

The United Automobile Worker

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

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UAW Wins Historic Battle In Ft. Worth Bell Plants

FORT WORTH, Texas—In a historic reversal of a previous order, the NLRB stopped an election scheduled for May 8 at three of the four Bell Aircraft operations in the Fort Worth area and allowed all Texas Bell workers to vote in a single election on May 16. UAW-CIO scored a smashing 327-to-250 victory over the IAM. There were two no-union votes.

The turbulent Bell campaign in Texas was a fight to keep intact the UAW-CIO bargaining front within the Bell Corporation and to make the first inroad into the substandard aircraft wage pattern established by the IAM at the Consolidated Vultec plant in Fort Worth.

Company-IAM collusion before a run-off election on November 20, 1951, so terrorized and confused Bell workers at Fort Worth and nearby Saginaw that UAW-CIO protested the results. The NLRB voided the November 20 run-off and ordered the Company to post cease-and-desist notices for 60 days, beginning February 19, 1952.

HIRE IAM REPS

Within the 60-day period before a new election, the Company opened a new and permanent plant at Hurst, Texas, about 10 miles from Fort Worth. It moved in known IAM in-plant organizers and hired about 100 new workers without union experience. The IAM quickly signed up the workers in the Hurst plant and rushed to petition for a separate election.

That's when the fun began. UAW-CIO moved before the NLRB that the Hurst plant be included in an over-all election, noting that it was under the same management, hiring for all plants was done in the same office, paychecks were made up for all plants out of the same files. UAW-CIO also moved that new hires since the November election be given a vote in any new election.

The IAM protested this motion. It insisted the Hurst plant was a "separate" operation. The NLRB found that UAW-CIO's motion to include the Hurst plant lacked sufficient evidence. The Board did grant new hires a vote. The Regional Board quickly ordered a separate election for the Saginaw and Fort Worth workers on May 8.

The day after this order for a separate election, the Company, which had refused to enter the arguments over the Hurst plant, moved almost 200 workers from Saginaw to Hurst and deprived them of a vote in the May 8 election.

UAW-CIO went back to the Board on May 2 and asked for reconsideration of its motion to in-



RUSSELL LETNER

clude the Hurst plant. The NLRB issued a stay order on the May 8 election and forced a consent from the IAM and the Company to an over-all election.

LAWYERS' PICNIC

After violating the law in November, the IAM and Company had deliberately set about turning the new election into a lawyers' picnic. UAW-CIO's Legal Department and Vice-President John W. Livingston cleared the way "upstairs" for the thick-flying motions and NLRB action necessary to thwart the Company-IAM attempt to split the Bell bargaining front.

The campaign since November was under the direction of International Representative H. A. Moon, with International Representative Joseph Newton, of the National Aircraft staff and member of UAW-CIO Local 501 at Buffalo, on the scene since last August. Region 5 Director Russell Letner and Texas CIO Director Carl McPeak made necessary man power available to cover the far-flung Bell "checkboard" of plants in the Fort Worth area. Paul M. Russo, Assistant Director of the Aircraft Department, kept in constant touch with the campaign and paid two visits to the scene in the closing weeks of this history-making campaign.

Borg-Warner Stalls On Local Contracts

It appears that the Borg-Warner Corporation considers itself more important than the United States Government. This is indicated by its adamant attitude against negotiating on a realistic basis with the collective bargaining representatives of its UAW-CIO employees, as was directed last month by the Wage Stabilization Board.

Representatives of the Borg-Warner Locals have been meeting regularly with their respective managements in an attempt to reach a just solution of their rightful demands. However, the Corporation's stalling tactics prevent any real progress.

Despite the Corporation's refusal to recognize its obligations to its employes, the latter are determined to carry their fight to a successful conclusion; that they will not be stampeded into accepting sub-standard terms, is borne out by the recent actions of two Locals.

Local 363 of Cleveland, Ohio, voted unanimously against an offer of 12½ cents an hour made by Pesco Pump Division. In Detroit, the Morse Chain Division upped its offer to 14 cents an hour. This is so far below a reasonable amount that the Bargaining Committee would not even present it to the membership. Morse Chain is a unit of Local 42.

Office Workers' Wages Upped In New Wright Aero Pact

PATERSON, New Jersey—Local 300, UAW-CIO, representing 3,000 white collar workers of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, last month reached an agreement with the Company. The agreement, unquestionably the best negotiated in nine years of collective bargaining history, called for a 12-cent across-the-board wage increase, retroactive to November 1, 1951. It also called for additional increases in the top labor grades; 11 cents for labor grades 7 and 8; eight cents for labor grade 9; five cents for labor grade 10; two cents for labor grade 11. This additional increase will be retroactive to February 24, 1952.

It is estimated that the retroactive feature of this contract alone will net the workers \$750,000.

The new agreement also called for three weeks' vacation for 15-year employees. Hospitalization and insurance benefits (all of which are paid for by the Company) were also increased. The workers received an additional \$1,000 life insurance policy. Hospitalization benefits were increased from \$8.00 a day to \$10.00 a day and ancillary benefits were increased from \$80.00 to \$100.00.

The Union also succeeded in winning automatic progression in the five lower labor grades. The top five labor grades remain on a semi-merit basis being automatic to a point two steps from top rate. However, a significant change was made in that the merit increase is

UAW WINS OVER TWO AFL UNIONS

UNION CITY, Tennessee — The UAW-CIO last month beat two AFL unions in an election among the workers at the American Metal Products Company here. The vote:

UAW-CIO	47
"UAW"-AFL	2
AFL Moulders	23

The election, announced by Region 8 Director Thomas J. Starling, was handled by Competitive Shops International Representative B. C. Deason. The Company manufactures auto seat springs and frames.

now at the sole discretion of the worker's immediate supervisor. Many other contract clauses were also improved.

The new agreement will run until September 15, 1953, with a wage and pension reopener scheduled for October 1, 1952.

The agreement culminated six months of negotiations with the Company and hearings before the Wage Stabilization Board. The Lo-Union membership commended the efforts of Martin Gerber, Director, Region 9, UAW-CIO, and Gabriel DeAngelis, International Representative, for their fine efforts on behalf of the Local Union.

Heading up the negotiations for Local 300 were: Russell Stewart, President, and Negotiating Committeemen William Glowa, John Kender, Spence Singlevich, Joseph Cheevers, Ray Laracy and Lee Mandle.



Members of UAW Local 506 at Ryan Aircraft are shown above celebrating retroactive paychecks averaging \$250. Their new contract included average increases of 20 cents an hour retroactive to October 24, 1951.



Bell Aircraft workers in Fort Worth cheer the announcement of the UAW victory in last month's NLRB election.

Red Romance

—In Budapest, Hungary, the proletarian paradise that Stalin promised the Hungarians suddenly developed a sublime innovation for Communist marriages. The Soviet rulers announced they had streamlined the marriage ceremony so that newlyweds can rush back to their factory jobs 30 minutes after they become man and wife. This, according to a Communist newspaper, was proof of Communist progress because in the past newly-married couples took an average of two days off from work. More than 400,000 work days were lost in 1951 as a result of the "old bourgeois honeymoon habits," said the Communist newspaper. To top off this romantic idyll, the newspaper announced that Hungarian newlyweds "have welcomed the new regulations with deep gratitude."



"A local politician is going to launch an anti-labor campaign. I want something to christen him with!"

Prices Again Move Upward After 1st Quarter Lag Shaves UAW-CIO Wage Increase to Three Cents

"Give Us A Hand; I'll Split With You!"



Net wage gain for a million UAW-CIO members this month was three cents an hour. A temporary decline in prices early this year brought the BLS Consumers' Price Index down enough to cause a one-cent downward adjustment, while four cents was added to base wage rates under the annual improvement factor clause.

During the second quarter of this year, however, prices resumed their momentarily interrupted climb—and now promise to reach new peaks, as the headlines reproduced on page one of this paper show.

UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther, on May 27, sent an Administrative Letter to all local unions reporting on the escalator and improvement factor wage situations. The text of his letter follows:

Upon the announcement by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the level of the Consumers Price Index for April 15, 1952, the International Executive Board issued the following public statement:

"The BLS Consumers Price Index, as of April 15, was 189.6, as compared with 190.2 reported for January. Wages of about one million workers covered by the UAW-CIO escalator contracts will therefore be subject to a downward adjustment of one cent an hour.

"If this decline in prices represented a genuine trend toward lower cost for the consumer, it would be welcomed by the UAW-CIO. As we have pointed out re-

peatedly in the past, wage increases resulting from increased prices merely permit workers to hold their own in day-to-day living costs, while their savings dollars, bonds and insurance lose value which is not recovered. For this reason, the UAW-CIO time after time has said that lower prices, and the maintenance of purchasing power, even though wages would be reduced, are to be preferred to escalator wage increases.

"Unfortunately, it is clear that there is no definite trend toward lower prices. The cost-of-living index hit its low point in February, then promptly started moving up again.

"An irresponsible Congress, which has given stabilization agencies a totally inadequate law to control prices, continues to whittle away at the little remaining protection for consumers.

"The UAW-CIO would like to see another price decline during the second quarter of this year, but we fear that all present indications point to increased prices, particularly in foods.

"The greed of the powerful steel industry for still more scandalous profits through unjustified higher prices, if yielded to by the government, will give another hard push toward further inflation.

REAL WAGES

"While we do not want increased wages growing out of increased prices, we can point with real satisfaction to the increase of four cents an hour to be paid under the annual improvement factor clause in our contracts during the period May 29-June 1. Unlike the cost-of-living wage adjustment, this four cents annual improvement factor represents a real increase in purchasing power and a better standard of living for the workers who benefit."

We of the UAW-CIO, while enjoying greater protection against inflation than any other group of workers, have, nevertheless, stated repeatedly that cost-of-living wage increases under the escalator clause are paid in the wooden nickels of inflation and that, therefore, they do not permit workers and their families to buy more of the necessities of life.

COMMON SENSE EDITORIAL

The common sense and realistic position of the UAW-CIO was stated clearly in a special editorial carried in March, 1952, issue of *The Auto Worker*. This editorial, written at the time that a million members of the UAW-CIO had just received a three cents cost-of-living adjustment, stated in part:

"The cost-of-living escalator has protected the buying power of wages against the inroads of inflation.

"But no one yet has devised a method for protecting workers' savings and security against the undermining effects of rising prices.

"The wealthy can protect the buying power of their savings by investment in stocks and real estate. Prices of these items rise along with increases in the general price level, and a dollar of buying power invested in stocks or real estate today probably will still buy a dollar's worth of goods and services next year or 10 years from now.

"Workers, by and large, cannot

afford to lock up their meager savings in that kind of investment. They have to be able to get at them quickly if there is sickness or some other emergency in the family.

"So every rise in prices eats away some of the hard-saved fruits of their past work. Every time the cost-of-living index inches up, the workers' savings accounts, their Government Savings Bonds, their life insurance policies are worth that much less. Even the gains in security won through their unions, frequently after great struggle and sacrifice, are washed away by the inflationary flood.

"Our retired members have no escalators for their pensions. There is no escalator for the weekly sickness and accident benefits provided under our agreements. The group life insurance policies provided under our agreements are also worth less in buying power with each new rise in prices. A worker may have had a \$4,000 policy since the signing of the first General Motors Escalator Agreement. If he died in December, 1951, that policy would have given his widow and children only \$3,562 in May, 1948, buying power. His family would have lost \$438 in the buying power of their insurance policy alone, to say nothing of the loss inflation would have caused in any other savings the worker may have had.

"Since the cost-of-living escalator protected only the buying power of his current wages but did not protect his savings, the effect of rising prices has been to cause his family a substantial net loss.

"That is why your International Union has never once let up in its fight against inflation. That is why your Union has fought, and is still fighting, with every resource at its command to block the reactionary forces in Washington who are working to remove or to relax price controls even further than they have been relaxed already by the vicious Capehart Amendment and the other loopholes and escape hatches written into the law by powerful selfish interests.

We have never cheered the cost-of-living wage increases. There will be real and substantial ground for celebration when the cost of living stops going up, and when workers stop getting cost-of-living adjustments.

"The real cheers should go up when the cost-of-living escalator moves downward, for then workers will make real gains. We lose when prices go up. We gain when prices go down."

NO PURCHASING POWER

The loss of one cent as a result of the BLS downward adjustment in the Consumers' Price Index does not decrease the purchasing power of our members. In addition to permitting the same amount of purchasing power out of current wages, it actually increases the value of workers' savings, insurance, etc. The four cents annual wage improvement adjustment due during the period of May 29-June 1, which approximately one million UAW-CIO members will receive, represents a real wage increase since it will actually permit our members to purchase more of the good things of life.

On the very day that the BLS announced that the Consumers' Price Index for April 15 had declined, newspaper headlines announced that the OPS had authorized an increase in the price of canned foods. Unfortunately, there is little doubt that in the immediate period ahead the Consumers' Price Index will climb again.

We in the UAW-CIO will continue in our efforts to fight against profiteering and inflation because we believe firmly that the forces of inflation still continue to represent a serious threat to the well being of wage earners generally and our nation as a whole.

Livingston Calls on WSB To Set Policy Approving All Productivity Wage Increases

WASHINGTON, D. C.—UAW-CIO Vice-President John W. Livingston last month urged the Wage Stabilization Board to institute immediately a policy which will provide American workers the right to share in the improvements in production which result from new tools, new methods and increased efficiency.

Livingston, who heads up the UAW's General Motors Department, as well as the Union's National Aircraft Department and Agricultural Implement Department, pointed to the need for such a policy as a realistic and necessary part of the WSB's wage program. He said that such a policy will be an important step forward in the world-wide fight against Communism.

RECALLS EUROPE VISIT

The UAW officer told the Board of his experiences in 1950 when, as a leader of a group of American Trade Unionists visiting non-Communist European nations, he had met with workers from those nations. He referred to one conference of auto workers from 13 of those nations where the European spokesmen voiced a general resistance to the introduction of new tools and methods because the workers had been historically denied a share in the improvements. "To them, new tools and new methods mean simply fewer jobs and more unemployment," he said.

Livingston appeared at the WSB-held hearings concerning the development of wage policy in productivity or "improvement factor" increases. The big Auto Workers' Union developed the pattern of such increases as an integral part of their long-term contracts covering approximately one million workers in the Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement industries.

The UAW contracts provide that these increases are the workers' share of improved productivity and

do not relate to incentive plans or "speed-up."

125 CONTRACTS WAIT

The UAW has approximately 125 contracts now pending before the Wage Stabilization Board which call for the payment of such improvement factor increases. They are presently held up because the WSB has not developed a "continuing" policy on productivity. Generally, these wage increases call for a four-cent increase annually.

Such increases have been approved for UAW workers in all of the major automobile factories of the nation. Over a million workers received such wage increases in 1951 and within a few days will receive the 1952 payment, Livingston pointed out. Most of the 125 unapproved cases are for smaller plants.

The UAW Vice-President also reminded the Board that representatives of management are as insistent upon the payment of these increases as are the unions. In the UAW cases, nearly every major management has gone on record with the WSB indicating that the improvement in productivity warrants the payment of such increases.

THE CENTRAL ISSUE

Appearing with Livingston was Nat Weinberg, UAW Research Director. He stated that the central issue before the Board is whether workers will be permitted to share in the fruits of technological progress or whether Board policy will "divert the workers' share to their employers."

"Progress in improving industrial efficiency is continuing and

AMA Says, "Frog!" Congress Jumps

WASHINGTON (LPA)—It took just one little telegram from the American Medical Association to create "an emotional, hysterical atmosphere" in the House and to kill the proposed \$5.00 increase in old-age benefits, May 19, Representative John W. McCormack (D., Mass.) majority leader, said, May 26.

McCormack said it was "the greatest exhibition of pressure" he had ever seen. "We hear all this talk about pressure groups working on Congress," he said, "but in this case, within the twinkling of an eye, through one telegram, the AMA persuaded 140 members of the House to vote differently from the way they had intended."

The bill to increase the benefits was taken up under a procedure barring amendments and requiring a two-thirds majority for passage, because no opposition to the measure had been expressed and none expected.

But that, said McCormack, was before Joseph S. Lawrence, Director of the Washington office of the AMA, wrote to Representative Daniel A. Reed (R., N. Y.) that the bill contained a provision "opening the way for socialized medicine." After the terror and confusion that followed, the vote was 150 to 140 for the bill, not enough to pass it.

at an accelerated rate resulting from heavy investment caused by the Korean outbreak. If the Board does not permit the workers to share in this progress, it will be intervening in the distribution of the national income against the workers and in favor of their employers. This would serve no stabilization purpose, since buying power is buying no matter who has it," he added.

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Truman Message on Steel

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court left President Truman with no choice but to toss the hot steel ball to Congress. He did. And the Senate immediately fumed, fretted and finally fell down. The best the Senators could do was yell, "Taft-Hartley!"

Following are excerpts from the Truman message to Congress:

"Our national security depends upon our total economic strength, and steel is a basic element in that strength.

"A seizure law, if properly drafted, can achieve the objectives of assuring steel production, treating both parties fairly, and encouraging collective bargaining. The key requirement of such a law, if it is to accomplish these ends, is to provide for fair and just compensation to the owners for the use of their property during a seizure, and fair and just compensation for the work of the employees.

"I do not recommend that the Congress adopt the Taft-Hartley approach. I think it would be unfair, and possibly ineffective.

"The Nation has already had the benefit of whatever could be gained by action under the Taft-Hartley Act. That Act provides for two main things. It provides for a fact-finding board to investigate and report on the issues in dispute. In the steel case, we have already had the facts fully determined and reported by the Wage Stabilization Board. The Taft-Hartley Act also provides for injunctions against a shutdown for a total of 80 days. In the steel case, the Union already, even before April 8, had voluntarily postponed strike action for 99 days. Insofar as fact-finding and delay are concerned, therefore, the practical effects of the Taft-Hartley Act were achieved in this case some time ago.

"Over and above these facts, however, there are other compelling reasons for not using an injunction of the Taft-Hartley type in the steel case. Its effect would be to require the workers to continue working for another long period without change in their wages and working conditions. This would be grossly unfair. The Wage Stabilization Board, the government agency charged with responsibility in these matters, has found—and the companies have admitted—that the workers are entitled to improvements in wages and working conditions. The Union members stayed at work, at government request, during the time the case was being considered by the Wage Board, and later during the period of government operation from April 8 to June 2. In these respects, the Union and its members have cooperated fully with the government in the public interest. And yet the effect of a Taft-Hartley labor injunction would be to penalize the workers and to give the advantage to the steel companies. I want to make it very plain to the Congress that the result of using a Taft-Hartley type injunction in this dispute would be to take sides with the companies and against the workers.

"I do not want to be misunderstood. I believe the Taft-Hartley procedure would be unfair, harmful, and futile—futile at least in helping to bring about a settlement, and perhaps also in restoring production. I hope very much that the Congress will decide that the Taft-Hartley type injunction should not be used at all and that seizure legislation should be enacted instead."

Reuther Blasts Steel Industry

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — Declaring that "all the supreme courts and Judge Pines can't produce one ton of steel," UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther told the Michigan CIO Convention on Tuesday that "the only way the steel industry is going to solve its problems is to sit around the bargaining table and agree to the Steelworkers' demands."

The leader of the auto workers ripped steel industry arguments to shreds in a speech which was wildly cheered and brought him a standing ovation.

"The steel industry is trying to settle not on the basis of economic facts but on a basis of economic power," Reuther said. Declaring that "not one newspaper in Detroit has told the people the facts," he pointed out:

• The raise recommended by the WSB is not inflationary and amounts to less than was granted General Motors workers.

• Government figures showed that the steel industry was not entitled to one penny of price increase even though the Capehart formula gave it \$3.

• Newspapers adopted a "conspiracy of silence" to suppress a White House report "pinning down the lies" of the steel industry. The report was issued by the National Advisory Board on Defense Mobilization, composed of representatives of business, farm organizations and labor.

Reuther severely scored "the complete moral bankruptcy of the steel industry."

"We are witnessing the mobilization of the most vicious anti-labor forces yet seen in Washington," he said. "There is an attempt to torpedo the present Wage Stabilization Board (WSB) and substitute an anti-labor group.

"We told the government that we would accept wage stabilization only if prices are controlled. If they make the WSB worse, they can put it in the Smithsonian Institute because we won't use it."

Political Wind Is Straw-Laden

WASHINGTON—Whirling straws in the gathering political storm:

1. Wall Street Journal front-page story quoting Taft, the leading candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, as saying that what is needed is not a change in Taft-Hartley but new legislation to be called "Anti-Labor Monopoly Law." The principal provision would be a ban on industry-wide bargaining as demanded by NAM and U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Journal said Taft would recommend in his State of the Union message next January—apparently it's all ready to send to the printer any day now—that employes in each separate company should be required "to choose their own bargaining agent." No union official would be entitled to negotiate labor contracts for employes of more than one company. A union would be prosecuted and fined for violation, as under anti-monopoly laws. Journal also reported that reactionaries in both parties are "busily dusting off all sorts of proposals for curbing labor's power."

2. GM economist Stephen Dubrul, reported in town to promote the Ferguson Amendment dynamiting the International Materials Conference, has been peddling the line that big unions should be broken up into little unions no bigger than single plant or single employer. Dubrul seems to have returned to his 1946 vomit, when he resigned as vice-chairman of the rabidly anti-labor Society of Sentinels after UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther asked GM President C. E. Wilson if Dubrul was serving in Sentinels with GM's knowledge and consent.

3. In the House, Representative Ralph Gwinn (R., N. Y.), hornblower for the Committee for Constitutional Government and an advocate for constitutional amendment limiting income taxes to 25 per cent, has introduced a bill to make little unions out of big unions, as per Taft, NAM, C of C line.

4. General Douglas MacArthur to be GOP keynoter. Sample of MacArthur oratory was printed in the Auto Worker, May, 1951, under heading, "Guided by Hearst, McCormick, Howard, Luce and Hoover, MacArthur says U. S. is subverted, corrupted and regimented," he was quoted, "the complexities and confusion largely resulting from internal subversion and corruption and detailed regimentation over our daily life now threaten the country no less than it was threatened in Washington's day. . . . It behooves this distinguished society (the DAR) to assert a dynamic leadership in checking this drift and regaining the ground which we have lost. . . . In this hour of crisis, all patriots look to you."

5. Senator Millikin (R., Colo.) is named Chairman of Republican Convention Resolutions Committee handling 1952 platform.

On February 9, 1946, after Senator Richard Russell (D., Ga.), had requested a quorum call to get an audience for him, Millikin made the final speech against FEPC, denouncing rule by "bare majority," denouncing FEPC with enforcement power and, at page 1212, Vol. 92, Part 1, Congressional Record, stating that, as a member of the 1944 GOP Resolutions Committee he knew "of my personal knowledge that the only kind of a bill presented for consideration by that committee was one which would rest on persuasion." This was his interpretation of this plank in the 1944 Republican platform:

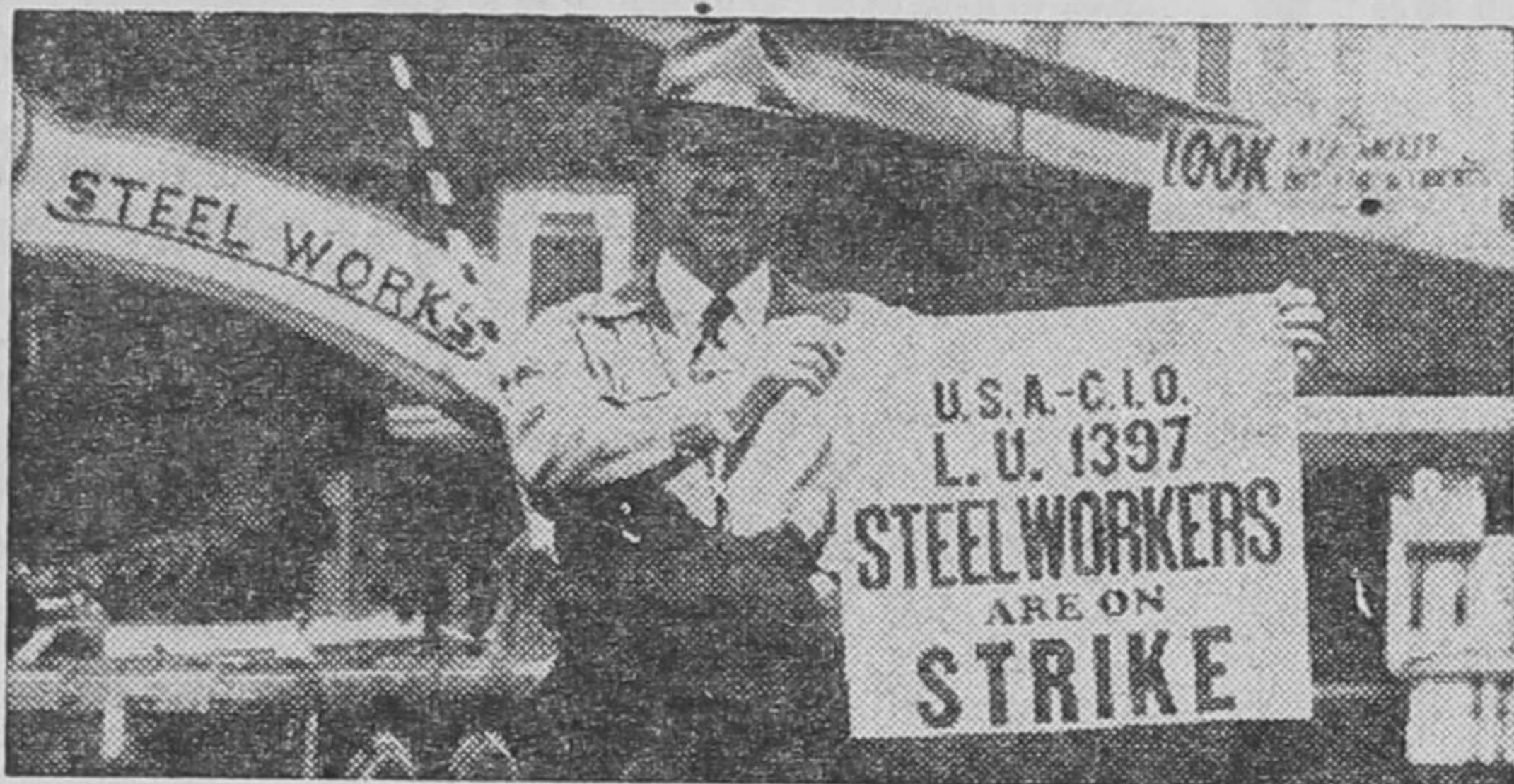
"We pledge the establishment by federal legislation of a Fair Employment Practice Commission."

The bulk of Millikin's speech, which Russell suggested as required reading in every high school and college, was devoted to the argument that "if a majority of one could end free speech in the Senate it would not be long until there would not be any free speech."

Millikin gave pages of citations from other countries and from churches and other organizations intended to show that larger majorities have been frequently required. He cited the Articles of Confederation, generally considered to have been something of a flop, and the Confederate Constitution of 1861.

In view of efforts by Senator Mundt (R., S. D.), to amalgamate the Republican Party and the Southern Democrats, and Senator Taft's southern speeches to the effect that he loves states rights, the following words in praise of Senator Millikin, chairman of the Republican Resolutions Committee, uttered by Senator Russell, now a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, have more than morbid interest and importance:

"Mr. President, I would that I had the words to express my congratulations to the great Senator from Colorado (Mr. Millikin) for the historical address he has just delivered. No greater statement of sound American principles has fallen from the lips of any Senator in this body since my tenure here. . . ."



STEEL STRIKE ON AGAIN — Picket signs, stacked away a month before, appeared in a hurry June 2 after announcement of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision that President Truman's seizure of the nation's steel mills was unconstitutional.



The President's National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy voted support of the steel settlement recommendations of the WSB and the President's seizure of the steel industry. Above, five Board members arrive at the White House to discuss the steel case. They are, from left, Paul Porter, former Price Administrator; Philip Murray, President of the CIO and the Steelworkers' Union; James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers' Union; UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther and AFL President William Green.

UAW Plans Elimination Of Compulsory Retirement

The International UAW-CIO, which has always opposed compulsory retirement provisions in pension plans, intends to negotiate the removal of those provisions from present UAW-CIO pension agreements at the earliest possible opportunity.

In statements last week, both President Walter P. Reuther and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey emphasized that in negotiating the pension agreements, the International Union fought hard and long against the compulsory retirement features, but finally had to concede them in order to establish the first pension programs in our collective bargaining contracts.

"Compulsory retirement provisions are socially wrong and economically unsound," President Reuther said. "The International Union has always been opposed to them, is still opposed to them and will continue to fight against them.

"It is neither just nor intelligent to disqualify workers automatically on the basis of their calendar age," he continued. "Many workers at age 65 are capable of many more years of useful work, and to deny them the opportunity to continue working is both unfair to them and a criminal waste of valuable man power.

"Pension programs should be designed for people who are unable to work any longer or who, on reaching a qualifying age, do not want to work any longer."

It was also pointed out, however, that the people who are required to retire against their will have benefited directly from the Union program in at least two respects.

One is that most of them would have been thrown on the industrial scrap heap years before retirement age if they had not been protected against such ruthless treatment by union seniority provisions.

The other is that when they retire, they will benefit from the legislation two years ago that doubled federal old-age pensions, a direct result of the UAW-CIO's success in negotiating pensions in collective bargaining agreements.

President Reuther's statement that calendar age is not a proper method of disqualifying workers from continued employment is supported by a recent experience at the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation.

In negotiating the K-F pension agreement, the Union was successful in keeping out compulsory retirement provisions. The Agreement does provide, however, for medical examinations for workers 65 and over to determine whether they are physically able to continue to work.

Out of the 130 examined so far under this provision, only one was found physically unable to continue to work!

In addition to Kaiser-Frazer, the UAW-CIO has a number of other pension agreements which do not require compulsory retirement at a particular age. In most of these agreements, disputes as to the ability of aging workers to continue to work are decided by the joint labor-management boards which administer the pension programs.

No Peace at Any Price, UAW V-P Tells Mediators



LIVINGSTON

"The elimination of industrial strife will come when management realizes that it is futile to resist sound and reasonable programs of progress by workers," Vice-President John W. Livingston told a group of state labor mediators in Detroit this month.

Livingston was a featured speaker at a dinner climaxing the First Annual Conference of State Mediation Agencies held in Detroit June 5 and 6. The Michigan State Labor Mediation Commission was host to mediators from all the 48 states. The other speaker at the dinner was Al Meder, attorney representing the Michigan Manufacturers' Association. The subject they both discussed was "How Can Greater Industrial Peace Be Achieved?"

"I am simply not prepared to say that 'industrial peace', regardless of the price, is any valid measure of the well-being of the community, the nation or the world," Livingston said.

The UAW-CIO Vice-President went on to point out that the struggles of labor in the past had brought about most of the desirable social changes which workers and the entire population enjoy today.

"Labor does," he said, "as it must, take an aggressive role—and the saddest thing that could hap-

pen to this nation and to the world would be for American labor unions to compromise to the extent that the workers are 'sold short' just for the sake of 'industrial peace.'

"Industrial peace will come when management accepts the fact that the distribution of wealth cannot ignore basic concepts of moral and economic justice. Management must be willing to accept the fact that the role of profits in an expanding economy is not one that is excused from the responsibility of serving society. Such recognition would establish some common goals toward which labor and management could work together. And judging by the past, it is the only manner in which an increase in industrial peace could be accomplished without diminishing the rate of social and economic progress."

Livingston also emphasized that an essential practical ingredient to industrial peace is the assurance to workers that they will share in the benefits of improved productivity through technological advance.

Meder said that greater industrial peace could be achieved through a spirit of brotherly love.

WORKERS RETIRED AND DRAWING BENEFITS UNDER UAW PENSION PLANS

As of April 1, 1952

	Normal Retirement	Early Retirement	Disability Retirement	Total	Number Over Age 65 and Still at Work
General Motors.....	2,816	100	131	3,047	6,500
Chrysler.....	655	9	31	695	1,800
Ford.....	4,129	30	271	4,430	2,700
Studebaker.....	227	4	3	234	1,005
Nash.....	92	8	9	109	354
Hudson.....	156	3	4	163	645
Kaiser-Frazer.....	47	8	1	56	184
Packard.....	129	4	1	134	673
Willys-Overland.....	97	1	9	107	573
Allis-Chalmers.....	10	2	0	12	35
Caterpillar Tractor.....	40	1	8	49	102
Budd of Detroit.....	89	0	3	92	125
Murray Body.....	51	0	0	51	72
Tool & Die.....	18	0	0	18	62
Doehler Jarvis.....	8	0	0	8	50
Dana-Spicer.....	92	0	0	92	125
Ford of Canada.....	277	0	1	278	444
Massey Harris (U. S.).....	16	0	0	16	68
Houdaille-Hershey.....	29	1	1	31	118
Total.....	8,978	171	473	9,622	15,635
Total of all other Companies reporting.....	1,266	57	117	1,440	5,766
Total estimated for non-reporting companies.....	2,782	62	160	3,004	5,813
Grand Total.....	13,026	290	750	14,066	27,214
Deaths, terminations, etc., up to 4/1/52.....	1,104	22	82	1,208	
Total retired under UAW plans.....	14,130	312	832	15,274	

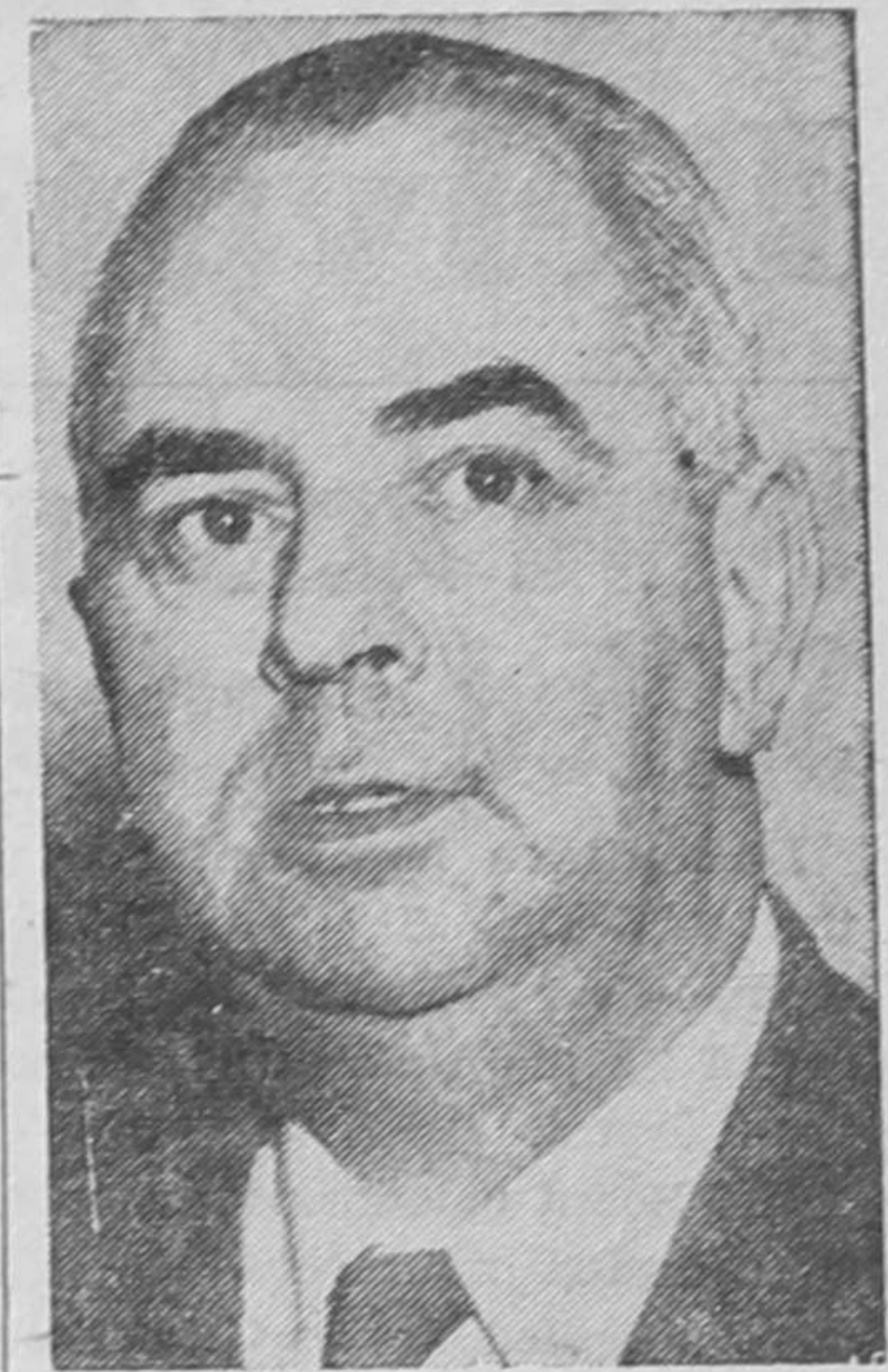
Above is a table presenting reported figures for certain major programs and a cross section of smaller programs. Since reports were not received in all instances, the total includes an estimate for those plans on which reports were not available.

As contrasted with 12,500 authorized to receive UAW pensions up to January 1, 1952, the April 1 figure is about 15,300. Of this total number for whom UAW pension payments have been approved, payments to about 1,200 have been discontinued by reason of death, or recovery from disability status so that the total number receiving payments as of April 1 was about 14,100.

Of the 14,100 total, 750 were receiving permanent and total disability benefits and 290 were getting early retirement benefits.

More than one million workers were covered by negotiated UAW retirement plans. Of these, over 27,000 were older than 65 and still at work.

Burfitt Dead



Members of organized labor throughout the Midwest are mourning the death in England of Norman Burfitt, former labor advisor to the British Consulate in Chicago and Detroit. In a message to Mrs. Burfitt, UAW President Reuther said, "If more countries could have as their representatives men of Norman's warm understanding, we could make greater progress toward building the foundations of mutual confidence and understanding on which permanent peace must be built."

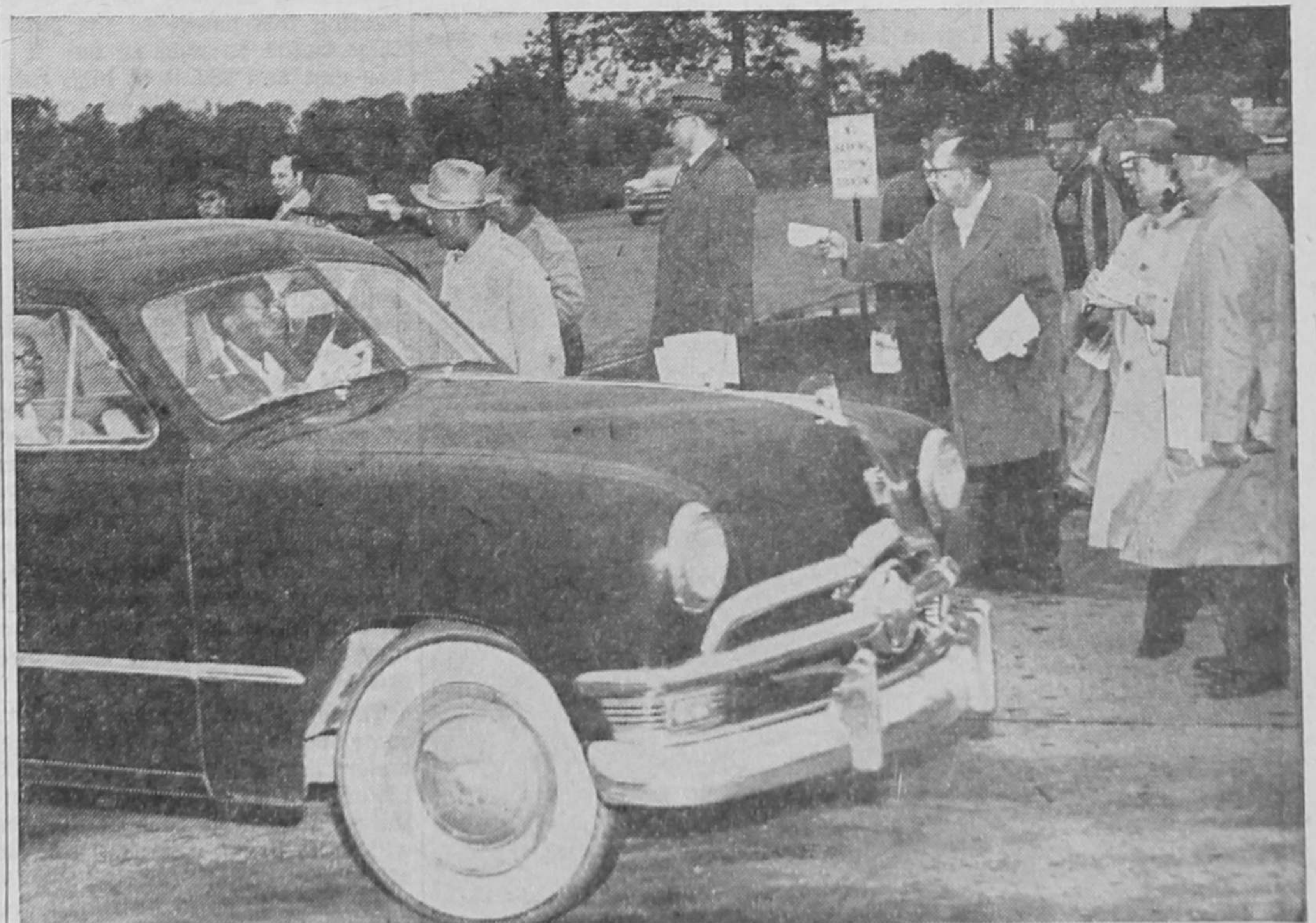
UAW Wins Iowa Runoff

SIoux CITY, Iowa — Regional Director Pat Greathouse reports that the UAW-CIO defeated the AFL Battery Workers in a runoff election at the Sioux City Battery Company in this city.

The Score:

UAW-CIO 185
AFL Battery Workers.... 181

Last month the UAW-CIO eliminated the IAM in the first election at this plant. The organizing drives were conducted by the Competitive Shop Department in conjunction with the Regional Office.



Recent victor in two Chrysler tank plant elections in Newark, Delaware, and New Orleans, Louisiana, the UAW-CIO lost no time in going into action when it was announced that the Detroit Tank Arsenal was being transferred from government management to Chrysler. Bundled up against chill winds from the Great Lakes, UAW-CIO leaders and tank plant workers join in an early-morning handbill distribution at the plant gates. Hundreds of cards have already been signed, according to Regional Director William B. McAulay, who is directing the organizational drive. McAulay said the workers were determined to have Union protection by the time the transfer to Chrysler is completed. On the handbill distribution with McAulay (second from right in the above picture) was UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey and other staff members of the International Union.

Consumers Plan Fight Against Private Power Lobby Propaganda

Board Acts on Skilled Trades

Immediate implementation of the UAW-CIO Skilled Trades Change-Over Program has been directed by the UAW-CIO International Board.

The Board unanimously adopted a resolution submitted by the Board's Skilled Trades Committee. The Skilled Trades Committee consists of Vice-President Richard T. Gosser, and Regional Co-Directors Norman Matthews of Region 1, and Joseph McCusker, of Region 1A. This resolution calls upon all bargaining units to begin negotiations for a Change-Over Agreement at plants where there is a scarcity of skilled workers.

Gosser, Director of the UAW-CIO Skilled Trades Department, said:

"The Union's Change-Over Agreement permits non-journeymen to temporarily work in higher classifications during the defense emergency period and, at the same time, it gives full protection to those who have acquired journeyman status.

"It is the belief of this Committee," said Gosser, "that it is more important to take steps that will prevent dilution of the trades than to put all our energy into the fight for higher wage ceilings, alone.

"However, we will continue our fight to induce the Wage Stabilization Board to reconsider its rejection of its Tool and Die Study Panel's recommendation for higher wage ceilings."

The UAW-CIO, in cooperation with other CIO affiliates such as Steel, Rubber, Ship Yard, Communication and Electrical Unions, will launch a concerted drive to get the wage ceiling lifted.

In the meantime, local bargaining units are instructed to work in close conjunction with their respective Regional Directors and the Skilled Trades and other UAW-CIO Departments within whose jurisdiction they may be. Before any Change-Over Agreement can be signed, it must be approved by the Skilled Trades Department.

The National Skilled Trades 12-Man Committee, meeting concurrently with the Executive Board, voted concurrence with the Board's resolution.



STILL ACTIVE AT 80—John Kennedy (left) of Detroit, 80-year-old retired member of Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO, helped circulate petitions in the UAW-supported move for reapportionment of the Michigan legislature to give city residents an equal voice in state government. Thinly-populated rural areas now elect proportionately more members of the legislature than do heavily populated cities. Here, Kennedy gets the signature of Mrs. Sophie Stasevich, also a former Ford Worker. (LPA)

WASHINGTON—With a blast reminiscent of his 1948 whistle-stops, President Truman told 520 delegates from 38 states at the Electric Consumers' Conference meeting in the Capital May 26, to organize all consumers to defeat the propaganda campaign of the private power lobby.

"There are so many more of you than there are of these private power companies," the President said, "you can make them stand on their heads if you want to. These poor power monopolies are asking for a fight, and I hope you will give it to them, and I will join with you."

The CIO and the Steel, Auto,

Textile, Electrical and Communications unions of CIO were among the official sponsors of this Conference which was called to plan joint consumer action against the power lobby and to assure continued vigorous development of low-cost hydro-electric power. The AFL's Paper Workers, Machinists and State, County and Municipal Workers also represented labor in the meeting which brought together delegates from rural electric cooperatives, public-owned power companies, the Farmers' Union and State Farm Bureaus and Granges. Senators Hill, Aiken, Humphrey and Morse and Representative Mike Kirwan D., Ohio) were on the program.

REUTHER SPEAKS

Speaking before the banquet meeting of the Conference, UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther tied the power fight to the fight against scarcity and monopoly which the people are up against in other fields.

"This whole power fight," Reuther said, "is a part of the total fight to break through the deadening, restrictive, narrow, stupid, limited economic concept that says America cannot expand and America cannot mobilize its productive power and gear that power to the economic needs of people in peacetime as we have done in wartime. The power interests are afraid of the whole basic concept of public power—highest possible volume at lowest possible cost—because they have built their industry on the concept of monopoly and scarcity—keep the production down as low as possible and the rates up as high as possible."

Reuther told these delegates, largely from rural areas, how the fight they are making against private power monopolies finds a parallel in the fight the Auto Workers had to make against the restriction of steel supply in 1947, and the fight the Steelworkers are now making against an industry which "is trying to use the crisis that our country is faced with as a springboard for hijacking scandalous and

unreasonable and unjustified price increases."

PARK AVENUE "SOCIALISM"

Lashing out at the label of Socialism which the power lobby is using to smear the public power program, Reuther turned the word back on them. "I say that the private power industry in America is the most highly developed form of gold-plated, diamond-studded Park Avenue socialism ever dreamed up in the history of the world. They are government protected. They are cloistered. Their profits are guaranteed. They are the nearest thing to a State-controlled and protected industry that we have in America.

"If ever lack of vision and initiative and competition made itself felt on an industry," Reuther added, "it was the private power companies before the public power program made them get off their rusty bottoms and go to work."

Reuther was referring here to the striking results that have come about as the result of the distribution of low-cost power from public power developments in TVA, the Pacific Northwest and other parts of the country. Rates have been cut drastically. Power consumption has increased phenomenally. New business enterprise has been stimulated. Even the private power monopolies, when forced to lower rates to meet this competition, have sold more power and have been more prosperous than ever before.

WANT TO GRAB MORE

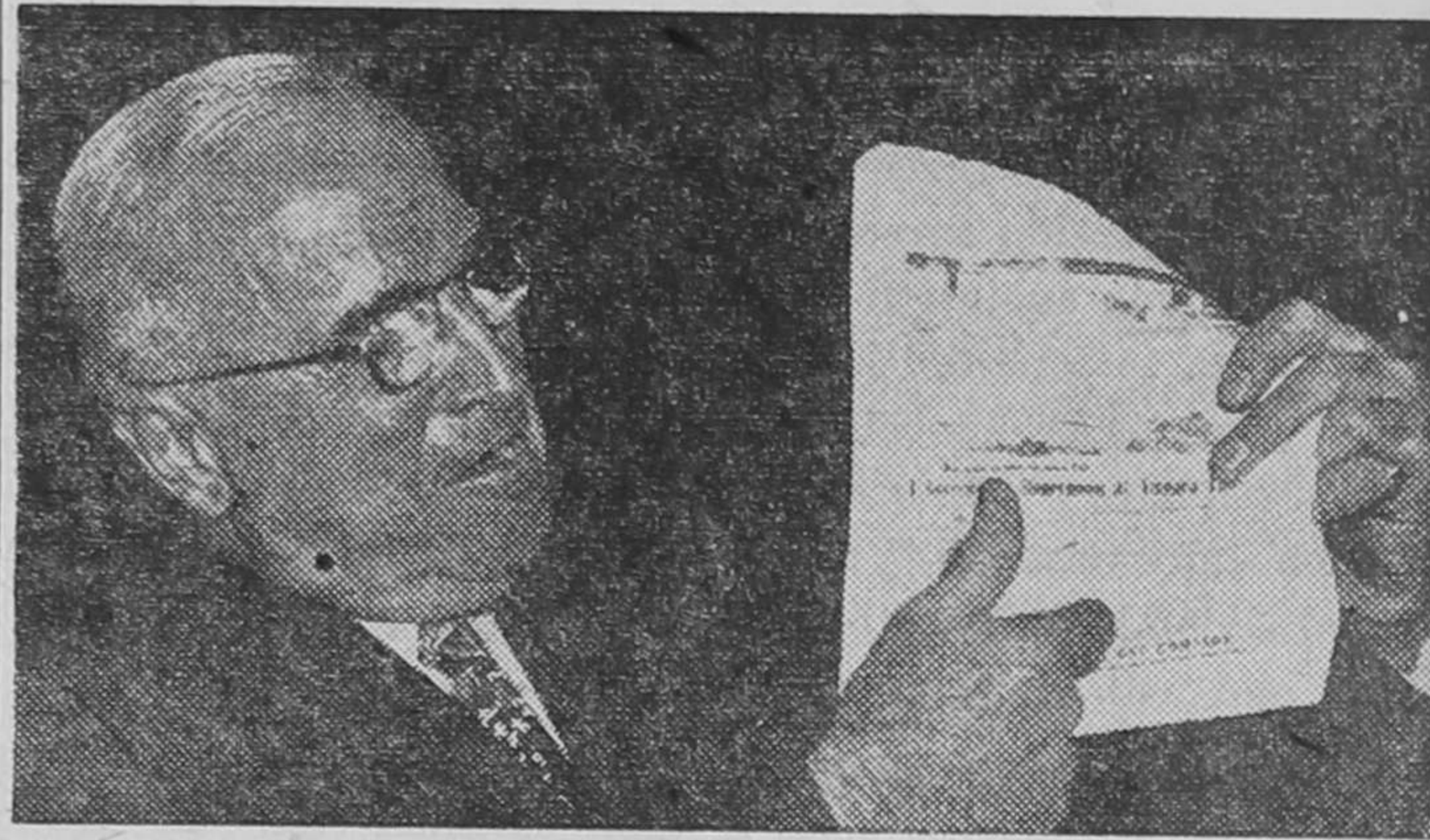
Propaganda of the private power lobby aims to persuade Congress to turn the benefits of this publicly-generated hydro power over to them. They are trying to seize strategic power sites on some of the rivers, but especially they are trying to force the government to turn all the public power over to them at the generating station. By controlling the only means of delivering this power to the public, they would be able to buy it at low cost and sell it at high rates. Consumers and business concerns would get none of the benefit of the low-cost power.

The power lobby has been highly successful in the present session of Congress to date. Appropriation bills passed by the House have denied funds for the building of new public power dams, withheld additional funds for the continuation of projects already started, and refused funds for construction of government distribution lines. Without lines to carry its power to load centers where consumers can take it, the government would have to sell its power at the power plant. Only the private utility companies would be able to run lines there. Being the only buyers, they would take it at their own price.

These appropriations are still to come before the Senate where, under the leadership of Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, the consumer groups in this Conference will fight to save existing sources of public power for the public benefit and to go forward with the construction of new public hydro plants.

RIVERS BELONG TO PEOPLE

Under existing law, the government is required to give publicly-owned municipal power systems and electric cooperatives first rights to the power it generates. This assures that the power gets all the way through to ultimate consumers on a non-profit basis. Since the rivers belong to the people, the power



President Truman points to a typical power lobby propaganda ad as he tells the Electric Consumers' Conference, "The private power companies are spending millions and millions of dollars on this campaign. They are sponsoring nationwide radio programs which cost them thousands of dollars every week. They are running full-page ads in the big magazines months after month. You know, just one full-page ad in Mr. Claire Booth Luce's 'Life' magazine costs \$17,000. And one in the big corporation-controlled 'Saturday Evening Post', costs \$12,000. They are turning out pamphlets and leaflets and canned editorials by the score and spreading them around the country."

that is derived from falling water has been held by Congress for many years past to belong to the people. Now the power lobby, aided by a new low level of public responsibility in Congress, is demanding that the private utilities shall have this power and that the non-profit distributors shall get it, if at all, only as their customers.

The Electric Consumers' Conference adopted a statement of principles and authorized the creation of a coordinating committee which will keep all interested groups advised of developments and will suggest common lines of action.

PRINCIPLES ADOPTED

The principles call for best possible electric service at lowest rates consistent with sound business principles, rapid development of all feasible power sources, multi-purpose development of river basins for power, flood control, soil conservation, irrigation and navigation, with due regard to fish and wildlife and recreation facilities.

Only 20 per cent of all electric power today is generated by public agencies—municipal, state and national. Only 45 per cent of present hydro power is publicly generated. New government hydro projects that have been approved, but not appropriated for, will, if carried out, triple the present public hydro power capacity.

There is no threat, however, that public power will displace private power. It is estimated that

by 1970 the nation will need two and one-half times as much electric power as it now has. If the full public power program is carried out during that period, private power sources will have to provide three times as much of the new capacity as will be provided by new public projects.

FAKE CRY OF SOCIALISM

This is the basic answer to the fake cry of Socialism raised by the private power industry. Public power is not displacing private power and will not displace it. It is developing gigantic projects that are beyond the reach of private companies. And most important, it is providing a competitive yardstick through the sale of power on a non-profit basis which is stimulating greater use of power, developing new industries all over the country, and, as Reuther put it, forcing the private companies to get off their rusty bottoms and go to work.

The power lobby is fighting to get back to the good old days when they sold only the power that was easy to sell and charged high monopoly rates for it. To this they would add one new thing—they would like to take over the low-cost power the government generates along the rivers that belong to the people and turn it into a rich source of profit by selling it back to the people at high rates.

Private vs. Public Power

The effect of low-cost public power in lowering rates and increasing consumption is illustrated by this comparison for the year 1950 of the State of Massachusetts, where there is no public power, and the State of Washington, where there is much of it.

IN MASSACHUSETTS
1,333,498 residential customers paid 3.95c per kilowatt hour and used a total of 1,714 million kwh, or 1,285 kwh per customer.

IN WASHINGTON
651,012 residential customers paid 1.29c per kilowatt hour and used a total of 3,061 million kwh, or 4,702 kwh per customer.

The total electric bill of the Massachusetts consumers in that year was \$67,800,000. If they could have bought this power at the rates charged to householders in Tacoma, Washington—where the city generates its own power—they would have saved \$40,000,000.

Here Is Your Latest Crime News From the United States Senate

WASHINGTON—With anti-labor forces in both Houses honing their knives for the gutting of the WSB, the Senate is toying with what is lightly referred to as a "renewal" of Defense Production Act.

So far, a Bill that was made weak and discriminatory in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee has been made even weaker on prices and rents and tougher on wages by Senate debate and floor amendments.

Last year most of the slaughter was conducted out on the Senate floor, this year a tidier job was done within the Committee room, leaving less for the coalition of profiteers to insist upon during the floor debate.

Anti-labor forces have been drooling with anticipation since the Supreme Court slapped down President Truman's seizure of the steel mills. There is some indecision among labor-haters as to whether the WSB should be

Killed outright,

Replaced by an all-public advisory board with no power to adjust wages on a case-by-case basis and specifically prohibited from acting to promote peaceful settlement of disputes, or continued in form, as provided in the Ives substitute for the Dirksen Resolution.

The Dirksen idea was to have an all-public member board. ("Oh, business men," GE's C. E. Wilson said.)

The Ives substitute would provide a new tri-partite WSB subject to Senate confirmation and prohibited from handling dispute cases except by agreement between union and employer. CIO and AFL were unequivocally opposed to both the Dirksen and Ives proposals. Liberals broke ranks and voted for the Ives Amendment 42-41 after the Douglas substitute continuing WSB power to settle disputes had been defeated 55-26.

When President Truman on June 10 put the steel dispute in Congress' lap, with a recommendation for a seizure law assuring fair and just compensation both to owners and workers, instead of the T-H approach, Sen-

ator Taft got the Republican Policy Committee to make a quick decision to insist upon use of the T-H 80-day injunction.

Enough southern and border state Democrats joined to pass the Byrd Amendment "requesting" the President to use T-H. See 49 to 30 roll call vote in adjoining columns.

Here is a partial casualty report of what happened to price and rent control and wage stabilization in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee:

- Herlong Amendment protecting pre-Korea profit margins was continued and made retroactive.
- Slaughter quotas were again defeated.
- Dirksen-Bricker Amendment killing tri-partite WSB and substituting emasculated all-public member board was passed, Senators Douglas, Benton and Moody voting against it.
- Bricker Amendment requiring price ceilings not go below a state minimum price law was adopted.
- The Frear (toilet) Amendment exempting from OPS control facilities on common carriers was passed. (This change saved the Pennsylvania Railroad from prosecution for having boosted charges for railroad restroom toilets from 5 cents to 10 cents in violation of OPS regulations.)
- The Benton Amendment to channel government contracts into areas of unemployment was rejected, only Douglas, Benton,



Moody and Ives voting for it.

• The Capehart Amendment to end price and wage controls, March 1, 1953, was adopted, with Fulbright, Douglas, Benton and Moody voting against it (and for a longer duration.)

• The motion to transfer the ripper Fulbright Amendments permanently emasculating the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act from the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to the Senate Labor Committee was defeated, 7-6 with Capehart, Douglas, Benton, Moody, Ives and Sparkman voting for transfer.

Two days later, after the UAW-CIO and other CIO unions and the AFL had denounced the Fulbright Amendments as converting the Walsh-Healey Act into a labor-sweating device, the Committee voted 7-6 to kill the worst Fulbright Amendment, which would have permitted the Secretary of Labor to establish prevailing minimum wages for public contracts by "locality" as small as a village or perhaps a precinct.

In Senate debate and votes, the Senate adopted 42-40 the rabidly isolationist Ferguson Amendment that if it becomes law, would wreck the International Materials Conference. It adopted the Holland Amendment prohibiting ceilings on fresh fruits and vegetables. This was followed by OPS action cancelling potato price ceilings.

As this story goes to press, the Senate has not finished the carving operation.

The House Banking and Currency Committee is expected to report out a better bill. But labor baiters on House Labor Committee, Armed Services Committee, etc., may succeed in making final House bill worse than Senate bill.

Whole strategy is heavily influenced by shapeups for Republican and Democratic National Conventions next month. Meantime, steel workers, labor generally, all consumers and the national security itself will continue to take an unholy beating from coalition of isolationist, anti-labor, anti-civil rights forces in both parties.

Foot the Bill

Here's one bill the taxpayers will be glad to foot.

Introduced by Representative James Morrison, it would provide "a flat top stool, for each clerk in a first- or second-class postoffice who performs the duty of distributing mail."

His argument: standing up during sorting caused flat feet.

Skilled Trades Survey Ready

Vice-President Richard T. Gosser announces that the Tool, Die, Maintenance Survey which has been compiled by the Wage Hour Division under the supervision of Assistant Director Richard E. Reisinger has been completed and is ready for distribution June 16.

The survey covers representative plants throughout the United States and Canada. It includes wage rates of tool, die and maintenance workers and economic contract provisions covering these plants, such as shift premiums, wash-up time, paid holidays, call-in pay, escalator clauses, improvement factors, pensions, insurance and vacations. It also includes the UAW-CIO approved Apprenticeship Standards, and the Change-Over Agreement.

Gosser said, "This book should be of real value to all bargaining committees in negotiating with their management for the skilled tradesmen. Particularly it should be valuable to union negotiators at plants with low rates."

Wherein the Sheep Are Separated from the Goats

WASHINGTON—Here is lineup on the Byrd "request" for the use of T-H injunction in the steel dispute. Those voting for the Byrd proposal were the senators who, in President Truman's words, "elected to take sides with the companies and against the workers," to "take away management's incentive to bargain out the issues in the dispute."

DEMOCRATS—WRONG

- Byrd, Virginia
- Eastland, Mississippi
- Ellender, Louisiana
- Frear, Delaware
- Fulbright, Arkansas
- George, Georgia
- Hoey, North Carolina
- Holland, Florida
- Johnson, Texas
- Maybank, South Carolina
- McCarran, Nevada
- O'Connor, Maryland
- McClellan, Arkansas
- Robertson, Virginia
- Smathers, Florida
- Smith, North Carolina
- Stennis, Mississippi
- Underwood, Kentucky

REPUBLICANS—WRONG

- Bennett, Utah
- Bridges, New Hampshire
- Butler, Maryland
- Butler, Nebraska
- Case, South Dakota
- Cordon, Oregon
- Dirksen, Illinois
- Dworshak, Idaho
- Ferguson, Michigan
- Flanders, Vermont
- Hendrickson, New Jersey
- Hickenlooper, Iowa
- Jenner, Indiana
- Kem, Missouri
- Knowland, California
- Martin, Pennsylvania
- McCarthy, Wisconsin
- Millikin, Colorado
- Mundt, South Dakota
- Nixon, California
- Saltonstall, Massachusetts
- Schoeppel, Kansas

- Seaton, Nebraska
- Smith, Maine
- Smith, New Jersey
- Taft, Ohio
- Thye, Minnesota
- Watkins, Utah
- Welker, Idaho
- Wiley, Wisconsin
- Williams, Delaware

DEMOCRATS—RIGHT

- Anderson, New Mexico
- Chavez, New Mexico
- Clements, Kentucky
- Connally, Texas
- Douglas, Illinois
- Green, Rhode Island
- Hayden, Arizona
- Hennings, Missouri
- Hill, Alabama
- Humphrey, Minnesota
- Hunt, Wyoming
- Johnson, Colorado
- Johnston, South Carolina
- Kefauver, Tennessee
- Kerr, Oklahoma
- Kilgore, West Virginia
- Lehman, New York
- Long, Louisiana
- Magnuson, Washington
- McFarland, Arizona
- McKellar, Tennessee
- Moody, Michigan
- Neeley, West Virginia
- O'Mahoney, Wyoming
- Pastore, Rhode Island
- Sparkman, Alabama

REPUBLICANS—RIGHT

- Ives, New York
- Tobey, New Hampshire
- Morse, Oregon

Office Workers Vote UAW-CIO

GARY, Ind.—UAW-CIO Region 3 Director Raymond H. Berndt last month announced a unanimous vote for the UAW-CIO by the office workers of the General American Aero-Coach Company here.

There were 47 votes for the UAW, none for "no union," and one ballot was void. International Representative Larue Leonard conducted the election drive.

Two for Three

RICHMOND, Indiana—Nearly all of the workers at the Johns-Manville plant here voted in an NLRB conducted election and nearly all voted UAW-CIO. With only 13 persons refraining from voting, the UAW received 105 votes to 61 for an AFL union and 10 for "no union," it was announced by Region 3 Director Raymond H. Berndt. At Fort Wayne, Harding-Williams cafeteria workers chose the UAW with 29 votes to seven for "no union."

AFL Leader Lands Hard Punches

Speaking for the American Federation of Labor at the National Electric Consumers' Conference, President Paul L. Phillips of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers landed some of the most telling blows against the propaganda of the private power lobby. The following are good examples:

"I hold in my hand the electric bills of two papermakers in the Niagara Falls area. These two families are friends and live about 15 miles apart, though one lives in Niagara Falls, New York, and the other in Thorold, Ontario. Both get their electricity from the same source, the Niagara River, but one buys it from a private power company and the other through a municipally-owned commission.

"One family paid the Thorold Public Utilities Commission \$4.86 for 380 kwh. The other paid the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation \$7.98 for 398 kwh. He used only 18 more kwh, but he paid \$3.12 more.

"Here is just one example of where one family is making a substantial contribution each month toward the phony interpretation of what the power companies piously call "free enterprise." Enterprise is not free to the consumer; he pays dearly for it."

"A couple of weeks ago, I picked up the Saturday Evening Post, and big, black letters screamed at me: "Would you throw 357 million tax dollars into Hell's Canyon?" Well, my first reaction was that some of them have gone into worse places, where there was no canyon. I read on and found it to be an ad of the power companies, discussing a proposed dam.

"I picked up a copy of Collier's magazine, and an editorial headline warned me we are 'on the brink of Socialism,' because both the Federal Government and the New York State Government wanted to build a power plant at Niagara Falls. This is 'creeping Socialism,' it says here. I gave a lot of thought to that editorial, but I was never able to appreciate the apparent fear of the editor—that Harry Truman and Tom Dewey, hand in hand, were headed for destruction over the Falls in the same Socialistic barrel."

"I happened to work in a paper mill in one of these small towns in Camden, Arkansas, before TVA and REA, and I am quite familiar with the conditions at that time.

"Before TVA, the electric rates were high. Many employees lived four or five miles out of town, and the power company refused to extend its transmission lines to their homes. With low rates in the mill, even some who lived in town could not afford electricity.

"Then came TVA and REA with transmission lines sprouting all over the place. This competition for electric consumers, coupled with a steadily rising standard of living, permitted these workers to install electric lights. As time passed, they were able to install refrigerators, radios, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and many of the other things which today are generally taken for granted.

"TVA and REA then, as now, were called 'Socialism,' only now it's the 'creeping' kind. I don't know. All I know is that we like it, and I hope that if it has been creeping, it will get up on its feet and run."

Taft Isolationists Ignore Ike, Cut Foreign Aid Funds Deeply

WASHINGTON—The Taft steam roller equalled its Texas GOP performance when it rolled over the Mutual Security Act in the House and Senate. Disregarding the recommendations of (then) General Eisenhower, Congress cut Marshall Plan funds for Europe by almost 30 per cent and Point Four and other economic assistance for Asia, the Near East, Africa and Latin America by almost 19 per cent. Even the military assistance program for NATO countries was slashed 17½ per cent.

As a result the Administration's request for \$7.9 billion was whittled down to \$6.4 billion.

DID IKE MEAN IT?

Whether General Eisenhower really meant what he wrote to Congress from Europe is far from certain now that Mr. Eisenhower has spoken up for economy like the solid GOP candidate he is. But on the record, he told Congress that a \$1 billion cut might not ruin the program he was then working at in Europe, but any further cut would work serious injury. What will he say now when he is hot in pursuit of delegates leaning to Taft?

The paring knife cut especially deep on India. That country has developed a business like five-year program for increasing food production to a level of decent subsistence and for developing the nation's resources to put it on sound footing in international trade and for its own industrial development.

INDIA AID ESSENTIAL

The American Ambassador to India, Chester Bowles, endorses this program. He says it is absolutely essential if this key democratic country of the East is to develop a positive alternative to Communism

among its hundreds of millions of people. For America's part in that five-year program, Bowles asked for \$125,000,000 a year in technical assistance and \$125,000,000 a year in grain to meet the existing food deficit while India's own agricultural program is being developed.

The Administration asked for only \$115 million for India. Congress has now cut that to \$78 million. This is a slash of almost 33 per cent from the inadequate amount asked by the Administration in the first place.

The bill which Congress has just passed does not appropriate these funds, it simply authorizes them. Now the Appropriations Committee of House and Senate go to work and threaten to chop off some more. The make-up of the House Committee is fairly favorable. The Senate Appropriations Committee is manned 2 to 1 by Senators who voted for even larger cuts in the authorization than were approved by a majority of the Senate.

The Taft steam roller is crushing the backbone out of our foreign policy even before he is nominated.

Auto-Lite Council To Elect Officers

The National Auto-Lite Intra-Corporation Council, in its July quarter-annual meeting, to be held in Bay City, Michigan, on July 26, will conduct the annual election of its officers for the coming year.

This will follow on the heels of the annual election of officers and delegates among the widely-scattered Auto-Lite locals affiliated with the Auto-Lite Council, and all locals are expected to be represented.

Local 526, representing the Bay Manufacturing Division, of Auto-Lite at Bay City, Michigan, will be host to the Auto-Lite Council. Local 526, one of the earlier supporters of an Auto-Lite Council, was previously host to the Council in 1948.

The Auto-Lite Council has been in operation since its inception in 1939. Starting with representatives from only four plants, the Council has grown to represent all of the 18 Auto-Lite units within the UAW-CIO in the United States and Canada—and has achieved a National Pension Program, a National Insurance Program, and a National Labor Agreement with provisions for annual negotiations with the Company on inequities and other matters.

Cheese-Sated Senators Vote To Wreck World Metal Market

WASHINGTON—If it's cheese, keep it out; if it's copper, bring it in, whatever the price and to hell with fair sharing of it with other scarce strategic materials between us and our allies in the free world.

When surer ways to lose friends and influence peoples against us are invented, isolationists in Congress will use them.

Debate on the Mundt Amendment to keep out "filthy" Italian, Swiss and other cheese (selling at luxury prices—50 and 60 cents a pound above the price for "wholesome" American cheeses) developed some goofy moments in the attempt to get a decent extension of the Defense Production Act.

BID UP PRICES

Debate on the Ferguson Copper Amendment showed that it would kick over the International Materials Conference by allowing General Motors and other American corporations to go into the world market with U. S. dollars and bid up the price of copper or other scarce metals to any height necessary to divert them from other nations to U. S. corporations.

The difference is that, in terms of demand as measured by buying power, cheese is plentiful and copper is scarce.

Senator Mundt (R., S. D.) alleged that foreign cheeses, frequently "filthy," will be bought at higher prices by "unsuspecting American consumers" and that resulting drops in sales of U. S. cheese will cut the market for "surplus" milk and thereby increase the price of fluid milk so necessary for the health of babies and growing children.

Full of his subject, Mundt referred to the "splendid cheeses" which are being produced domestically in Wisconsin and Ohio, of which we had the privilege of eating some samples at lunch today. . . . There is no reason why the splendid, nutritious cheese of the new and struggling cheese industry of Wyoming must compete with the filthy cheese which is being imported from Italy."

"FILTH" CHARGE HIT

Senator Fulbright (D., Ark.) challenged the charge of "filth," bringing out that the same smear was thrown at oleomargarine by the dairy interests a few years ago. He brought out the fact that the Mundt Amendment would also exclude feed grains, as well as fats, oils and dairy products, and that this would hit eastern farmers who have to buy feed for their herds.

Senate Banking and Currency Committee Chairman Maybank (D., S. C.) needed the debate by asking if it was now charged that some of the imported bleu cheese was unhealthy.

At this, Senator Robertson (D., Va.) leaped to his feet to testify: "Mr. President, such cheese is some of the best that I eat and I

have never been sick, so apparently that cheese is all right."

Ferguson agreed with him. Mundt ducked Robertson by saying he was not a typical citizen but "a great unusually robust, herculean type of person and he could withstand an almost untold amount of stress and strain." (Yakety-yak by the assembled Senators, in the record as "laughter".)

LOBBYIST IN CHARGE

Then Mundt brought the name of Charles W. Holman, Secretary of the National Milk Producers of America, into the conversation. Fulbright immediately informed the Senate that "Mr. Holman is standing right outside the door at this time; I saw him there a moment ago. Mr. Holman knows his way around. He is persistent."

This was too much for honeyvoiced Senator Dirksen (R., Ill.) who said that he thought Fulbright's statement "was rather unbecoming and I think it should be taken from the record. I have known Charlie Holman for over 20 years. . . . I think this is not in accordance with good conduct to make it appear there is a lobbyist standing outside the door. The Senator mentioned Mr. Holman and I do not think it was in good taste."

Because there was a split between the farm votes from the Middle West and from the East and South, the Mundt Cheese Amendment was defeated 46-36.

But because the Ferguson Amendment had solid Republican support and the votes of five Democrats: Frear, Delaware; Gillette, Iowa; Johnson, Colorado; McCarran, Nevada, and Smith, North Carolina, it carried 43-40. The isolationist Republican story all along has been that if U. S. corporations were allowed to use their muscle (money) in the world market, they could break the U. S. copper shortage and prevent the curtailment of civilian production here in the U. S. A. This was Ferguson's answer to Senator Moody (D., Mich.) last winter when Moody invited him to become a co-sponsor of the Moody-Dingell Bill to provide supplemental unemployment insurance benefits during the defense emergency.

As the *Auto Worker* went to press, there was some hope that the Ferguson Amendment would be cancelled out by another amendment to be proposed by Senator Fulbright, continuing the International Materials Conference for fair sharing of scarce materials that are short in some countries and plentiful in others, or short all over.

'First Class Pay' Is Big Issue as North American Locals Vote Strike

Refusal of the North American Aviation Corporation to up their inadequate offer of a nickel an hour wage increase has resulted in strike votes in all three North American UAW-CIO local unions.

More than 90 per cent of the membership in Local 887, Inglewood, California; Local 927, Columbus, Ohio, and Local 1151, Fresno, California, voted to authorize the calling of a strike unless the management came up with an acceptable wage offer.

The crucial wage negotiations brought about the biggest membership meeting in Local 887's history. Between five and six thousand workers swarmed into El Camino Stadium to vote in favor of strike action and to chant, "We want first class pay!"

The strike vote membership meeting in Columbus also shattered all attendance records.

In addition to the wage issue, the newly-organized Fresno local had the added problem of being included under the existing contract which already covers the Inglewood and Columbus plants.

Full support of the wage demands of the North American workers was voiced on behalf of the International Union by Vice-President John W. Livingston, Director of the UAW Aircraft Department. Further support by the International Union was indicated as UAW Region 6 Director C. V. O'Halloran, Region 2A Director Ray Ross and Assistant Aircraft Department Director Paul M. Russo announced they would join in negotiations this month.



"I always wear Dad's Union button in swimming. He says it's the only thing nowadays that keeps a fella's head above water!"

O'Malley Announces More Region 2 Election Wins

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Steady organizing progress is reflected in the latest string of NLRB election victories announced by UAW Region 2 Director Patrick J. O'Malley.

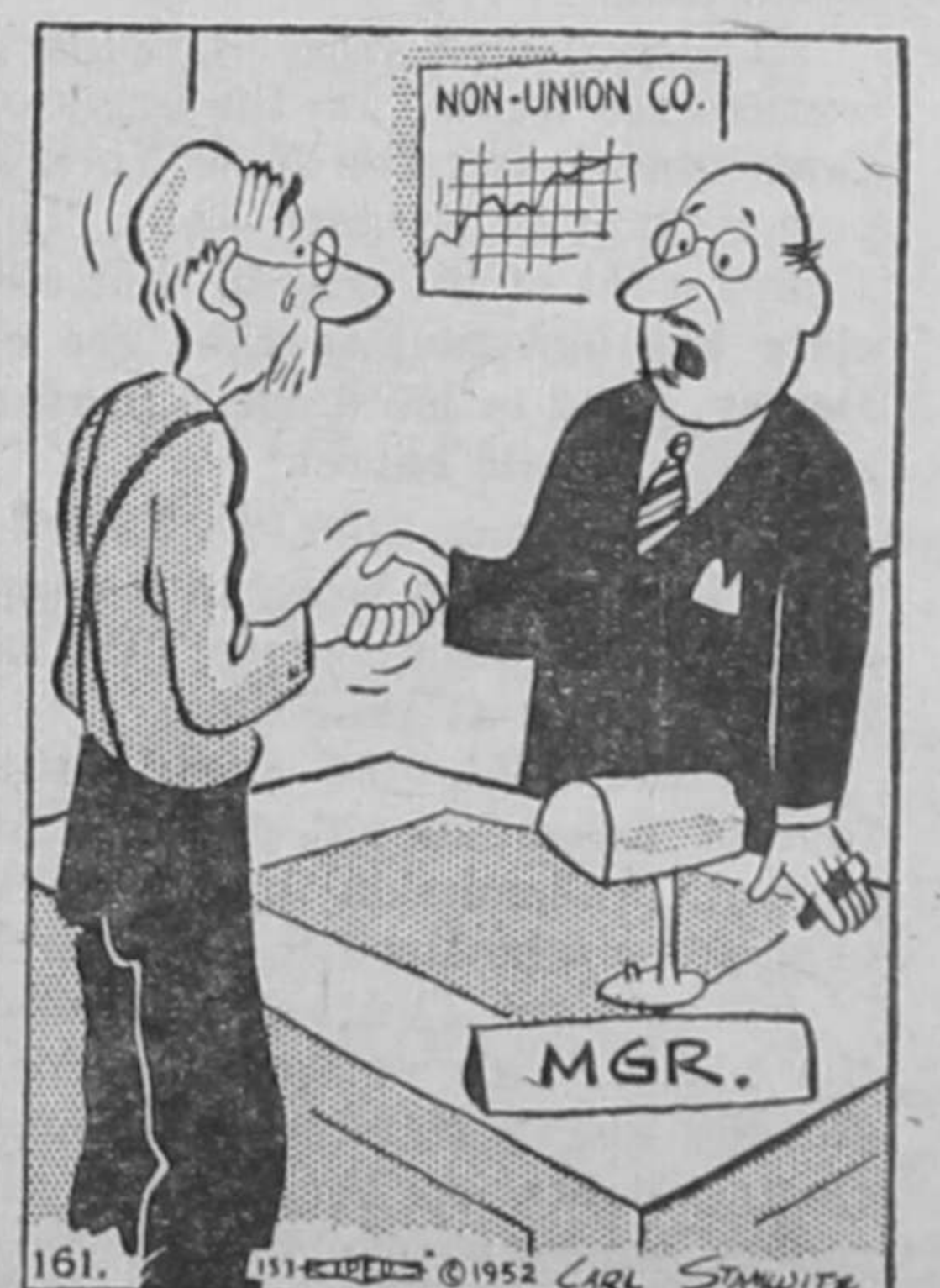
Workers at the Central Brass Company repudiated the Commeline Mine-Mill union (where the local was headed by a UE agent), and voted UAW 131 to Mine-Mill's 52. There were two no union votes.

The score at Transport Products Company was 17 for UAW-CIO and six for no union.

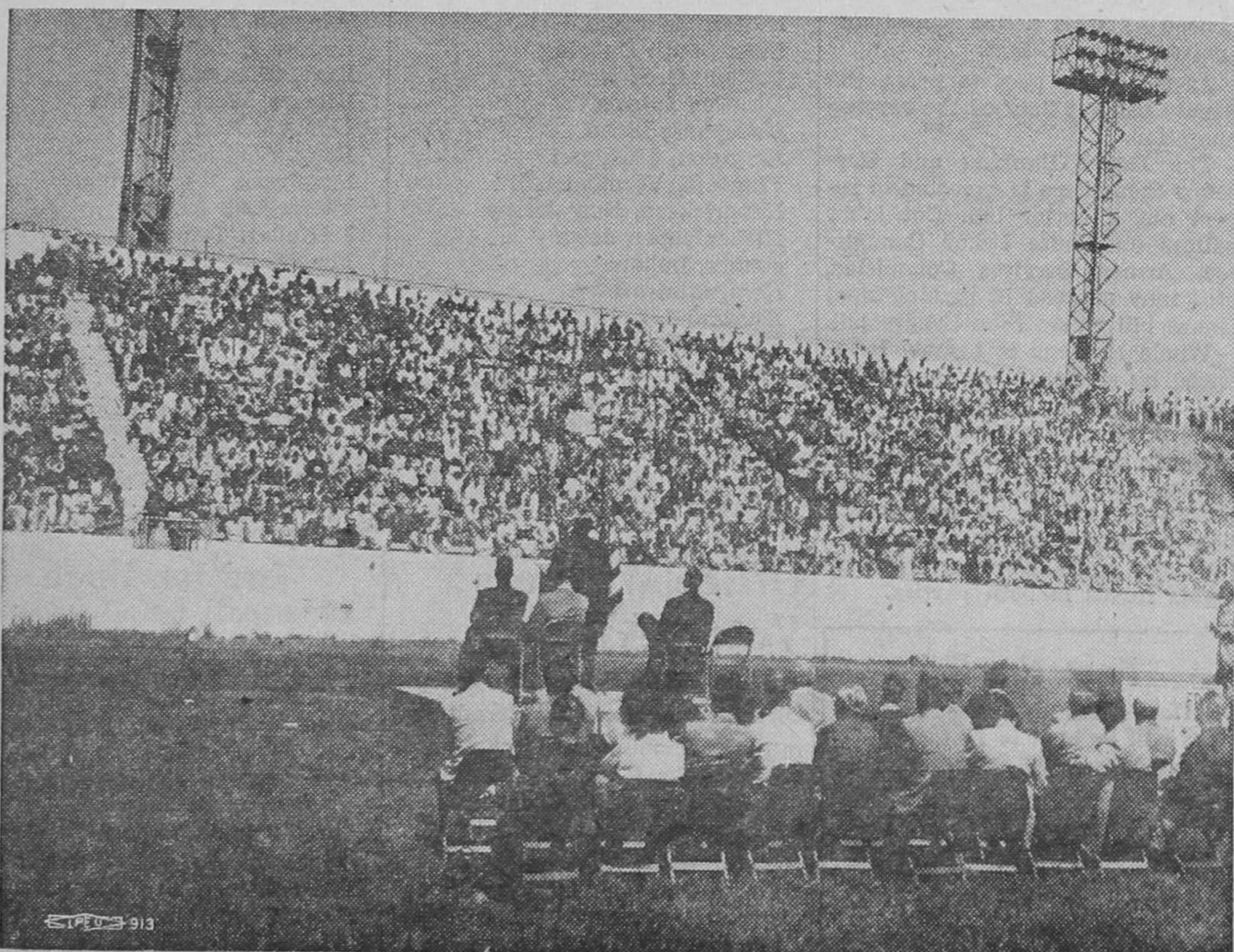
Workers at the General Tire Rubber and Warehouse cast a unanimous vote for UAW.

Competitive Shop organizers organized the Pioneer Alloy Company here, and won the NLRB election 19 votes for UAW and six for no union.

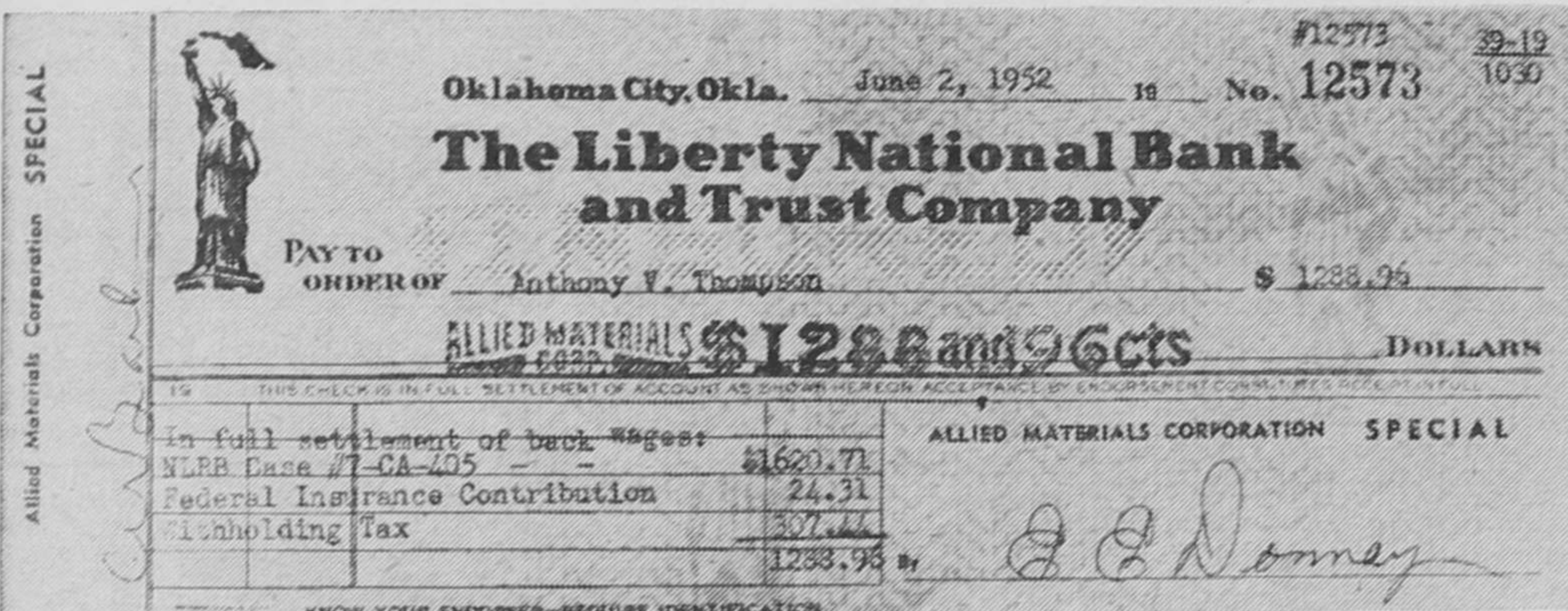
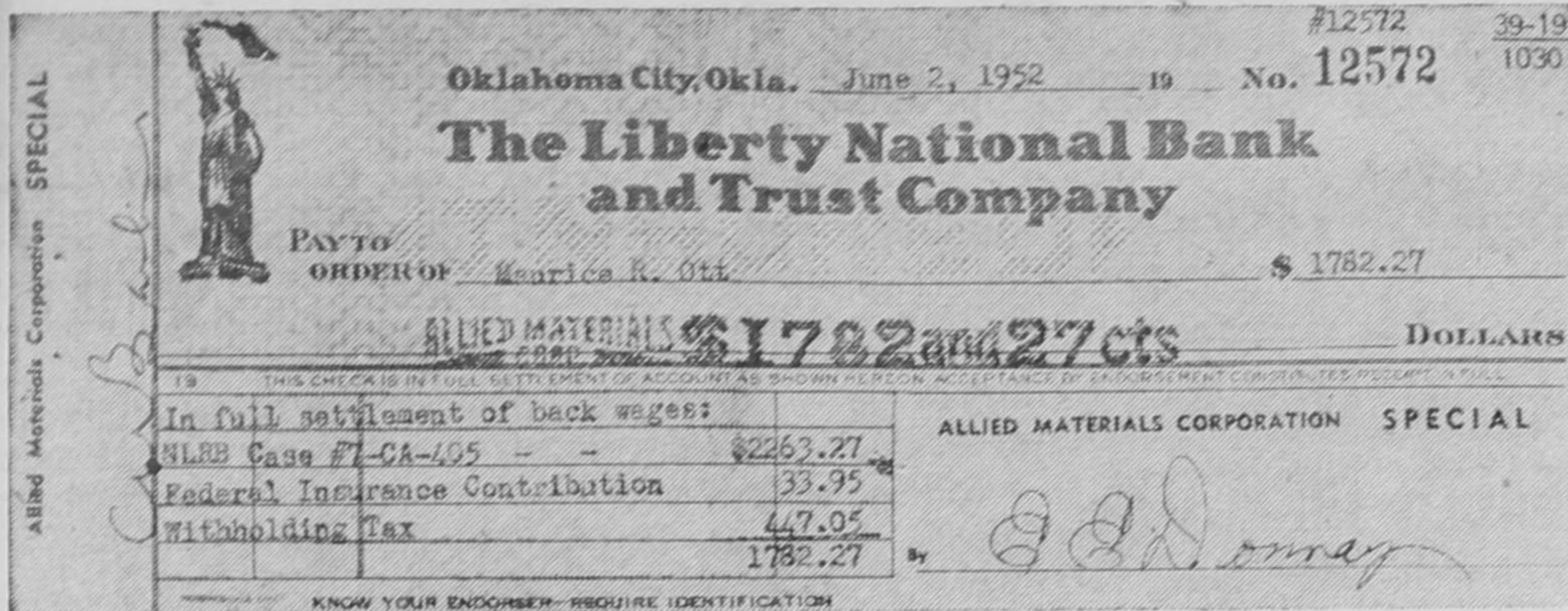
Organization of these shops was handled by International Representatives James Simone, John Troeter and Stanley Kwiat.



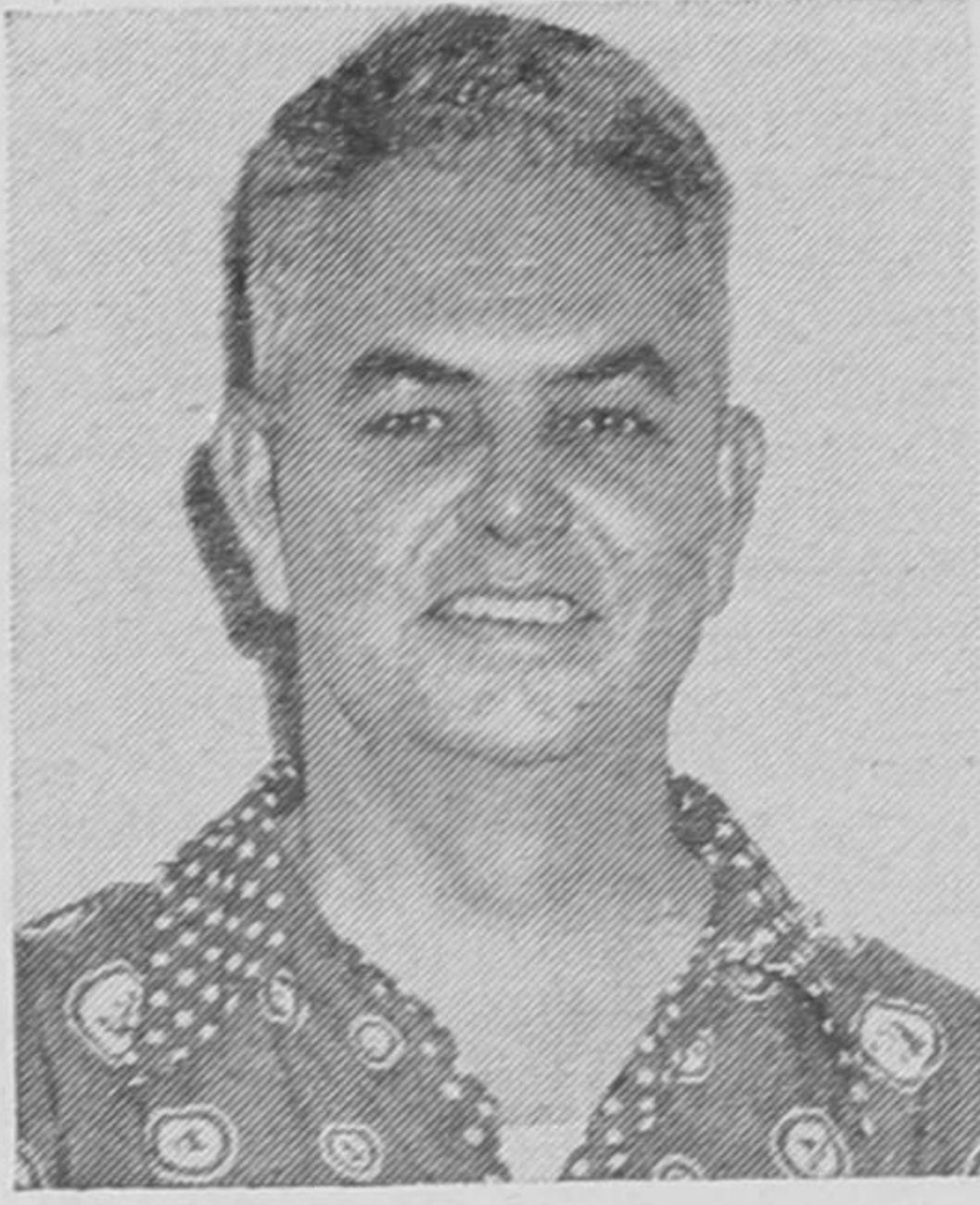
"Sorry to let you go after twenty years, Binks. Maybe you can find a union labor job with retirement benefits."



Above is a part of the huge strike vote meeting of Local 887 at Inglewood.



At left, is Maurice Ott. At right, is Anthony Thompson. Above are their back pay checks won for them by the UAW-CIO. Brothers Ott and Thompson were fired by the Detroit Branch of Allied Materials Corporation in February, 1950. Members of Local 412, they were represented in their successful two-year fight by UAW International Representative Sam Blackburn.



Training Session Set for Gosser Staff Members

Staff members under the direction of Vice-President Richard T. Gosser will absorb four days of comprehensive training in organizing techniques this month at the Local 12 Summer Camp, Sand Lake, Michigan.

During the four-day Conference and Institute, June 17 to 20, each of the top officers of the UAW-CIO will discuss current UAW-CIO policies. President Walter P. Reuther will speak on world problems, defense production and political action. Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey will explain financial matters and National CIO jurisdictional provisions. Vice-President John W. Livingston will review the work of the Wage Stabilization Board and organizational developments in the aircraft and agricultural implement industries.

Gosser will preside at all sessions and personally conduct many of the training classes.

Most of the subjects will be developed in an informal manner with wide group participation. The idea being to deal with the specific problems that organizers meet in the field, and to enable them to learn from one another's experiences.

The program will include several Regional Directors: Walter Madrzykowski and Joseph Mooney, Administrative Assistants to Gosser; Lowell Goerlich, UAW-CIO Legal Department; Brendan Sexton, UAW-CIO Education Director; Joseph Mattson, Assistant Director of the Competitive Shop Department, and the Assistant Directors of all departments under Gosser's direction.

TEXTS AND TEACHERS

The Competitive Shop Department has revised and improved its manual on organization techniques for use as a text book at the Institute. It is designed to serve as a handy, permanent reference book. Each student will also be

given a kit of the latest Union literature.

So that the staff can have the advantage of the widest possible experience, Gosser has urged each of the UAW Regional Directors to participate in the Institute. Several have indicated their intention to attend.

Attending the affair will be the entire staffs of the Competitive Shop, Skilled Trades, Foundry, Die Casting, Borg-Warner and Auto-Lite Departments. Also members from regional staffs designated by the Regional Directors.

This is the second institute for Gosser's staffers. The first was held last year in two sections: One at Cleveland, Ohio, and the other at Chicago, Illinois.

NOT ALL WORK

While the program calls for intensive study and individual preparation between sessions, it also includes a stamina test in the form of a ball game between the men of the Competitive Shop, and a combination of the other participating Departments. The evenings will feature motion pictures, mainly of instruction nature, as well as the usual informal discussions.

The Local 12 Summer Camp is located near the junction of U. S. Highway 112 and Michigan Highway 50 in the Irish Hills area on the beautifully wooded shore of a crystal clear lake. While it is especially designed to give boys and girls an opportunity to enjoy summer camping, its spacious buildings and cabins provide ideal facilities for adult institutes and conferences. Neighboring farms, also owned and operated by the Local, economically supply the camp with meats, eggs, vegetables and milk.



"That's just the spot dear. You couldn't ask for a clearer picture!"

Another Chrysler Tank Plant In Near-Unanimous UAW Vote

Thomas J. Starling, Director of Region 8, and Norman Matthews, Director of the Chrysler Department, have congratulated the organizing committee of Chrysler Tank Local 1183, Newark, Delaware, for the 97 per cent UAW vote.

With 614 eligible, 541 voted UAW and only 14 voted for No Union, when the NLRB conducted the election on May 27.

Chrysler Corporation had attempted to stall this election, and it had to be directed by the NLRB. Further unwillingness was seen when voting had to be conducted during non-work hours in a big circus tent, which was set up in the parking lot.

The low No Union vote is credited to the 100 per cent team work of a 40-man organizing committee. Some of the key organizers were Joe Bounty, Earl Henderson, James Peters, E. C. Johnson and Dave Fooks.

Local 1183 has had nominations, with the officers' election scheduled for the first week in June, and a campaign to make the plant 100 per cent UAW-CIO.

The drive was under the direction of International Representative B. W. Bothe, who was assisted by International Representative Ed Burton, and during the last few days of the campaign International Representative Joe Craig of the Competitive Shop Department also gave assistance.

Negotiations are expected to be opened as soon as NLRB certification is received. The negotiations will be conducted by a five-man committee which was elected by unanimous vote at a special membership meeting held on May 22, which was inspiringly addressed by R. L. Thomas of the National CIO Office.

UAW Puts Up 7-Year Fight For 2 Workers

Underwood Machinery Company in Boston fought with every anti-Union device in the book to break Local 628 and destroy unionism in the shop.

But the UAW fought harder—and won.

The Company fired George Murphy, a third class mechanic, on December 19, 1945—just in time for Christmas.

The Company fired John Donnelly, a first class mechanic, on March 26, 1946.

And when the UAW struck the place to force the Company to recognize the wishes of its workers, the Company filed a \$100,000 damage suit against the Union.

John O'Connell, of the UAW

staff, backed by Regional Director Charles H. Kerrigan (9A), and assisted by the Boston labor law firm of Grant & Angoff, and supported by Leo J. Halloran, NLRB attorney, fought through all the government agencies, and finally through the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

- Results:
 - Murphy was awarded reinstatement and back pay and expenses amounting to \$3,347.47, including his expenses in traveling out of the state to seek employment, and even clothes used to get a job as a lumberjack.
 - Donnelly got \$1,853.81, which included some expenses for him.
 - The Company's \$100,000 damage suit was thrown out of court.
 - And to put whipped cream on the cake, the Company was forced to recognize the Union.

It was a clean sweep for UAW.



This is the end of a seven-year fight for justice as UAW International Representative John O'Connell hands back pay checks of \$3,347 and \$1,853 to George Murphy and John Donnelly, fired in 1945 for union activity.

New Blood Bank Drive Starts At Chrysler Plants This Month

DETROIT—A repeat performance on last year's highly successful blood-bank drive began this month in all plants of the Chrysler Corporation sponsored jointly by the UAW-CIO and the Corporation.

Starting June 2 at the Plymouth plant (Local 51) the drive will continue probably through November until all plants have been covered.

Since last year's drive met with such great success, it is considered likely that a still higher portion of the blood donated this year will go to the Red Cross for the Armed Forces in Korea. A total of 14,632 pints of blood was donated during last year's drive by Chrysler workers.

The plan, which was conceived by the workers themselves, calls simply for the Corporation to donate the time of the workers to make their contribution—and the workers will give the blood.



"I couldn't get the hang of it—with that contraption, dear!"

Kohler Workers Vote for UAW-CIO; End 79 Years of Company Domination



A great success story of unionism is commemorated as Mildred Jeffrey of the UAW-CIO Radio and Television Division presents a copy of the film "Toledo Story" to Local 12 President Clem Holewinski. The film depicts the rise of Local 12 despite the relentless and ruthless opposition of Toledo industry. It also contrasts the terrible conditions suffered by Toledo workers before the advent of the UAW-CIO with their present happy state. Shown, left to right, are Walter Murphy, Financial Secretary; Holewinski, Mrs. Jeffrey and William Healey, Recording Secretary. Local 12 is Vice-President Richard T. Gosser's home local. The dramatic "Toledo Story" is being shown to European trade unions by the National CIO. It is also available to all UAW-CIO locals upon request to the Film Division.

UAW NAMES NEW HEALTH DIRECTOR

Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO President, late last month announced the appointment of J. A. Katzive, M.D., as Director of the Health Services Division of the International Union.

Dr. Katzive comes to the UAW from the West Coast, where he has been Director of Mount Zion Hospital in San Francisco since 1941. Prior to that time, Dr. Katzive, who is a graduate of the Ohio State University School of Medicine, had extensive experience in hospital administration at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City and in Pittsburgh at the Montefiore Hospital.

Dr. Katzive is replacing Dr. Trawick Stubbs, who has indicated his intention to leave the program.

While Director of Mount Zion Hospital, Dr. Katzive served as President of both the California State Hospital Association and the San Francisco Hospital Conference. He is a member of the American Hospital Association's Council of Prepayment Plans and Hospital Reimbursement, and has taught at the University of California. He has held memberships and has been active in various other national, state and local health and welfare organizations, and conducted a survey of California's need for chronic care facilities for the State Hospital Association.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Katzive have been active in Bay Area community affairs. They have three sons.

Mr. Reuther indicated that Dr. Katzive will be engaged in expanding the Union's health security program with respect to positive health services designed to promote the maintenance of health and the prevention of illness.

UAW Region 4 Moves Offices

UAW-CIO Region 4 (Illinois-Iowa-Nebraska), under the directorship of Pat Greathouse, has moved into new headquarters at 54 W. Randolph St., Room 900, Chicago, Illinois. Their former address was 127 N. Dearborn St.

Larger office space was necessary due to increased activity of the Union in this area, Greathouse said.

SHEBOYGAN, Wisconsin — UAW-CIO erased one of the blackest blots on the pages of American labor history here June 10.

Workers at Kohler of Kohler toppled one of the major remaining strongholds of Company unionism by choosing the UAW-CIO as their bargaining agency in an election conducted by the NLRB.

The vote was:

UAW-CIO	1,831
UAW-AFL	710
IUKWA	850
No Union	52

Thus ended 79 years of paternalism and Company control of an entire community. Thus came retribution for the bitter strike of 1934, conducted by the AFL, in which two workers were shot dead and 46 wounded by deputies.

The campaign climaxing in this historic victory was conducted by Harvey Kitzman, Director of UAW-CIO Region 10.

"Credit for this victory must go to the Kohler workers themselves," Kitzman said in announcing the outcome of the balloting.

"The organizational drive got all its strength from the faith, the loyalty, the unity and the determination of the workers in the Kohler plant. They supplied leadership for the drive. They put in endless hours of hard, crusading work to build up the vote for the union of their choice."

"I am very proud to have had this opportunity of working with our people at Kohler in this drive. I am certain that they are going to build their Local 833 into one of the very finest local unions in the UAW-CIO."

URGES PEACE

Kitzman went on in his announcement of the victory to urge the Kohler Company to bury the hatchet and negotiate a 1952 model contract.

"Despite the bitterness of the campaign conducted against us by the Kohler Company, we stand ready and willing to put aside past differences—to go to the bargaining table in a spirit of cooperation," Kitzman said.

"Kohler workers have shown by their vote that they want a new contract based on 1952 labor standards. We believe that Kohler management can and will recognize the necessity to negotiate a contract based on this clearly-expressed will of its workers. It is our hope that these negotiations will be conducted in a spirit of common concern for the welfare of this community."

"We are certainly ready to be guided by such a spirit—and we sincerely hope the Company will meet us half way."

A KINGDOM

Kohler of Kohler, as the Company styled itself, was founded in the early 1870's. It quickly became notorious for its pattern of paternalism.

Thousands of acres of land were purchased; the village of Kohler was created to encircle the factory. Company-owned houses were built—a playground, a recreation hall. And on Thanksgiving and Christmas there used to be a goose for each worker.

But even the goose could not satisfy the hunger of the workers for a voice in their own destiny. They learned the lesson that comes to all subjects of the king who vows that his kindness will protect them forever. They learned that benevolence is a poor substitute for a union contract.

In 1933 an AFL Federal Local was chartered at the Kohler plant. Recognition was demanded in 1934. The Company refused to bargain, turned the plant into an arsenal. There was a strike, a bloody riot—two men were killed and 46 other people wounded by gunfire.

Then the Company organized a Company union called the Kohler Workers' Association. A representation election was held and the



HARVEY KITZMAN

KWA won the right to represent the workers.

But real harmony was never built in the plant. There was always tension, turmoil and trouble. In 1946 the AFL made another try, but lost again to the KWA.

CALL ON UAW

By 1950 unrest in the plant mounted so high that some of the workers called on the UAW-CIO for help. They complained that their wages and working conditions were falling ever farther behind Union standards.

The old KWA contract expired. UAW-CIO petitioned the NLRB for a representation election early in August, 1950. The Company then hurriedly signed a contract which ran to December 31, 1951. In the election held in March of 1951, with some 3,500 workers eligible to vote, KWA held on by less than 500 votes.

Early in 1952 the KWA started anew to negotiate a contract. It got nowhere. UAW-CIO had already again petitioned NLRB for an election. On April 15-16, the KWA membership, by a vote of 2,888 to 478, rejected a Company contract proposal. A membership meeting then deliberated on whether to strike or whether to affiliate with UAW-CIO.

A secret ballot referendum was ordered. KWA's members voted 2248 to 1129 to affiliate with UAW-CIO. A charter was accepted setting the Kohler workers up as UAW-CIO Local 833.

The Company then also petitioned the NLRB for an election. Its strategy was obvious in the informal hearing that followed. A legal loophole was opened, permitting the UAW-AFL to sneak onto the ballot. And the Company promptly set up another Company union, the "Independent, Unaffiliated Kohler Workers' Association."

Then the Company blasted day after day at the UAW-CIO in newspaper ads, radio broadcasts and love letters to the workers. But no amount of hate, fear and fury could do the trick.

The workers knew what they wanted and they voted for it.

NLRB Voids Die Cast Vote

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Cyril V. O'Halloran, West Coast Regional Director, reports that the NLRB has voided representation election recently lost here at the Harvil Die Cast by the UAW-CIO.

The vote in the voided election was: 71 for the UAW-CIO and 101 for no union. The result was protested by the UAW-CIO Die Casting Department which charged that the management conducted an active, vicious campaign of lies and intimidation against the Union.

Among the UAW-CIO charges, upheld by the NLRB, was that

the Company deliberately misrepresented to its employees the wage rates for comparable work paid at plants under contract to the UAW-CIO.

The employees were formerly members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Mine-Mill did not appear on the ballot.

Assistant Director Kenneth Eckert, of the UAW-CIO Die Casting Department has received instructions from Vice-President Richard Gosser to leave nothing undone which might contribute to winning the next election. When the election will be held has not been determined by the NLRB.



UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey (standing) is shown discussing the wage and piracy problems confronting the Automotive Engineers and Designers of the Detroit area. The occasion was the first quarterly Conference of Detroit Area Automotive Engineers and Designers held recently at Solidarity House. Seated, at Mazey's right, is Region 1 Co-Director Ed Cote, who also spoke. Among the conferees are presidents, committeemen and stewards of Detroit locals holding contracts covering the Engineers and Designers. The Conference was sponsored by the Skilled Trades Department, directed by Vice-President Richard T. Gosser.

Expect Record Attendance of 3,000 at UAW Summer Schools

Chair Workers Get CIO Aid

THOMASVILLE, N. C.—The 1,500 striking employes of the Thomasville Chair Company, members of Local 286, United Furniture Workers of America, CIO, received a helping hand recently in the form of strike contributions from CIO affiliates.

Support for these strikers continues to grow as the strike enters its ninth week. Among the CIO International Unions which have contributed so far are the Automobile Workers, Rubber Workers, Packinghouse Workers, Newspaper Guild and the American Radio Association. Individual locals in the CIO Steel, Auto, Utility, Textile, and Electrical Workers' Unions have also made contributions. Checks were also received from the New York and Cleveland City CIO Councils.

The UAW-CIO contribution of \$5,000, the largest so far, was accompanied by a letter signed by UAW President Walter P. Reuther expressing "support and solidarity with these workers," and wishing the UFWA "complete success in this struggle."

The Company still refuses to modify its "no-wage increase" position in spite of the fact that other furniture workers in North Carolina have been granted wage increases in recent months. Six months of negotiations preceded the present walkout, which started on March 13.

Support is still needed to enable these workers to hold out against the attempt by these employers to break the Union in the South. The importance of these strikes has been pointed out by Allan S. Haywood, CIO Executive Vice-President, and John V. Riffe, National Director of the CIO Organizing Committee. All contributions should be sent to:

Thomasville Strike Relief Committee,
United Furniture Workers of America, CIO,
101 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.

2 Election Victories Racked Up in Region 4

Two election victories for UAW-CIO in face of overwhelming odds are reported by Pat Greathouse, Director of Region 4.



GREATHOUSE

In Chicago, three plants of Harrison Sheet Steel Corporation voted 255 for UAW-CIO, 100 for AFL Teamsters, on 26. The election campaign was spearheaded by Charles Fortune, International Representative, assisted by Curly Lore, Publicity Representative on the staff of Region 4.

In Sioux City, Iowa, workers at Sioux City Battery Company voted 185 for UAW-CIO, 181 for AFL battery workers, in a run-off election May 27. The IAM-AFL had petitioned for the election, but was defeated in the original election. International Representatives Robert E. Roberts and Marshall Hughes "brought home the bacon" in Sioux City. Officials of Sioux City Battery Company, speaking at banquets prior to the election, had threatened "to move the plant" if UAW-CIO won. UAW-CIO immediately raised the question: How could the Company pay much less than the wages they had been paying in Sioux City—92 cents per hour.

1952 UAW-CIO Summer School Schedule

Area or Regions	Dates	Place
Region 5	June 8-14	North Eastern Oklahoma, A & M College, Miami, Oklahoma
Michigan	June 15-21	FDR-CIO Labor Center
Michigan & Region 7	June 22-28	Port Huron, Michigan
Michigan & Region 7	June 29-July 5	Port Huron, Michigan
Michigan	July 6-12	Port Huron, Michigan
Region 9	July 9-13	Fredonia State Teachers College, Fredonia, New York
Western New York		
Ohio	July 20-26	UAW-CIO Local 12, Summer Camp, Sand Lake, Michigan
Region 3	August 3-16	Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana
Region 10	August 3-9	University of Wisconsin, School for Workers, Madison, Wisconsin
Region 9A	August 10-22	University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut
Region 8	August 17-23	Blue Ridge Assembly, Black Mountain, North Carolina
Region 9, Pennsylvania & Eastern New York	August 20-27	Pottstown Community Camp, Yellow House, Pennsylvania
Region 6	Sept. 7-13	California Hot Springs
Region 4	Sept. 7-13	UAW Union Center, Ottawa, Illinois

Arkansas Local Rings Up Win After Two-Year PAC Effort

WEST HELENA, Arkansas—In this community of 6,000 the postman rings only once, but the 600 members of UAW Local 384 ring twice, and as a result West Helena has turned into a politically progressive town, Regional Director Russell Letner reports.

Union members and their wives paid frequent calls on their neighbors, made speeches, encouraged people to vote in a quiet but thorough campaign during the recent municipal election. As a result, the CIO slate went in by a whopping majority.

The transition from being political nonentities to becoming potent force in their community took the members of the Local only two years. A little over three years ago the workers in the Pekin Plant, a subsidiary of Chrysler, came into the UAW. The following year Local President Lee Frazier ran for council. He lost.

Local 684 set up a Political Action Committee immediately after the defeat. An over-all CIO Committee followed. This year Frazier became a councilman without opposition because he was considered sure of the post.

Real proof of the PACers' effectiveness is the ease with which the rest of their candidates were elected. Local 394 members just rang doorbells and started talking. The votes followed.

Ohio Foundry Votes for UAW

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The UAW-CIO chalked up another in its series of recent NLRB elections in the Cleveland, Ohio, area when it defeated the International Moulders and Foundry Union-AFL by a better than two-to-one majority at the West Steel Castings Company of this city. The election totals were:

- UAW-CIO—140
- Moulders-AFL—65
- Challenged—3
- Void—4
- No Union—4

The Company employs 250 workers and makes heavy steel castings. Its workers have been represented by the Moulders for many years, and the prevailing low wages they received made the plant very competitive and a sore spot to UAW-CIO plants.

One year ago, the Moulders' Local seceded from its International and sought affiliation with the UAW-CIO. The NLRB ruled that the existing contract barred any change, at that time, in the collective bargaining agent.

Workers at the plant continued their efforts to gain UAW-CIO affiliation and with the help of the UAW-CIO Foundry Department and Regional Director Patrick O'Malley, finally won an NLRB election.

Assistant Director Heinz Szeve, of the UAW-CIO Foundry Department reports that the new local, has applied for a UAW charter.

More than 3,000 UAW members are going to answer the morning school bell in 12 UAW Summer Schools this summer, Brendan Sexton, UAW Education Director, declared on the eve of the opening of the first 1952 UAW Summer School in Miami, Oklahoma. The other schools, from Connecticut to California, are scheduled through the summer into September.

Summer School students, he said, are going to find a completely revised training program at the schools.

Revisions are designed to make the training timely and to bring it closer to the needs of adult, intelligent factory workers.

Training in propaganda analysis, Sexton declared, will enable UAW members to separate the sense from the nonsense in coming political campaigns.

Bargaining in a semi-war economy takes skills and information the standard traditional collective bargaining courses never dreamed of.

Time study and job evaluation training have been brought down to date to deal with sharper, shrewder employer attempts to get around workers' defense against speedup.

However, the basic change in the Summer School program, Sexton declared, goes back to a recognition that UAW members are well-informed adults and not children or high school students.

However, the basic change in the Summer School program, Sexton declared, goes back to a recognition that UAW members are well-informed adults and not children or high school students.

Recognizing this fact brings an increasing use of workshops, conferences and discussions and a decreasing emphasis on formal classroom teacher-student techniques.

The Summer School program, Sexton said, will make better union leaders of the people who take part in the training.

They will be expected to return to their local unions and take a major part in the all-year training program of the UAW which reaches thousands of Union members with the relatively few thousand who attend Summer Schols.

While the Summer School program cannot compare in size with the institute training program, it, too, is growing up to size, Sexton pointed out.

This year the Indiana-Kentucky Region of the UAW-CIO will sponsor a two-week school instead of the one-week school of former years.

Other schools expect substantial increases in attendance.

More wives are expected to attend the Summer Schools than ever before. Special programs have been planned for them, Sexton said, including training in millinery and crafts.

Four of the Summer Schools, Sexton said, will be conducted in Union-owned camps, at Pottstown, Pennsylvania; Sand Lake, Michigan; Port Huron, Michigan, and Ottawa, Illinois.



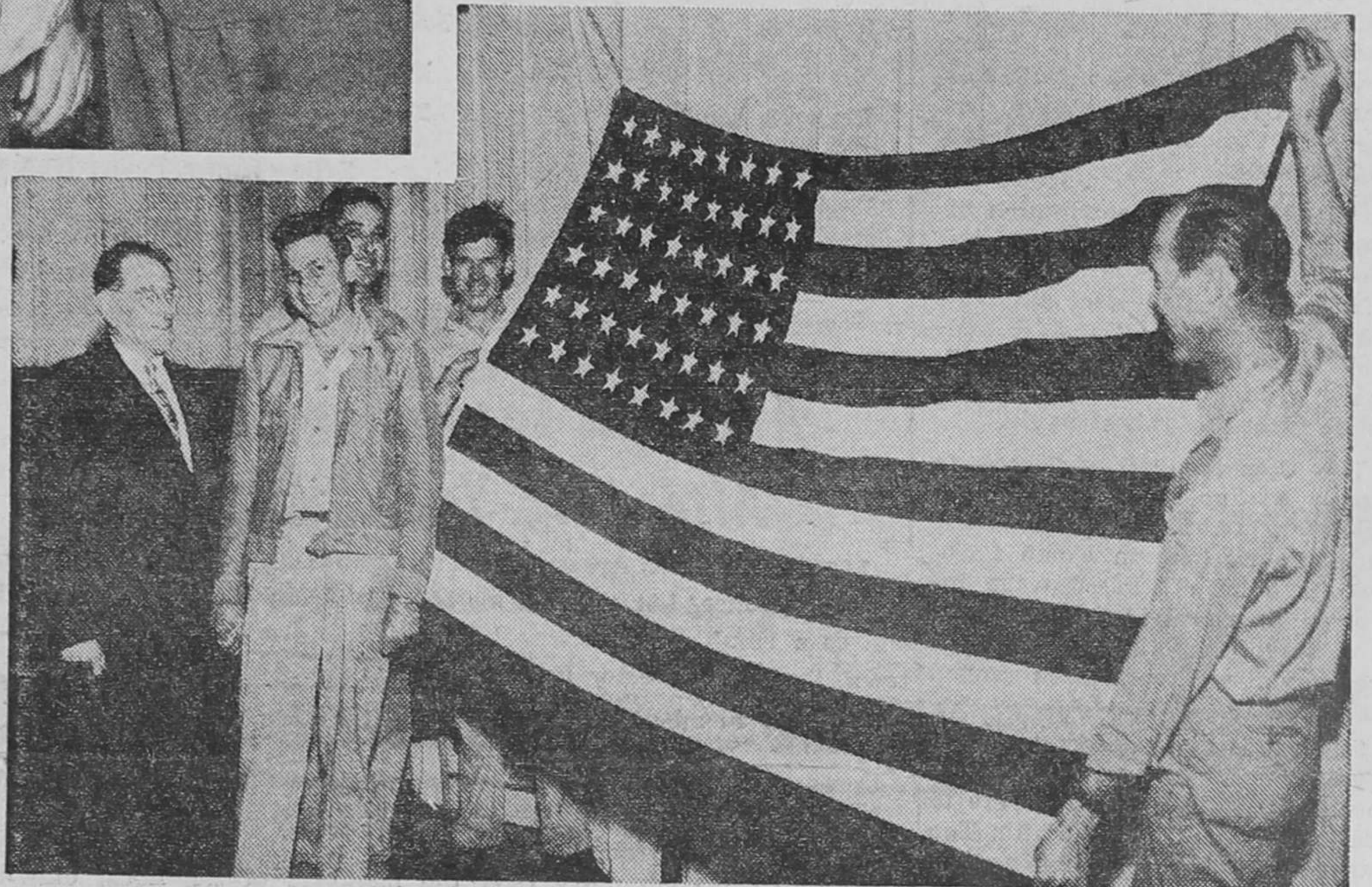
Twelve of them, from Connecticut to California, UAW Education Director Brendan Sexton tells Assistant Education Director Ed Coffey and Education Department Staff Assistant Elsie Oden. "The Education Department is planning an almost completely new training program for the 3,000 students we expect at the 12 summer schools this year," Sexton declared. "The materials, teaching methods, and subject matter are going to be timely and useful and designed for factory workers."



Highlight of the dedication ceremonies of Local 230's new building was this presentation of a portrait of Franklin D. Roosevelt by his son, James. UAW President Walter P. Reuther was the principal speaker on the occasion. Above, from left, are James Roosevelt, Local 230 President Frank Guilligan, UAW Region 6 Director C. V. O'Halloran, Local 230 Financial Secretary Homer M. Strong and Reuther.



THREE GENERATIONS DO HOMEWORK—Vice-President John J. Schuler, of the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, has three generations of students in his family. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Lena Turner (left), attends Birmingham Center of the University of Alabama. His wife, Frances (right), is a pre-medical student at Birmingham-Southern College and his daughter, Jennie Lee, is in the fifth grade at Lee School in Birmingham. (LPA)



REPRESENTATIVE CLYDE DOYLE PRESENTS FLAG TO UNION—A flag that has flown over the Nation's Capitol was presented this week to officers of Local 216, UAW-CIO, by Clyde Doyle, 23rd District incumbent Congressman. Shown here receiving the gift for the Union are, left to right, Virgil Collins, Union President; Gayle Collins, Chairman PAC; Russ Hoffman and James Smith, both members of Local 216.



DRIVE FOR VOTERS—These members of Local 4351 of the CIO Communications Workers are representatives of one of several union groups active in the Greater Cincinnati Industrial Union Council's drive to "Register the Unregistered" voters of Cincinnati, Ohio, (Sen. Taft's home town) and Hamilton County. Left to right are: Betty Gilla, Marva Parks, Freda Hurley, Virginia Hood, Jacquelyn Kirtley and Patricia Jump. (LPA)

Local Union Aids Orphans



Above are the officers of Local 626, UAW-CIO, Bristol, Connecticut, presenting checks to the Trustees of the Walden and the Moore Trust Funds at the Bristol Bank and Trust Company.

These checks totaling \$560.00 for each family were collected by Local 626 from all New Departure employees, and also included the \$100.00 donated to each family by Local 626, UAW-CIO.

The Moore family has been orphaned for six years, and this past March lost all of their belongings and their home when a fire burned their home to the ground. Helen Moore, at the age of 15, has left school to take care of her brothers and sisters, and has done a good job of keeping the family together.

The Walden family was orphaned by the sudden death of their father in December, 1951, and their mother in February, 1952, who died of a lingering illness.

Seated, left to right: Mrs. Olga Cole, aunt of Walden children; Nancy Walden, 12; Eugene Moore, 7. Standing, left to right: Victor Huston, Financial Secretary-Treasurer; Miss Helen Tierney, Treasurer of Moore Rehabilitation Fund; Martin Greenberg, President; Joseph Valentine, Vice-President, Bristol Bank and Trust Company, and Trustee of Walden Fund; Milton Prueher, Recording Secretary.

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