Labor Views the News—Guy Nunn of UAW
12:45 Yesterdays	6:45 A Tapestry in Melody
1:00 Marine Story	7:00 All Time Favorites
1:15 You and Your Health—Det. Dept. of Health	7:30 News Roundup
1:35 Let's Listen to Some Records	7:45 Invitation to the Waltz
2:30 Understanding Music	8:00 Detroit Public Library Symphony
3:00 U of M Band Rehearsal	9:00 Proudly We Hail
	9:35 Serenade for Strings

(Clip and Save)

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WDET-FM

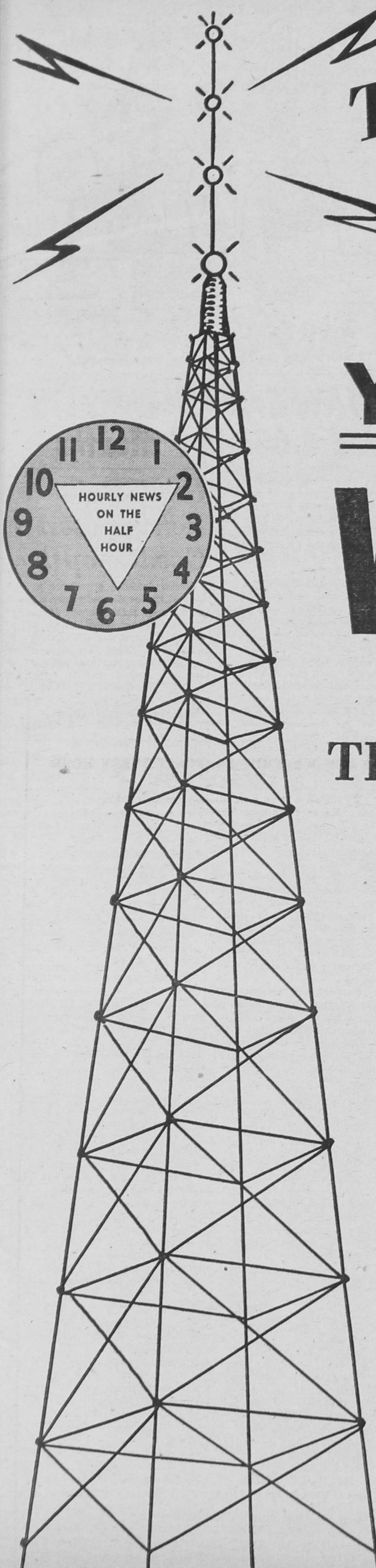
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101.9 on Your Dial Channel 270



UAW Crushes AFL in Cleveland GM Election

GM workers gave a smashing victory for the UAW-CIO by rejecting the AFL, 582 to 94, in an NLRB election at the Electro-Motive Division of General Motors in Cleveland, Paul A. Miley, UAW director of Region 2A, announced this month.

This is the sixth straight election won by the UAW-CIO in General Motors plants in Region 2A and is the thirteenth GM plant in the region. The new local becomes Local 1047 in the UAW.

Organization was conducted by Representatives Charles Mobley and Hubert Gillespie of the UAW General Motors Department and Chas. Lewis and John Troeter of the UAW regional staff.

Denham's Bias Is Revealed

WASHINGTON (LPA)—One good reason why organized labor wants to get rid of the Taft-Hartley Act is to get rid of Robert N. Denham, kinsman in the T-H version of the NLRB.

Besides Denham's company bias, he has been guilty of frequent acts of prejudice. Only last month Denham was behind a move to fire trained NLRB trial examiners and replace them with his own office boys. At the time, it was hinted the Jewish ancestry was a "reason" to disqualify some of the trial examiners.

Then, more recently, Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D., W. Va.), a staunch and reliable foe of anti-labor laws, read further proof of Denham's unfitness into the pages of the Congressional Record.

Neely used a series of articles by a noted civil rights attorney, Charles H. Houston, who unearthed more unsavory facts about Denham. Houston dug up some of Denham's decisions back in pre-T-H days, when Denham himself was a humble trial examiner.

In one instance, Denham stated, referring to a foreman in an anti-labor plant, "It was his job to push the Negro crew and a good pusher of such a crew must of necessity keep after it aggressively and practically all the time." As Houston puts it, "In other words, Denham expressly approves slave-driver tactics to make Negroes work."

Sexton Moves to Education Dept.

Brendan Sexton, former assistant director of Region 1A, has been appointed assistant director of UAW-CIO Education Department, it was announced last month by Victor G. Reuther, Director of Education.

Formerly president and education director of Local 50, the Willow Run bomber local, Sexton was later an International education representative in Michigan. He replaces Joe Kowalski, elected to the Michigan legislature last fall. Kowalski still remains a staff member of the Education Department.

Do You Make Springs?

Since V-J Day, literally hundreds of new spring plants have mushroomed up all over the country, with the result that organized workers in the spring-manufacturing industry are under serious threat because of the competition of unorganized plants in low-wage areas.

All types of spring manufacture and assembly are threatened alike—cushion springs, mechanical and coil springs, flat leaf springs, etc.

The National Spring Wage and Hour Council has a plan to meet this threat before it is too late.

For information regarding this subject, please write to the National Spring Council, giving your name, your plant name, its location and local union number, if any.

Immediately upon hearing from you, we will send you further detailed information about the entire problem.

Send your information to:

M. F. LACEY, Director
National Spring Wage
and Hour Council
4147 Cass Avenue
Detroit 1, Michigan

Phone Workers Vote for CIO

WASHINGTON (LPA)—By a better than two-to-one margin, members of the unaffiliated Communications Workers of America have voted to join the CIO, President Joseph A. Beirne announced. About 57 per cent of CWA's 230,000 members voted in the mail referendum. Of those, 71,312 approved CIO affiliation while only 34,419 opposed it.

"Needless to say we're pleased with the outcome of the referendum," Beirne declared. "It shows clearly that phone workers want the additional strength they will get through affiliation with the CIO. Not only will affiliation enhance our bargaining position, but it will enable CWA to bring all phone workers together in one union."

CIO's executive board is expected to issue CWA a charter next week. Discussions will immediately get under way between officers of CWA and CIO's Telephone Workers Organizing Committee. Their job is to draft a constitution for an all-inclusive telephone workers' organization, including CWA, TWOC, and a number of independent local unions who have signified their willingness to join the merged union.

CWA's own convention, which meets in June, will have to approve the draft constitution, as will the autonomous organizations in TWOC. Beirne indicated that CWA—the biggest unit in the developing amalgam—is "open-minded" on all questions of structure and will do all it can to immediately bring together the 350,000 phone workers who want a strong union.

Working from this base, Beirne said, the new CIO union should, within a year or two, have a membership of about 500,000. There are 550,000 phone workers in the US, 500,000 of whom are employees of the Bell system.



"I understand the Lincoln prices have been cut."

KF-UAW Social Security Aided 4,000 in 7 Months

The UAW-CIO social security program under the Kaiser-Frazier contract has provided benefits in nearly 4,000 cases to K-F employees and their dependents. This was spelled out in a seven-month roundup of the program by Harry Becker, director of the UAW-CIO Social Security Department.

The Kaiser-Frazier contract covers hospital and surgical benefits, disability, maternity and death benefits. Since the program started in July, 1948, more than \$475,000 has been paid in benefits to K-F workers and their families.

Hospital care for over 3,000 workers and dependents was provided during this period with hospital bills totalling \$255,000 paid by the company. About 70 per cent of these people got surgical benefits amounting to \$92,000. Some 850 K-F employees got disability benefits, while 33 K-F families received death benefits.

To the family of Herbert Korphas, 1318 Whipporwill Drive, Wixson, Michigan, the Kaiser-Frazier social security program meant the life of a child. Their child, who suffered from third degree burns, was told by a doctor that a hospital was too expensive, and the child must be treated at home. When Korphas told the doctor his union social security program would pay for hospitalization and surgical care, the child was quickly taken to a hospital.

The hospital and surgical bill for the Korphas family came to \$2,191. Without the UAW-CIO social security contract, the Korphas child might never have recovered and the family would be badly in debt.

UAW-Built Refrigerators GoodCo-opBuy

Union families anywhere in the United States can now buy a nine-cubic-foot refrigerator for \$100 less than the usual retail price. Under a plan worked out by the UAW-CIO Co-op Division, these refrigerators built by UAW-CIO workers may be bought from the factory at Greenville, Mich., for \$189.50. Orders should be placed with the Co-op Division of the UAW-CIO Education Department, 28 West Warren Street, Detroit, Mich.

"By moving these Co-op refrigerators direct from the factory in Michigan to the buyer's kitchen," according to Bill Torma, general manager of Central States Cooperative, "we are able to cut distribution costs to the bone."

ALSO OUTBOARDS

Outboard motors made by UAW members in Local 295, Muncie, Ind., are again on sale through UAW-sponsored Co-op stores. Last year, UAW members saved \$25,000 through 40% cuts in the usual retail price for this sportsman's item.

AND JACKETS

Jackets for stewards or committeemen can be purchased at 30% below retail prices, Al Rightley, head of the Co-op Division, also reports. In Detroit, samples of the jackets are on display at Motor City Retail Warehouse, 12460 Co-nant.

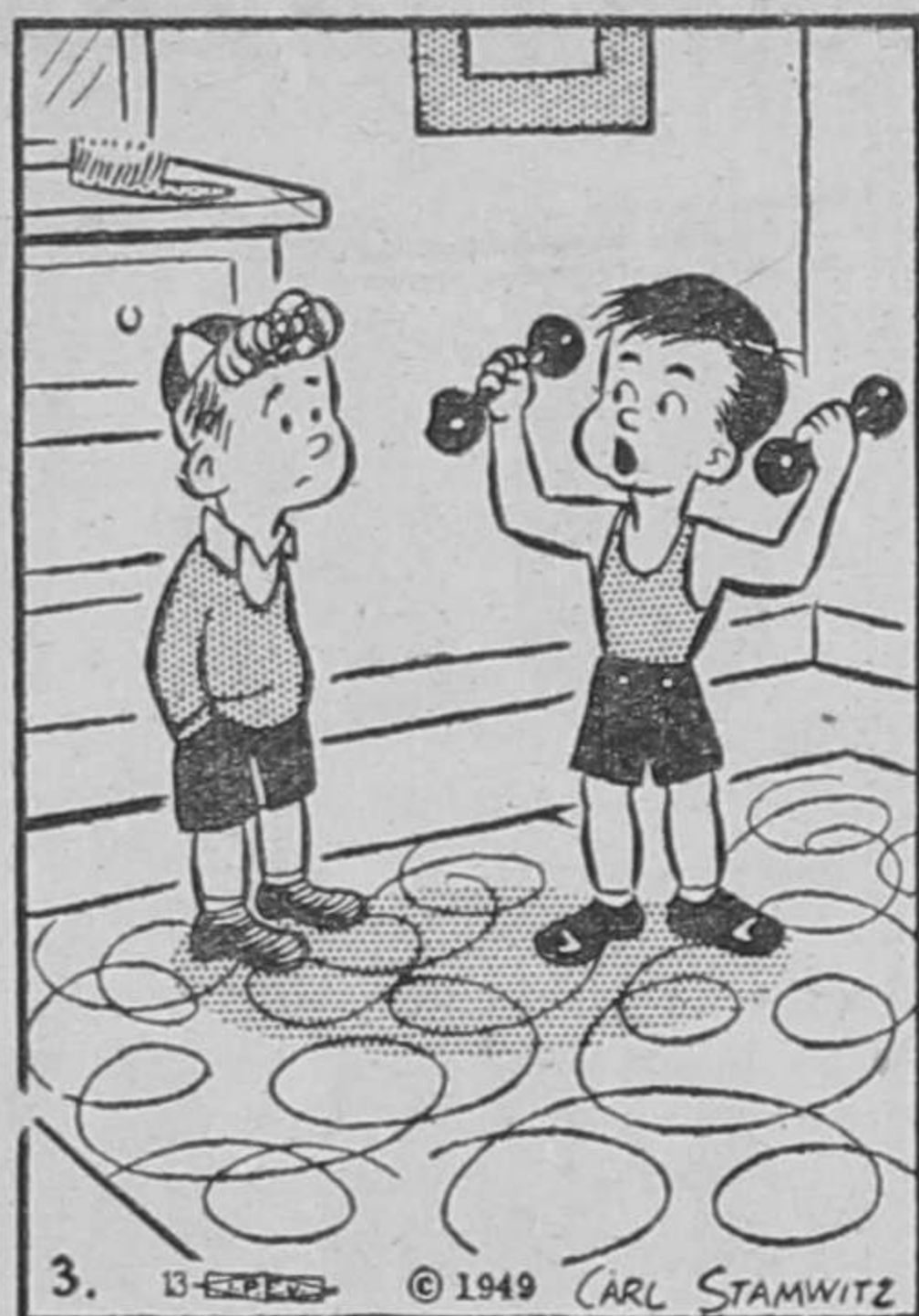
Federal Aid to Education Passes Senate, 58 to 15

WASHINGTON (LPA)—After battering down a series of amendments, the bipartisan bill authorizing \$300,000,000 from federal funds to the states for education was passed last week by the Senate, 58 to 15. Only three Democrats and 12 Republicans were present and voting against the measure. Two additional Democrats and two Republicans were on the "no" side of pairs when the vote was tallied.

The measure, as finally passed, is exactly as it was reported out of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. It provides that the funds shall be allocated to the states on the basis of their per-capita income. The 30 most prosperous states would receive a flat \$5 per school-age child. The others would receive varying amounts, ranging from \$29.18 per child in Mississippi to \$5.38 per child in Vermont. Each state would be re-

quired to spend out of its own funds at least \$55 per year for each child.

The proposal now goes to the House Labor and Public Welfare Committee, which is unlikely to hold hearings before summer or fall at the earliest. The bill was bottled up in that same committee in the 80th Congress when Chairman Fred Hartley refused to bring it up for a committee vote.



"If I could only join Dad's union, I'd get the strength of millions of men!"



Pictured above are Caroline Davis, director of the UAW-CIO Women's Bureau; Miss Winnie Braddeley, of Manchester, shop steward at the Metropolitan Vickers Plant, who is a member of the delegation of the British trade unionists, and Lillian Hatcher, International Representative for the Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department, UAW-CIO, discussing women's problems at the recent brunch at the Gotham Hotel sponsored by the union's Fair Practices and Education Departments.

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