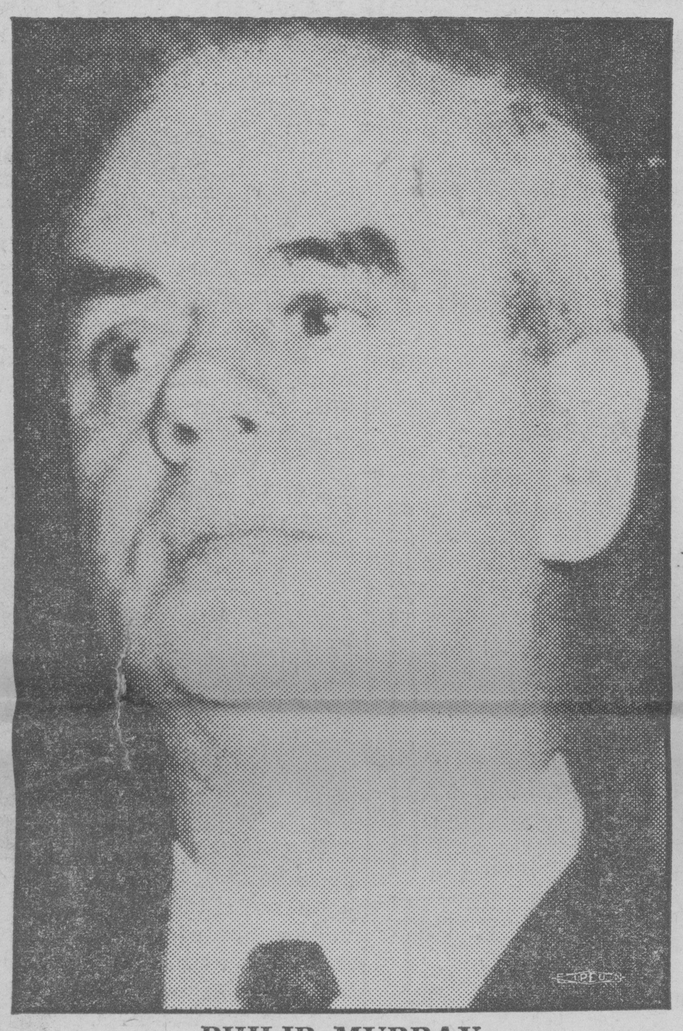
UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

Detroit, November 15, 1943
Vol. 7 — 22 — No. 22

CIO

ROLL-BACK PROMISE NOT KEPT—PAY RISE DEMANDED BY CIO

Murray and Carey Again Head The CIO



PHILIP MURRAY

PHILADELPHIA.—Once again by an enthusiastic, unanimous vote, the CIO has elected Philip Murray as its president.

The election of Murray came towards the end of one of the most momentous sessions of the CIO. It was accompanied by an ovation which brought the 500-odd delegates to their feet with cheers and amid pounding of tables.

James B. Carey, of the United Electrical and Radio Workers, was again chosen secretary-treasurer. He was nominated by R. J. Thomas, president of the UAW-CIO, as a young man of enthusiasm and ability who, with President Murray, would form a perfect team to lead the CIO in the coming year.

THOMAS, ADDES RE-ELECTED

Thomas himself was again elected a vice-president. George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer of the UAW-CIO, was once again elected to sit as the UAW representative on the CIO's executive board.

Earlier in the convention, the delegates paid a fine tribute to Murray by adoption of the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, (1) Victory for the United Nations in this struggle of the people against the fascist forces throughout the world requires courageous and intelligent leadership from organizations of labor and the people to establish and put into action policies which will fully mobilize the entire nation behind a total war effort;

"(2) Philip Murray has given statesmanlike leadership to American labor which has been the greatest single factor in enabling the American labor movement to become a vital force in the war effort of the United Nations. Philip Murray's direction of all phases of CIO activity has resulted in the organization of millions of unorganized workers, has improved the national morale and has shown us the way to mobilize the political strength of American workers in support of our Commander-in-Chief; now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That the CIO voices its appreciation to Philip Murray for his wholehearted support of the Commander-in-Chief, for the contributions which he has made to mobilize labor and the people of America behind the war effort, for the leadership he has given in gearing the CIO to work for victory on the military, economic and production fronts, and for the wise guidance he has given on all problems before the American people."

NATIONAL WAGE POLICY OF THE CIO

(Adopted at the Philadelphia Convention, Nov. 3, 1943)

The CIO has throughout the war emergency led the nation in recognition of the necessity for a thoroughly stabilized home front economy to assure maintenance of morale, national unity and maximum war production for victory in the war.

Labor has rallied behind President Roosevelt in his demand originally enunciated in April, 1942, for national economic stabilization through the application of his seven-point program.

Labor has vigorously pointed out the absolute necessity for firm action on all fronts if sound stabilization is to be achieved —— action which would result in equal and impartial stabilization of all aspects of our war economy, including prices, profits, salaries and wages.

Such a program obviously requires effective control of prices, a sound tax system to curb high incomes and swollen corporate profits, and a sound wage stabilization program which would assure to workers levels of payment calculated to promote production, preserve health and working efficiency and assure the highest national morale.

Home Front Has Been Weakened

2 It is an unfortunate fact that the people's demands for a sound and integrated economic stabilization program have not been made effective. Special interests and pressures have operated, particularly in the halls of Congress, to prevent effective steps on each of the important aspects of such a program.

The results thus far have created serious dangers of disunity within the nation and a broad weaking of the home front.

On the one hand wages have been subjected to severe limitations; on the other hand Congress has refused to enact a tax bill calculated to curb war profits and to call upon the corporations and those of high incomes to make their proper contribution to the cost of the war, and has sabotaged the Administration's agricultural program.

Congress has taken every opportunity to impede and prevent effective action to control prices, and even today is threatening to bar the use of funds essential for subsidies to assure some measure of price control.

The rollback of prices has not been fulfilled.

Excessive prices and profits coupled with the freezing of wages has created the conditions for inflation and has resulted in severe strains upon the food and clothing budgets of workers, with consequent threats to their efficiency in war production.

In order that genuine stabilization of our economy be accomplished and inflation be avoided, which is essential—now therefore, be it resolved,

Wage Increases Are Needed

That it has become necessary to eliminate the so-called Little Steel formula which particularly in view of the rise in the cost of living and the added burdens on the workers is no longer in accord with reality. The working men and women of America must be permitted through the sound and stable processes of collective bargaining to secure wage adjustments to levels necessary to maintain their morale, health and efficiency and to meet the special needs imposed on them in this war period;

Bargaining Must Be Restored

2 The sound and tested processes of collective bargaining must be freed to secure the elimination of inequalities and inequities in wage structures and to bring about, where feasible, industry-wide stabilization of wage structures on the basic principle of equal pay for the same work;

Sub-Standards Must Be Raised

3 Continued action must be assured to bring about the lifting of sub-standard wage rates to minimum levels of American decency;

Taxes Must Be Raised From Profits

4 A truly stabilized national war economy must be secured through the achievement of these wage policy objectives combined with a determined insistence upon a policy of vigorous price control, overall rationing, and a firm taxation policy calculated to raise the funds necessary for victory out of the luxury living levels reflected in corporate profits and high income brackets and not out of the food budgets of workers. Any continued failure to assure strong price control, overall rationing and taxation truly based upon ability to pay will of course require future readjustment of wages in the effort to protect the health, welfare and morale of the home front against consequences disastrous to our march to victory;

5 The president of the CIO is directed to forward copies of this resolution to the President of the United States and the members of the National War Labor Board.

UAW Board Names Dept. Heads for Next Year

Thomas Says Aim Should be To Add 250,000 Members

PHILADELPHIA—The International executive board of the UAW-CIO, in session here prior to the CIO convention, approved recommendations of President R. J. Thomas for department heads during the coming year.

Thomas declared that it will be the objective of the various departments and the International union to add an additional quarter of a million members to the rolls of the union by the time the 1944 convention of the UAW-CIO opens.

These are the department heads approved by the board:

War Policy Division—President Thomas.

General Motors—Vice-president Walter P. Reuther.

Ford—Richard T. Leonard.

Chrysler—Leo Lamotte.

Aircraft—Vice-president Richard T. Frankensteen.

Washington Bureau—Frankensteen and Reuther.

Unemployment Compensation Division—Secretary-treasurer George F. Addes.

Medical Institute—Addes.

Publicity and Publication—Edward Levinson.

Legal—Maurice Sugar.

Skilled Trades—Reuther.

Research—James Wishart.

Education—William H. Levitt.

Women's Auxiliaries—Carl Swanson.

Recreation—Melvin West.

Eaton Division—Richard E. Reisinger.

Auto-lite Division—Richard Gosser.

Houdaille-Hershey — Joseph Mattson.

Bendix—Addes.

Borg-Warner—Arnold Atwood.

Thompson Products—Paul E. Miley.

Mack Truck—Charles E. Kerrigan.

Farm Equipment—George Burt, Atwood and Mattson.

The post-war planning committee was incorporated with the War Policy Division.

CHANGE EXPLAINED

In assuming direction of the War Policy Division, Thomas stated that the change was not intended in any way as a reflection on the work of Addes, who had previously headed that division.

The declared that Addes had done a commendable job. The change was made, Thomas said, because he had so arranged his time as to be able to assume personal direction of the division. He felt it was logical that the president of the union should have charge of the most important problems before the union.

Handling a great deal of business referred to it by the convention, the board adopted a number of resolutions of importance. It endorsed U. S. Senator Pepper's resolution calling for an effective post-war alliance to keep the peace; it denounced the Steagall bill, which would place a ban on all subsidies for the purpose of keeping down food prices; and it demanded the United Nations take all possible action to deliver the Jewish people from Nazi cruelty.

STEAGALL BILL HIT

The resolution on the Steagall bill, resolved:

"That we, the officers and members of the International executive board of the International union, United Automobile Workers of America, CIO, do hereby demand the defeat in the House of Representatives of the Steagall Bill (H. R. 3477), and that we urge our one million members and all other like-minded persons who look with horror on this cynical attempt to take away the food of working people and divert it to those with higher incomes, to urge their Congressmen to vote down and end the menace of the Steagall Bill, which seeks to stop food subsidies while permitting all other forms of subsidies to industry and business."

URGES AID TO JEWS

The resolution on the oppression of the Jewish people proposed the following program:

1—Prompt and effective action to rescue as many of the helpless victims of the Nazis as possible; "to evade this responsibility is to cast doubt on the integrity of the cause for which we fight."

2—Positive action by the governments of the United Nations to establish havens for those Jewish people who can still be saved and extricated from Nazi-dominated countries

3—Immediate withdrawal by the government of Great Britain of the Chamberlain White Paper of 1939 under which Jewish migration into Palestine is restricted and under which this Jewish national home-land will be closed to Jews forever starting April, 1944.

AMALGAMATED LOCALS

Other actions of the board were:

Appointment of a committee consisting of Addes, Reuther, Frankensteen, John W. Livingston and William Stevenson to cooperate with the CIO War Relief drive, and to carry out the convention recommendation for establishment in UAW centers of labor sponsored canteens for service men.

A request that the Federal government take over and operate the Nash-Kelvinator plant in Lansing, Michigan, because of refusal of management to cooperate on labor relations and production.

Creation of a committee of Addes, Reuther, Stevenson and Melvin Bishop to draw up and to report to next board meeting a statement of policy defining amalgamated locals.

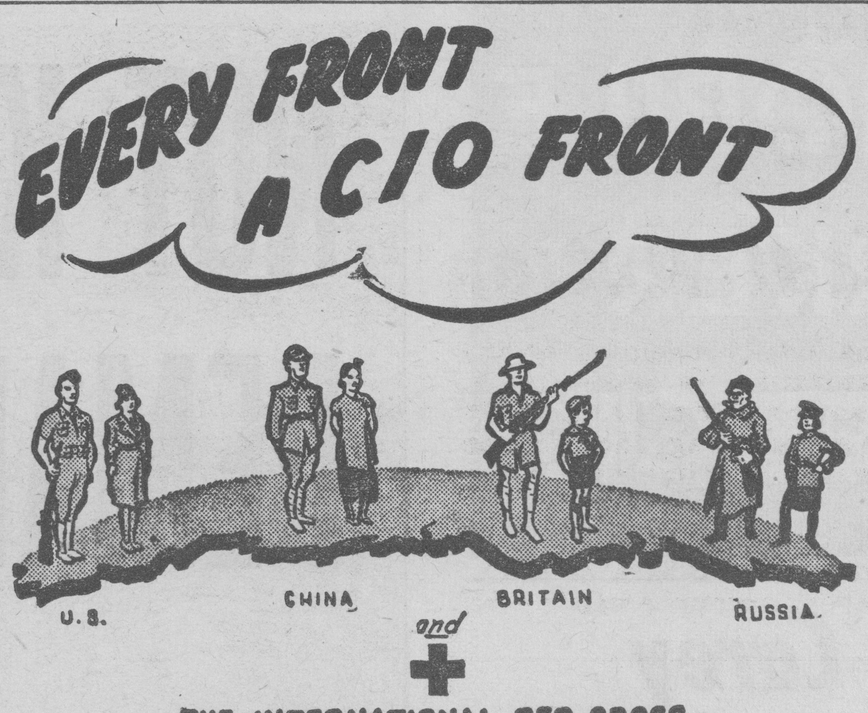
SENIORITY COMMITTEE NAMED

Appointment of a committee to draft a recommended statement of policy, for the next board meeting, on seniority problems as they effect women workers. Committee: Reuther, Frankensteen, Reisinger, Livingston and Swanson.

Endorsement of aims of National Labor and Religion Foundation, and appropriation of $1,000 contribution. The Foundation engages in work aiming to acquaint religious groups, ministers and theological students with the aims of the labor movement.

The voting strength of the board members, under the constitution, was as follows:

Thomas, Addes, Frankensteen and Reuther, 84 votes each; Atwood, 80; Bishop, 84; Blakely, 34; Burt, 18; Arnold Coxhill, 33; Gosser, 35; Kerrigan, 45; Lamotte, 84; Livingston, 15; Percy Llewellyn, 81.5; McAulay, 80; Mattson, 56; Lew Michener, 17; Miley, 36; Reisinger, 13; Thomas J. Starling, 11; Stevenson, 81.5; Swanson, 54.



Brewster Plants Get Arbitrator

WASHINGTON.—A working contract calling for a permanent arbitrator of any labor disagreements at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation's plants has been signed by Henry J. Kaiser, new president of the company, and the UAW-CIO, Local 365.

The agreement provides that Moses Shapiro, of the War Labor Board, shall be the permanent arbitrator of any disputes in the company's plants at Johnsville, Pa.; Newark, N. J., and Long Island City, Queens, N. Y.

The contract was signed for the union by Thomas De Lorenzo, president of Local 365.

WORKERS PRAISED

Louis R. Wallack, of Philadelphia, labor relations director for the Brewster Corporation from last February to June, told a House Naval Affairs Subcommittee that many of the labor difficulties of the firm were traceable to a "belligerent" attitude of company heads toward the union.

Wallack testified that he found the union members cooperative and disturbed because production was at a low ebb.

PLANT CLOSING PROTESTED

Senator Harry S. Truman, chairman of the Special Senate Investigating Committee, has been asked to step into the Brewster situation, by the New Jersey State CIO Council. The request came from Irving Abramson, president of the Council, who asked Truman to investigate "before any final move to close Brewster's in Newark is completed."

Abramson's letter to Senator Truman stated that "there have been many conflicting reports as to why a plant, as fully equipped as Brewster's to produce vital plane parts and manned with about three thousand employees, many of whom are especially skilled for the work in the plant, is to be shut down; its contracts let to other firms and its workers out seeking jobs elsewhere."

The State CIO head said that production would be held up while the special tools and jigs from Brewster's were "torn down, disassembled, transported and then re-set up at other plants." He pointed out that time and effort would also be wasted in retraining the workers in the new plants for the special work while the present Brewster workers would also need retraining for new jobs they would take on.

Bendix Local Urges U.S. Fire Heidt

SOUTH BEND.—Bendix Local 9, UAW-CIO, has adopted a resolution urging the Federal government to take steps to remove Marvin Heidt from the management of the corporation. The resolution declares, in part:

"WHEREAS: since the attack on our nation at Pearl Harbor, the Bendix management, through Mr. Marvin Heidt, sought, under the guise of the National Emergency, to take advantage of Labor's patriotic efforts and no-strike pledge, to destroy the representative of the Bendix workers, Local Union No. 9, UAW-CIO, and

PRODUCTION IMPEDED

"WHEREAS: since that time, provocations on the part of Mr. Heidt and his assistants have been numerous, and

"WHEREAS: he has fought, and for sometime rendered impotent the Labor - Management Committee in our plant, by refusing to allow it proper movement of action, and opposing programs that would have enhanced the Bendix war effort. Because of the reluctance to fully participate in this effort, hundreds of Bendix workers have been robbed of the correct dollars and cents values of their production suggestions which ultimately resulted in the destruction of initiative, and engendering of confussion and discontent, and

"WHEREAS: he has refused to bargain in good faith and has used all methods and tricks conceivable for delaying the settlement of grievances without considering the danger of the deterioration of morale. He has refused to cooperate with the union for the prompt settlement of our wage question. The delays have produced considerable discontent and is daily being reflected on our production lines, and

REMOVAL URGED

"WHEREAS: We feel that Messers Heidt and Williams have demonstrated their unconcern for war production, for establishment of harmonious relations between the union and the company for the success of the Bendix war production. We feel that Mr. Heidt is playing the game of the "national conspirators" who are all out for the destruction of Labor, and the nation's war program;

"RESOLVED: that we, the Bendix Workers, members of Bendix Local No. 9, UAW-CIO, urge the Bendix Corporation, and the Government of the United States to cause the removal of Mr. Marvin Heidt from any labor policy-making body in the Bendix Corporation, and that he be replaced with someone with responsibility who will bargain in good faith with our nation, and who will attempt to cooperate with our union for the establishment of harmonious relations for the mighty war tasks ahead."

Kansas City Alcoa Plant Votes UAW-CIO

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Negotiations for a contract between the UAW-CIO and the Aluminium Company of America covering workers in the company's big foundry here are scheduled to open soon, John W. Livingston, director of Region No. 5, UAW-CIO announces.

The announcement follows a UAW-CIO victory in a National Labor Relations Board election.

The UAW-CIO won over the AFL which had announced it planned to divide plant workers into craft unions if it won the election.

ELECTION RESULTS

The vote was:

UAW-CIO	**68.41 per cent**
AFL	**30.91 per cent**
Neither	**0.67 per cent**

This is the fourteenth NLRB election won by the UAW-CIO in Region No. 5 during the past year, Livingston pointed out.

Two Alcoa workers, Cyrus See, Sr. and Bert E. Hartmen, who were unable to work because of illness on the day of election, were taken to the polling place from their beds to cast their ballots. Hiram J. Gensler, International representative, was in charge of the drive and was assisted by Henry F. Deuser, P. T. Lampin and Pat Monroe, International representatives.

Thomas Named By FDR to Wage Board

WASHINGTON—R. J. Thomas, president of the UAW-CIO, has been named by President Roosevelt as one of a committee of five members of the War Labor Board to investigate the cost of living and report within sixty days.

The President agreed to appint the committee after Thomas and other labor spokesmen had visited him and lodged a strong protest against continuing the Little Steel formula.

Some difference of opinion was expressed on the facts concerning the cost of living. As a result, the committee was appointed.

Its report may well be the basis for revision of the administration's wage policies.

Two Victories In West Coast Aircraft Shops

LOS ANGELES—Aircraft director Richard T. Frankensteen and regional director Lew Michener report two more victories for the UAW-CIO in National Labor Relations Board elections:

Globe, Los Angeles: UAW-CIO, 87 per cent; no union, 3 per cent.

Aircraft Components Co., Los Angeles: UAW-CIO, 64 per cent; IAM-AFL, 27 per cent; no union, 9 per cent.

CIO Convention Reiterates No-Strike Pledge

Delegates Adopt Rallying Call for Political Action

PHILADELPHIA.—The national convention of the **Congress of Industrial Organization, in session here, went on record demanding scrapping of the "Little Steel" wage freeze, and in its place a general wage increase for workers which would bring wages into line with living costs.**

The convention, in a special resolution dealing with wage policy, declared that promised roll-back of prices had not been kept, and that labor's recourse was to seek wage increases.

Another principal decision of the convention was the re-iteration of the no-strike pledge given for the duration of the war. The resolution declared:

OUR NO-STRIKE PLEDGE

"WHEREAS, (1) The working men and women of this nation desire above anything else to exert all their effort and energy toward achieving maximum production of war materials;

"(2) A strike or stoppage of work must necessarily interfere with this effort for all-out production and to that extent actually assists our enemies and endangers the lives of those men and women on the battle-fronts fighting the Axis armies;

"(3) The CIO at the outset of this war gave its no-srike pledge which it has religiously maintained;

"(4) We must recognize that the enemies of our war effort are constantly seeking to provoke labor into engaging in strikes, such as through the enactment of the Smith-Connally Act, and that there are employers who for their *own personal profit* may endeavor to take advantage of our war situation and attempt to exploit labor regardless of the impact of their policies upon the war effort; now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, (1) That the CIO hereby reaffirms its solemn pledge without any qualifications or conditions that for the duration of the war there must not be any strike or stoppage of work. Each member and each leader of organized labor must make it his responsibility to discharge with scrupulous care this sacred obligation. Any leader of organized labor who deliberately flouts this obligation and any employer who seeks to provoke or exploit labor are playing into the hands of the enemies of our nation.

"(2) We must recognize that for the duration of the war, issues in dispute between labor and management must be adjusted through the peaceful means of collective bargaining, mediation, or through disposition by the National War Labor Board.

"(3) Further, we must recognize that to assure the prosecution of a war program that will prevent special groups from exploiting labor or benefiting from the sacrifices of others, organized labor has the task of mobilizing the people on the legislative and political fronts behind a win-the-war program designed to meet the basic economic problems arising out of the war and to protect the interests of the common people."

ON POLITICAL ACTION

These were only the highlights of the convention which, in a businesslike and aggressive way, acted on many problems facing labor both at home and on the world front.

The convention adopted a vigorous resolution dealing with political activity. Its adoption came after stirring addresses by Philip Murray, CIO president, and Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO's special committee on political action.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The declaration on political action said:

"The CIO has hammered out a constructive program to meet the needs of labor and the nation, both in the conduct of the war and after victory has been won. That program has been perfected and reaffirmed by this convention.

"Our program does not serve the interest of labor alone, but that of every section of our people. It is directed toward the achievement of those objectives which are shared by the overwhelming majority of all Americans: Our paramount objective is the winning of the war and the advancement of those democratic standards and ideals for which our armies are now engaged in costly battles. Achievement of this objective requires: A strong and united home front in support of our military effort through the maintenance of our economic, social and legislative standards as a guarantee of wholesome living standards for our people and the protection of the highest possible morale among our millions of war workers; the mobilization of all of our resources for the vigorus prosecution of the war to realize our goal of unconditional surrender within the shortest possible solution only through their organized participation in the political life of the nation. The CIO Political Action Committee through its national office, its regional directors and regional committees, has set itself the task of giving stimulus, direction, guidance and organized expression to this growing political awareness of labor.

NO LABOR PARTY NOW

"It will not be the policy of the CIO in connection with the 1944 elections to build labor's political organization in the form of a third party, but to abstain from and discourage any move in that direction. For, apart from the insurmountable technical problems of placing such a party on the ballot for 1944, a third party at this time will only serve to divide labor and the progressive forces and assure the election of our political enemies. Our primary task in the political field today is to weld the unity of all workers, farmers and other progressives behind candidates, regardless of party affiliation, who are committed to our policy of total victory and who fully support the measures necessary to achieve it and to lay the basis for a secure, peaceful, decent and abundant post-war world. Only if we succeed in that task in 1944 and place in office an enlightened national government prepared to carry forward this constructive and progressive program, can we have any hope for a prosperous, decent and secure postwar warld.

"Whatever differences may divide labor on the industrial front, the overwhelming majority of the membership and leadership of every branch of the labor movement is in agreement upon our political program and objectives, and no barriers should be permitted to stand in the way of joint or parallel action in the political field with the unions of the A. F. of L., the Railroad Brotherhoods and unaffiliated organizations. Such unity on the political front will not only mobilize 14 million organized workers and their families, but will stimulate and rally broad non-labor groups and help give effective political voice to millions of farmers, consumers and other progressives in every walk of life.

"The burden of carrying on the day to day work of education and organization for political action and putting into practice the programs and policies formulated by the Political Action Committee must necessarily fall on the local organizations of CIO. No more important task confronts us today. That task must command the united, wholehearted and militant support of every international union of the CIO, its affiliates, local unions, and all state and city industrial union councils. If it is approached with the same energy, intelligent application and enthusiasm with which we organized millions of workers on the industrial front, we cannot fail."

Mrs. FDR, Wallace Greeted at CIO Convention

Left to right: R. J. Thomas, Mrs. Roosevelt, Philip Murray, Vice-President Wallace, Sidney Hillman and James B. Carey.

UAW Delegates Take an Active Part In CIO Convention Discussions

The UAW-CIO was represented at CIO convention in Philadelphia by ten delegates. They were: Pres. R. J. Thomas, Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes, Vice-Presidents Walter P. Reuther and Richard T. Frankensteen, and Board Members William Stevenson, Arnold Atwood, John W. Livingston, Paul L. Miley, Charles Kerrigan and Lew Michener.

Other auto workers present as delegates included Richard T. Leonard, representing the Battle Creek (Michigan) CIO Council; James McEwan, St. Joseph County (Indiana) CIO Council; C. Pat Quinn, Wayne County (Michigan) CIO Council; Ben Probe, Jackson County (Michigan) CIO Council; Richard E. Reisinger, Cleveland CIO Council; and Harold Christoffel, Milwaukee CIO Council.

Several UAW delegates took part in the discussions. Thomas, who was chairman of the committee on officers report, discussed that report, as well as the wage situation and organizing of the unorganized. Addes made two addresses on the subject of racial discrimination. Reuther discussed the wage situation, international labor unity and racial discrimination.

THOMAS ON ORGANIZATION

Here are excerpts from the remarks of UAW delegates. Discussing organization problems, Thomas stated that in his opinion today was an opportune time for organizing the workers, comparing it with the favorable time for organization in 1936 and 1937.

"There are those who would say, 'How can you organize workers when wages are frozen, when big corporations are taking advantage of collective bargaining, with the Smith-Connally Act and other acts of Congress, how is it possible to organize the unorganized workers of America?'" Thomas declared.

"The organization which I represent has organized over a quarter of a million new workers in the past year; and I think I can pledge to this convention that we will organize at least another quarter of a million workers before our next convention."

Thomas stated that in his opinion the best insurance against a post-war problem of unemployment was an active organizing campaign at this time.

"As I see it, there is only one solution to that problem and that is to organize, and I think those workers who are in the mass production industries today realize as much as we do that their own salvation is through the organized labor movement. There are those among you who may think that now is not the time to organize, and I would say to you that it is my experienece that I have never witnessed a time more favorable for organizing the unorganized workers that I see today. Where we go into new territories we find the workers fighting for organization.

"I think in this convention the No. 1 slogan of our convention should be the same as it was when the CIO was organized, and that is to go out across the country and organize and organize, and when you are through organizing, keep on organizing."

ADDES ON DISCRIMINATION

On the subject of racial discrimination, Addes told in some detail of the occurences in the recent race riot in the City of Detroit, how upon the day after the riot anti-Semitic leaflets were distributed in various plants where the UAW has membership, stating that he presumed it was the desire of those who were responsible for the race riot in the City of Detroit to not only create hatred among the Negro and the white workers, but to create hatred as well among the various religious groups in America. He cited the fact that it was these forces that the trade union movement must ferret out and expose.

"I urge the delegates to this convention to take back to their respective unions, and particularly their respective educational departments, the information that will be contained in the proceedings, and break it down in language that will be understood by each and every worker who is affiliated with the respective unions, and make certain that they, along with the leaderships of the respective International unions, will brand these individuals who are spreading this propaganda of hatred as agents of Hitler and agents of the Japanese government," Addes said.

NEGRO LABOR DEFENDED

Speaking on a resolution dealing with discriminatory practices against Negroes, Addes said:

"Our union took a forthright position on this issue and made it clear to its membership as well as the employers that Negro workers had a perfect right to be upgraded to jobs, as well as white workers; that upgrading was to be based upon the principle of ability to produce or ability to operate a job, as well as seniority in these respective plants. We have had some stoppages as a result of narrow-minded people or narrow thinking. These stoppages, however, have not precluded our union from pushing forward that principle of upgrading all workers irrespective of race, color or creed.

CIO PROGRAM BASIC, REUTHER SAYS

Reuther, in discussing the evil of discrimination against Negro workers, said in part:

"If you have a situation where there are too few decent houses, and a Negro worker fights to get out of a shack and the slums into a good house, he has a right to fight for that, but the answer is let there be enough good houses for all the workers, white and black alike. That is the solution. If there is unemployment, and the white worker and the black worker are fighting in a competitive labor market for the same job, sure, the enemies of labor, the anti-democratic forces, will move in to exploit that competition. The answer to that is not a resolution but jobs for all the workers so they can all get a decent opportunity to earn a living.

"The same thing is true with recreational facilities and with all these other problems, and the CIO attacks this problem basically, because it raises a program for the nation that deals with the basic problem in housing, the basic problem of providing adequate facilities in the war centers. That is the key to it, and to the extent that this union and our organization can give leadership in the United States to correct all these problems, to that extent we will make genuine progress in breaking down discrimination of all forms in this country."

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

DEMOCRACY DOUBLE VICTORY AT HOME - ABROAD

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

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

R. J. THOMAS, President — GEORGE F. ADDES, Secretary-Treasurer

RICHARD T. FRANKENSTEEN and WALTER P. REUTHER, Vice-Presidents

International Executive Board Members:

ARNOLD ATWOOD, MELVIN BISHOP, WILLIAM BLAKELY, GEORGE BURT, ARNOLD COXHILL, RICHARD GOSSER, CHARLES KERRIGAN, LEO LAMOTTE, JOHN W. LIVINGSTON, PERCY LLEWELLYN, WILLIAM McAULAY, JOSEPH MATTSON, LEW MICHENER, PAUL MILEY, RICHARD E. REISINGER, THOMAS STARLING, WILLIAM STEVENSON, CARL SWANSON

22 EDWARD LEVINSON, Editor — I.P.E.U. 573

President's Column

By R. J. THOMAS
President, UAW-CIO

Labor has kept faith with the nation. Congress has broken faith both with labor and the with the nation.

The workers of the nation did not like the Little Steel formula, but as patriotic citizens, realizing our responsibilities in war-time, we went along with it.

We were given to understand by the President and by Congress that the formula was to be part of a real economic stabilization program in which living costs as well as the workers' wage would be kept down.

One-Way "Stabilization"

The majority of Congress, it now appears, never took this assurance seriously. It wanted to freeze wages; but it did not want to limit the profits of the interests represented by the farm bloc (who are not the small, working farmers), and it did not want to interfere with the profits of the packers and the food processors.

President Roosevelt made a mistake, when, in face of this Congressional success in scuttling any fair economic stabilization program, he rivetted the Little Steel formula down by taking away the power the War Labor Board had to change it.

Under these circumstances, the decision of the Philadelphia convention of the CIO to insist on a general increase in wages was the only alternative. It squares with the actions our own union has taken, with the request for wage increases now pending in the General Motors and Chrysler cases.

The Political Aspects

There is political dynamite for President Roosevelt in this situation, as well as for those who support him in furtherance of the general program of the New Deal. Despite our grievances, President Roosevelt still stands head and shoulders above any man in public life as a friend of labor. There is no doubt that the workers would like to support him for a fourth term.

But the recent trend of economic affairs, as far as labor is concerned, is creating some serious resentment. The railroad workers, judging from their spokesmen and their publications, are up in arms at the run-around they have been given.

Other sections of workers are equally restive. Our own convention of the UAW-CIO adopted a conditional endorsement of the President for a fourth term; the CIO convention, just adjourned, did not have any resolution on the subject.

FDR Should Not Be the Scapegoat

The President should take heed from these signs. He should not permit himself to be made the scapegoat for the reactionaries in Congress, for big business and the farm bloc who want wages kept down while living costs and profits rise.

Aside from the decision to seek vigorously the abandonment of the Little Steel formula, the most important decision of the Philadelphia convention of CIO was the decision to build a powerful political arm of labor and progressives for 1944. In politics as in other things, organized and intelligently directed power is what counts in the final analysis.

Every member and every local should apply himself at once to the task of building up labor's political strength in the coming months. We must make it so strong that no political figure can afford to ignore us.

Mrs. FDR Says Public Must Help Erase Causes of War-Time Strikes

By MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
(An Address Before the Philadelphia Convention of the CIO)

Mr. President and members of the convention, I don't want to take up too much of your time, but I am very happy to have the opportunity of speaking to you for just a few minutes. When I told my husband that I would be here today he asked me to bring you his regards and good wishes.

But there is one thing that I very specially want to say a few words to you about. Having been in the Southwest Pacific lately I feel very keenly the responsiblity that we at home have to our men fighting all over the world.

When I saw the boys in Great Britain a year ago they had not yet been actually in the fighting. Now I have had an opportunity to see boys, some of whom have spent many months actually in the combat zones, and it makes a great difference in one's realization of responsibility.

For this reason I am glad that you have adopted your no-strike pledge, because I feel that to those boys out there the importance of production is paramount. They all tell you that the difference between hanging on to a part of an island with no airplanes to cover you, with the knowledge that your munition were low is a very different thing from the feeling they have today when they are never without airplane coverage and they feel that they have the best equipment equipment that far transcends the equipment of their enemies.

LET THE PEOPLE KNOW

But I think for us at home there is something that must go along with that pledge. It is something that you and your auxiliaries must do, because nobody else knows as much about it and can do it as well—and I think sometimes you haven't done it quite as well as you should do it.

That is, I believe that you should tell the story of injustices, of inequalities, of bad conditions, so that the people as a whole in this country really face the problems that people who are pushed to the point of striking know all about, but others know practically nothing about.

Somewhow, that is what we have to get over, those of us who do know, to the public as a whole.

A great part of the public in this country does not know what it is that really leads to strikes, and that, I think, is one of the things that we must do, because if workers give a no-strike pledge then it is the responsibility of the citizens of this country to see that conditions are remedied which would otherwise lead to a strike.

HOPES FOR GROWTH

So I think the sooner we get at this work of education, the sooner more and more people learn what the real problems are, what the men who fight the war really look for when they think of coming home, the sooner we will have done something for the world and for ourselves.

Nothing is ever achieved without work. You know what work and organization mean. So today I wish for you better organization, and at the same time a widening and broadening of your opportunities for growth, because you who lead the labor movement must feel what I have felt so often in the past years, that every year as you see more and understand more you grow, and that with every opportunity you have had for understanding something new you perhaps attain a little more ability to help other people attain that same understanding.

And so I will wish you this opportunity for growth, and as you grow may your vision grow of what we in this country may achieve in the way of a good life for this generation and for generations to come, and in doing it for the peoples of the whole world.

Wallace Urges Firm Bonds of Unity Between Nation's Labor and Farmers

(Excerpts from Address of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace to Philadelphia Convention of the CIO)

Labor has grown up. United, the Common Man at work in the factory, in the mine, and in transportation, has found through the labor union his tool of progress. Labor has won its basic campaign against capitalistic oppression. The story of the starving little boy being beaten to the ground by his strong, cruel father no longer applies to labor and capital.

Capital grew into power and political domniation of government and labor while labor was still in short pants. The Common Man in those days sought his job alone at the closed gate of the factory. The Common Man bargained alone—often hungry—with an employer who bought human energy as a commodity at the lowest price.

A few short years ago, men were discharged from their jobs because they joined labor unions. They were persecuted if they tried to bargain collectively. They were blacklisted if they aired their grievances. Those days, thank God, are gone. But labor still has its enemies. Any man who continually expresses his love for labor, but broadcasts labor's shortcomings while he praises every other group in America, is labor's enemy.

LABOR'S FRIENDS

Fortunately, there are many in America who are labor's friends, there are people outside of the ranks of labor who know that no nation prospers unless men and women are fully employed. There are farmers who know that farmers cannot prosper unless labor prospers. There are men on newspapers, in colleges, in Congress, and on the fighting fronts who appreciate your basic aims and aspirations. There is Franklin Delano Roosevelt. These people are your friends.

In my visits with farmers I find that often when they go to town they are told that they are bearing more than their share of the wartime burden. Even some of the best informed farmers believe his propaganda because they also read it in some newspapers and hear it sometimes over the radio.

Let us look at the facts. The farmers are doing a splendid job under difficult conditions, but there are also other groups in our population who are doing equally difficult jobs under equally difficult conditions. Women and children on the farms are working harder than ever before. Farmers have lengthened their work from five to ten hours, or from one to two hours a day. There have been floods and droughts in various areas. Many dairy farmers have faced an unfavorable price situation. There is a scarcity of feed for cattle in some parts of the country.

LABOR'S FIRST DUTY

Workers in war plants, like the farmers, have had their incomes increased. But war workers also have had their difficulties. Hundreds of thousands of them put in two, three, or more hours every day traveling to and from work. Many of the workers in war plants necessarily live in ramshackle houses and trailer camps while they pay the upkeep of their own homes in other cities where work in defense plants in unavailable. Moreover, they have no idea as to where they will be working a year or two hence.

Human welfare demands that farmers, workers and all other groups begin to think more about duties. The first duty of the farmer and the worker is to his country. Whoever loses sight of this one fact will cease fully to serve himself, his farm association, his labor union. Laborers and farmers must participate to the fullest extent as citizens of their country.

LABOR AND CONSUMERS

The second great duty of the worker and farmer is to be fair to the consumer. Labor and agriculture must not enter into unholy alliances with capital to loot the consumer's pocket. Any limiting of production and hiking of prices by special agreements between capital bosses, labor bosses, and agricultural bosses is plain hijacking.

The third duty of organized labor and the American farmer is very close to our hearts—the duty to the men who are overseas or who die. We must plan and prepare and fairly serve the soldiers who have so faithfully served us. who are going over. We can never repay our debt to those who die. We must plan and prepare and fairly serve the soldiers who have *so faithfully served us.*

The fourth duty of the farmer and worker is to see that capital is fairly treated, that the man who risks his name and credit may get his risk capital returned when he has served well in creating new jobs and needed products.

PLAN FOR JOBS

There is a fifth duty. Rising costs must not leave prostrate the so-called white collar worker, whether he be a teacher, a preacher, or a clerk. He, the greatest consumer of them all, must not become the forgotten man.

The sixth duty of farmers and workers is to themselves. They must never knuckle under to any set of leaders who put self first and the human race second, and it is because of the fine, humanitarian qualities of your grand leader here that I and the rest of you so love him. He does not put self first.

FARM-LABOR UNITY

I have spoken of six duties of American citizens of the producing groups—the worker and the farmer. These two groups are the greatest of all special classes of American citizens. Together labor and agriculture must work to save and serve the Government of us all.

Now is the time to plan for conversion from war to peace. We must work toward full production and full employment.

Unity as citizens, under wise Government leadership, is the road ahead for labor and farmer and returning soldiers. All must stand back of their Government leaders in the reconversion days ahead.

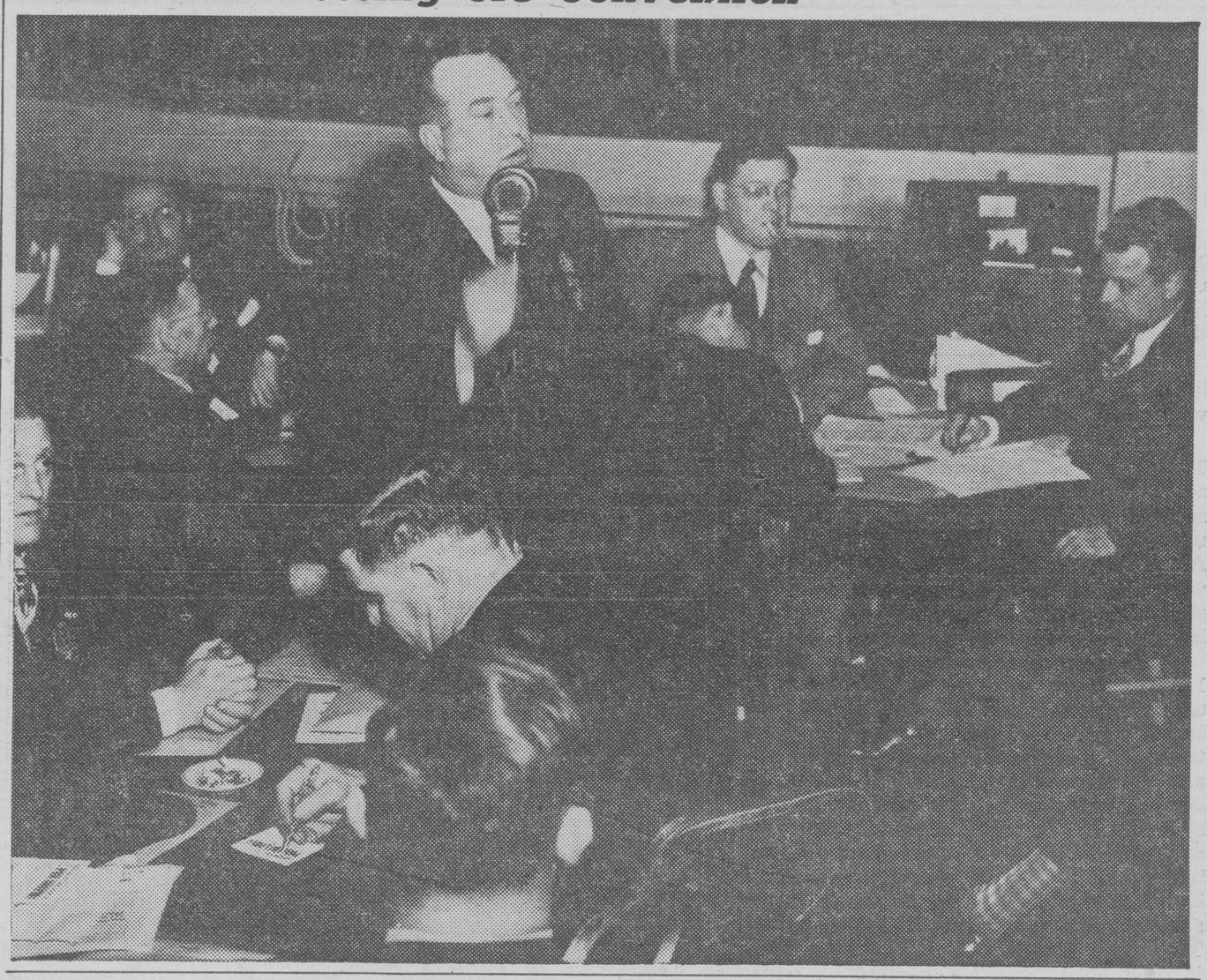
Most of us feel that America is on her way. Everybody can be happy at work without trying to get everything for himself and nothing for the other fellow. Everyone should again have an opportunity to move around, to select his own line of work, to get a job without too much red tape or pay-off, and to feel he has a chance to advance his children

In wisdom, with good planning and willingness to live up to our duties as citizens we shall win the future peace—the century of the Common Man.

Murray, Thomas, Reuther Hit U.S. Wage Policies

The resolution of the CIO's Philadelphia convention declaring that promises of roll-backs have not been kept and demanding wage increases, was supported on the floor in able addresses by CIO President Philip Murray, by UAW President R. J. Thomas and by UAW Vice-president Walter P. Reuther. The text of the resolution is printed on page one of this issue of the United Automobile Worker. Here are excerpts from the talks by Murray, Thomas and Reuther.

Thomas Addressing CIO Convention



Philip Murray:

I think it was the universal consensus of opinion of all the people throughout the country, or at least the overwhelming majority of the people in this nation of ours, that when our nation became involved in war and blood had to be spilled and lives had to be lost, there would be a real equality of sacrifice and that no one individual or no group of individuals would take advantage of this thing we call a global blood bath to extort profit or to filch money from the public pocketbook at the expense of the war effort.

Records produced and presented to various Congressional committees by both the Treasury Department of the United States and the Office of Price Administration, in the course of Congressional hearings upon the fundamental question of taxes, reveal the rather astonishing fact that a few people and a great many corporations were extracting more profit out of this war and out of American industry than has ever been taken out of the public pocketbook at any time in the history of the United States. There is something radically wrong with an economic situation that permits the development of conditions such as that.

U. S. STATISTICS CITED

Witness the horifying examples provided the Congress of the United States by the Office of Price Administration only last March, where the duly accredited representatives of the Office of Price Administration testified that 61.8 per cent of all families in the United States were making less than $2,500.00 a year; 61.8 per cent of all the families received in 1942, 29.7 per cent of the aggregate income of all families, and they bought 38.8 per cent of the country's consumer goods and services.

Thus, the families receiving less than $2,500.00 a year constitute six out of every ten families. They received less than $3.00 out of every $10.00 of the national family income and they spent less than $4.00 out of every $10.00 spent by consumers.

ONE-SIDED SACRIFICE

That is not a CIO set of statistics. It is an authoritative set of figures submitted to the Congress of the United States by a governmental agency known as the Office of Price Administration. It indicates one thing, that rather than make effective this program of equality of sacrifice to which all of the people, or at least the overwhelming majority of the people wholeheartedly subscribe, the reverse, according to these figures, is found to be true.

Now, let us follow this truth a little further, and we find that the House Ways and Means Committee at the moment is giving consideration to increased taxation to provide the necessary revenues for the ordinary functionings of our government and the financing of the war, and in so doing it has been suggested by certain special interests seeking definite special privileges that exemptions among the lower income groups be lowered, and lowered to a point which contemplates the possibility of extracting, through the processes of taxation, a figure in money amounting to an additional ten per cent cut in wages. That is the sort of program that is under consideration in the Federal Congress today.

I have in my office statements provided me by hundreds of steel workers who are in these so-called $2,500.00 groupings. Many of them are extremely difficult circumstances.

I contend these millions of workers are not getting a fair break. It was never intended, so far as I have been able to understand the intents of government, that lowest-income families should be required to make this kind of a sacrifice whilst other substantial segments of the naitonal population are deriving extraordinary profits out of the war.

There has been presented to you the story of the list of some 323 separate industrial and manufacturing enterprises who for the first six months of the present year extracted profits out of American industry to the tune of six and a half bililon dollars more than they did for the first six months of last year, and that profit, which I consider to be extorionate, is not being attacked in the proper way or the equitable way by the Federal Congress. There is no disposition on the part of the Federal Congress, so far as I am aware, to take any substantial portion of these extorionate profits, derived by large corporations, out of their treasuries.

U. S. WAGE POLICY WRONG

The wage policies of the Federal Government are wrong, not only in so far as they freeze under these conditions the possibility of American wage earners adjusting their conditions so as to be able to meet their country's war needs, but to maintain their families in a state of health and decency, maintain the workers' morale to a point, and their health to a point, where they will be able to report daily to their respective occupations and trades and produce the necessary goods to keep the war going on.

The present national wage policy of the American government is definitely impairing the efficiency of the American workers, and it continues to do so.

The remedy has to be found to correct the abuses that have grown out of this situation, and that remedy is provided in the resolution which has this afternoon been presented to this great national convention.

There is no desire on the part of the CIO or any one of its millions of members to derive any kind of special privilege out of this situation in which our country now finds itself. All that they want is enough food to provide the necessary nutrition to keep them going, enough clothing, enough medical care, and a little home to protect and shelter both them and their families. There is nothing in that sort of a program which contemplates extortion or prosecutes selfish interests. It is merely a desire, as expressed in this resolutions, on the part of the CIO to get out of this economy of ours something approximating a square deal, a reasonably fair deal.

DISCRIMINATIONS EXIST

There are discriminations, practical discriminations that create discontent, cause misunderstanding, and ofttimes cause stoppages of work at many of the plants throughout the country. Men whose wages are fixed, and for whom we can secure no relief under present national wage stabilization policies, are compelled under war manpower freezing regulations to remain on their jobs, and they cannot go elsewhere to find better jobs where their energies can be applied to help the war to a greater degree than in the present positions they now occupy, nor can they improve the position of their families because conditions are such that without a certificate from the War Manpower Commission they are frozen completely at their present occupations.

Those are just a few of the conditions under which our people live and about which they complain. The sum and substance of the matter can be summed up in this—American wage earners, by and large, are not getting enough money to provide proper sustenance and meet their ordinary war obligations.

They need wage adjustments, they need to be free from the shackles of the present national wage stabilization policy of the government of the United States, they want to enjoy a little more collective bargaining than they now enjoy, they want to enjoy the right to adjust inequities and inequalities and adjust their grievances in a regular fashion as set forth in their collective bargaining contracts without interference. They believe that they are entitled to enjoy these rudiments, these fundamentals that have been established in American industry on down through the years.

NEVER TRIED BEFORE

As a matter of fact, during the last war no directive was ever issued by the Federal Government which sought to restrain the operation of a Grievance Committee in the correction of abuses or the correction of inequalities. This is the first time to my own individual knowledge that the United States has ever undertaken the responsibility of regulating through the medium of a National War Labor Board the working conditions of 55,000,000 workers, Now, that is an impossible thing.

I cannot conceive — and I frankly confess, under our present policy of national wage stabilization, maintaining the status, the peaceful status of all the workers throughout the United States of America and preventing disruption and local strikes and local stoppages while we have a national board in the City of Washington attempting to do the impossible, attempting to regulate the working lives of 55,000,000 workers.

I tell you frankly it cannot be done.

There must be a correction of those abuses, and we seek the only logical constructive solution of the entire problem in the resolution now under consideration before this convention. I am quite sure that it reflects the opinions of the overwhelming majority of all workers, not only affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, but other labor organizations as well. And the resolution bespeaks the unanimous support of all the delegates attending our convention.

R. J. Thomas:

Thomas stated there had been an utter failure to roll back prices. He spoke of his experience as a member of the National War Labor Board at the time that the Little Steel decision was handed down, a decision which he had opposed and voted against.

In advocating a new wage policy for the CIO, Thomas cited several cases in his organization, notably one at Muskegon, Michigan, and another at Jamestown, New York, where management and union had agreed that the wages were too low and were in accord as to a raise in those wages, but that the War Labor Board refused to authorize an advance in wages. He recited instances where wages were being paid that were substandard.

Speaking along this line, Thomas said:

"I say to you, when there are those who talk about war workers receiving high wages in this country, those individuals do not know what they are talking about, when they compare those wages with the increased cost of living, are . . . Yes, I know, there are those individuals, a very few, who are making good wages during this war effort, but I say the average cross section of the workers in our particular industry, in relation to the increased cost of living, is making a great deal less wages."

In conclusion, Thomas stated that he was aware of the evils of inflation, and stated that he did not have to have newspaper editorials to tell him that in an inflationary market the workers always paid the bill; "but I do say the workers in this country must have justice and must be recognized and we must have a little more of equality of sacrifice in this war in which we, the workers, are I believe doing our share and more than our share in trying to win."

W. P. Reuther:

Reuther said, in part:

"There is no question about it that labor has been held back in its rightful achievement of adjustments in wages because of the increased cost of living. The corporations' profits have continued to go up in this country.

"The workers back home have been unable to understand the economic thinking behind the kind of a policy which says to a wage earner, you are not entitled to five cents an hour adjustment in your wages, even after the cost of living has gone up, but the president of that company whose employees are denied an increase, can increase his own salary fifty, sixty or a hundred thousand dollars.

"We have to recognize the fact that the situation that existed at the time of the establishment of the Little Steel formula no longer exists, and the CIO, in raising the points in this resolution, is merely showing that we still want to hold the line against inflation, but we recognize the fact that in the interest of equity, in the interest of the full mobilization of our manpower to achieve maximum production, the wage earners are entitled to adjustments in line with the cost of living. Therefore, the Little Steel formula must be considered no longer a realistic wage formula, in the face of these changed factors."

LOWEST PAID PENALIZED

Reuther said there were two major criticisms of the present Little Steel formula, as far as the Automobile Workers were concerned, the first being that any wage formula of the national government which ties in the question of adjustments to a percentage-wise basis is not only a wage formula which denies the workers equity in keeping with the cost of living and the rising profits, but that any wage formula on a percentage-wise basis is unsound economically in terms of the long pull, because a percentage-wise increase gives the least increase to those sub-standard workers who need the greatest increase and give the greatest increase to the workers who need the increase least.

The second major criticism, he said, was directed at the policy of the War Labor Board in dealing with each individual wage dispute as an individual proposition.

He said further: "We take the position that there must be industry-wide collective bargaining with industry-wide wage agreements based upon equal pay for equal work. This will not only permit the building of high labor morale, out of which we will get greater increases in war production, but it will facilitate the free mobility of labor as the production schedules are shifted, and workers can be moved from one plant to the other. You will not achieve a rational allocation of manpower as long as there exist tremendous wage differentials which impede the free movement of workers from plant to plant, based upon the actual production neds of those given plants."

in the home

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

in the shop

Unrationed Soap Pays "Soapers" But Not You

If soap were rationed every housewife would be able to buy an adequate supply. There would be no serious shortages. Donald Montgomery, UAW consumer counsel in Washington, here explains what the "soapers" are doing and how the consumer is being "clipped" in order to get around rationing, which would cut into profits of the soap industry:

Being as this is about soap, I'll try to keep it clean. But that isn't going to be easy, because it's also about soapers. Soapers are the gentlemen down here in Washington who have a financial interest in fats and oils.

LOBBYISTS ON INSIDE

Wartime Washington is a collection of administrators, deputy administrators, bureau chiefs and assistant chiefs, each one running an industry, with many such positions occupied by industry men. In the old days, the lobbyists were on the outside looking in. Now they are on the inside looking out, for themselves.

So the soapers run the fats and oil desk at Washington. Fats and oils include edible products, washing products and a wide range of industry products. Fats and oils are one group of things we are short of. Imports have been reduced and the export demands for war and lend-lease have increased.

To meet this shortage, War Food Administration put all the different uses of fats and oils on an allowance, giving each a right to use a stated percentage of the quantity it used in the years 1940-41. Food uses (outside of the Army) rated 88%, except margarine manufacture which was allotted 180% in order to make up for the butter shortage. Paints had 50%. Soaps had 80%.

Running along on that basis it was discovered this summer that we civilians were buying up household soaps at a rate of 25 pounds a person a year, but were producing only 17 pounds a person. Soon there wouldn't be any soap left—that was clear.

"SOAPERS" FIGHT RATIONING

Then the question was, shall we ration soap? Well, housewives, some housewives anyway, would call that a nuisance. True, the 25 pounds we were using was high compared with the 20 or 21 pounds per person average a few years ago. But what would the soap industry think of rationing soap? Why, that would be a downright interference with free enterprise; actually you might call it war, and do we, after all, have to make soap, too, go to war?

No, better not ration soap. Then we'll have to make more soap. O. K. But that will take fats and oils away from other uses, like food, like food for Americans, and food for Europe when we get in there, and even soap for Europe some day soon, let's hope.

Soap was getting 80% of its 1940-41 supply of fats—step that up. Give household soaps a 90% supply, give laundry and industrial soap 110%. That will do it, and no rationing.

And that did it. That was the order issued for the last quarter of 1943. Sure it puts soap on a higher percentage than foods, but then food fats were rationed already, so the folks can take it. That is they can take it or leave it.

"EXTENDERS" USED

By not rationing soap, and by allowing greater use of fats and oils, soap production is increased 19 percent. But with people so rich now-a-days and with soap operas still going strong, we can sell even more soap than that. Where get more to sell? Oh, yes, here's an idea. It worked on sausage and ice cream, and the public fell for it without a whimper. Extend soap. What's that? The word used to be "adulterated" now it is "extend." That is, add rosins and other cheap substitutes for fats and oils to soap, and there, presto, you have more soap. Will it wash you? Yes, it washes. Not so well as what used to be called soap, but what do you expect in wartime, bubble baths?

To be sure, if soap were rationed you would save soap instead of wasting it. If you had to, you could probably keep just as clean around the house with one-fifth or one-fourth less soap than you now use and rinse down the drain. That would save fats and oils for food and for the war over there.

We are not stockpiling fats and oils for war needs abroad and for our own need here at home a year from now.

We are spending our fats and oils because soapers don't want their products rationed.

"I CAN'T TAKE CARE OF BUTCH ANY MORE, MRS. TURNER,—MY MOTHER'S GOING INTO THE FACTORY, TOO, AND SHE'S LOOKING FOR SOMEONE TO TAKE CARE OF ME!"

Hotcha Cornia and Wild, Wild Women

Spike Jones has come up with a fantastic arrangement of that old Russian favorite, "Dark Eyes," which they call "Hotcha Cornia." This is Victor's Bluebird release No. 30-0818. Jones uses unique devices to produce a raucous-amusing record, including fire bells, an old-time automobile horn and some extraordinary vocal gymnastics. On the other side is "The Wild, Wild Women (Are Making a Wild Man of Me)" done in similar style.

Serious releases by Victor include Lalo's Overture from Le Roi D'Ys (record No. 11-8489), with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux conducting. This is semi-modern in feeling, as is much of the French music, although the composer patterned his compositions after the old masters.

Boston "Pops" Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, has recorded "Tritsch-Tratsch Polka," by Johann Strauss; "Cuckoo Clock," by Lloyd Del Castillo, on the other side. (Record No. 10-1058). This orchestra is renowned for its interpretations of Johann Strauss' music, and the "Tritsch-Tratsch Polka" is one of Strauss' gayest dances. "Cuckoo Clock" is a sprightly novelty tune. For verve and popular appeal, the Boston "Pops" is tops.

"Suite Provencale," by Darius Milhaud, performed by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Vladimir Golschmann (Album DM 951) has a modern twist, with full lyric melody, interesting and beautiful.

Food Policy Attacked By Vic Reuther

Our national food program is based on an economy of scarcity rather than full production and equitable distribution, Victor G. Reuther, assistant director of the UAW's war policy division, told the National Consumers Food Conference in Cleveland recently.

Pointing to the WFA (War Food Administration) slogan, "Produce, Conserve, Share, Play Square," Reuther said it was high time the Government adopted a food conservation program which would impose restrictions upon manufacturers as well as consumers.

"The government appeals to consumers to share, and so our consumers should," Reuther said. "But what sort of 'sharing' program does our government approve? Is it good sharing to hold off so long rationing of dangerously scarce items which permits continuance of industry's huge profits, while consumers have difficulty in obtaining a fair share?

SHARING BY ALL

"Is it good sharing policy to hold to such a low minimum the weekly meat rations of American families, while at the same time permitting high-priced hotels and restaurants to serve in one meal, to those who can pay the price, a whole week's meat rations? Our current system of distribution is based upon ability to pay, and not upon needs."

Reuther charged the government with failure to live up to its "play square" slogan when it refused to force food manufacturers to grade label their produce.

"Our government has been used to front for the food trusts in their campaign to deceive the American people as to the quality of food they are purchasing, even at inflated costs. I am told by individuals who should know that recently the WFA authorized the manufacture of what is actually imitation sausage, which they call "Grade B Sausage." Actually it is made of 30% pork trimmings, and the rest is cereal and water.

PUBLIC DESERVES FACTS

"The American people know that all is not well on the food front. They have a right to know all of the facts straight from the shoulder. No individual or single group can make this fight for them. All of us have a responsibility for getting these simple blunt facts to them."

Make A Wonderful Coffee Cake—Surprise the Family

The recipes given below for **salad dressing** and **coffee cake** have been used many times by this department and there is no doubt of their worth. Both are excellent. However, the potato pancake, green tomato pickle, and honey nut bread recipes are supplied by the Department of Agriculture and have not been tried here, so the government must be held responsible if you don't like them. Don't misunderstand—chances are they are good; you will be the judge.

Overnight Green Tomato Pickle

6 qts. green tomatoes, washed and sliced thick
½ cup salt
6 small onions, sliced
1 pound white sugar
cider vinegar to cover
2 tablespoons whole cloves
2 tablespoons whole allspice
2 hot red peppers chopped, or use
2 tablespoons mixed pickling spice.

Sprinkle salt over sliced tomatoes and let stand overnight. Drain off juice. Put tomatoes in a kettle with other ingredients, having spices tied in cheesecloth bag. Cover with cider vinegar. Bring just to scalding and simmer until tomatoes are just tender. Remove bag of spices. Pack hot in hot sterilized jars.

Potato Pancakes

2 cups grated raw potatoes
¼ cup milk
1 egg
2 tablespoons flour
salt and pepper
1 tablespoon chopped onion

Put the potatoes in the milk immediately after grating to keep them from turning dark. Then drain the milk from the potatoes. Add the well-beaten egg to the potatoes, then the flour, and just enough of the milk to make a stiff batter. Season with salt—and with pepper and chopped onion if desired. Drop by large spoonfuls into a well-greased frying pan. Cook the pancakes until well-browned and crisp. Serve at once.

Honey Nut Bread

½ cup coarsely chopped nuts
2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 egg, beaten
½ cup honey
½ cup milk
2 tablespoons melted fat

Add the nuts to the sifted dry ingredients. Combine the beaten egg, honey, milk and melted fat and add to the first mixture. Stir until the ingredients are just moistened. Bake in a greased bread pan in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for 45 to 50 minutes.

Aunt Constance's Coffee Cake

½ cup milk, scalded and cooled to 80 degrees (tepid)
1 cake compressed yeast
2⅜ cups flour
4 tablespoons sugar
1 egg
½ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons butter

Crumble yeast into a mixing bowl. Add milk slowly, scalded and cooled to lukewarm. Stir to dissolve yeast. Add sugar and beaten egg, salt, and flour sifted once and measured, to milk and yeast. Add melted butter and mix thoroughly. Knead on a well-floured board into a smooth dough. Place in greased bowl, cover and set in warm place to rise (about 80 degrees) until dough has doubled in bulk, about 1½ hours. Knead down, let rise again about one hour. Roll out to an oblong shape and spread with the following:

2½ tablespoons flour
¼ cup brown sugar
3 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Mix dry ingredients, rub in butter to crumbly mixture. Roll as for jelly roll and shape in ring. Cut gashes ¾ of the way through the roll around entire ring, 1 inch apart. Let rise to double in bulk. Bake in moderate oven at 400 degrees for about 30 minutes. While still hot spread with this icing:

Add 1½ tablespoons cream and ½ teaspoon vanilla to ½ cup of powdered sugar. Beat until well blended.

Salad Dressing

Juice of 1 lemon (4 tablespoons)
3 tablespoons sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons melted butter
3 tablespoons cream

Combine sugar and lemon. Add remaining ingredients and beat hard and well.

This dressing has a creamy texture, and is utterly unlike others—meaning that it is wonderful. With this dressing, greens stay crisp, even when kept in the refrigerator over night.

Secretary Addes Says

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

By GEORGE F. ADDES, Secretary-Treasurer, UAW-CIO

Many of us are too prone to overlook the important part that the women of America are playing in helping to turn out the weapons of war for our armed forces. The numbers which have replaced men called to the colors and to a large extent made possible our vast industrial expansion, is truly surprising.

There are, of course, certain industries, such as the textile, apparel and leather, which have always employed a goodly percentage of women. Even in these shops, which might be called producers of secondary war products, the number of women employees has constantly grown until today it is estimated that there are nearly one-and-a-half million female workers.

It is in the factories producing the basic war materials that the largest increase is shown. Altogether over two million women are today directly engaged in producing the tanks, guns, planes and other weapons of war which are doing such a good job of hurling back the enemy.

To get some idea regarding the tremendous influx of women into industry, a glance at some of the figures recently released is enlightening. The Department of Labor points out that between April, 1942 and June, 1943, war industries hired 1,833,000 new employees of whom over 82 per cent were women, or slightly over one-and-a-half million.

PLANE INDUSTRY LEADS

There are some jobs that because of their very nature are not suitable for women. In some instances the work requires lengthy experience and training which the present emergency will not permit, and in others the work is too heavy for a women's physical strength, which on the average, we are told, is only a little better than half that of a man's strength. Despite these handicaps, and in many instances the prejudices of employers against the hiring of women, it is, nevertheless, true that to an increasing degree women are doing disagreeable, dangerous and sometimes inappropriate types of work.

In practically every industry, some to a greater degree than others, our Nation has turned to womanpower to fulfill its manpower requirements. In the airplane industry, in May, 1942, one out of ten workers was a woman; today that ratio is one out of every three. In the fire arms industry, the percentage of female employees has grown from 14 per cent to 34 per cent. In shipbuilding—from 2.4 per cent to 10 per cent; and so it is right down the line, women are today doing jobs which the majority of us thought months ago could only be done by men, and are working shoulder to shoulder with the men turning out the weapons to carry on the war.

There is a question in the minds of many as to how long women will be able to stand up under the steady grind of a factory and continue to satisfactorily produce. It is a problem which is of vital importance and a problem to which the Government and employers appear to be doing very little to solve. Managements in the vast majority of cases are carrying on their business as though no great change had taken place in the makeup of their workers and are simply trusting to luck that they will continue to have a full working force and that their rate of absenteeism will not grow.

We are convinced that if women are to continue on the job with a regularly in attendance, greater consideration must be given to the special problems confronting employed women. Especially is this true with respect to those women who have had no previous shop experience and who still must keep up their household responsibilities.

Despite the failure on the part of management and government to properly safeguard the employment of female workers, the women of our Nation have loyally responded to the call for help. In the home, in the fields, in the shops and in every phase of our Nation's war effort they have performed noble and heroic deeds.

When one considers that three out of every five single women, one out of every six married women and one out of every two widowed, separated or divorced women are voluntarily employed, it is a splendid tribute to the womanhood of America.

In a war economy, it is the responsibility first of the individual and secondly that of the Government to see that each citizen is doing as much as possible to bring about a maximum war effort. In this respect, the women of America have loyally responded and too much credit cannot be given to them for their magnificent accomplishments.

Before victory is achieved, still more women will have to be recruited to work in industry. It is estimated that during the next six or eight months nearly a million additional women will be required if the production schedules set by President Roosevelt are to be fulfilled.

In our next article we will point out some of the more important steps which we believe should be taken so that this tremendous labor force will be of maximum benefit to our Nation.

Reporting on Education

by WM. H. LEVITT, International Education Director

The executive board of the International union has just approved an education program for the coming year. In setting up this program it has provided the ways and means to carry forward the most extensive program in the history of our union.

Throughout the whole session dealing with the education work of our union it was apparant that today more than ever before we must prepare to mobilize all the available forces of our union to get this education job done.

The quick recognition by the executive board of the acute need for extending our work is well reflected in the program they finally adopted.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES

The most important phase of our educational work will be to see that a functioning education committee is set up in each local union. To help carry this out, the regional directors will assist in every way possible in getting local unions to establish these committees and will provide the basic information needed by the local unions. In addition, the education department's staff will be enlarged so that a minimum of three to six months full time service will be provided for each region by a representative o fthe education department. In addition, a full time representative will work in the Canadian region to provide them with educational assistance on the problems that are peculiar to that region.

ORGANIZER'S SCHOOL

The executive board has established a school for organizers so that it will be possible for them to collect basic information on all phases of union and government activity and thereby be in a position of extending their service. At the same time, they will become familiar with all the latest techniques that can be used for organizational purposes during the coming year.

COMMUNITY-WIDE ACTIVITY

One of the big drives during the year ahead will be to extend the program of our union to the community. This will entail an organizational set-up of city-wide and region-wide programs in conjunction with the CIO, AFL, the Railroad Brotherhoods, and all other groups who will unite behind a progressive program. Effort will be made to set up schools through existing educational institutions, to pool our resources such as local union halls for joint activities and utilize other community institutions, which can be used in carrying out such programs.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

If wartime conditions permit, the education department has now been instructed to conduct a three day educational conference for representatives of the education committee of all local unions. This conference will provide the first opportunity for all people active in the education work of our union to come together and hammer out the ways and means of furthering our program and policies. This conference will make possible the swapping of ideas and information as well as investigate all the latest methods and techniques in the labor education fields. If possible, conferences of this nature will be held in the various regions to work on the specific problems peculiar to a particular region.

SUMMER SCHOOLS

The education department is now making plans for summer schools for next year. These summer schools will be organized to serve the educational needs of the members in the local unions and will provide basic instruction as well as advanced courses for those who have been in the movement for a long time. Where possible, summer camp facilities will be leased for the use of regions and locals to carry forward their own programs.

A NATIONAL CENTER

The executive board has set up a committee to investigate the possibility of securing a large tract of land which could be used for social, recreational and educational purposes of our union. This land could be made available to local unions to set up lodges and can eventually develop into a tremendous project to provide decent vacational facilities to all our members at cost. The committee investigating this proposal is doing so with the thought in mind of the possible establishment of a Labor University.

SCHOLARSHIP SET UP

A scholarship is now being set up for high school students who wish to go to college. This labor scholarship will be awarded to the high school student who writes the best essay on some subject dealing with the labor movement. Announcement of the details of this program will be forthcoming shortly and will be circulated throughout the school system of the United States and Canada.

ARMED FORCES

Recognizing that the campaign against labor among the men in the armed forces has reached unprecedented heights, the executive board has instructed the education department to do everything possible to provide ways and means of countering the reactionary propaganda now being circulated to the men in the armed forces. As a first step, we are establishing a special subscription rate for the magazine **Ammunition** which will allow local unions to subscribe for copies mailed directly to the men in the armed forces for fifty cents a year.

RADIO

Recognizing the fact that a national radio program can only be secured at exhorbitant rates, the education department will provide a series of radio transcriptions which can be utilized by local unions where they have been able to secure the facilities of local radio stations. In this manner our union's program can be further extended to the general community at a reasonable cost.

DEPARTMENTAL COOPERATION

During the coming year we will continue to work in close cooperation with the consumer division and the legislative department in developing educational work along these lines. Every possible means will be utilized to extend this phase of our department's work. There will be periodic meetings of all department heads so that our work will be better coordinated and we will be able to extend our program. In addition an all out program will be instituted dealing wth the special problems of women and minority groups. Efforts will be made to set up committees in local unions to work toward the solving of some of the problems surrounding these groups.

BOOK STORE

The cooperative bookstore set up by the International union is progressing rapidly. This bookstore will operate on cooperative principles and will serve many of the cultural needs of our union. In addition, it will provide local union libraries with books at cost and will disseminate information about credit unions and other cooperative endeavors.

LABOR EDUCATION COOPERATION

During the coming year, our department will attempt to establish fraternal relations with the labor education movements throughout the world. It will also aid the National CIO in setting up a functioning education program so that joint education ventures can be instituted. In this way, a national educational movement dealing with labor's program can be most effectively carried out.

Starling Reports Two Victories In NLRB Polls

BALTIMORE, Md.—UAW-CIO regional director Thomas J. Starling announces additional victories for the UAW-CIO in National Labor Relations Board elections.

The victories were scored at the Hagerstown Rubber Co., Hagerstown, Maryland, where the AFL previously had a closed shop; and among timekeepers at the Baltimore Eastern Aircraft division of General Motors.

The vote at Hagerstown Rubber was 70 for the UAW-CIO; 56 for no union; and five for the AFL. The vote among the Eastern Aircraft timekeepers was 19 to 4 for the UAW.

Swanson Reports Victory for UAW At Genesee Tool

FLINT, Mich. — UAW-CIO regional director Carl Swanson announces another election victory for the union, following on the heels of victories in Owosso and among previously unorganized workers in Flint plants.

The latest victory in Region 1-c, Michigan, was scored in a poll held by the National Labor Relations Board among workers at the Genesee Tool Company, employing about 1,000 workers at Fenton, Michigan. The vote was two to one for the UAW-CIO, Swanson announces.

With the Local Unions

New Local Unions

Local 108 — Plant Protection; Omaha, Nebraska.

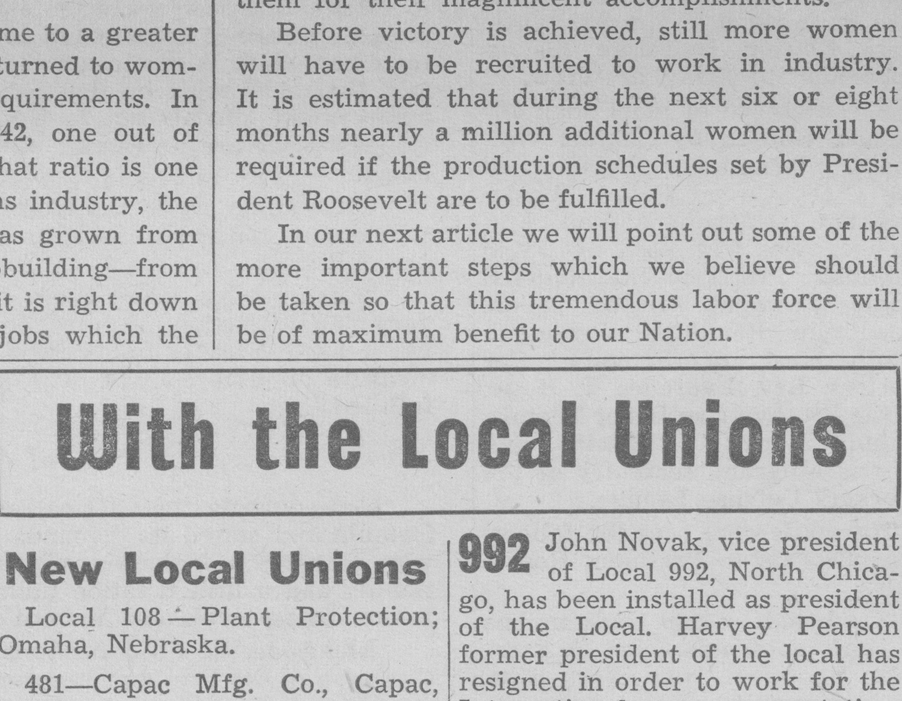
481—Capac Mfg. Co., Capac, Michigan.

483—Amalgamated, Noury Aircraft Ltd., Cub Aircraft Ltd., Hamilton, Ohio.

484—Borg and Beck, Division Borg Warner Corp., Chicago, Ill.

992 John Novak, vice president of Local 992, North Chicago, has been installed as president of the Local. Harvey Pearson former president of the local has resigned in order to work for the International as a representative. Novak was elected president of the Lake County CIC Council on Oct. 24, 1943. This council is composed of twelve CIO locals, 1 UAW, 1 UOPWA, 1 UFWA, 1 UFLWA, 8 USA.

UAW Man Visit Army Camp



Left, Benjamin Levitz, United Automobile Workers, on rifle range during visit of Philadelphia union representatives to Army Camp Indiantown Gap, Pa., October 21 and 22. Levitz is a machine operator at Fleetwing.

CIO Challenges FDR's Optimism on Living Costs

UAW Wins Raise In Vacation Pay For GM Workers

Walter P. Reuther, vice-president and director of the UAW-CIO General Motors Department, announced the winning of vacation pay increases for GM workers in a letter sent to all GM locals on November 4. Additional vacation allowances of 8 hours pay for workers with from 1 to 5 years seniority, and 16 hours for workers with more than 5 years seniority, are ordered to be paid by the corporation on or before January 1, 1944.

This important gain for GM workers—which establishes the principle of computing vacation allowances on the basis of a 48 hour week—was only secured after a long hard fight with the corporation and the War Labor Board. The battle ended in the issuance of a Directive Order by the WLB on October 28, awarding the 8 and 16 hour increases, and improving the eligibility rules.

LONG BATTLE

The struggle for this victory started April 5, 1943, when Reuther sent a letter to the corporation serving notice of a desire to open up wage negotiations in relation to the vacation pay allowances.

A GM conference was called the last week in April to draft demands for the negotiations on vacation pay.

The delegates demanded vacation allowance on the basis of 48 hours, 96 hours, and 144 hours. A hearing was held before a regional panel of the Detroit WLB on July 23.

DISSENTING OPINION

As a result of this hearing, the regional panel recommended to the national WLB that the 48 and 96 hours allowances be granted. Milton Murray, Newspaper Guild president, who served as the labor member of the panel, filed a dissenting opinion. He urged vacation allowance on the basis of a sliding scale, from 24 hours for six months seniority to 96 hours for three years or more seniority.

Murray also recommended broad improvements in the eligibility clauses governing computation of vacation payments.

Finally, at the repeated demand of the union, the national WLB held a public hearing in Washington, on October 27, to discuss the UAW-CIO arguments for increased vacation payments and improved eligibility rules.

On October 28, the WLB issued the directive order ordering GM to make the retroactive payments of 8 hours and 16 hours, on the basis of slightly improved eligibility rules.

The improved eligibility clause provides that: "In computing the time worked, employees shall be given accumulated credit for work performed in any General Motors plant during this period, including the Yellow Truck and Coach Company, Pontiac, Michigan; and the General Motors Parts plants."

DEMANDS NOT MET

Commenting on the WLB ruling in his letter to the locals, Reuther emphasized the fact that the directive order did not meet the demands of the union.

"The War Labor Board's decision while in no way meeting the fair and justifiable demands of the union, does provide for some improvement in eligibility rules, in addition to an increase in allowance of 48 hours and 96 hours pay instead of the previous 40 and 80 hours," Reuther said.

Vice President at UAW Rally

Vice President Henry A. Wallace chatting with UAW Regional Director John W. Livingston just before Wallace delivered a talk to Texas labor folks at the headquarters of Local 645, UAW-CIO, near Dallas.

UAW Women Attend CIO Convention

PHILADELPHIA.—The UAW-CIO auxiliaries were represented at the third annual convention of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries by their International President, Mrs. Dorothy Keene, and by International Secretary-Treasurer Catherine Gellis, as delegates from the International executive board.

The delegation from the UAW-CIO auxiliaries, fifteen in number, was the largest one present, and the UAW auxiliaries was the only one which had its entire International executive board present.

President Philip Murray, of the CIO, Secretary-Treasurer Carey, Vice-President Reid Robinson, and Walter P. Reuther, representing UAW President R. J. Thomas, addressed the sessions of the auxiliaries.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the guest of honor at a luncheon and was presented with a service pin made by CIO labor.

The International executive board of the UAW auxiliaries met in Philadelphia immediately after the national convention to draft an organization program.

CIO, AFL Unions Urge Roosevelt Free Alton Levy

The Philadelphia convention of the CIO and more than 100 trade unions, representing hundreds of thousands of workers both AFL and CIO, have urged President Roosevelt to free Private Alton Levy, former International Ladies Garment Workers Union organizer imprisoned at the Army Air Base, Lincoln, Nebraska, for his opposition to Army jim crow.

A conference of more than 100 unions, chaired by Samuel Wolchok, International President of the CIO's United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, was addressed by David Dubinsky, President, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, A. Philip Randolph, President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Rev. Laurence T. Hosie, of the Presbyterian Labor Temple, Rabbi Sidney Goldstein, and Morris Milgram, secretary of the Workers Defense League.

The conference sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

"On behalf of 100 trade unions in conference assembled at Freedom House in New York City we respectfully call to your attention the fact that Sgt. Alton Levy, stationed at the Lincoln, Nebraska Army Air Base, was first declared innocent an August 14, 1943 by a post court-martial and than, two days later, found guilty without any new facts presented against him.

"We are moved to believe that the evidence in the case proves that Sgt. Levy who was assigned to train Negro soldiers in the Air Base's 'colored'area' and who also lived there in the discharge of his duties, was sentenced to hard labor for four months and demoted because of his pronounced opposition to illegal discrimination against Negroes in the Army, and also because of his former labor activities as an organizer for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

"In view of widespread public concern over the irregularities and prejudices obviously involved in this case and the insistent demand for an even democratic deal for all the men in the great citizen Army of our country, we urge you to use the great power of your office to free Alton Levy and to restore him to his rank in the interest of true Americanism and in further vindication of the principles for which we are today engaged in a crucial struggle."

President Declares the Price Situation Now Satisfactory

By DONALD MONTGOMERY

Consumers' Counsel, UAW-CIO

WASHINGTON.—Both President Roosevelt and the CIO talked about food prices last Tuesday, but differently.

The President sent a long message to Congress telling what has been done to control food prices and asking for subsidies to control them in the future.

The CIO adopted a resolution telling what has not been done to control food prices, and demanding action that will control them.

The President was optimistic. He cited facts furnished him by Government agencies which paint a food picture for civilians that is not luxurious but is quite satisfactory. The Food Administration says current food supplies are equal to the average of 1935-39. This is offered in evidence of plenty of food for civilians.

It was during those years the Government discovered 40 million American civilians "living below the danger line" on food. The message goes further—it says: "No American has gone hungry . . ."

No Promise Made

At no place does the President's statement to Congress promise that the cost of living will be rolled back to the level of September 15. It describes the rollback program as a program to bring the cost of living back into balance with wages, and "to bring those food prices back to their September level as far as possible."

Reduced prices of cabbage, lettuce, meats and butter are listed as accomplished parts of the rollback program. Further rollbacks (how much not stated) are promised on apples, onions, white and sweet potatoes, peanut butter, lard and shortening. Ceilings on certain winter vegetables (not named) will be set at lower than current prices, the statement says.

Subsidy programs to hold the price of milk and the price of bread are described.

Where these programs will leave the cost of foods or the cost of living is not stated.

Enforcement—But How?

Better enforcement of price ceilings is also promised, but the message does not recommend increased funds for the OPA enforcement staff. A resolution adopted by the CIO at Philadelphia said that staff must be doubled, at least. OPA now has 2,400 enforcement officials out in the field—less than 1 per county. At least 6,500 are necessary. Even more could be used to good effect.

CIO's summary of the food situation refers to Congressional sabotage of the Administration's agriculture program. On food prices it says:

"Congress has taken every opportunity to impede and prevent effective action to control prices, and even today is threatening to bar the use of funds essential for subsidies to assure some measure of price control. The rollback of prices has not been fulfilled."

A Typical Case Cited

Consequently the CIO called for scrapping the Little Steel formula and stated its demands for "a truly stabilized national war economy," including vigorous price control, overall rationing and a firm taxation policy which will raise funds from luxury living levels and "not out of the food budgets of workers."

Alongside the Food Administration's average family, which shows up in the President's statement as doing quite well, President Murray told the convention about steelworker Glenn Speelman. Speelman and his family, four people all told, have $2,573.11 a year.

Winds Up Behind Eight Ball

So far, the Speelman family's living, plus taxes, war bonds and other contributions will take $2,415 during this year. Total for all items, Speelman says, will be $2,575.40, two dollars more than his income. Included in that total is something for fun.

"I spend," Speelman says, "$50.00 per year on so-called recreation. That means one or two picnics and a moving picture about once every two weeks."

"Obviously," the President stated in his message to Congress, "wages cannot be stabilized at a certain level unless there is also a stable cost of living."

Issue Now Before Congress

That's what the subsidies are for. Congress is about to decide whether the subsidies will be provided. The question comes up on the Commodity Credit Corporation bill which, as reported to the House, rightly provides new funds for that agency but wrongly prohibits the expenditure of any of that money to pay subsidies to hold food prices down. The bill is H. R. 3774. It should be amended by striking out the prohibition of subsidies and then passed.

Speaking to the CIO convention on last Wednesday, Vice-President Henry Wallace said: "The President's fight to roll back food prices in order to prevent inflation and economic chaos must be won to aid in speedily winning the war and saving the peace. Labor must unite behind this effort."

And Mrs. Roosevelt, speaking the same day, said:

"I believe that you should tell the story of injustices, of inequalities, of bad conditions, so that the people as a whole in this country really face the problems that people who are pushed to the point of striking know all about, but others know practically nothing about."

"I think, sometimes," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "you haven't done it quite as well as you should do it."

U. S. POSTAGE
1c PAID
DETROIT, MICH.
Permit No. 3537