The United Automobile Worker

UAW-CIO

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

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Negotiations Move Into High Gear

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Old-Timers Throw Big Party in Detroit

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Board Recommends No Change in Dues

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Newsreel and television cameramen stop President Reuther as he leaves the executive office at the White House after discussing wage controls with President Truman last month. The President promised action on wage cases.

President Reuther Issues New Year Statement

American labor faces the future confident that free men working together possess the spiritual strength and the practical know-how to win against the forces of Communism and tyranny.

1953 is both a challenge and an opportunity. Never before has the future been so pregnant with disaster and yet so full of hope and opportunity. America, as the strongest of the free nations of the world, has a major share of the responsibility in leading the free world in the challenging days ahead. We must have the strength to meet the danger ahead, but we must also demonstrate the imagination and courage to make the most of our opportunities. While neither war nor peace are inevitable, we need, however, to recognize clearly that we can drift into war, but that peace can be won only if we pursue it with total dedication.

In the face of unprovoked Communist aggression, the free world of necessity must build strongly its mutual military defenses. However, it is imperative that our military effort be understood and properly evaluated in our over-all effort to stop Communist aggression and build the peace.

Our military build-up is but the negative aspect of our total fight against the forces of Communist tyranny and Soviet imperialism. It is the negative holding action on the military front that affords us an opportunity to move to the offensive on the economic, political and social fronts where the historic battle between freedom and tyranny will be decided. It is precisely in the economic, political and social fields that the free world has the overwhelming margin of superiority.

DEMOCRACY VS. COMMUNISM

It is in the field of human betterment, in the practical tangible day-to-day job of translating man's hopes and aspirations into reality, into higher living standards, a fuller measure of security, more happiness and greater human dignity, that the Communists do not care to compete with the free world.

The struggle between democracy and Communism, between freedom and tyranny, is essentially a struggle for men's minds, their hearts, and their loyalty; and it can be won only in terms of demonstrating which way of life offers the best hope of satisfying man's needs and aspirations.

We shall win the loyalty of people everywhere, we shall fill them with renewed hope and strength for faith in freedom by the propaganda of the democratic deed. We must nail the Communist lie that man needs trade freedom for bread by providing that bread and freedom are compatible, and that the world that we are working to build will enable man to satisfy his economic and material needs within an ever-broadening framework of political and spiritual freedom.

In this task the American economy is freedom's greatest material asset. If fully mobilized, it can provide in large measure the weapons for military defense and the tools for the economic and social offense against poverty, hunger, economic and social injustices, which are the sources of Communism's strength.

ECONOMIC ABUNDANCE

The key to the future and the almost limitless possibilities of the economic development of the free world is the acceptance of the principle of economic abundance. We cannot win the struggle against Communist tyranny, we cannot make people and freedom secure in the world so long as we continue to divide up economic scarcity.

We can succeed only to the extent that we learn to create and distribute economic abundance. 1953 should add a fifth basic freedom—freedom from the fear of economic abundance.

The single most fundamental unsolved problem of our free society is the achievement and maintenance of full employment and full production in peacetime. Repeatedly, we have demonstrated our ability to break production records and to achieve unprecedented levels of employment for the purpose of forging the weapons of war and destruction. It remains for us to match and surpass this record in creating abundance for peace. This will require greater faith in the economic future of America. The philosophy of economic scarcity—"too little and too late"—must yield to the broad concept of an ever-expanding productive capacity geared to the full development of our natural resources.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

In a large measure, the relationship between labor and management will determine the future growth of the American economy, for collective bargaining is the important area in which decisions need to be made to bring purchasing power in balance with our productive power.

Free labor and free management must approach their joint responsibilities at the bargaining table, conscious of their obligations to the whole nation and ever mindful of the fact that real progress for either labor or management is possible only to the extent that collective bargaining assists in advancing the interests of the whole community.

As we enter 1953, management should review the lessons of history and avoid the tragic mistake of believing that restrictive labor legislation is a substitute for good faith at the collective bargaining table. In a free society there is no substitute for good faith and a voluntary discharge of moral and social responsibility.

Stable and constructive labor-management relations so essential to America and the free world can only be built on a foundation of economic and social justice which will permit American workers and their families to enjoy ever higher standards of living made possible by advancing technology.

FREEDOM AT HOME

While building our strength to meet the threat of Communist tyranny in the world, it is equally imperative that we take heed of those dangerous forces of intolerance and character assassination, which threaten our freedom at home.

The American concept of freedom of thought has met the tests of history, and we must not permit the forces of fear and hysteria to strangle freedom's voice at home under the guise of preserving freedom in the world. Proper security measures are essential, and treason must be dealt with without mercy, but American freedom will be weakened, not strengthened, by thought control, insistence upon conformity, and the growing infringement upon basic civil liberties.

CIO'S PLEDGE

The CIO recognizes the grave responsibilities being assumed by the incoming national Administration, and we pledge our complete cooperation in the constructive endeavors of the new Administration which are designed to promote peace with honor, stability with freedom, and economic and social progress for people everywhere.

We reject with disdain any thought of playing the role of a reckless and negative opposition, which, unfortunately, has characterized the activities of certain Republican Congressional leaders in recent years.

The CIO believes it has a clear duty to remain loyal to the program for which it has fought for many years and which was underscored at its recent Atlantic City Convention. We shall fight with renewed vigor for the abolition of the twin evils of discrimination and segregation. Likewise, there shall be no letup in the CIO campaign for social welfare programs which reflect the economic realities of 1953, and for a housing program and aid to our schools, which are needed to meet two of the nation's greatest unsolved problems.

We shall continue to support those international policies which are designed to promote democracy and freedom throughout the world.

Health Commission Report Hits AMA

WASHINGTON (LPA)—The President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, after nationwide hearings for almost a year, has reported to President Truman that:

1. Contrary to the claims of the American Medical Association that all is well in the field of medical care, there are large unmet needs and that the present system does not and cannot meet those needs, the system must be reorganized, that too many people cannot meet present costs—which organized labor has been saying for years.

2. The best way to meet these needs is through medical insurance plans involving pre-payment through group medical practice, bitterly fought by AMA, which favors only plans for limited services based on income, and controlled by doctors.

3. The federal government must help states develop health services for all persons, must make loans to aid development of prepayment plans associated with group practice, and must give other federal aid.

The Commission estimated its recommendations would cost about $1 billion a year, said the nation can "well afford these expenditures," and in fact "cannot afford to neglect the measures for which these funds would be used."

On the findings as to health conditions and unmet needs the Commission was unanimous, but three members considered the recommendations insufficient to accomplish the agreed objectives and said more comprehensive federal action will be necessary.

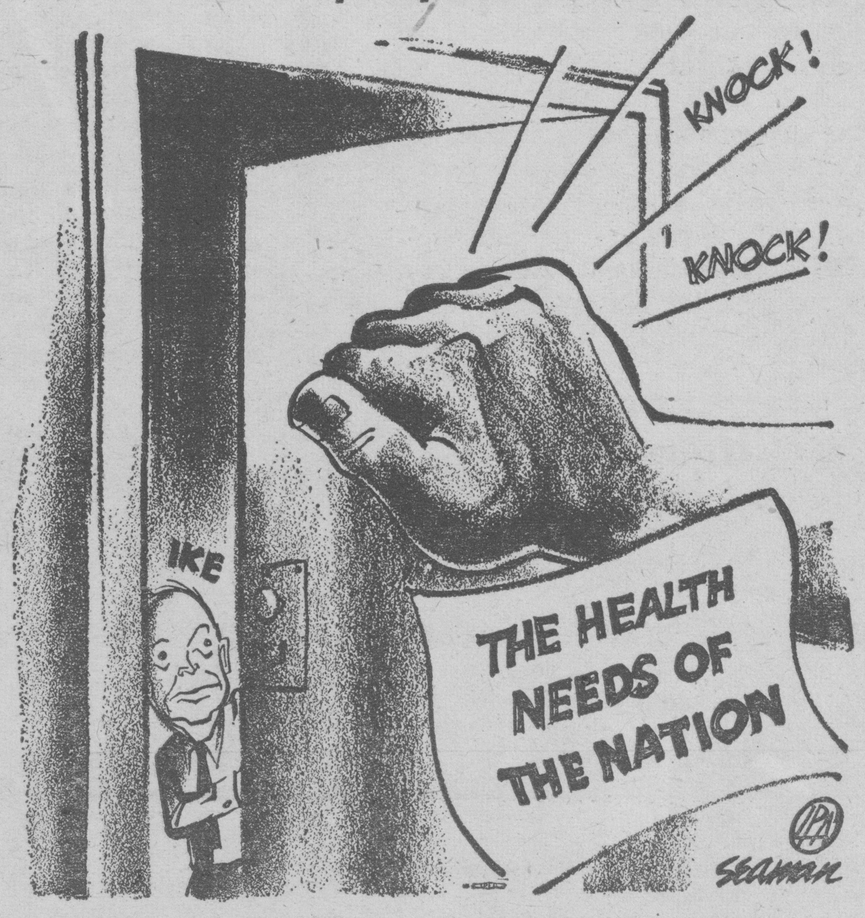
The dissents came from A. J. Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists; Walter Reuther, President of the CIO and the United Auto Workers; Miss Elizabeth Magee, general secretary of the National Consumers League.

They agree with the goal "that all persons in the country shall have ready access to high quality comprehensive personal health services." But they say the federal government has the responsibility of ensuring that this aim is accomplished either through requiring the participation of every state in a federal-state program, or through a National Health Insurance Act.

National compulsory health insurance has the backing of all organized labor, and has been pushed by the Committee for the Nation's Health, which noted that it was remarkable that five prominent physicians and four other health professionals and six laymen should be of one mind that many people do not get the medical care they need, that there must be substantial reorganization of medical services and the methods of paying for them.

The Commission found there were not enough doctors, dentists, nurses, hospitals and local public health departments; that medical facilities and services have become too complex to serve people effectively unless they are better organized, and that very often the individual "does not obtain the health services when the need arises because he simply does not have the money to pay for them."

"Anybody Home?"



TOLD TO BEHAVE

TOLEDO, Ohio (LPA)—Apex Toledo Corporation has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to stop fighting its employes' union activities, to recognize and bargain with Local 12, UAW-CIO, and to reinstate with lost pay a worker fired for union activity.

"Get Down to Business" Stage Reached In Contract Revision Negotiations

Changed BLS Index Poses New Problem

"We have gone through a series of preliminary meetings with the major corporations—and we're now ready to get down to business."

UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther early this month told a press conference in Detroit that "get down to business" meetings were now under way in negotiating problems arising out of continued inflation and the government's switch to an entirely new cost-of-living Index.

All a part of the same basic problem of inflation, Reuther said, were these related problems:

1. The change from the old BLS Index to a radically different one. Reuther said that this was an "extremely complicated" matter—one that was not easy of solution; but he said that "we intend to apply ourselves diligently and sincerely to the task of reaching agreement." The cost-of-living escalator clause in UAW contracts, Reuther added, is such an integral part of our contracts that failure to reach agreement would mean, in effect, "no contract."

2. The addition of 21 cents (in most contracts) of the present cost-of-living "float" to base wage rates.

Reuther declared that while UAW-CIO wage rates compare favorably with those in other industries, a higher portion of the UAW's rates was in the "float" than in other contracts where the Wage Stabilization Board had approved the addition of wage increases based on the increased cost of living to base rates. This problem, he said, was a plain matter "of justice and equity."

3. Increase of one cent an hour in the annual improvement factor wage increases.

Reuther pointed out that the original figure of four cents an hour was computed on the basis of 2½ per cent; and that 2½ per cent of present wage rates was now five cents—"simple arithmetic."

4. Increase in pensions.

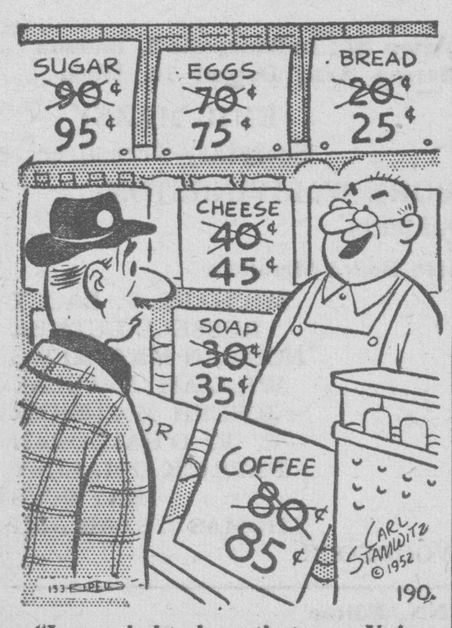
Reuther said that pensions must be increased to compensate for increased living costs. Since the $125 pension was won, that figure has been substantially reduced by rising costs, Reuther said. "We must have an increase sufficient to make up the lost purchasing power of retired workers."

5. Skilled trades wage increase.

The general (or level) wage increases under our agreements, Reuther said, have resulted in a narrowing of the historic wage differential between skilled and other workers. "A substantial increase for skilled workers is required to restore the relative positions of skilled tradesmen."

While declining to discuss with the press the "timing or strategy" of the Union, Reuther pointed out that there is sufficient time to sit down and work out these problems. The next cost-of-living wage adjustment (again in most contracts) is due the first pay period after March 1.

In response to a question from a reporter, Reuther said that he would participate in negotiations personally "whenever the fellows feel I can make a contribution." Separate committees have been carrying on talks with the "Big 3" and other corporations. Vice-President John W. Livingston has been heading the talks with General Motors, Ford Director Ken Bannon with the Ford Motor Company, and Chrysler Director Norman Matthews with the Chrysler Corporation.



"I was glad to hear that your Union just won you a five-cent raise!"

Reuther Back After Operation

UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther is back at work after undergoing surgery at Harper Hospital in Detroit last month for the removal of his gall bladder.

The operating surgeon was Dr. H. C. Saltzstein and the internist, Dr. Raymond Sokolov.

Reuther remained in the hospital for a week and completed his convalescence at home. He resumed his dual duties as President of the UAW-CIO and President of the CIO shortly after the first of the year.

Reuther had delayed surgery until the holiday period because of the relative inactivity in both trade union and legislative affairs during that time.

UAW Board Recommends No Change in Dues, Per Capita

On the recommendation of its Secretary-Treasurer, Emil Mazey, the UAW-CIO International Executive Board voted unanimously January 14 to advise the "local unions and membership that there is no need for an increase in dues or per-capita taxes at this time and that we recommend to the Convention that the dues and per capita taxes remain as they are."

Mazey's recommendation was a part of his regular financial report to the Executive Board.

The report covered the six-month period ending November 30 and showed an increase in the net worth of the Union of $1,586,689.21, bringing the total net worth to $13,625,986.50.

"The International Union is now in the best financial position in its history," the Mazey report said. "Our improved financial position is due to increased membership, which is a result of increased employment in many of our plants and the success of our organizing drives. The improvement in our financial position also reflects the sound judgment of the delegates to our last Convention in adjusting the dues and per capita taxes."

Although the report on finances covered only the period ending November 30, Mazey also reported that the dues-paying membership of the Union in December, 1952, was 1,346,140, the highest in its history.

"We have now had 31 consecutive months in which we have received per capita taxes on more than one million members," Mazey said.

Liquid assets of the UAW-CIO totaled $10,342,131.80 on November 30, a gain of $1,326,966.53 over May 31, 1952.

Balance in the Union's strike fund on November 30, 1952, was $7,091,724.59, a gain of $1,003,320.22 over May 31, 1952.

Ford Old Timers To Star on UAW Jan. 25th Show

Serious economic problems facing all retired UAW members will be discussed at length on the half hour TV program—"Meet the UAW"—at 3:00 p. m., Sunday, January 25, over Detroit Station WWJ-TV, Channel 4.

Three Ford old timers, Emanuel A. Welandt, Max Mikulski, and Chas. B. Field, will be interviewed by Director Ken Bannon of the UAW National Ford Department and Tommy Thompson of the UAW Ford staff. Union commentator Guy Nunn will preside as moderator.

All UAW-CIO members and friends, particularly those already retired or soon-to-be retired, are urged to turn their TV dials to this important UAW telecast. It's a must if you're interested in the problems of retired workers.

Don't forget the time and station: Sunday, January 25, at 3:00 p. m.—Station WWJ-TV, Channel 4.

UAW-CIO Call To Convention March 22-27

In issuing the call to the Fourteenth Convention of the UAW-CIO to be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, the week of March 22 through 27, 1953, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey estimated that more than 2,500 delegates would be in attendance.

Commitments from Atlantic City hotels should be sufficient to comfortably house all delegates, and further information concerning reservations will be forwarded to the various locals at an early date. Atlantic City hotels will not honor any direct requests for rooms.

Registration of delegates will take place on Saturday morning, March 21, 1953, in the main lobby of the Boardwalk entrance to the Convention Hall. Official Convention headquarters will be maintained in the Ambassador Hotel.

"I told you, Ed, you shouldn't keep working for those non-union, starvation wages!"

Reuther Hails 'Courageous' Proposals of Health Inquiry

The following is the text of a statement issued last month by CIO President Walter P. Reuther, a member of the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation:

THE REPORT of President Truman's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation is a document that will bring new courage and hope for the millions of Americans denied their basic human rights of a chance at health.

Organized labor will welcome it as a courageous vindication of views it has long held and of policies it has long advocated against the highly financed attacks of the American Medical Association and state arms of the doctors' lobby, backed by drug, insurance and other interests peddling the line laid down by the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

Speaking for the CIO, however, I must reiterate the expression of disappointment which the consumers' representative and the two labor members stated in their dissent over the commission majority's recommendations concerning the financing of personal health services. This is not intended to detract from the many positive positions taken by the Commission with a general unanimity of agreement that is impressive in view of the many interests represented among its members, and which face the facts squarely and wisely.

Disease, like fire, however, cannot be stamped out by halfway measures. Many of us knew from experience the vast differences in social responsibility among the various state governments, as well as in their financial ability to support such a program.

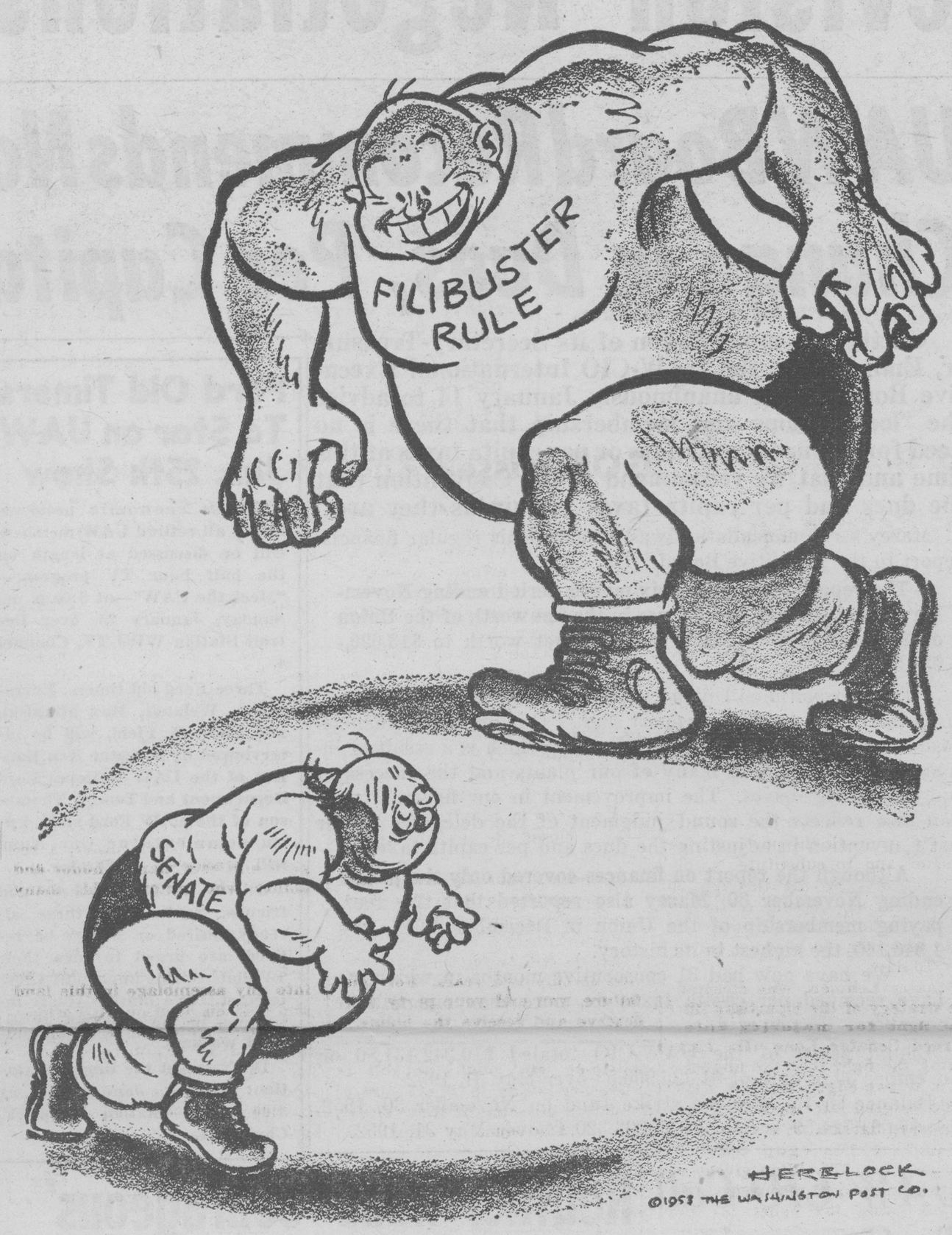
We can have no faith in the efficacy of a proposal which purports to provide "all people equally" with the high quality medical services which are their right by leaving the matter entirely to the "cooperative" willingness of the states. Some form of federal health insurance seems to me to be the only adequate answer.

Despite this disagreement, I nevertheless believe that in all regards the program recommended by the Commission falls within the pledges regarding the nation's health programs made by the Republican party in its 1952 platform. Those pledges to the American people called for "a just division between the government, the physicians, the voluntary hospital, and voluntary health insurance" and promised support for scientific research and development of adequate hospital services. The incoming Administration will find the program recommended by the Commission a carefully reasoned method, indicating the minimum essential steps, whereby those campaign pledges can be kept.

The statement by the president of the American Medical Association this very week, to the effect that the results of the recent election aided the AMA cause, places the Republican leadership squarely on trial before the American public. Because the Commission's findings so thoroughly refute AMA policies, the new President and Congress should seek speedy application of the Commission's recommendations as the best means of disproving the implications of this new AMA contention and of showing that the people's interests will be placed before the special interests in the crucial days ahead.

Senate Refuses to Let Majority Rule

"Shall We Dance?"



WASHINGTON—The U. S. Senate has nailed its feet to the floor for two years more—that is, as far as these reforms are concerned:

1. **Filibusters,**
2. **Majority Rule,**
3. **Enactment of effective Federal FEPC and other civil rights legislation.**

The Dixiegop coalition, led by Majority Leader Taft (R., Ohio) and Senator Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) drove in the nails January 7 when it voted, 70 to 21, to table a motion by Senator Clinton P. Anderson (D., N. Mex.) and 18 other Senators. If adopted by majority vote, the Anderson motion would have gotten the Senate out of the parliamentary man-trap of Rule 22 and made it possible to adopt a new rule providing for the breaking of any filibuster by majority vote.

The bipartisan liberal coalition, led by Senators Lehman, (D.-Lib., N. Y.); Ives (R., N. Y.); Douglas (D., Ill.); Duff (R., Pa.); Humphrey (D.-F. L., Minn.); Hendrickson (R., N. J.); Anderson and others, took the initiative prior to the opening of the 83rd Congress on January 3. By so doing, they forced the Dixiegop coalition to come out in the open 60 to 90 days earlier than in previous Congresses.

The drive against Rule 22 was started more than two years ago by the 54 national organizations supporting the Leadership Conference for Civil Rights after Senate votes of 52 to 32 and 55 to 33 in favor of breaking the 1950 filibuster against FEPC had fallen 12 to 9 votes short of the 64 votes required by Rule 22 to limit debate.

In the course of the 1952 campaign and elections, the drive had developed so much support (including pledges by at least six new Senators to vote against the old Rule 22) that on January 1, Senator Russell went to Senator Taft's office for a secret strategy conference. Both later said they discussed ways of preventing any change in Rule 22 at the opening of the 83rd Congress.

In the Republican party caucus January 2, Taft, aided by Senator Millikin and others, argued that the Senate was a continuing body and was bound by the old rules, including Rule 22. **New Senators were told the Senate is the same Senate that met in 1789 and is eternal.**

They were told not to worry, that (a) civil rights legislation would be brought up; (b) 64 votes could be brought together to break a filibuster; (c) if not, then a filibuster could be worn down and broken, and (d) Rule 22 would be amended to reduce 64 votes to some lower number.

And, as one new Senator told a delegation from the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights that met in Washington, January 2, there was the matter of getting good committee assignments.

Taft, with all the power he has, lost five Republican votes, Ives, Duff, Hendrickson, Tobey (N. H.) and Kuchel (Calif.), a newcomer appointed by Governor Earl Warren to replace Vice-President Nixon.

As was pointed out by Senator Lehman, who led the fight to have an anti-filibuster plank included in the 1952 Democratic platform and directed the preparations for the January 3-7 showdown in the Senate, the Taft-Russell coalition did not dare make a point of order against the Anderson motion, plainly fearful that, if they did, Vice-President Barkley would overrule it. Barkley had indicated, in a speech the night of January 3, that he was ready to rule, that his rulings had been appealed from before and that he had been overruled before—a pretty plain indication that, if asked, he would rule the Anderson motion in order.

During the debate January 3, 6-7, Senators Anderson, Lehman, Douglas and Humphrey challenged the Taft-Russell forces again and again to raise a point of order against the motion. But the Dixiegop coalition did not take up the dare. Therefore, as Lehman pointed out in the final speech, the decision to table amounted to an admission that the Anderson motion was in order and can be made again in a Senate of a new Congress when the American people have increased the 21 votes in favor of majority rule to a majority.

Ole Cunnel Lippmann

WASHINGTON — Walter Lippmann threw one of his syndicated columns into the Rule 22 debate, offering this lulu:

"The filibuster is a great and irreplaceable protection of the civil rights of the American people."

His column was put in the record by Senator Ferguson, (R., Mich.) who implied but did not say he agreed with it.

Charge Reuther With Inventing Majority Rule

WASHINGTON—A major part of a 47-page brief by the Senate Republican Policy Committee was devoted to an analysis of a brief presented by UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther to the Senate Rules Committee in October, 1951, during hearings on proposals to change Rule 22 so as to break filibusters and substitute majority rule in the United States Senate.

The Republican brief in some respects supported the contention made then by Reuther — and 34 years earlier by the late Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D., Mont.)—that the Senate of each new Congress has all the Constitutional right of the Senate of the First Congress to adopt rules for its proceedings. As Senator Anderson pointed out in debate, Page 18 of the Republican brief declared that the Senate has the right to adopt rules at the beginning or at any time during the session.

Both the Republicans and Senator Russell seem to have assumed that the supporters of the Anderson motion intended to rely solely upon the year-old Reuther brief. Russell attempted to personalize the debate by charging that Reuther invented the idea of acting at the opening of a new Congress. But in debate with Senator Douglas he admitted that he had not known of the Walsh motion made in 1917 when he launched his original attack on Reuther.

The Leadership Conference brief and memo rebutting the Republican brief showed that (1) Reuther had not picked the idea out of the air and (2) the demand for action came from 54 national organizations including the three major religious groups, the CIO and AFL, veterans, professional, fraternal and minority groups.

This was also demonstrated at a Conference dinner meeting chaired by NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White and addressed by organization representatives, including CIO Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey, Roy L. Reuther, UAW-CIO, Theodore Brown, representing the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, and Senators Lehman, Douglas and Humphrey.

Morse's Mouthful

WASHINGTON—In the two minutes given Senator Wayne Morse (Ind., Ore.), by Taft during the debate on Rule 22, Morse said a mouthful:

"The substantive legislative rights of the people of the United States, insofar as the Congress is concerned, can be no better than their procedural rights in the Senate.

"The substantive legislative rights of the American people will never be given the careful, adequate attention they deserve as long as the Senate has a rule which denies to the American people what I believe is one of the basic premises of a democratic representative government, namely, the passing of proposed legislation by majority vote.

"So long as Rule 22 remains one of the rules of the Senate, as that rule now stands, I submit that majority rule in the Senate of the United States is denied to the voters of America."

Senate Vote That Shelved Move to Curb Filibuster

Following is the roll-call vote by which the Senate, 70—21, killed a move to change the Senate's rules to make it easier to choke off filibusters:

FOR TABLING—70

Republicans—41

Aiken	Dirksen	Payne
Barrett	Dworshak	Potter
Beall	Ferguson	Purtell
Bennett	Flanders	Saltonstall
Bricker	Goldwater	Smith (Me.)
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Smith (N. J.)
Bush	Jenner	Taft
Butler (Md.)	Knowland	Thye
Butler (Neb.)	Langer	Watkins
Capehart	Malone	Welker
Carlson	Martin	Wiley
Case	McCarthy	Williams
Cooper	Millikin	Young
Cordon	Mundt	

Democrats—29

Byrd	Hayden	McCarran
Clements	Hill	McClellan
Daniel	Hoey	Monroney
Eastland	Holland	Robertson
Ellender	Johnson (Colo.)	Russell
Frear	Johnson (Tex.)	Smathers
Fullbright	Johnston (S. C.)	Smith
George	Kerr	Sparkman
Gillette	Long	Stennis
Gore	Maybank	

AGAINST TABLING—21

Republicans—5

Duff	Ives	Tobey
Hendrickson	Kuchel	

Democrats—15

Anderson	Hunt	Mansfield
Douglas	Jackson	Murray
Green	Kennedy	Neely
Hennings	Kilgore	Pastore
Humphrey	Lehman	Symington

Independent—1

Morse

The following pair was announced: Schoeppel, Republican, for, and Magnuson, Democrat, against.

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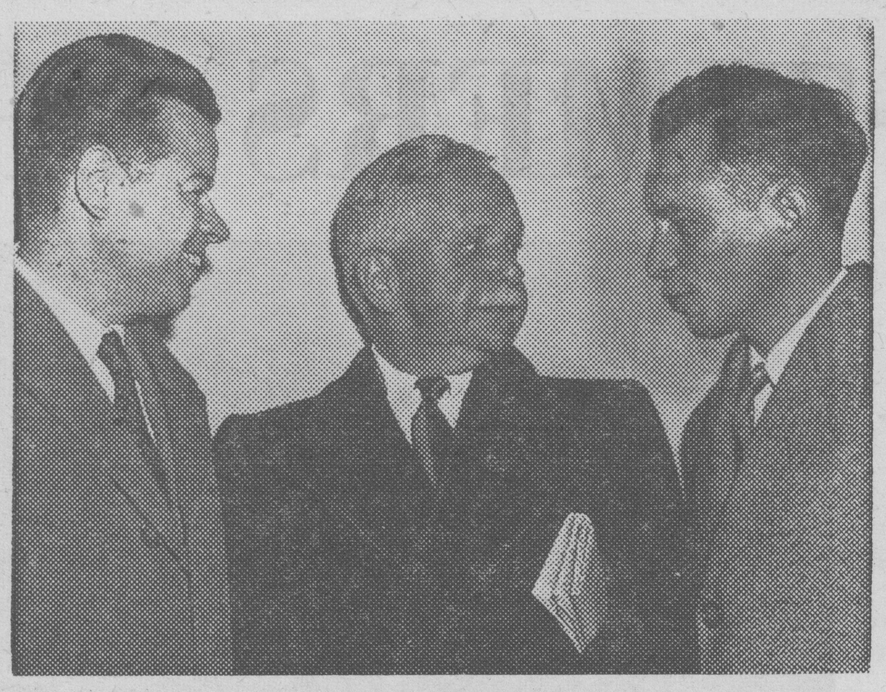


SHOWDOWN ON THE FILIBUSTER — The campaign to lift the filibuster roadblock to civil rights legislation was waged once again as the Senate convened in Washington. Three leaders of labor-liberal groups urging repeal of Rule 22, shown after meeting with Senator Taft (R., O.), were (from left) Roy Reuther, CIO Auto Workers PAC Director; Walter White, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Secretary, and CIO Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey. Four Senator foes of filibuster rule (at right) were Senators Lehman (D., N. Y.); Humphrey (D., Minn.); Ives (R., N. Y.), and Duff (R., Pa.). But Taft, new Senate GOP leader, already had lined up with Senator Russell (D., Ga.) to kill rules change.

Lehman Pledges Continued Fight

WASHINGTON — Senator Herbert H. Lehman (D.,-Lib., N. Y.), who has fought without tiring to break Rule 22 and establish majority rule in the Senate, led the liberal forces in making the historic challenge at the opening of the Senate of the 83rd Congress. Thereby he fulfilled the anti-filibuster pledge that he and other liberal Democrats and Republicans had made during the campaign.

After the debate and vote, Senator Lehman nailed down the fact, important for future reference, that the Taft-Russell coalition had implicitly recognized the contention that "each Senate has the Constitutional right to adopt its own rules." He said the liberal forces had lost on "the first round in a long and historic fight to establish majority rule in the United States Senate."

Here are his words summoning believers in majority rule to continue the fight:

"The passage of the motion to table the Resolution of Senator Anderson is implicit recognition of the fact that our main contention that each Senate has the Constitutional right to adopt its own rules is sound. No point of order was raised against the Anderson motion. A majority of this Senate has laid that motion on the table. I believe the opposition did not dare to raise a point of order because of the fear that such a point against the Anderson motion would have been overruled.

"I am sure that the will of the American people will someday be asserted in the United States Senate. The voice of the people will bring a majority vote on this issue at some future time. We have lost the first round, but this is only the beginning of a long and historic fight to establish majority rule in the United States Senate.

"I believe it to be an incontrovertible fact that the Senate has the Constitutional right—even the obligation—to adopt its own rules at the beginning of a new Congress. It is incontrovertible because the right to do so is expressly set forth in the Constitution. It is, moreover, basically inherent in the nature of a Democratic parliamentary body. That right can never be set aside, whatever the technical grounds. No precedent can be permitted to lie against this basic right, this fundamental characteristic of a democratic body.

"The dead hand of the past cannot be permitted indefinitely to choke the life out of democracy and to thwart not only the will of the majority, but what is fundamentally right and needful. The filibuster must go. The majority must re-assert its right to act. In the end, we will win. I am confident of that."

Just Grit Your Teeth

WASHINGTON—Senator Saltonstall (R., Mass.,) has a way to break a filibuster against a change in Rule 22.

When Senator Lehman asked him to tell how, Saltonstall said it can be done "if we really grit our teeth and really work toward that end, as I am willing to do."

If used, the Saltonstall formula would wear some Senators' choppers down to the gums.

But, since Saltonstall helped frame the present Rule 22, perhaps he has in mind a virtually meaningless change that Southern Democrats might be persuaded to approve for the sake of helping their Northern Republican friends get by in the 1954 and 1956 elections.

The Speakers—Pro and Con

WASHINGTON — Debate and briefs on Rule 22 and the proposal to establish majority rule instead of filibuster rule in the U. S. Senate fill 70 pages in the Congressional Record.

Here are the principal speakers **in support** of the Anderson motion to take up Senate rules:

Senators Anderson (D., N. Mex.), Lehman (D.-Lib., N. Y.), Murray (D., Mont.), Douglas (D., Ill.), Humphrey (D., Minn.), Hendrickson (R., N. J.), Ives (R., N. J.), Morse (Ind., Ore.), and Neely D., W. Va.).

Senators speaking **in opposition** to the Anderson motion:

Taft (R., Ohio), Russell (D., Ga.), Saltonstall (R., Mass.), Smith (R., N. J.), Stennis (D., Miss.), Holland (D., Fla.), and Ferguson (R., Mich.).

Russell did not make a formal speech, but was active in debating with supporters of the Anderson motion.

No Southerner launched the usual attacks upon the principle of majority rule and what Russell calls "the civil wrongs" program. This may have been part of the agreement reached in the January 2 conference between Russell and Taft. At any rate, the Southern opponents of majority rule and civil rights legislation sat silent while Republican after Republican declared his love for both majority rule and civil rights, provided action to get them were taken later, under the rules of a continuing and eternal Senate, "the same Senate that met in 1789."

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, which presented a thorough 45-page brief and four appendices to the Senate and later a 10-page answer to the Republican Policy Committee brief, is planning a booklet that will include all three briefs, and excerpts from speeches for and against the proposal to replace Rule 22 with a new rule establishing majority rule.

Let the Knife Cut Both Ways!

WASHINGTON—Since the Dixiegop coalition has left on the table the two-edged knife of the filibuster, liberal Senators may pick it up and use it against S. J. Res. 13, the Holland bill backed by 40 Senators to turn offshore oil lands worth $40-$50 billions over to the states.

Senator Anderson, who led off in the fight to break the power of the filibuster and to substitute majority rule, says he sat through 60 days of hearings on such a bill and will need a long time to report to the Senate what he learned during those 60 days.

Senator Lehman, who directed the strategy of the bipartisan liberal fight for majority rule, warned Senator Long (D., La.) during the fight that the filibuster is a two-edged weapon that could be used later against those who were fighting to keep it.

While the Dixiegop coalition, hell-bent on a $75 billion giveaway program in natural resources, power, gas rates, tax relief for the well-to-do, etc., might be able to muster 64 votes to break liberal filibusters on some of these issues, the roll calls would be valuable in identifying the friends and enemies of the people's interest during the 1954 and 1956 primaries and elections.

GOP Missed Boat

WASHINGTON — Senator Matthew M. Neely (D., W. Va.,) warned the Taft Republicans that they would "throw away a wonderful opportunity" if they joined Southern Democrats in voting to table the Anderson motion.

He threw the Senate into an uproar by launching a direct appeal to General Eisenhower to telephone Senator Taft to request the Republican Senators to vote against the Taft motion to table. (Of course, Ike also could have asked Taft (a) not to make the motion, or (b) having made it, to withdraw it.)

Neely closed the debate with this warning:

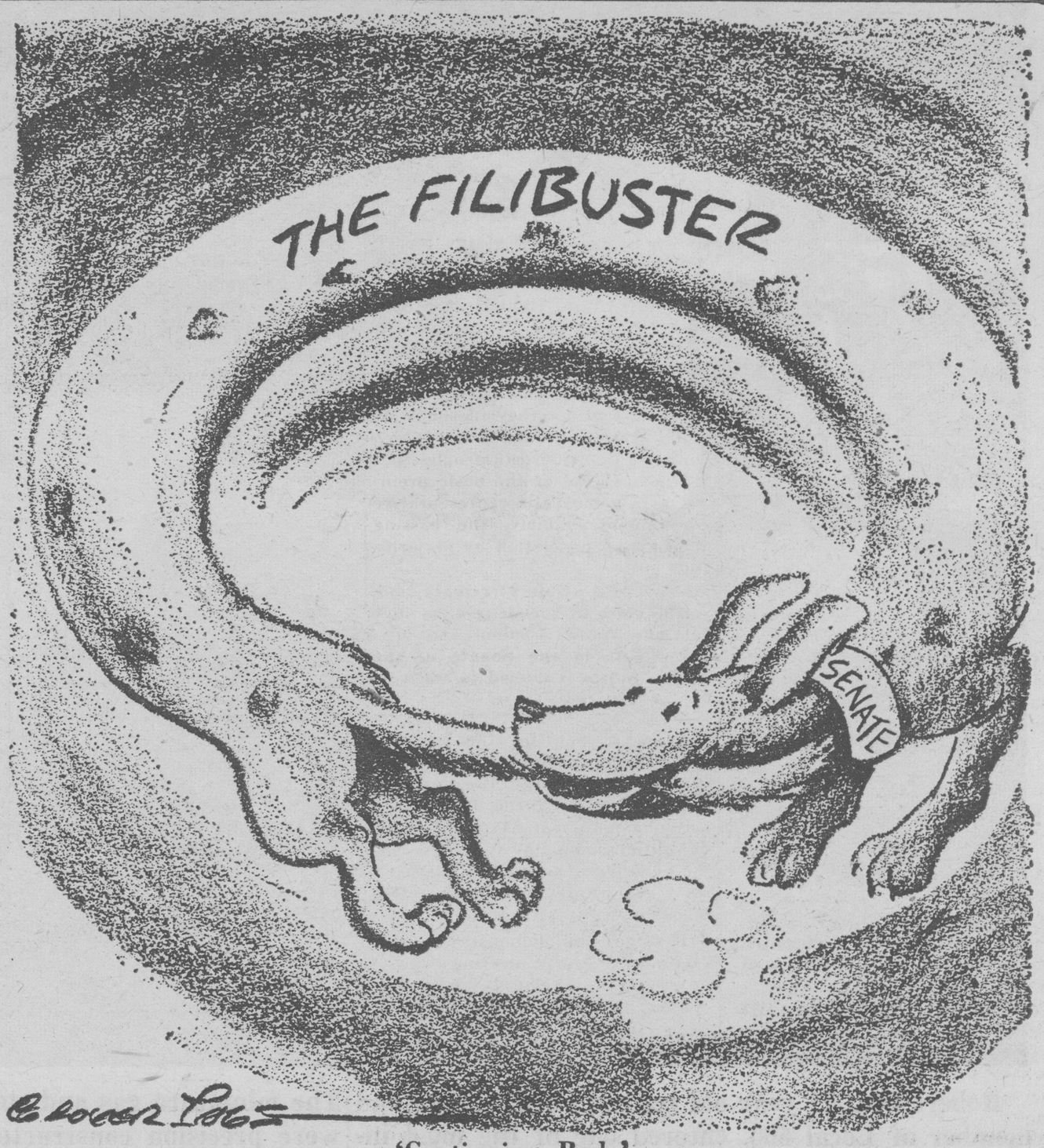
"General, your failure to act in this matter will be the first significant assurance that the Republican Party's control of the Congress will be for the brief period of only two years. For this failure, you and your party will deserve and receive the blame."

Reuther Praised

WASHINGTON — Walter Reuther, who as President of the UAW-CIO, as Co-Director of the Union's Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department and as President of the CIO, has been among the leaders in the fight against Rule 22 and for majority rule and the enactment of effective FEPC and other Civil Rights legislation, was praised in the highest terms by Senator Paul H. Douglas during debate on the Anderson motion to take up Senate Rules.

"While I have sometimes disagreed with Mr. Reuther, I regard him as a man of honor and ability who, amongst his many other achievements, has probably done more effectively to fight Communism in this country than has anyone else, and he can go into any assemblage in this land and hold his head up with pride."

Douglas's statement was made in showing that the late Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D., Mont.) contended in 1917 that the Senate, at the beginning of a new Congress, had all the power of the Senate of the First Congress to adopt rules, unfettered by the actions of the Senates of preceding Congresses.

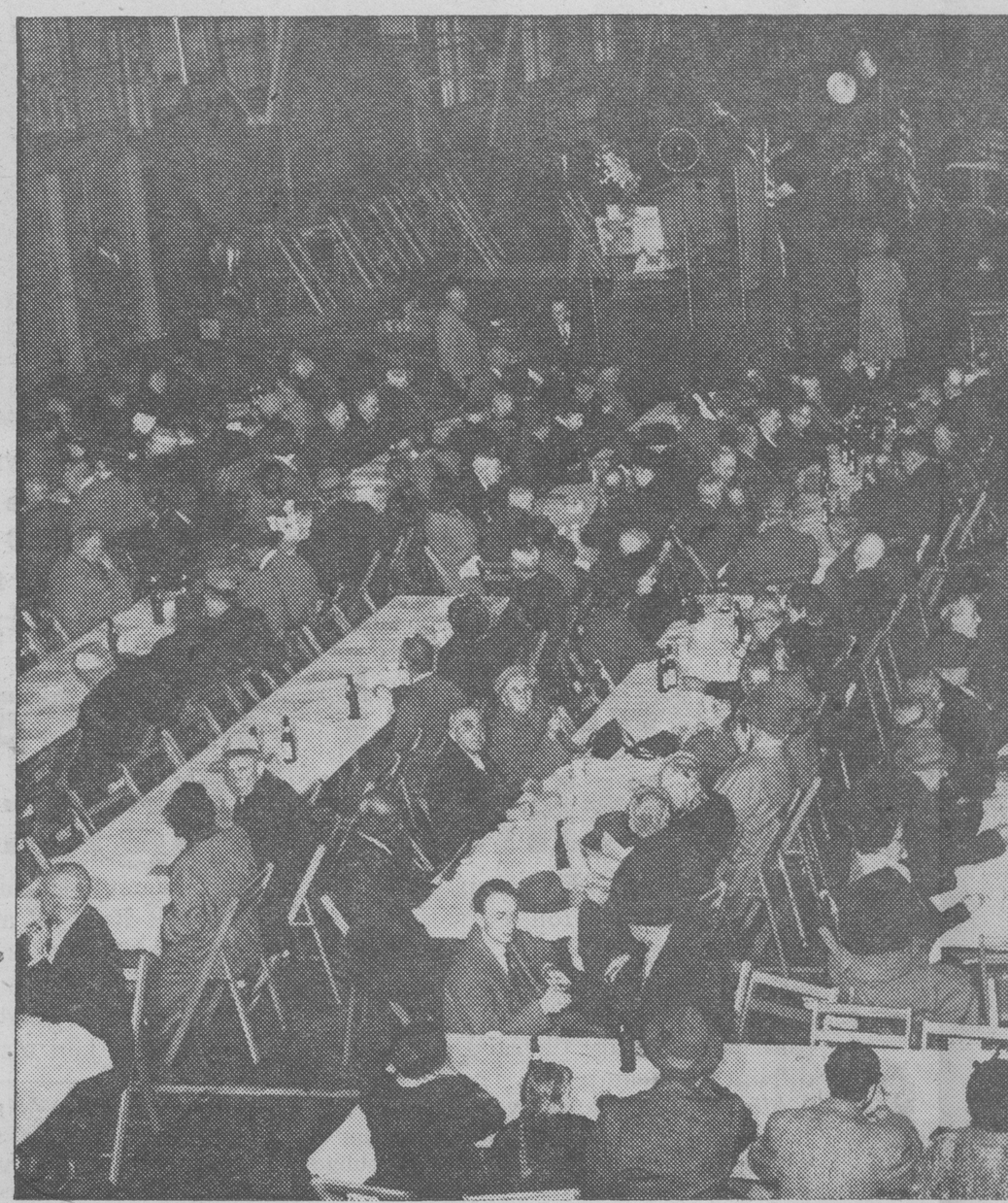


'Continuing Body'

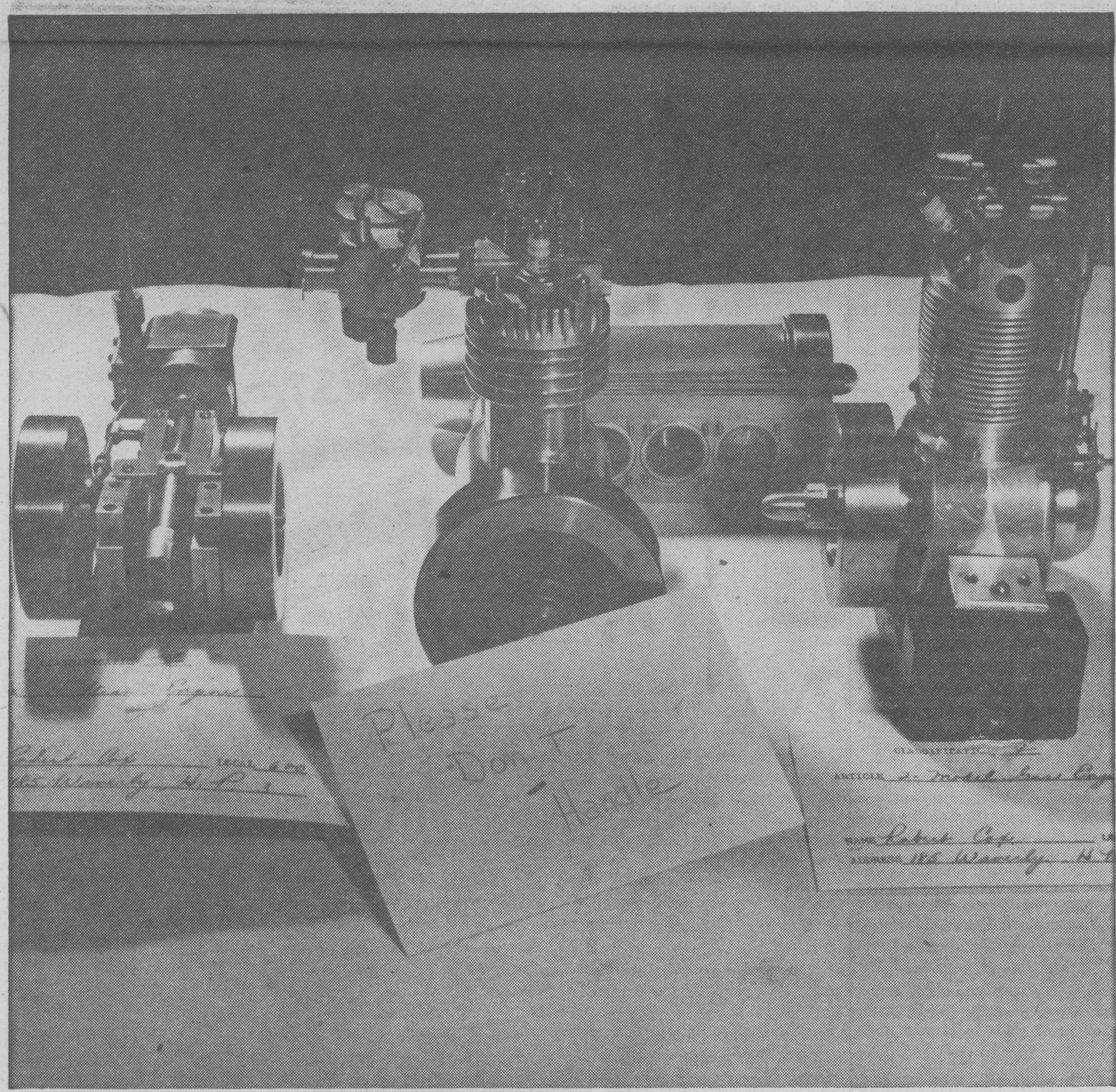
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

3,000 UAW OLD-TIMERS THRO

The buffet lunch was served by UAW-CIO staff members from four stations located in each corner of the Michigan State Fair Grounds Agricultural Building. Looking upward at left, with hat on, is UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey. In dark dress at center rear of serving table is Olga Madar, Director of the UAW-CIO Recreation Department.

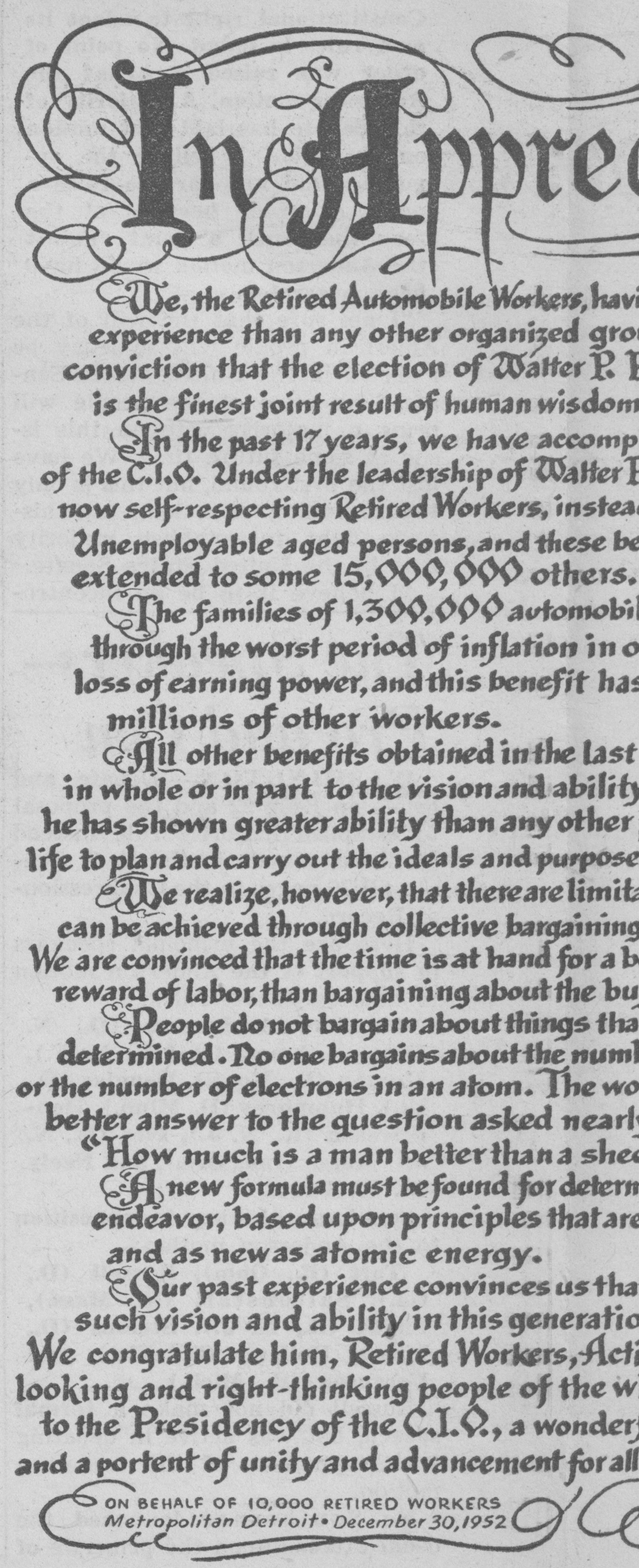


This photograph shows a portion of the crowd of 3,000 retired UAW-CIO members who came out for the Xmas Party staged for them in Detroit on December 30. Planning of the party was shared by U Retir



Robert Cox, 71 year old retired Ford worker and member of Local 600, entered one of the most interesting exhibits in the crafts and hobby contest. The miniature gas and steam engines pictured here were precision constructed by Brother Cox in his home machine shop.

(The Scroll reproduced below was prese Walter P. Reuther by the Detroit Retire Reuther was convalescing from an oper affair, and the scroll was accepted for Reuther.)



In Appre

We, the Retired Automobile Workers, havi
experience than any other organized gro
conviction that the election of Walter P. R
is the finest joint result of human wisdom

In the past 17 years, we have accomp
of the C.I.O. Under the leadership of Walter R
now self-respecting Retired Workers, instea
Unemployable aged persons, and these be
extended to some 15,000,000 others.

The families of 1,300,000 automobil
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All other benefits obtained in the last
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We realize, however, that there are limita
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People do not bargain about things tha
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A new formula must be found for determ
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and as new as atomic energy.

Our past experience convinces us tha
such vision and ability in this generatio
We congratulate him, Retired Workers, Acti
looking and right-thinking people of the w
to the Presidency of the C.I.O., a wonder
and a portent of unity and advancement for all

ON BEHALF OF 10,000 RETIRED WORKERS
Metropolitan Detroit • December 30, 1952

ROW BIG PARTY IN DETROIT

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by UAW-CIO Recreation Department and the Detroit UAW-CIO Retired Workers Organizing Committee.

When the buffet lunch was served, UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey (center) sat at a table with two of the retired workers. On the left is David Ford, member of UAW-CIO Local 653 and former worker at the Pontiac Motors Plant. On Mazey's other side is K. Kazangian, aged 68, and retired from the Ford Rouge Plant in Dearborn.

was presented to UAW President
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Workers, having a greater aggregate of
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Walter P. Reuther as president of the C.I.O.
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of Walter P. Reuther, 25,000 of us are
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and ability of Walter P. Reuther, and
any other person in American public
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, a wonderful accomplishment in itself,
ment for all the workers of the world.

WRITTEN BY FRANK TUTTLE,
Retired Workers of Local 47, UAW-CIO

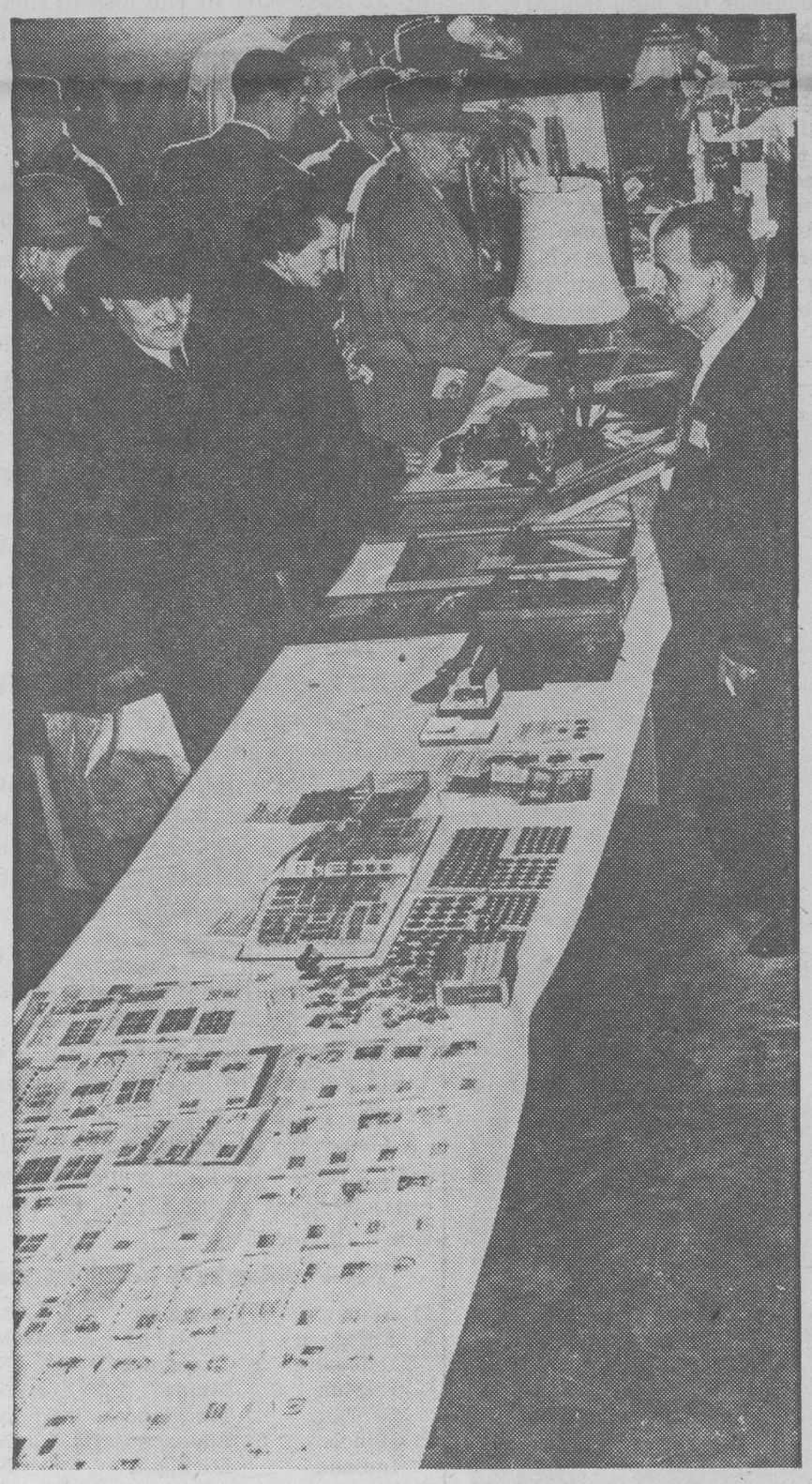


Table after table of craftsmanship and hobby exhibits were displayed by entrants who competed for prizes in various classifications of talent. Exhibits ranged from stamp and coin collections to precision machined gas and steam engine models.

Roy Reuther (left), UAW-CIO Coordinator of Political Action, receives from John Barclay, Chairman of the Detroit UAW-CIO Retired Workers Organizing Committee, a scroll proclaiming the gratitude of the retired workers to UAW and CIO President Walter P. Reuther. The text of the scroll was written by Frank B. Tuttle, veteran unionist and author, who was the first Chrysler worker to retire in 1950.

Over 1500 Ford Pensioners Attend Conference on Economic Problems

Aroused over their serious bread and butter problems under today's inflated living costs, more than 1,500 UAW-CIO members on retirement from various Ford plants crowded the Detroit Veterans' Memorial auditorium on December 9 to hear UAW National Ford Director Ken Bannon report on current negotiations with the Ford management.

Scheduled as a meeting of all UAW Ford retirees residing in the Southern Michigan area, Gene Prato opened the session at 2:00 p. m. by introducing Tommy Thompson, member of the Ford Retirement Board of Administration, as the meeting chairman. Thompson in turn presented Ford Director Bannon.

Bannon told the assembled ex-Ford workers that as a result of meetings carried on by the National Ford Council and the Negotiating Committee a letter incorporating the Union's demands had been sent to John S. Bugas, vice-president and director of Industrial Relations of Ford Motor Company, on December 3, 1952.

Bannon stated, in part, "The cruelest part of Ford's position is in turning its back on the more than 6,000 retired Ford workers who today are actually hovering between insecurity and sub-standard living.

"It is Ford's responsibility to do something about the hardships faced by retired Ford workers and their families as a result of the drastic rise in the cost of living and the lack of protection against hospital and medical expenses.

"Although workers, while employed, are partially protected against rises in the cost of living, the Company is asking the retired workers, living on severely reduced incomes, to absorb the entire increase in the cost of living.

"When the federal government decided to increase Social Security, it is with bad grace, particularly in view of the present economic conditions, for Ford to take the entire increase away from the retired workers.

"Finally the Union asked Ford to forego the enforcement of compulsory retirement upon thousands of workers (many of them highly skilled) who have many years of productive work ahead of them," continued the Ford Director.

According to Bannon, "What the Union is endeavoring to do is to restore to the pensions the purchasing power which they represented on September 4, 1950, when the plan was last amended.

"The Union is not asking Ford to undermine the actuarial soundness of the pension plan. We will not permit the Company, however, to cloak the lack of humanity of its position in an actuarial fog. The Union is willing to work out an actuarially-valid method for making adjustments from time to time to meet the needs of retired workers."

Regarding the increase in Social Security payments of approximately $5.00 in 1952, the latter had this to say, **"Here was an opportunity for Ford to show some common humanity and give the retired workers at least partial relief. . . . The Union asked the Company to pass on the $5.00 increase in Social Security benefits to the retirees. Instead, Ford Motor Company refused to give retired workers the benefit of the increase."**

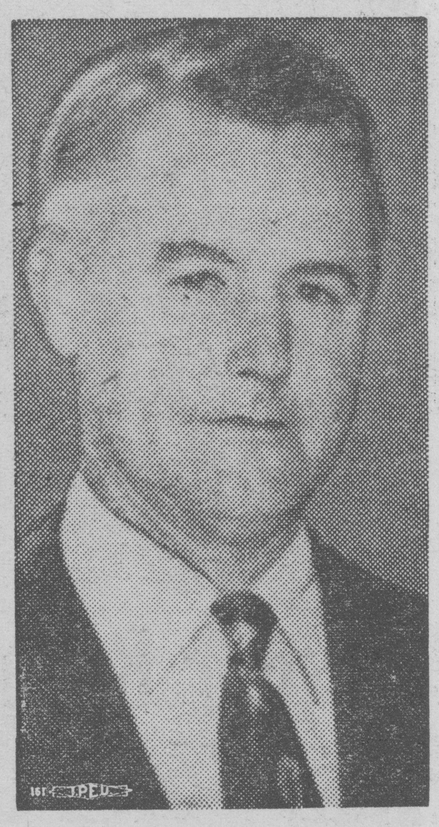
Bannon also pointed out that the retired workers are not getting the hospital and medical help that they need. He noted that two out of every three pensioners are spending an average of $300 annually on hospital-medical care, and some considerably more.

Concluding his remarks, Bannon asserted, "Conditions of the Ford retired workers today are nothing less than scandalous. Corrective action cannot be deferred. We cannot accept an arbitrary refusal which we believe to be the result of your failure to consider these problems seriously."

Figures released at the Conference show that as of November 30, 1952, some 7,658 Ford workers have filed for pensions. These are broken down as follows: Normal, 6,845; premature, 59; and disability, 754.

Ford pensioners were informed that the Union will continue to do all in its power to correct the inequities in the pension systems throughout the auto industry, and that these improvements will be incorporated into the existing pension plans just as soon as they are negotiated with management.

All retirees were urged to tune in the January 25 TV program, "Meet the UAW," scheduled at 3:00 p. m., Sunday, January 25, over Station WWJ-TV, Channel 4. Three retired Ford workers will be on this show to bring their economic problems before the general public, so that all can realize the urgency of their needs.



REUTHER AIDE—New assistant to CIO President Walter Reuther is Robert Oliver, a top labor advisor to the Mutual Security Agency for the past two years. He formerly was Texas CIO director and a field representative for the Oil Workers, Aluminum Workers and Textile Workers. (LPA)

OVERFLOW CROWD AT FORD PENSION MEETING—Part of the overflow crowd of UAW-CIO members at the Ford pension meeting in the Detroit Vets' Memorial auditorium. The seriousness of the current economic problems confronting these retired workers is quite evident to anyone noting their intent looks of interest and concentration.

Washington Meeting to Set Policy on Taft-Hartley Law

Representatives of the National CIO Legal staff, Washington Legislative staff and legal counsel from the various CIO affiliates have been called to Washington for a meeting January 14 and 15 to discuss policy and strategy on Taft-Hartley and other major legislative matters.

CIO President Walter P. Reuther called the meeting after consultation with Executive Vice-President Allan Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey and the CIO legal counsel. The group will make recommendations to the CIO officers and Executive Board.

CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg will coordinate the work of the meeting.

'Millionaires' Tax Amendment'

This is the name being given to a proposal that the American Constitution be amended **to limit to 25 per cent the amount of anyone's income that the federal government could collect in taxes on incomes, gifts and inheritances.**

If adopted, this amendment would cut $16 billion off taxes collected from the rich and shift the load to low-income families, instead.

Here are some of the facts about this proposal:

WHOSE TAXES WOULD BE CUT?

Single people who make more than $8,000 per year.

Married couples who make more than $16,000 per year (if they have no dependents. A worker who has a wife and two children would get a tax cut under this amendment only if he were making more than $20,000 per year.)

Corporations would have their normal taxes cut from the present rate of 30 per cent to 25 per cent. Their surtaxes and excess profits taxes would be cut out entirely. **Corporations would get $14 billion out of the $16 billion tax cut.**

HOW WOULD THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MAKE UP FOR THESE TAX CUTS?

Cutting down services. However, in 1952, the federal government is spending about $12 billion dollars on all non-war services, far less than the $16 billion which would be cut from taxes by this amendment. Throwing out **all** social security, welfare, health and labor services would save only about one-third of the $16 billion.

Passing the buck to the states. The states get about 16 per cent of their income from the federal government. The federal government could cut down, or eliminate grants to the states. However, the states would then have to raise **their** taxes to make up at least part of the loss in income. **And states taxes now fall proportionately more heavily on the poor than do federal taxes.**

Raising YOUR taxes. YOUR federal income tax rate would probably **go up** to 25 per cent. (The average auto worker now pays about 8 per cent of his income in income taxes, if he has a wife and two children.)

YOUR exemptions for your wife and children would probably be **lowered,** raising the amount of your tax still further.

YOU would probably have to pay a **national sales tax.** It is estimated that a sales tax of 10 per cent on all sales, including food, would be needed to make up for the windfalls that the rich would pick up through this amendment. **A 10 per cent sales tax would raise taxes for the average auto worker (who has a wife and two children) by about $5.25 a week, equivalent to a pay cut of about 14 cents per hour at August, 1952, earnings.**

WHO'S FOR THE MILLIONAIRE'S AMENDMENT?

The Committee on Constitutional Government, the American Taxpayers' Association, and the Western Tax Council are pushing the hardest. The NAM has endorsed the idea and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce is pushing for another way of doing the same thing.

HOW FAR HAS THE PLAN GOTTEN?

Legislatures in 29 states have taken favorable action. However, in some states, the action was rescinded. For this and other reasons, the number of states now on record as having met all the requirements of the Constitution is down to 17. The Constitution says that the proposal shall be submitted to the people through a Constitutional Convention when 32 states have properly endorsed it.

WHAT TO DO—

Explain this plan to voters and potential voters.

If your state legislature has not acted, alert all observers to keep this one from being slipped over.

If your state legislature has endorsed this proposal, work to get the endorsement rescinded.

Get your Governor and state legislators, and your Congressmen and Senators on record against cutting federal services and cutting taxes for the rich by this or any other phony "limitation" device.

These states have acted on the proposal:

1) Alabama	Kansas	Mississippi	Pennsylvania
1) Arkansas	1) Kentucky	6) Montana	1) Rhode Island
Delaware	3) Louisiana	Nebraska	3) Texas
Florida	Maine	6) Nevada	Utah
Georgia	4) Maryland	New Hampshire	Virginia
1) Illinois	5) Massachusetts	New Jersey	1) Wisconsin
Indiana	Michigan	New Mexico	Wyoming
2) Iowa			

1) Passed but rescinded
2) Passed in 1941, rescinded in 1945, passed again in 1951
3) Passed, but not sent to Congress
4) Vetoed
5) Passed in 1941, rescinded in 1952; in 1952 endorsed tax limitation but did not request that Congress call a convention
6) Endorsed tax limitation, but did not request that Congress call a convention

Government Spending Likely to Continue

WASHINGTON—Government spending for defense purposes and employment on defense production are not likely to taper off for another twelve months or more. Congress last year appropriated $48 billion for the Department of Defense, which was 20 per cent less than the $60 billion it had appropriated for the prior year. But actual expenditures lag behind Congressional authorizations by a considerable period. This is shown by the following comparison:

Year Ending June 30	Defense Dept. Authorizations	Defense Dept. Expenditures
1951	$48.2 billion	$19.7 billion
1952	60.3 billion	38.9 billion
1953	48.1 billion	43.2 billion
1954	41.2 billion	45.4 billion

The expenditure figures for 1953 and 1954 are estimates. The authorization for 1954 is President Truman's recommendation. What Eisenhower and the Republican Congress will do to this remains to be seen. But unless Korea comes to an unexpected halt and the cold war evaporates, they cannot cut it heavily. Funds for $25 billion of expenditures in fiscal year 1954 are already in the Department's hands, most of it committed under contracts.

Republican newspapers are already preparing the public not to expect too much from the campaign promises of their candidate. What Congress can do is to cut authorizations for 1954 and try to make people think this represents a cut in expenditures.

Military and economic aid to other countries also creates employment in American industries. During the current fiscal year, Truman estimates that such expenditures will be $5.8 billions. For the fiscal year beginning next July 1, he is recommending $7.6 billions. Taft Republicans will try to shoot that full of holes, but the fact is that $5.5 billions of such funds already appropriated will be available for that year, and most of it is committed under agreements with other countries.

Businessmen Dominate Ike's Farm Commission

WASHINGTON—A look at the Agricultural Advisory Commission, appointed by Eisenhower to shape the new administration's farm policies, will show what farmers are likely to get in exchange for the votes that carried the farm states into the Republican column.

Three members of the Commission represent big businesses that deal with farmers, or deal them out. These include a vice-president of the American Meat Institute, a meat packers' organization. Another is vice-president of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, a big grain buyer and processor of Minneapolis. Another is vice-president of the Bank of America, a financial power on the Pacific Coast.

Three others are deans of agricultural colleges. But one of these, William I. Myers, chairman of the new Commission, is a director of Continental Can Company, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Insular Lumber Company, Mutual Life Insurance Company, and of the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation. He is also on an advisory committee of the American Bankers Association.

Another of the deans, Milton Eisenhower of Penn State College, brother of the General, is a director of another food processor—the Quaker Oats Company.

Three of the eight remaining members also have business connections. One is a director of a cotton mill and serves on an advisory committee to the textile industry. Another is vice-president of a cotton seed processor and a director in a local bank and in three other processing companies. The other is a director of the Denver Federal Reserve Bank.

All 14 members of the Commission have some connection with agriculture, as college presidents, as representatives of the powerful marketing co-ops, or, as indicated above, as businessmen who process farm products.

The one liberal national farm organization—Farmers' Union—is represented on the Commission by a state union president who has consistently opposed the liberal policies of that organization, especially its readiness to make common cause with labor on public issues.

Auto-Lite Council Meets

The first quarter annual meeting of the Auto-Lite Council for the year 1953 was held on January 10 at Owosso, Michigan. Local 754, Owosso Battery Local of Auto-Lite, was host to the Council meeting.

On Friday, January 9, a meeting of battery plant delegates of the Auto-Lite Council was convened for a wage rate discussion. As a part of its regular business, the Council delegates endorsed a resolution supporting International Union efforts to raise the annual improvement factor from four cents to five cents per hour, and remove all except five cents of the cost-of-living increases from escalator and negotiate increases in pensioners' benefit, to equalize the benefit bargained out in 1950.

The Council also set its next meeting at Atlantic City, New Jersey, just prior to the opening of the UAW-CIO Convention, in order to coordinate its efforts with the Convention.

The Auto-Lite Council represents 19 plants of Auto-Lite scattered through the United States and Canada.

MAZEY ANSWERS MINISTERS' QUESTIONS—Emil Mazey, Secretary-Treasurer of the UAW-CIO, is here shown giving the labor score to 180-odd Detroit area ministers who attended a group conference at Solidarity House, Monday, January 12, as guests of the UAW-CIO International.

Another Borg-Warner Plant Votes UAW

All new plants of corporations with which the UAW-CIO has contracts are given a high priority for organizing activity by the UAW-CIO Competitive Shop Department. Such a plant is the new Borg-Warner Division at Wooster, Ohio.

With the beginning of construction work last spring, Assistant Director Leonard Thomas, of the Borg-Warner Department, was assigned to keep it under observation, awaiting the time when the hiring of employes would commence.

The Corporation, wise to the alertness of the UAW-CIO, tried to get the jump on our organizers by quietly starting an employes' training program away from the plant site. Training facilities were installed in a building under the Wayne County Fairgrounds for forty-five "carefully" picked men.

Early last fall, Vice-President Richard Gosser, Director of the Competitive Shop Department, assigned Russell Roback to the Wooster plant. By then, the plant had increased its work force and had started production. Roback began compiling a list of employes' names and making house calls.

Since many of the original employes had come from shops in the area represented by a rival union, the UAW-CIO didn't want an election until a more representative work force was engaged. The potential work force is indicated as 600.

However, the UAW-AFL "Picklemakers," confident that there were enough "carefully" picked men to carry an election for it, agreed with the Company to a consent election.

At this point, the UAW-CIO intervened. Following a hearing on November 27, the NLRB ordered an election for December 11.

In the closing stages of the organizing campaign, Roback and Thomas were joined by several other Competitive Shop Department International Representatives including Wesley Schultz, Ohio Coordinator for the Department.

Their efforts were given a big assist by a Committee of Wooster Borg-Warner workers, consisting of: Jack Snowberger Homer Buttdorff, Wesley Snody, Bob Coviart, Charles Myers, Bob Ross, Wayne Patterson, Harry Kline and Lelland Shaffer.

A tipoff to the strength of the UAW-CIO was revealed the night before the election when 42 of the 95 eligible voters attended a final pre-election meeting. Featured speakers were: Joseph Mattson, Assistant Director, Competitive Shop Department; Herb Pappin of the Staff of Region 2, Director Pat O'Malley, President Joe Greulich of Local 363, representing the Pesco Division of Borg-Warner at Cleveland, Ohio, and Thomas.

The Wooster victory is an example of the value of continuing team-work between the Regional Office, the Competitive Shop, and the Borg-Warner Departments. By hard, intelligent work, the UAW-CIO organizers were able to overcome the big advantage possessed by the rival union of almost open favoritism by the Corporation's officials.

The vote was:

UAW-CIO	48
UAW-AFL	45
No Union	1

Ford Workers Gain $40,000

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich.—Joint efforts of Local 952 and the International UAW-CIO have succeeded in winning compensation awards of approximately $40,000 for 16 former employes of the Ford Motor Company, announced UAW-CIO Representative Ivan Brown, Upper Peninsula representative attached to the staff of Director Leonard Woodcock, UAW Region 1D.

Settlements ranging from $500 to $6,000 each were awarded the 16 former Ford workers by Silas J. McGregor, deputy commissioner for the State Department of Labor and Industry. Attorneys for the UAW-CIO were Ben Marcus of Muskegon, and Michael DeFant of Negaunee.

Organizing in High Gear With Election Wins Coast-to-Coast

LOS ANGELES, California—Universal Brass workers in Los Angeles, California, repudiated the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union in a Labor Board election, by choosing UAW-CIO as their bargaining representative. The election was held on November 15, 1952. Sam Yador, head of the Company, gave Mine-Mill representatives the run of the plant while applying the brakes so far as any UAW-CIO activity was concerned. The Company used all possible methods to try and prevent a UAW-CIO vote.

Winning of the Universal election has rekindled the determination of many other workers still in Mine-Mill on the coast to get out.

The organizing drive was a joint undertaking of the Competitive Shop and Die Casting Departments, both under the direction of Vice-President Richard Gosser.

Participating in the campaign were International Representatives Don Garriga, Robert Brown, Ed Madryzkowski and Horace Sheffield.

* * * *

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—The UAW-CIO won by an almost unanimous vote in an NLRB election at the American Machine & Foundry Company. The score:

UAW-CIO	41
No Union	1

* * * *

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma—Region 5 and Competitive Shop Department representatives teamed to win an NLRB election at the Amercan Electric Ignition plant of this city.

* * * *

HOUSTON, Texas — The decision made recently to open an organization office for the UAW-CIO organizers in this area has already begun to pay-off. The Competitive Shop Department with members of Regional Director Russell Letner's staff won an election at the Mack Motor Truck Parts plant.

* * * *

ELYRIA, Ohio — Bendix Westinghouse workers are now represented by the UAW-CIO after the former won an NLRB election by seven-to-one odds. The vote was:

UAW-CIO	14
No Union	2

* * * *

HELLERTON, Pennsylvania—The UAW-CIO won an employes' representation election at the Hellerton Manufacturing Company, Division of Champion Spark Plug Company, 133 votes for 111 for no union. There were four challenged ballots.

* * * *

DETROIT, Mich. — The Skilled Trades Department continued its assault on the unorganized tool and die shops of the area by winning two elections.

Won for the UAW-CIO are Jay Tool and Die Company and the Inland States Manufacturing Company.

* * * *

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The Competitive Shop Department of the UAW-CIO soundly trounced the IAM and UE in an NLRB election at McKinney Manufacturing Company of this city. The score:

UAW-CIO	272
UE	154
IAM	59

The Company makes automobile body parts and is competitive to many shops under contract to the UAW-CIO.

* * * *

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — The UAW-CIO added to its rapidly increasing numbers in this state when it won an NLRB election at the plant of the Southwest Manufacturing Company.

The score:

UAW-CIO	54
No Union	7

The Company produces aluminum products.

An Arrogant Scoundrel Sits in the U.S. Senate

(The editorial below is reprinted from the New York Post. The above appropriate headline was provided by the editors of the United Automobile Worker.)

More arrogantly than ever before, Joe McCarthy strode Saturday to his accustomed Senate seat. He acted like a man who knows he has beaten the rap.

Less than 24 hours earlier a bi-partisan Senate subcommittee had unfolded its damning indictment of McCarthy's financial operations. Yet not a voice was raised in protest as he was sworn in.

During the long autumn campaign, many Republican speeches were made about immorality and cynicism in public life. Now the new era is supposed to be at hand; it begins with McCarthy revealed as a man who has violated every tenet of honor in public office—and gotten away with it.

If McCarthy had been a New Dealer, the findings of the Senate inquiry would have danced across the top of page one from coast to coast. But McCarthy is the Republican bully-boy who has frightened journalists as well as politicians; so in most places you had to dig deep for the details and, as in the case of Saturday's *Journal-American,* there were some papers where not even a brief summary of the report was available.

Nevertheless, we believe this document will haunt McCarthy for a long time. Consider some of the highlights:

During the last four years, while serving as a $12,500-a-year U. S. Senator, McCarthy recorded bank deposits of $172,623.18. During the same period his administrative assistant (who apparently got his job in return for earlier financial favors to McCarthy) banked $96,921.26—much of it in cash.

As a member of the Senate Banking Committee, McCarthy got confidential data about the stock of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, a company heavily in debt to the RFC. With the help of this inside dope, McCarthy ran up a profit of $35,000 speculating on Seaboard stock.

Using money given to him to "fight Communism," McCarthy successfully gambled in soybean futures. He did so at a time when the Agriculture Department was investigating alleged manipulation of the soybean market by Chinese Nationalist operators—and when, again, he had access to confidential reports about the market.

In 1947, the Washington lobbyists for Pepsi-Cola generously endorsed a $20,000 note for McCarthy. At that juncture McCarthy was conveniently serving on a subcommittee debating renewal of controls on sugar—and Pepsi-Cola was agitating for decontrol. The Senate report comments:

> **"McCarthy's acceptance of a $20,000 favor from the Washington representative of the Pepsi-Cola Company at the very time he was attacking the government for its manner of handling sugar controls makes it difficult to determine whether Senator McCarthy was working for the best interests of the government or for Pepsi-Cola."**

In the style of Richard Nixon, McCarthy had a "personal fund" to meet special private needs, including contributions from such interested private citizens as an Oklahoma oil magnate.

The report explores in detail the previously-disclosed $10,000 fee given McCarthy in 1948 by the Lustron Housing Corporation when Lustron, a prefabricated housing firm, badly needed Washington help and McCarthy needed cash. McCarthy was ostensibly being rewarded for literary effort—he signed his name to a pamphlet pleading Lustron's case.

It just happens, the probe reveals, that McCarthy's debt position with the Appleton State Bank was seriously "over-extended" at the moment when he made his services available to Lustron. The committee raises the obvious question as to whether McCarthy was peddling literature or influence. For he was a very active member of the crucial Housing subcommittee in the Senate while Lustron was subsidizing him.

The report further indicates that $17,600 officially contributed by members of his family to his 1944 Senate campaign actually represented McCarthy's own profits on earlier stock deals—and that he was therefore spending his own money in violation of the $5,000 state limit.

* * *

These are fragments of the dynamite produced by the Senate investigators. McCarthy was obviously playing for higher stakes than a mink coat or a deep freeze.

Unlike McCarthy, we do not believe in condemning a man without a hearing. But McCarthy has condemned himself by stubbornly evading every invitation to testify and vilifying the Senators who sought to question him.

> **On six separate occasions, the committee appealed to McCarthy to testify in person. He ducked each time.**
>
> **What would Joe McCarthy say of another American who so persistently and flagrantly refused to appear before a duly-constituted committee of Congress? Why was he afraid to testify?**

After every effort to hear and examine McCarthy had failed, the committee finally addressed a series of six blunt written questions to him. Had he ever diverted funds collected for his "anti-Communist" crusade to private and profitable financial adventures? Did he use his official position to extract $10,000 from Lustron? Was it "self-interest" that motivated the services he rendered such special interest groups as Lustron and Pepsi-Cola as well as to the Chinese Nationalist lobby? Did his devious financial reports involve violations of federal and state Corrupt Practices Acts? Did the loan and other financial transactions he conducted with the Appleton State Bank involve violation of tax and banking laws? Did he use close associates and members of his family to cover up receipts, income, stock speculation and "other financial transactions for ulterior motives?'

McCarthy angrily refused to answer the questions. He called them "insulting." When the committee finally issued its report on Friday evening, McCarthy cried "smear."

But the questions remain unanswered.

* * *

McCarthy's secret weapon is the cowardice of his critics. Too many men—Republicans and Democrats alike—have been stampeded into silence by McCarthy's threat to brand them "subversive" if they dare to challenge him. Even the Senate investigators cautiously transmitted their report "without recommendation," although countless Congressional inquiries have pilloried lesser citizens for far less damaging improprieties. Now the report goes to the Senate Rules Committee where Sen. Jenner (R-Ind.), McCarthy's long-time partner in slander, will quietly bury it.

Meanwhile McCarthy has designated himself chief inquisitor of the Eisenhower era. He will head the Permanent Senate Investigating Committee and he promises to investigate almost everyone except himself. Once again he will wrap himself in the flag and render judgment on other men. Once again he will impugn the patriotism of anyone who expresses curiosity about the shady financial history of Joe McCarthy.

> **But the record is there, buttressed by McCarthy's shameless and insolent silence. Its ultimate fate will depend on whether the American press can summon up enough courage to keep it alive, and on whether the Eisenhower administration—and especially Herbert Brownell's Department of Justice—has valor enough to tangle with McCarthy.**

* * *

Candidate Eisenhower promised passionately and often to raise the standards of our public life. The first scandal is here. It is the case of Joe McCarthy.

"HELP! I'M BEING FOLLOWED"

UAW-CIO Wins Chrysler Tank Office Election

Another large group of Chrysler office and technical employes voted for the UAW-CIO as the Union of their choice in a recent NLRB election at the Chrysler Tank Arsenal in Detroit, according to an announcement by Norman Matthews, Director of the National Chrysler Department of the UAW-CIO.

The Tank Arsenal election was held December 30 with the voting split into two units. Results in the Engineering and Technical unit were: UAW—24, No Union—3. The Office and Clerical unit voted as follows: UAW—125, AFL—10, No Union—26, and Challenged—8. Eligible voters in the two groups were 35 and 300, respectively.

A meeting of the new Auto Workers members at the Chrysler Tank Arsenal was scheduled for Sunday, January 11. At that time, elections were to be held for a temporary Negotiating Committee to meet with the Chrysler management.

Bob Taylor, on the staff of the UAW-CIO Office Workers Department, handled the organizing campaign at the Tank Arsenal.

Fostoria Ex-Cell-O Workers Vote UAW

FOSTORIA, Ohio—The UAW-CIO policy of following up run-away plants paid off here on December 30, when the Union won an NLRB election at the Ex-Cell-O plant.

It will pay off for the workers, too, in that they are now assured of a more prosperous 1953. Furthermore, the victory serves to protect the wages and working conditions of Ex-Cell-O workers in other plants represented by the UAW-CIO.

On July 27, 1951, the UAW-CIO lost an election at the plant by the score of 34 for the Union and 43 for no union. The Company conducted a vicious campaign of intimidation of the employes.

Following the election, the UAW-CIO filed charges with the NLRB of undue interference by the Company with the right of its employes to democratically choose a collective bargaining representative. The Union charges, after ten months delay, were upheld and the election invalidated.

Since the Company was increasing its work force, the Union did not demand an immediate election, which action would have barred the new workers from voting. Instead, the Union waited until a full year elapsed and then petitioned for the election just held.

The score was:

UAW-CIO	**120**
No Union	**90**

The victory was achieved despite the vigorous opposition of the Company. It constantly told the workers that a UAW-CIO win would mean a strike. It cited the strike then in progress at the Lima Ex-Cell-O plant, which was almost certainly provoked by the Company to influence the Fostoria workers against the UAW-CIO.

International Representative Stanley S. Cutcher of the Competitive Shop Department, was in charge of the organizing campaign at Fostoria and will remain there to assist in negotiating the initial contract.

The UAW-CIO now represents six of the seven Ex-Cell-O plants. The one not represented is at Harwood, New Jersey.

PRESENTING MURRAY TESTIMONIAL—Detroit Councilman Ed Connor (left) is here seen presenting a Testimonial Resolution in memory of Philip Murray to John Livingston (right), UAW-CIO Vice-President, acting on behalf of CIO President Walter P. Reuther.

The framed Testimonial from the Detroit Common Council resolved, in part, "That the Common Council, on behalf of the people of Detroit, join the people of this nation in expressing sorrow over the demise of one of the greatest labor leaders of modern times, beloved Philip Murray, hereby expressing public acknowledgment of his outstanding faithful public service. . . ."

First National Contract

Bell Aircraft Workers Win 10-Cent Increase

Negotiations between UAW-CIO and Bell Aircraft, conducted on a national scale this year for the first time, were completed this month with an overwhelming ratification by the memberships of the local unions involved providing for a wage package of slightly in excess of ten cents per hour.

The Negotiating Committees from Locals 501 and 516 at the parent plant in Buffalo and Local 218, the new Bell plant in Ft. Worth, Texas, combined under the bargaining leadership of the International Union to effectuate the economic gains under a "wages only" reopener.

The direct wage gains include a 7½-cent general wage increase effective January 19, 1953, as well as an additional five cents applied to the rates and the range of Labor Grade One. Supplementing this progress is the provision which calls for the upward adjustment of job-by-job wage inequities within the next 60 days. The parties have also agreed to factor into the base rates all but seven cents of the cost-of-living money existing under the escalator clause. The second shift bonus was increased from 10 cents to 12½ cents per hour.

Representative Harold Troidl from the staff of Regional Director Martin Gerber and Representative H. A. Moon from the staff of Regional Director Russell Letner joined with Wise W. Stone of the National Aircraft Department in the direction and coordination of the negotiations.

Vice-President John W. Livingston, Director of the National Aircraft Department, stated that the speedy and successful negotiations were particularly noteworthy in light of the fact that they marked the first joint effort. "The successful climax to this effort proves that the only thing separating these workers in New York and Texas is distance. Their needs and determinations were identical. Their fine cooperation not only brought results this time but indicates a bright collective bargaining future for them."

The Bell plant in Buffalo is the oldest organized airframe plant in the UAW-CIO. The Texas plant is one of the youngest, having been organized in the spring of 1951.

UAW Skilled Trades Conference in Chicago

More than 300 delegates of the International Skilled Trades Conference will meet at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, January 17 and 18.

This Conference, called by the International Union, is being presided over by Vice-President Richard Gosser, Director of the Skilled Trades Department.

Among the more important topics before the Conference are:

"Organizing the unorganized; The effect of WSB regulations; Implementation of UAW Changeover Agreement and Apprenticeship Training Program."

Organizing the unorganized is of immediate significance to the skilled trades workers because of the many unorganized tool and die shops.

The so-called "moonlighters," the character who works two jobs, will receive special attention. The "moonlighter" works eight hours at his regular job in a union shop and then sneaks into a scab shop for three or four hours at night. Such persons are not only working against their own best interests, but are creating chaotic conditions within the skilled trades. One of the harmful aspects has been the loss of union recognition elections.

Future status of WSB regulations which have provided for wage increases for employes under random rate contracts, but have failed to recognize increases for workers performing similar work, who are covered by rate-range type contracts, will be of interest to the delegates.

The UAW-CIO Changeover Agreement, including apprenticeship training which has been achieved in many plants throughout the country, is also of immediate importance.

UAW skilled workers enjoy a unique position due to the fact that they constitute an important component of the world's largest and most progressive industrial union. Their repudiation of the old craft union system has enabled them to make a significant contribution to the growth of real and unselfish unionism.

Some of the greatest gains made by UAW skilled workers would not have come about had they not been members of an industrial type union.

Regional Co-Directors Norman Matthews and Joseph McCusker, who with Gosser constitute the Skilled Trades Committee of the International Executive Board, will also speak at the Conference.

Other features of the Conference will be a tape recording of the speech made by President Walter P. Reuther to the General Motors Conference last September and an address by UAW Education Director Brendan Sexton.

Reports will also be made by Skilled Trades Assistant Directors George Campbell and Joseph Piconke. Joseph Mattson, Assistant Director of the Competitive Shop Department, will discuss the task of organizing the unorganized.

Avco Office Workers Vote For UAW-CIO

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Despite an extremely vicious anti-union campaign carried on against the Union by the Avco management, the UAW-CIO was successful in winning two large groups of office workers at the local Avco plant while losing a small unit of professional workers.

In announcing the victorious election, Robert Shebal, Assistant Director of the UAW-CIO Office Workers Department, pointed out that this was the 36th win out of 44 white collar elections held since the last UAW-CIO convention in 1951.

The Avco election was held December 16, 1952. With 1012 eligible voters, the results were as follows: Office and Technical—432 Yes and 271 No; Plant Clerical—136 Yes and 50 No; and Professional—7 Yes and 14 No.

During the last few days of the Avco campaign, the Company pulled a complete assortment of dirty tricks out of the proverbial bag.

Employes were called in by management, and asked how they intended to vote.

Company letters went out to the employes warning them that the "Union Bosses" would force them to go out on strikes, and also told them how much money they would lose as a result of joining the Union.

But the Company's anti-union campaign was a losing one. Avco workers, with the exception of the small professional group, voted almost two-to-one for the UAW-CIO as the bargaining agent of their choice.

Cooperating in the Avco organizing drive were Edward Wilms and Dorothy Haener of the UAW Office Workers Department, and Mitchell Sviridoff, sub-regional director of Region 9A. Another election success hung up by the Auto Workers!

Kuhlman Strikers Turn Down Phony Company Proposal

BAY CITY, Michigan—A determined group of more than 400 UAW-CIO members, meeting Sunday afternoon, January 11, at Pulaski Hall, voted unanimously "No" in turning down the latest phony proposal of the Kuhlman Electric Company.

UAW-CIO Local 778, which represents the striking Kuhlman employes, has been on strike for 103 days, as of January 11. The strike has been prolonged by the Company's uncompromising attitude in refusing to be realistic by recognizing the legitimacy of the Union's demands. Also, management has made several attempts to organize back-to-work movements or other methods of breaking the strike.

The resounding "No" vote of the UAW members should prove to Kuhlman that any further attempts to break the strike or the Union will be equally futile. Certainly, the strike solidarity as expressed by the numerous speakers who hit the floor at the meeting should get back to the Company bringing realization that the strike sentiment is growing stronger, not weaker.

President Walter Shook of Local 778 chaired the meeting with the various Bargaining Committeemen giving detailed reports on contract negotiations. In addition, UAW International Representative Ralph Showalter summarized the entire strike situation.

According to the Local 778 Bargaining Committee, the major issues remaining in the Kuhlman strike are as follows: Wage increases across the board, an annual improvement factor of five cents hourly, pension plan, improved vacation plan, better hospital-medical coverage, certain improved wording in the agreement, and return to work of the nine discharged stewards and committeemen.

When queried about his sentiments, Virgil Spychalski, Assembly Department steward fired for no definite reason, had this to say, "Our Local 778 members are sticking together, and must continue to do so, behind their Bargaining Committee and officers until this strike is won, and we are all back to work."

John Erwin, who has worked for Kuhlman for 28 years, said "I think the Committee is running this strike perfectly. I'm at the Pie Wagon dishing out coffee and sandwiches 12 hours or more a day, and have missed locking up only three nights since this strike started. We're in this strike until we win!"

Joe Quigley of the Bargaining Committee stated, "The Company's latest offer is not a bona fide one, and we'll never settle our strike on such terms. We intend to see this strike through until they do come up with a good offer. We've been on strike too long to settle on any phony terms."

Gosser Lists Council Meets

Vice-President Gosser reports that during January there will be four National Wage-Hour Council meetings. The schedule follows:

National Forge Council, January 10, Wisconsin Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

National Battery Council, January 16, 17, 18, Hamilton Hotel, Chicago.

Skilled Trades Council, January 17 and 18, Morrison Hotel, Chicago.

National Copper & Brass Council, January 30 and 31, Governor Clinton Hotel, New York.

It is anticipated, and advance reservations indicate, a large turnout of delegates at each of these meetings.

Textile Union Leader Dies

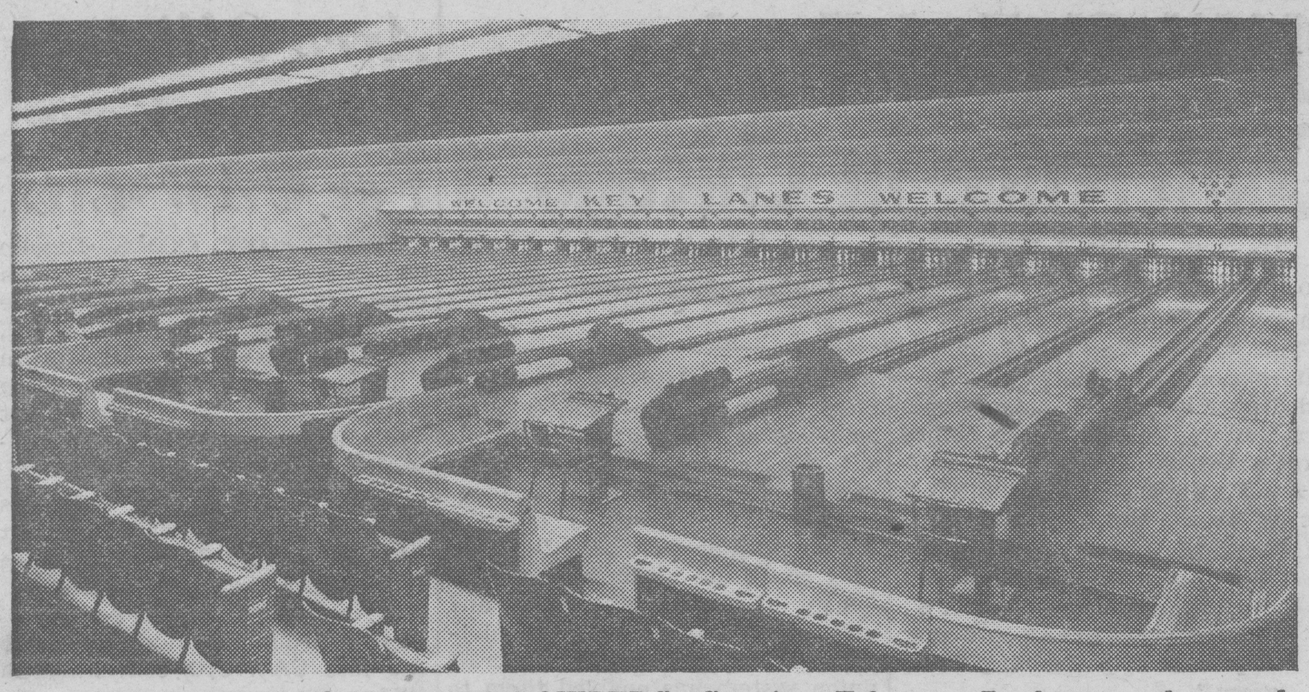
PASSAIC, N. J. (LPA)—Mariano S. Bishop, 46, Executive Vice-President of the CIO Textile Workers Union, died January 2 while driving to a meeting at the home of New Jersey CIO President Carl Holderman.

A native of the Azores, Bishop was taken to Fall River, Massachusetts, as an infant by his parents, who went to work in the cotton mills there. Bishop himself started to work in the cotton mills at the age of 10.

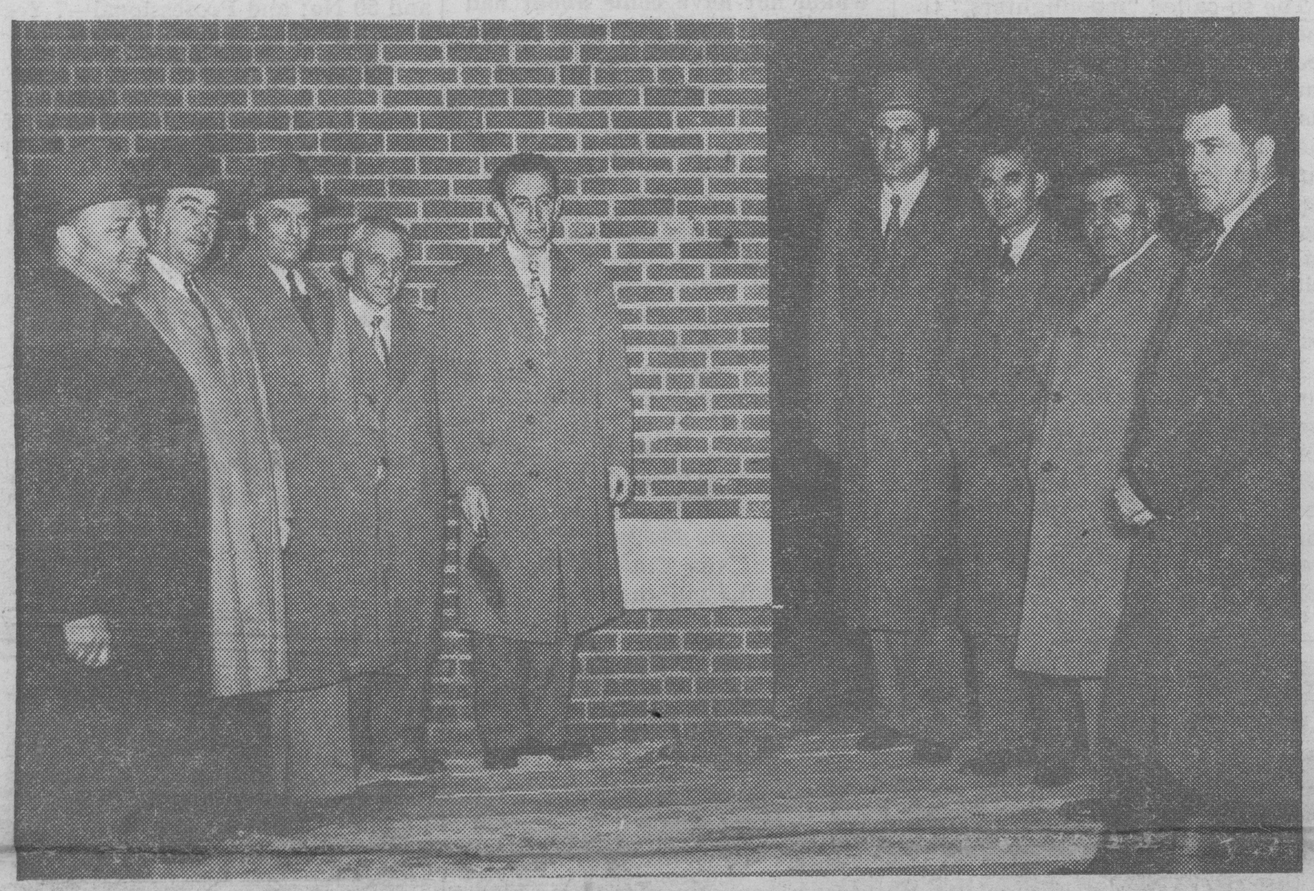
He joined the Fall River local of the old AFL United Textile Workers and was president and business manager of his local in the early 1930's. He also was UTW area organizer from 1930 to 1937, when he became area organizer for the CIO Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

In 1938 he was named TWUA area director and in 1942 he became area cotton-rayon director, with offices in Boston.

Above is the American delegation to the Western Hemisphere Conference of the ICFTU at Rio de Janeiro. From left: John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers; his daughter, Kathryn; William Doherty, AFL; Phil Delaney, AFL; UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey; Ernst Schwarz, CIO; Serafino Romualdi, AFL, and R. J. Thomas, CIO.



FORT WAYNE TO HOST CIO BOWLERS—Starting February 7, the second annual CIO-UAW International Bowling Tournament will be held at the modern 24 alleys of Key Lanes, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Some 4,000 CIO keglers are expected to compete for $10,000 in prizes during the month-long tourney.



NEW HEADQUARTERS FOR MACK TRUCK MEMBERS—Members of Mack Truck Local 343, UAW-CIO, Plainfield, N. J., are proud of the new Local Headquarters and meeting hall erected on the above site at Rock Ave., and Third Street. Plans called for a one story brick veneer structure, 365 feet wide and 200 feet deep, with plenty of kitchen and utility space and parking in the rear.

Reading from left to right at the cornerstone laying ceremonies held December 16, 1952, are Emil Link, Building Committee Chairman; George Kampf, Jr., International Representative; Stephen Rohlfing, Percy Gill, Michael Cronin of Building Committee; Martin Gerber, Director of Region 9; William McDonough, Joseph Saloom, Building Committee; and Frank Moore, Local 343 President.

24,500 Retired Under UAW Pensions Since 1950

Figures collected by the UAW Social Security Department show that a cumulative total of 24,500 workers have retired under UAW-negotiated pension plans since March 1, 1950, when the Ford Plan, nailed down in 1949 as the first major contract in the Union's drive for retirement security programs, became effective.

More than one million workers are covered by present UAW pension contracts.

Compiled as of October 1, 1952, the survey revealed a total of 22,170 drawing retirement benefits on that date. (The difference between the cumulative and current totals was accounted for mainly by retirees deceased since the programs started, although some additional withdrawals from pension rolls reflected voluntary returns by retired workers to their former jobs.)

The table below shows reported figures for some of the major programs and a cross-section of smaller programs. Since reports were not received in all instances, the totals include estimates for some of the plans where current statistics were not available.

Of the 24,500 total retirements to date, 22,950, or about 94%, took place at or after the worker's 65th birthday, the age when eligibility for normal retirement begins.

Despite the Union's initial and continuing efforts to eliminate automatic or compulsory retirement based on age alone, the application of automatic retirement clauses affecting workers over 68 in plans having such provisions accounted for an estimated 7,250 retirements in this group. The remaining 15,700 represented voluntary retirements after age 65. (An estimated 17,000 workers over 65 and covered by UAW retirement programs were still on the job).

Retirements for permanent and total disability before age 65 totaled 1,150 for the period. There were also 400 early retirements (between ages 60 and 65) not involving total disability.

Number of Workers Currently Retired and Drawing Benefits Under UAW-CIO Pension Plans
as of October 1, 1952

	Normal Retirement	Early Retirement	Disability Retirement	Total
Bendix	258	0	0	258
Briggs	381	2	6	389
Budd of Detroit	102	0	5	107
Budd of Philadelphia	123	8	5	136
Chrysler	1,492	15	58	1,565
Doehler Jarvis	50	2	2	54
Electric Auto-Lite	94	1	23	118
Ford	4,901	38	398	5,337
General Motors	6,871	157	241	7,269
Houdaille Hershey	44	1	1	46
Hudson	499	4	8	511
International Harvester	129	1	26	156
John Deere Harvester Works	36	3	0	39
John Deere Waterloo Works	46	2	10	58
Kaiser-Frazer	68	10	1	79
Massey Harris Racine Works	24	0	2	26
Motor Products	105	0	4	109
Nash	320	4	20	344
Packard	447	5	5	457
Studebaker	693	4	7	704
Willys-Overland	138	1	13	152
Total	16,821	258	835	17,914
Total of all other Companies (est.)	6,129	142	315	6,586
Grand Total	22,950*	400	1,150	24,500*
Deaths, terminations, etc. to 10-1-52 (est.)	2,150	40	140	2,330
Total living retirees under UAW plans	20,800	360	1,010	22,170

Includes 7,230 who were automatically retired between 4-1-52 and 10-1-52.

TEXAS POSES A PROBLEM FOR TEXANS

Comes a voice from the sovereign state of Texas decrying the fact that most union papers concern themselves with voter registration at a time when the people of Texas are not concerned with that particular problem.

The real problem for Texas union members is to become qualified to vote by first paying their poll taxes. So, here's fair warning to all UAW Texans and relatives—pay your poll tax before January 31, or you can't even qualify to vote.

Regardless of whether Texans like the poll tax or not, they're burdened with this horse-and-buggy tax. So, if you want your vote to count in Texas, be sure to observe the poll tax deadline, and pay up before January 31.

"I'm sick of looking at that despondent slump! Either join the Union. or wear some shoulder braces!"

LOCAL 259 PLAYS SANTA TO UN AND UAW KIDDIES—There's no such thing as race prejudice or discrimination among children! Ample proof of this was furnished by several thousand kiddies from United Nations families and the families of UAW-CIO Local 259 members who attended the Local's annual Christmas party held in St. Nick's Arena, New York City.

Shown here are a few of the happy youngsters receiving some of the 11,000 gifts distributed by Santa Claus. Fun in the form of movies, live entertainment, toys and candy were supplied by Local 259. The UN kiddies, children of UN workers unable to get home for Christmas, mingled with the union youngsters so that no one could tell them apart. Working democracy!

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

LU-25-F
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