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Your Union's Fight Against LAYOFFS

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Matthews Leads Protest Delegation to Capital

Norman Matthews, Director of the National UAW-CIO Chrysler Department led a delegation of Chrysler local union presidents to Washington Tuesday, July 10, to protest announced material cutbacks which have drastically affected employment in Chrysler plants.

Matthews arranged for his delegation to meet with the heads of the Defense Mobilization Authority and Congressional representatives from areas where Chrysler plants are located. Manly Fleishmann, Director of the National Production Authority; Courtney Johnson, Chief of the Automotive Branch of the National Production Authority; and C. E. Wilson, Director of Defense Mobilization, are among those with whom the delegation met.

Chrysler Local Union Presidents accompanying Matthews to Washington were: Art Grudzen, Local 3, Dodge Main; Tony Cassara, Local 7, Chrysler Jefferson-Kercheval; Art Clark, Local 47, Dodge Forge; William Gerbe, Local 51, Plymouth; Al Brooks, Local 140, Dodge Truck & Amplex; Ed Grant, Local 227, Desoto; Floyd Abston, Local 371, New Castle, Indiana; Dan Ellis, Local 490, Chrysler Highland Park; Richard McKay, Local 685, Kokomo, Indiana; Al Walters, Local 705, Evansville, Indiana; Don Earl, Local 889, Office Workers; William Archer, Local 412, Engineers.

"Since the end of World War II, the UAW leadership has repeatedly warned against the effects of the failure of the steel industry to expand its capacity," Matthews said. "Since the beginning of the Korean situation and acceleration of the mobilization program, the UAW-CIO has again been in the forefront of those demanding an expansion of their capacity to produce scarce materials and a coordination between increasing defense production and declining civilian production that would minimize the dislocation of workers and shorten the period of unemployment during the transition from civilian to defense work.

"Although some of our suggestions have been heeded by government agencies and unemployment as a result has not been as severe as it otherwise would have been, the drastic mass unemployment which is now beginning among Chrysler and other workers is the result of the failure of defense mobilization agencies to adopt completely proposals the UAW-CIO has been urging over this long period of time.

"It is still not too late, however, to act to minimize mass layoffs. One of the actions that should be taken immediately is the adoption of the proposal by UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther to expedite delivery of tool machines. Pressure should be continued to be

supplement state unemployment compensation benefits to pay workers laid off as a result of defense mobilization plans a full 40-hours' pay per week for the period of their unemployment.

"The delegation of Chrysler local union presidents urge that these and other such proposals be adopted as quickly as possible."

brought to bear also on the steel industry for further expansion of capacity.

"In all justice, the Congress should also enact legislation to

BULLETIN

CHRYSLER LEADERS GET FLAT COMMITMENTS FROM DEFENSE PRODUCTION HEAD

WASHINGTON—Building of run-away plants for defense production instead of converting idle facilities in existing plants and re-employing laid-off workers is wrong and must be stopped, Manly Fleishmann, Director of the National Production Authority, told 14 Chrysler local presidents led by UAW-CIO Chrysler Department Director Norman Matthews.

Plans of auto manufacturers to make only limited use of car and truck plants during the defense emergency and to put auto workers and parts suppliers in the deep freeze were laid before top government mobilization officials by the Chrysler delegation.

Tax concessions and other financial aids authorized by Congress to stimulate much needed expansion of steel, aluminum and power production have created a gravy train on which manufacturers of all kinds are taking a ride to provide themselves with new peace-time facilities at bargain counter rates.

Diversion of scarce steel for the erection of these non-essential plants was vigorously protested by the Chrysler presidents whose members are being laid off by the scarcity of steel for building automobiles.

Optimistic reports on the employment outlook for auto workers, furnished to Fleishmann by government sources, were knocked down by the figures the Chrysler delegation spread out before him. They told him that 22,000 Chrysler workers have been laid off since April 1, and that large additional layoffs are threatened. Immediately before meeting the delegation, Fleishmann has asserted his belief in a press conference that auto industry layoffs would be few and defense contracts would provide quick re-employment. The delegation knocked this on the head when they laid out the facts about defense work going to new plants while existing facilities are only partly in use.

Car and truck production will not be reduced below the third-quarter level, Fleishmann assured the Chrysler workers, giving for the first time a flat guarantee that NPA would assure the industry adequate materials to build 1,200,000 cars and 275,000 trucks a quarter.

Fleishmann expressed great interest in UAW-CIO President Walter Reuther's proposal for stepping up production of tool machines to speed defense production. He recalled how right Reuther had been in 1940 when he was the first to propose that auto plants build aircraft engines and tanks.

UNITED LABOR APPEALS TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

This is a warning and an appeal to the American people from representatives of 15,000,000 American workers.

Congress is letting down our country's defenses.

Congress is now voting to weaken the Defense Production Act. We cannot have an effective defense production program without an effective stabilization program.

We believe that the American people agree that so long as the policies of the Soviet Union and its satellites continue to threaten free people anywhere, America and the other free nations must continue to build their military power. A cease-fire order in Korea does not justify a cease-fire in our defense production or in the campaign against inflation.

In the Senate, a combination of Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans already has forced through a bill that will increase the cost of living a dollar a day for each and every American family. A similar coalition in the House of Representatives is now following suit. There is no justification whatsoever for higher prices now. Yet, lobbyists for the profiteers are exploiting the possibility of truce in Korea to further weaken price controls. Congress is succumbing to pressure from special interest lobbies with the excuse that the American people "just don't care."

Time is running out, but there are a few days left in which any American family can write, phone or wire their Congressman asking his vote for an effective stabilization program.

Members of Congress are answerable to the American people, not to any group of big business lobbyists. We ask now that the Representatives stand up and be counted and let the people judge in the next election.

The labor organizations represented on this United Labor Policy Committee pledge themselves to conduct a widespread educational campaign on the basis of the votes in the Senate and House on the Defense Production Act. American workers, looking at the voting record, will know that no friend of high prices can be a friend of labor.

Play Key Roles in DPA Fight

WASHINGTON—Representative Richard Bolling (D., Mo.), Abraham Multer (D., N. Y.), Wright Patman (D., Tex.) and Hugh Mitchell (D., Wash.) are fighting shoulder to shoulder with Chairman Brent Spence (D., Ky.) for a strong defense production bill against reactionary Republican opposition led by Representative Wolcott (R., Mich.), who was beaten 169-149 in his first attempt to suspend wage and price controls as the House debate on amendments began July 9.

During Committee hearings and in planning strategy for the floor debate, Bolling has supplied the same type of close-in fighting that Senator Blair Moody (D., Mich.) gave in the Senate fight.

Multer, during hearings and the floor debate, led the fight for beef price rollbacks.

Representative Jack Shelley (D., Calif.) led the floor fight against the Lucas amendment designed to kill the Wage Stabilization Board, set up a new board in which public members could outvote both labor and management representatives, but which would be stripped of power to help in settlement of disputes.

Patman was one of three Texas Representatives who defied the beef lobby by voting against the rider on the 31-day extension that suspended price rollbacks on beef and manufactured articles.

Representative Jacob Javits (R., N. Y.) cooperated with liberal Democrats in fighting the beef lobby's attempt to get immunity from price control, playing the same role played by Senators Ives (R., N. Y.) and Hendrickson (R., N. J.) in the Senate.



Above is the UAW Chrysler delegation to Washington as they meet with NPA officials. Standing, from left, are Local Presidents Ore Dickerson, Jim McMurry, Ed Grant, William Gerbe, Vern Hodges, Art Grudzen, Tony Cassara, Richard McKay, Don Earl, Bill Hill and Dan Ellis. Seated, from left, are Local President Al Walters, Arthur Hughes and Harold Julian, Assistant Directors of the UAW Chrysler Department; Chrysler Department Director Norman Matthews; NPA's Director of the Motor Vehicle Division Courtney Johnson; NPA Labor Specialist Tom Burke (former Congressman and Local 12 leader); Local President Art Clark; UAW Washington Office Director Don Montgomery, and Local President William Archer.

Tool - Machine Plan Latest in Series of UAW - CIO Moves to Avert Layoffs

A program to expedite tool-machines needed for defense production in order to minimize unemployment in the shift from civilian to defense production was submitted to President Truman the last week in June by Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO President, as the latest in a series of moves by the UAW-CIO, dating from 1945, to provide maximum employment in the industries under UAW-CIO jurisdiction.

Even before World War II was ended, the UAW-CIO began its campaign for the full utilization of our productive facilities, the expansion of those facilities, and the production of adequate supplies of critical materials to guarantee full employment and full production in peace-time and full mobilization of our resources in the face of threats of war. (See chronology on pages 6 and 7.)

As early as 1945, President Reuther, who was then Vice-President of the UAW-CIO, showed how government-owned aircraft plants such as Willow Run could be used for mass production of prefabricated housing and railroad cars.

In 1947, the UAW-CIO, as shown in the chronology, took up the fight for the constant expansion of steel production capacity at a time when the steel industry was planning cut-backs to pre-World War II production.

In his program to expedite delivery of tool-machines, Reuther pointed out that the "tool-machine industry is the most serious bottleneck in our defense production." Reuther estimated that the delivery time for many critically needed tool-machines could be reduced by 50 to 75 per cent.

Basically, his proposal called for complete utilization of unused or partially used capacity in the foundry, forging, machining and fabricating and related industries and an over-all coordination of tool-machine production on an assembly plant basis.

EXPLAINS TOOL-MACHINE PLAN

In explaining his proposal, Reuther said:

"Very few plants could take on the responsibility of building a complete B-36, but thousands of small plants participate in making the parts that go into the assembly of a complete B-36. This same approach of decentralization of manufacture of parts, with central assembly of the finished product, is technically practical and must be fully applied to our tool-machine program if we are to break the bottleneck and get on with our defense production program."

Reuther's proposal would provide for the establishment of central tool-machine assembly plants in space already available and adaptable for this kind of work at strategic locations. These central tool-machine plants would be fed component parts for final assembly "by tapping the tremendous productive capacity of thousands of small tool rooms, die shops and general machine shops (both commercial and captive) throughout the country."

"These thousands of small shops might not be equipped to build a complete Bullard or any other type of tool machine but they are equipped to make specific parts which go into the assembly of such needed tool machines." Reuther said.

PREDICTS SELFISH OPPOSITION

In his letter to the President submitting his proposal, Reuther predicted that his suggestions "will undoubtedly be opposed by the selfish forces of business as usual in the tool-machine industry who might prefer to remain entrenched behind their two- to three-year back-log of orders regardless of the devastating effect and delay entailed in moving forward our defense program. I am certain you agree that we cannot defend freedom on the basis of business and profits as usual,"

Price Control Foes Are 'Brazen, Bold, Arrogant'

TOLEDO (LPA) — Continuing his fight for strong economic controls, price stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle has accused those who oppose reasonable price ceilings of showing a "brazen, bold and arrogant . . . disregard of the public welfare and the national security."

Speaking at a banquet here held jointly by the UAW-CIO and the Doehler-Jarvis Corporation, DiSalle said controls have brought "significant results" during the last six months. But, he made it clear that any law such as the stop-gap bills passed by Congress would reverse this trend.

DiSalle said enemies of reasonable price controls "are doing

everything in their power to prevent enactment of a workable, enforceable act. They magnify errors and twist facts. They urge business-as-usual in unusual times. They misconstrue OPS actions to the point of outright dishonesty."

The former mayor of this city said "those who made controls necessary in the first place" were shouting the loudest to get rid of them.

DiSalle said the cost of living went up 2.2 per cent between January 15 and May 15. He recalled that he had predicted a five or six per cent rise the first six months of the year and added "indications are we have done better than that."

Ford Pensions Are Improved

Ken Bannon, Director of the UAW-CIO Ford Department, has announced the negotiation of important improvement in the Ford Pension Plan.

Eligibility requirements for disability benefits have been amended to permit the payment of such benefits to workers who become totally and permanently disabled during the period between July 15, 1949, and October 1, 1950. About 100 workers, who were previously excluded from these benefits, will now be able to take advantage of the disability clause, Bannon said.

Another amendment permits early retirement for workers who were placed on the medical recall list on or after July 16, 1949.

Bannon said that an illustrated digest of the pension agreement, as amended, is now being prepared for distribution to Ford workers.

he continued. "This program will pose both administrative and technical problems, all of which can be overcome, however, without great difficulty, if the problem is tackled on an all-out basis.

"I cannot over-emphasize the urgency of the need for accelerating the delivery of tool machines needed for defense production. The General Motors Corporation, Ford, Chrysler and numerous other companies, both large and small, in the auto industry have taken on contracts for billions of dollars in defense production, yet it will be many months before tool machines will be available and before thousands of workers laid off from civilian production can be re-employed in defense work."

Prior to the submission of the tool-machine program to the President, the UAW-CIO had taken the lead in the fight to gear the decline in civilian production as closely as possible with the increase in defense production, in order to minimize the dislocation and unemployment of workers during the transition period. In this effort, the Union has scored some notable successes.

AVERTED OTHER CUTS

In November and December of 1950, the publicly announced plans of the National Production Administration would have required at the beginning of 1951 cuts of steel, aluminum, copper and other critical materials available for civilian production to such an extent that they would have resulted immediately in unemployment amounting to:

In the automobile industry—321,000.

In the agricultural implements industry—63,000.

With the support of the rest of the CIO and of the United Labor Policy Committee, the UAW-CIO was able to obtain adjustments in these quotas and in methods of allotment, so that the mass unemployment threatened at that time has been kept at a minimum.

The UAW-CIO leadership is still working vigorously to see to it that civilian production will still have made available to it an adequate supply of critical raw materials to maintain employment at a maximum until the slack can be taken up by increased defense production.

ADDED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

To provide for those workers inevitably unemployed during the transition period, the UAW-CIO demanded last spring (see chronology pages 6 and 7) that Congress enact legislation providing for federal supplementation of state unemployment compensation so that workers laid off as a result of the mobilization program would receive full 40-hour per week pay until re-employed in defense production.

The tool-machine program submitted by President Reuther to President Truman is but the latest in a long series of moves by the UAW-CIO in a broad program to attempt to guarantee full employment in peacetime, wartime or in a period of national crisis.

The tool-machine program, in addition to being submitted to the President, will be submitted this month to the National Advisory Committee on Mobilization Policy, of which President Reuther is a member.

Senator Lehman Rebukes GOP Smear Artists

WASHINGTON — The amendment by Senator Benton (D., Conn.) authorizing the President to build, operate or lease defense plants provided the excuse for a smear-and-run attack charging socialism-totalitarianism-Communism against the Truman Administration and backers of an effective Defense Production bill.

Senator George (D., Ga.) led off, saying the Benton amendment would be a step toward socialization of American industry. Mundt (R., S. Dak.); Bricker (R., O.); Brewster (R., Me.); Bennett (R., Utah), and Dirksen (R., Ill.) followed up by insinuating that Defense Mobilizer Charles Wilson either did not know what he was asking for or had been seduced by alleged sinister influences within the Truman Administration, in asking for authority to build, operate or lease defense plants.

Dirksen read from a catalogue of an unnamed "prominent American university" a description of a course on "the administration of nationalized industry," remarking that Senator George "was not far wrong in his observation."

Thereupon, Mundt and Jenner spread the smear:

"Mundt: Does it indicate whether Mr. Malik or Mr. Gromyko is to be the instructor?"

"Jenner: Or Alger Hiss?"

Benton, answering the attack and with particular references to British Socialist nationalization of industry, said:

"British socialism was fostered by the cartels of England and the collectivism of the so-called private system of England, with no antitrust laws, no method of fostering competition."

Benton pointed out that the authority to build, operate or lease defense plants would weaken monopoly control in American industries:

"This battle between property rights and human rights had better be brought to the fore, so that the people of the United States can see it as it is, and as it has unfolded in the past few days.

"Abraham Lincoln said there should be a proper balance between property rights and human rights. . . . I suggest that we had better begin to consider how to reach the proper balance between property rights and human rights. If we do not do so, and if we do not provide the methods with which to do so through our government in the time of great crisis and danger, we shall lose the cold war."

It was at this point that Lehman (D., N. Y.) made his powerful statement that stopped the mud brigade in its tracks:

"I came to the Senate in the belief which I had always held that it was the greatest deliberative body in the world. I still want to believe that. But certainly what has occurred here in the last few moments and in the last few days, makes me doubt it altogether.

"Here we are engaged in a life-and-death struggle, a struggle for survival against the most ruthless enemy in history, fighting on two fronts, on the military and on the economic. We ought to be engaged exclusively in considering legislation to benefit all the people of the country, legislation to keep our country on a sound economic basis.

"Yet, here I see and hear Senator after Senator rise, not to concern himself with the issues before us, but to play politics, to blast the administration, to attack those who have given up the comfort of their home towns and circles of friends and the profits of their businesses, to come to Washington and to serve their fellow Americans.

"I tell you, Mr. President, it has made me heart sick to hear all this. It makes me feel that we are betraying the people who sent us down here, that we are not concerning ourselves with essential legislation, that we are not devoting ourselves to protecting the great masses of our people, but are moving to pass legislation which, far from reducing the cost of living, will inevitably increase and advance the cost of living.

"I say to Senators that it is about time that we stopped that. It is about time that we stopped it, because if we do not, the people of the United States will feel that we are serving in a discredited body, a body which is not concerned with the interests of the people, not concerned with the protection of our nation, but which is merely interested in politics, in political attacks, in seeing heads roll, no matter at what cost to the nation."

Board Statement on John L. Lewis

Because of the press and public attention given the recent visit of United Mine Workers' President John L. Lewis to the anniversary celebration of UAW-CIO Local 600, the UAW-CIO International Executive Board believes it is obligated to inform the UAW membership and the general public as to certain facts regarding Lewis' policies and activities.

DISTRICT 50 RAID ATTEMPTS

1. In recent months agents of Lewis' District 50 have approached certain former officials of the UAW-CIO with offers of highly remunerative posts with District 50. The functions of these former officials in such posts would be to attempt to raid the UAW-CIO. All of these men, loyal to the CIO and to their own Union, the UAW-CIO, rejected the District 50 offers and informed the UAW-CIO that they had been made. Less than a year ago, District 50 unsuccessfully attempted to raid the transportation workers at River Rouge.

Lewis' protestations that he has no intention of raiding the UAW-CIO are true only in that his plans to try to raid our membership have been abortive. The desire and the intention to raid were there. The ability to fulfill the desire and carry out the intention is lacking.

The UAW-CIO has no personal quarrel with John L. Lewis. Our disagreement transcends personalities. We fundamentally disagree with John L. Lewis on basic principles with respect to trade union policies, the national economy and the welfare of the American people. This fundamental disagreement has manifested itself over a period of years through Lewis' actions and utterances in general and, specifically, in the attacks he has made on UAW-CIO policies and leadership in his Mine Workers Journal and in public statements. The personal element in the disagreement between Lewis and the UAW-CIO has been injected by Lewis himself. It is precisely because Lewis is the type of person who puts personal consideration above principles that he has isolated himself from the rest of the American labor movement.

In spite of his attacks on UAW leadership and policies over a period of years, and his fundamental disagreement with us on principle, the UAW-CIO has refrained from publicly attacking Lewis, and the United Mine Workers. In fact, for the Mine Workers themselves, we in the UAW-CIO have only the greatest respect for the struggle they have made and the greatest sympathy for their aspirations to a higher standard of living and a greater degree of security and dignity.

However, the UAW-CIO International Executive Board serves notice on Mr. Lewis here and now that any further attempt on his part to raid our Union or to create dissension in our ranks will be fought with all the strength of our organization. We will not tolerate, and the UAW-CIO membership will not tolerate, any attempt on the part of Lewis or anybody else to weaken, divide or destroy the great organization that workers in our industries have built over the years.

LEWIS' DUES, ASSESSMENTS, SALARY

2. In his efforts at interference in the affairs of the UAW-CIO, Lewis chose as his allies in the UAW-CIO the handful of UAW-CIO members whose anti-administration position was recently manifested in their political opposition to a dues increase and in their political criticism of the modest (and unsolicited) cost-of-living salary increase voted UAW-CIO officers at our last Convention. For the purposes of their alliance, both Lewis and his allies overlook certain pertinent and significant contradictions in their professed principles, such as the following facts:

a) United Mine Workers' dues are \$4 a month, as compared to \$2.50 in the UAW-CIO, even after the recent dues increase.

b) Lewis has taken unto himself the authority to impose arbitrarily and dictatorially assessments on the United Mine Workers at any time he chooses—and he most recently chose to exercise that authority by levying a \$20 assessment on the members of the United Mine Workers. Neither the officers nor the International Executive Board of the UAW-CIO have, or claim, the right to levy assessments on the membership of the UAW-CIO.

c) Lewis' salary of \$50,000 a year—not counting his unlimited expense account, his custom-built Cadillac limousine and liveried chauffeur—is more than the combined salaries of all four UAW-CIO International officers.

ISOLATED FROM LABOR

3. As the object of Lewis' vituperative attacks, the leadership of the UAW-CIO finds itself in good company. His disapproval over the years has extended to nearly all those public figures who have shown their concern for their country and for the general public interest. Outstanding among those on whom his all-encompassing disdain has been concentrated are CIO President Philip Murray and the late Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It is perhaps more sad than otherwise that Lewis' personal vanity and his backward ideas have so isolated him from the rest of the labor movement and have reduced what was once a great labor leader to an embittered, petulant and argumentative minor public figure. As the *New York Times* said editorially, "... the mainstream of American labor has washed past Mr. Lewis." And to add to the loneliness of his self-imposed isolation must be the bitter realization by Lewis himself that his future as a labor leader is behind him.

4. Lewis talks of the need for labor unity but he refuses to join with the rest of labor in the United Labor Policy Commit-

tee. While the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods join to protect the interests of the workers they represent, Lewis marches in step only with those dead and dying organizations expelled from the CIO because of Communist domination.

While Lewis blasts the Taft-Hartley Act, he continues to play politics with the very reactionary politicians who were the authors and sponsors of that Act, such as Republican Senator H. Styles Bridges.

While the United Labor Policy Committee, in the interests of the members of the unions it represents and of all the American people, is fighting vigorously for the institution of effective price controls, Lewis has joined hands with the National Association of Manufacturers in that organization's fight to destroy price control so that profiteers can pick the pockets of American consumers.

ALLIANCES WITH COMMUNISTS

5. In fact, in almost every field of his activities, there is a wide disagreement between Lewis' actions and his words. For example, he boasts, as he did in his speech at Local 600's celebration, that Communists are barred from membership in the United Mine Workers by constitutional provision. Yet he regularly and consistently makes alliances with Communists in other unions whose internal affairs he happens to be interfering in at any given time.

DISREGARDS PUBLIC WELFARE

6. Lewis' fundamental disagreement with the UAW-CIO stems from his failure to understand that the welfare of coal miners and auto workers is inseparably linked with the welfare of the American people and that workers' welfare depends completely on the health of the American economy.

During the 113-day General Motors strike in 1945-46 when the UAW-CIO was fighting for wage increases out of the Corporation's profits instead of out of the consumer's pockets through increased prices, Lewis ridiculed the UAW's concern over prices and attacked, before a Congressional Committee, the UAW's efforts to make its contribution to the job of curbing inflation. Parroting the favorite line of employers at that time, Lewis proclaimed that prices were none of the Union's business.

CONTRACTS AND PENSIONS

Still today Lewis attacks UAW-CIO wage and contract policies. He ignores the fact that UAW-CIO contracts, in cost-of-living adjustments and annual improvement factor increases alone, have brought UAW-CIO members 23 cents an hour in wage increases raising present wages for the million workers affected by \$460 million dollars a year over last year's level. He particularly ignores the fact that pensions provided in UAW-CIO contracts are fully funded and guaranteed, in contrast to the UMW pension program, which is not funded. As a result of this weakness in the miners' pension agreement, thousands of retired coal miners have been deprived of their pensions for months at a time during the past two years because the funds were exhausted.

LEWIS FAVORS "AREA" WAGES

7. Lewis has also failed to understand the simple fundamental of unionism that the best protection that workers can have against runaway shops and decentralization is the establishment of uniform wage rates, regardless of geographic location. The Reynolds Spring Company in recent years has acquired plants in rural low-wage areas and has moved work to them out of plants under contract with the UAW-CIO.

While the UAW-CIO was working to organize some of these new plants, Lewis' District 50 signed backdoor agreements with the Reynolds management, providing wage rates as much as 90 cents an hour less than those in UAW plants. President Reuther wrote Lewis to ask his cooperation in protecting the wages of organized workers from competition of the runaway shops. Lewis replied on July 14, 1950: "As affecting local unions in District 50 under contract at the points you enumerate, I advise that the wages paid under these contracts are comparable to the best wages in the areas wherein they are located."

In contrast to this policy and philosophy, the UAW-CIO has succeeded in establishing a uniform wage rate in plants of the Ford Motor Company in Detroit, Michigan; Somerville, Massachusetts; Memphis, Tennessee; Chicago, Illinois; Norfolk, Virginia; Dallas, Texas, and in all other Ford plants.

DEMOCRACY IN THE UMW

8. Lewis' admirers in the UAW-CIO have recently charged that the UAW-CIO leadership is "undemocratic," which they know to be false. Their very own actions and complete freedom to criticize, attack and oppose the UAW-CIO leadership belie the accusation even as they make it. If these UAW-CIO members were honest, they could truthfully make that accusation against John L. Lewis whom they profess to admire so much.

Lewis has no faith in the democratic processes, nor does he trust the members of his own union to exercise them. The kind of opposition expressed by those UAW-CIO members who were his hosts last week end would not be tolerated for a moment in the United Mine Workers. Of 30 district presidents in the United Mine Workers, 20 are appointed by Lewis rather than elected by the membership, as are UAW-CIO Regional Directors. Lewis has written a constitution for the UMW devoid of safeguards for democratic processes. Contempt for and mistrust of his own member-

UAW MOVES ON LOW-WAGE CORP.

The UAW-CIO recently started an organizational drive in two plants of the notoriously low-paying Fram Corporation, which has plants at Greenville, Ohio; Independence, Kansas; and Jacksonville, Florida. The Corporation manufactures oil filters and oil filter cartridges.

Approximately 80 per cent of its employees are women, forced to work at sub-standard wages. Wage rates range from 85 cents an hour for production work to \$1.49 for skilled work.

Competitive Shop Representatives are at work at the Greenville and Independence Plants. The former is not completely constructed, although in operation. Organizers will be sent to the Jacksonville site in the near future.

Another Company, the Mason Can Company, apparently closely allied to the Fram Corporation, and sharing the facilities of its Greenville Plant is also being organized. Its workers are subjected to the same miserable conditions prevailing at the Fram Plants.

Signed application cards are being received by the UAW organizers in increasing numbers and a petition for an NLRB representation election is in the offing.

MODINE WORKERS GET PENSIONS

Local 530 in LaPorte, Indiana, and Local 82 in Racine, Wisconsin, representing 1,500 Modine Manufacturing Company workers, signed improved pension agreements during the month of June.

Announcements of the settlements were made by Ray Berndt, Region 3 Director, and Harvey Kitzman, Region 10 Director.

The top benefit under the plan, payable to workers who retire at age 65 with 30 years of service, is \$45 per month, computed at the rate of \$1.50 for each year of service. With the maximum social security benefit of \$80.00 per month added, the total top pension payment is \$125.00 per month.

The Modine plan is of course completely non-contributory, with the Company paying the full cost; and it is administered by a joint board.

Totally disabled workers with 15 or more years of service at age 50 may draw benefits of \$3.00 per month per year of service, up to a maximum of \$50.00 per month.

The plan is fully and soundly funded, guaranteeing pension payments for life to workers who retire under its protection.

ship is implicit in every line. Lewis has virtually unrestrained authority to remove officers, expel members, usurp the functions of his convention and dictate to and appoint members of the United Mine Workers' Executive Board. Everyone familiar with the Mine Workers knows that Lewis never hesitates to exercise that authority.

We repeat that we have no personal quarrel with Lewis. We disagree and will continue to disagree with his social, economic and trade union policies, practices and philosophy. We have only respect and admiration for the members of the United Mine Workers. But any further attempt on Lewis' part to divide and weaken the UAW-CIO will be fought—hard, vigorously and successfully.

HIGHER PRICES, RENTS AND TAXES LOOM AS CONGRESS THREATENS EFFECTIVE CONTROLS

WASHINGTON—Brother, can you spare about 700 dollars in the next year for higher prices, higher rents and higher taxes, possibly including federal sales taxes on everything but food?

Unless the present "horse-meat" Congress reverses its ripper amendments of the present Defense Production Bill, this is what the American people are in for:

1. Price increases of at least 320 dollars a year for a family of four;
2. Rent increases of 20 per cent over 1947;
3. No effective control over the prices of beef and other meats, because of prohibition against OPS slaughtering quotas, the only way to keep meat out of black markets;
4. Depressions and soft spots of unemployment in the midst of an inflationary boom because consumers will be priced out of markets, top-heavy inventories will result causing cut-backs on top of other cut-backs and unemployment caused by diversion of steel, copper, aluminum and other scarce materials from civilian to defense production.

Confident of success in their ef-

orts to wreck effective price control, the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce have moved in on the Senate Finance Committee, demanding that the new tax bill, passed by the House be torn up and a substitute bill written "easing the squeeze" of taxes on middle and high income tax payers by transferring the load to a federal sales tax levied on low income citizens for the old reason that there are so many of them.

Although Senate Finance Committee Chairman George (D., Ga.), ranking minority member Millikin (R., Colo.) and Taft (R., Ohio), at first objected to the NAM-Chamber of Commerce sales tax proposal, within 48 hours Taft was asking Roswell Magill of the front Committee on Federal Tax Policy, to furnish the Committee with detailed figures and plans for levying such a tax.

This drive for a sales tax, coming on top of the drive to wreck price control, has been well-organized and timed. The so-called liberal Committee for Economic Development has been brought into line; and, for the first time, the two big national organizations of retailers usually opposed to sales taxes, have testified in support of federal sales taxes which, like hookworm, weaken without causing acute pain until too late.

Beardsley Ruml, who wrote a guide for dodging the excess profits tax, is one of the brains behind the drive.

Life Magazine for July 9, 1951, has a page editorial arguing that only "an honest, universal sales tax" can provide the 90 billion dollars in federal revenue needed for the coming year. This editorial

shows how well-planned and dangerous the drive is.

Such an attempt to transfer the tax load from the well-to-do to the backs of workers was predicted in the October issue of the *Auto Worker*. The cost was estimated at about 350 dollars a year for every auto worker's family.

As this is written, it is not known just how bad the final defense production bill will be when it is passed by the House and when worked over by the Senate-House conferees, voted on again by each House and sent to President Truman for signature or veto.

Enemies of price and rent control hope to make the price control features as bad as possible, then to add on the Lucas Bill killing the present Wage Stabilization Board, substituting a new board with an outright majority of public members prohibited from helping in settlement of disputes. They figure that, if they do this, they can then get Congressmen friendly to labor to vote against the entire bill and kill it.

Or, if the bill is passed in bad form, with or without the Lucas Amendment, the phony quality of the price control provisions and the firm quality of its wage stabilization provisions will lead President Truman to veto the whole mess. This, it is figured, could be used to smear President Truman with responsibility for all the economic chaos of the months to come.

The United Labor Policy Committee, which met here July 9 and issued a warning call to the American people to insist on a strong defense production bill, is scheduled to meet again about July 23 to examine the situation then existing and to take appropriate action.

MISSOURI'S BOLLING FIGHTS FOR PEOPLE

WASHINGTON—A few minutes before the House voted for a black market amendment to the Defense Production Act that, if it stands, will prevent the setting of slaughtering quotas essential to keep out black market operators, a combat veteran of World War II faced his fellow members and with cold bitterness denounced the hypocrisy of the enemies of price control.

He was Representative Richard Bolling (D., Mo.), who fought hard in the Banking and Currency Committee for a strong bill. Here are his words—and if you read them out loud and slowly, as he spoke them, you'll get the intense feeling back of them:

"I think I have heard more piety here this afternoon than in some time. It is very clear that everybody is for everybody else. We are anxious to do the best thing we can for our country, but we are going to be sure to take care of our own constituents regardless of what happens to the rest of the country.

"Let us take off our false whiskers. It is quite clear what we are doing if we vote for elimination of this slaughter quota provision. If we do that, we will knock out any effective control over black markets. If we do that, we will in effect knock out any chance of effective price control on meat. We are, by voting to knock out slaughter quotas, which is a technique to insure equitable distribution and nothing else, in effect making it entirely clear that we do not want to serve the country as a whole, and have fair and equitable prices on meat.

"It seems to me a little ridiculous for those who would defend their own to come in here with piety defending 152 per cent of parity. It seems to me wise for the gentlemen to take thought. It may well be that the other farmers in the country will resent the fact that the beef producers have said over and over again that parity means nothing. I think we might pause briefly if we are interested in the long-run welfare of our constituents, as well as of the country as a whole, to see what we are doing.

"Let us quit kidding ourselves, if we are, and certainly let us quit trying to kid the public."

Will History Call It the "Horse-Meat Congress"?

WASHINGTON—Here is the text of "Horse-Meat Congress," a speech by Representative Louis C. Rabaut (D., Mich.) that panicked the opposition to an effective Defense Production bill:

"This Eighty-second Congress stands at the threshold of immortality. We have an opportunity that few Congresses have to insure our place in history. If we deny to the government the authority to roll back prices and maintain firm economic controls, we are sure to be remembered. We will be remembered by the American people as "the horse-meat Congress"—the Congress that put the old gray mare on the family dinner table—the horse-meat Congress.

"It is a sad commentary, indeed, that we should heed the special interests who are opposing price rollbacks and fail to note that already large numbers of the American people are being reduced to a diet of horse meat.

"I have here a report from the July 9 issue of *Time Magazine* that a leading newspaper in our Pacific Northwest, the *Portland (Oreg.) Journal* has its cooking expert dispensing recipes on the preparation of horse meat for human consumption. This report says that the number of horse butchers has trebled and sales of horse meat have increased threefold because that is all people can afford.

"This is taking place in a modern American city, not in some backward or underdeveloped areas.

"How many of my colleagues consider horse meat fit fare for the American people—for the people who elected them and sent them to Washington?

"Let those who believe that beef and other standard meats are too good for Americans, vote to oppose rollbacks. Let those who favor a diet of horse meat for their constituents vote to oppose price rollbacks. Let those who want to be known as horse-meat Congressmen declare themselves.

"If we vote to oppose rollbacks on the price of beef and other commodities which have gotten out of line, we will certainly deserve to be known to the American people as the horse-meat Congress.

"Time Magazine reports—and I quote:

'Horse meat, hitherto eaten as a stunt or only as a last resort was becoming an important item on Portland tables. Now there were three times as many horse butchers selling three times as much horse meat. People who used to pretend that it was for the dog came right out and said it was going on the table. In the face of high beef prices, the old gray mare, obviously, was more than she used to be.'

"She is a blue-plate special now.

"Mr. Chairman, when the old gray mare becomes the main course on the family dinner table because of the failure of Congress to vote adequate price controls, I can only say that America is not what it used to be.

"I am not talking about the price of beef alone. Many prices are out of line and need to be rolled back. And any amendment to deny roll-back authority can properly be called a 'horse-meat' amendment.

"I am for an American price control law and not for a 'horse-meat' law.

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Pictured above are members of the Fair Practices Committee in Region 7 who were in attendance at the Regional Educational Conference held in St. Catharines, Ontario, recently. From left to right: Gordon Milling; Donald Martin, Woodstock, Ontario; Neal McKinnon, Toronto, Canada; Richard McEvers, Oshawa, Ontario; Dennis McDermott, Toronto, Canada; Pat Clinch, Oshawa, Ontario; Fred Wilson, Toronto, Canada; Reg. Rodgers, St. Catharines, Ontario; Percy Evans, Woodstock, Ontario; Gordon Wilson, Oshawa, Ontario; Carl Anderson, Hamilton, Ontario; William H. Oliver.

Union Fights Unemployment — Reuther

Walter P. Reuther, President of the UAW-CIO, has presented the government with an extensive program for producing critically-needed tool machines on an assembly-line basis to eliminate "the most critical bottleneck in our defense production program."

In a detailed letter to President Truman and Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, Reuther asked the government to investigate the feasibility of his plan, which, he said, would reduce the time lag in tool-machine deliveries by 50 to 75 per cent.

Reuther called his plan "unorthodox," but he said something had to be done to get tool machines, because the entire defense program was being held up by a two- and three-year backlog of orders in the industry.

The text of Reuther's letter and the Tool-Machine Plan follow:

June 25, 1951

Honorable Harry S. Truman
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The Automobile industry and other major civilian goods industries are faced with serious economic dislocation and unemployment which will result in hardship to workers and their families and a tremendous economic waste to our nation unless better coordination between curtailment of civilian production and the shift to defense production can be achieved.

We are fully aware of the fact that the defense production requirements for steel, aluminum, copper and other basic materials in short supply, will necessitate reduction in the production schedules of civilian goods. We know that despite your warnings and urgings, the men of little vision who control the steel industry adhered to their philosophy of monopoly and scarcity, of high prices and low volume, and persisted in their refusal to expand steel production capacity until it was too late. Their blind selfishness is responsible for the current steel shortage which threatens the jobs of thousands of our workers and the security of our nation.

We in the UAW-CIO have been supporting your efforts and we have been working during the past seven years to get our basic productive capacity expanded because we realize that the economic strength of our nation and the economic well-being of the American people must be based upon economic abundance and not economic scarcity.

STEEL SHORTAGE

While the big steel corporations have finally been bribed, (by being allowed—at the taxpayers' expense—to charge off \$1,700,000,000 in new plant costs against profits in five years) into plant expansion, we do not believe that the steel expansion currently planned is adequate either to meet the economic needs of our nation in the immediate period ahead or for the long pull if the world situation permits the full use of our economic resources in the task of filling our peace-time needs.

I should like, therefore, to urge your investigation and consideration of this problem. I know that we share the common belief that an arbitrary limit upon steel capacity puts an arbitrary limit upon America's economic future and that a free and democratic people cannot permit private economic decisions to jeopardize the economic well-being of the people or the future growth of our nation.

MATERIAL INVENTORY ASKED

The second matter I should like to call to your attention for consideration deals with the problem of achieving the most efficient utilization of scarce materials until such time as these shortages can be overcome through plant expansion. I should like to urge that more rigid and more frequent inventory controls be instituted to insure that the defense contractors do not receive steel, aluminum, copper and other materials in short supply in amounts greater than they actually need. Further I should like to urge that necessary inventory controls be instituted so that such materials actually needed to meet defense production needs are not ordered and delivered months in advance of their machining and fabricating into defense products.

More rigid and frequent inventory control is indispensable to an effective material control plan if we are to avoid intensifying economic dislocation and unemployment resulting from current material shortages. Unless scarce materials are allocated to defense contractors on a more careful basis so that needs and supply are in proper balance in relationship to the actual date such materials are to be fabricated into end defense products, a seriously large amount of scarce materials will be siphoned out of the economic stream and will further intensify the current shortages.

Effective material allocation and rigid inventory controls will assure the most efficient use of the scarce materials available and will permit continuation of essential civilian production and employment at the highest possible levels consistent with our defense requirements.

Regardless of degree of planning and coordination, the acuteness of our basic material shortage will result in some economic dislocation. Our efforts, therefore, must be to keep this economic dislocation at a very minimum. Idle workers and idle factories will not contribute to our economic strength and, the loss in production will feed the fires of inflation. While material shortages will necessitate sizable reductions in civilian production schedules, the time lag between lay-offs from civilian jobs and re-employment on defense jobs will be governed primarily by the ability of defense contractors to receive shipment on tool-machines—both general and single purpose—now on order with the tool-machine industry.

TOOL-MACHINE BOTTLENECK

With the tool-machine industry currently swamped with a two- to three-year back-log of orders, there is serious prospect of many months of delay before sizable employment on defense production will be possible in communities in which large scale lay-offs will occur due to reductions in civilian production schedules. The imagination and drive that we put into our tool-machine program in the immediate period ahead will largely determine the length and size of lay-offs and the cost of economic waste to our nation.

It is for this reason that I urge your careful consideration of the *Program for Expediting Tool-Machine Delivery* which I am attaching, and in which I have set forth what I believe to be practical steps for breaking the tool-machine bottleneck and accelerating the delivery of the required tool-machines for defense production.

The steps I have suggested are unorthodox and will undoubtedly be opposed by the selfish forces of "business as usual" in the tool-machine industry who might prefer to remain entrenched behind the two- to three-year back-log of orders regardless of the devastating effect and delay entailed in moving forward our defense program. I am certain you

(Continued on next page)

The UAW's Of Fighting

Even before V-J Day, the UAW fought unemployment. The following is a list of the union's fight to prevent mass layoffs and to keep people employed.

JULY 4, 1945—

"Are War Plants Expanding?" President Reuther as he offered testimony before the House Committee on Education and Labor. He stressed the need to expand steel production and to keep people employed.

JULY 21, 1947—

The UAW-CIO called for expansion of steel production. President Reuther testified before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor that the need to expand steel production was essential to the national economy. Reuther asked President Truman to lift the restriction on production and employment in the steel industry. Shortages meant unemployment.

FEBRUARY 5, 1948—

"There is nothing wrong with the economy in Europe that cannot be fixed," Reuther told the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. He testified that the European bottlenecks must be broken to create a stable economy at home.

AUGUST 23, 1948—

A new political realignment is needed to prevent the economy from slipping into a depression. Reuther testified that the economy must be expanded to prevent a depression.

MARCH 1, 1949—

As Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, Reuther testified before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor for prosperity and peace for the world.

JULY 20, 1949—

The UAW-CIO proposed a program to solve the problems confronting the automobile industry caused by the Korean situation. Reuther testified that the effects of the proposed curtailment of production would be disastrous.

OCTOBER 22, 1949—

The UAW-CIO proposed that the government restrict consumer credit to help the automobile industry. Reuther testified that the government should not restrict consumer credit.

NOVEMBER 1, 1949—

Walter Reuther protested before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. He demanded that labor be protected against the effects of the proposed curtailment of production.

JANUARY 21, 1950—

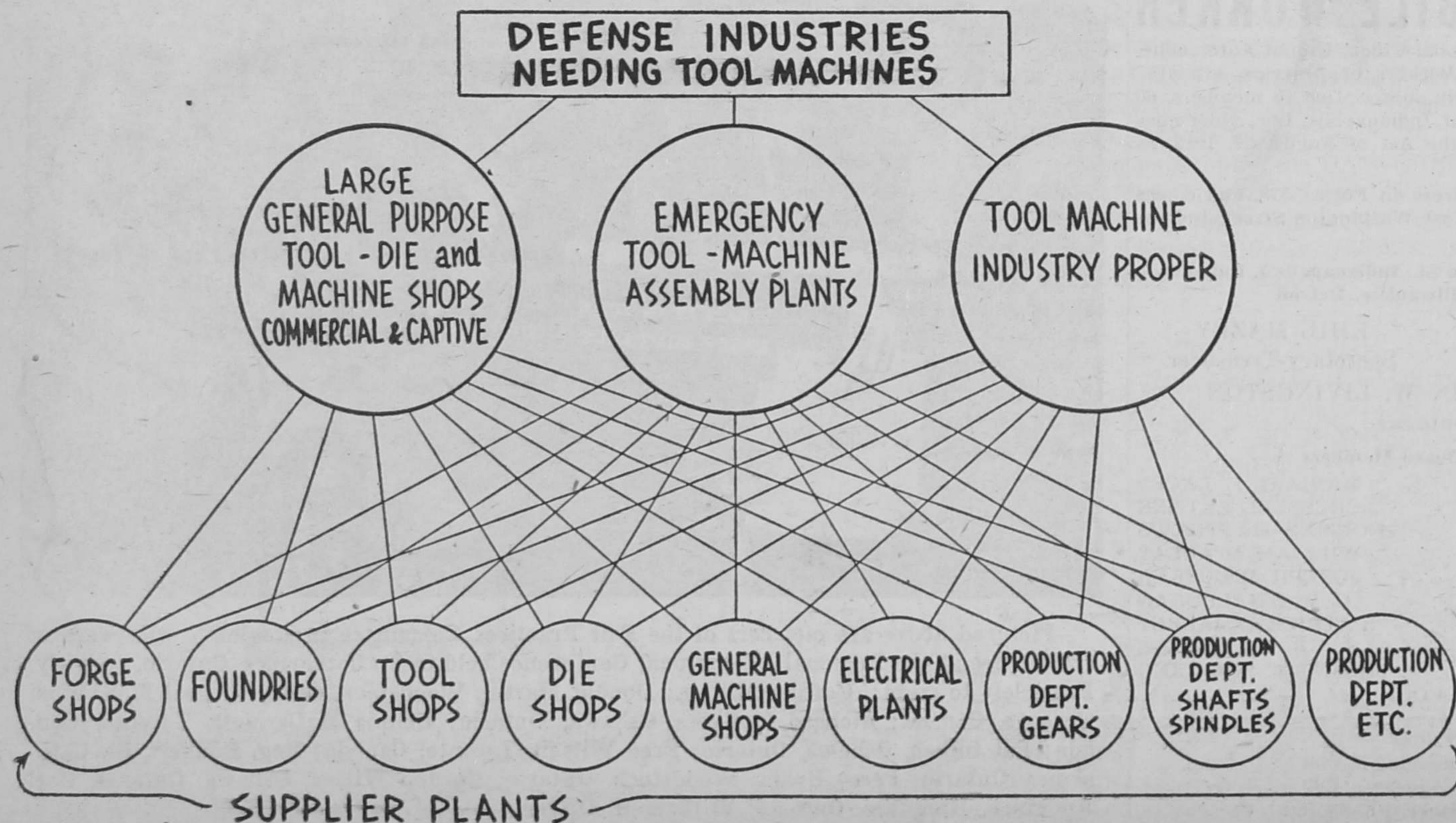
In behalf of the UAW-CIO, Reuther urged Congress to provide compensation for workers laid off from defense production.

JUNE 4, 1951—

In testimony before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, Reuther called for extension of the War Relocation Authority Act. He said that maximum utilization of the primary goal of the mobilization program was needed to stave off unemployment.

JULY 1, 1951—

Reuther sent to President Truman a copy of these pages.



Proposes Tool-Machine Program

Record Employment

the possibility of widespread... six-year record of the Un-... full employment and full

CONVERSION

question raised by UAW... the conversion of govern-... of railroad equipment and... government plants in opera-

PRODUCTION

duction of 100 million tons of... S. Senate Subcommittee on... And on August 20, 1947,... investigation by the Depart-... mission of the steel industry's... capacity." He showed that steel... and other industries.

PRODUCTION

an economy, or with the situ-... saved by American produc-... tions Committee during his... am. He said that production... nds of ERP and to maintain a

REALIGNMENT

work for "government expan-... sive capacity when private en-... Reuther.

HOUSES, JOBS

ing Committee, Reuther sub-... provide homes for people, jobs

MEAN CRISIS

labor conference to consider... result of partial war mobiliza-... attention would be given to... on production and em-

REGULATIONS

erve Board Regulations W and... ase of automobiles, household... until a labor-management con-... ecommendations. Enforcement... an serious unemployment.

LS CUTBACKS

cutbacks of copper and alumi-... am to Secretary of Commerce... on all such proposals, Reuther... nt.

mended to William H. Harri-... uthority, that the restrictive... nd coordinated with efforts to... rders were subsequently modi-... cent cut effective January 1,... 35 per cent effective March 1,... anuary 1. Other improvements

JOBLESS PAY

posed to President Truman that... for additional unemployment... of a shift from civilian to de-

RODUCTION ACT

ing and Currency Committee,... ing of the Defense Production... er and plant capacity must be a... He emphasized that intelligent... ent.

CHINE PLAN

tool-machine program set forth

agree that we cannot defend freedom on the basis of "business and profits as usual." Free men and a free economy will remain free only if we demonstrate the spiritual strength and the will to translate our superior technical know-how into the tools to work with and into the weapons with which to defend ourselves and our free institutions if attacked.

The Program for Expediting Tool-Machine Delivery will pose both administrative and technical problems, all of which can be overcome without great difficulty provided the problem is tackled on an all-out basis. Given the full cooperation of the industries involved and with full utilization of the manpower, the foundry, forging, and machining facilities available, it is possible to expedite the delivery of critically needed tool-machines to the extent of reducing the time lag in tool-machine delivery by 50 to 75 per cent. If this can be achieved, hundreds of thousands of workers and their families will be spared the hardship of prolonged unemployment and the nation will be strengthened by volume defense production at an earlier date.

NEED IS URGENT

I cannot over-emphasize the urgency of the need for accelerating the delivery of tool-machines needed for defense production. The General Motors Corporation, Ford, Chrysler and numerous other companies—both large and small—in the auto industry, have taken on contracts for billions of dollars in defense production, yet it will be many months before machine-tools will be available and before the thousands of workers laid off from civilian production can be re-employed in defense work. Communities like Flint, Pontiac, Detroit and other such cities both large and small, throughout the nation will experience extreme difficulties if tool-machine delivery is not expedited.

On January 19, 1951, I urged you to petition Congress to take immediate action to provide federal funds to supplement unemployment compensation during periods of lay-off resulting from the defense mobilization program. In my letter of January 19th I said in part:

"The recent orders of the National Production Authority curtailing the civilian use of aluminum and copper in addition to the shortage of steel, has already caused widespread unemployment in the automobile and automobile parts industries because defense work is not available to take up the slack resulting from reduced automobile production.

"The automobile industry possesses the most productive metalworking machinery and tools in the world. During the last war, the 100 largest corporations with whom the UAW-CIO has contracts, produced approximately one-third of the total war materials. Once again the productive tools, the skilled manpower and the engineering know-how of the automobile industry can be an essential part of the arsenal of freedom.

"To date, however, only an insignificant part of the productive capacity and skilled manpower of this basic industry is being used for defense production. I should like to urge that steps be taken to accelerate defense work in the automobile industry and that the placement of defense contracts be coordinated with the curtailment of civilian production in such a manner as to reduce to a minimum unemployment and waste of manpower.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

"I should like to further suggest that you urge Congress to enact legislation to provide necessary funds to supplement Unemployment Compensation for workers who are laid off due to governmental orders curtailing the civilian use of critical materials or for other reasons resulting from the shift from civilian to defense production. Such federal supplementation of Unemployment Compensation would be for the period until the worker can be re-employed on either defense or civilian work, and the federal grant shall be equal to the difference between the worker's wages, based upon a 40-hour week, and what he receives in his state Unemployment Compensation.

"Congress has provided subsidies for industry for new plants and machinery and liberal tax rebates which guarantee corporation profits during periods of conversion from civilian to defense production. Workers and their families, who have little reserves to carry them through extended periods of unemployment, are entitled to federal aid when they are laid off due to government mobilization orders.

"Helping workers and their families during the conversion period must be considered a normal part of the cost of our national mobilization program. Failure to provide security for workers during the conversion period will be highly discriminatory and will work undue hardships upon many workers and seriously affect their morale.

"Failure to assist workers during periods of conversion lay-offs will force workers to leave their communities in search of work in other communities, which in turn will cause dislocation in the trained labor force, dissipate skills, and further intensify the housing, transpor-

tation and school shortages, and overtax other community facilities.

"During World War II, 15.3 million civilians moved from one community to another between 1941 and 1944. Of this number, approximately eight million moved from one state to another.

"In the long run, assistance to workers during the conversion period will affectuate a real saving for it will insure that such workers will be available in the major industrial areas when they are needed on defense production.

"In the interest of the most effective mobilization and utilization of both our human and material resources, I sincerely urge your consideration of these recommendations."

I had discussed several of the general problems set forth in this letter at the meeting of the National Advisory Committee on Mobilization Policy in the White House on June 5 and it was my intention to further discuss them at the meeting on June 19. I sincerely regret, as you undoubtedly know, that I found it necessary due to illness, to leave the meeting early and therefore was unable to further discuss these matters. I have taken advantage of the opportunity afforded me during the week I have been hospitalized to spell out some of my suggestions with respect to the tool-machine shortage problems. It is for this reason that I am forwarding these suggestions directly to you for your consideration. I have also taken the liberty of sending a copy of this letter and a copy of the Program for Expediting Delivery of Tool-Machines, to Mr. Charles Wilson, Director of Defense Mobilization.

My warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,
WALTER P. REUTHER.

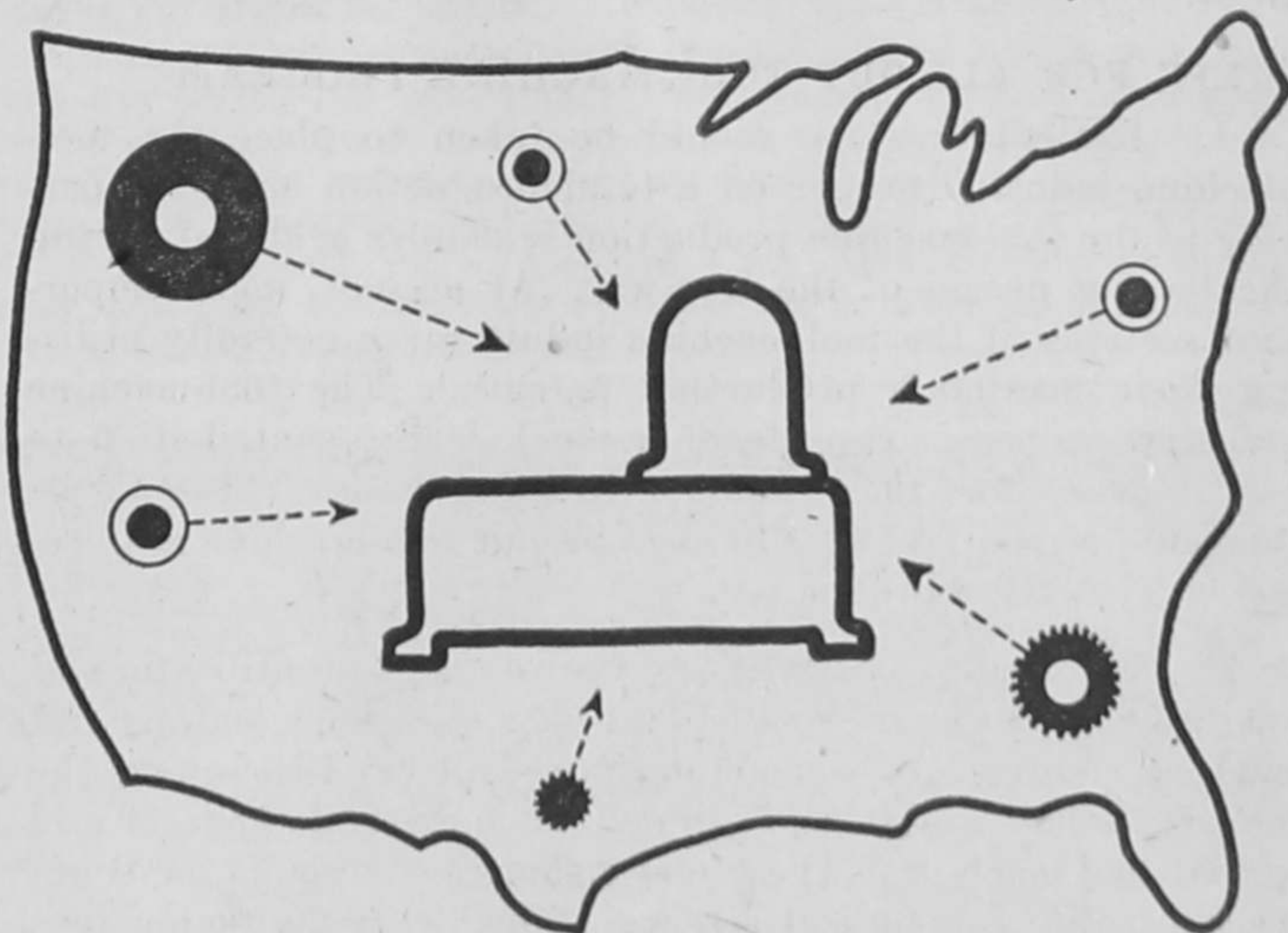
Program to Expedite Delivery of Tool-Machines for Defense Production

The tool-machine industry is the most critical bottleneck in our defense production program. A back-log of orders of between two to three years of work has swamped the tool-machine industry. This serious bottleneck if not broken, will delay defense production for many months and will commit hundreds of thousands of workers, laid off from civilian production, to prolonged unemployment. Lack of tool-machines is also delaying our allies in the North Atlantic Pact from building up their strength in our mutual effort to defend freedom against the threat of Soviet Imperialism.

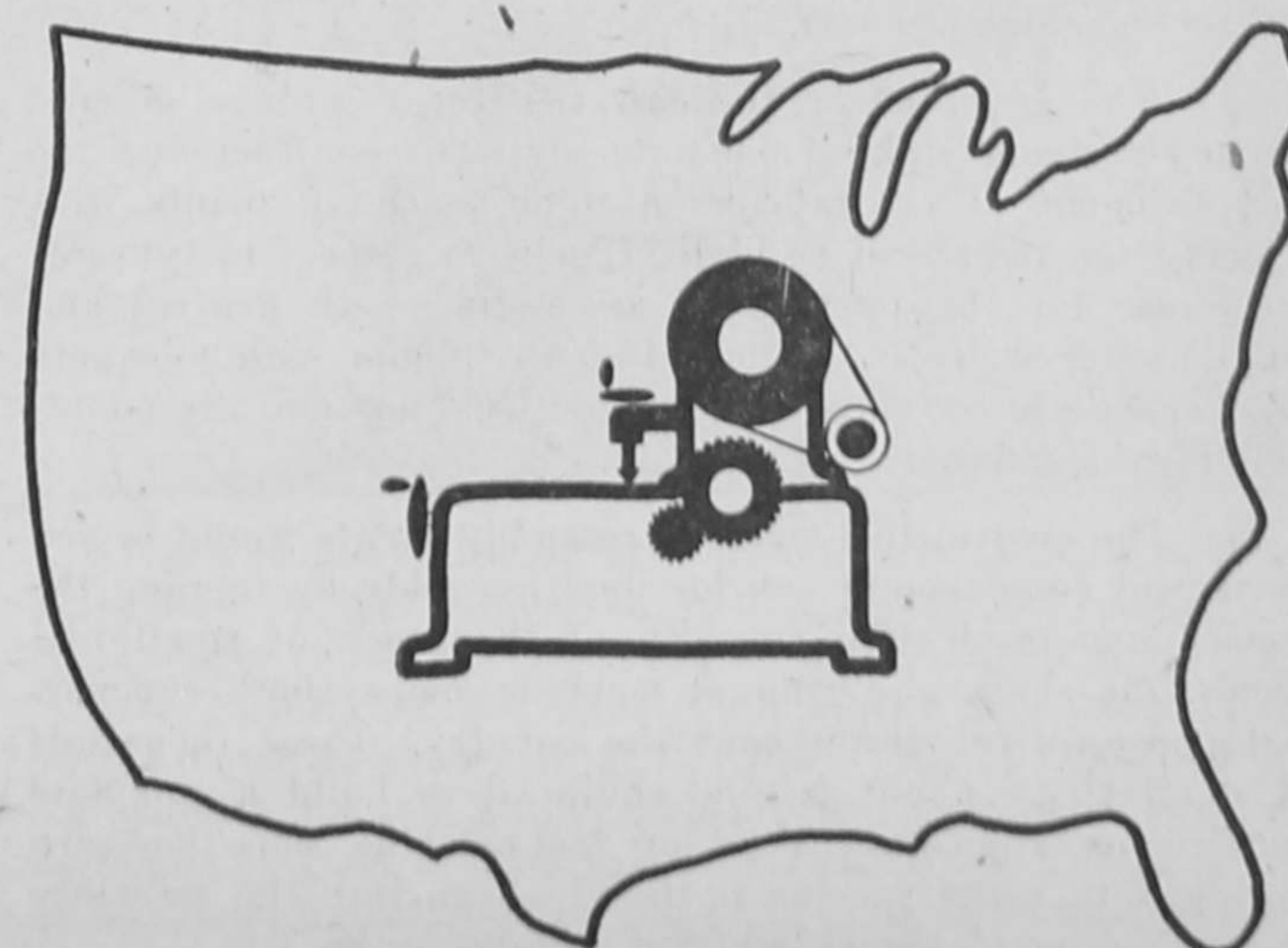
Our tool-machine program is vital to our mobilization effort, for tool-machines are the basic machinery of production which in turn are adapted with special jigs, fixtures

(Continued on next page)

Parts from Over the Country...



Mass-Assembled at a Central Plant



TOOL-MACHINE PLAN—(Cont'd)

and cutting tools for the purpose of producing the various parts that go into given defense end products. Tool-machines can be divided into two basic categories: general purpose machines and single purpose machines. General purpose machines, as the name implies, are adapted to general machining purposes while single purpose machines are built to meet a special type of production job. The tremendous back-log of tool-machine orders is composed of both general as well as single purpose machines.

The volume of defense production and the levels of defense employment (or the levels of unemployment) in the months ahead will depend primarily upon our ability to expedite the delivery of tool-machines needed for defense production. **Large industrial centers such as Detroit, Flint, Pontiac, etc., in which billions of dollars in defense contracts have been placed, will be delayed many months before any real defense production can be gotten under way due to the fact that defense contractors cannot get delivery on needed tool machines.** This is true of top priority defense production jobs such as jet engines, tanks, etc. Failure to accelerate the building of hundreds of thousands of needed tool-machines will seriously delay our defense effort, will cause wide-spread unemployment and hardship and the loss of millions of dollars in production which in turn will further feed the fires of inflation.

This Program to Expedite Delivery of Tool-Machines needed for Defense Production is proposed in the belief that the challenge that free men and free institutions face is real and that it can be met successfully only if we fully mobilize our total productive strength. This program is advanced in the knowledge that the American economy is freedom's greatest asset and that the tool-machine bottleneck is the most serious road-block in the way of getting our defense mobilization program moving ahead.

This program, because it suggests an unorthodox approach to the tool-machine problem, will in its implementation, present new administrative and technical problems, all of which I am convinced, can be overcome without great difficulty. We are living in a dynamic changing world and our economy can survive (and I am convinced it can) only if it demonstrates the flexibility and the technical and administrative know-how to meet new and challenging problems.

Breaking the tool-machine bottleneck and expediting the early delivery of tool-machines needed in defense production is one of those new and challenging problems. If the full impact of our unused or partially-used productive capacity in the foundry, forging, machining and fabricating industries and related industries, and if our skilled manpower are all full utilized and brought to bear on the tool-machine problem, I am confident that we can reduce the delivery time for many critically needed tool-machines by from 50 to 75 per cent.

We must learn from our experience of the last war. The men of little faith and little vision, the prophets of "business as usual, of too little and too late" said we could not do a lot of things—but we did them—and we won the war because we did what they insisted could not be done. In this present crisis, we must not sell America short on the tool-machine front.

STEPS FOR ALL-OUT TOOL-MACHINE PROGRAM

1) Immediate steps should be taken to place the tool-machine industry proper on a total production basis-comparable to the tool-machine production schedules achieved during the tooling period of the last war. At present, many important sections of the tool-machine industry are not fully utilizing their maximum production potential. The tool-machine industry proper is capable of a much larger contribution to our defense effort than is currently being made. This must be corrected as the first step in meeting our tool-machine requirements for defense production.

2) Steps must be taken to insure the full utilization of hundreds of large and small tool rooms, die shops and general machine shops (both commercial and captive) throughout the country which are fully equipped to build both general and special tool-machines. These many shops throughout the country constitute a technical reservoir capable of producing tens of thousands of needed tool-machines. At the present time, their maximum contribution has not been brought to bear on the tool-machine problem.

3) The government, through the appropriate defense agencies, should take immediate steps to contract for the establishment of central tool-machine assembly plants with a maximum degree of specialization with respect to types of machines, for the purpose of assembling both general and single purpose tool-machines. Defense plants with adequate floor space are available at strategic locations and are adaptable for this purpose.

4) The central tool-machine assembly plants would be fed parts and component parts for final assembly by tapping the tremendous productive capacity of thousands of small tool rooms, die shops and general machine shops (both commercial and captive) throughout the country. These thousands of small shops might not be equipped to build a complete Bullard or any other type of tool-machine but they are equipped to make specific parts which go into the assembly of such needed tool-machines.

A tool-machine is like a B-36 only less so. Very few plants could take on the responsibility of building a complete B-36, but thousands of small plants participate in making the parts that go into the assembly of a complete B-36. This same approach of decentralization of manufacture of parts with central assembly of the finished product, is technically practical and must be fully applied to our tool-machine program if we are to break the bottleneck and get on with our defense production program.

UNUSED CAPACITY

5) In addition to thousands of tool shops, die shops and general machine shops, there is unused capacity in the foundry industry, forge industry, electrical industry, and the machining and fabricating industries that can be drawn into the productive pool that will supply parts for the central tool-machine assembly plants. This manufacturing pool might also supply certain parts to the tool-machine industry proper and to larger tool, die and machine shops who are assembling finished tool-machines.

A good example of the unused productive capacity is the Chevrolet Forge Plant in Detroit—the largest drop forge in the world. Reductions in Chevrolet production schedules due to material shortages have caused this plant to work short hours. The productive capacity and the manpower in this plant will in the long pull be used to forge parts for jet engines that Chevrolet will make. In the meantime, however, these workers will be unemployed and the drop hammers will be idle because the tool-machines needed to manufacture jet engines will not have been delivered.

Both the manpower and the drop hammer forge capacity at the Detroit Chevrolet Forge Plant—like other forging plants throughout the country—will be available and can make the necessary forgings for this accelerated tool-machine program. What is true of the forging industry is also true of eastings from the foundry industry, etc.

6) **A tool-machine, whether a Bullard, mill, lathe, grinder, gear cutter, etc., is made up of castings, forgings, gears, spindles, shafts, chucks, electrical equipment, bearings, etc. All of these parts can be made in the thousands of shops throughout the country and can be assembled in strategically located central tool-machine assembly plants.**

7) If and when the capacity of tool shops, die shops and general machine shops are fully utilized, a further vital source of tool-machine parts can be had in the mass-production industries, such as the automobile, agricultural implement and other basic industries.

A Bullard machine used to machine a gear blank for an automobile can also be used to machine a gear blank for a tool-machine. A gear cutter that cuts gears for tractors can also cut gears for a tool-machine. A production turret lathe can also turn out various parts for the tool-machine program. This idea is applicable to many phases of the tool-machine program from the rough castings and forgings to machining, heat treating and grinding. This possible source of increased production of parts for the tool-machine program must not be ignored at a time when civilian production schedules are being curtailed, and defense production and employment depends upon our ability to expedite delivery of needed tool-machines.

SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION

8) It is recommended that there be created a special division of the Tool-Machine Division of the National Production Authority, charged with the responsibility of initiating, coordinating and directing this tool-machine program. This special division of the NPA would work in cooperation with the tool-machine industry and the supporting industries in order to insure the maximum utilization of every possible source of both parts and final assembly of tool-machines.

9) The government, through the appropriate defense agencies, shall request the tool-machine industry to make available necessary working drawings and technical data so that other firms may determine what parts they can manufacture as their contribution to the total tool-machine program.

If it was necessary for the General Motors Corporation to make Pratt-Whitney aircraft engines and the Ford Motor Company to make Willys-Overland jeeps to help win the last war, then the tool-machine industry cannot possibly object to other firms helping to meet our critical tool-machine needs.

10) While doing everything possible to expedite delivery of tool-machines, a system of priority on delivery date must be worked out and rigidly administered, not only with respect to the priority rating of a given defense production item in whose manufacture the specific tool-machine will be used, but it must also be determined how many such tool-machines a defense contractor needs as a minimum to get into actual defense production and how many of the machines he may have on order which need not be delivered at the time he starts production, but which can be delivered at a later date as he moves into higher defense production schedules.

Such a system of priority or tagging will permit delivery of those minimum tool-machine requirements necessary to get into actual defense production, but will not permit delivery of tool-machines that will not be used for a considerable period or until maximum production schedules are realized. Any tool-machine delivered to a defense contractor at a date in advance of its actual need is at the expense of delaying delivery of

Slam "Back Door"; Election Ready

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio — An exciting organizational drive is progressing here in the Rockwell Manufacturing Plant, which is expected to have a total employment of 1,000 workers.

As has often been the case in the Ohio area, an AFL outfit was conniving with management for a "back-door" agreement as soon as a few men were put to work. This effort was squelched when the UAW-CIO threatened to file unfair labor charges with the National Labor Relations Board.

Despite obvious Company favoritism to the rival organization, a substantial number of the employes have signed UAW-CIO membership cards.

An NLRB hearing on a petition to hold a bargaining representative election is set for July 12, 1951.

needed tool-machines to some other defense contractor who may need such machines to start defense production.

BULLARD EXAMPLE

Let me cite an example by way of illustration. Defense contractor A has ordered 30 Bullards (which are among the most critical of our tool-machines). Defense contractor B has ordered 20 Bullards. However, defense contractor A has defense contracts with top priority that would permit him to get delivery on all 30 Bullards in advance of any delivery that defense contractor B would receive on his 20 Bullards which he has on order. A careful study will show that in many cases while defense contractor A will need 30 Bullards when he reaches peak defense production, he can get into actual production with only 10 Bullards, and thus 10 would be tagged for top priority and early delivery so that defense contractor B and defense contractors C and D, who also need Bullards, will also receive early delivery, making it possible for all these defense contractors to get into defense production at an early date. The balance of defense contractor A's Bullard machines on order can be delivered to meet his actual needs as his production schedules are stepped up.

Such a system of priority or tagging on delivery date will do much to get maximum tool-machine requirements delivered at the earliest possible date and will facilitate getting the maximum number of defense production projects into operation, creating defense employment in many communities where otherwise serious unemployment will develop.

The above program for expediting delivery of tool-machines needed for defense production, if carried out on the basis of mobilizing all of our technical and productive resources, and fully utilizing all of the productive facilities that can be fitted into such a program, will make it possible to achieve the goals set forth. In fact, the projected reduction of the delivery time of 50 to 75 per cent is conservative.

This proposal is advanced in the sincere belief that we have the wisdom, the courage and the know-how to tackle the tool-machine problem on an all-out basis in the same way that we took on the seemingly impossible productive task that faced America following Pearl Harbor.

Another Kind of Inflation: Big Claims by Minor Union

Time was when a figure was a figure. Or so our pappy told us.

That was the era before movie actresses and chorus girls went in for false fronts and padded frames.

The aid-to-nature advocates in Hollywood, however, can NOT claim a monopoly on the practice of displaying rubber-foam fronts. On occasions, secondary unions inflate their bosoms and mince out to woo workers.

Upon close examination, alas and alack, their figures are revealed being as padded as that of a reed-like model seeking to pose as Jane Russell.

Witness the bloated claim of one of UAW-CIO's smaller rivals. A recent issue of this secondary union's journal claimed "almost 70 per cent" of the aircraft industry's employes as members. (Editor's note: The word "almost" actually could mean 35 per cent.)

Figures released by *Aviation Week*, the industry's publication, in February, 1951, differ sharply with the secondary union's padded figures.

Here are *Aviation Week's* official figures on union membership in the industry:

AIRFRAME	
UAW-CIO	44.9%
ALL OTHER UNIONS AND UNORGANIZED	55.1%
ENGINES	
UAW-CIO	57.3%
ALL OTHER UNIONS AND UNORGANIZED	42.7%

The above official figures resulted from a survey taken before the vast automobile industry, reconverted numerous plants to handle prime and lease contracts for the nation's booming aircraft industry.

Since those figures were amassed, such giants as General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Kaiser-Frazer, Packard, Westinghouse, Studebaker and numerous other UAW-CIO contract plants have engaged a large percentage of their employes in aircraft work.

Thus, the overwhelming majority of employes in aircraft work, engaged in either prime contract or sub-assembly contract work, are proud members of the world's largest and strongest Union—the 1,350,000-member United Automobile Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO).

UAW-CIO contract developments in the auto and aircraft industries—automatic wage progression, cost-of-living escalator increases, pensions, severance pay, elimination of the merit system, etc.—explain very clearly why UAW-CIO membership in 15 short years has grown to twice the size of the 90-year-old secondary union.

So, we say in all good spirit to our secondary rival: "Take off them falsies, Flossie! The fellows ain't gonna whistle at ya!"



THE AIRCRAFT SUPPLEMENT TO THE KAISER-FRAZER MASTER CONTRACT becomes official as representatives of management, Union Local 142 and the UAW-CIO sign the agreement after it was ratified by the Local's membership. They are (L to R): Thomas Stanley, Bargaining Committee; Harley Neideffer, President of Local 142, Bard Young, Regional UAW-CIO; Paul Russo, Assistant Director, National Aircraft Department of UAW-CIO; J. F. (Arky) Motsinger, Bargaining Committee; Enoch Arnold, Bargaining Committee; Tommy Thompson, Bargaining Committee; John Burton, Chairman of Bargaining Committee; B. M. Laney, K-F Aircraft Consultant; D. S. Martin, Supervisor of Labor Relations; W. H. Eastman, Director of Labor Relations, and C. A. Rogers, attorney. Supplement will run concurrently with the five-year master contract.

ASK ELECTION AT STOVE WORKS

The UAW-CIO late last month filed a petition with the National Labor Relations Board for a representation election among the workers at the Detroit-Michigan Stove Company's two plants here, it was announced by Michael F. Lacey, Co-Director of UAW-CIO Region 1.

Lacey said that a substantial majority of eligible employes had signed union authorization cards during the organization drive which began May 23. "That the stove workers flocked to the Union so quickly is proof of the urgent need

of those workers for union protection," Lacey said.

Probability of further NLRB charges against the Company was indicated as Lacey charged that the Company had been carrying on a campaign of coercion designed to force employes into signing "a yellow dog contract." The UAW-CIO had already filed charges alleging unfair labor practices against the Company last month. Those charges grew out of the Kefauver Crime Investigating Committee's revelations of anti-union gangster activities at the stove works.

"During the current organizing campaign," Lacey said, "the Company has called employes into the office one at a time and told them to sign what amounts to a 'yellow dog' contract. They were instructed by supervisors to sign a mimeographed pledge stating they did not want a union in the plant. Many of those who refused to sign were penalized by being laid off. Some of those so punished for their independence had many years of seniority.

"At the proper time," Lacey added, "the Union will take appropriate action against the Company on the basis of its conduct during our organizing efforts.

"Although Company president John Fry stated last month that Detroit-Michigan Stove workers were 'free to join' any union they chose, it is now quite clear that Mr. Fry's statement had no more truth in it than the testimony he gave to the Kefauver Committee."

Motor Products Ohio Plant Is Ready to Vote

The Motor Products Company opened up a shiny new plant in Marion, Ohio, under the name of Marion Industries Division.

The moment it started hiring, it started inquiring: "Do you belong to the Autoworkers?"

But there's no hiding place down there.

A petition on for an NLRB election was filed late last month by Emerson Baringer, International Representative, who says he holds well over 600 of the 750 possible cards in the plant.

The NLRB had already ordered the Company to cancel a five-cent raise negotiated secretly with a Federal union, cancel its contract with the Federal union, withdraw recognition from the Federal union, and stop bucking the UAW-CIO.

The Company complied.

It also reinstated several discharged UAW-CIO members who had been organizing. One of them testified the personnel manager had asked him if he belonged to UAW-CIO before he was hired, asked him again afterward, but told him it was all right to join the AFL Federal union. "Nice bunch of boys," the manager was quoted as saying.

"But the UAW is too strong. We don't want them in here," the testimony shows he added.

Organizing began before the building was completed, under the direction of Vice-President Richard T. Gosser, Director of the Competitive Shops Department, and Joe Mattson, Assistant Director.

Battling the UAW-CIO by the Company began with the very first interviews with job applicants. The pay scale is about 50 cents an hour under the Hamtramck, Michigan, average for the same type of work within the same Corporation.

UAW Adds to Legal Staff

Harold Cranefield, UAW-CIO General Counsel, has announced the appointment of two new members to the Union's Legal Department Staff.

The two new staff members are Lowell Goerlich, who will serve as Associate General Counsel, and Kurt Hanslowe, who will act as Assistant General Counsel.

Lowell Goerlich was born in Marion, Ohio, and received his public school education there; received B. A. Degree at Heidelberg University at Tiffin, Ohio, and his Bachelor of Laws at Ohio State University in 1938. From 1938 until joining the UAW staff, he was associated with Ed Lamb in the general practice of law in Toledo. He was a member of the firm of Lamb, Goerlich and Mack. During that entire period the firm represented the UAW and Local 12 in Toledo and northern Ohio. Goerlich served as a Lieutenant in the Navy from 1943 to 1946. He is married, but has no children.

Kurt Hanslowe was born in Vienna, Austria, in 1926, emigrated to this country in 1940 and was naturalized in 1948. Received his B. A. from Yale in 1947; Bachelor of Laws from Harvard in June, 1951. He is married, but has no children.

Copper-Brass '51 Demands

Delegates to the UAW-CIO Copper and Brass Council met in Chicago June 16-17 to draw up demands for 1951 negotiations, it was reported by Vice-President Richard Gosser.

The demands adopted by the delegates for presentation to management included the following items:

General increase of 15 cents per hour; cost-of-living escalator clauses using the BLS Index of 184.5; annual four-cent improvement factor; guaranteed annual wage; elimination of inter-plant and geographical inequities; pensions of \$200 per month; full comprehensive insurance plan for employes and dependents paid by the Company, to be carried with non-profit organization; insurance for servicemen's dependents; vacations—three weeks for 10 years; four weeks for 15 years; minimum military bonus pay of 160 hours; lost time for jury duty and blood donors.

A resolution was adopted relative to coordinating contract settlements with all plants in the industry, and a resolution demanding representation of the Union in the Copper and Brass section of the National Production Authority at Washington, D. C.

Organizational activities were discussed and the following officers were elected:

President: John Farrell, L. U. 174; Vice-Pres: George Cunningham, L. U. 1251; Sec.-Treas.: Bernard Smith, L. U. 415.

Trustees: William Root, L. U. 1565; Neil MacNeil, L. U. 44; Walter Townsend, L. U. 168.

Union Follows Fruehauf Shop

AVON LAKE, Ohio — The oft-repeated assertion by President Walter P. Reuther and other UAW-CIO leaders, that we must have adequate personnel to protect our members from the so-called "run-away" plants is singularly demonstrated in this Ohio town.

This is the site of a Fruehauf Trailer plant, which sneaked in from Detroit, Michigan, and quietly signed a "back-door" agreement with another union.

The contract provides lower wages and is inferior in every respect to the one negotiated by the UAW-CIO for the members of Local 99 in Detroit.

Where formerly there were 1,500 employes at the Detroit plant, there are now about 100. Fourteen hundred UAW-CIO members had to find new jobs.

"We are going to stop this type of displacement of workers by unconscionable managements, who think they can increase their profits by moving their plants. We will stop it by following them wherever they go. They will learn that they are not going to get away with lower wages and sub-standard economic conditions," stated Vice-President Richard Gosser when he assigned several organizers to conduct an organizing drive here.

The drive has been progressing very favorably and a petition for an election is to be filed very soon.



Long-time UAW leader Bill Mazey, right, is being congratulated by his brother, UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, upon his admission to the Michigan Bar. A pioneer member of the Union, Bill Mazey was formerly Shop Committee Chairman of the Mack Unit of Local 212. He will join the law firm of Rothe, Marsden, Edwards and Bohn, which handles legal work for many UAW-CIO locals in the Detroit area. Shown with the Mazey's is the senior member of the firm, Nicholas Rothe, at left.

Michigan CIO Radio Council Sets Goal

When the Michigan CIO Radio Council reaches its goal, there'll be a CIO radio program in every city of the state where there is a CIO local and a radio station.

That's the Council's objective and it is making rapid strides toward achieving it according to the report of Chairman Dick Kendzioriski at the group's quarterly meeting held in Detroit during the Michigan CIO Convention. Kendzioriski and Bill Friedland, Executive Secretary of the Council, stated that "every CIO member in Michigan's lower peninsula can hear a CIO radio program at least once a week." The Radio Council, which is sponsored by the Michigan CIO and its Education Department, has worked diligently in outstate Michigan during the past two years in helping CIO Councils get on the air and in training personnel for radio newscasting.

Kendzioriski, one of the first of the outstate commentators, launched the Alpena County CIO Council program on WATZ in Alpena two years ago. The show is heard at 6:30 p. m., on Thursdays. Recently

he was persuaded, because of the popularity of his newscasts among union members, to undertake a second weekly show in Rogers City on WHAK at 11:45 Sunday mornings.

Kendzioriski has been particularly successful in highlighting local community issues and in mobilizing labor, liberal and farm support. Another of the CIO commentators is Rod Bright, UAW-CIO member, who airs the news and views of the Macomb CIO Council every Monday evening at 7:30 on WMLM in Mt. Clemens. WMLM is at 106.3 on FM.

Other cities having regular CIO broadcasts are Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Pontiac, Flint, Traverse City, Port Huron, Jackson, and Bay City. Stories and pictures of the CIO commentators on these programs will be carried in later issues of the *Auto Worker*.



JOHN W. LIVINGSTON

John W. Livingston, UAW-CIO Vice-President will discuss labor's participation in the National Wage Stabilization Board on the UAW television show Tuesday, July 24 at 7:30 p. m. on WWJ-TV, Channel 4 in Detroit.

Vice-President Livingston was recently appointed by President Truman as labor's representative on the Wage Board.

Senator Moody Demands Strong Price Controls

A strong plea for strengthened price controls was made by Michigan Senator Blair Moody in a hard-hitting interview on Labor Views the News with Brendan Sexton, UAW-CIO Education Director.

"The opponents of inflation control measures either have no sense of humanitarian justice or they don't know the facts of life," Michigan's junior Senator charges as he lashed out at pressure interests who try to intimidate Congressional votes.

Moody predicted that unless brakes are put on the economy immediately, prices will continue their upward spiral and will cruelly squeeze workers—white collar, wage and particularly those who live on fixed incomes.

In appealing to his radio audience to make their voices heard in Washington he related a story of a high pressured lobbyist who visited Moody in his office recently. The lobbyist, a personable young man, told Moody that if he voted for a liberal measure coming before the Senate that day that "there will be a large slush fund to defeat you in '52 in Michigan." Moody's retort was, "If slush funds can defeat me I'll go back to the newspaper business. In the meantime, I will cast my vote as my conscience dictates and for the public interest."

Carliner, Sexton Sub for Guy Nunn

Brendan Sexton, Director UAW-CIO Education Department, and Lewis Carliner, *Ammunition* Editor, are pinch hitting for Guy Nunn, UAW-CIO Commentator on "Labor Views the News." Guy is taking a well-earned vacation of two weeks at a nearby lake where we are sure all his listeners join with the *Auto Worker* in saying, "good fishing."

"Labor Views the News" is heard Monday through Friday at 7:15 p. m. on CKLW, Detroit station at 800 on AM and the UAW-CIO Station WDET, 102 on FM.

If you haven't heard this outstanding program, try it on your radio dial. Nunn has received letters from Reading, Pennsylvania, Atlanta, Georgia and Des Moines, Iowa. So even if you live a good many miles away from Detroit, try CKLW, 800 on AM dial.

Salute 2d Birthday of ICFTU at Milan

The UAW-CIO Radio Station in Detroit broadcast a special salute on the Second Birthday of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions when it opened its meeting at Milan, Italy, on July 4.

The genius of European workers in forming their own symphony orchestras, composing their own music and songs and in organizing choral groups was well demonstrated on the program.

Dockworkers of the South Adriatic port of Bari joined with Welsh miners to sing lusty working class ballads while a delightful trio from Berlin sang a whimsical ditty "It Only Happens in Berlin," a commentary on living next door to the Iron Curtain.

The symphony orchestras of the French Railway Workers and the Electrical Workers of Vienna joined in the musical tribute to the ICFTU which now has affiliations with labor unions in 63 nations representing 53,000,000 workers.

NOW! Labor's own weekly Television Show



"Meet the UAW-CIO"

featuring Union activities, issues and personalities

every tuesday

7:30 P. M.

WWJ-TV

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| Detroit | Toledo |
| Pontiac | Ann Arbor |
| Jackson | Ypsilanti |
| Flint | Monroe |
| Port Huron | Adrian |

WDET Will Record "Voices From Home" for Korea GI's

Would you like to send a recorded message of your family's voices to your GI in Korea?

Through a special arrangement with the U. S. Army Broadcasting Station AFRS in Kyushu, Japan, WDET-FM will record a three-minute spoken letter to a soldier, sailor or marine from a member of his family.

WDET will pack the recording, ship it to Japan where it will be broadcast to your soldier. As soon as the transcribed message is received at AFRS, each soldier involved in the disk will be advised when his particular message will be broadcast. His unit commander will see that the soldier is free and has a radio available to hear the message.

UAW members and their families who have sons in any branch of the services in the Korea battle front area and who would like to send a spoken letter in this way are asked to write or call WDET-FM, 12300 Radio Place, Detroit 28, Michigan, VERmont 8-3048, for an appointment.

Messages should be written out before coming to the station and should not exceed three minutes. Just before the message begins, the person making the recording should give the complete mailing address of the recipient. This should include rank, name, serial number and unit. For example, "For Private First Class John Doakes, RA 12345678, 500th Trans. Truck Co., APO 503, Postmaster, San Francisco."

WDET will make no charges either for the recording or shipping. Local union members living in WDET reception area include those living in Detroit, Pontiac, Flint, Jackson, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Monroe, Toledo, Lapeer and Manchester.

"The UAW-CIO is gratified," Emil Mazey, UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer, said, "that through our FM radio station WDET-FM we can give this fine service to our members whose sons, husbands or sweethearts are fighting democracy's war in Korea. I am sure it will build their morale to hear a loved one's voice with a message from home."



Martin Amberg produces the new German News and Music program on WDET every Sunday evening at seven. An active member of Local 212 UAW-CIO, Mr. Amberg is a concentration camp veteran from Holland where he was an underground leader during the Nazi occupation. Your UAW station WDET is at 102 megs. on the FM band.



Labor's case for built in price controls was effectively stated when well known newsmen interviewed Donald Montgomery (left) UAW-CIO Washington office Director on the Union's television program in Detroit recently. Shooting questions at Montgomery in the unrehearsed

press conference were Elie Abel (third from left) of the New York Times, Glenn Engle of the Associated Press and John Leonard of Newsweek Magazine. Guy Nunn (second from left) producer of the regular Tuesday night TV show at 7:30 p. m. on WWJ moderated the program.

Union-Hater Horst and His Runaway Shop and His Newspaper Friends

"We're Using the Tools"-Gosser; Drives Spread Over US, Canada

Joseph E. Horst hates unions. He hates them so much that he has spent nine years scheming to keep his workers out of UAW-CIO Local 174, the big West Side Local in Detroit. Now the 200 Horst workers are on strike again, for the second time in a year, because Mr. Horst is making another stab at driving the Union out of his plant.

The Horst strike was big news in the Detroit daily papers on June 19. All of the press accounts made it seem that Robert and Omar Horst, sons of owner Joseph E. Horst, were attacked and beaten by union pickets for no reason at all. Two days later, one of the newspapers ran an editorial asking for a return of the Kefauver Committee to hear the sad tale of how a man Horst and his boys were mistreated by the union "goons."

THE NEVER LEARNED

Local 174 first organized the Horst plant in 1942, when it was located in Detroit. A contract was signed, but Joseph E. Horst never learned to live with the Union—nor did he ever show any willingness to get along. From 1942 to 1945, the Local was continually forced to appeal to the War Labor Board or federal conciliators in order to get any kind of justice from Horst through collective bargaining.

Horst then moved the plant out of Detroit, reopening at a location in Van Buren Township near Belleville, Michigan. Local 174 followed the runaway shop and tried again to organize the workers, who insisted steadily that they wanted and needed a union. Two National Labor Relations Board elections were held in the period from 1945 to 1950, with the Union losing by a close margin each time to Horst's vicious and underhanded campaign. Following the NLRB election

BULLETIN

The Horst Manufacturing Company was dissolved at a board of directors meeting held July 5. Joseph E. Horst, holding a majority of the stock, carried the vote for the dissolution.

After the meeting, Horst was approached by his plant manager with the information that new management and capital was available to buy the plant as a going concern and keep it in operation.

Horst's response was that he would not sell the plant as a going concern. He said in effect that such a sale would result in recognition of the union and those "SOB's" on the picket line would get back to work—and he was not going to be a party to any such deal.

held early in 1950, Local 174 filed unfair labor practice charges because of Horst's conduct during the campaign—and the workers went out on strike in support of their demand for a union contract. Horst then backed down, and a six-month contract was signed, after which the Union withdrew its unfair labor practice charges.

Sixty days before the contract was due to expire on June 28, 1951, the Local Union made all the legal steps required to get a new contract negotiated. A new contract was then negotiated with the plant manager. But when it was presented to Joseph E. Horst for his

Organizers of the UAW-CIO Competitive Shops Department, under the direction of Vice-President Richard Gosser, are carrying the message of unionism to workers in scores of shops throughout the nation.

In dozens of industrial plants; from Process Gear at Syracuse, New York, to Plastic Molds at Los Angeles, California; and from Nash Kelvinator at London, Ontario, to Pathfinder Division, Superior Coach, at Kosciusko, Mississippi, UAW-CIO organizers are meeting workers in their homes, at plant gates, holding meetings and distributing leaflets.

signature, he refused to sign. There was nothing left to do but strike again—and the workers set up their picket lines automatically at midnight on June 28.

BRAVE BOYS

Neither Robert nor Omar Horst had any legitimate reason for trying to enter the plant in the dark early hours of July 29. They are not employed by their father. Robert was formerly a supervisor in the hammer department of the plant, but was fired by his father. Omar once worked in the shop, but he quit. It seems that the Horsts cannot even get along among themselves.

But blood is thicker than water—so Robert and Omar took it on themselves to break up the picket line. Fortified with liquid courage guzzled in a nearby tavern, they jumped in a car and made a preliminary pass at the picket line. But they didn't have the nerve to carry it off the first time. So they went back to the tavern and slopped up a few more—and on the next try they crashed their car directly into the picket line.

NEWSPAPER HEROES

One picket was dragged a distance of 50 feet by the Horst car.

"For the first time in the history of our Union," according to Gosser, "as a result of the recent convention making adequate funds available, we are in a position to do the intensive organizational job that we have all wanted to do."

"We intend to organize every unorganized plant, regardless of size, that falls within our jurisdiction. We must do this, if we are to protect the high wages of our members in the organized plants. Furthermore, we want every worker in the automotive, aircraft, and agricultural implement industries to have the benefits our great Union can win for them."

Joseph Mattson, Assistant Director of the Department, reports that most of the far-flung drives are very encouraging, even though many of them are only in preliminary stages of development. "Our representatives have received hundreds of membership applications. This indicates that as soon as NLRB elections are held, the International Union will be chartering a sizable number of new local unions."

DIVIDE STAFFS

In order to expedite the coordination of the increased number of

That was when the fight started; and, within a few hours, Robert and Omar were the heroes of the Detroit daily papers. They were photographed and interviewed and quoted at length, and long sob stories were written about their awful encounter with the nasty union pickets. But not one of the papers even hinted at the circumstances behind the incident.

Nor did the daily papers tell how Joseph E. Horst has on several occasions told the pickets that he feels like getting out his shotgun and shooting them up. There was also the time that the State Police took a baseball bat away from Mr. Horst. That was not news, at least it didn't get into the papers.

"TLL CLOSE UP"

"My answer to this strike is that I will close my plant and move again. There must be some place in the United States where unfettered men will work for me at a just wage without a union telling them and me what to do." That's what Mr. Horst told the daily papers. And that's what the strike is all about, because the workers want to bargain on the determination of a "just wage."

Harry Southwell, President of Local 174, has started the action to file unfair labor practice charges against Horst—for refusal to bargain, and for failure to serve notice of intention to cancel a contract.

persons engaged in the many drives, the functions of the staff have been divided into two categories, National Competitive Shops and Regional Competitive Shops. The duties of both divisions will be highly integrated and in the field there will be no distinction between them.

The former will be a mobile group operating out of International headquarters. Its members will be ready to move into critical situations to give special assistance or added punch wherever needed.

Representatives assigned to Regional staffs will be, more or less, permanently located within the respective regions. Although they will receive much of their direction from the Regional office, their over-all control rests in the National Department.

WORK TOGETHER

Gosser further stated, "I know that I speak for everyone in this Department, as well as for other departments under my jurisdiction, when I say we all intend to work together and cooperate unselfishly until this organizational job is done."

He made a special plea to all officers and members of UAW-CIO local unions in areas where organizational work is underway, saying, "I sincerely urge that all of you will cooperate in making this organizational drive a success. By so doing, you will not only assist in organizing unorganized workers but you will be helping yourselves by eliminating some of the cut-throat competition that threatens your own living standards and job security."

UAW-CIO members can render valuable service by supplying names of persons who work in shops being organized to the staff members conducting the drives. They are, also, urged to ask their friends and relations working in such shops to join the UAW-CIO.

DRIVES ON IN 4 DEFENSE PLANTS

CHICAGO—Four defense plants here are under the "organizing guns" of UAW-CIO as follows:

Ford Aircraft Division, formerly Dodge during World War II at 7754 S. Cicero, to employ 22,000. B-36 Engines.

Fairchild Aviation to take over the old Douglas Plant on Mannheim Road. C-119 Army Packets. Studebaker on Cicero Ave.

A new Jet Engine plant being built by General Motors in LaGrange, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago.

Intl. Rep. Dan Radakovic of Competitive Shops Dept. and Intl. Rep. Tom Sullivan of Region 4 Staff, are presently assigned to the Ford Aircraft organizing drive. Eleven AFL unions are attempting to carve up the huge plant.



When relieved, the Horst pickets above make coffee on a fire at the side of the gate. Left to right are Lee Harrison, Charles Bennett, W. Haslett, Ronald Morris and George Sunka, Jr.



These five pickets (at right) patrol the gates of the Horst Manufacturing Company, near Belleville, Michigan—where 200 workers are fighting a labor-hating employer for the right to have a union.



Victor Reuther, CIO representative in Europe, and Frank Wallick, new CIO representative in Asia, are seated together at the 34th session of the International Labor Organization meeting in Geneva, Switzerland. In the background is Eric Buhrig, German Confederation of Trade Unions delegate, and his interpreter, Johannes Schregne. The German Federal Republic was admitted to the ILO over objections of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Israel, after a plea by the French labor leader, Leon Jouhaux, to help "German trade unions resist the restoration of Nazism."

Time Again for That Corn Boil

This may sound rather corny—but that's about all you'll find in Rockford, Illinois, on Sunday, August 12, the day of the Annual Rockford CIO Corn Boil.

Eleven local UAW unions join hands to make the celebration a real affair with 20 tons of sweet corn, picked, husked and boiled by UAW members.

Intl. Rep. Emmet C. Poyner, in his capacity as President of the Rockford CIO Council, reports that progress towards the big day is satisfactory and will make the Corn Boil as successful as in past years when 18,000 persons showed up.

The Rockford Corn Boil was originally pioneered in Rockford by Local 449 UAW-CIO (National Lock workers) back in 1947. It became an all-Rockford proposition and workers come from such UAW centers as Chicago, Peoria, Moline, and the state of Iowa to participate in the eating of tender, succulent sweet corn.

Kamp Guilty For 2nd Time

WASHINGTON (LPA) — Joseph P. Kamp, who runs the anti-labor Constitutional Educational League, was found guilty June 28 of contempt of Congress. The penalty is up to a year in jail and \$1,000 fine. The jury took only 15 minutes to convict.

Kamp refused to tell the House Lobby Investigating Committee, headed by the late Rep. Frank Buchanan (D., Penna.) the names of his financial backers. Last year he served four months for contempt conviction after refusing to give another House Committee similar information.

Recently Edward A. Rumely, who runs another anti-labor outfit, the Committee for Constitutional Government, was convicted of contempt, given a six months suspended sentence. He also had refused to name his big business backers when quizzed by the Buchanan Committee.

2,600 Strike At Spicer

TOLEDO — Twenty-six hundred production workers at Spicer Division of Dana Corporation here went on strike Tuesday, June 26, at 5:30 p. m. in protest against a year-long grievance on pay rate cuts.

The strike was authorized after a five-hour session with management, led by Charles H. Ballard, Director of Region 2B, produced no satisfaction.

An emotional element in the strike is a feeling of betrayal. UAW-CIO helped management work out new rates a year and a half ago when management claimed unbalanced rates were costing Spicer Division so much they couldn't meet competition.

Under the newly established rates, a worker was supposed to be able to make a minimum of 30 per cent over the base rate.

But one job, typical of 35 per cent of the timed jobs in the plant, earned a worker \$1.697 in May, 1946, when the base rate was \$1.15, and only \$1.712 in May, 1951, when the base rate was \$1.405, 25½ cents an hour higher. The minimum should have been \$1.826 under the 30 per cent formula.

The workers claim management betrayed their confidence when they used the new formula, worked out as a means of helping the Company over a tight spot, as a license to bust the rates.

No date had been set for a new meeting with the Company as the *Auto Worker* went to press.

Local 12 Opens Summer Camp

The full complement of boys arrived at Local 12 Summer Camp at Sand Lake, Michigan, Sunday, June 24, when 225 sons of union workers arrived in automobiles and buses.

For four consecutive weeks, the boys will take over. Then, after a one-week stretch during which the camp will be nailed back together, the girls will have the place.

Food is raised by four Local 12 farms adjacent to the camp, and

Wesly Thompson



CHICAGO—Wesly Thompson, 52, International Representative and Director of Fair Practices in Region 4 for CIO United Auto Workers, died Thursday, June 21, at Michael Reese Hospital here. Death was caused by a heart attack.

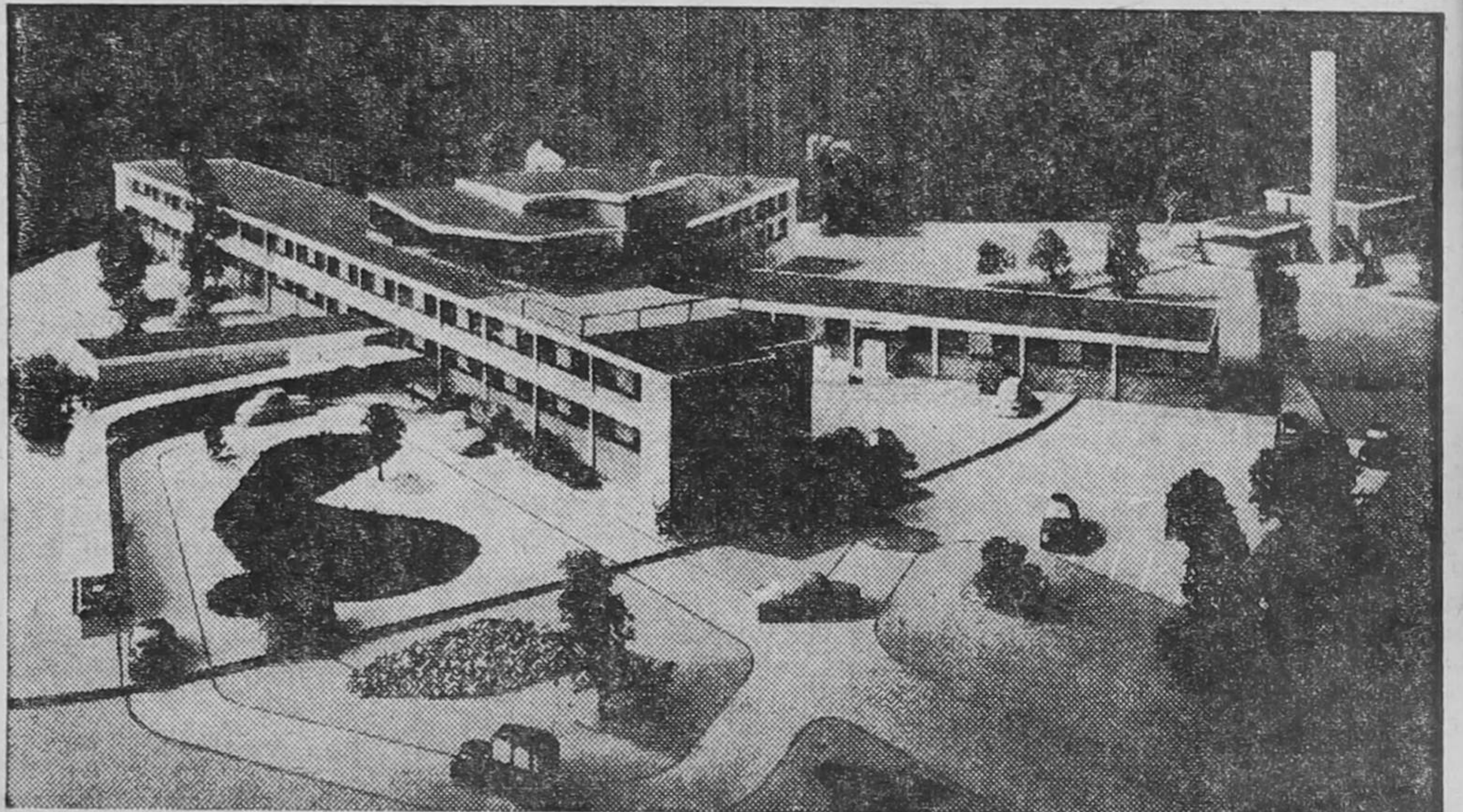
He was a member of the International Union's Advisory Council on Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination. He was active in the campaign for FEPC legislation in Illinois. He was a member of the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations and Chairman of the Housing Committee of the Chicago NAACP.

In 1940, Wesly Thompson became active in the UAW-CIO, serving as President of Amalgamated Local 734, UAW-CIO, for three years. He became an International Representative for UAW-CIO in 1941 and in 1947, was appointed to the International Advisory Council of the Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department.

milk (\$617.20 worth a week last year) is supplied by Local 12 dairy farm herds.

Rates for Local 12 sons and daughters are \$7 a week (the Local paying \$8 out of the treasury) and for all others, \$15. Dozens of boys and girls from families unable to afford even these modest fees are financed by local unions each year.

The camp was founded by Vice-President Richard T. Gosser while he was president of the Local, and has grown to such proportions that the entire Region 2B now supports it and sends its children there.



Shown above is the architect's model of the proposed three-story, 100-bed Lower Bucks County (Pa.) Hospital. A public subscription campaign for \$1,500,000 is now underway to build the first community general hospital in the area's history. Frank Flatch, member of UAW-CIO Local 130, Bristol, Pa., is chairman of the United Labor Hospital Committee.

Auto-Lite Member Retires



In the photo is Bertie Page, Auto-Lite member from the Niagara Falls Division of Auto-Lite, who is retiring after 32 years' service with the Company. He is shown receiving his first pension check from Herb Francis, President of Local 571, a UAW-CIO member of the Pension Committee, while Melvin Carpenter, Auto-Lite Council delegate looks over Francis's shoulder. Although the local committee did not get together until after the first of the year, benefits to Bertie Page were made retroactive to November 1, 1950—the date the Pension Program was to go into effect.

Arrangements have also been worked out so that when a member retires, his total accumulated vacation benefits for the work year are payable immediately. In Auto-Lite, members with 25 years or more service receive eight per cent of their straight-time year's earnings as a vacation bonus—which adds to the benefits won for members with long service.

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