

The United Automobile Worker

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

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GOP Adopts Anti-Labor Platform

Page Three

New Wage-Price Act Rigged Against Workers

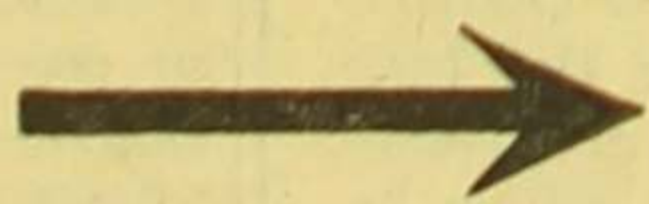
Page Two

NORTH AMERICAN DISPUTE GOES TO ARBITRATION

Page Five

***Play for Millions
Provided by UAW
Recreation Events***

Picture Feature, Pages 6 and 7



BUDDY UP—Two youngsters at a UAW-CIO summer camp lift their hands to show they are together and in the process capture the spirit of summer better than adults could possibly depict it.



New Defense Production Act Puts Wages in Freezer; Takes Lid Off Prices and Rent; Clips WSB Power



ONE OF THE GADGETS used to pep up a drive to get voters registered this year is a necktie with a slogan on it. The ties were designed and circulated by the UAW-CIO Political Action Department. Above, having a necktie party, are (left to right): Ed Conner, Mary Beck, members of Detroit Common Council; Ernest Jones, Detroit Deputy City Clerk, and Louis Urban, Director, Detroit Election Commission.

CONGRESS OVERRIDES TRUMAN VETO TO PASS VICIOUS IMMIGRATION BILL

WASHINGTON—Isolationism and wild-eyed xenophobia (meaning fear and hatred of other peoples, other nations) combined to panic both House and Senate into passing, and then re-passing over President Truman's veto, the McCarran Immigration bill, denounced by the CIO and described by President Truman as "utterly unworthy of our traditions."

"The McCarran bill," said the President, "is a blow to America's position abroad, a re-enactment of the 'dead weight' of past mistakes," intensifying unneeded restrictions and insulting many nations at a critical time when the U. S. seeks to weld the free world into a united front to achieve peace.

The House vote overriding the veto was 278 to 113—17 more than the necessary two-thirds. In the Senate 32 Republicans and 25 Democrats voted to override the veto while 18 Democrats and 8 Republicans voted to sustain the veto.

McCARRAN RIDING HIGH

Senator McCarran (D., Nev.), author of the bill, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, reached his high point of power in the passage of this bill.

Not only is the bill evil because of its bad international effects but also because of its direct effects upon naturalized U. S. citizens, members of their immediate families and relatives here and abroad.

The law intensifies "screening" of immigrant applicants, widens the powers of officials to exclude them, creates several new grounds for deportation and opens new fields for stripping the foreign born of citizenship after naturalization.

AUTHOR WON'T TALK

In the Senate, McCarran was off the floor during most of the debate in which Senators Lehman, Humphrey, Moody, Douglas, Benton, Pastore, Hennings and Murray did their best to get from the sponsor of the bill adequate explanation of its 312 pages.

Standing with McCarran and against President Truman on the roll call vote by which the veto was overridden and the bill became law were the following powerful Senators: Connally, (D., Tex.), Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; Ellender, (D., La.), Chairman of the Agriculture Committee; George (D., Ga.), Chairman of the Finance Committee; Hayden (D., Ariz.), Chairman of the Rules Committee; Hoey (D., N. C.), Chairman of the Investigating Committee; Johnson (D., Colo.), Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; Johnson (D., Tex.) Majority Whip; Johnston (D., S. C.), Chairman of

Post Office and Civil Service Committee; Maybank (D., S. C.), Chairman of Banking and Currency Committee; McClellan (D., Ark.), Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department; McFarland, (D., Ariz.), Majority Leader, McKellar, (D., Tenn), Chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

'Fanny May' Deal Brings New Housing

WASHINGTON—An advertised "victory" over the real estate lobby in the boosting of the limit on low-rent public housing units from 5,000 to 35,000 a year turns out to have been won at the price of another \$900 million ride on the "Fanny May" (FNMA) gravy train for mortgage bankers and speculative builders and another \$450 million in FHA Government-insured loans.

The original act put a ceiling of 135,000 units per year; President Truman had recommended 75,000. The final House vote accepting the 35,000 a year ceiling was 193 to 160.



This Was Your 82nd Congress

WASHINGTON—Here is CIO's preliminary summary of what the 82nd (Horsemeat) Congress did—and didn't—do FOR and/or TO the American people:

What It Did . . .

PRICE CONTROLS: Passed a "fraud on consumers" economic controls bill that guarantees still higher profits through further inflation of prices to business while keeping wages frozen. The inflated prices brought on by the Capehart, Herlong and Butler-Hope Amendments enacted in 1951 are estimated to cost consumers more than \$35 million.

HOUSING: Virtually wiped out the public housing program by reducing the number of units authorized from 75,000 to 35,000 for all succeeding years, despite urgent needs of defense workers. At the same time lifted federal rent controls from all but areas declared "critical."

TAXES: Passed a "tax-the-needy, spare-the-greedy" tax law that places big tax increases on low incomes and lets incomes over \$50,000 and corporations off with small hikes. After voting only a five per cent increase in the normal and surtax rates of corporation profits (individual income taxes under \$50,000 went up at least 11 per cent), it gave the corporations back most of this hike by making an unprecedented "gift" exempting them from paying the higher rate during the first three months of the year.

BUDGET: Despite record tax hike on poor and needy, Congress wrote so many loopholes into the tax law that it didn't raise enough to balance the budget and the Government went in the red for the first time since 1946. It used phony cries of "economy" and grandstand hatchet slashes on key appropriations bills to cover up the fact that its favoritism to the rich and corporate interests meant it couldn't balance the books.

IMMIGRATION: Passed over President Truman's veto "Iron Curtain" immigration bill which imposes new restrictions on aliens and citizens alike, subjects them to thought control, and will work undue hardship on millions.

TIDELANDS: Voted to give to three states, and through them to the oil and gas interests, rich natural gas and oil deposits belonging to all the American people and worth more than \$40 billion.

. . . And Didn't Do

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM: Failed to provide adequate funds to permit the U. S. to live up to commitments made at the Lisbon Conference for the building-up of military and economic resources of friendly nations abroad. At the same time, slashed appropriations for U. S. Armed Forces to a point where military leaders say American security is threatened.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AND POWER PROJECT: Passed up what is probably its last opportunity to participate with Canada in developing the St. Lawrence Seaway, despite the fact that the joint project would have cost taxpayers nothing and brought untold benefits to the nation.

MONOPOLY: Took no steps to check widespread growth of monopoly which both the Federal Trade Commission and congressional committees warned was one of the dangerous results of defense spending. Continued many legislative loopholes benefitting big corporations despite corporation profits after taxes last year of nearly double the average for 1942-45.

CIVIL RIGHTS: Took no action on FEPC, anti-lynching, anti-poll-tax or anti-filibuster proposals, and shelved proposals for statehood for Hawaii and Alaska and home rule for the District of Columbia on racist grounds, despite the fact that Congress knew Communist cold war propaganda would make effective use of its failure to act.

LABOR: Did not repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, but voted instead to recommend that the President use T-H against the CIO Steelworkers, despite the fact that the union voluntarily postponed its strike longer than the 80-day period specified in the law.

FLOOD CONTROL AND CONSERVATION: Did nothing to promote the Missouri and Columbia Valley Authorities, despite serious floods along the former and a critical Northwest power shortage caused by a dry spell along the latter. Instead, merely poured hundreds of millions of dollars more into the patch-work program of emergency repair and piece-meal dam construction.

WASHINGTON—The new Defense Production Act tightens wage stabilization and relaxes price and rent control.

Under the double standard used by the dying 82nd (Horsemeat) Congress, wages are to be locked in a high, stiff Herbert Hoover collar while controls on prices are dropped lower than Dagmar's neckline was before the FCC started looking her way a few months ago.

As UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther told the GOP Platform Committee in Chicago July 2, the new law "hitches prices to an elevator and puts wages way down in a deep freeze."

"The labor movement in America is not going to sit by idly and accept this situation," Reuther warned. "We wouldn't be a free labor movement if we did."

In signing the new law under protest, President Truman pointed out that it leaves the American people unprotected against the dangers of inflation.

Here is a summary of the law:

WAGE STABILIZATION

Present WSB abolished. New WSB will continue tripartite principle with equal number of public, labor and management members, the number to be fixed by Executive Order. Appointees must be confirmed by the Senate, but presumably, will get recess appointments this year.

The WSB will be wholly advisory; is limited to making recommendations to an economic czar (Economic Stabilization Administrator) about general policies and regulations relating to "wages, salaries and other compensation;" is prohibited from consideration of non-economic issues. The Economic Stabilization Administrator will issue policies and regulations.

Then the new WSB can measure proposed wage adjustments against the ESA policies and regulations and advise unions, management or any Federal Agency (including Mediation and Conciliation Service) as to whether the proposed

wage adjustment conforms to or exceeds ESA policies and regulations.

Law prohibits WSB from handling dispute cases, except upon joint request by management and labor and then only to the extent of making the measurement and giving the information described above.

An attempt may be made to have the new WSB continue case-by-case operation. But, if this is done, question is whether the WSB will be able to recommend decisions based on the particular history or situation of a given wage case, as they have been up to now.

Clearly the intent of the new law is to impose on workers a fixed pattern of wages. The opportunity for fair, equitable and peaceful settlement of disputes (in exchange for not resorting to the strike weapon in disputes seriously affecting national defense and security) is to be taken away.

PRICE STABILIZATION

All fruits and vegetables (fresh, canned, frozen and dried) are exempted from price control. Under the old 1951 Act, designed to allow prices to rise to new high levels, OPS held off ceilings on fresh fruits and vegetables. Potatoes recently jumped to heights at which control under the 1951 law was possible. But the new law gives blanket immunity.

The 1951 Herlong margin guarantee to wholesalers and retailers was made retroactive, so that those dealers who did not get aboard the gravy train on the first trip can do so now.

Special machinery for raising the price of milk was put in the new law. Where a State Board sets either a minimum or maximum price for milk (Alabama sets both) the OPS ceiling may not be lower than this price.

The new law will tend to raise food prices.

The new law will make eligible for price increases (thanks to the rejuvenated Herlong amendment) consumer's soft goods, mainly things sold in department stores.

RENT CONTROL

Here is President Truman's warning, made when he signed the law July 1:

"The Act exempts from federal rent control all communities except those designated as critical defense housing areas, unless the local governing bodies affirmatively request continuation of controls prior to September 30, 1952. This opens the way for increases in rents for some 6,000,000 families if the real estate lobbies are able to forestall positive action by local bodies."

If you are now protected by rent control, you have been given plain notice that, unless your community is clearly a critical defense housing area and so designated, you have 80 days to get your City Council, Board of Aldermen or Supervisors to act to protect tenants against rent increases.

Wage, Price and Rent Stabilization Provisions are to terminate April 30, 1953.

Gets Early Start

ST. PAUL (LPA)—Probably for the first time in the history of American labor, an apprentice was elected president of a union local. When Edward V. Donahue was chosen to head Local 10, CIO Lithographers, he still had three weeks to go to earn his journeyman's card.

Taft and Ike Look Alike as GOP OK's Same Platform That Sank Dewey in '48

CHICAGO—The Republicans met here earlier this month and nominated General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower for President and adopted Senator Robert A. Taft's reactionary, anti-labor program as its 1952 campaign platform.

"The Republicans have a new salesman for the same old merchandise," UAW President Walter P. Reuther told the press a few hours after Eisenhower cinched the nomination. "American voters haven't been buying the Republican merchandise for 20 years, but instead of changing the product to make it more attractive they just changed the salesman."

Reuther pointed out that the platform adopted by the Republicans was essentially the same that Dewey had been defeated on in 1944 and 1948, except that in a bid for Dixiecrat bolts from the Democratic Party the inadequate Civil Rights plank of the 1948 platform had been still further weakened in 1952.

TIED TO NO PARTY

As this issue of the *United Auto Worker* went to press, the Democrats were preparing for their convention in Chicago beginning July 21.

Reuther and Secretary James Carey of the CIO appeared before three subcommittees of the Republican Platform Committee during the week preceding the Republican convention to present the views of the CIO on various issues with which the platform would be concerned. Both Reuther and Carey will also appear before subcommittees of the Democratic Platform Committee to express CIO views there.

They made it clear to the Republicans and will to the Democrats that the CIO is the tail to no political party's kite, that the CIO is interested in issues and principles—not in party labels and personalities.

The weak and inadequate Republican platform could be anticipated from the personnel of the committees before which the two CIO spokesmen appeared. On the Civil Rights and Labor and Welfare Subcommittees there were no members who have any stature in Republican policy-making circles. Most of them on these two Committees—with only one or two exceptions—were from states where there are no industrial relations or minority group relations problems.

TOOK NO NOTES

Furthermore, the fact that no record was kept of the Committee hearings indicated that the hearings were largely window dressing and that the actual drafting of the platform was taking place without reference to anything that went on in the committee hearings.

While the Foreign Policy Subcommittee, before which Reuther and Carey also appeared, had better known names in Republican circles among its members, the same thing was true there. In fact, Republican elder statesman and foreign policy expert John Foster Dulles flew into Chicago the night before Reuther and Carey testified before the Committee, with a draft of the foreign policy plank which was adopted, presumably without change, by the convention—a plank shaped so that both Taft and Eisenhower could agree to it.

Before the Civil Rights Committee, Reuther and Carey appeared as two of several witnesses representing the 1952 Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a conference composed of 51 national civil, religious and labor organizations. The CIO spokesmen supported the proposed plank drafted by the leadership conference which put strong emphasis on changing the Senate rules to make it impossible for a minority of the Senate to defeat Civil Rights legislation by filibuster.

Without a provision to prevent filibusters, any Civil Rights plank, no matter how fine and beautiful are the words, is "just so much political flypaper to attract voters," Reuther told the Committee.

Reuther said the CIO is for

strong Civil Rights legislation with teeth in it for three reasons:

1. Because it is morally right.
2. Because in order to win throughout the world the Allies we need in the cause of Democracy to stop Communist totalitarian aggression, we must square our actual practices with our noble promises.
3. Because, from a purely selfish point of view, the enjoyment of Civil Rights is indivisible. As long as any group is denied full Civil Rights, the Civil Rights of all groups is endangered.

A member of the Subcommittee asked Reuther if the Republicans could have any hopes of winning labor's votes.

"You can expect to have labor's votes when you earn them," Reuther replied.

Before the Labor Committee Reuther and Carey called for repeal of the punitive Taft-Hartley Act, the strengthening of existing social legislation and the enactment of new and needed social legislation.

Among the items listed were the following:

- "Modernized and strengthened" federal Civil Rights laws, including FEPC.
- Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law because it violates the "basic human rights of the wage earners of America."
- "A bold program of industrial expansion" for immediate and long-range needs.
- "If private industry fails to provide the necessary expansion, the government must."
- Better anti-inflation laws, free of "loopholes for any special interest," but not "a system of controls which places the burden of sacrifice solely on the workers."
- "A fresh start" in public housing for low-income groups.
- A federal budget on a "pay-as-we-go basis." "But—we must tax the standard of luxury of the few before we tax the standard of living of the many."
- A "broad national health insurance program."
- A minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour.
- "Supplies funds and technical assistance" for underdeveloped countries.
- The highest possible degree of federal aid to education.
- Expansion of the social security system and "decent and uniform" workmen's compensation.
- Equal status for women without loss of present protections.
- "No return to isolationism . . . no abdicating the leadership which has been placed in our hands" by the rest of the world, "acceleration of our military buildup and that of our allies, and continued aid to Western Europe economic recovery."
- Immigration laws which "give shining proof of our faith in human freedom."
- Preservation of the rights of all the people in Tidelands oil, prevention of waste of natural resources, and participation in the St. Lawrence Seaway and power development.
- Rejection of the "hysterical procedures and denial of basic individual rights . . . foisted upon our society on the specious plea of internal security."
- Continued opposition to totalitarianism in all forms.

NEED BETTER CONTROLS

In calling for stronger anti-inflationary measures, Reuther said: "The labor movement in Amer-



"CIVIL RIGHTS is the Number One issue of the coming political campaign." UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther declared recently when he addressed the NAACP convention at Oklahoma City, and he is stressing the same point again here while being interviewed by Walter White, NAACP Executive Secretary, on White's new radio program. Each week White interviews a distinguished American and adds his own comments. The UAW-CIO will sponsor the series in Detroit on WWJ at 1:00 p. m. every Sunday. Other stations carrying the Walter White show are WCFL, Chicago; WWDC, Washington, D. C., and WBMS, Boston, and the originating station, WLIB, New York City.

ica is not going to sit by idly and accept this situation. We wouldn't be a free labor movement if we did."

Before the Foreign Policy Committee the two CIO spokesmen called for greater emphasis on economic aid to depressed areas of the world so that people in these countries may learn that they can win a higher standard of living and a greater degree of economic security without losing political freedom.

"We have been and are critical of some of the policies of the State Department," Reuther said. "But the real tragedy is that too often both Democratic and Republican voices have blasted away not at State Department weaknesses but at its virtues—its foreign aid program, for example."

While few, if any, of the proposals advocated by Carey and Reuther were reflected in the Republican Platform as finally drafted and adopted, observers agreed that their appearances before the Committees had considerable value. They demonstrated, for example, that the CIO means what it says when it puts its emphasis on issues rather than on party labels and personalities.

TIMKEN'S THREAT TO MOVE PLANT BACKFIRES AFTER NEWARK ELECTION

NEWARK, Ohio—Threats to move the plant if the workers voted for UAW-CIO backfired on the Ohio Axle and Gear Division of Timken, and on the IAM-AFL, when the director of the 8th region, NLRB, recently recommended a hearing in the case.

A new election in the rapidly expanding runaway plant appears likely. The first election was held March 20, under the direction of the Competitive Shops Department of which Vice-President Richard T. Gosser is director.

The UAW-CIO topped the ballot with 249 votes. The IAM-AFL polled 225. But the UAW-AFL picked up 39 votes to throw the election into a run-off.

When the run-off was held April 4, the UAW-CIO charged, both the Company and the IAM-AFL threatened that if the UAW-CIO won, the Company would move, or simply close down the plant. The workers, fearing the loss of one of the largest employers in Newark, voted 303 to 215 for the IAM-AFL.

Joseph Mattson, assistant director of Competitive Shops, ordered the election protested. The NLRB regional director recommended a hearing, and the probability is that a new election—without threats or coercion—will be held.

GM and Ford Threw Weight Behind General

CHICAGO—Never before have representatives of automobile management taken such an open part in the selection of a candidate for President as they did here at the Republican convention.

Present in person were C. E. Wilson, Harlow Curtice and Harry Anderson, of General Motors, and Henry Ford II and John Bugas, of Ford, as well as numerous higher echelon staff experts.

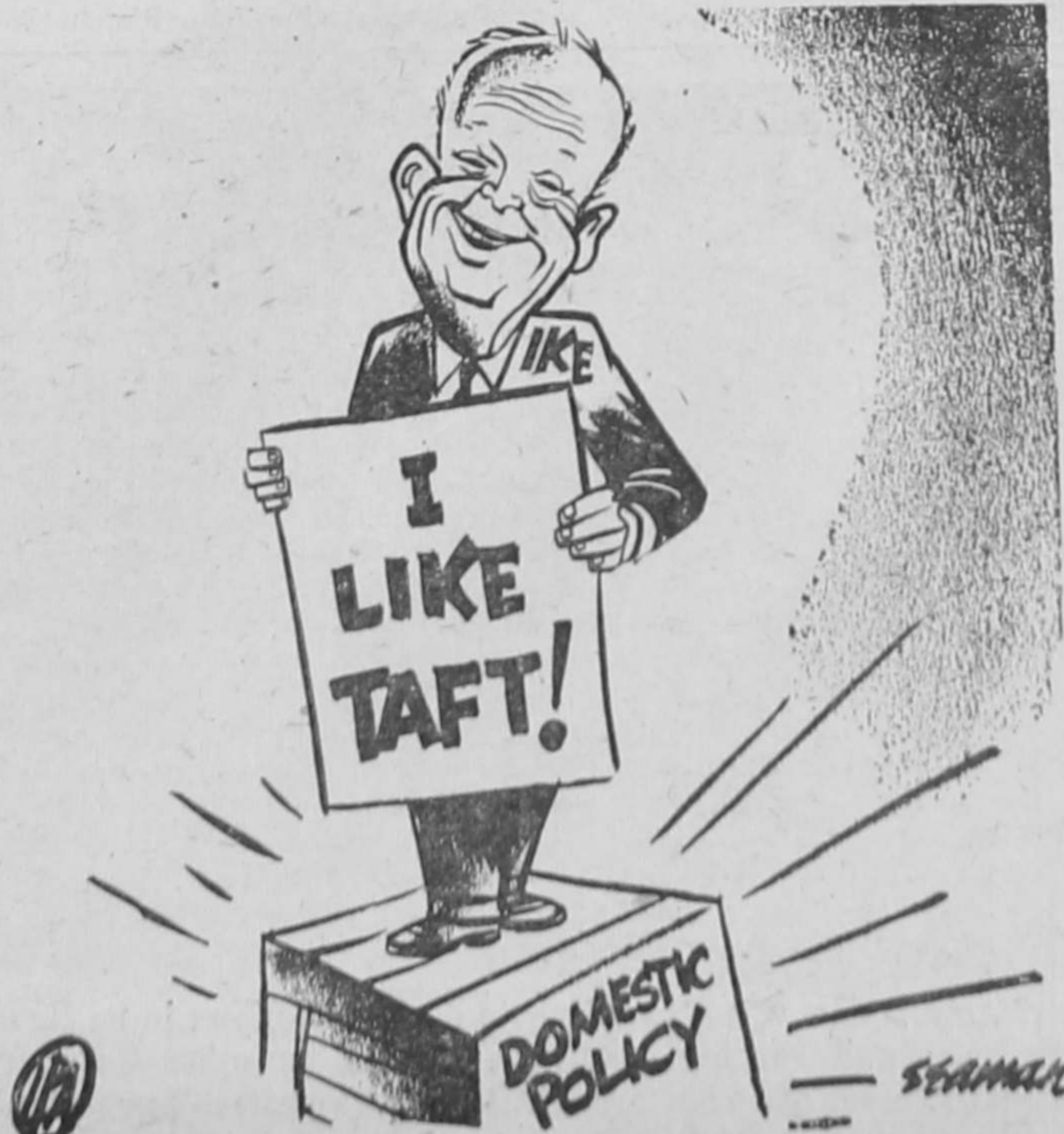
They were for Eisenhower and made no bones about it.

Top-flight GM public relations personnel buzzed about hotel lobbies, corridors and rooms, as well as the convention itself, to let it be known that General Motors wanted Eisenhower.

Arthur E. Summerfield, chairman of the Michigan Republican committee and a Taft man as late as the Michigan Republican convention this spring, was converted to Eisenhower by the time of the national convention. Summerfield, of Flint, holds the franchise for the largest Chevrolet agency in the world. After swinging 35 of Michigan's 46 votes to Eisenhower, Summerfield was rewarded by being made chairman of the Republican National Committee.

A high-ranking GM public relations man was caught by TV cameras several times on the convention floor, despite the fact that he was not a delegate. On at least one occasion he was in earnest conversation with Governor Thomas E. Dewey, head of the New York delegation, who threw the weight of his machine behind Eisenhower.

Henry Ford II was said to have his yacht moored at the docks in Chicago and delegates who might make votes for Eisenhower were entertained there lavishly. The Ford Motor Company was also reported to have provided 150 Fords and Mercurys for the use of delegates friendly to Eisenhower.



Chrysler Reneges on National Contract At New Orleans; Workers Vote to Strike

NEW ORLEANS—Chrysler Corporation's refusal to extend provisions of its national agreement with the UAW-CIO to workers in its new tax-built tank engine plant here brought about an overwhelming vote in favor of a strike and resulted in a demonstration this month by Chrysler locals in Detroit.

While Chrysler and the UAW-CIO prepared for additional negotiations, workers from Detroit Chrysler locals held a rally in front of the main administration building carrying placards which told the story.

The signs said things like—"Way Down South in the Land of Cotton Where Fair Union Wages Are Soon Forgotten" and "We Have Decided We Won't Be Divided—One Company—One Union—One Contract" and "If Tex Colbert Can Cut Wages in New Orleans, Living Standards Will Fall in Detroit."

NEWARK HELD UP

While the UAW sought ways to pour oil on the troubled waters at New Orleans, negotiations for Chrysler's new tank assembly plant at Newark, Delaware, also were delayed pending the outcome.

Norman Matthews, director of the UAW-CIO Chrysler Department, and Russell Letner, director of UAW-CIO Region 5, which includes New Orleans, issued the following statement after the strike vote was taken:

"Workers in the New Orleans Chrysler Tank Engine plant here have voted to ask the International Union, UAW-CIO, for authorization to strike, if necessary, in order to win a satisfactory contract covering their wages and working conditions.

"Results of the vote, conducted on Sunday and Monday, were as follows:

"For Strike 892
"Against Strike 8

"Total number eligible to vote was 1,042.

"Under the UAW-CIO International Constitution, strike action can be taken only after a two-thirds majority vote by secret ballot and only after authorization by the International Union.

ATTEMPT TO DIVIDE UNION

"Basically, the issue in dispute between the Chrysler workers here and the Chrysler management is the refusal so far of the management to agree to apply at the New Orleans plant the wage rates and other working standards provided in the national agreement between Chrysler Corporation and the UAW-CIO which covers all other Chrysler plants in the United States.

"For the first time since the first national UAW-CIO-Chrysler Corporation agreement was negotiated, Chrysler is insisting on a separate, local contract covering production and maintenance workers in a single plant. This is undoubtedly a part of the anti-labor movement among various Republican and reactionary management groups to attempt to weaken labor unions through a decentralization of collective bargaining and the es-

tablishment of wage rates and standards of working conditions that would discriminate against workers in various parts of the country. Theodore Iserman, a Chrysler lawyer, is a leading figure in this movement.

"If the Chrysler attitude were to prevail here, it would mean specifically that New Orleans Chrysler workers in 190 classifications of work would be paid 29 cents to 51 cents an hour less than Chrysler workers performing identical work in other Chrysler plants.

CLASSIFICATION CHISELING

"In addition to demanding such generally lower wage rates in the New Orleans plants, the Chrysler Corporation would further depress the living standards of New Orleans Chrysler workers by disturbing the historical relationship between the wage rates of different classifications of work. For example: Under the UAW-CIO agreement with Chrysler, a minor assembler earns only five cents an hour less than a major assembler. Under the Chrysler New Orleans proposal he would earn 10 cents an hour less. Under the UAW-CIO agreement, a material handler earns 15 cents an hour less than a material dispatcher. Under the Chrysler New Orleans proposal he would earn 30 cents an hour less.

"There is no social, moral or economic logic to this arbitrary position taken by the Chrysler management. It is simply a cheap attempt to chisel on labor costs at the expense of New Orleans Chrysler workers and their families.

"The UAW-CIO takes the position that residents of New Orleans and of the state of Louisiana who work for the Chrysler Corporation are entitled to just as much wages as residents of Detroit and the state of Michigan when they work at jobs requiring the same amount of effort and the same degree of skill. Ford workers in New Orleans are covered by the National Ford Agreement and receive the same rate of pay for the same work as workers in Detroit.

The New Orleans Chrysler workers, their wives and children need, and have a right to, just as much food, just as much clothing, just as adequate shelter and just as healthy a life as do the Chrysler workers and families in Michigan, Indiana, California, or anywhere else.

DON'T WANT STRIKE

"We in the UAW-CIO are determined to do everything in our power to help the New Orleans Chrysler workers win what they

deserve. With their strong support, as demonstrated by this strike vote, we know that we can give them that help and that they will win.

"We hope we can win without a strike. We believe we can, because reason and justice support our case. But whether there is a strike or not will be decided by the Company—in terms of whether the Chrysler management is willing to measure up to its responsibilities to the defense effort, to the workers it employs and to this community."

Friday, the 13th, \$1 Million Day In Douglas Plant

TULSA—Friday the 13th was anything but an unlucky day for some 4,000 workers in the Douglas Aircraft plant here. They didn't worry about trivialities like walking under ladders or seeing black cats because on Friday, June 13, they received retroactive pay checks totaling more than \$1 million.

That was the final touch to the agreement signed with the Company April 10. It included wage increases of from 18 cents to 29 cents, upgrading in 47 classifications, and escalator clauses, automatic progression and other standard UAW-CIO benefits.

Workers were getting a little impatient. After the UAW won bargaining right last August, Douglas started stalling. Contract negotiations dragged on seven months. Then the WSB used up two months more before the contract finally was approved.

Employment at the plant, which makes B-47's, is expected to reach 18,000 late this summer.

Skilled Trades Staff To Hold Conference In Sand Lake Camp

A staff conference of Skilled Trades Representatives will be held July 31, August 1 and 2, at the Local 12 Summer Camp, Sand Lake, Michigan, it was announced by Vice-President Richard Gosser, Director of the UAW-CIO Skilled Trades Department.

The conference will provide instruction on skilled trades policies, negotiation of contracts, change-over agreements, apprenticeship training standards, seniority classification and coordination of the activities of the representatives.

Instructors for the conference will be Assistant Directors George Campbell and Joseph Piconke and Representative John Blaich.



GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—The Steelworkers demands are just, UAW-CIO Vice-President John W. Livingston, a former member of the Wage Stabilization Board, tells delegates to the seventh constitutional convention of the United Furniture Workers of America-CIO. Livingston, who explained the steel strike issue in detail, was one of the featured speakers.

Livingston Blasts GE's Stand Against Paying Fair Jet Rates

CINCINNATI—"The General Electric Company seems to be running the Steel Companies a race to see who can spend the most money in newspaper advertisements to influence the public against the demands of the properly designated bargaining representatives of their employes," said Vice-President John W. Livingston as he addressed a mass meeting of members of Local 647, General Electric Jet Engine Plant, at mid month.

The workers at the big jet engine plant, located at Lockland, just outside Cincinnati, have been in negotiations for five months trying to get GE to come up to wage levels existing in other jet engine plants within 100 miles of here.

LIKES DOUBLE STANDARD

"GE doesn't seem to mind double standards as long as those standards allow them to pay sub-standard wages. It would be interesting to see what GE's advertisements would say if some rules were laid down which prevented them from making as great a profit as other jet engine manufacturers," Livingston remarked.

The GE management has insisted on holding rates to levels existing in the immediate community without regard to skill requirements and without regard to wage levels in other jet engine plants.

The lengthy negotiations have found the Union at the bargaining table locally, before the National Mediation and Conciliation Service in Washington and later in New York. They were forced into a brief work stoppage and later into the courts by the Company.

PICKLE-WORKERS' RAID

The latest move is what the local membership says is a "company-inspired move by the 'UAW'-AFL 'pickle-workers' to break down the bargaining strength of the Local through a raid."

The Local is holding fast in its campaign to bring wage equity to these jet engine builders and at the same time is conducting a drive to increase the organizational strength and unity of the Local Union. Livingston's appearance was a key portion of this drive.

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DOWN IN DIXIE, Chrysler Corporation was attempting to deprive workers in its New Orleans tank engine plant of the wages and working conditions secured for other Chrysler workers by the UAW-CIO national agreement. That brought the above protest demonstration by Chrysler locals outside the Corporation's administration building in Detroit.

North American Dispute Headed for Arbitration

The four-month old pay dispute between the UAW-CIO and the North American Aviation Corporation will get to arbitration.

President Truman will appoint the board of arbitration and its decision will be final and binding on the two parties.

Increases awarded by the arbitration board will be retroactive to April 28, and the Company agreed in advance of arbitration to include in the base pay a 12 cents an hour cost-of-living bonus which the workers now receive.

FRESNO WORKERS INCLUDED

The Union agreed to arbitrate the wage dispute on the condition that the Company would include employees at its Fresno, California, plant in the Corporationwide agreement. Up to that time the Company had refused to include the Fresno workers under the Corporationwide agreement despite the fact that the UAW-CIO had established bargaining rights there and despite the fact that employees of three other North American plants—Inglewood and Downey, California, and Columbus, Ohio—were covered by the national agreement. All told the UAW-CIO represents approximately 28,000 workers in the four plants.

The Company, which had originally proposed arbitration, acceded to the Union's condition which was set forth in a statement of policy adopted by the UAW-CIO Policy Committee.

UAW Vice-President John W. Livingston emphasized that substitution of arbitration for collective bargaining in determining wage rates is contrary to the "historic position of the Union."

The UAW committee said that it took such action because of its "reluctance to cause the curtailment of . . . the steady flow of Sabre Jet fighters to our forces in Korea."

"Destruction of its collective bargaining freedom is the last, and only step which the UAW-CIO will not take in its effort to maintain the steady flow of Sabre Jet fighters to our forces in Korea," the Union committee warned.

HID BEHIND PATRIOTISM

"North American Aviation, Inc., producers of the Sabre Jet, has traded upon this sense of responsibility on the part of the Union. It has maintained such a position of rigidity in its resistance to the demands of the Union that negotia-

tions are already in their fourth month.

"The Union can legally strike. But the Union is reluctant to cause the curtailment of this vital military project."

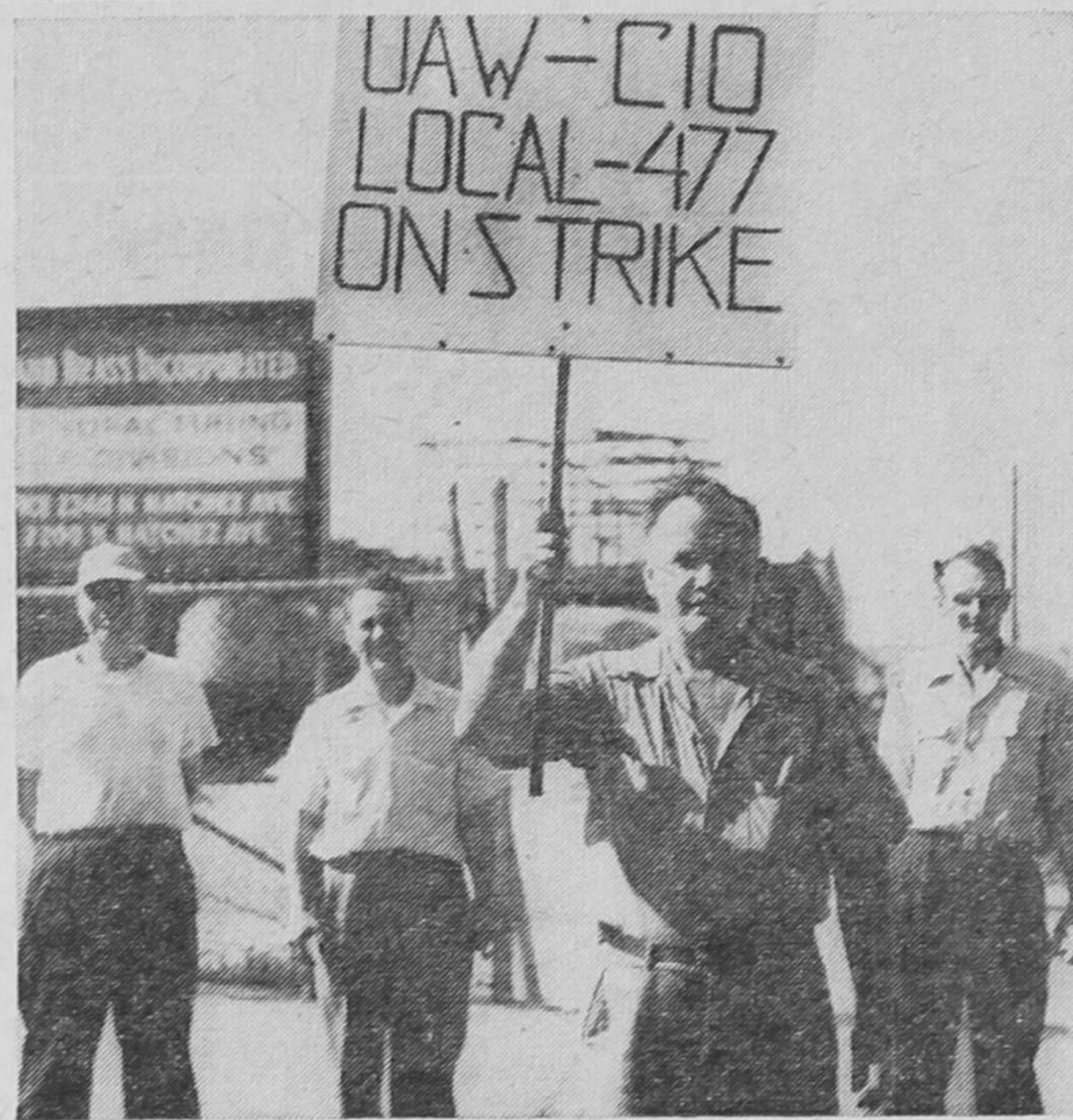
The Company's proposal was that the parties agree to allow President Truman to establish a special fact-finding arbitration board.

The UAW's action came after Union and management representatives had been meeting several days with federal mediators in Washington.

The Union is asking that North American wages be brought up to those paid in auto plants under UAW contracts. The Company is having some of its work done in auto plants, where the higher rates are paid, according to the Union.



MEMBERS of the Gear and Axle Unit of Ford Local 600 are shown in the process of casting their ballots in favor of striking unless Ford stopped doubling the work load on automatic cone machine operators. The man scratching his back in the foreground obviously was itching to see what Ford would do about it. After the workers voted 828 to 80 in favor of the strike, Ford, at the request of the Umpire, hastily restored the previous ratio of two machines to a man.



CHICAGO—Revere Brass and Copper "meets the pickets" as Local 477 struck the plant here last month. A three-page letter sent to all members by Local 477 blasted chiseling policy of Revere which has millions of dollars to spend for television programs but is unable to pay a four-cent annual improvement factor or a funded pension plan.

Foundry Council Plans Conference

The International Foundry Wage and Hour Council will hold its Seventh Annual Conference, September 5, 6 and 7 at the Midland Hotel, Chicago.

All Foundry Locals and Units of Amalgamated Locals are urged to

send full delegations.

Along with the agenda and committee reports, there will be special sessions on pensions, insurance, apprenticeship standards, health and safety, and other general foundry problems.

BIG STEEL TACTICS EXPOSED AS PHIL MURRAY HITS BACK

The Justice Department and the NLRB were turned loose by Steelworkers' President Philip Murray this week to try to break the closed shop of the big steel corporations.

The Steelworkers, on strike for an overdue 1952 contract, charged that the Big Six who dominate the steel industry in America not only were preventing the big corporations from settling the dispute, but were preventing the smaller, independent corporations from settling, too.

In the case of the Big Six, Murray told Attorney General James P. McGranery he believed they were in conspiracy among themselves to prevent agreement being reached. Murray asked the attorney general to investigate the combination, to see if it constituted a violation of the anti-trust laws.

ASK NLRB ACTION

At the same time, the National Labor Relations Board was asked by the Union to take up unfair labor practice charges against the corporations on the grounds that they were refusing to bargain with the Union in good faith.

In the case of the smaller companies, many of which are within reach of agreement with the Union, Murray charged that they were refusing to settle for fear of economic reprisals by the dominant Big Six. The grip the big corporations have on the smaller companies, he said, was that they supplied many of the smaller corporations with necessary materials, and that they were big enough to break any smaller company in a price war.

the honesty of the Big Six position can be seen in the fact that every single one of the Corporations opposing the union shop for Steelworkers "as a matter of principle" has had a union shop with the Mine Workers for years—and some of them have had union shop agreements with several other unions as well—none of these union shop contracts being, apparently, under question with the Corporations.

As this publication goes to press, the possibility of a settlement is considered imminent, as the White House, the smaller steel corporations and the industrial users of steel all put the heat on the Big Six to quit the propaganda and get down to business.

Meanwhile, the daily press continues to put the heat on President Truman to invoke Taft-Hartley against the Union and enjoin the strike. Such a course, as we went to press, seemed unlikely.

UAW-CIO CARRIED FORT DODGE PLANT

FORT DODGE, Iowa—Horn Manufacturing Company, makers of farm implements, went UAW-CIO by a smashing majority over two opposition unions, Region 4 Director Pat Greathouse reported.

The vote was as follows:

UAW-CIO	116
IAM-AFL	57
AFL Carpenters	5

Int'l. Rep. Robert E. Roberts and Robert Johnston led the organizing campaign.

Saginaw Tax Out, Supreme Court Says

LANSING—The State Supreme Court has confirmed the UAW-CIO's victory over the real estate interests behind Saginaw's pay roll tax. It declared the tax invalid as had a lower court. The tax had been passed by a referendum before the taxpayer suit was filed. The bait was a reduction in property taxes.

The gimmick was that the payroll tax would cost property owners more than the saving in property taxes—unless homes had an evaluation over \$20,000.

The Big Six targets of this two-pronged attack are U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Republic, Jones and Laughlin, Youngstown Sheet and Tube and Inland Steel.

These were the Corporations behind the expenditure of \$50,000,000 in newspaper advertisements and direct mail propaganda, since the strike, intended to persuade the public that the Big Six are fighting a battle of "principle" against the Steelworkers, CIO.

PRICE OF 'PRINCIPLE'—\$5

According to the Corporations' propaganda, the "principle" is the union shop—one of the major demands of the Union. They are refusing "as a matter of principle" to agree to the union shop, the ads declare.

The price of the Corporations' "principles" may turn out to be \$5 a ton. It is rumored that the manufacturers will be offered a \$5 a ton price boost if they will reach agreement with the Steelworkers—and few doubt that for a sufficiently profitable price concession, the Big Six would sell out their "principles" almost overnight.

Support for this cynical view of

Pool Political Strength

MINNEAPOLIS (LPA)—Making a frank bid for strong labor support, the Minnesota Democratic Farmer-Labor Party has selected Rodney C. Jacobson, state CIO secretary-treasurer, as its candidate for State Treasurer.



LOCAL 140 staged a party last month for a group of workers scheduled to retire on July 1. The speeches were short, the buffet lunch was plentiful and the drinks were cold. Each retiring worker was given a fine leather wallet, plus a retired member's card and button. Above Norman Matthews, Director of UAW-CIO Chrysler Department (center), hands a wallet to Charles O'Rourke at left. Right is Art Wiley, President of Local 140.

Kids, Oldsters, Everybody Plays



UPPER LEFT: Kids in Camp are divided into small groups, with a counsellor assigned to each group.

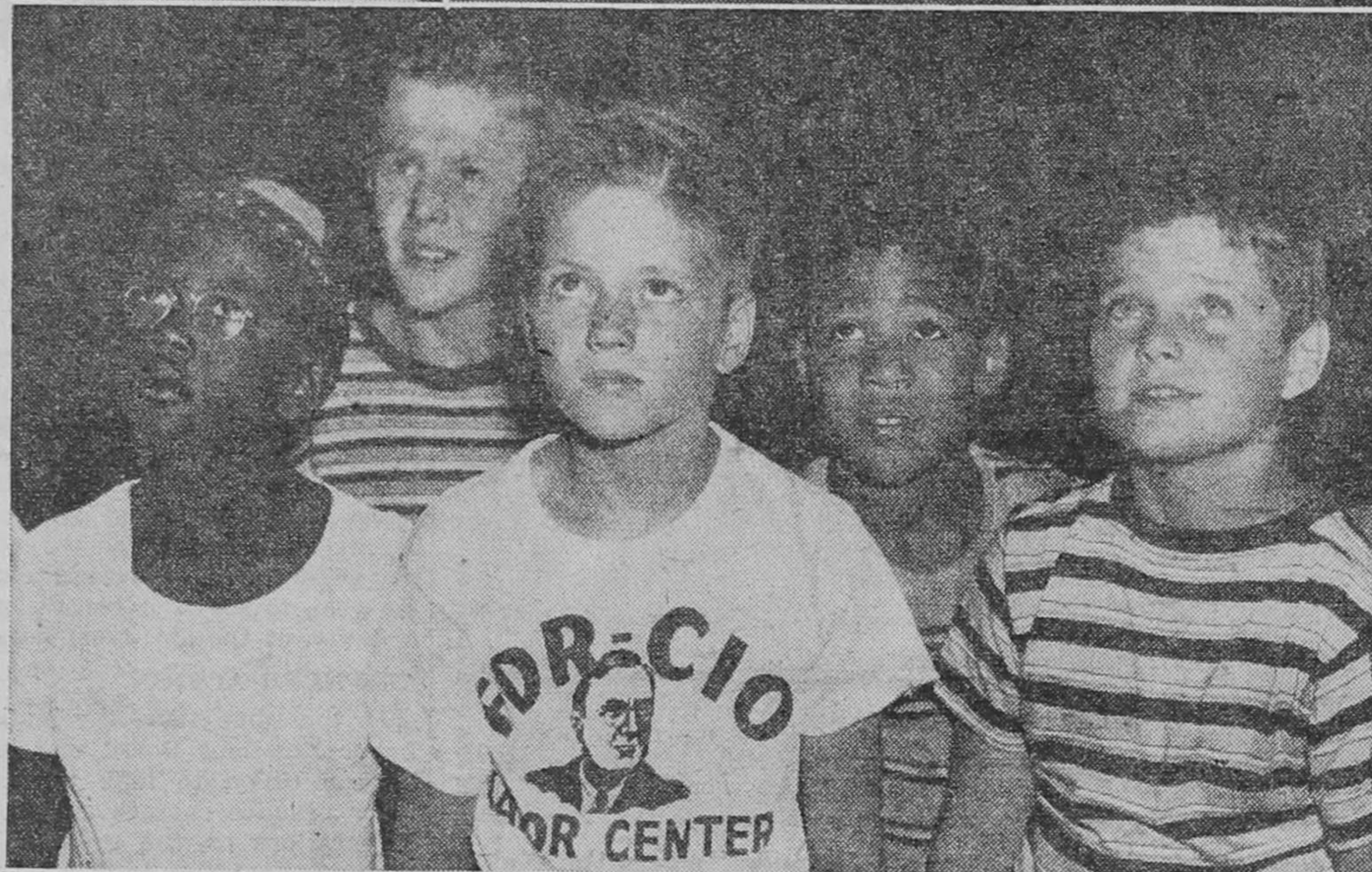
UPPER RIGHT: Thousands of happy youngsters visit Local Union Santas each Christmas season.

★ ★

AT RIGHT: Trip to Camp has its serious sides, such as these boys watching the daily flag-raising.

★ ★

BELOW: UAW-CIO Recreation Department stages golf tourney every year.



Ten billion hours!

This is the leisure-time bonus week has awarded to auto worker members have found themselves cupboard almost barren of ways to spend that spare time is of little value.

In 1937, the UAW-CIO Recreation Department started at the start on a one-hour program, competing for the affected management-sponsored program obstacles and is now a high-gear operation.

In 1951, 600,000 children visit parties. Two million picnickers, summer outings. Three hundred golf International Championships. Major inter-department softball and each ranging from six to 20 team city team sport activities are based on

Came

Efforts to extend the program responsible for establishment of the in Ohio, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. Four thousand youngsters this summer, many of them finally low rates made possible by the

There is no way of estimating nights, talent shows, cribbage games, clambakes and fish fries and. From A-for-archery to Z-for-zithe activities parade. There are few included in a local union program

Needs I

For the philosophy of labor ties and their conduct must stem from not spoon-fed recreation. This is not "Here's a camera club. Here's a instead, a brother who's a camera fan says, "There are three of us interested. "What are the chances of starting And the ball starts rolling on another

Leadership problems, which laid progress, have been overcome through service training. Men whose only limitation that nine play on a ball team. tion committees, computing the program Christmas parties, making out roundly efficiently conducting family nights

Voluntar

Over three thousand union members work for recreation. Many additional events, like yule fests, picnics, and committees have combined forces for inter-union cooperation.

Another enemy of program progress activities—has been beaten down throughing events, self-sustaining activities, allotment to recreation from union, equal financing for local union arm stretch far. Where this financing rank-and-file leadership takes over.

Work with

Bingo parties and cake bakes pay treasury. Many activities can pay done. But perhaps the most important broader implications as outcomes, is problems involving funds, facilities and

This community-union relationship into a real cooperative venture. It points the way to better recreation community.

UAW members play basketball, hold Christmas parties in school auditorium. Union recreation leaders hold idea community, from Y's, from churches

Friends and

When qualified instructors or leaders from within the UAW, they are found union activities now include friends and become better informed about community make use of them.

It is difficult to estimate the success rate check of the millions of participants can be made. The true test of the participants themselves.

But the local unions, the regional Recreation Department will ship and agencies in the community itable and enjoyable for as many as the UAW family.

UAW-CIO Recreation Program

ion's fight for a shorter work
 families each year. But UAW
 otting treasury of time and a
 t time. UAW leadership rea-
 couldn't use it.
 ment was established. Chug-
 et, lacking sufficient trained
 membership against high-pow-
 department overcame these early

atas at local union Christmas
 00,000 hot dogs at 700 sum-
 000 bowlers matched skill in
 l and fifty locals now spon-
 eagues, with competition in
 four inter-union or commu-
 locals.

families of members have been
 er camps for children, one each
 day camp program in Muske-
 e valuable camping experience
 al unions, others attending at
 eration of the camps.
 nds who weekly attend family
 ioners' clubs, moonlight boat
 ats, dances and fishing contests.
 e-and back again—marches the
 o pursuits which have not been
 art of the country.

rogram
 recreation holds that the activi-
 eds of the participants. This is
 etership saying to the fellowship
 eam. Take it or leave it." In-
 he floor at a local meeting and
 rganizing a camera club"; or
 n? We have six of us already."
 ion in a local union program.
 imies on the path of recreation's
 erences, summer schools, and in-
 ce of recreation was the informa-
 ebusy on 800 local union recrea-
 eandly the kids will eat at the
 schedules for softball tourneys,

acob
 ure currently doing volunteer
 nunteers pitch in for special big
 In 20 areas and regions, local
 nize recreation councils for

e dollar sign attached to leisure
 mmunity cooperation, fund-rais-
 atious budgeting. The per capita
 plit down the center to permit
 ational administration, doesn't
 genuity of the membership and

munity
 evels and quarters into the leisure
 emselves if careful planning is
 epect of financial assistance, with
 ed to go to the community with
 onnel.

orn of necessity, has blossomed
 nly serves present needs, but
 for all of the people in a com-

ighborhood center gymnasiums,
 s, play golf on municipal courses.
 ing sessions with leaders of the
 schools, from social agencies.

ighbors
 re needed who can't be provided
 he community. As a result, many
 ighbors, and union members have
 y recreation opportunities, and

the program. Not even an accu-
 in the great variety of activities
 am can only be measured by the

l area councils and the Interna-
 ue to work with their member-
 elp make the leisure hours profi-
 ble of the four million folks in



ABOVE: Amusing event at a local union picnic is a no-hands, mouth only pie-eating contest for the kiddies. This is not pie in the sky; most of it gets on their faces. Picnics feature games, contests for youngest and oldest and all in between.

★ ★ ★



AT LEFT: When the umpire calls "Batter Up" in the spring, UAW-CIO ball clubs go into action from coast to coast. Picture here shows a Dodge Local 3 batter tensed for a bunt at Northwestern Field in Detroit. UAW-CIO teams play in many amateur leagues in a lot of American cities.

AT RIGHT: Retired workers started getting together, found many things of common interest, from pinochle to political action. They meet regularly; their clubs are growing.

★ ★ ★

LOWER RIGHT: Thousands and thousands of UAW-CIO bowlers roll the ball in their own teams and leagues during the bowling season. Our bowlers started and won the fight that forced end of racial discrimination in American Bowling Congress.

★ ★ ★

BELOW: In the winter-time UAW-CIO teams are found competing on basketball courts all over the country.



Dixiegops Begin Destruction of Fair Deal As Horsemeat Congress Finally Closes Shop

WASHINGTON—President Harry S. Truman's 1948 victory for the New and Fair Deals is almost over. Either it will be renewed and strengthened between now and November 4, or it will be repudiated and taken apart in 1953.

The last days of the 82nd (Horsemeat) Congress show how thin the 1948 victory had worn. Again and again President Truman's recommendations were ignored, defied or used as sufficient reason for voting the other way.

The Dixiegop coalition had been riding high ever since March, 1949 when it had worked out the two-point program for

(1) stifling Civil Rights by the threat of filibuster under the new Rule 22, adopted to satisfy the Southern Democrats, and

(2) blocking repeal of Taft-Hartley, to satisfy Taft, the heavy contributors to the Republican Party including employers from all sections of the country.

SOWED WITH SALT

Now, with the 1952 elections near, the coalition closed in for the kill, unable even to wait for November 4 before beginning the dismantlement of the New and Fair Deals so that the ground on which they stood could be sowed with salt. The bitter vindictiveness was demonstrated by the debate and votes on the unAmerican McCarran-Walter Immigration Bill and by the Republican machine's boldness in putting Senator Joe McCarthy on the speakers' platform at the party's national convention July 9, two nights after General MacArthur's "keynote" speech.

As the 82d Congress prepared to quit, it was being said that it had failed the American people.

This was not quite accurate. That is an easy alibi, a way to pass the buck. The political arithmetic shows that the 82nd Congress was a Horsemeat Congress, a bad Congress, because, back in 1948 and again and worse in 1950, the American people failed themselves by failing to elect a Fair Deal Congress to carry out the program of a Fair Deal President.

Immediately after the 1948 elections, the UAW-CIO and others showed that the new 81st Congress would have a majority in both House and Senate of persons who, on the record, favored Taft-Hartley. (Of course it was hoped that the defeat of many Taft-Hartleyites and the election of President Truman would lead others to the light. This very nearly happened; virtual repeal of Taft-Hartley failed by only two votes in the Senate; had it carried in the Senate, it would have done so in the House.)

HAMPERING HARRY

The cold facts show that, since 1948, President Truman has been almost a prisoner in the White House. True, he has been able to persuade Congress to implement a foreign policy of cooperation with other nations against Communist aggression. But, on the domestic front, the past four years have been a desperate holding operation.

Even abroad, where the Communist menace has compelled Congressional acquiescence in Truman proposals, powers and funds have been delayed, chipped, whittled, slashed and tied up with conditions. Congress has been relatively quick with money for guns and planes but slow and stingy with money for the positive peace offensive of economic and technical aid that is the only way to get rid of the poverty, disease, ignorance and insecurity on which Communism depends in its drives of aggression and enslavement.

The Dixiegop coalition, looking ahead to 1952 as the year in which it would strike down the New and Fair Deals, blocked legislation by substituting investigations that attempted to reconstruct and rewrite the history of the recent past, notably the course of U. S.-Chinese relations.

The methods used have been compared to the system of Double-

think described in Orwell's book "1984." Not only must the facts be selected, re-arranged or changed outright, but an attempt must be made to erase the truth from men's memories so that the new official "truth" can be substituted. In China, where this process is reported in use by the Communist dictatorship, it is known as "brain-washing."

LOBBYIST AT ELBOW

With a slack legislative calendar, with the smear-and-run crew hogging press and radio coverage, and the 1952 elections coming up, far too many Congressmen, including many liberals, made a shocking and costly record of absenteeism.

During debate and votes on renewal of the Defense Production Act more than 100 House members were absent.

Only 18 Senators were on the floor when the Senate passed the McCarran Immigration Bill that will impose incalculable hardships on literally millions of persons, including naturalized U. S. citizens, their families and relatives.

Only three Senators were on the floor when, for the first time in history, a registered lobbyist was allowed to sit at the elbow of a Senator (Holland, D., Fla.) in order to "advise" him during his speech in favor of the \$40 billion tidelands oil "steal" bill, particularly in the framing of replies to questions put to the Senator by other Senators.

As the CIO News points out in its July 7 summary of the work of the 82d (Horsemeat) Congress, this was typical of "the general subservience of the 82d Congress to special interest pressures."

LOBBIES RUN AMUCK

Here is a CIO list of "a few of the many lobbies that had outstanding success in their maneuvers against the public interest":

The Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., working hand in glove with the tax-supported Interstate Conference of State Employment Security Agencies, blocked Senate and House action on the Moody-Dingell bill that would have provided increased weekly benefit payments to workers unemployed during the defense emergency.

The gas and oil interest, which got Congress to pass a "States rights" tidelands oil grab bill, vetoed by the President, which would have enabled them to "rob" the people of natural resources worth \$40 billion.

The Association of American Railroads, which successfully killed off this country's last chance to participate with Canada in developing the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project, despite agreement by all military experts that it is needed for defense.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards and other landlord and mortgage interests, which succeeded in virtually killing rent controls and all but scrapping the defense housing program.

The drug lobby and big chain stores, which got Congress to vote a price-fixing bill that would cost consumers at least \$2 billion a year in higher prices.

The meat and packing lobbies, which won and maintained a ban on livestock slaughter quotas, thereby boosting the price of meat and bringing back widespread blackmarketing of beef.

The many agricultural lobbies which killed price ceilings on fresh fruits and vegetables and prevented action on a sound migrant labor law, thereby allowing big corporation farms to continue to exploit illegal Mexican "wet-backs."

The American Medical Association, which prevented action on all public health measures, killed a pending proposal for aid to medical education, and succeeded on the first round in persuading the House to kill a bill for a small increase in social security payments to the old and disabled.

The steel industry, which persuaded Congress constantly to meddle on its side in the dispute with the CIO Steelworkers, to slap down the Wage Stabilization Board when it dared to try to recommend a fair settlement, and to deny the President adequate seizure powers while urging use of the discredited Taft-Hartley Act against the union.

Behind these lobbies in nearly all of their drives against the general interest for private gain stood the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. Together, they made up the real important policy-makers of the "Horsemeat" Congress.

'Land of the Free'

TRENTON, N. J. (LPA)—Public employes have no collective bargaining rights, according to Theodore D. Parsons, New Jersey Attorney General. New Jersey law already forbids strikes by public employes.



The campaign to secure real Civil Rights legislation from the next Congress moved into high gear in Detroit as A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, right, addressed an overflow crowd at a rally sponsored by the Michigan Committee on Civil Rights. Another featured speaker on the program was Emil Mazey, UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer, left, shown conferring with Randolph.

Lack of Needed Operating Funds To Cripple Stabilization Agencies

WASHINGTON — The 82nd (Horsemeat) Congress skins labor and other consumers two ways under the new Defense Production Act:

(1) by building the double-standard of price escalators and rigid wage controls into the law itself;

(2) by starving OPS and the new WSB in allowing only a fraction of the funds needed for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

The funds gimmick is a slick trick. Unless you are a worker or a union officer waiting three, six or nine months for a determination on a pending wage adjustment, you would hardly notice it. Here is how it works:

The less money there is for en-

forcing price and rent control the easier it is for more manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and landlords to get away with hi-jacking of consumers by profiteering increases in prices and rents.

The less money there is for enforcing wage stabilization provisions the longer more workers have to wait for wage increases and the greater the profits skimmed off by more employers. "Justice delayed is justice denied."

Very simple: Heads they win; tails we lose.

Last year the stabilization agencies spent \$100 millions; this year the Budget Bureau asked for \$103 millions; the House Appropriations Committee cut this to \$57 million.

WSB needed \$14 million; the said \$7½ million was enough. WSB Vice Chairman Ben Aaron said this cut will make WSB operations "An exercise in futility."

You can tear this item out and show it to your grocer, butcher, landlord, doctor or dentist to explain why you're a little short of the necessary mazzoola.

Even better, lay it alongside the voting record of your Representative and Senators.

Rare Animal Wagged Congress

WASHINGTON — Representative Richard Bolling (D., Mo.) unveiled a rare animal in a speech which may well serve as the epitaph of the 82nd Congress.

Bolling got a violent reaction from the reactionaries when he said: "The phalanx of House Republicans led by a handful of those who have been unkindly called Dixiecrats is a curious sight. In symbolic terms one is reminded of the old saw about the tail wagging the dog."

"Here we have a case of the most backward part of the Democratic donkey leading the whole Republican elephant around by the nose."



WIVES GET EDUCATED, TOO: Summer school plans of the UAW-CIO Education Department features education for union wives as well as husbands. Most of these wives came along to the special Canadian school held at Port Huron, Michigan. While husbands studied time study, collective bargaining, union administration, education methods, and publicity, the wives talked about the economics of running a household, the psychology of living with husbands and children, women's problems, and household decoration. They also attended workshops in handicrafts. Here Al Rightly, of the UAW Education Department, leads the talks.

Moody's Long Battle Pays Off For Thousands of Fighting GI's

WASHINGTON—Because Senator Blair Moody (D., Mich.) refused to give up the battle, GI's fighting in the front line in Korea are going to get a \$45-a-month combat pay bonus.

Here is what John G. Norris, *Washington Post* reporter, had to say about Moody's determined fight:

"The story behind passage of the Korean combat pay bill—finally approved by Congress just before its Sunday morning recess—is one of an uphill battle against odds as great as those faced by its GI beneficiaries during the early days of the Far East war.

'KILLED' FOUR TIMES

"At least four times before, the measure was killed for the session. Revived during the closing days, it won approval in an unexpected 'garrison finish.' The final vote in both Houses was almost unanimous—few chose to stand up and be counted against it—but the opposition was nonetheless powerful and real.

"Opposed were many key congressional leaders, largely members of the conservative economy bloc who were in the saddle during most of the 82nd Congress.

"Its sponsor was a freshman member of Congress—Sen. Blair Moody (D., Mich.). It isn't often that an important measure backed by a "rookie" Congressman is voted over the opposition of veteran Capitol Hill leaders. Parliamentary skill, friends in key spots, dogged persistence and luck is required to push a controversial bill through to passage—whatever its merits or demerits.

"Moody, however, had all of these. He had a lot of help getting the \$45-a-month combat pay bonus for front-line troops in Korea written into the Defense Appropriation Bill, but his never-say-die attitude had much to do with its success."

DETERMINATION WINS

The arguments were on Moody's side. Other groups, aviators, paratroopers, submariners receive "hazard pay." But the so-called economy bloc fought Moody's bill because (1) it will cost about \$90 million a year, (2) it sets a precedent for all-out war, and (3) some of the groups already receiving "hazard pay" felt the move was a threat to their security.

Moody flushed his bill out of one pigeon hole after another. He argued in committees and on the floor. Just before Congress closed shop, he finally managed to bring out the bill so that senators and congressmen had to vote on it.

Nobody wanted to face the wives and families of the officers and men on the front lines after he had voted against the bonus. So the

vote in favor of the measure was nearly unanimous.

The freshman senator had won a major victory for the front line men who had taken a lion's share of the risks while others got a lion's share of the pay.

UAW Member 100,000th Donor To Red Cross Bank

Detroit's 100,000th blood donor in less than a year was honored in a special Red Cross ceremony at the Chrysler Corporation's Plymouth Plant, where factory and office employees contributed more than 1,400 pints of blood through a Red Cross mobile station in a two-week drive last month.

The 100,000th volunteer blood contributor of the Detroit Red Cross chapter's current fiscal year is UAW-CIO member Edward Sterba, 40, a machine operator and a five-time blood donor.

GETS \$100 BOND

In recognition of his donation of the 100,000th pint of blood in the city this year, Sterba received a \$100 defense bond, presented to him by Alvan Macauley, Jr., Detroit Red Cross chapter chairman.

Sterba's contribution was made as part of a blood donor program in which the UAW-CIO, Chrysler Corporation, and the Red Cross are cooperating for the second straight year.

In a similar Chrysler-UAW program last year employees of 13 Chrysler Corporation plants in the Detroit area voluntarily contributed 14,632 pints of blood. The program was started after UAW-CIO locals demanded it. Of this total, Plymouth plant employees gave more than 2500 pints.

As in last year's program, a portion of the blood contributed by factory and office workers in Chrysler plants will be made available immediately to the nation's armed forces at home and overseas.

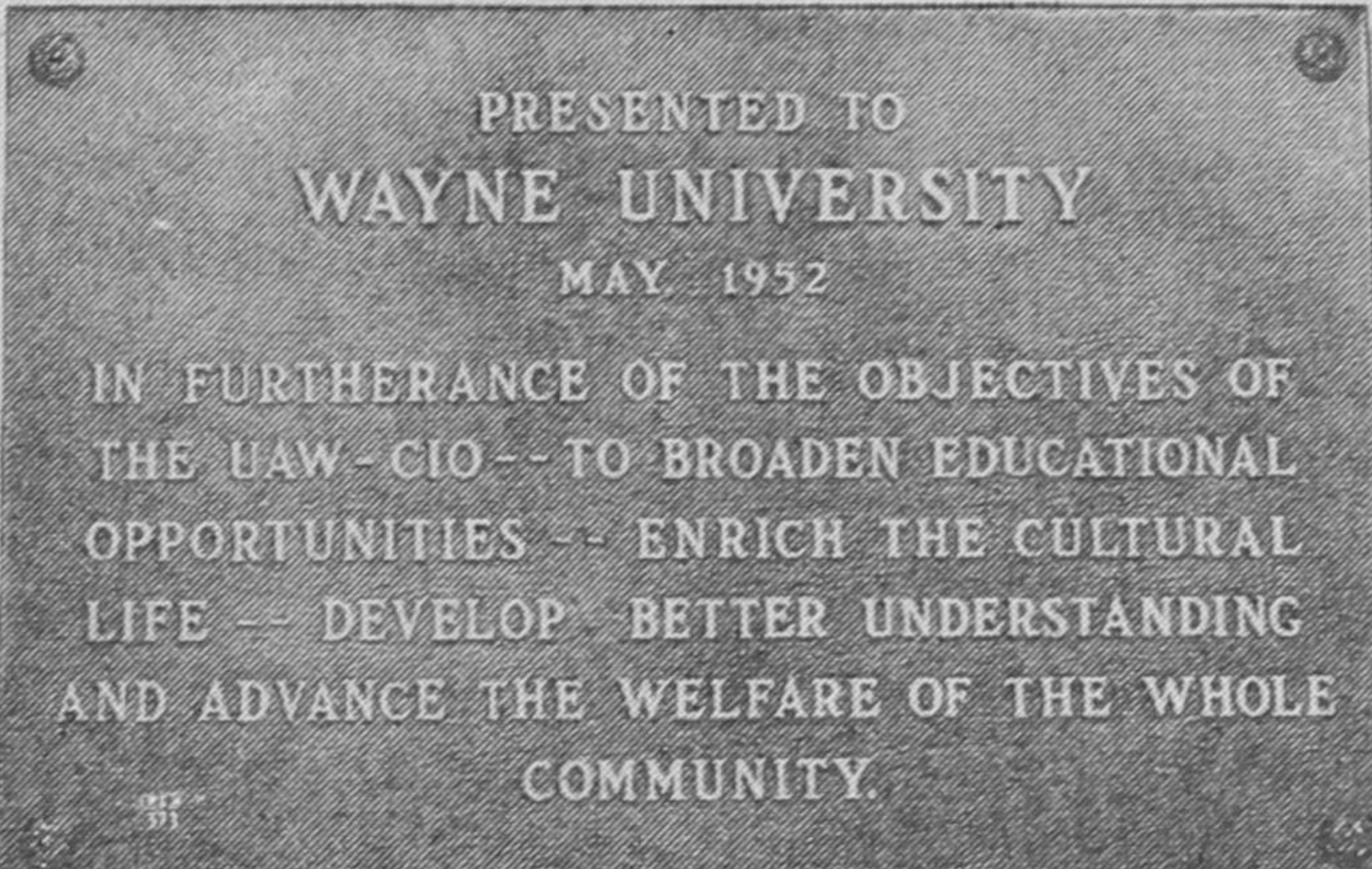
DONATIONS VOLUNTARY

Donations are entirely voluntary and volunteers are permitted to leave their jobs on Company time to donate a pint of blood.

In departments where the UAW-CIO represents Chrysler workers, both Company supervision and Union representatives are jointly soliciting each salaried and hourly-rated employe to encourage participation.



TO SERVE COMMUNITY—Wayne University and Detroit officials promised to continue operating WDET in the tradition of service to the community developed by the UAW-CIO at the formal presentation of the FM station to the university. Taking part in the presentation ceremonies are, l. to r., Dr. David Henry, President of Wayne University; Douglas Jamieson, President of the Detroit Board of Education, and Walter P. Reuther, President of the UAW-CIO.



PLAQUE TELLS THE STORY—UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther presented this plaque as a part of the ceremonies in which the UAW gave to Wayne University Radio Station DWET.

Civic Leaders Praise UAW For WDET

High tribute to the community leadership of the UAW-CIO in Detroit was voiced by civic and educational officials when Wayne University held its official opening ceremonies of radio station WDET-FM last month.

Dr. David D. Henry in accepting the gift on behalf of Wayne pledged that the University would continue the distinctive program policies of the UAW—fine music, discussion of public issues and presentation of programs of a cultural and spiritual character.

The station under educational auspices will also serve according to Douglas A. Jamieson, president of the Detroit Board of Education, as an instrument for that body to report on the progress and problems of the school system in Detroit.

Louis Miriani, president of the Detroit Common Council and Acting Mayor, said that the gift of the WDET facilities valued at more than \$125,000 was characteristic of the fine sense of public responsibility which the UAW has demonstrated in the community.

The UAW-CIO International Union made the gift to Wayne University in May, 1952, but actual operation of the station by the University was delayed pending approval of the Federal Communications Commission of the transfer of the station license.

During the three years that the UAW-CIO operated the station, it established a unique record of radio broadcasting devoted to the public interest.

Ford Workers' Heads in Whirl Trying to Follow Company Plans

Ford workers have a rule for the preservation of their mental health. "When the Company announces a work schedule," they tell each other, "just don't believe it."

They learned the hard way that when Ford announces its work week one day, the plans are almost sure to be changed the next.

The confusion started at mid-June after the Company had informed Ken Bannon, UAW National Ford Department director, that it "possibly" would work through June if the steel strike lasted that long.

Then Ford handed the public press an announcement that it was going on a four-day week. Two days later a Ford press release stated the Company was to stay on

a five-day week after all.

On June 25, Ford informed Bannon that steady work would be scheduled to July 4. Vice-presidents really got rolling after that. The next day Ford announced it would discontinue operations June 30. The following day, the Company told Bannon it would work Monday, July 7, and shut down for the rest of the week.

That was on a Friday. On Monday—new plans again, this time calling for work the major portion of the week of July 7.

Ford finally announced that its plans were "indefinite."

That seemed the understatement of the month. The National Ford Department is still trying to get a concrete work schedule so that Ford workers can plan accordingly.

Auto-Lite Plant Goes to UAW-CIO; Firm 100% Organized

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma—The Auto-Lite battery plant of this city is now organized under the banner of the UAW-CIO. Its employes selected the UAW-CIO as its bargaining representative in an NLRB election, last month.

The score:

UAW-CIO—52
"No union"—38

The plant was the last of unorganized Auto-Lite battery plants in the United States. The UAW-CIO was successful after several AFL affiliates had failed at organizing attempts. The plant is scheduled to expand production and increase employment to 150 persons.

Teamwork between the Competitive Shops Department, directed by Vice-President Richard Gosser, and Region 8 Director Russell Letner was responsible for the victory. Thomas Turbiville, representative of Competitive Shops, led the drive.

The plant now becomes covered by the National Auto-Lite Agreement.

June Record

WASHINGTON (LPA)—Total employment in June was 62,572,000, a record for June, with students accounting for most of the increase. Non-agricultural employment at 54,400,000 was about the same as in May. There was a substantial drop in the number of adult women in non-farm jobs.

Total civilian employment was up 1,500,000 over May, and 750,000 above June, 1951. The number of adult workers looking for jobs stayed at the May level, but total unemployment increased to 1,800,000, with school-age workers accounting for the increase. The 600,000 CIO Steelworkers out on strike are not considered unemployed in these figures, compiled by the Commerce Department.

Victory in Chicago

CHICAGO—UAW-CIO was the winner at U. S. Rubber Co. in Chicago last month. Vote was 24 to 1 with President Sam Price of Local 166 laying effective groundwork for the election victory.



CANADIAN INVASION—Feature of the UAW summer program at the FDR-CIO Labor Institute at Port Huron, Michigan, was a special two-week Canadian school. Led by UAW-CIO Canadian Regional Director George Burt, almost 200 Canadian UAW members attended. Of particular interest to the Canadian UAW people were the discussions held between Canadian and U. S. employes of the Big Three, Ford, Chrysler and GM. The problems are the same, both sides of the border, the UAW people from both Canada and the U. S. declared.

K-F Extends Medical Coverage To Retired UAW-CIO Members

Employees retiring under the UAW-CIO-Kaiser-Frazer retirement plan will receive continued hospitalization, medical and surgical protection, it was announced by the joint Union-Management Board of Trustees administering the Kaiser-Frazer-UAW-CIO Social Security Fund.

The cost of covering retired workers for hospitalization, medical and surgical protection will be borne by the Social Security Fund.

This coverage amounts to a financial gain of over \$7 per month—the amount which the fund will pay in premiums to give retired workers this protection.

PIONEERING AGAIN

Kaiser-Frazer and the UAW-CIO have pioneered generally in the establishment of negotiated programs for workers' security, and this plan is the first instance in the automobile industry in which a labor-management program has provided for hospitalization, medical and surgical coverage for retired workers. Previously, retired workers received temporary health coverage under the fund for a period of one year after retirement.

At the same time, the Board of Trustees voted to increase temporary disability benefits to K-F employees to \$36 per week, for a maximum period of 26 weeks, effective last June 16. Previously, employees out of work as a result of non-occupational sickness or injury received \$30 per week.

By continually expanding benefits wherever possible, the Kaiser-Frazer-UAW-CIO Social Security Fund has developed one of the outstanding non-contributory employee health security plans in the country.

FOLLOWS UAW SURVEY

The decision of the Board of Trustees to provide hospitalization, medical and surgical coverage to retired employees was based on the results of a survey which the UAW-CIO made. This survey showed that medical bills were the most important single factor in draining the savings of retired workers and the greatest immediate threat to their security.

The UAW-CIO survey showed:

- That one out of six retired workers had medical bills of \$500 or more per year.
- That one out of 24 had medical bills of \$1,000 or more per year.
- That the average yearly medical bill of all retired workers was \$300.
- That the total income of four out of five retired workers, from all sources, was less than \$2,000.

These figures show, the Company and the Union agreed, that providing this insurance coverage is more valuable to the retired workers even than an equivalent increase of \$7 per month in their pensions because of the unpredictable nature of medical costs. One retired worker's medical bills ran to \$2,500 in a year.

Although aging workers made through their Union great gains in the establishment of pension programs, the failure to cover medical costs in the original contracts drastically reduced the value of their pension benefits.

SETS PRECEDENT

This new amendment to the Kaiser-Frazer-UAW-CIO pension program is the first case in which a major employer has recognized his responsibility to protect his retired workers against medical costs.

K-F pays into the Social Security Fund seven and two-thirds cents for each hour that each employee is compensated.

The program was initiated on Oct. 1, 1948—the first of its type negotiated in the auto industry. It has been continually broadened to become the leader in the social security field in the comprehensiveness of its coverage and benefit payments.

It also was the first major insurance program financed entirely by company contributions cover-

ing all workers and their dependents.

PLENTY OF BENEFITS

In its operation, the social security program also provides the following benefits to K-F employees and retirees and their dependents:

1. Hospitalization care (Blue Cross Plan) in a semi-private room for a maximum of 120 days. The full cost of room accommodations and virtually all other hospital expenses are paid without cash limit.
2. Full payment for surgical services (Blue Shield Plan) by a participating doctor if an employee is married and his average family income is \$5,000 or less, or if an employee is single and his average annual income is \$3,750 or less.

Average annual earnings are computed for the three years prior

to the surgical operation.

3. In-hospital medical benefits to cover the costs of doctors' visits to employ patients confined to a hospital. Benefits are \$5 daily for non-surgical care administered in a hospital to an employee and his dependents.

4. X-Ray and electrocardiographic services prescribed by a physician during hospital confinement or as an out-patient under emergency conditions are paid according to the fee schedule established under the Blue Shield Plan.

5. The program provides a \$2,000 life insurance policy for each working employee.

6. If an employee dies after retirement under the pension program, a benefit of \$1,000 is paid to the designated beneficiary.

FROM MEAGER START

When instituted in 1948, the social security program provided a disability payment of \$15 per week for a maximum of 13 weeks and hospitalization which included only up to \$150 in surgical benefits.

FAST-MOVING DIE CASTING COMPANY ORGANIZED BY QUICK-ACTING STAFF

MALVERN, Arkansas—Workers at Glenvale Products Company here voted three to one to become a part of the UAW-CIO in an NLRB election which was the climax of an organizing drive which started shortly after the plant was purchased by Universal Die Casting, it was announced by Vice-President and Competitive Shops Director Richard T. Gosser.

The UAW-CIO lost the home-plant of Universal in Saline, Michigan, last March in a rough-and-tumble drive in which a UAW International Representative was slugged.

It is rumored in Arkansas, that Universal is due to move its entire operations to the Malvern, Arkansas, plant. Increases in the work force seem certain.

NEAR BAUXITE MINES

The Malvern plant was purchased by Universal from the E. A. Vere-mere Company. The plant, which is a modern aluminum die casting plant, is located in the heart of the bauxite mining and smelting district. Constructed in 1950, it has 25,000 square feet of manufacturing space.

Expansion of Universal Die Cast-

ing has been rapid in the last year. They built a new plant in Fowlerville, Michigan, to make zinc die casting plumbing fixtures. A short time later it acquired a "substantial" interest in a zinc mine operated in Gunnison, Colorado, by the Crested Butte Mining and Milling Corporation.

Universal started in business in October, 1943, at Ypsilanti, Michigan. Following a disastrous fire in 1947, operations were moved to Saline, Michigan. In 1950, a \$100,000 addition was built that doubled its manufacturing space and a two-story chemical and metallurgical research building was constructed.

WORDS ARE CHEAP

Construction of a die casting plant in Arkansas is something new in the die casting business. It is evidently the theory of Universal that locating the plant next door to a bauxite mine, the ore from which aluminum is produced, will give them an advantage in the die casting business.

If the Company hoped to get any advantage as far as cheaper labor costs is concerned, by moving to Arkansas, its plans have gone awry. Organization of the Malvern plant by UAW provides the assurance that if die castings are going to be made in Arkansas they will be Union made at Union wages.

Prior to the NLRB election at Saline, the Company made many promises to their employees, as well as many mis-statements about rates of pay in organized die casting plants. As is usual in such cases, the Company did not follow through on the promises made, and it became apparent to all the workers at Universal that the only guarantee of adequate seniority protection, decent wages and working conditions, is a signed union contract.

Chrysler Signs Top Wage Pact For Newark Plant

NEWARK, Delaware—A contract making new members of the UAW-CIO the highest paid workers in their area has just been reached, subject to ratification, with the Chrysler Tank Plant here.

The plant, employing 1,000 now and expected to go to 4000 or even 6000 at its peak, was organized earlier this year and voted overwhelmingly for UAW-CIO on May 5. Only 16 dissenting votes were recorded.

With this kind of backing, a negotiating team, headed by Norman Matthews, Director of the Chrysler Department, International Representative Bert Bothe, representing Thomas Starling, Director of Region 8, assisted by a committee from the plant, brought the new Chrysler shop under the national agreement.

This gives the workers the escalator clause, the improvement factor, pensions, the Chrysler Hospitalization Plan, life insurance of \$3,600, sick and accident pay of \$32 for 26 weeks, holiday pay, call-in pay, and the standard seniority and security provisions Chrysler workers have long enjoyed with UAW-CIO.

As for pay, the approach was a little different. During World War II, a pay scale in the Detroit tank plant was established for tank work—above even the high Auto-worker scale. In Newark, Delaware, this above-standard rate was taken, and to it was added every increase gained for Autoworkers in the interval. This becomes the rate in the new Chrysler plant if the employees ratify the agreement.



A NEW KIND OF PICNIC—for retired UAW-CIO members—was staged at Belle Isle in Detroit last month. The turn-out, estimated at 2,000, surprised the Recreation Department, under whose auspices the picnic was held. One retired worker travelled over 500 miles to attend the party. Another won a prize for having 32 grandkids. In the picture above, John Penczak, UAW-CIO International Representative and member of the Michigan State Legislature, holds up a jar of beans while folks guess number in it. The jar held 7,129 beans, the nearest guess, 7,150.

UAW Organizes Excello Runaway Almost as Soon as Hiring Starts

LIMA, Ohio—It took the UAW-CIO less than six months to win collective bargaining rights at the local "runaway" plant of the Excello Corporation of Detroit. The NLRB election was held June 25.

The score:

UAW-CIO—292

No Union—45

The drive started last fall, when International Representative Joseph Tomasi of Region 2B Director Charles Ballard's staff saw a newspaper story telling that Excello Corporation was building a new plant in the city.

International Representative Walter Seymour was told to keep an eye on the plant, still under construction.

75% WITHIN WEEK

As soon as the Corporation began hiring last January, Seymour with the help of Tom Tomasi and Vince Rairigh, whom Excello Local 49 assigned to the campaign, began contacting the workers.

Within one week, 75 per cent of the new employes had signed UAW-CIO membership applications even though AFL construction workers, who were finishing the building vigorously urged the em-

ployes to join an AFL outfit that was trying to organize the plant.

The UAW-CIO campaigned on the record of its accomplishments for the Excello workers of Detroit. The AFL union was so hopelessly out of the picture that it did not ask for a place on the ballot.

When the AFL dropped out, the Corporation lashed out with a vicious campaign of its own against the UAW-CIO. It did everything it could to intimidate the employes, from telling the employes it would close the plant to passing out anti-union handbills and calling at the homes of its employes.

AIDS OTHER DRIVES

During the last week of the campaign, the UAW forces were bolstered by the addition of Wesley Schultz of the Competitive Shops, Department and Financial Secretary Stafford Dando of Local 49.

The Lima CIO Industrial Union Council, also, gave substantial assistance.

In commenting on the victory, Gosser commended all who took

Indiana Local Dedicates Hall

NEW CASTLE, Ind.—Although the Sunday Local 371 chose to dedicate its new \$85,000 hall turned out to be the hottest day so far this year, more than 500 persons packed the auditorium for the ceremonies.

The speakers, UAW President Walter Reuther, Regional Director Ray Berndt and Chrysler Department Director Norman Matthews, all pointed out the members had good reason for their display of pride in the building.

Paid for cash-on-the-line out of the Local's regular income, the hall includes the large auditorium and a television lounge and club which was designed to be a retired worker's center.

The UAW-CIO lost a close election at the Fostoria plant last year, which the Union protested.

part in the campaign and stated that the win would give material aid to organizing the Excello plant at Fostoria, one of the two remaining Excello plants not organized by the UAW-CIO. The other plant is at Harwood, New Jersey. The UAW-CIO has bargaining rights at five Excello plants.

Officers and Directors Turn Teachers As 125 Gosser Staffers Go to School

Staffers under the direction of Vice-President Richard T. Gosser went to school last month. For four full days, they studied the latest developments in organizational techniques and methods in a Staff Conference and Institute held at the Local 12 Summer Camp on Sand Lake near Omstead, Michigan.

Their instructors were President Walter P. Reuther, Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, Vice-Presidents Gosser and John W. Livingston; Regional Directors, department heads and UAW-CIO specialists.

TO BUILD UNION

Enrolled in the institute were 125 International Representatives from the Competitive Shops, Die-Casting, Skilled Trades, Foundry, Borg-Warner and Auto-Lite Departments, all under Gosser's direction. There were also several from the regional staffs.

Among these there was general agreement that the training of organizers is of the utmost importance, since organizing the unorganized now involves many difficult problems never before encountered.

The classes were conducted in the camp's spacious recreation room. Above the speaker's platform was a large backdrop inscribed with the words, which summarized the situation, "Our job is to organize the unorganized."

TRAINING PAID OFF

In opening the conference, Gosser said: "Our conference, last year, was an experiment which quickly justified itself in terms of the increased percentage of election wins by which it was followed. The manner in which you conducted your campaigns was markedly improved as is indicated by the results.

"You showed greater ability to cope with the day-to-day problems in the field. I am sure the two additional days this year will be more than doubly beneficial to our Union."

Featured speaker at the conference was President Reuther.

Reuther said: "We are aware of the fact that with the exception of a few isolated plants we have picked up the easy ones. The tough ones are still to be organized. That is understandable; we did not plan it that way; it is just the way it happens to come out.

"Therefore, as we work to extend the further building of our Union and carry the work of organizing the unorganized that still remain outside our Union we are

going to be up against tougher and tougher problems."

CAN'T STAND STILL

Turning to Gosser, Reuther remarked: "I salute the members of the organizing staff because I believe a good job has been done, but it does not mean we ought to rest on our laurels. A Union, like any other dynamic organization, either goes forward or backward. There is no such thing as maintaining the status quo."

At a subsequent session, Gosser stated: "The Taft-Hartley Act makes an already difficult organizing job harder. It permits employers to carry on open campaigns among employes to dissuade them from joining our Union. In some cases, employers actively support a contending union. Many employes use every available device and stratagem to discourage or frighten workers from joining or voting for a Union.

"They hold in-plant meetings of 'captive' audiences, send letters, use radio time and even make house-calls. Favorable as the Act is to employers, many of them violate the limited scope of restrictions it places on them, as is attested by the large number of UAW-CIO protests that have been upheld by the NLRB."

MAZEY STRESSES UNITY

Secretary-Treasurer Mazey dealt mainly with UAW-CIO finances and unity within the American Labor Movement.

"Our Union," said Mazey, "will do everything in its power to work out satisfactory solutions to our problems in which we are involved with other unions; we are laying the groundwork for greater unity.

"The importance of our working toward unity in the American Labor Movement is far more important than if we organize 200 or 300 workers in a given situation."

Lowell Goerlich, of the UAW-CIO Legal Department, analyzed each of the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act that has a bearing on organizing activities. He told how and when to file for an NLRB elec-

tion, emphasizing that the "when" is often more important than the "how."

LIVINGSTON PRAISES MANUAL

Vice-President Livingston made a detailed explanation of WSB regulations affecting organization and the back-stage maneuvering that goes on in Washington. He, also, reported on the progress of organization of the aircraft industry.

He said "I want to pay tribute to the work done by Dick Gosser, Joe Mattson and the staff members who worked up the new organizational manual for your guidance. I think it is one of the best jobs I have ever seen done in the history of our Union for guidance in organizational work.

Regional Directors William McAulay, Russell Letner, Joseph McCusker and Charles Ballard spoke at one or more of the sessions, relating their experiences to illustrate organizational techniques.

A review of the Skilled Trades program was presented by Skilled Trades Department Assistant Directors George Campbell and Joseph Piconke.

SURVEY TO AID REPS

Assistant Director Richard Reisinger of the Competitive Shops Department's Wage-Hour Division explained the use and purpose of the Tool, Die Maintenance Survey which was recently published under his supervision. A copy of the survey was given to each Representative.

The value of good public relations and publicity as an aid to an organizing campaign was discussed by a panel consisting of Ken Eckert, Charles Baker, UAW Public Relations Department; Pete Zvaro, Tom Burkhart and Elmer Graham.

The group indicated by a unanimous vote that if a future conference is held it should be at Sand Lake again.

Wesley Schultz Named To New Liaison Post

Vice-President Richard T. Gosser, Director of the UAW Competitive Shops Department, announced the appointment of Wesley Schultz as liaison representative of the department.

The new position, approved by the Executive Board at its last meeting, is the result of expanded organizing activities.



The gateway of Local 12 Summer Camp extends a special welcome to the staff members and visitors who attended the Competitive Shops Department Staff Conference and Institute held there last month.

5 NLRB Election Victories Touch Off Southern Ohio Drive

An areawide Southern Ohio organizational drive got rolling with five recent NLRB election wins, Region 2A Director Ray Ross announced.

Representatives from the regional, Competitive Shops and Skilled Trades staffs cooperated for the series of victories.

Plants which were involved are:

- Monarch Tool and Die and Dayton Mould Company, Dayton;
- Randall Company, Wilmington;
- Griffin Lamp Company, Hamilton, and Towsley Company, Cincinnati.

MORE TO FOLLOW

Victories in the Monarch Tool and Die and the Dayton Mould Company are the first in a series of elections which are to be held among some 50 unorganized tool and die shops in the Dayton area involving approximately 2,500 workers.

The campaign which resulted in these wins was formally launched March 31st on an area-wide basis. Several more petitions have been filed and hearings held which should bring early elections. International Representative Thomas A. Hendricks, of the Regional Staff, is in charge of the drive and is being assisted by Representative Stanley Huggins and George Wilkin of the Skilled Trades and the Competitive Shops Departments, respectively.

The victory in the Randall Company election came after a close defeat in April of last year when one of the most vicious campaigns was conducted by a relatively small Company with the assistance of a so-called "Home-Front Committee." Last year the Randall workers swallowed just enough of the Company and "Home-Front Committee" propaganda. The "Home-Front Committee" was back again this year, but the workers had learned their lesson well and refused to again be influenced by the same dish with added dessert and voted for the UAW.

RANDALL STILL STRUGGLES

UAW victory here was good news to the UAW workers of Local 647 in the Randall plant in Cincinnati. The Company is still determined to deny representation rights to its employes in the Wilmington plant and filed objections to the election, but the last word is that the Regional Board has recommended certification of the UAW to the NLRB. International Representative Wilkin, of the Competitive Shops Department, was in charge of the drive.

The Griffin election was also a return engagement by the UAW to recoup a loss suffered last year. Here again, the workers learned their lesson well and this year refused to listen to the propaganda of the Company.

The Towsley Company election followed a whirl-wind campaign. Now contract negotiations are going well with indications that the Towsley workers are going to be rewarded with a large wage increase and other Union benefits.

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Here's What UAW Support Did in Canada

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FORT WILLIAMS, Ontario—Wage increases that start at 17 cents per hour, automatic wage progression, elimination of many low-rate classifications, increased shift differentials, improved vacation provisions—these are but a portion of the gains made for workers at Canadian Car & Foundry Ltd., producer of aircraft parts, under the negotiating leadership of UAW-CIO.

John W. Livingston, Director of the National Aircraft Department, announced that the gains, which are patterned closely after the UAW aircraft program, resulted greatly from the outstanding job of organization that was done at the Canadian plant. The UAW-CIO won an overwhelming victory over the IAM there in December.

Roy G. England, Canadian staff representative of the National Aircraft Department, directed the organizing campaign and the negotiations in cooperation with members of the staff of Regional Director George Burt.

The contract also included eight paid holidays, from two to three cents per hour improvement on bonuses, wash up time and improved overtime payments in addition to a reduction in the work week of from 44 hours to 42½ hours without loss in earnings.

Nash Workers Join UAW Fold In Brief Campaign

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman announces a smashing victory of the UAW-CIO over the IAM-AFL in an NLRB election at the Nash Engine Plant No. 7.

The score:

UAW-CIO 110
 IAM-AFL 34
 "NO UNION".... 6

International Representative Charles J. Chiakulas, of the Competitive Shops Department, was in charge of the drive. He reports that fine work done by an in-plant committee, of which George Mazar was chairman and Russell Toyek, secretary, brought fast results.

The organizing drive was started in mid-May.



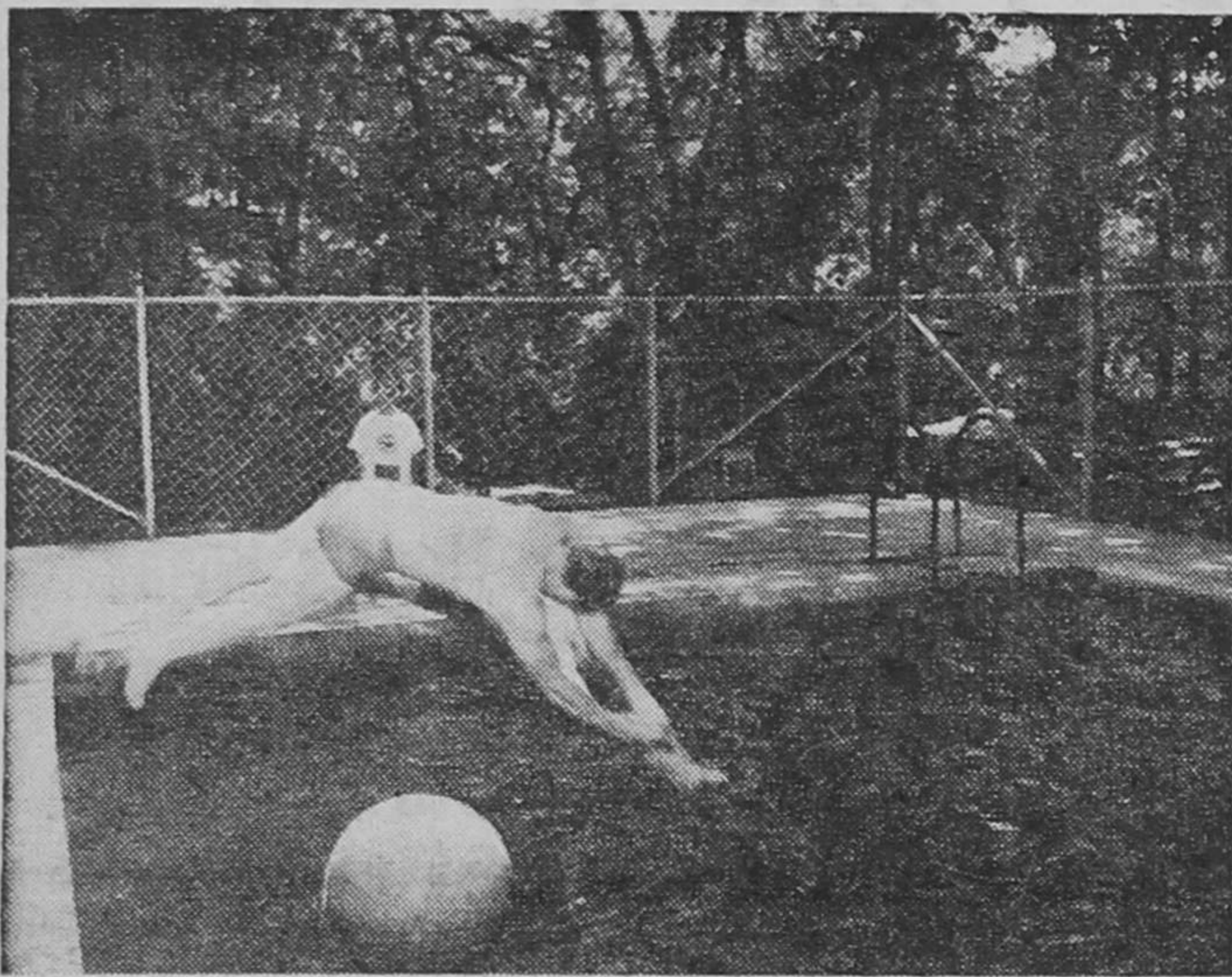
Four calves tagged with the names of the several departments directed by Vice-President Richard T. Gosser are presented to him by his staff at the conclusion of the Competitive Shops Department Staff Conference and Institute held last month at the Local 12 Summer Camp, Sand Lake, Michigan. In front row (l. to r.) are Leonard Thomas, assistant director, Borg-Warner; Kenneth Eckert, assistant director, Die Casting; William Humphreys, Foundry Department; Gosser; Marcene Biddle, Competitive Shops; George Campbell, assistant director, Skilled Trades; Joseph Piconke, assistant director, Skilled Trades; Joseph Mooney, administrative assistant; Richard Reisinger, assistant director, Wage-Hours; and Mrs. Gosser holding hand of little Bobbie Garriga, son of International Representative Donald Garriga, Die Casting.



MIAMI, Oklahoma—A lot of planning resulted in a lot of learning by the students at the Region 5 Summer School at Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College here. Going over the day's schedule are, l. to r., John Dillon, New England Education-PAC representative; James Pffonback, President of the St. Louis Industrial Union Council and a member of Local 25, and Ed Coffey, Assistant Director of the UAW-CIO Education Department.



Pat Greathouse, left, Region 4 Director, receives "Oscar" presented UAW-CIO last month by the Illinois Institute of Technology. The award was given the UAW for the filming of "Brotherhood of Man." Illinois Tech President John T. Rettaliata presented trophies to the six organizations or individuals who produced the best educational films viewed in a moving picture course at the Institute of Design of the school.



\$10,000 SWIMMING POOL is completed on grounds of Region 4 Union Center at Ottawa, Illinois. In scene above, two stewards of Local 1027 take first dip into the pool. State CIO conferences, in addition to UAW-CIO Institutes, Conferences and Summer Schools, will be on hand to participate in swim-fests this summer.



TELEVISION FOCUS—CIO

radio commentators in Michigan and Canada turned their attention to the labor use of television at the Michigan CIO Radio Institute last month. Steve Zatina (L), of the Windsor area Radio Council, and Dick Kendzierski, Alpena newscaster, discuss production problems with TV experts Shields Dierkes, WWJ-TV director, and Fran Harris, producer of WWJ-TV's public service programs. Dierkes wasn't hot under the collar; it was just a hot day.



MIAMI, Oklahoma—Here are the 92 delegates and the staff members who made the UAW Summer School at Northeastern Oklahoma A. & M. College here the best attended and most successful ever held in Region 5. Representatives of local unions which joined the UAW-CIO since the previous summer school helped increase the enrollment.



KING AND QUEEN FOR DEMOCRACY—To raise money to help French and Italian workers organize militant and democratic unions, UAW-CIO members at the FDR-CIO Labor Institute conduct a King and Queen election. You vote for your candidate for King and Queen by contributing money to the Overseas Organizing Fund in the milk bottle of the royalty of your choice. In two weeks, almost \$500 were raised in the novel elections.

POSTMASTER: Send notices of change of address on Form 3578 (Canada, Form 67B) and copies returned under labels No. 3579 (Canada, labels No. 29B) to 2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, Ind.