

# *The United Automobile Worker*

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

VOL. 14, NO. 6

JUNE, 1950

## *GM Contract Goes Into Effect Following Heavy Approval Vote*

### **Pensions, Union Shop, Wage Increases Won**

*(Details on Pages Two, Three, Four, Five)*

### **UAW - CIO Leads the Way—See Editorial, Page 4**



The history-making GM agreement was announced to the press in the General Motors Building in Detroit, where the negotiations were conducted. Seated, facing camera, are: "Pat" Patterson, Assistant Director of the UAW-CIO General Motors Department; UAW-CIO Vice-President John W. Livingston; UAW-CIO GM Director "Art" Johnstone, and UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther. Behind them are members of the UAW-CIO GM Top Bargaining Committee and the International Staff. GM Vice-President Harry Anderson is standing at end of table with papers in hand. Newsmen are making notes in the foreground.

**Ten Good Reasons for \$1 for PAC . . . . Page 7**



# Case of GM Worker X Under New UAW-GM Contract

**WORKER X**—As of May, 1950, he was 37 years old. He was married and had one child. He had hired in at GM in August, 1938. His base wage rate was \$1.59 per hour, to which was added a three-cents-per-hour cost-of-living allowance, for a total of \$1.62.

**WAGES**—Immediately after the new agreement went into effect his wages were increased four cents per hour. (Had he been one of the 30,000 skilled trades workers in GM he would have gotten an additional five cents.) He received additional automatic wage increases of four cents per hour each on May 29, 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954 for a total of 20 cents for the entire period, bringing his total BASE pay up to \$1.79 an hour. These wage adjustments represented increases in buying power.

**ADDITIONAL INCREASE IN TAKE-HOME PAY**—Before the 1950 agreement, X had \$7.85 deducted from one pay check each month to pay the Blue Cross-Blue Shield (hospital-surgical) bill for himself and his family. Under the 1950 agreement, the Corporation paid half of this bill, so that the amount checked off from X's pay was reduced to \$3.92.

**COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCE**—X had nothing to fear from price increases; but he nevertheless had good reason to hope for price decreases. When the cost of living went up, his pay went up with it. But when prices went down, he could lose no more than the three-cent cost-of-living allowance with which he started the agreement period. And decline in prices below the point where the three cents were wiped out meant an increase in the buying power of his wages.

**INSURANCE AND HEALTH SECURITY FOR HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY**—X and his family

were protected in a number of ways against the economic consequences of illness and accident.

**ACCIDENT**—Several months after the agreement was signed, X was laid up for six months, four of them in the hospital, as a result of an automobile accident. He received \$38.50 a week in accident benefits under the insurance program. Blue Cross paid his hospital expenses. Blue Shield paid a substantial portion of the bill for the necessary surgery.

*(Two of X's friends, both with the same pay rate as X, were involved in the accident with him.*

*Y was totally and permanently disabled. Since he was over 50 years old and had 30 years of service with GM, Y got two additional benefits after his 26 weeks of accident benefit ran out. For the first 50 months he got a total of \$170 per month, consisting of \$80 under the insurance program and \$90 disability pension. Y continued to collect the \$90 pension until he reached age 65. From then on for the rest of his life he got \$72.50 per month in Federal old age pension under the amended law, plus \$45 from the Corporation, making a total of \$117.50.*

*Z died in the accident. His widow was paid \$6,000 under the insurance program.)*

**SICKNESS**—A short time after he returned to work following recovery from his injuries in the accident, X got pneumonia and was confined to his home for several months. After the first week of his illness, he received \$38.50 a week in sickness benefit.

**FAMILY COVERAGE**—A couple of years later X's wife went to the hospital to give birth to their second child. Then X's oldest child had his tonsils and adenoids out. In both these cases, Blue Cross and Blue Shield paid the hospital bills and a sub-

stantial portion of the surgical fees. (Half of the Blue Cross-Blue Shield cost was borne by GM.)

**VACATION PAY**—X had been getting 80 hours' vacation pay a year. This was the maximum under the old agreement. The 1950 agreement entitled him to an additional 40 hours—120 hours in all—when he had 15 years' seniority.

Here new vacation eligibility rules helped X qualify sooner for the extra 40 hours' pay. Under the 1948 agreement, eligibility had to be established by July. But X had been hired in August, 1938, so the first July when he would have had the necessary 15 years would have been July, 1954. The 1950 agreement gave him two chances in 1953. It set up two eligibility dates—June 30 and December 31. X collected his 80' hours pay in June, 1953, and another 40 hours' pay in December.

X's wage rate by then was \$1.79 per hour as a result of the operation of the annual four-cent increases. (This assumes the cost-of-living allowance remained unchanged at three cents.) The vacation changes in the 1950 agreement, therefore, brought him an extra \$71.20 in 1953—equivalent to more than 3.5 cents an hour if spread over the whole year.

**PENSION**—As the agreement drew toward its end, X still had a long way to go before he would want a pension. But he knew one would be waiting for him when he needed it, because GM had met the UAW's demand for a funded pension plan and both past service and future service payments were being made on his behalf. By that time, the Federal Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Law had long since been amended so that X could count on \$117.50 when he retired—more, if his Union's two-pronged drive to improve both collective bargaining and legislated pensions should succeed as well in 1955 as it had in 1950.

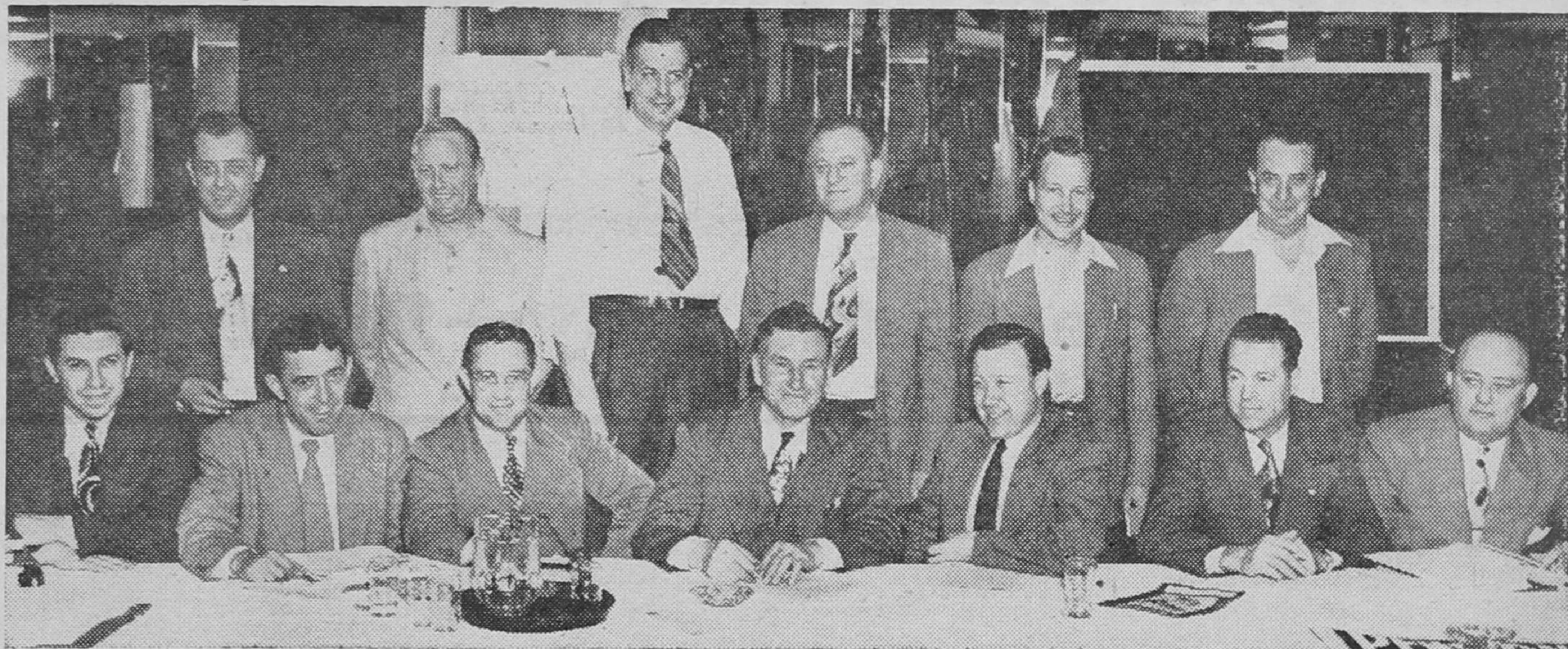
## Two Elections Won in Chi

**CHICAGO**—Pat Greathouse, Director of UAW-CIO Region 4, reports the conclusion of two successful organizing campaigns.

Workers at the Photo Material Corporation in Chicago voted 21 to 1 for UAW-CIO on May 2. Following the election victory, the workers were made a part of UAW-CIO Amalgamated Local 734.

At the Liquid Carbonic Corporation, also in Chicago, the UAW-CIO won bargaining rights by defeating the Independent Beverage Machinery Makers' Association and three AFL unions. Charter number 757 was issued to the new local union, and its president, John Skurski, reports steady progress in negotiations for a contract and wage increase.

In Rockford, Illinois, UAW-CIO topped no union by a vote of 19 to 17 at Eclipse Engineering Company, but challenged ballots will require a run-off election.



This is the bargaining team that represented the GM workers in negotiations leading to the historic 1950 agreement. Left to right, standing, are: Norman Bully, Local 599, Flint; Ralph Smith, Local 216, South Gate, Cal.; "Pat" Patterson, Assistant Director of the UAW-CIO General Motors Department; UAW-CIO Vice-President John W. Livingston; Ed Halter, Local 14, Toledo; John Fairbairn, Local 157, Detroit. Left to right, seated, are: Irving Bluestone, International Representative, UAW-CIO General Motors Department; Mike Collins, Local 595, Linden, N. J.; Top Committee Chairman Dan Odneal, Local 596, Pontiac; "Art" Johnstone, Director of UAW-CIO General Motors Department; President Walter P. Reuther; Top Committee Secretary Jim Feeny, Local 25, St. Louis, and Stan Parks, Local 663, Anderson, Ind.



"Besides getting a green convertible and a seven foot refrigerator, they also gave me a wonderful husband in good standing in two different unions."

## INSURANCE PROGRAM UNDER NEW UAW-GM CONTRACT

Schedule of Benefits and Contributions for Employees Entering the Plan Prior to Age 65 (In States with No Cash Sickness Laws)

BENEFITS										Contribution Before Age 65
Base Hourly Rate	Before Age 65			Before Age 60		Before Retirement		Continuing Life Insurance After age 65		
	Life Insurance	Extra Accident Insurance	Total Life and Accidental Death Insurance	Monthly Total and Permanent Disability Benefits for 50 Months	Sickness and Accident Weekly Benefit (Max. 26 Weeks)	Physician's In-Hospital Attendance Benefits	From (Minimum with 10 Yrs. in Plan)	To (Maximum with 20 Yrs. in Plan)		
\$1.13	\$1.37	\$3,000	\$1,500	\$4,500	\$60	\$31.50	Up to \$500	\$ 750	\$ .50	
1.38	1.62	3,500	1,750	5,250	70	35.00	\$5.00	900	.60	
1.63	1.87	4,000	2,000	6,000	80	38.50	per Day	525	.70	
1.88	2.12	4,500	2,250	6,750	90	42.00	In-Hospital for	600	.80	
2.13 and over	5,000	2,500	7,500	100	45.50	Maximum of 70 Days	675	1,350	.90	



# Historic GM Contract Now in Effect; Workers Vote Overwhelming Approval

The history-making contract between the UAW-CIO and the General Motors Corporation is now in full effect following a heavy and enthusiastic vote of approval among the GM workers throughout the nation.

The Corporation was notified June 5 that a majority of the workers had ratified the contract.

Of the 117 local unions and bargaining units voting, only eight voted disapproval. These eight represent about 15,500 of the approximately 277,000 GM workers.

Earlier, a National General Motors Conference had approved the contract, with only a handful of the 200 delegates opposing ratification.

Shortly after agreement was reached on May 23, the following statement was issued by Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO President; John W. Livingston, UAW-CIO Vice-President, and T. A. Johnstone, Director, UAW-CIO General Motors Department:

The UAW-CIO today reached an historic agreement with the General Motors Corporation, which the Union regards as the most significant development in labor relations since the mass-production industries were organized in 1936-37.

The new agreement provides an immediate 19-cents-an-hour economic package, including the most liberal pension and hospital-medical-insurance program yet negotiated in any mass-production industry, and in addition annual automatic wage increases during the next four years that will raise the total package to 35 cents an hour.

Outstanding among more than 30 non-economic contract improvements is the Corporation's agreement to a modified union shop.

## TREMENDOUS GAINS

The GM workers have made tremendous gains in this new agreement, both economic and non-economic. The annual automatic wage increase assures a constant improvement in the living standards of GM workers. The agreement provides safeguards that guarantee that all the economic gains that go into effect immediately and in the next four years will be translated into real purchasing power that cannot be diminished or wiped out by increased living costs. In view of these and other considerations, the Officers and International Executive Board and the UAW-CIO National GM Negotiating Committee unanimously recommend that GM workers ratify the new agreement, which will remain in effect until May 29, 1955.

The economic gains won in this new contract, when applied to the total General Motors pay roll, will give GM workers a total gain of \$144,000,000 during the first year and will increase by \$32,000,000 a year, making the total gains for the duration of the contract substantially in excess of \$1,000,000,000 (one billion dollars). The economic package will add \$700 a year to the income of the average GM worker's family in 1955. These figures, it should be noted, represent actual gains in purchasing power, not merely gains in money wages.

We believe that this new agreement is not only a tremendous step forward in improving the economic conditions of General Motors workers and in stabilizing labor relations in General Motors, but that it points the way for the same improvements and stabilization throughout American industry.

## PRINCIPLES REALIZED

The new agreement translates into reality the basic economic and social principles which have been the foundation of the UAW-CIO program during the last five years. It recognizes that increased purchasing power—not just increased money wages—is the only basis of a higher standard of living. It recognizes that workers have a right to a constantly improving standard of living and that they have a right to share in the benefits of greater production made possible through technological progress without additional human effort.

These negotiations have proved that where there is a will to find common agreement on a basis that assures progress, agreement can be achieved without resorting to industrial warfare. The UAW-CIO is happy that we were able to reach agreement with the General Motors Corporation on that basis and that strike action or even the procedures incidental thereto were unnecessary. We believe that the outcome of these negotiations indicates a maturing relationship between the Union and this Corporation.

It is unfortunate that in recent months a major competitor of the General Motors Corporation did not see fit to meet its responsibilities in the same way and as a consequence forced upon its workers and the community a long and costly strike.

Over and above the 19 cents economic package, General Motors has agreed to an annual automatic wage increase of four cents an hour for the five-year life of the contract. This concession by the Corporation represents a 33 1/2 per cent increase in the annual improvement factor of three cents an hour agreed to in the 1948 con-

tract.

The escalator clause agreed to in the 1948 negotiations will be continued and will thus protect the GM workers for the next five years against loss of purchasing power due to any increases in the cost of living.

The present wage increases and

the additional 16 cents improvement factor wage increases as provided for in the next four years will be added to the basic wage rate of GM workers, below which there can be no reduction in wages regardless of any decline in living costs. This insures GM workers of a 35-cents-per-hour increase in real wages—in actual buying power.

The cost-of-living allowance resulting from the operation of the 1948 agreement presently amounts to three cents and can be eliminated by declining prices, but this would not affect the buying power of hourly wages.

Recent increases in prices point to a strong possibility that the three cents cost-of-living allowance will be increased as of September 1 by at least one cent an hour.

The Union and the GM workers hope for a decline in living costs. Since the contract provides a floor below which wages may not be reduced, a sufficient decline in the cost of living means increased purchasing power for GM workers. At the same time, GM workers are protected against increased living costs so that the total gains in this contract represent actual gains in purchasing power.

## PENSION PROGRAM

The pension program is the most liberal yet negotiated with any major corporation in mass production industry. With this contract, the UAW-CIO has broken through the \$100-a-month pension ceiling. The GM agreement provides that pensions will be increased up to \$117.50 per month when Federal Social Security is increased as provided for by the amendments recommended by the Senate Finance Committee. The majority of the GM workers now employed will be eligible at retirement for this top \$117.50 a month pension.

The pension program meets the UAW-CIO's three basic principles in that it is fully funded on an actuarially sound basis, jointly administered by the Union and the Corporation, and is non-contributory.

## HOSPITAL-MEDICAL

The hospital-medical program provides that the Corporation shall pay half the cost of Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverage for each GM worker and his family. This feature is unique among hospital-medical programs negotiated with major corporations to date. Agreements with other companies provide that the company pay half or less of the cost of coverage for the worker alone. In case of any increase in the cost of coverage for Blue Cross and Blue Shield for GM workers and their families, General Motors will pay half of the increase in cost.

The improved insurance program provides for substantially increased protection with respect to life insurance, "extra accident" insurance, total and permanent disability benefits, and sickness and accident weekly benefits ranging from \$31.50 per week to \$45.50 per week, in addition to other features, all without additional cost to the employee.

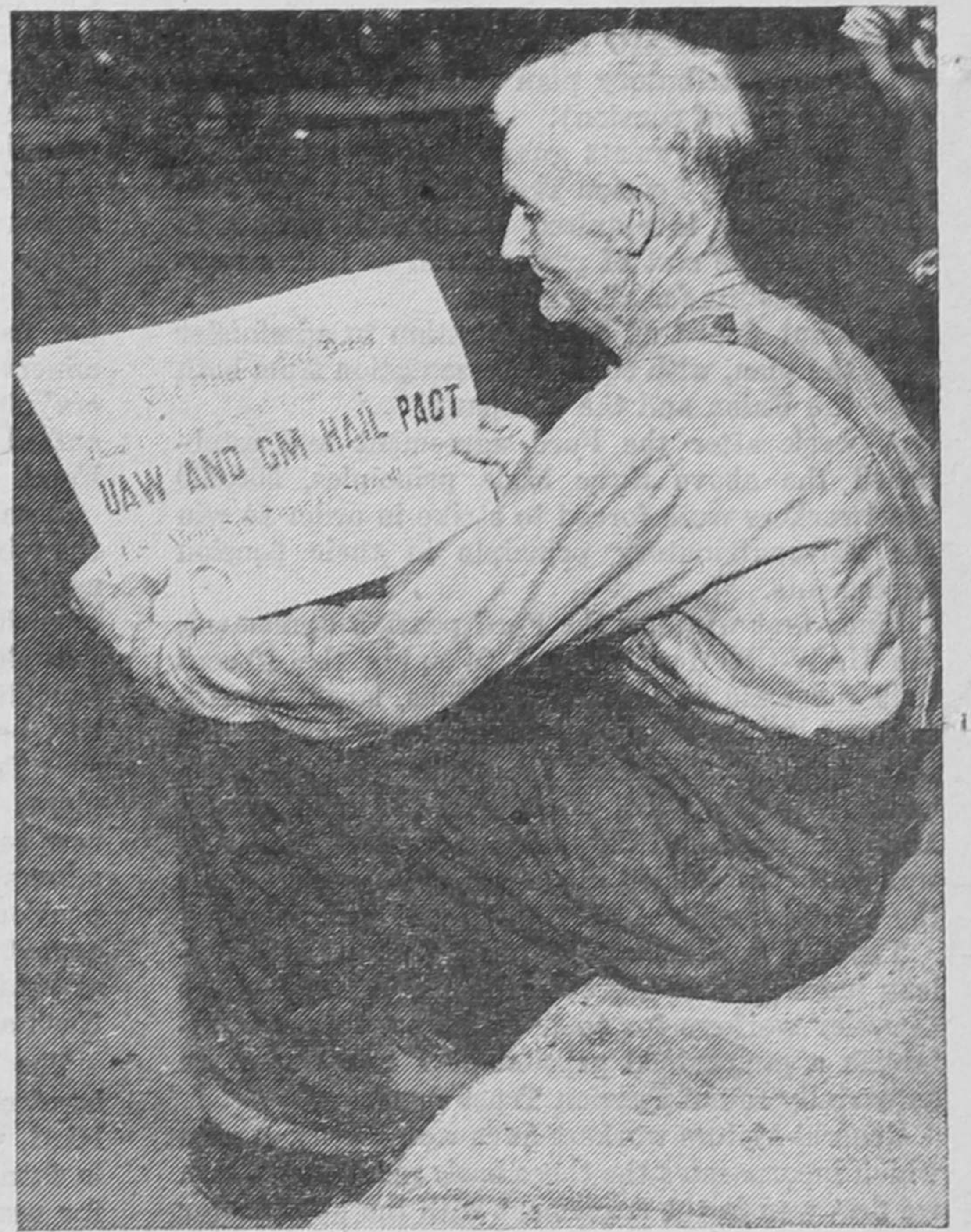
## UNION SHOP

The modified union shop provision agreed to by General Motors may be summarized as follows:

1. All members of the Union must remain in good standing during the life of the contract as a condition of employment.

2. Workers who are not now members and who join the Union must remain in good standing for the life of the contract as a condition of employment.

3. All new hires who do not join the Union as of the date of their hire must join not later



Ben Martin, a 70-year-old Ternstedt worker with 27 years of service, was cheered by the announcement of the new GM agreement. He just had to sit down on the curb outside the plant and read the details of the pension plan which guarantees his future security.

than the date on which they acquire seniority.

## CONTRACT IMPROVEMENT

Other major contract improvements out of the total of more than 30 include the following:

1. Retention of seniority on time for time basis. Under the former GM agreement, maximum seniority protection was five years for employees with five or more years of service. Under the new agreement, an employee with 10 years of service now has his seniority fully protected for the period of 10 years. An employee with 15 years of service has his seniority fully protected for 15 years, etc.

2. Improved grievance procedure.

3. The umpire now has full authority to award back pay in cases where a worker was penalized or discharged as a result of unauthorized work stoppages.

4. Periodic review of "D" lists of special employees exempted from layoffs on the basis of seniority during tooling, model change and other abnormal periods of operations.

5. Major revisions and improvements in the apprentice and skilled trades section of the agreement.

6. Seniority acquired after 90 days of active status on the payroll within a six-month period, instead of on a basis of 90 continuous days.

7. Leaves of absence for workers elected to public office.

## NEW PROSPECTS

Economically, this contract opens up revolutionary new prospects for collective bargaining. The basic principles involved represent major progress toward the objectives which the UAW-CIO set for itself in 1945-46. The seeds planted then have begun to bear fruit.

We have contended that economic stability must be based on increases in real wages—in buying power, and not on wage increases that are cancelled out by inflation.

We have contended, further, that economic stability and progress require constantly rising living standards that keep pace with the in-

creasing productivity of our factories, farms and mines.

Lastly, we have contended that the wage-price-profit relationship is out of balance and must be corrected in order to gear mass purchasing power to mass production possibilities so that we may avoid a repetition of the 1929-32 disaster.

This agreement gives concrete expression to all three principles.

1. The cost-of-living allowance guarantees that the economic gains won in this settlement will be worth their full face value at the grocery store. Inflation cannot dissipate them.

This is in marked contrast to our experience in recent years. In the last four years, GM workers, like most other workers, won a total of 45 1/2 cents in money wages for a net gain of six cents in buying power over the prewar period.

Four years from now GM workers and their families will have additional buying power equal to 35 cents an hour regardless of what it takes in dollars and cents to make that buying power real.

The largest manufacturing corporation in the world has thus recognized the principle that real wage gains can be paid out of profits and that wage increases without price increases are possible. Let the rest of American industry take note.

If prices decline over the next five years, as we most fervently hope they will, the wage gains of the GM workers will grow correspondingly in buying power.

## NO HIGHER PRICES

At the same time, the incentives for inflationary price increases are materially weakened. Extension of the cost-of-living allowance principle would force industry to abandon the practice of recapturing in the market place through higher prices what it yields at the bargaining table in higher wages.

2. The four-cent annual improvement factor guarantees the GM workers a share in the fruits of the nation's technological progress. Thus the GM workers register a

(Continued on next page)



# An Editorial... UAW - CIO Leads the Way

In winning pensions for Ford workers, the UAW-CIO pioneered in this new field of collective bargaining.

The Ford pension agreement was not only the first pension plan won through collective bargaining in any mass-production industry, but it was also the first pension plan negotiated in which the three basic principles necessary to a sound pension plan were established.

## THE THREE BASIC PRINCIPLES ARE:

1. **Non-contributory plan** (Company to pay entire cost of pension).
2. **Pension payments guaranteed by an actuarially sound Pension Trust Fund** into which the Company is required to make payments to cover the cost of past as well as future service credits for all workers.
3. **Joint Board of Administration** to administer the plan, with equal representation from both the Union and the Company.

A week after the Ford agreement had established the above three basic principles, 500,000 Steelworkers were forced to strike in order to win the non-contributory principle in their pension agreements.

Since first winning the Ford pension agreement, the UAW-CIO fought hard to apply the 10-cent 1949 economic pattern for pensions, hospital-medical and insurance benefits, and to establish the three basic principles in all of our pension agreements. In the Ford, Nash, Kaiser-Frazer, Budd Manufacturing and Chrysler agreements, the UAW won both the 10-cent economic pattern as well as the establishment of the three basic principles.

The GM workers and all other workers in American industry owe a great debt of gratitude to the Chrysler workers for their courageous fight to establish a guaranteed pension plan based upon an actuarially sound Pension Trust Fund.

General Motors workers have won a pension plan which incorporates the three basic principles which we first won in the agreement with the Ford Motor Company and which were firmly nailed down by the Chrysler workers only after 100 days of strike action forced upon the workers by the Chrysler Corporation. It was not until the final days of this long strike that the Chrysler Corporation agreed to a guaranteed pension plan, based upon an actuarially sound Pension Trust Fund.

General Motors workers have reaped the full benefits of the hard, long struggle of the Chrysler

workers. The Chrysler workers were able to carry their struggle to a successful conclusion only because of the practical solidarity of the GM workers and other workers in the UAW-CIO. The \$1.00 per week emergency strike assessment contributed by GM workers fed the Chrysler workers and their families and made possible the victory of the Chrysler workers over the blind selfishness of Chrysler Corporation.

In the new General Motors contract, GM workers have received the highest possible dividends on the investment they made by their weekly contribution through the emergency strike assessment.

Under pension plans that are not guaranteed by an actuarially sound Pension Trust Fund, workers never build up an equity and have no real security, since they are forced to make the same fight for pensions at the end of each contract. The miners' pension plan is a good example. The miners' plan is a "pay-as-you-go" plan. It is not guaranteed by an actuarially sound Pension Trust Fund.

Because their pension plan is not guaranteed, the miners have been forced to fight over and over again for pensions and old-age security at the end of each contract.

Under the UAW-CIO pension plans, pension benefits for retired workers are guaranteed for life, because the money is in the guaranteed Pension Trust Fund. Under "pay-as-you-go" pension plans, future pension benefits depend upon each new set of contract negotiations. During the last miners' strike, retired coal miners did not receive pension checks for a period of seven months. That cannot happen under the UAW-CIO pension plans as established in General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Nash and other plants in our industry.

The building of Pension Trust Funds, in which hundreds of millions of dollars will be accumulated, will enable the Union to work for and win in future negotiations the principle of vested rights for workers, or the right to transfer pension credits from one company to another in case a worker moves from one job to another job. It must be remembered that the hundreds of millions of dollars which will accumulate in the Pension Trust Funds in our industry can be spent only for pension benefits in accordance with the regulations established by the U. S. Treasury Department.

When the UAW-CIO won the Ford pension agreement and established the three basic principles nec-

essary for a sound pension plan, we stated that the principles established in the Ford agreement were more important than the 10-cent economic concession. Your Union said that, with the three basic principles clearly established, we were in a position to build even higher and higher benefits upon the foundation of these sound principles. Developments since the Ford agreement have proven the UAW-CIO's basic policy to be correct.

We said that the basic principles established in Ford were sound, but that the benefits were too low. We said that in Chrysler we would win higher benefits than in Ford, and that in General Motors we would win still higher benefits over Chrysler. Here again the position of your Union has been proven correct.

In the GM agreement, we won higher pension benefits and higher hospital-medical insurance benefits than in Chrysler, since the GM agreement provides for seven cents per hour for pensions and five cents for hospital-medical benefits.

The GM pension plan provides for breaking through the \$100 pension ceiling following changes in the Federal Social Security Law. We have integrated our pension plans with Federal Social Security, since we are committed to fight for security for all the American people. For 12 years, the Federal Social Security benefits have been frozen. Repeated efforts on our part to increase Federal Social Security benefits have been blocked by reactionary policies in alliance with selfish corporations. It was our fight for pensions on the collective bargaining front that forced the change in Washington that now makes it possible to win increased Federal Social Security benefits.

It is reasonable to expect that during the next several months Congress will increase Federal Social Security benefits that will make GM workers eligible for monthly pension benefits up to \$117.50. This \$117.50, along with the allowance for a retired worker's wife, will give the average GM worker and his wife a total pension of \$153.75 per month.

Based upon the sound principles which form the firm foundation for our pension program, we in the UAW-CIO can move steadily forward to the achievement of our goal of a minimum of \$200 per month pensions. Your Union has laid the foundation on sound principles, and we can build brick by brick until we have won a full measure of security and dignity for our workers when they are too old to work but too young to die.

## GM Contract

(Continued from page 3)

major advance in their struggle for progress with the community and not at the expense of the community.

The language of the contract with respect to the improvement factor represents acceptance by the most powerful and influential corporation in American industry of a key principle in our Union's philosophy. Paragraph 101 (a) of the new contract declares:

"The annual improvement factor provided herein recognizes

that a continuing improvement in the standard of living of employees depends upon technological progress, better tools, methods, processes and equipment, and a cooperative attitude on the part of all parties in such progress. It further recognizes the principle that to produce more with the same amount of human effort is a sound economic and social objective. Accordingly, all employees covered by this agreement shall receive an increase of four cents per hour, effective May 29, 1950, and an additional increase of four cents per hour annually on May 29, 1951; May 29, 1952; May 29, 1953, and May

29, 1954, which will be added to the base rate of each wage classification."

The recognition that technological progress rather than greater human effort through speed-up is the route toward higher living standards and that wages can be increased without increasing prices is of particular significance in the auto industry and of historic importance in American industry generally.

### STILL SHORT

3. This contract, while immediately and substantially increasing the GM workers' share in the nation's output, still falls short of giving GM workers their full equity in the national economy. The cost-of-living allowance protects that larger share against price increases. The improvement factor, although not as large as it should be, assures the GM workers that as the nation moves forward to higher living standards, they will move forward, too.

Taken together, the cost-of-living allowance and the improvement factor point the way toward creation of purchasing power for prosperity in the years ahead.

The contract settlement brings nearer to balance the distorted wage-price-profit relationship that makes for economic instability and human insecurity. The improved balance is safeguarded for the life of the contract.

Assured of keeping for five years what they have now won, GM workers from here on can begin to set their sights on the next objectives in labor's historical march toward a better tomorrow. Their strength will not be drained by a struggle to regain each year what they thought they had won the year before.

The full force of their united strength can be devoted to the winning of a larger share in the output of an expanding economy. This is the road toward permanent



"Mr. Prentice, I suggest you give in to some of the negotiating committee's demands."

prosperity, full employment, full production and rising living standards.

The basic principles recognized in the new UAW-CIO — General Motors agreement in which improved technology is translated into higher living standards, represents the groundwork upon which future collective bargaining must build if we are to achieve a balance between purchasing power and productive power in dynamic, expanding free economy.

The UAW-CIO hails this historic agreement as a major step toward greater abundance, security, and dignity for GM workers and their families.

## B-W COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

The Borg-Warner Council meeting was held in Flint, Mich., on May 27th. The following officers were elected:

Martin Imrisek, Local 484, Chicago, Ill., President.

Roy Stancroff, Local 42, Detroit, Mich., Vice-President.

Joe Douglas, Local 287, Muncie, Ind., Financial Secretary.

Paul Crooks, Local 225, Rockford, Ill., Recording Secretary.

Current negotiations were discussed and policy set.

## UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKER

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# Board Finds Charges Against Gosser Part of Employer Anti-Union Campaign



RICHARD GOSSER

DETROIT — Numerous allegations and lawsuits directed against Vice-President Richard Gosser in Toledo have been found by the International Executive Board to be a part of a planned campaign against the Union.

At the conclusion of its meeting here June 12, the Board issued the following statement:

The International Executive Board has conducted full hearings on the allegations against Vice-President Richard T. Gosser. More than 50 witnesses, representing all points of view in the controversy, testified before the Board at its meeting in Toledo on June 7 and 8. Further testimony was heard in Detroit at the Board's meeting on June 9, 11 and 12, as well as a full and complete report from the Union's Special Investigating Committee which had spent several weeks in Toledo checking every aspect of the controversy.

On the basis of this testimony and the report of the Union's Investigating Committee, the Board found that the allegations made against Vice-President Gosser were reckless and irresponsible, based on rumor, gossip and hearsay, and unsubstantiated by supporting evidence.

In a separate action, the Board approved a report by the Investigating Committee concerning lawsuits directed against Vice-President Gosser and other Union officials in the Toledo area. It was the unanimous decision of this committee that the allegations made in each of the separate lawsuits were without foundation.

Both actions of the Board were by unanimous vote. Vice-President Gosser abstained from voting in both cases.

#### PUBLISHER BACKS SUITS

The committee further found that the lawsuits were inspired and financed by Paul Block, Jr., Toledo monopoly newspaper publisher,

who is spearheading management's drive against the Union and its leadership, and against the legitimate demands of the membership of our Union in the Toledo area.

Under oath, Mr. Paul Block, Jr., who is spearheading the employers' anti-union drive, admitted that he had suggested the lawsuits against Richard Gosser and the UAW-CIO, and that he had obtained the attorneys and was financing them in their prosecution of the lawsuits against the UAW-CIO.

The committee was of the unanimous opinion that the charges are malicious and unfounded, and designed to damage or defeat the UAW-CIO in its fight for pensions for workers in the Toledo area.

#### EMPLOYERS' THREAT

Representatives of the employers told Vice-President Gosser of the UAW-CIO that unless he withdrew the demands of the Union for an area pension plan, the employers had organized and were prepared to finance a campaign to destroy Gosser and the leadership of the UAW in Toledo.

This brazen ultimatum served on Vice-President Gosser by the organized employers of Toledo was on the basis of surrender or be destroyed. When Vice-President Gosser refused to water down the Union's demands or surrender in the face of management's ultimatum, the employers of Toledo established the "Committee to Save Toledo's Payrolls," the employer organization for carrying out the threat which they made.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars

have been contributed to that committee by Toledo employers holding contracts with the UAW-CIO to defeat the efforts of the UAW-CIO to win an area pension agreement for the workers in their plants.

#### MINORITY POLITICIANS

In the atmosphere created by this employer-organized and employer-financed campaign against the UAW and its leadership, members of a minority political caucus op-

posed to Vice-President Gosser joined the employers in their attack.

The members of this minority group apparently saw an opportunity for good fishing in the troubled waters stirred up by Toledo employers and their mouthpieces, the Toledo newspapers.

The leadership of this minority group, in complete disregard of their Union and the welfare of its

(Continued on page 8)

## HIGHLIGHTS OF GENERAL MOTORS WORKERS' PENSION PLAN AGE RETIREMENT BENEFITS

- At present Federal Social Security levels:
  - \$100 per month including primary Federal Social Security benefits at or after age 65 with 25 years of service;
  - \$4 per month in benefits guaranteed with primary Federal Social Security benefit for each year of service after 10 years but not more than 25 years; or,
  - Minimum of \$1.50 per month in benefits guaranteed exclusive of primary Federal Social Security benefit.
- When Federal Social Security benefits are increased:
 

\$1.50 per month in benefits for each year of past service beginning with 10 years and up to and including 30 years plus primary Federal Social Security benefit.

  - With maximum Federal Social Security benefit of \$72.50 per month under Senate bill, total pension may be graduated from \$87.50 per month with 10 years of service to \$117.50 per month with 30 years of service;
  - \$100 minimum with primary Federal Social Security benefit is guaranteed with 25 years of service at or after age 65.

*Note: Workers with less than 10 years of service and more than five years on May 31, 1950, and who reach age 68 after the plan is in effect, will be considered to have a minimum of 10 years of service in determining benefits.*
- Early retirement with 10 or more years of service at or after age 60 and before age 65:
  - Retirement at company option or under mutually satisfactory circumstances, \$3 per month in benefits for each year of service up to 30 years or \$30 to \$90 per month;
  - Retirement at worker's option actuarial equivalent of benefit payable at age 65.

#### DISABILITY RETIREMENT

- \$3 for each year of service on or after age 50 and with minimum of 15 years of service: Monthly disability pension graduated from a minimum of \$50 to a maximum of \$90 for workers with 30 years of service.
  - Workers who are totally and permanently disabled and with 15 years of service are covered, in addition, by a disability rider on the group life insurance policy amounting to a maximum of \$100 per month for a total of 50 months.
- Note: The disability pension and the disability benefit under the group life insurance rider may be paid concurrently. This means a maximum benefit is possible for such period at \$190 per month.*

#### PAST SERVICE CREDITS

- Past service credits are based upon seniority, in addition;
- All service with General Motors Corporation or its predecessor companies (in which General Motors had a stock interest) in excess of seniority is counted as past service credit if a two-year break did not occur during such period of service. If a two-year break did occur during that period, all service after the break is counted as past service credit.

#### FUTURE SERVICE CREDITS

- One year of future service credits for 1,700 hours compensated in a calendar year;
- Graduation of future service credit to be computed on the basis of one-tenth of a year of credit for each 170 hours compensated or major fraction of 170 hours compensated. Under this arrangement, a full year's credit can be earned if a worker is compensated for 1,616 hours in a calendar year. This is possible because the worker received credit for the major fraction of the last one-tenth of the year period.
- Service credits are fully protected during periods of lay-off equivalent to the number of years of seniority a worker has at the time of lay-off;
- Future service to accumulate beyond age 65 to 68;
- Holiday pay, vacation pay and time off on Workmen's Compensation count toward future service credit.

#### FINANCING AND FUNDING

- Pension payments are guaranteed by the establishment of a pension trust fund into which the Company is obligated to make payments estimated to be equivalent to seven cents per hour to assure sound actuarial funding of both past and future service credits for all General Motors workers;
- Past service credits already earned by General Motors workers must be paid off in a maximum period of 30 years;
- Pension plan is financed entirely by the Company;
- Payments by the Company into the pension trust fund must be sufficient at all times to maintain an actuarially sound plan;
- Pension payments are guaranteed for life;
- Future service credits are fully funded for every General Motors worker as earned.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF PENSION PLAN

- Democratic administration of the pension plan is assured by a joint Board of Administration on which the Union and the Corporation have equal representation.
- An impartial chairman appointed by the Union and the Corporation will cast the deciding vote in case of deadlock.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF PENSION

- The pension program shall become effective not later than October 1, 1950.
- Pension benefits become payable on October 1, 1950.

## How the 19c Package Is Made Up

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Pension program -----   | 7 cents per hour         |
| 2. Hospital-medical-insurance -----  | 5 cents per hour         |
| 3. Flat wage increase to all workers<br>(Annual improvement factor) -----  | 4 cents per hour         |
| 4. Improved vacation pay -----   | 1.5 cents per hour       |
| (a) Three weeks' pay (120 hours)<br>for approximately 64,000 work-<br>ers who have 15 years' seniority<br>or more.                                 |                          |
| (b) Two eligibility dates, June 30<br>and December 31, for the pur-<br>pose of qualifying for vacation<br>pay.                                     |                          |
| 5. Five cents per hour wage increase,<br>in addition to the four cents flat in-<br>crease, to approximately 30,000<br>skilled trades workers ----- | .6 cents per hour        |
| 6. Other economic gains -----  | .9 cents per hour        |
| including:   |                          |
| (a) Five and one-half cents per hour<br>wage increase for all apprentices.   |                          |
| (b) Wage adjustment for tool sharp-<br>eners ranging up to 25 cents an<br>hour in some plants.   |                          |
| (c) Five cents per hour for unli-<br>censed drivers in all but two<br>Chevrolet assembly plants.   |                          |
| (d) Broader coverage for third shift<br>premium pay.   |                          |
| (e) Change in the hiring rate in<br>Fisher incentive plants.   |                          |
| (f) Hourly guarantee for idle time in<br>Fisher assembly plants on incen-<br>tive plan basis.  |                          |
| (g) Other economic gains.  |                          |
| <b>TOTAL -----</b>   | <b>19 cents per hour</b> |



# Area-Wide Pension Plan Covers 70 Detroit Shops

Signing of an area-wide pension agreement covering more than 4,000 workers in 70 Detroit tool and die plants was announced last month by the UAW-CIO.

Congratulating the tool and die workers on winning the agreement, UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther called the contract "an answer to those who have falsely charged that it is impossible or unreasonable for the smaller plants to pool their resources and work out an equitable pension plan for the security of their workers."

"The establishment of a common pension trust fund by 70 companies enables workers to move between these plants while enjoying full pension protection."

Reuther said the UAW-CIO "is committed to the expansion of this pooling principle throughout the industry."

The contract was negotiated by UAW-CIO Local 155, representing the workers of Detroit's East Side, and Local 157, representing West Side workers. Both are amalgamated local unions. Representing management was the Automotive Tool and Die Association. The agreement covers both skilled and unskilled workers.

The new contract, which includes medical-hospital and insurance benefits as well as pensions, is the first area-wide plan to be signed in the automotive industry.

## EIGHT CENTS AN HOUR

The pension plan calls for long-range funding through payment by the employers of eight cents for each hour worked by each employee into an actuarially sound pension trust fund. Medical-hospital and insurance payments by the employers amount to approximately two cents an hour.

Pensions will be \$100 a month, including Social Security, at age 65. There is, however, no compulsory retirement age. Workers who reach age 68 and who have seven years' service may continue to earn three additional years' credit, thus enabling them to qualify for the minimum pension.

## OTHERS TO JOIN

Other tool and die companies, not now members of the association, are eligible to join and to participate in the pension plan. UAW-CIO Negotiating Committee Chairman Russell Leach, Local 155, estimates that there are about 40 companies, employing approximately 2,000 workers, which may be ultimately covered by the pension agreement.

The plan will be administered by a Joint Board of Administration, upon which the employers and the union will have equal representation. An impartial chairman will be selected by both parties.

Other features of the plan are: A year's future service credit is earned by working a minimum of 1,507 hours a year. Past service credit toward pension is determined by actual service plus seniority.

If a worker quits or is dis-

charged, his service credit shall not be interrupted if he returns to work within a year and a half and works 131 hours within the next quarter year for any participating employer.

## ELIGIBILITY

If a worker is laid off, pension eligibility shall continue for three years, or until such time as he is re-employed before the expiration of three years, and provided he works 131 hours in the next quarter-year following his re-employment.

Workers may retire at age 60 with the consent of the employer, with immediate benefits actuarially equal to the pension he would receive at age 65, or he may wait until he reaches 65 and receive his full pension.

For workers with less than 25 years' service credit, determination of the amount of pension from the employer-financed trust fund is made on a proportionate basis, rather than on a straight deduction of social security benefits. This means that under this agreement, such workers will receive larger pensions than in other previously negotiated pension plans.

Workers may retire after 25 years' service at age 55 for permanent disability with a pension of \$50 a month. There will be no deductions for any Workmen's Compensation payments he may receive.

In each shop, by majority vote, workers may choose between having the costs of Blue Cross and Blue Shield benefits paid by the employer, or of having \$3.00 net paid by the employer toward life, sickness and accident insurance coverage.

The term of the pension agreement is five years, but changes may be made by mutual consent of both parties. In the event Social Security benefits are increased, the union and the employers will set up a joint study committee to make recommendations for improvements in the pension plan. The effective date of the pension plan is August 1, 1950, and the insurance plan July 1, 1950.

Negotiations for the union were headed by Leach; Blaine Marrin, president of Local 157; and E. E. Marion, president of Local 155. The Negotiating Committee was assisted by Willard Sollenberger, International Union Social Security Department representative.

## CHRYSLER STRIKE EXPENDITURES

June 1, 1950

Locals That Received Strike Assistance

Local Union	Total Donations to Date
3	\$1,089,000.00
7	430,800.00
47	62,600.00
51	340,886.00
140	228,900.00
227	203,900.00
230	110,044.27
371	168,600.00
375	38,000.00
384	100.00
404	9,180.00
412	13,459.39
490	130,600.00
685	31,462.33
705	121,504.00
844	59,000.00
855	10,450.00
868	7,279.09
869	24,500.00
889	3,750.00
961	129,800.00
Total	\$3,213,815.08

## NEWSPAPERS

Evansville Paper	\$ 2,633.20
Detroit Papers	59,107.80
California Papers	2,172.18
Newark Papers	240.00
Kokomo Paper	168.00
Total	\$ 64,321.18

## HOSPITAL INSURANCE

Blue Cross of Michigan	\$ 495,077.84
United Hospital Serv. Atlanta	384.35
Aetna Life Ins.	1,395.49
Hosp. Serv. So. Calif.	7,813.75
Hosp. of Calif.	7,582.45
Blue Cross of Ind.	39,970.75
Missouri Blue Cross Bankers Life and Cas. (Ind.)	96.00
Health Institute Aff. Fees	2,530.00
Total	\$ 555,245.13

## RADIO TIME

Station WIOU	\$ 406.00
Station WJBK	507.50
Station WJR	1,078.25
Polish News	423.36
UAW-CIO Broadcasting Corp., Mich.	283.50
Station CKLW	4,513.00
Total	\$ 7,211.61

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE

Leaflets, Meeting Rooms, Expenses for Out-of-Town Negotiators, etc.	\$ 13,776.88
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## DIRECT DONATIONS TO LOCAL UNIONS

(As shown above) \$3,213,815.08

Total all expenditures to June 1, 1950 (inclusive)	\$3,861,112.23
Received on Emergency Strike Assessment up to June 1, 1950	\$5,384,798.01

## Reuther Tribute To Lesinski

When advised of the death of Congressman John Lesinski, UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther sent the following telegram to Mrs. Lesinski:

Mrs. John Lesinski, 7420 Oakman, Dearborn, Michigan.

We of UAW-CIO extend you our sincerest sympathy. The loss of Congressman Lesinski will be keenly felt by labor across the nation. His record of legislative endeavors on behalf of the common people will live on as a tribute to his devotion to American democracy.

## Hides Behind Wife, Children



The man in the picture above is a chiseler.

He is worse, however, than most chiselers, because he hides behind his children and exploits them in an effort to win sympathy which he doesn't deserve—and knows he doesn't deserve.

When John Shures set up his so-called "picket line" in front of International UAW-CIO Headquarters, the anti-labor commercial press fell all over itself snapping and printing pictures and shedding crocodile tears for his "plight"—the plight of a traitor who betrayed his Union and sought to use it for personal gain. Stories and pictures of Shures appeared on many front pages of the anti-labor press. The reactionary *Detroit News*, which could spare only one reporter and one photographer to cover the history-making General Motors-UAW agreement, assigned four reporters and photographers to cover Shures.

But the newspapers didn't tell the whole story.

Shures was once an officer of Local 50 at the Willow Run bomber plant. When Ford closed the bomber plant down, Shures thought he had a good thing. The Local Union had a big treasury, but with Willow Run not working, it soon had little membership. Shures got himself on the Local Union payroll.

He promoted a Local Union "yearbook," out of which he made personal gain.

Early in 1948, the present leadership of the International Union took steps, in accordance with the Constitution, to protect the interests of the membership and of the International Union by taking over the funds of Local 50. By then the membership had dwindled from 30,000 members to less than 200, but Shures was still an officer and still collecting a salary out of a rapidly-shrinking treasury.

Shures went to court and got an injunction to prevent the International Executive Board from carrying out its constitutional duty. As a result of this action—of going to court before exhausting the procedures of the Union—he was expelled from the Union by the International Executive Board. After a long and expensive court fight, to protect the funds of the local union, a settlement was made with Shures out of court.

When the International finally obtained control of the funds, it found that the treasury of \$50,000, which existed when the bomber plant was closed, had been wasted away until only \$10,083.18 of the \$50,000 remained. The International

Union also found a shortage of funds which was never made up.

But that wasn't the end of Mr. Shures' story.

He set himself up as a free-lance labor organizer. First he contacted the MESA, and then notified the few small plant with which Local 50 still had contracts that the UAW-CIO no longer represented the employees. He notified management of a change in affiliation without consulting the worker membership.

When the MESA found out about Shures' anti-union history with Local 50, they repudiated him.

Shures went next to the International Association of Machinists and pulled the same stunt. When the Machinists found out about his earlier conduct, they also repudiated him.

So then Shures organized his own independent union, which he called "the United Amalgamated Workers of America." Shures used the initials "UAW" as a subterfuge to deceive both workers and employers.

Now Shures is trying to blame the UAW for depriving him of a livelihood, and apparently he is being encouraged in his publicity stunt by anti-UAW forces.

The right to picket is a sacred right of labor. Every honest union member resents the fact that people like Shures abuse the sacred right to picket by using it in a personal campaign to cover up his anti-union record.

Every UAW member should understand—as the above facts make clear—that it is not the UAW that is depriving Shures of a job. It is his own unsavory activities. Shures now is trying to hide his anti-union record behind his children.

## Safety Program Wins Award

ELKHART—Safe working conditions among UAW-CIO Local 285 members pays off in terms of saved fingers, hands, limbs, and lost wages.

Recognition of a year's operation with a minimum of compensable injuries was recently given members of UAW-CIO Local 285 and the management of the Martin Band and Pedlar Companies, of Elkhart, Indiana, Region 3, by representatives of Hardware Mutuals, the insurance carrier for the employer.

## CIO Bakers Supply Bread To UAW Strike Kitchens

DETROIT—Workers who go on strike here are assured of a full breadbasket in their strike kitchens, thanks to the big hearts and brotherly spirits of CIO Bakery and Confectionery Workers Local 30 and its members.

Out at UAW-CIO Local 202, for instance, where the picket lines have marched at the gates of the Federal Mogul plant since December 12, 1949, the strikers are still getting a regular ration of free bread from their brothers in Local 30. When the Gar Wood Local 250 strike was on, the workers there, too, were supplied from the Local 30 breadbasket.

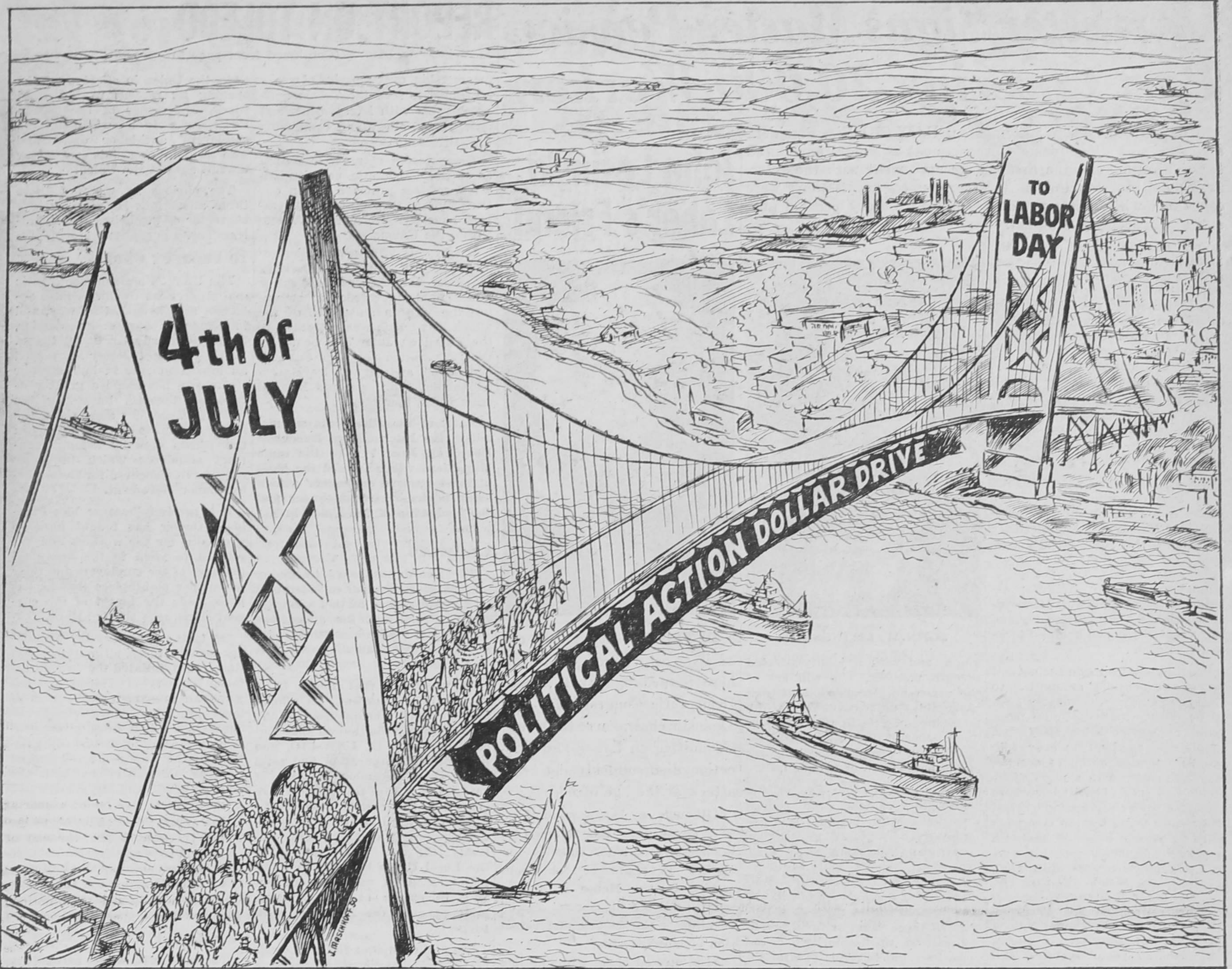
But the biggest serving of the staff of life went to the Chrysler workers during their 100-day siege last winter. The Local 30 bread trucks rolled around to the Chrysler local union strike kitchens with gratifying regular-

ity. At the end of the Chrysler strike, Local 30 had contributed \$4,855.82 worth of bread.

"We are certainly thankful that the members of Local 30 did such a fine job of helping to fill the stomach of our army," said Norman Matthews, UAW-CIO Chrysler Director. "The bread they gave us helped a lot to keep us marching down the victory road."

All told, including the Chrysler strike, the Gar Wood strike and the Federal Mogul strike, Local 30 has contributed \$5,081.80 worth of bread to feed UAW-CIO strikers in the course of the past winter.





# TEN FOR A DOLLAR

## *Ten Good Reasons for Giving a Buck for Political Action*

**1. FULL EMPLOYMENT**—Laws passed by Congress decide whether we have full employment and job security—or unemployment and depression—insecurity. The dollar helps pass the right laws.

**2. LOWER PRICES**—The real price you pay for food depends on the wage, price, profit balance—the health of the national economy. The government's farm program is an important part of the total economic picture. Your dollar will fight for the Brannan farm program which will conserve land and cut food costs in the public interest.

**3. REPEAL TAFT-HARTLEY ACT**—No union is safe while Taft-Hartley is on the books. Your dollar will help get the anti-labor Taft-Hartley Act repealed.

**4. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION**—The amount of money you get in unemployment compensation and the number of weeks you get the money depends on action of the state legislature. Your contribution fights for a better law—for improved benefits.

**5. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION**—The amount of money you get in Workmen's Compensation if you get hurt in the factory is fixed by law. This law can be improved through political action. Put your buck to work on this job.

**6. COMPLETE MEDICAL CARE**—The National Health program now pending in Congress would provide you and your entire family with complete medical care. Your dollar will help pass the law.

**7. HOMES YOU CAN AFFORD**—There are two kinds of housing laws. The kind that makes the banks and real estate operators rich, and the kind that provides homes for people at reasonable prices. Your dollar will help get a housing law for consumers.

**8. BETTER SCHOOLS**—Federal education laws now pending in Congress would insure better educations for your children. A dollar will help get the laws passed.

**9. CIVIL RIGHTS FOR ALL**—Fair Employment Practices legislation, laws guaranteeing civil rights to everyone will never be passed until wage earners finance effective political action with their dollar contributions.

**10. LOWER TAXES**—A fair tax law would save you many times the Political Action Dollar you give now. Do your part to fight for fair taxes.

*You owe it to yourself, your family, and your conscience . . .*

# GIVE A DOLLAR FOR POLITICAL ACTION!



# Harvester Signs Master Pension Pact Covering 20,000 Workers

CHICAGO—John W. Livingston, UAW-CIO Vice-President and Agricultural Implement Department Director, announced the signing here of the first master agreement with the International Harvester Company as prolonged negotiations were concluded with agreement on a non-contributory pension plan and health security program.

The pension plan meets the three basic principles of soundness and security established by the UAW-CIO in the past year; it is non-contributory, funded and governed by a Joint Pension Board. It will immediately cover 20,000 Harvester workers employed in 20 operating divisions of the company.

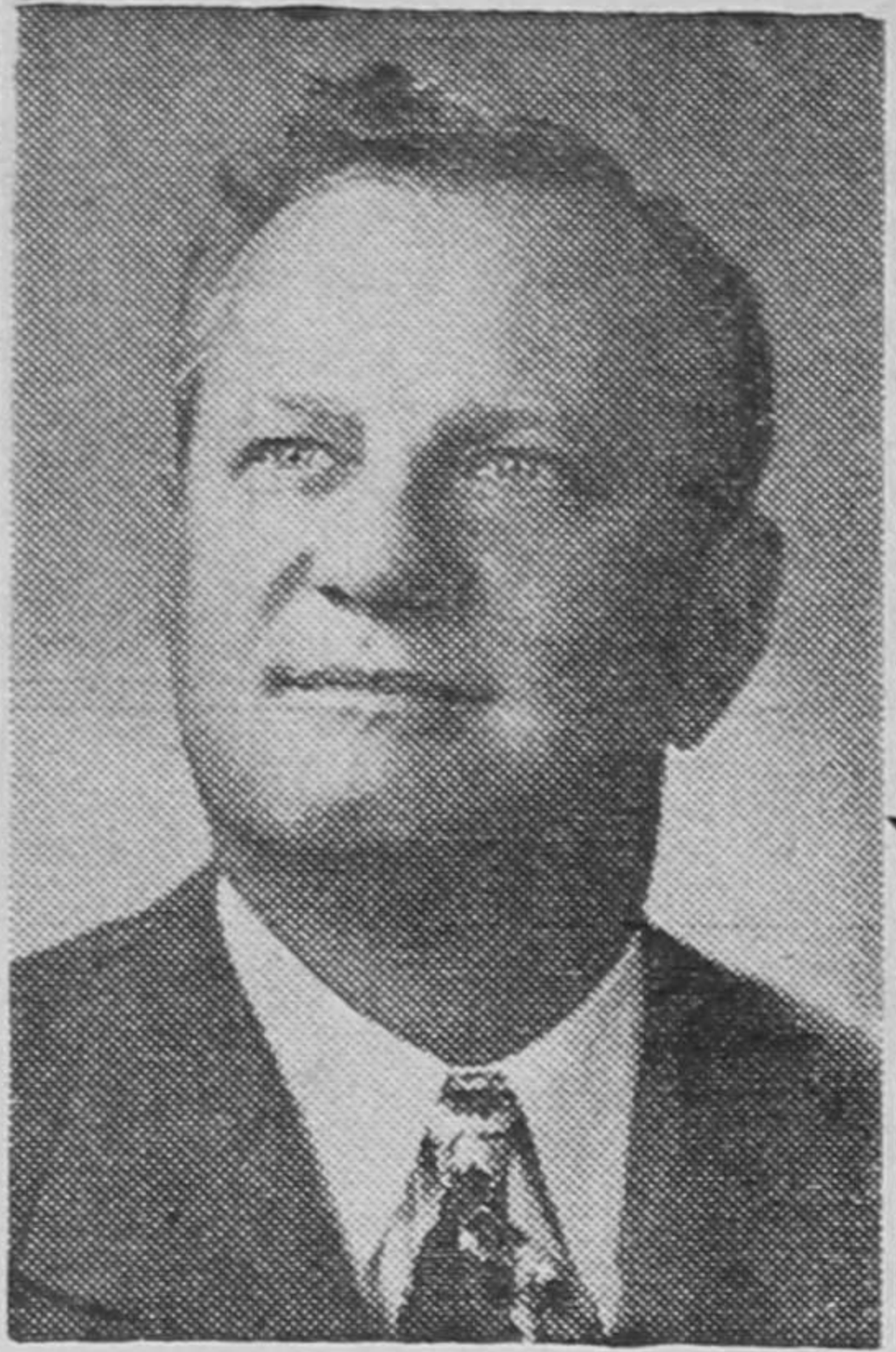
Local unions in the following cities will vote on ratification of the agreement: Melrose Park and Chicago, Illinois; Fort Wayne, Evansville and Indianapolis, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; Memphis, Tennessee, and Springfield, Ohio.

In addition, provisions were made in the settlement for workers in the following Harvester facilities to be automatically covered at their option: Wilmington, Delaware; Toledo, Ohio; Duluth, Minnesota; Phoenix, Arizona; Atlanta, Georgia; St. Paul, Minnesota; Kansas City, Missouri, and Richmond, Emeryville and Stockton, California.

Provisions were made for normal retirement pensions amounting to \$100 per month for employees aged 65 or older who had 25 or more years of service with Harvester. Employees, aged 60 or over who had 25 or more years of service, may also retire with a proportionately reduced benefit. Workers aged 55 or older and having worked 15 or more years for the company, will be given, in event of total and permanent disability, monthly payments ranging from \$50 up to \$100, depending on their age and service.

Older workers, hired chiefly during the war years, will not be retired until they have acquired at least 10 years' service. The automatic retirement age of 68 will not be put in operation until January 1, 1952, so as to provide an advance planning period for the affected employees. Crediting of future service will be based on 1,600 pay hours in a calendar year. Local union officials who lose time from their shop duties because of union affairs will nonetheless be given credit toward pension benefits for time lost from their regular employment.

The Trust Fund, from which pension benefits will be paid, follows closely the plan worked out by UAW-CIO with the Chrysler Corporation. Administering the plan will be a Joint Pension Board, composed of three representatives each from the company and the



JOHN W. LIVINGSTON

union, and with a jointly-selected seventh member, who will act as the chairman. In addition, at each bargaining unit covered by the plan, the union will select one of its members to act as the spokesman for any complaints arising out of the application of the plan.

Special protection was written into the contract for retired workers who become self-employed or employed by another company—insuring that their pension benefits will continue. Another security feature provides that service credits will not be broken unless there is a lay-off of three years or for a period equal to the seniority of the worker, whichever is greater.

The health security program furnishes benefits for employees and their dependents. Life insurance up to \$2,800 is provided, plus an "accidental death rider" amounting to \$1,500. A schedule of surgical benefits ranging up to \$250 is included. Weekly disability benefits in most cases will amount to \$32.50. Hospital board and room and extra hospital costs are reimbursed. Maternity benefits of \$75 are also granted.

Lawrence Carlstrom, Assistant Director of the UAW-CIO Agricultural Implement Department, who participated extensively in the negotiations, explained that this settlement clears the deck for new contract and economic demands in negotiations to commence after June 23, 1950.

## John Lesinski, Labor's Friend



DETROIT—Labor lost one

of its most rugged champions here Saturday, May 27, when Democratic Congressman John Lesinski, chairman of the House Committee on Labor and Education, died suddenly of a heart attack at the age of 65.

Although a businessman himself, engaged in the retailing of lumber and builders' supplies, Lesinski's 18 years of continuous service in the House of Representatives were marked by dogged devotion to the defense and extension of labor's rights.

First elected along with the late President Roosevelt in the Democratic landslide of 1932, Lesinski became one of the earliest and most ardent builders of the New Deal. Following his re-election in 1948, under the House seniority system, he became chairman of the House Committee on Labor and Education. One of his first acts as Committee head was to put a stop to the headline-happy, one-man inquiries conducted by Clare Hoffman, anti-labor Republican Congressman from the Fourth Michigan District.

Having fought the Taft-Hartley Act from its inception, Lesinski introduced a bill to repeal it in 1949. When the Wood Bill, inspired by Senator Taft, was hastily cooked up as a counter move to his own repeal bill, he was able to block the Wood Bill in Committee and prevent it from reaching the floor of the House.

Mr. Lesinski was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, and was brought to Detroit as a baby by his parents. He served for many years as President of the Polish Citizens' Committee of Detroit and was active in many Polish cultural groups.

Burke (D., O.), chairman of the Subcommittee and a charter member of the UAW-CIO.

Beirne told the Committee that labor does not understand why Congress keeps holding on to the same bill without acting on it. It has been introduced in 1945, 1947 and 1949.

Had Lesinski lived, chances of getting the bill out of the Committee, with its usual 13-12 split including Dixiecrats voting with reactionary Republicans, were slight. Now, with Barden as chairman, a drastic change in the makeup of the House membership and of the Committee itself will be required to get this and similar long-overdue labor and social legislation up for hearings, favorable report and action by Congress.

Another reason for PAC activity.

## REPORT ON TOLEDO

(Continued from page 5)

membership, over a period of weeks continued to feed the Toledo anti-union press with irresponsible and unsupported allegations concerning Vice-President Gosser.

These people at no time resorted to the democratic, constitutional procedures provided for in our Constitution, through which members have a right to seek redress within the Union.

It was only after a great deal of difficulty and numerous meetings that the International Executive Board finally succeeded in obtaining the written statement of the allegations which was presented to the Board on June 7 in behalf of the "Committee for Democratic Unionism" and signed by Harold Billheimer, chairman, and Edward John Duck, secretary.

Many of the allegations submitted to the International Executive Board on June 7 were the same allegations which formed the basis of the organized employers' attack against Vice-President Gosser and the leadership of the Union in Toledo.

### EXAMPLES

The Board has heard testimony on, and given careful consideration to, the allegations of this minority, and we find that the allegations upon which they base their case are not substantiated by evidence. For example:

They alleged that Local 12 is substantially bankrupt. An official audit recently completed by the International Union shows that Local Union No. 12, UAW-CIO, and its Building Corporation had total assets as of December 31, 1949, of \$365,334.04. The total assets are represented by cash assets of \$188,623.58 and fixed assets in property and equipment of \$176,710.46. Actually, the real estate owned by the Local Union is worth approximately \$250,000, which is considerably in excess of the purchase price paid by the Local for such property.

They alleged that the unit funds of Local 12 have been expended in "carrying out Brother Gosser's foolish projects" and that no unit could withdraw its funds as provided for by the International Constitution and By-Laws of Local 12.

The recent audit of Local 12's books completely disproves this allegation. Unit funds have not been spent for purchases made by the Local Union. Such purchases have been made out of the general funds of the Local Union. Such purchases were not authorized by Vice-President Gosser, but the minutes of the Local Union clearly indicate they were voted democratically by the membership of Local Union 12 at their membership meetings.

The audit by the International Union as of December 31, 1949, showed unit funds of Local 12 to be on deposit in the amount of \$55,080.20.

Spokesmen for the political minority further alleged that Vice-President Gosser ordered an appeal of the decision of the Court of Appeals of Lucas County to the state Supreme Court in order to block inspection of the books of the Automobile Workers' Building Corporation by Mr. Bolman and his agents.

The facts with respect to this appeal completely disprove their allegation, since the decision to appeal the ruling of the Court of Appeals of Lucas County to the state Supreme Court was not made by Vice-President Gosser, but was made by Emil Mazey, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union, upon the advice of the General Counsel of the International Union, Mr. Irving Levy.

### DANGEROUS

This case was appealed because it could set a dangerous precedent detrimental to organized labor if allowed to stand unchallenged, since it involved the principle of permitting non-members of the Union to have access to Union records, which are the property of the Union membership.

If this lawsuit had not been appealed to the Supreme Court of

Ohio, the Union in effect would be opening its records to Mr. Paul Block, Jr., owner of the Toledo Blade, who is spearheading the employers' anti-labor drive and who is financing this particular lawsuit against the Union.

The obvious falseness of these three allegations is typical of the character of the balance of the allegations.

### TO PROTECT UNION

The UAW is a clean, democratic and progressive Union. We are determined to keep it that way, and to protect it against its enemies, both within and without the Union.

Vice-President Gosser has played an important role in building our Union and has made a great contribution towards improving the working conditions and raising the living standards of the workers in the Toledo area by winning contract standards which in many cases have pioneered for the American labor movement.

It is precisely because Vice-President Gosser has fought hard to win gains for the workers and has refused to yield to the organized pressure of the employers and their newspaper mouthpiece that he has been made the target of the current slanderous smear attack.

Up to the time that the employers served their ultimatum upon Gosser and initiated the current attack, the city of Toledo has enjoyed an unprecedented period of labor peace for which Vice-President Gosser had been given considerable credit for his contribution on the Labor-Management Citizens' Committee by both the general public and Mr. Block's two newspapers.

The unprincipled editorials of the Toledo press and the viciousness of the employers' offensive indicate clearly that nothing short of surrender on the part of the Union would satisfy their hysterical appetites.

### MOBILIZE FULL STRENGTH

The UAW-CIO serves notice upon the employers of Toledo that we are determined to mobilize the full strength and resources of our Union in the fight to meet this management offensive and to win for the workers in Toledo the benefits to which they are rightfully entitled.

The workers in Toledo are entitled to make progress with the workers in the other parts of our industry and we are determined to win for them a fuller measure of economic security and human dignity despite all of the obstacles put in our way through the organized efforts of the employers in Toledo.

The membership of our Union will receive a full and detailed report on the Toledo situation.

## FE-UE Loses Another

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Workers here at the Link-Belt Speeder Company plant voted overwhelmingly for the UAW-CIO in an NLRB election held last month, it was announced by John W. Livingston, UAW-CIO Vice-President and Agricultural Implement Department Director.

The workers were formerly members of FE-UE Local 146 but had voted earlier in a membership meeting to affiliate with the UAW-CIO. The action was caused by the workers' disgust with the Communist domination of the FE-UE and their failure to get the proper service from that organization.

The NLRB vote gave UAW-CIO 555 votes, no union 21 votes and one vote void, with 649 eligible. The FE-UE failed to get on the ballot because of lack of support among the workers.

## Lesinski's Death Is Blow To Equal Pay for Women

WASHINGTON—With the death of Representative John Lesinski (D., Mich.), chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, the slight hope for favorable action on the Douglas Bill (H. R. 2438) outlawing employment discrimination based on sex has gone glimmering. Representative Graham Barden (D., N. C.), slated to succeed Lesinski, has been hostile to the bill in hearings held year after year.

The UAW-CIO, along with other CIO unions, presented testimony to a House Labor Subcommittee May 17, 1950, making the case for equal pay for equal work.

Quoting the UAW-CIO Convention and Executive Board resolutions through the years, the UAW-CIO statement said:

"As an industrial union open without restriction to all workers within its jurisdiction, the UAW has naturally been in the forefront of the equal-pay-for-equal-work fight, for the solidarity of its membership could not survive artificial distinctions setting group against group. There is no inherent logic or economic sense in rate differentials based on sex. The UAW has consistent-

ly opposed them and has won several significant victories on the equal-pay front."

In the same hearings, the National Association of Manufacturers submitted an 18-page statement opposing the Douglas bill as "a serious intrusion of government into every plant in the country in a matter which is not causing work stoppages, an issue which the public is not aroused about."

The NAM's assertion was contradicted by the detailed UAW statement and by the testimony of other CIO witnesses, Mrs. Helen Blanchard of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, President Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers, and Representative Tom



# GM Agreement Spurs Drive for Improved Social Security Act

WASHINGTON—The UAW-CIO-GM agreement dropped like a block-buster among the enemies of H. R. 6000, the bill improving the Social Security Act already passed by the House and reported to the Senate by the Senate Finance Committee, on which floor debate is now beginning.

Just as the Ford settlement last fall shook up the House and expedited passage of the bill there, so the GM settlement is expected to speed the bill's passage in the Senate.

More than that, the GM settlement has given more power to liberal Senators who are committed to making a determined floor fight for amendments to liberalize the bill, which was inadequate in the House version and, though improved in some respects in the Senate version, has been made worse in others.

CIO, AFL, and other liberal groups, are cooperating to line up floor support for Majority Leader Lucas and Majority Whip Myers, who dissented from the Senate Finance Committee endorsement of the Senate bill, reserving the right to offer improving amendments on the floor.

## SEEK AMENDMENTS

CIO President Philip Murray, Textile Workers' President Emil Rieve, who is chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee, and Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO President, have urged members of the Senate to support, as a minimum, seven floor amendments:

1. Raising the maximum wage base substantially above \$3,000.
2. Restoring the program of permanent and total disability insurance passed by the House and adding funds for rehabilitation.
3. Restoring the annual increment giving higher benefits to workers who have contributed longer.
4. Liberalizing Federal grants for public assistance by providing more generous grants to states with low assistance payments; matching payments to the mother or caretaker of dependent children; matching payments to needy persons of all types not covered by the present programs for the aged, dependent children, and the blind; granting money for medical care to the needy; and extending Federal assistance to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
5. Extending old age and survivors' insurance to additional groups, such as outside salesmen, more farm labor, etc.
6. Providing reinsurance grants to states whose unemployment insurance funds have run low.
7. Extending unemployment insurance for an additional 26 weeks in areas of high unemployment, with the cost met from the Fed-

## eral Treasury.

"This program is a bed-rock minimum for even this Congress," Rieve said.

Reuther wired Senators:

"The members of the UAW-CIO are appalled by the attempts within the Senate Finance Committee to wreck H. R. 6000 by destroying socially forward-looking measures which would (1) grant disability insurance for workers permanently incapacitated before age 65; (2) raise the taxable earnings ceiling above the ridiculously low limit of \$3,000; (3) permit the annual increment in benefit formula; (4) strengthen and not weaken the Public Assistance provisions of the Social Security Act; and (5) give more than a meager pittance to children and mothers by rendering a measure of social justice through the original Child Welfare and Maternal and Child Health provisions of H. R. 6000. In the cold war, we are judged by the peoples of the world on our social performance on behalf of our mothers, our young, our infirm and our aged. As a representative of the million members of our Union, I urge you not to pass ammunition to our totalitarian foes, but instead to reconsider and reinstate these provisions which give meaning to the word democracy."

Rieve said:

"Congress ought to approach this problem with a view to providing the greatest possible amount of security for our citizens. Unfortunately, some members of the Senate and House think the Congress need enact only improvements that while woefully inadequate, would furnish a pretext for a claim that the Social Security Act has been strengthened to meet the people's requirements.

"The Senate proposal is somewhat better than that of the House in its formula for calculating benefits and in the extent to which it increases coverage. On the other hand, by reducing the maximum wage base to \$3,000 and wiping out the annual increment, the Senate proposal clamps a low ceiling on all Federal pensions.

## INEXCUSABLE

"The Senate's omission of any provision for the totally and permanently disabled is inexcusable. So is its refusal to make decent provisions for dependent children and others who must rely upon public assistance for survival.

"We insist that the very least Congress should do is to adopt and

## Flint Auto Workers Lose True Friend

FLINT—UAW-CIO folks here are mourning the passing of Dr. C. C. Probert, 67, who died suddenly in his office on Saturday, May 27th.

The death of "Doc" Probert, as he was known to a legion of labor friends, stirred memories of the sit-down strikes 14 years ago—during which he served as one of the attending physicians at the birth of the UAW-CIO. When sit-downers were taken sick inside the GM plants, "Doc" was the only medic in town with the courage and the bigness of heart to come to their aid.

Veteran unionists recall that it was not only his healing hands and his little black bag that endeared him to the strikers. As he climbed in and out of the windows of the struck plants, he always had a warm smile and words of cheering faith for the men who were being damned and berated across the pages of the nation's press.

And his duties did not end there. He went to the homes of the strikers to care for their wives and children, knowing that his only pay would be the thankfulness carried in their hearts from that time on.

As the union grew, "Doc" became noted for his daring and his perseverance in handling Workmen's Compensation cases. For a long time he was the only doctor in Flint with the stoutness of character to fight accident and industrial disease cases through to victory. State records are marked with the history he made in this pioneering medical work.

## improve the best features of the House and the Senate bills."

"I would like to point out that as the Senate proposal now stands, the private insurance companies can be proud of their influence. They opposed increasing the wage base; the Senate Committee agreed. They opposed the annual increment; the Committee knocked it out. They opposed more liberal grants for public assistance; the Committee removed them. They opposed total and permanent disability insurance, although they are turning down such business themselves; the Committee voted against it.

"We in CIO expect Congress as a whole to be less obliging. We believe the people's needs outweigh the prejudices of the insurance lobby.

"We call on members of the Senate to fight for floor amendments to accomplish these minimum improvements."

## Support H. R. 6000

DETROIT—PAC Coordinator Roy L. Reuther has urged all local union PAC committees to see to it that their Senators are urged by resolutions, letters and telegrams to support the CIO-AFL recommendations for floor amendments to H. R. 6000.

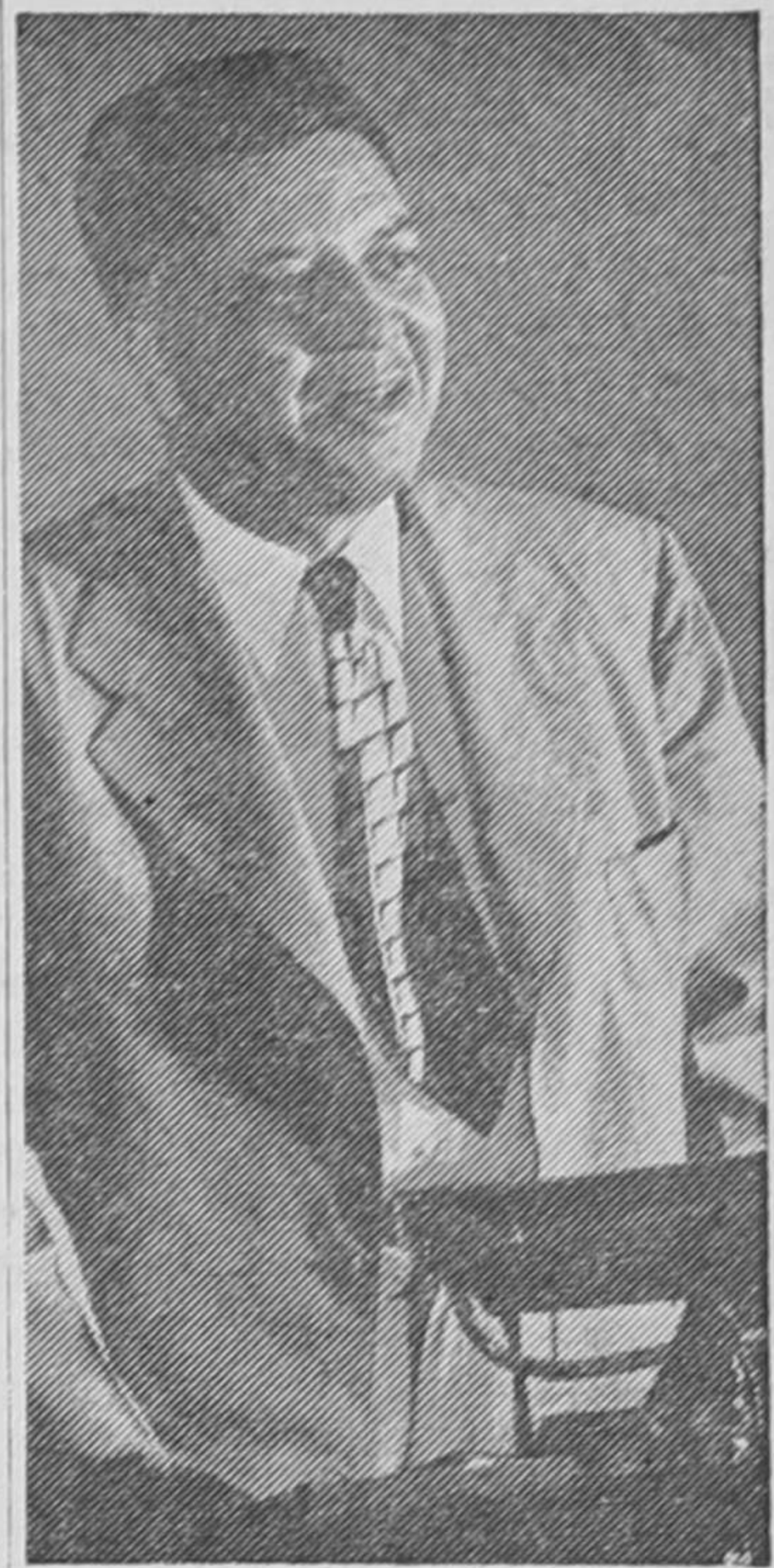
Senate floor action on H. R. 6000 may be interrupted to permit action on renewal of rent control.

## New Local Out In Solid Strike

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Cherry-Burrell workers, members of newly-chartered UAW-CIO Local 1024, went on strike here May 6 in support of their demands for higher wages, it was reported by Region 4 Director Pat Greathouse.

Formerly represented by the Communist-controlled FE, the workers in this plant voted in April to be represented by UAW-CIO. Arthur McGuire, president of the new local union, states that the ranks are solid and that they intend to fight it out for an improved contract and higher wages.

Cherry-Burrell was one of three plants here that recently left the FE to come into the UAW-CIO.



Dr. Hollis F. Price, President of LeMoyné College, Memphis, Tenn., addressed the opening meeting of the 1950 United Negro College Fund Drive in Detroit. The Michigan Fund goal this year is \$90,000. UAW-CIO is a staunch backer of this program.



Emil Mazey, UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer (left), and James Carey, CIO Secretary-Treasurer, were two of the featured guest speakers at the Michigan State CIO Convention, held in Grand Rapids, May 12 through 14. As Chairman of the IUE-CIO, Carey recently signed an agreement for his 25,000 members in General Motors, which closely followed the historic UAW-CIO contract with GM.

## Women's Conference Hears Reuther, Gov. Williams

Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO President, and Michigan's Governor G. Mennen Williams were the featured speakers at the highly successful UAW-CIO Women's Conference, held at the Detroit Hotel in Detroit, June 2 and 3.

Nearly a hundred delegates from 22 local unions in Regions 1 and 1A joined in the two-day session which discussed shop problems, recreation, education and political action.

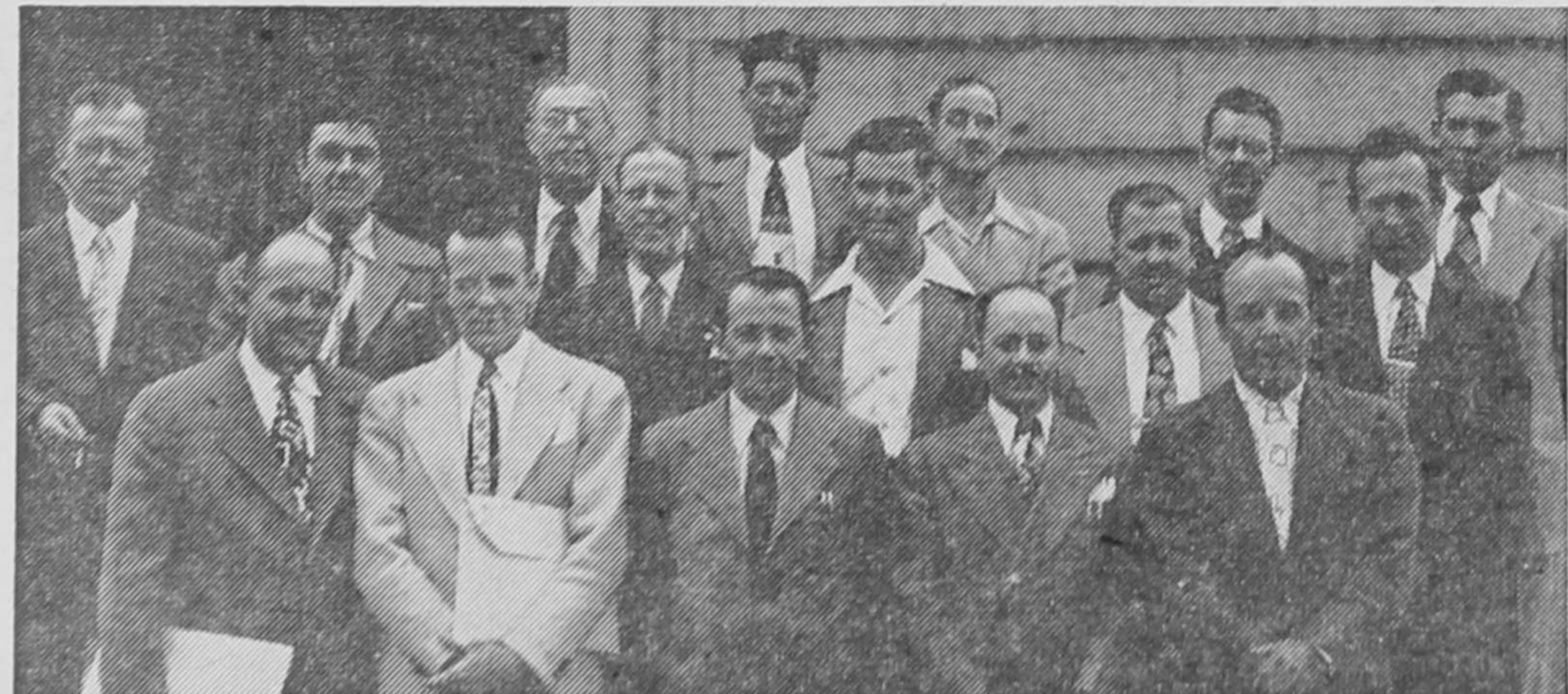
Keynote theme of the conference was the importance of women's participation in the fall election campaign.

Both Reuther and Williams stressed the significance to labor on both the state and national level of electing liberal candidates who will aggressively fight for the welfare of the people.

Said Reuther: "The Congress we elect in 1950 can direct the kind of world we are going to live in for the next generation. It can become the most impor-

tant Congress ever elected by the people of the United States. For its major task will be to turn the energies of the world to social reconstruction and to achieve security, social dignity, and human happiness for people everywhere."

Governor Williams charged that the state of Michigan was run for and by 26 powerful and wealthy corporations. He cited the cold-blooded refusal of the Republican legislators to increase the big corporations' share of the tax burden in Michigan. "The fight in 1950 is a fight for equality—for the children, for the aged, for our minorities; in short, for the little people—we are still engaged in this state in basic fight for human rights over property rights," the governor said.



Delegates to the first UAW-CIO Region 8 Political Action Conference for Maryland and Delaware Locals paused for a picture on the steps of the House Office Building in Washington before calling on their Congressmen to demand extension of Rent Control and expansion of Social Security.

Left to right, first row, are: Howard Rawlings, Local 344; William Vencil, Local 344; H. W. Ferguson, Local 678; Marty Cannolongo, Local 840, and Joseph Sanatula, Local 738.

Left to right, second row, are: Ignatius Kelly, Local 239; Italo Spessato, Local 239; Bob Sauscerum, Local 404, and Niles Martin, Local 141.

Left to right, third row, are: Sherman Snodderly, Local 842; Arthur Trabert, Local 344; Samuel Hinger, Local 840; Joseph Biby, Local 738; James Peters, Local 435; Paul Brown and Robert Davidson, Local 435.



# WDET Wins Coveted Variety Award

WDET-FM, the UAW station in Detroit, has been cited by *Variety*, radio and show business magazine, as "one of the most unique postwar radio innovations," in its annual plaque awards for 1949-50, one of radio's top industry honors.

The only FM station in the country cited by *Variety*, WDET drew special plaudits for its initiative in spurring a boycott by the Detroit Board of Education of single-bar Christmas seals last year. WDET urged the boycott because the funds supported a children's camp which bars Negro children.

"Its real success story," *Variety* said, "lies in how it promoted itself and its programs in terms of inviting healthy sponsor reaction."

"The nation's auto center, for example, has been flooded with promotion standbys: when a lady get a run in her nylon, a WDET Lucky Charm Mending Kit comes to her rescue; match books and car stickers are constant WDET reminders. WDET "Opera Matinee Bulletins" are musts in the city's public libraries; union talent (home-grown) entertains strikers with appropriate promotional hoopla, station taking live talent to the very picket lines and union halls."

## "Country Church"

WCUO offers one of the most unique religious programs on the air in its "Country Church" Sundays at 7 p. m. Broadcast from the rural community of Bainbridge, some 25 miles from Cleveland, the program offers the service of a non-sectarian "Country Church," the Bainbridge Community Church.

The pastor, Rev. Cecil L. Morgan, an erudite scholar and an excellent speaker, has gained a large listening audience thru his interpretation of what should make up modern religion.

The 25-voice choir, a highlight of each broadcast, is under the direction of Mrs. Ellen Woodward.

## Leisy's Lands WCUO's Landau In Cleveland

Danny Landau, sharpest sportscaster on Cleveland's air, will be calling 'em nightly over WCUO at 6:15, EST, hereafter for the Leisy Brewing Company, for years one of the city's outstanding suds suppliers. The Danny Landau Sports Show, already a Cleveland FM institution, has been a powerful audience puller on the UAW station from the beginning. It went under contract to Leisy's on June 9, and can be heard every evening, Monday thru Friday.

## DEEP RIVER BOYS ON WCUO

The Deep River Boys, nationally known artists, are but one of the fine musical groups that appear regularly on The Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company's weekly program, "CURTAIN CALLS," heard on WCUO every Monday evening at 7:45 p. m.

## NEWSMEN PRAISE NUNN BROADCAST

The Newspaper Guild of Detroit complimented the UAW-CIO for its presentation of Guy Nunn's news commentary nightly on CKLW and WDET at its May membership meeting.

"The daily commentary is particularly important," the resolution stated, "since the information diet of Detroit citizens on economic and political matters frequently fails fully to reflect contending viewpoints."

The Guild also praised the UAW-CIO for its "public-spirited venture in the operation of its own radio station, WDET-FM.

The Nunn newscast is heard at 7:15 p. m. over CKLW, 800 on AM dial, and WDET, 101.9 on FM dial, Monday through Friday.



Foreign Relations of the new democratic state of Israel with its neighbors in the Near East were discussed June 8 on a WDET special events feature. Above: Guy Nunn, UAW-CIO News Commentator, interviews John P. Dawson, of the University of Michigan Law School, who is a liberal candidate for Congress in Michigan's Second District, and Victor G. Reuther, UAW-CIO Education Department Director. Victor recently returned from Israel, where he was the guest of the American Christian Committee for Palestine.

## CWA Praises WDET Program

Walter R. Schaar, acting president, Michigan Division 15 of the Communications Workers of America-CIO, expressed his appreciation to UAW Station WDET for CWA's appearance on the popular "Brother Chairman" program, heard every Sunday at 6:30 p. m.

"We want to let you know," Brother Schaar said, "how appreciative we are for the opportunity afforded us to appear on 'Brother Chairman.'"

"We are sure that your many listeners have a better understanding of our Union and are deeply grateful for the chance you afforded us to tell our story."



First CIO Councilman in industrial Waterloo, Iowa, city of 70,000 population, is Clarence Lines, the Financial Secretary-Treasurer of Amalgamated Local 838, UAW-CIO.

Bro. Lines was elected on a city slate that swept the anti-labor administration out of the City Hall. Lines is Chairman of the Water, Sewer and Gas Committee, and also serves on the Finance, Claim, Police Department and Building Committees.

Waterloo was the scene of vicious union-busting tactics used against the Packinghouse Workers in their strike two years ago. A UPWA-CIO Steward was shot to death on the picket line by a scab.

## REGION 4'S CAMP TO BE BEE-HIVE

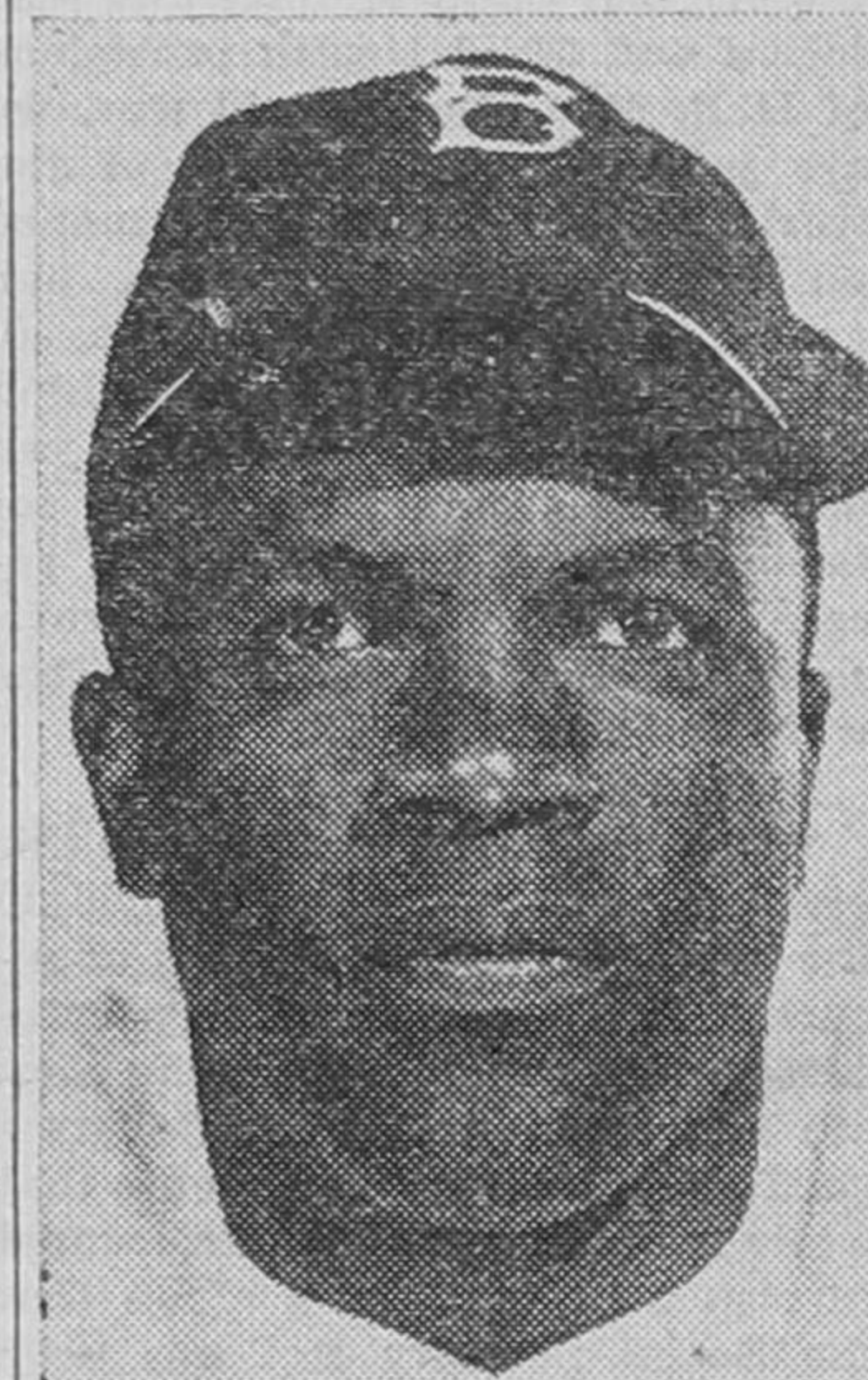
CHICAGO—Three-day institutes have been scheduled throughout the summer at Ottawa Union Center, the UAW-CIO Region 4 Summer Camp, for members of local unions in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska.

Education and PAC Representatives Willoughby Abner and Robert Johnston said that the institutes would run as follows:

- Political Action—June 9, 10 and 11.
- Union Administration—June 16, 17 and 18.
- Stewards' Training—June 23, 24 and 25.
- Advanced Collective Bargaining—July 1 and 2.
- Prize Drawing Rally—July 8 and 9.
- Community Services Program—July 14, 15 and 16.

Members from all over the Region are expected to turn out on July 9 for the prize-drawing celebration, at which President Reuther will be the main speaker.

**Your vote  
is the one  
that counts  
Register!**



Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn Dodger baseball star and most valuable player of the National League, is currently starring in "The Jackie Robinson Story." William Oliver, Co-Director of the UAW-CIO Fair Practices Department, recommends the film as a moving drama depicting Jackie's climb to a top-ranking notch in America's athletic hall of fame.



Isabel Edgar, woman's editor at WCUO, brings announcements of all the important functions of local unions, clubs, fraternal and civic organizations Monday through Friday at 4 p. m. on the UAW's FM station in Cleveland. "Around the Town," as the program is called, is sponsored on WCUO and its sister station, WDET-FM, in Detroit by the Gerity Michigan Corporation, makers of Dishmaster, kitchen device for washing dishes.

"Around the Town" is aired on WDET-FM at 4:45 p. m. week days.



58. 153  
© 1950 CARL STANWITZ  
"My husband starts to burn every time he hears those anti-labor commentators!"



"I've got my future all figured out. A couple of years with the Commie party, and when I resign . . . fame, fortune, prestige . . . witness fees . . ."

# LISTEN TO YOUR UNION STATIONS— WCUO-CLEVELAND, WDET-DETROIT



# FIVE TO APPEAL BELL TRIAL CONVICTIONS

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—Five victims of Bell Aircraft Corporation's cold war against the UAW-CIO were each sentenced to six months in jail here by Niagara County Judge John S. Marsh on Thursday, June 1. Their attorney, Charles J. McDonough, promptly set the legal machinery in motion to obtain a stay of execution of the sentence pending appeal of the convictions to the Appellate Court in Rochester.

Those sentenced were: Martin Gerber, Director of UAW-CIO Region 9; Ed Gray, Sub-Regional Director of UAW-CIO for the Buffalo area; Joseph Blackowicz, a rank and file member of UAW-CIO Bell Aircraft Local 501; Donald Fried, a Bethlehem Steel worker and member of USA-CIO; and Joseph Ippolito, a member of UAW-CIO Ford Local 425.

Gerber and Gray were convicted of conspiracy, and Blackowicz, Fried and Ippolito were convicted of rioting by a jury of five women and seven men that rendered a verdict on May 24 after sitting in judgment during a mass trial which started April 27 and ran for four weeks.

The outcome fell far below Bell's expectations—for all the Local 501 leaders on trial were acquitted, and these were the men that the corporation wanted most of all to see yanked out of the plant and sent to prison.

### EIGHTEEN FREED

There were 23 defendants under indictment when the trial started. One was severed by the court due to illness, nine were dismissed by the judge when the prosecution rested, and eight were acquitted by the jury.

The trial was highlighted by frequent flurries of legal disputation on the part of Defense Attorney McDonough, Prosecutor William E. Miller and Judge Marsh.

McDonough sought to prove, by direct testimony and submission of exhibits in evidence, that Bell Aircraft's brazen attempts to break the 1949 strike of UAW-CIO Local 501 had provoked the petty disturbances at the plant gates on September 7—upon which the indictments were based.

### JUDGE INTERFERES

But Miller objected all the way to any evidence pointing up Bell's strikebreaking motives and provocation of violence. The record shows that the judge upheld the great majority of Miller's objections. And oftentimes the judge himself intervened abruptly, interrupting McDonough's examination of a witness, to rule out a point of testimony revealing Bell's anti-labor activities.

When Miller was working over a witness, the shoe was on the other foot. Over McDonough's objections, Miller was permitted to range far and wide in his questioning of witnesses. His favorite trick was to rephrase the substance of earlier testimony, twisting the meaning and inserting new words which the

witness had never spoken, in an effort to prejudice the jury.

Despite these legal booby-traps and roadblocks, Defense Attorney McDonough conducted a brilliant presentation of the case for acquittal. He goaded prosecution witnesses into confessing that Bell Aircraft had worked furiously behind the scenes in the preparation of evidence against the 23 defendants. He further elicited from these witnesses many of the details of Bell's frenzied endeavor to break the strike and smash Local 501.

### SQUIRM AND TWIST

Deputies and plant guards, called and sworn to identify the defendants, squirmed and twisted and evaded, but finally admitted that Bell officials had shown them pictures and put the finger on the indicted unionists. When requested by McDonough to face away from the defendants, one of the chief finger-men for Bell could not describe those whom he accused.

McDonough wrung from many prosecution witnesses a verification of the union's charge that Bell supplied the sheriff with horses and helicopters, and that the corporation had installed a counter sound system to jam announcements from the Local 501 sound car.

### DEFENSE TESTIMONY

Defense witnesses testified in vivid detail on the manner in which Bell used supervisors, engineers, office workers, scabs, strikebreakers and special deputies for its shock troops. They told of the manufacture of clubs and blackjacks inside the plant, of assaults on strikers, of the throwing of stones at pickets from inside the plant fence, of threats to burn down the strike tent.

UAW-CIO Vice-President John W. Livingston, Director of the UAW-CIO Aircraft Department, and Hugh Thompson, Buffalo CIO Regional Director, were key witnesses for the defense. They told of meeting with Bell officials on the evening of September 6 and urging a resumption of negotiations in order to ease the tension on the picket lines. Bell's response was summed up by Livingston in these words attributed to Julius Domonkos, Vice-President of Bell Aircraft: "Come on out and put on your demonstration—we are all set for you."

### BIASED CHARGE

But when the time came for the judge to charge the jury, he told



MARTIN GERBER

the jurors in effect that the merits of the strike and the union's charges of provocation were none of their concern. He referred to the International Representatives and the leaders of Local 501 as "the instigators of the whole business."

The jury began its deliberations Monday evening, May 22. On Wednesday afternoon, May 24, the jury came out and reported that it was in disagreement, and that a verdict was "impossible." Judge Marsh lectured the jurors sternly, ordered them to go back into session and reach a verdict.

McDonough then moved for a mistrial and dismissal of the defendants on the grounds that the judge was in effect coercing the jury. His motion was denied. At midnight of the same day the jury came back out with the conviction of the five unionists.

The convictions will be appealed all the way to the United States Supreme Court if necessary—to get justice for the men whose only crime was defense of their union.



57. 153-C-10 ©1950 CARL STAMWITZ  
"Psst-Boss! Have you tried to collect a kickback from any of your crew since they organized?"

## Budd Signs With Detroit Local 306

DETROIT—A pension plan guaranteeing a basic benefit of \$100 per month—but with provisions for it to go as high as \$140 per month when Social Security benefits are increased—was signed here to cover members of Budd Local 306, it was announced by Region 1 Co-Director Mike Lacey.

The plan closely follows the one negotiated with the Philadelphia Budd plant by UAW-CIO Local 813, announced late in March, Lacey said.

Funding and joint administration are provided in the Local 306 pension plan. The basic monthly pension for a worker with 25 years of service at age 65 is \$68.00 per month, plus Social Security benefits. But if the total is less than \$100, the company will make up the difference to bring the total monthly pension up to the \$100 mark.

If a worker with 15 years or more of service becomes disabled before he reaches age 65, he is guaranteed a pension of \$80.00 per month until he reaches 65, after which he will receive the full pension payment. A \$1,000 paid-up life insurance policy is provided for every worker who retires under the plan.

A new feature provided in the Local 306 plan specifies that a worker need only work 1,600 hours per year to qualify for his pension credit for that year. If he works more than 1,600 per year, the extra hours may be carried over to



MIKE LACEY

add to the pension credit for the following year.

The new contract also provides hospitalization and a \$3,000 life insurance policy, half of the cost of which is paid for by the company, Lacey said.

## Trailmobile Joins Pension Parade

CINCINNATI, Ohio—UAW-CIO Local 392, covering the 500 workers at the Trailmobile Company here, has signed a pension plan which meets and exceeds the standards fixed by the International Union, it was announced by Ray Ross, Director of Region 2-A.

Ross said that the plan is funded, non-contributory and governed by a Joint Board of Administration. It is based on fixed cost per hour financing, with the company contributing six cents per hour for every hour worked by the eligible workers.

A basic pension of \$100 per month is provided for workers who retire at age 65 or older with 25 years of service, including Social Security benefits. However, if and when Social Security benefits are increased, there will be no reduction in the company contributions, and the pension will rise in accor-

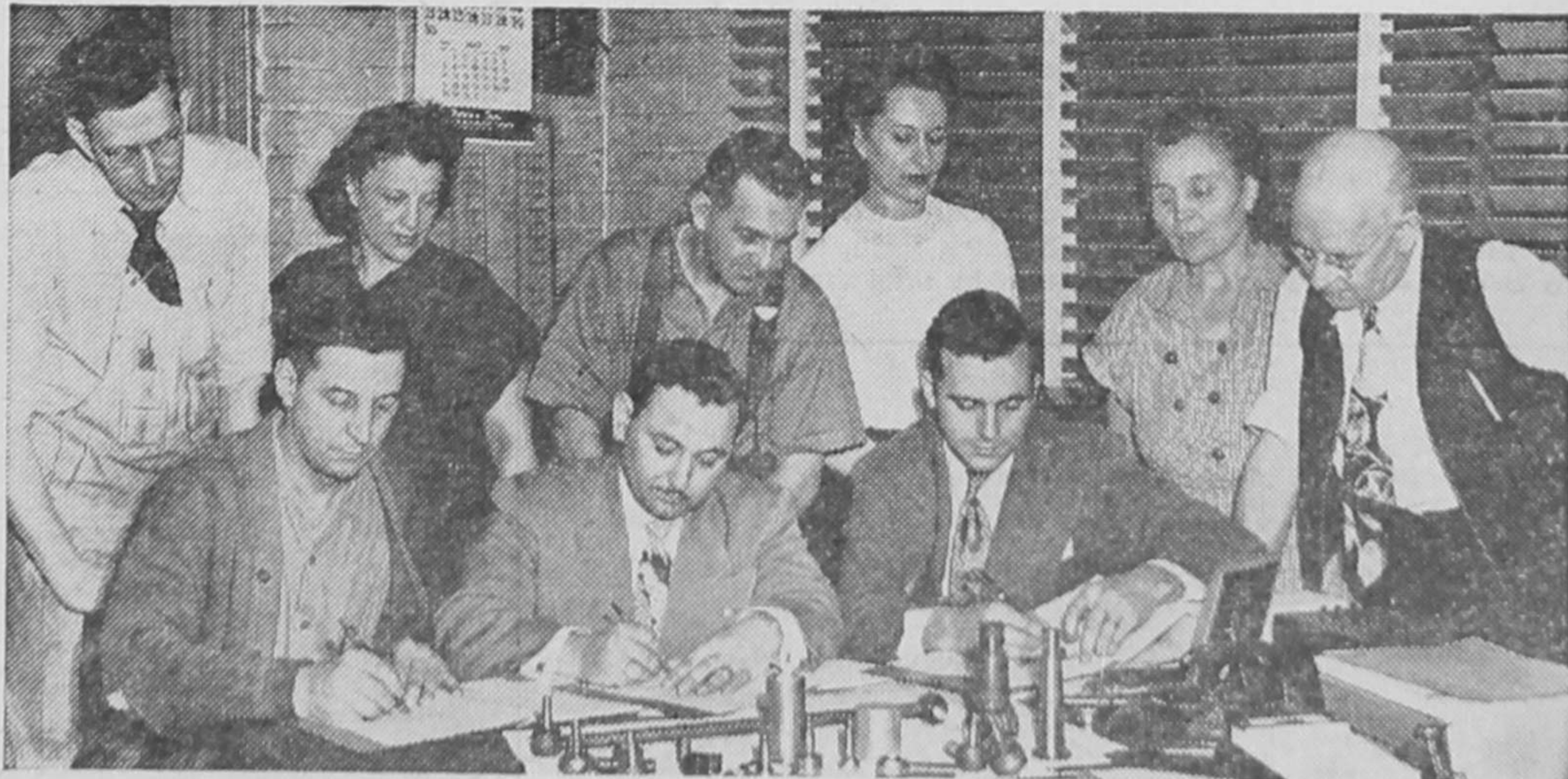
dance with the exact amount of Social Security benefit increases.

Slightly reduced pensions are guaranteed for workers who retire after they are 60 but before they reach age 65. Permanently disabled workers who are less than age 60 with 25 or more years of service may retire on a pension of \$50 per month.

The agreement further provides that the company will continue to pay four cents per hour for a life insurance, sickness and accident insurance program, in accordance with the terms of a settlement reached October 19, 1949.



This is a Bell helicopter—loaned with a pilot furnished free to the Niagara County Sheriff—hovering over a picket line to intimidate strikers with its noise and confusion.



Despite the clamor in the press, claiming small companies can't afford pensions, UAW-CIO is signing pension plans with many of the smaller companies. Above is a photo of a pension plan being signed with the O & S Bearing Company in Detroit for its 100 workers. Left to right, seated, are: Louis Brozman, President of UAW-CIO Local 697; Phil Maggio, Region 1A International Representative, and Newton Skillman, Jr., Vice-President of O & S Bearing.

Left to right, standing, are: Tom Spencer, Alternate Committee Member; Helen Jelen, Financial Secretary; Walter Stibbles, Vice-President; Caroline Mandel, Recording Secretary; Anna Eszes, Committee Member, and Bill Rankin, Plant Superintendent.



# UAW Wins 5-Year Fight For Fair Play in Bowling

William H. Oliver, Co-Director of the UAW-CIO Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department, who is also Executive Secretary of the National Committee for Fair Play in Bowling, said on May 15 that the overwhelming decision of the delegates to the American Bowling Congress convention in Columbus, Ohio, May 12, in removing the Caucasian clause from the bowling organization's constitution represents the return of bowling to the American people.

For more than 35 years, the American Bowling Congress has excluded non-Caucasians from its sanctioned league and tournament play. It has always been the contention of the National Committee for Fair Play in Bowling that, once the Executive body of the American Bowling Congress recommended this change, the delegates would vote in a democratic fashion.

The campaign to remove the color line from bowling was launched by the UAW-CIO in 1944 at the American Bowling Congress Convention in Buffalo. In December, 1946, the International Executive Board of the UAW-CIO, by unanimous action, established a policy which called upon all UAW-CIO local unions to sever relations with the American Bowling Congress if the ABC did not amend its constitution to admit all bowlers without regard to race or nationality at the end of the 1947 bowling season.

In 1947, the UAW-CIO, in cooperation with more than 25 national organizations, established the National Committee for Fair Play in Bowling in the city of Chicago.

During 1948, in an effort to open bowling to all American people on a democratic basis, the UAW-CIO, through its Recreation Department, sponsored a series of All-American Bowling tournaments which were highly successful.

The National Committee for Fair Play in Bowling and its associate organizations appeared before the Executive body of the American Bowling Congress on several occasions in an attempt to persuade the officials of ABC to delete its Caucasian ruling.

In 1947, Brother Oliver asked the Executive body of the American Bowling Congress, meeting in Los Angeles, to end discrimination. In 1948, Walter P. Reuther, President of the UAW-CIO, made a similar plea before the Executive body in Detroit. In 1949, the UAW, the Anti-Defamation League, the American Jewish Committee, the NAACP, and several other organizations pressed the case for fair play before the American Bowling Congress at its Atlantic City meeting.

It was then that the Congress stated publicly that it would give serious consideration to the removal of its Caucasian rule. But it was necessary to start the filing of legal action against the American Bowling Congress to bring about democratic participation in the national pastime of bowling.

The first legal action was taken by Mr. Philip Murray on behalf of National CIO, supported by the UAW-CIO, in Cook County, Illinois, in October, 1949. The CIO won this action on April 22, 1950,

## John Rankin Day

WASHINGTON—May 19 was John Rankin Day in the Senate. At 1 p. m. that day, the rabid anti-Negro, anti-Semitic, anti-foreigner Mississippi enemy of FEPC slithered into the Senate chamber down to a front row of desks, peered at the names, located the desk of an absent Senator and sat down with the pleased, eager air of a hungry man about to demolish a chicken dinner.

Rankin was not disappointed. The 52-32 vote was 12 votes short of the 64 needed under the Wherry Amendment to the Senate rules, which had been adopted March 11, 1949, by the DixieGOP coalition after the Senate had rejected 46-41 the Barkley ruling holding that the old Senate rule allowed a cloture vote to break a filibuster on a motion-to-take-up-a-bill as well as upon a bill itself.

Had all absent Senators been present and voting May 19, only 63 would have voted for FEPC, Senator Withers (D., Ky.) having announced that if he had been present he would have voted against breaking the filibuster. However, supporters of FEPC pointed out that, had the vote been this close, the competition between Republicans and non-southern Democrats would have been so keen that one vote might have been obtained by a switch either of one of the six Republican votes cast against cloture—Bridges (N. H.), Acton (Mont.), Gueney (N. D.), Malone (Nev.), Mundt (S. D.), Young (N. D.)—or of the five non-Southern Democratic votes cast against cloture—Hayden (Ariz.), Johnson (Colo.), Kerr (Okla.), McCarran (Nev.), McFarland (Ariz.).

The voting over, John Rankin slithered out of the Senate chamber back to the House to break the good news to him and his ilk that FEPC had been beaten again.

in a decision rendered by Judge John Barbaro in the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois. The American Bowling Congress was fined \$2,500 because of its discriminatory practices.

Other legal suits were filed in New York State by the NAACP, the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League. In Wisconsin, suits were instituted by the Governor's Commission on Human Rights, the NAACP, and other organizations. Action was also taken in Minneapolis by the NAACP and other friendly groups.

On Friday, May 5, the Michigan Committee on Civil Rights filed a complaint with Attorney General Stephen Roth, of Michigan, urging that he take similar action.

## AIRCRAFT MEETS IN L. A. AND N. Y.

The UAW-CIO National Aircraft Department is calling two aircraft conferences in the month of June for the purpose of formulating a program in support of their 1950 economic demands.

Aircraft local unions located east of the Mississippi River will attend the Eastern Aircraft Conference on June 17-18 at the Piccadilly Hotel in New York City.

Aircraft local unions located west of the Mississippi River will attend the Western Aircraft Conference on June 24-25 at the Wilton Hotel in Long Beach, California. An approximate total of 150 delegates are expected to attend the conference representing 27 aircraft local unions in nine regions throughout the country.

# Auto-Lite Council Prepares to Bargain

Vice-President Richard Gosser, Director of the Auto-Lite Department, has sent out notice of a special meeting of the Auto-Lite Council to be convened shortly in Detroit, to go over pre-bargaining matters with delegates from the various Auto-Lite plants.

The Auto-Lite Health and Pension Program currently being prepared by Vice-President Gosser with the assistance of the Social Security Department, will be discussed with the delegates prior to submission to the Auto-Lite Company. Final details of bargaining procedure will also be worked out.

Historically, Auto-Lite negotiations are coordinated so that the weight of the Auto-Lite plants is joined together in concerted action that follows closely on Chrysler settlements. Auto-Lite, one of the world's largest independent producers of automobile parts, is the largest single source of supplies for the Chrysler Corporation.

At this meeting, also, Council officers will be elected for the coming year. The regular officer election meeting scheduled for Vincennes, Ind., was deferred.

A review of current drives on Auto-Lite plants outside of the UAW-CIO will also be made. The Auto-Lite plants under organization are: Lockland, Ohio; Compton, Cal.; Toronto, Can.; Hazelton, Pa., and Woodstock, Ill.

At Sharonville, Ohio, where AFL has failed to negotiate a signed agreement for the past 11 months, UAW-CIO is marking time until action can be taken to support the growing ranks of UAW-CIO adherents clamoring for action under UAW-CIO.

## Whose Political Hay?

# FEPC Loses in First Test; Dixiecrats Win More Delay

WASHINGTON—As the price exacted by Southern Democrats for bringing a six months' renewal of rent control to the Senate floor before rent control expires June 30, the shadow-boxing FEPC fight has been set aside and postponed after the May 19 attempt to break the filibuster failed; 52 to 32.

In withdrawing his motion to take up FEPC, Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D., Ill.) said it had to be done in order to take up the Commodity Credit Bill and H. R. 6000, the bill increasing benefits and extending coverage of the Social Security Act.

But, in view of Senate Banking and Currency Committee Chairman Burnet Maybank's (D., S. C.) earlier ultimatum that rent control would not come out of his Committee while FEPC was on the floor, observers concluded that a principal reason for Lucas' withdrawal of his own motion to take up FEPC was to get action on rent control. Lucas had stated, immediately after the May 19 vote, that he would call for another cloture vote, to break the Southern Democratic filibuster against FEPC at a future date when more Senators would be on hand to vote.

### BI-PARTISANSHIP

Minority Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (R., Nebr.) and other Republicans who on March 11, 1949, handcuffed the Senate with the Wherry amendment requiring 64 votes (two-thirds of the Senate membership of 96) to break the

filibuster, are trying to make political hay of the bad showing made by the Democrats on May 19 when eight non-Southerners were absent, only 19 voted to break the filibuster and 26 voted to continue the filibuster and against FEPC. The Republicans delivered 33 votes for the motion to break the filibuster, but six Republicans voted for the filibuster and against FEPC, and three were absent.

Under the new Senate rule requiring 64 votes to limit debate, absent Senators in effect vote against breaking a filibuster.

Fair Deal Democrat leaders, embarrassed by the 19-vote showing on May 19, are certain to bring the Lucas motion to take up FEPC back to the floor before Congress adjourns, but their hopes do not go beyond achieving a vote of two-thirds of those present and voting. This will support their campaign charges that FEPC was killed March 11, 1949, when the Wherry amendment was adopted by a vote of 63-23.

### "ALL SUMMER . . ."

Lucas' June 5 action in withdrawing his own motion to take up FEPC is contrary to the proposal made by A. Philip Randolph and Roy Wilkins, spokesmen for organizations supporting FEPC. Immediately after the May 19 defeat,

they asked that FEPC be kept before the Senate and fought to a final vote even if, in President Truman's words, "it takes all summer." Supporters of FEPC are expected to renew this demand, along the lines of the Randolph-Wilkins statement, which follows:

"For too long the Dixiecrats alone have been blamed for strangling civil rights legislation in the Senate. Today's vote shows that both major parties are playing hide and seek with FEPC. Both Republican and non-Southern Democratic Senators who voted last year for the new 64-vote cloture rule voted against cloture today or were absent. If they had supported the rule they helped to pass, more than the necessary 64 votes would have been obtained.

"It is time for both parties to stop using the Dixiecrats as a cloak for their own irresponsibility or their own insincerity on civil rights issues.

"The defeat of the cloture motion today lies directly at the door of those Republicans and Democrats who exercised a minority veto through their absence and failure to vote.

"Cloture can be applied. We insist that the motion to take up FEPC be kept before the Senate, that more cloture votes be taken until the leadership and members of both parties meet their responsibility for producing enough votes to honor their party pledges.

"President Truman is right in insisting that this issue be put to democratic debate and vote, even if it takes all summer."

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Region 1-A Co-Director Ed Cote (right) presents a charter to the officers of the newly-organized Local 83 in Detroit.