The United Automobile Worker

UAW-CIO

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

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UAW Protest Meeting with Air Force Brings Chance for K-F Plane Contract

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7 Million Jobs Needed by 1956

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In this picture is Melvin Stehle, a member of Buick Local 599 in Flint, with his wife Rolene. The few possessions they have picked up are all that was left to them by the tornado that wiped out their home. Many UAW members lost their homes, and some, their lives. See more tornado pictures and a report on the relief campaign on pages 5, 6 and 7.

Air Force Backs Water on K-F Deal After UAW Takes Talbott to Task

Chance to Bid on C-123 Follows Mazey Testimony

WASHINGTON—After conferring with a delegation of UAW-CIO officials led by Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, Secretary of the Air Force Harold E. Talbott completely reversed himself and said that Kaiser-Frazer would be offered the opportunity of bidding on the job of building C-123 cargo planes when it is decided whether the Armed Forces want and need this type of plane.

This, of course, is cold comfort to the thousands of K-F workers who have been, or will be, laid off as a result of the Air Force's abrupt cancellation of the K-F contract for both C-119 and C-123 planes, but it does serve to dispel the widely-publicized charges that these contracts were cancelled because of the nature of the collective bargaining contract between the UAW-CIO and K-F and because of the attitude and performance of the K-F workers.

Secretary Talbott opened the meeting here on July 9 by reading a prepared, and already mimeographed, statement which included this paragraph.

"We have not reached a final determination on the manufacture of the C-123. However, if it is built, it will not be manufactured at the Willow Run plant. I intend to place a new contract in an efficient aircraft manufacturing plant where the overhead cost of this contract can be borne with other aircraft manufacturing projects in the same plant."

Before the conference was over he withdrew this paragraph, and, by the conclusion of the meeting, the statement had been remimeographed with the following paragraph substituted for the one quoted above:

"We have not reached a final determination on the manufacture of the C-123. However, should a decision be reached to produce the C-123, Kaiser-Frazer will be given an equal opportunity along with other manufacturers to submit a proposition to supply our requirements."

In response to questions asked by UAW spokesmen, Air Secretary Talbott said the Air Force would make the decision on whether to produce more C-123's in six to eight weeks.

TALBOTT LACKS ANSWER

This change in the statement came only after long argument during which Mazey, as the UAW spokesman, had considerable support from several members of the Michigan congressional delegation, who were present at the meeting.

At one point, the following exchange took place:

MAZEY — Are you willing to give the C-123 contract to Kaiser-Frazer?

TALBOTT—We can't—

MAZEY—Why not?

TALBOTT—I don't know the answer to that.

Talbott then referred the question to one of his colleagues, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Roger Lewis. Lewis said they would not give K-F the C-123 contract because of the high cost of the C-119's produced by K-F as compared to the cost of producing the same plane at the Fairchild plant in Hagerstown, Maryland. Mazey pointed out again, as he had done already that K-F was the secondary source to Fairchild for C-119's, that K-F had to undergo all the costs of tooling up for this job (Fairchild was already tooled up for it), that Air Force officials knew these circumstances to be true when they let the contract for C-119's to K-F in the first place.

FAIRCHILD 'SABOTEUR'

Also, in this connection, Mazey charged that Fairchild had deliberately sabotaged K-F's efforts to get into production on the C-119 because they objected to competition in plane production from an automobile company. It is an already publicized fact that the first set of blueprints provided to K-F by Fairchild for the C-119 job were obsolete and did not correspond to the blueprints Fairchild was using in its current production of the same plane.

Mazey accused the Air Force of taking sides in this competitive battle between the two Companies and cited a passage to prove his point from a Fairchild report to stockholders in the spring of 1953. It reads as follows:

"It is too early to assess with confidence the effect upon the affairs of your Corporation of the policies and objectives of the new national administration. As a military contractor, the Company has been and is particularly sensitive both to fluctuations in the pace of rearmament and to specific procurement decisions affecting its products. **Management was opposed to the program under which Kaiser-Frazer Corporation was given a contract to produce C-119 aircraft at Willow Run, Michigan, although, at the time, this decision was deemed to be merely an effort to broaden the potential for the production of aircraft during the then existing state of national emergency.** (Emphasis added.)

TEACHING K-F

"Since that time Kaiser-Frazer Corporation has acquired effective control of Chase Aircraft Company, which is a potential competitor of the Corporation. Your Company has thus been in the unfortunate position of having been compelled to educate and train an organization which is preparing to produce a competitive product. This necessarily has been a matter of grave concern to your management, and it is impossible to evaluate how much this situation has cost the Corporation.

"Now that procurement policies and programs are being reexamined, it is to be hoped that the unwarranted decisions of prior years will not be repeated, and that past mistakes will be rectified rather than continued. (Emphasis added.) Certainly it may be assumed that the philosophy of the new administration, and its announced objective of efficient and economical operation of the defense establishment, will ultimately be of benefit to your Corporation, which has a proved record of efficient and economical production."

TALBOTT CONNECTIONS

Mazey also called attention to the fact that associates of Air Force Secretary Talbott in the Electric Auto-Lite Corporation, of which Talbott was an official before being named Secretary by President Eisenhower, had connections with the Fairchild Company. (See separate story on Page 4.) Talbott denied that this association had anything to do with his decision to cancel the K-F contracts and assign the balance of C-119 production to Fairchild.

Mazey told Talbott that the Air Force's sudden cancellation of the K-F contracts was a "callous disregard" for the welfare of the families of the thousands of K-F workers who lose their jobs as a result of the cancellations.

The UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer made it clear throughout his testimony that the Union was not interested in taking sides in any competitive battle between the two Companies involved but was interested only in protecting the interests of workers who were members of the Union and in the security and welfare of the nation.

"As citizens of the United States, we are as concerned as anybody else with economical and efficient production in our defense effort, because we are paying for it," Mazey said. "But we do think that, in that very interest, any company in a position to do so should have an opportunity to bid on a defense job and to get it if they are the low bidders."

Clay Bedford, a K-F executive, who accompanied Edgar F. Kaiser, President of the Kaiser Manufacturing Corporation, to the meeting with Talbott, said that the award of the C-123 contract to K-F would mean the employment of approximately 5,000 people at the Willow Run plant.

UNION NEVER CONSULTED

Mazey said that at no point had the Union been consulted by the Air Force on cancellation of the K-F contracts and that it had not been informed that there was any trouble on execution of the contracts.

Mazey pointed out that K-F is already tooled up for production of the C-123, has the manpower available, including needed skilled workers, and should be able to produce the plane more efficiently and more economically than any other company. Mazey added that this assertion is supported by a report (known as the Whitcomb-Bagley report) authorized by the Commanding General of the Air Materiel Command at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio.

Talbott said he had not read the Whitcomb-Bagley Report but had been guided by his advisers in cancelling the K-F contracts.

Some of the Michigan Congressmen who attended the meeting with Talbott told UAW-CIO representatives later that it was their information that the Army definitely wanted the C-123 planes and in greater quantity than had been planned by the Air Force.

Talbott was asked several times by both UAW-CIO representatives and Michigan Congressmen what it was costing the government to cancel the K-F contracts, in view of all the tooling already invested,

The question was not answered.

WHAT'S NEXT FOR US? This question was uppermost in the minds of these Kaiser-Frazer workers who came out in 90-degree weather to attend an open air mass meeting June 28. The gravity of their problems is reflected in their grim and unsmiling faces. Seniority, pension credits, homes partly paid for—all these and many more things are theirs to worry about since the Republican administration cancelled the contracts at the Willow Run plant.

Key UAW Officials At Air Force Meeting

WASHINGTON—Leaders of the UAW-CIO delegation who met July 9, 1953, with Air Secretary Harold E. Talbott included:

Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer; Edward Cote, International Executive Board member; William Kircher, administrative assistant to Vice-President John W. Livingston, director of the Union's Aircraft Department; Nat Weinberg, director of the Union's Research Department; Harley Neideffer, president of UAW-CIO Local 142 (Willow Run plant of Kaiser-Frazer); John Burton, chairman of the Bargaining Committee, Local 142; Patrick MacMillan, president, UAW-CIO Local 280 (Kaiser Engine Plant, Detroit); Daniel A. O'Brien, chairman of the Bargaining Committee, Local 280.

Win at Bettendorf

BETTENDORF, Iowa—The J. I. Case Bettendorf Works came into the UAW fold in an NLRB election this month, Pat Greathouse, UAW Region 4 Director, reported.

Ferguson Denies Advance Warning Of K-F Cancellation

WASHINGTON—The meeting here between UAW-CIO representatives and Air Force Secretary Harold E. Talbott was preceded by a meeting in Senator Homer Ferguson's office attended by the UAW-CIO representatives and a number of the Michigan representatives.

At this meeting, UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, who headed the Union delegation, told Senator Ferguson that he had been informed that the Air Force's cancellation of the K-F contracts had been cleared with Senator Ferguson before they were announced publicy.

Senator Ferguson said this was not true. (However, it is known that Senator Ferguson had informed several people that the Kaiser-Frazer contracts would be cancelled before the Air Force's public announcement was made.)

Members of the Michigan congressional delegation, in addition to Senator Ferguson, who attended the meeting in Ferguson's office and participated in the later meeting with Talbott included Senator Charles Potter, Congressmen Louis Rabaut, Thaddeus Machrowicz, John Lesinski, Jr., George Meader, Alvin Bentley and Charles Oakman.

Congressman Clare Hoffman attended the meeting briefly but did not go on to the meeting with Talbott.

Take Other Jobs K-F Workers Told

Kaiser-Frazer workers were urged by UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey to take advantage of job opportunities elsewhere.

He pointed out that while the Air Force spends several weeks making up its mind about whether to produce more C-123's, K-F workers who refuse job offers are not even eligible for unemployment compensation.

America Must Create 7 Million Jobs by 1956 Reuther Avers in 'Boom or Doom' Prediction

America must create seven million new jobs by 1956 to avoid a serious economic downturn, UAW and CIO President Walter P. Reuther declared in making public a study of the nation's post-truce problems prepared by the CIO Economic Policy Committee.

Citing "population—productivity—planning" as three key factors in the nation's prospects for full employment, Reuther asserted the country's economy must find ways of increasing its output of goods and services by $16 billion a year to insure jobs for all.

Such an increase in output and services must be accompanied, he said, by a rise in the average income for every man, woman and child to about $1,760 in 1956—a per capita rise of $265 in the next three years.

The CIO study indicates that full employment can be maintained only if the national output of goods and services is raised from the 1952 level of $346 billion to a 1956 figure of approximately $410 billion.

Failure to achieve such an upward adjustment in personal buying power in a peacetime economy, Reuther warned, could lead to "a new and unpopular draft—a draft into a standing, growing, dangerous army of the unemployed."

FOR MORE JOBS

Reuther's statement accompanied the publication of *Maintaining Prosperity* by the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, which is headed by President Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers' Union of America.

Reuther said, in part:

"Population—productivity—planning are the three key factors to America's economic future.

"**POPULATION** is going up—**a net increase of 700,000 young men and women are graduating each year into the job market.** By 1956, we must create two million jobs for these people.

"**PRODUCTIVITY** is going up—at a steady rate. New machinery can displace an estimated five million people from their jobs in the next three years unless new markets and job opportunities are made available.

"Plans now call for a decline in defense spending which has figured so heavily in the economy during the past 2½ years. This will free additional large resources for civilian production.

"**PLANNING**—economic planning to assure full employment—is the only key to a solution of these problems of rising population and productivity and declining defense spending. We cannot muddle through. Our failure will be measured not merely in terms of depression at home; it will be measured in terms of the despair of the free world and gratification in every totalitarian capital.

NEED PROSPERITY

"Moscow's most effective fifth column in America is the fear of abundance for all and inability or unwillingness to face the facts of our economic life.

"America needs prosperity and abundance not just for the fortunate top one-third of our population. We need greater prosperity for the middle third, including a large number of wage earners who have achieved progress towards decent living standards through the activities of their trade unions in the last 15 years.

"And, of paramount importance, we must move at once to lift the buying power of the submerged lowest third, who have enjoyed little economic well-being during recent years.

FIVE-STEP PROGRAM

"There are certain obvious steps which can help lead us toward our objective of full employment in time of peace. They include:

1. Narrowed profit-rate margins in the sound American democratic tradition of high output, low per-unit costs, low per-unit profits, and fair and substantial returns on capital investment.
2. The gap of the past few years between lagging wages and rising productivity must be quickly closed. Wage increases generally in excess of current productivity increases are necessary and possible.
3. Reductions in personal income taxes to relieve the tax burden and to increase the buying power of America's great mass market, millions of lower- and middle-income families.
4. A constant sharing with consumers, through price reductions, of the benefits achieved by corporations through reduced business tax rates.
5. In addition, a full-scale attack on poverty by governmental programs to aid directly the lower- and middle-income groups. Such steps would include (a) lifting the minimum wage under the law from the present 75 cents to $1.25 an hour; (b) implementing the tax policy listed above; (c) raising Social Security benefits and improving Social Security coverage; (d) rapidly accelerating slum clearance and lower-cost housing programs; (e) establishing a governmentally-sponsored health program that will, for the first time, bring adequate medical care to millions, to whom at present it is an unattainable luxury; (f) and instituting a series of other programs, both public and private, to gear America and American thinking to the concept of abundance rather than scarcity.

"The additional buying power derived from programs such as these would result, directly or indirectly, in the creation of a vast new reservoir of consumer buying power. The only foundation for stabilized prosperity and full employment in peacetime is composed of decent wages and salaries, of decent incomes for farmers and small businessmen, and a fair return on invested capital.

FIGURES TELL STORY

"This is an economic crusade in which every American, regardless of political party or economic status, must take part, for it is a crusade to save America from a depression which would directly affect the welfare of every American. There is a challenge to industry, to labor, to government, to professional people and farmers to cooperate in programs—private and public—that will lift America to new standards of family living.

"We cannot ignore this challenge. While we delay, while we ponder, the population is growing and the productivity rate of industry is rising. The problem is one of simple arithmetic.

"In 1952, our national output of goods and services was $346 billion.

"In 1956, it must be $410 billion—to provide jobs for everyone able and willing to work.

"In 1952, the after-taxes income of every American man, woman and child averaged $1,498. In 1956, that per capita income must reach a minimum of $1,760 to keep our economy healthy.

"Timid souls will ask, 'How can we do that?' They should be asking, 'Can we afford not to do it?'

BOOM OR DOOM

"Such a program is clearly within America's capacity to produce, for it looks to the continuance of the tradition that has led to steady and amazing improvements in living standards during the first half of this century.

"The planning of future prosperity and full employment is an obligation to our children which we, the beneficiaries of 50 years of economic progress, have a solemn obligation to develop and improve.

"As the study of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy so clearly points out, the American economy never stands still for any long period. It is obvious, from history and economic realities, that our future is one of 'boom or doom.' Either we seek and attain abundance — plenty for the many—or we could find ourselves riding a toboggan into recession, depression and chaos throughout the free world.

"Depression, based on outmoded ideas of economic scarcity, is an un-American concept, for it challenges the ideals of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness on which America's democracy is so firmly based.

SPECTRE OF THE 30'S

"If we do not lift output and services and per capita incomes, America faces the prospect of a new and unpopular draft—a draft into a standing, growing, dangerous army of the unemployed. It would be economically insane and morally untenable to pursue a policy which would place millions of Americans on a peacetime, relief-handout system.

"In time of peace, however, we can and must keep the army of unemployed demobilized.

"With the other economic steps listed above, these measures would go far to assure stability and prosperity in America. The effect in other parts of the world would be fundamental and far-reaching.

"The people of Europe and Asia have been haunted by twin fears—the fear of Soviet aggression and American depression. The build-up of our military defenses has lessened the danger of the former; a bold and intelligent build-up of our peacetime economic defenses will remove the danger of depression in America and panic in the free world."

MEMBERS of the Guaranteed Annual Wage Public Advisory Committee and UAW-CIO officials posed for this picture at the Committee's first meeting in Washington. In the front row are, l. to r., Edward L. Cushman, Professor of Public Administration, Wayne University; Alvin H. Hansen, Littauer Professor of Political Economy, Harvard; UAW President Walter P. Reuther, Eveline M. Burns, Professor of Social Work, Columbia, and Richard A. Lester, Professor of Economics, Columbia. Back row, l. to r., Edward Cote, UAW Region 1A Co-Director; Leonard Woodcock, UAW Region 1D Director; Charles A. Myers, Professor of Industrial Relations, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Raymond H. Berndt, UAW Region 3 Director; Seymour Harris, Professor of Economics, Harvard; William Haber, Professor of Economics, University of Michigan, and Vincent W. Bladen, Professor of Economics, University of Toronto. Arthur J. Altmeyer, former Social Security Commissioner, and Edwin E. Witte, Professor of Economics, University of Wisconsin, members of the Committee, attended the meeting but missed the picture taking.

Ten Top Economists Study Planning on Guaranteed Wage

The first meeting of the UAW-CIO Public Advisory Committee on the Guaranteed Annual Wage was held in Washington last month and the committee will meet again in Detroit, September 11 and 12.

At the conclusion of the meeting, UAW President Walter P. Reuther issued the following statement:

FOUNDATION LAID

"The UAW-CIO Advisory Committee on the Guaranteed Annual Wage completed a two-day session in Washington today.

"The committee consists of 10 distinguished economists, all of whom attended the meeting here in Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday.

"Our meeting was stimulating and fruitful. We came to grips in frank, free discussion with the basic issues involved in developing a sound guaranteed annual wage plan. A foundation has been laid for the Committee's future work.

FOR NATION'S BENEFIT

"We of the UAW-CIO recognize that a guaranteed annual wage, which we have set as the next major collective bargaining goal in our industry, will have a significant impact upon the whole American economy. For that reason we are seeking the best advice so that we can develop the kind of program that will be both feasible and most beneficial to the economy in terms of increased over-all purchasing power and stabilization of employment.

"We expect that the Committee's advice will be most helpful to us as we develop the plan we will present in negotiations.

"A truce in Korea will re-emphasize the need for stability of the economy, and for full employment and full production in America in peacetime, and we will need all the tools we can get to bring that about. The guaranteed annual wage is one of those tools. It is not only necessary and desirable from the standpoint of the members of our Union, but will contribute to the stability of the economy as a whole."

'Business Outlook' Predicts 4 Million to Be Idle in '54

The Business Outlook, a publication backed by and designed for business executives, is advising its clients that the labor supply will be "eased" to the tune of four million unemployed in the first half of 1954.

Approximately 3½ million people will be looking for work in the last three months of this year, the *Outlook* predicts.

BIG BRASS NOISE

While industry's big brass is making public statements about continued boom, these spokesmen have the assurance of this limited-circulation publication in the near future they will find employes easier to hire and easier to keep."

That's another way of saying the economy is starting downhill.

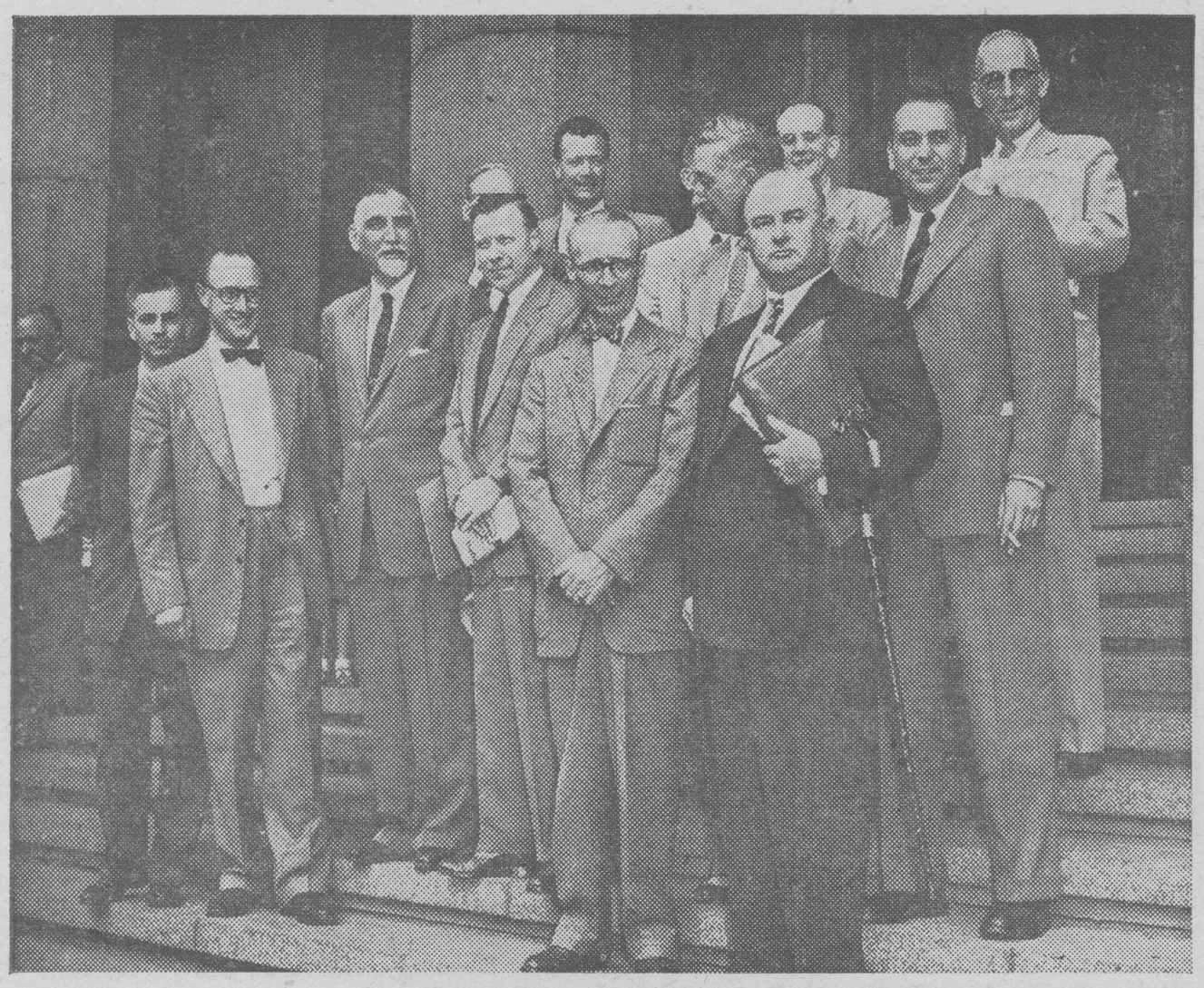
In its latest issue, the *Outlook* explains by the first half of '54, the labor force will be increased by 900,000, high school graduates and the like "which will be largely a product of population growth."

This increase in the work force will be accompanied by a decrease of 1.6 million in the number of jobs available. That's a net addition of 2½ million jobless.

'MERRY CHRISTMAS'

With 1¼ million unemployed now, the *Outlook* indicates another 2¼ million will be out of work by the end of this year which is in line with UAW President Walter Reuther's warning to the auto industry. More than a half million will join their ranks the first six months of next year, the publication indicates.

Manufacturing is expected to contribute a half million to list of job seekers by mid-1954 with 80 per cent of the drop forecast for durable goods producers (automobiles, farm machinery, etc.)



STOCKHOLM, Sweden—CIO delegates and advisers discuss ICFTU delevopments after a meeting of the world-wide organization here. Left to right, are: (front) James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer; Victor Reuther, CIO European representative; Jacob Potofsky, Clothing Workers president; UAW and CIO President Walter P. Reuther; Jack Knight, Oil Workers president; Michael Quill, Transport Workers president. In the rear row, are: Henry Sayre, Paper Workers president; James Thimmes, Steelworkers vice-president; Meyer Bernstein, Steelworkers representative in Western Europe; Charles Levinson, CIO European staff member, and L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers president.

'Flood' of Coincidence Links Talbott, Fairchild

WASHINGTON—One of the most heated controversies here in the meeting between UAW-CIO representatives and Air Secretary Harold E. Talbott was the question of Talbott's relations with four Flood Brothers, all of whom are or have been executives of either the Fairchild Aircraft Corporation or Electric Auto-Lite (or both).

Talbott, himself, was on the Board of Directors of Electric Auto-Lite and chairman of its Finance Committee before his appointment as Air Force Secretary.

PLENTY OF FLOODS

Emil Mazey, UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer, who headed the UAW-CIO delegation that conferred with Talbott on cancellation of the Kaiser-Frazer aircraft contracts, charged the Air Force with taking Fairchild's side in a competitive battle between K-F and Fairchild.

He pointed to the Fairchild statement to stockholders, which said the Company expected help from the Republican administration (see story Page 2), and then brought up the matter of the Flood Brothers.

The executive vice-president and comptroller of the Fairchild Corporation is Arthur F. Flood. He came to Fairchild from Electric Auto-Lite in 1929, before which time Talbott was already a director of Auto-Lite and had an interest in the Company. Another brother, Walter Vincent Flood, was vice-president, comptroller and a director of Auto-Lite until his death November 7, 1950. He was also a member of Auto-Lite's finance committee of which Talbott was chairman.

Another brother, Thomas William Flood, is Auto-Lite's vice-president in charge of sales.

A fourth, W. J. Flood, is comptroller of the engine division of Fairchild.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE

The Fairchild report to the Company's stockholders, which is dated March 16, 1953, five weeks after Talbott's appointment as Air Secretary, expresses confidence that the new administration will take the C-119 job away from K-F.

Mazey, in the meeting with Talbott, said he wanted to "talk straight from the shoulder and put all his cards on the table."

"Maybe these are just coincidences," he said—Talbott's association with the Flood Brothers, their association with Auto-Lite and Fairchild and the confidence Fairchild expressed in its stockholder's report that the new administration would take the C-119 contract away from K-F—"but I think we ought to have all these facts before us and get an answer to these questions in our minds."

TALBOTT ASKS APOLOGY

Talbott denied that the Air Force was taking sides in the contest between Fairchild and K-F and said he knew only two of the four Flood Brothers and didn't even know that the other two existed.

The subject was dropped at the time but at the conclusion of the meeting Talbott brought it up again.

He said he resented the implications of Mazey's remarks about the Flood Brothers and asked Mazey to apologize.

Mazey said he simply wanted to get all the facts on the record, that he had made no inferences and had said that these circumstances might be purely coincidences.

Talbott said he was not a crook, and he resented the inferences that he was.

Mazey replied that he had not said or inferred that Talbott was a crook.

'WOULD BE CROOK'

Talbott said that if he took a contract away from K-F and gave it to Fairchild because of his association with the Flood Brothers he would be a crook.

Mazey repeated again that he only wanted to get these facts on the record so that they could all be examined in the light of the surrounding circumstances, that he had made no personal accusations against Talbott.

Reuther Tours East Berlin; Finds Strikes There 'Successful'

An appeal to aid "the victims of Soviet tyranny" and "move quickly and aggressively to meet West Berlin's unemployment problem" was urged in a radio-telephone message direct from Berlin by CIO President Walter P. Reuther.

Reuther spent three hours on a personal inspection tour of Soviet-controlled East Berlin, after a wave of sitdown strikes led Communists to lift travel restrictions between the West and East sectors of Germany's explosive ancient capital.

"Soviet troops are patrolling all main intersections in their sector and their troops are massed in the center of East Berlin." Reuther told UAW-CIO staff members in his overseas telephone report.

TROOPS PATROLLING

"The strikes by workers in East Berlin are a protest against bad working conditions and production standards imposed by the Soviet rulers.

"The strikes were spontaneous outbursts of discontent and were entirely successful" and "involved nearly every worker in the Soviet sector."

"Everything possible must be done to give material aid to the refugees who are coming out of East Berlin. We need to help the free part of Berlin solve its basic economic problem."

Over 250,000 are jobless in West Berlin because workers continually pour into Berlin's tiny island of freedom.

YOUTH COURAGEOUS

The courage of German youth was "one of the most significant things I've found," Reuther reported.

"I met with a large number of German youth who have come out of the Soviet sector, and they told me that the youth in Eastern Germany have not been fooled by Communist propaganda. They are determined to carry on the struggle for freedom until they can join with the free nations of the world."

Asked about what the American government should do, Reuther said, "We should move quickly and aggressively toward meeting the question of unemployment in West Berlin. If we do that, it will be worth 10 military divisions in this situation."

Talbott Praises Detroit Workers

WASHINGTON — Secretary of the Air Force Harold E. Talbott flatly disputed stories published by the *Detroit News* that the Air Force and the Defense Department intend to take defense contracts out of the Detroit area because of what the *News* called a "lazy and indifferent" labor force.

At the conference here on July 9 with UAW-CIO representatives and the Michigan congressional delegation, Talbott said in a formal statement:

"I have heard adverse criticism on the Air Force position toward labor and Air Force contracts in general in the Detroit area. I want you to know that I am sure there are no higher class mechanics, workmen, and artisans in the country than there are in the Detroit area. I have been associated with the business for many years, and I have never run into a better group than you find there.

"The Air Force now has a total of $5 billion in contracts in the Central Procurement District; over $1 billion of this is in Detroit, and we fully intend to continue to place contracts there where manufacturers have the know-how and the capability of meeting our schedules."

Studebaker Pact 'Living Document'

SOUTH BEND—The Studebaker Corporation has signed a supplement to its five-year contract with the UAW-CIO incorporating the same basic gains made in Big Three, Raymond H. Berndt, Director of UAW Region 3, announced.

Prior to the latest set of negotiations, Studebaker had agreed to provide insurance for retired workers, with the Corporation paying most of the cost, Berndt said.

Air Force Slur on Detroit Draws Quick UAW Rebuttal

Air Force officials, casting about for a way to excuse their sudden cancellation of the Kaiser-Frazer contracts, laid the trouble to "lazy and indifferent" workers according to a story carried in the *Detroit News*.

Angered at this inexcusable name calling, UAW officials immediately rose to the defense of Detroit workers. Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey issued the following statement:

'BOMBER AN HOUR'

"Statements purportedly from Air Force officials that Detroit workers are lazy and indifferent are a slander on the men and women who earned for Detroit the title, Arsenal of Democracy, during World War II and who have made the American automobile industry the most productive and most profitable in the world.

"Air Force officials who made such statements are either deliberately misrepresenting the truth or else they are speaking out of gross stupidity. This is particularly true when they speak of auto workers with high seniority bumping 'experienced' aircraft workers off of jobs. It is a known and obvious fact that practically all aircraft workers in the Detroit area either are or have been auto workers. The exceptions are the new and inexperienced workers recruited from outside the automobile industry.

"As a matter of fact, the highest seniority and most experienced workers in the Kaiser-Frazer plant are the men and women, most of them auto workers, who were producing a B-24 bomber an hour in the same plant during World War II.

WORKERS KNOW AIR SCORE

"The whole experience of World War II and of the defense program since the invasion of Korea has shown that the similarity between operations in the aircraft and automobile industry makes it possible for experienced auto workers to achieve a high degree of productivity in aircraft production.

"Despite the fact that wages in the automobile industry were higher than in aircraft, the efficiency and economy of producing aircraft and components in the automobile industry was proved over and over again during World War II. The Automobile Manufacturers' Association, in a report published in 1950, revealed that at the end of 1944 war products then being produced by the industry cost the taxpayers just two-thirds of what they had three years before. This included a reduction in the cost of aircraft and components, being produced by the auto industry, of 36.5 per cent.

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Circulation Office: 2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, Indiana
Editorial Office: 8000 East Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.

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U. S. Lawmakers Ponder How Much to Give Away

WASHINGTON—As this is written, House and Senate conferees are about to sit down to reconcile differences in the bills passed by the two houses with respect to the outer continental shelf.

As reported in our May issue, the Oil Lobby failed at that time to grab all it had intended to grab. Public pressure against the so-called "Tidelands Oil" steal forced the Republicans and their Southern allies to restrict the size of the oil and gas give-away. The bill which the President signed gave the coastal states jurisdiction only three miles out from shore (10½ miles in the case of Texas and Florida west coasts).

HILL ABOVE SEA

When the House accepted this restricted version of the oil grab as passed by the Senate, it immediately passed another bill relating to the resources in the submerged lands of the continental shelf beyond the three-mile limit.

The Senate has now passed its own bill relating to this outer shelf, and the Senate bill includes the Hill Amendment earmarking future revenues from this area for aid to education in all the states.

Two major issues will be decided by the conferees.

One is whether to keep the coastal states from grabbing a large share of the revenue from the outer shelf, as the House bill apparently would permit, or to tie those revenues down for the federal government, as the Senate bill provides.

BILLIONS AT STAKE

The other issue is whether to retain the Hill Amendment earmarking these revenues for aid to education, or to adopt some other provision with regard to the future royalties from the oil, gas and sulphur in these submerged lands.

Enormous future revenues are at stake. Geologists estimate that more than 80 per cent of the oil and gas in the submerged lands off our coasts will be found, not within the 3- or 10½-mile limits, but in the outer shelf.

Total value of oil and gas in the outer shelf is estimated all the way from $40 to $240 billion. If royalties on this gas and oil are retained by the federal government and earmarked for education, as the Senate bill provides, the future sums for the schools of the country could run all the way from $5 to $30 billion.

At present writing the prospect for (1) keeping the coastal states from grabbing a piece of this pie, and (2) earmarking the federal funds for aid to schools is not bright. Democratic leadership in the House is strongly on the oil side and can influence the choice of conferees.

Editors to Compete

DETROIT (LPA)—Michigan's more than 90 CIO newspapers will compete again this year in a contest sponsored by the State CIO Press Council and the State CIO Council. There will be 23 major awards.

UAW Comes to Financial Rescue As Tornado Devastates Flint Area

Last June 8, the worst disaster in the history of the UAW-CIO struck Flint, Michigan. A tornado swirled down from sullen skies drawing a deadly bead on a residential district occupied almost entirely by UAW members.

In its wake it left 106 dead, 600 injured, hundreds of damaged homes.

The tragedy was the whole Union's tragedy for the people who lost their loved ones, their savings and, for the moment, maybe even their hope were our people. Approximately 90 per cent of the victims were UAW members and their families.

Even before the bulldozers cleared paths through the rubble-filled streets, the UAW promised financial aid. The UAW announced a contribution of at least $100,000, and the International Union started off the fund with a $50,000 check.

$166,884 ALREADY IN

Already the International and UAW locals in Michigan have contributed a total of $166,884.03, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey reports. And the men and women of Flint have more than matched that amount. When the last check is in, the total contribution from UAW sources will be at least four times the pledge.

Locals in Regions 1, 1A, 1B and 1D have given $58,118.48 to the Flint Disaster Fund. Flint locals have contributed $52,142 and other Region IC locals, $6,623.55.

Flint, Holly and Fenton locals made a treasury contribution of a dollar a member. The rest of Region 1C made a contribution of 30 cents a member and the other Michigan locals were asked to chime in with at least 15 cents a member.

$220,000 FROM PAY CHECKS

Bob Carter, Director of Region 1C, announced that already Flint members have contributed an additional $220,000 in voluntary payroll deductions under an arrangement made with the General Motors Corporation.

Every penny collected will be used to help the disaster victims regain what they have lost. Not a penny goes to administrative costs.

Other CIO unions, industry, the Red Cross and individuals with a heart have added to the fund.

The money will go to rebuild homes and to replace furniture and kitchen equipment.

Nothing can restore the dead. But the survivors will be given decent surroundings in which to patch up their lives.

More Details of Flint disaster on Pages 6 and 7

UAW REGION 2 DONATES $5,000 FOR OHIO DISASTER

CLEVELAND—On the heels of the Flint tornado, another tornado struck the Cleveland area causing widespread injuries and property damage. Some of the damage was to homes of UAW members, Region 2 Director Patrick J. O'Malley reported.

Region 2 contributed $5,000 to the Red Cross Tornado Fund.

UN Association First to Receive Phil Murray Grant

The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation recently announced the contribution of $15,000 to the American Association for the United Nations.

The gift is the first to be made by the Foundation, established to honor the memory of the late Philip Murray, president of the CIO and the United Steelworkers.

Foundation Chairman Emil Rieve, president of the CIO Textile Workers Union of America, said notification of the contribution had already been sent to Clark M. Eichelberger, executive director of the American Association for the United Nations.

Rieve said the $15,000 would be used to equip a room at the entrance to the new headquarters of the American Association for the United Nations to "meet the ever-increasing volume of request for information on the United Nations and its member agencies and will serve as the Association's central display room and information center."

Rieve said the Association proposed "to name the room the Philip Murray Room."

Wants Canada 'Anti-Discrimi-NATION'

TORONTO, Ontario — Robert Hutchinson, an education committee member of UAW Local 112, has started a one-man campaign to make Canadians think of "anti-discrimiNATION" every time they think of their nation.

Inspired by a recent Fair Practices conference in Brantford, Ontario, Hutchinson is now making and passing out auto tags which read, "Make CANADA the anti-discrimiNATION."

List of Local Contributions to Flint Fund

Region 1

LOCAL	AMOUNT	LOCAL	AMOUNT	LOCAL	AMOUNT
2	$ 945.90	235	$1,000.00	369	$ 365.61
7	500.00	238	100.00	380	250.00
13	10.00	246	10.00	410	379.80
29	190.25	250	300.00	490	500.00
42	169.65	262	500.00	681	1,729.00
47	223.65	270	200.00	735	700.95
51	1,442.70	304	60.61	771	100.00
80	686.05	306	1,096.65	783	16.80
117	32.25	313	25.00	835	100.00
140	250.00	314	493.00	869	174.60
165	250.00	329	500.00	889	1,200.82
189	100.00	332	100.00	1166	250.00
190	2,160.60	351	250.00		
202	344.00	355	25.00	Total	
205	178.25	358	5.00	Region 1	$23,612.41
208	224.85	360	933.25		
212	4,413.17	368	125.00		

Region 1A

LOCAL	AMOUNT	LOCAL	AMOUNT	LOCAL	AMOUNT
22	$1,200.00	254	$ 116.55	697	$ 201.00
36	100.00	269	36.45	789	10.00
49	604.80	372	92.00	878	177.45
78	434.10	412	331.05	899	43.00
84	75.00	483	38.25	900	200.00
157	2,000.00	563	3.90	942	50.00
163	250.05	600	8,316.74	983	500.00
174	1,797.23	656	41.85		
227	500.00	684	100.00	Total	
245	150.75	690	11.55	Region 1A	$17,381.72

Region 1B

LOCAL	AMOUNT	LOCAL	AMOUNT	LOCAL	AMOUNT
96	$ 29.00	447	$ 100.00	723	$ 386.85
103	20.55	468	237.75	733	69.52
123	25.00	475	52.20	740	52.00
138	50.00	485	43.70	745	25.00
147	10.00	529	40.95	779	5.25
150	107.00	540	75.00	782	85.65
196	318.80	559	10.00	793	265.65
204	44.00	568	100.00	796	150.00
214	8.85	594	2,000.00	797	297.68
220	100.00	613	26.50	820	5.00
268	100.00	628	50.00	822	85.35
327	150.00	630	300.00	830	15.00
334	76.50	653	2,661.70	849	511.86
353	50.00	660	66.00	873	100.00
381	35.00	704	88.20	883	100.00
414	100.00	709	200.00	886	8.40
444	53.50	717	100.00	891	45.90
892	$ 50.00	973	$ 10.00	1229	$ 12.00
898	50.00	1014	10.00	1230	10.00
909	10.00	1099	7.65	1248	50.00
938	48.44	1133	25.00		
939	50.00	1159	22.05	Total	
953	103.33	1170	16.00	Region 1B	$10,308.43
963	59.10	1200	25.00		
965	58.95	1218	51.60		

Region 1D

LOCAL	AMOUNT	LOCAL	AMOUNT	LOCAL	AMOUNT
4	$ 35.85	455	$ 449.10	829	$ 42.00
21	41.85	467	500.00	831	100.00
54	25.00	481	180.00	917	19.05
61	10.50	526	413.50	945	150.00
67	50.85	536	7.95	952	100.00
90	15.00	548	100.00	958	25.00
108	6.60	582	9.75	1013	19.25
113	500.00	610	25.00	1041	25.00
171	4.65	632	40.00	1100	15.00
206	395.40	668	1,067.91	1114	48.15
242	13.60	687	201.60	1131	283.47
284	50.00	703	198.00	1134	25.00
308	48.30	715	4.04	1158	5.00
328	3.45	760	50.00	1231	93.95
330	253.20	784	25.35	1243	14.55
389	50.00	812	51.75		
429	100.00	814	50.00	Total	
452	250.00	828	20.55	Region 1D	$6,214.17

Miscellaneous

Region 2B—Local 497	$ 100.00
N. Pappas	4.00
Elmer Graham	25.00
Mary Wensel	5.00
John Toscas	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. St. Germain	3.00
Luckoff & Wayburn	100.00
Region 1B Staff	60.00
John Burke	5.00
Thomas H. Estes of Local 467	18.75
Women's Auxiliary No. 233 (Local 600)	100.00
Capac Plastics, Inc., Capac, Mich.	50.00
Claude and Muriel Jenkins	10.00
Louise Sarafian	5.00
Engineering Dept., Jackson & Church Co., Saginaw, Mich. (Local 703)	11.00
Jackson & Church Co., Saginaw, Mich. (Local 703)	50.00
O & S Bearing Mfg. Co. (Local 697)	50.00
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	$ 601.75
TOTAL INCOME THROUGH JULY 7, 1953	$58,118.48

No War Scenes Here — Just Fl

Norman D. Smith (right, with paper in hand), a Fisher Tank Plant worker, searches the wreckage of his home for insurance papers. With him, left to right, are: Arnold Smith, a brother; William Sheldon, a brother-in-law; and Lawrence Smith, another brother. A member of UAW-CIO Local 581, Norman Smith built his five-room home himself. He has four children—and one of them, a six-year-old boy, suffered a skull fracture when the tornado demolished their home.

They came next day to dig in the ru
that might be useful in trying to rebuil
in the foreground found an umbrella, f
been ripped by the twister, and played
on with their search among the heaps of

NEITHER words nor pictures can desc
minds of UAW men and women at
and automobiles and crouched in cellars
watched—powerless—as the tornado sw
cars and their lives.

These pictures are just the aftermath
try to put yourself in the place of these p

Tom Gensel, Local 599, was workin
when the tornado struck. As soon as it
the winds, he rushed home. His wife and
gone. Earlier in the day, the future had s

Donald Bean of Local 598 was criti
Brother Bean saw his wife killed outrigh

Willis Bolin of the same Local, also c
his family to safety. His daughter, A
killed; son, Perry, critically injured.

Helen Kilgore of AC Local 651 wo
home for her children. The home was b
three children, killed.

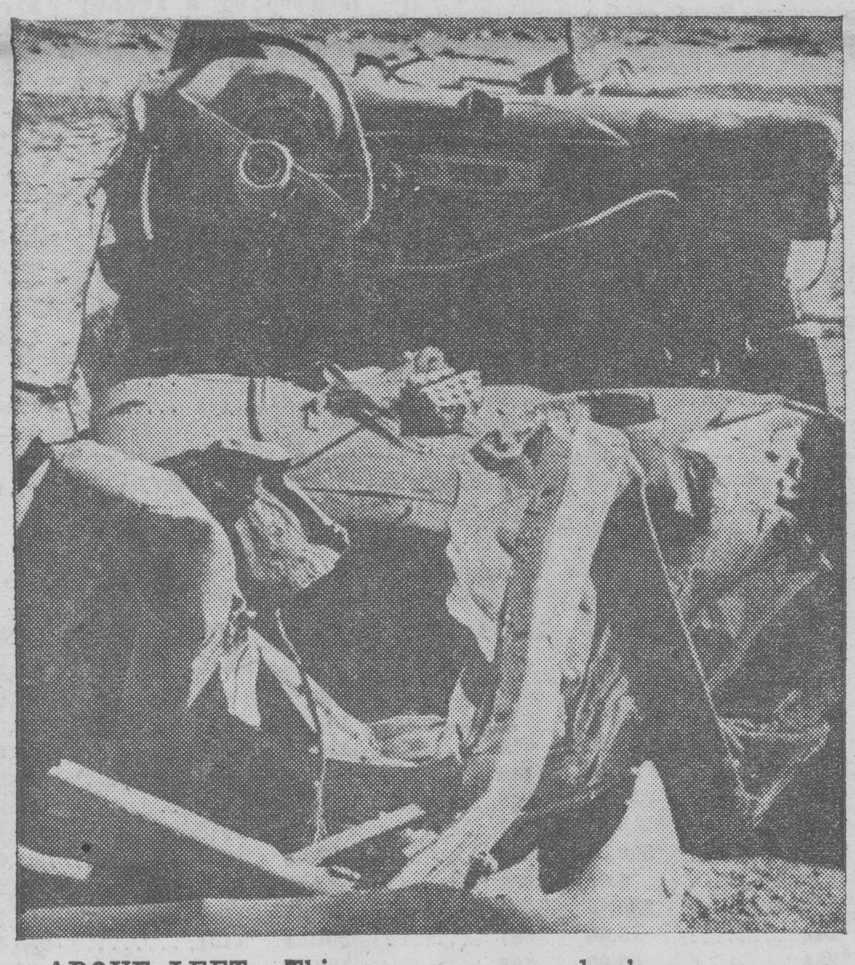
Walter Goss of the same Local lost
worldly possessions.

Marion Brannon of the same Local lo
seriously injured herself.

In Local 581, Member Helen Krosk
Manycha lost her mother; Member Grac
and so on down a long, long list.

Robert Parr, Local 599, was killed; a
both legs cut off . . . still lives. There are
family of the same Local.

The entire paper could be devoted to
give some inkling of what UAW mem
big wind struck.



ABOVE LEFT: This was once a worker's car—now reduced to a twisted heap of junk. ABOVE RIGHT: Eugene Earns, Jr., age 3, son of a Chevrolet worker, is brought to a shelter to be fitted with clothes given out by volunteer workers. Many of the garments were collected by UAW-CIO crews. BELOW: After the search for the dead and maimed, the bulldozers pushed the litter to the streets, and giant shovels scooped it into trucks to be carried away.

Flint after the Tornado Passed

ig in the rubble, hunting for belongings
g to rebuild their homes. The little boy
umbrella, from which all the fabric had
and played with it while his folks went
he heaps of debris.

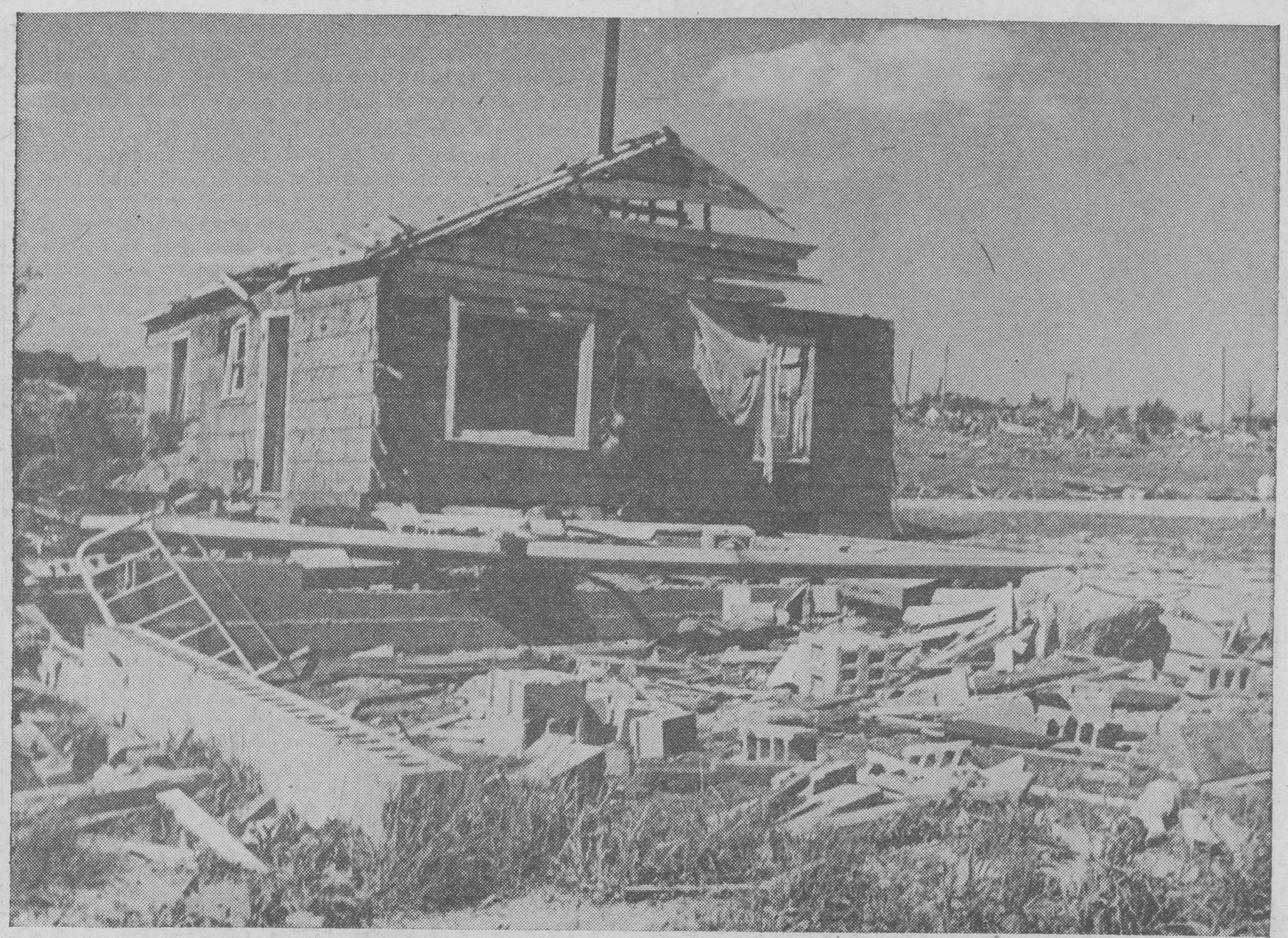
es can describe fully what went on in the
women at Flint as they hid under tables
in cellars clutching their children—and
tornado swirled away their homes and
e aftermath. To understand the tragedy,
of these people.
vas working the second shift at Buick
soon as it was possible to move through
is wife and four children and home were
uture had seemed bright.
was critically injured as was his son.
led outright by the flying debris.
ocal, also critically injured, tried to herd
ughter, Alecicea, and son, Terry, were
jured.
al 651 worked hard to provide a good
ome was blown away—Mrs. Kilgore and

Local lost his son, his home and all his

ne Local lost her husband and home; was

len Kroska was killed; Member Helen
mber Grace Matthews lost her husband,
t.
s killed; a child was killed; his wife had
There are three dead in the Roy Hutson

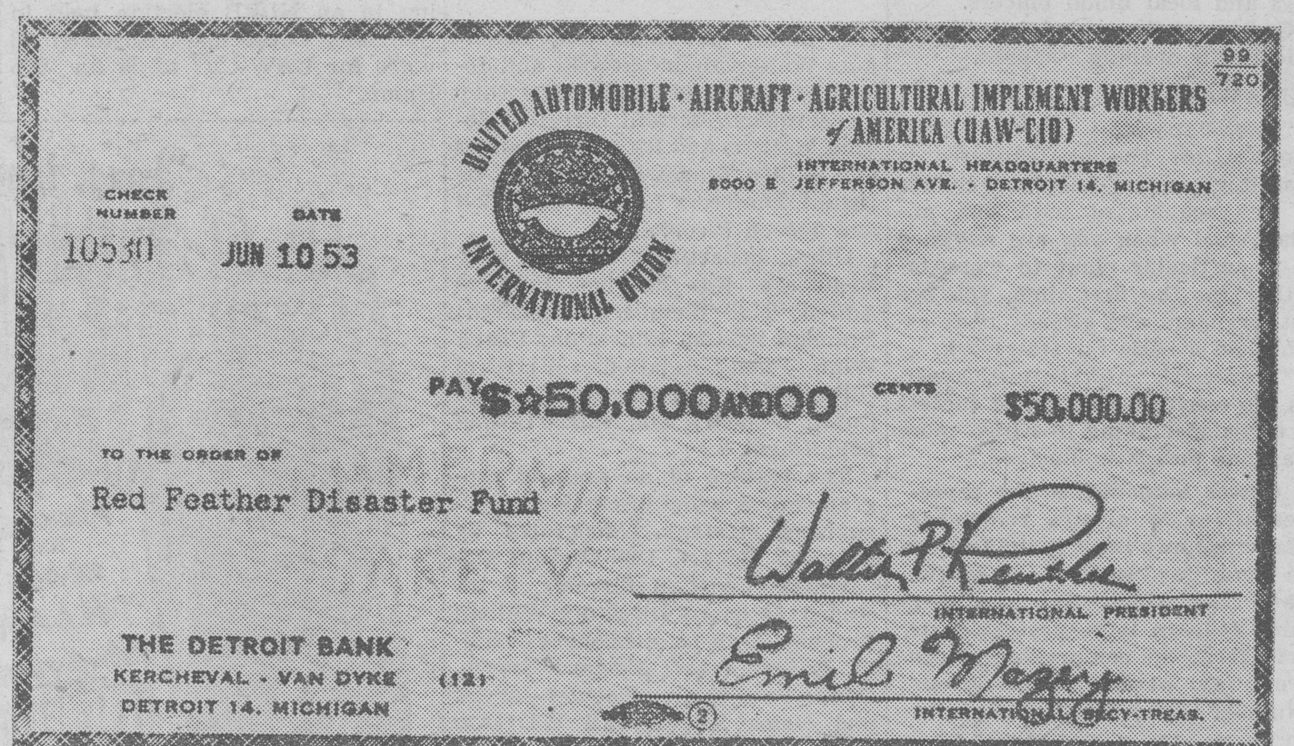
devoted to listing such losses. This may
AW members went through—when the



This is what was left of a home after it was wrenched from its foundation, turned around end for end and set down about 50 feet away from where it had been built. The windows are gone, the roof ripped off, the siding splintered and torn by the wind-born wreckage. Even the foundation was strewn about the yard by the merciless wind. A tattered and dusty bedsheet dangles at the side of one glassless window—as if the house itself were waving a flag of truce and offering to surrender.

RIGHT — The International Union led off with a check for $50,000. Left to right in picture are: John W. Livingston, vice-president; Robert Carter, Director UAW-CIO Region 1C; President Walter P. Reuther, and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey. Regional Director Carter carried the check to Flint and turned it over to the disaster fund.

BELOW AT LEFT: Jennie Wasserman (right) came back to collect what she could out of the ruins where she once lived. She had a helping hand from her friend Helen Wrubel. Mrs. Wasserman is the mother of two children and her husband, Edward, is a member of Buick Local 599.



ABOVE is reproduction of $50,000 check made out by the Red Feather Disaster Fund. The International Union called on UAW-CIO Michigan local unions to contribute another $50,000. By June 26, the total contributed by UAW-CIO locals and members had passed the $100,000 mark and was still going up

Local unions in Flint alone gave more than the $50,000 quota for the state of Michigan, and the work of collecting is still going on. There is still time to give.

The helping hand extended by the UAW-CIO didn't stop with just money. Hundreds of pints of blood were contributed to help with emergencies. Some people sent food and clothing. The workers in Flint found they did not stand alone.

Their faces tell a sad story. Little is left but the clothes on their backs. They still hope that somewhere—out there in the rubble — some cherished possession remains.

BUZZ SESSIONS just naturally follow classes. Working on a problem are, l. to r., International Representatives Charles Rigby, Walter Seymour, James Mastrantonio, Carl Moore and Dorothy Mann at their staff institute.

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES concentrate just like students in any other school as they listen to a lecture on organizational techniques at the Competitive Shops Staff Institute in Sand Lake, Michigan.

Reps Take Complete Course On Strengthening UAW-CIO

The UAW-CIO, still the fastest growing Union in the land, prepared for future growth at the third annual Competitive Shop Department Staff Institute held in the Local 12 Sand Lake, Michigan, camp last month under the direction of Vice-President Richard T. Gosser.

For five days, more than a hundred staffers assigned to organizing the unorganized delved into new ways of doing their job.

SEVEN BIG DAYS

The international representatives carrying the union message to the industrial hinterlands got thorough briefings in organizing techniques from top experts — the men who started building the UAW during the hectic early organizing days.

All four top officers, regional directors and department heads stressed the need for continuing the teamwork among all staff members which has kept the UAW growing.

In discussing the outlook for the future, UAW President Walter P. Reuther termed the recent negotiations with automobile manufacturers, "The seven days that shook Big Three."

"We packed in more collective bargaining in a short period of time in that recent period than any comparable period in our history," he said. "While the economic gains that we made were very real and very substantial I think the most significant aspect of those negotiations was not the economic gains that we made but the basic principle that we have established in our industry, and I believe firmly in the whole field of collective bargaining. That principle is what we call the 'living document concept.' I believe that our negotiations changed in a real measure the over-all collective bargaining situation."

He said, "The thing that has set us apart from other unions is that in all our fights we have never sacrificed basic principles for the expediency of getting a nickel raise. If we get the principle," said Reuther, "the nickels and pennies will take care of themselves."

Emil Mazey, UAW secretary-treasurer, in complimenting Gosser and staff members on their successes said that the Institute training has paid off so well in NLRB elections that the UAW must consider developing a year-around training school for all staff members and local union officers.

Gosser set the tone for the Institute in his opening remarks.

RUNAWAYS TOP TARGET

"One of the most valuable things about these annual Institutes is that it gives you fellows a chance to get acquainted with one another, and when you are assigned on a particular plant to work together for the first time, you are not strangers and already have established a basis for teamwork.

"Teamwork" continued Gosser, "is the essential element of success of any undertaking in which more than one person is involved."

Gosser admonished the representatives to always remember that "you owe most to the fellows in your own ranks back in the shop from which you come. Our first concern is to protect their jobs from the competition of the 'runaway' plants. That is our Number One job."

Vice-President John W. Livingston gave reps a capsule three-point formula for doing their work.

"1. Have a program.

"2. Know the problems of the people you are organizing and discuss those problems with them.

"3. Work hard on your job."

Other speakers included Regional Directors Charles Ballard, Joseph McCusker, William McAulay and Ray Ross; Administrative Assistants Walter Madryzkowski and Joseph Mooney and Competitive Shop Department Assistant Directors Joseph Mattson and Richard Reisinger and Skilled Trades Department Assistant Directors George Campbell and Joseph Piconke.

RICHARD T. GOSSER

Other department heads who spoke are: Roy Reuther, Political Action; Nat Weinberg, Research; Brendan Sexton, Education; Frank Winn, Public Relations; William Oliver, Fair Practices; Caroline Davis, Women's, and Harold Cranefield, Legal.

The feature of an evening program was a panel discussion on organizing strategy. Moderated by Kenneth Eckert, Die Casting Department assistant director, it included Assistant Directors William Groeber, Auto-Lite; Leonard Thomas, Borg-Warner; Edward Brown, Dana; Pete Zvara, Doehler-Jarvis; and Heinz Szeve and William Humphreys, Foundry.

Didn't Hurt a Bit

NEW YORK (LPA)—Simon H. Schneider in 14 years has donated 70 pints of blood to the Red Cross. He is a member of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and works in the Times Square area.

Ford Award Case Nearly Closed As 5 Claim 12-Year-Old Checks

The Ford Motor Company's 12-year-old debt to five veterans of the famed UAW organizing drive has been paid off. Only two checks—relics of Ford's bitter struggle to keep the Union out of its private empire—remain in the special arbitration award fund.

A dozen years ago Father A. H. Poetker, S. J., was named arbitrator for hundreds of cases of men discharged or disciplined by Ford for union activity. He handed down awards totalling nearly a million dollars. Most of the checks were collected immediately. After last month's *Auto Worker* story on the uncollected checks, five of the seven missing claimants were found.

LANGUAGE A BARRIER

Two of the men died without ever knowing they had the money coming to them. Both lived in Detroit. They never learned about the UAW's efforts to locate them because they could read no English.

The same week he conducted the last rites for John Mihalko, The Reverend Stephan Nischik read that Mihalko still had $1,594.40 due him. As a result, his widow contacted the UAW-CIO. The check will cover the funeral expenses.

Mrs. Mary Grudzinski discovered that her husband, Walter, had died in 1947 without ever knowing that he had a check for $73.83 waiting for him. The check now goes to her.

Mrs. Louise Shiels, of New York City, was visiting in Detroit when the story was published. Friends asked her if the Martin Shiels who never collected $432.48 was her son. She established proof that he was and was given the check. She discovered correspondence that her son had received from the UAW concerning the check before his death in New York 11 years ago. He apparently had planned to collect just before he became ill.

PLENTY OF FOSTERS

Harold Foster failed to claim $173.50. Inquiries came in from "Harold Fosters" or near relatives living in Ypsilanti and Ferndale, Michigan; Leamington, Ontario; Elyria, Ohio, and Edmore, Michigan. Harold Foster of Edmore produced the Social Security number that corresponded with the one on the award.

Clifford Symanns had forgotten about the $16.20 due him. Reminded, he collected.

Still outstanding is $140.10 due Peter Dragus and $1,330.54 due Andrew Cizan. The latter collected his check, but never cashed it. If that check has been lost, a new one can be issued.

Under terms of the award, all uncollected money is to be divided between the UAW-CIO, administrator of the fund, and the Ford Motor Company.

UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey still hopes to find the two missing claimants. Any information about these former Ford workers or their heirs should be sent to him at Solidarity House, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Michigan.

Region 6 Scores Again

Regional Director Cy O'Halloran announced on May 1 that the UAW-CIO had scored another organizing victory on the West Coast.

Turbo Products workers, balloting in an NLRB election held in Glendale, California, registered 70 votes for UAW-CIO to 35 for "No Union."

Strike Pays Off

WILLIAMSPORT, Pennsylvania—The 3,000 workers at the Lycoming-Spencer Division of AVCO are celebrating the successful conclusion of their 3½-week strike.

They gained a 5-cent increase effective immediately; a 4-cent deferred increase to go into effect on October 5; a 3-cent additional increase for 400 employes and pay for Memorial Day which fell during the strike.

Cleveland Member Honored as Donor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Recently honored by the Cleveland City Council as a newcomer to the ranks of the Gallon Club, UAW-CIO member Mrs. Anna Unick, 60, has donated a grand total of 48 pints to the Red Cross blood donor programs. The citation to Sister Unick was awarded on the basis of her contribution of one gallon of blood to the Korean phase of the Red Cross campaign.

Mrs. Unick is regularly employed at the Geometric Stamping Company Unit of Amalgamated Local 70, and is living proof of how one can thrive and still donate blood regularly.

SLIGHT DECREASE OBSERVED IN NUMBER OF WOMEN WORKERS

WASHINGTON (LPA)—Neither the number nor proportion of women in the U. S. labor force has changed greatly in the past two years, the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Labor Department reported.

This is because the steady rise in the number of working wives following World War II halted at a peak of 10.4 million in April, 1951, the Bureau said. In the early post-war period, an average of 650,000 married women were added to the labor force each year, and about a million went to work in the first year after the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950.

As of May, 1953, the total number of working women was 19,116,000, about 400,000 less than in the same month in 1952, but the proportion of women in the working force was substantially the same as in 1952, about 30 per cent.

As usual, more than one-fourth of the working women were in clerical and related work, the chief occupation of women since 1940. Factory and similar jobs accounted for about a fifth of the women workers.

THE HONORARY DEGREE of Doctor of Laws was conferred on UAW President Walter P. Reuther at Wayne University's commencement exercises in Detroit. Reuther, pictured here with Dr. Clarence B. Hilberry, new president of Wayne, also holds honorary LL. D. degrees from St. Mary's College of Oakland, California, and Boston College and an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from the University of West Virginia.

Nash Agrees to Pension Vesting; Will Protect Equity of Ex-Employes

The UAW-CIO and the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation have agreed upon a revision of their pension agreement to provide pension payments to Nash-Kelvinator workers who leave the Corporation after 10 or more years' service, it was announced by UAW Region 1D Director Leonard Woodcock, Director of the UAW-CIO Nash-Kelvinator Council.

It is the second such agreement between the UAW-CIO and a major corporation, Willys Motor Company being the first.

PAYS OUT AT 65

Under its terms, former employes will receive pro rated pension payments from Nash-Kelvinator at the age of 65 plus whatever pensions may have been earned from subsequent employment plus Social Security.

The scale of payments is so adjusted that a worker will not receive larger total pension payments by switching from Nash-Kelvinator to another plant with a pension agreement with the UAW-CIO, but the worker, with 10 years' service who changes employment, has the chance to do so without incurring pension losses.

Moreover, after a worker has compiled 35 years of service he may retire or switch employers and still receive full pension payments from Nash-Kelvinator at the age of 65.

Previously if a worker terminated his employment before the minimum pension age, he lost all his pension credits.

PAYMENTS PRO RATED

The pension program is financed by the payment of seven and four-tenths cents for each hour worked under an agreement negotiated in 1950.

Retiring workers receive monthly pension payments equaling $1.75 times years worked, plus Social Security.

Workers leaving Nash-Kelvinator before retirement will receive—at 65—payments which are pro rated as follows: The number of years of pension credits are divided by the number of years he would have had to work to reach full retirement age (65) and pension payments are divided by this fraction.

For example, a worker with 20 years of pension credits who had 30 years to work before he reached 65 would receive two-thirds of the pension he would have been entitled to if he had remained at Nash-Kelvinator until he was 65.

If a worker's employment is terminated either because a plant is closed or he is laid off so long he loses his seniority rights, he will receive full pension credits at 65, or the number of years worked times $1.75.

Still Batting 100% In General Motors

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—The UAW maintained its record of making General Motors 100 per cent CIO organized when workers at the Buick Jet Plant here voted 536 to 48 for the UAW-CIO in an NLRB election this month.

The electrician and instrument repairman vote is still undecided since the Company challenged all 25 ballots.

Mazey Dedicates First Park Named After UAW-CIO Hero

For the first time in Detroit's history, a city park has been named after a UAW-CIO member, and a UAW-CIO official was the chief speaker at the dedication ceremony.

Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey recently dedicated Captain John Kranz Park in northeast Detroit. Kranz, decorated *posthumously* for valor in the Philippines, was a member of Dodge Local 3.

Mazey told the crowd that Kranz had fought all his life to bring the fruits of Democracy to as many people as possible. He was a veteran of famous sitdown strike at Dodge, which helped bring industrial democracy to the plant. He died in a battle to preserve Democracy.

The children who will play in this park will live fuller lives because Brother Kranz and millions like him had the courage to fight for their convictions, Mazey said.

Local 3 honored Kranz by placing a memorial flag pole in the park.

REGION 10 STAFFERS got their ammunition at this meeting. After Nat Weinberg, UAW research director (front, left), and Harvey Kitzman, UAW Region 10 Director (front, right), explained the technicalities of the contract modifications agreed to by the "Big Three," the Region's international representatives went forth to negotiate similar contract improvements in the Region.

UAW Preparing Booklet to Expose Gambling Odds

The gambling fraternity believes completely in the W. C. Fields philosophy of "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," and the UAW-CIO is preparing a booklet to prove it.

As a part of the UAW's war on gambling in the plants, the Union is planning publication of a volume carrying the odds against the customer on all common forms of gambling.

NO LAUGHING MATTER

Fields used the line for laughs, but the way the professional gamblers slant the chances against the player is anything but a laughing matter with would-be sports systematically swindled out of thousands of dollars.

The booklet will present factual evidence against the gamblers. Prepared under the direction of UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, the content is being checked by law enforcement officers who have devoted their lives to combating gambling.

It will show that from numbers to baseball pools to horse racing, the customer is always wrong if he thinks he stands a chance. Professional gamblers view them all as a "Heads We Win, Tails You Lose" proposition. These gambling opportunities are carried into some plants by professional gamblers who have wormed their way into the ranks of the Union.

AVAILABLE TO ALL

When the booklet is completed, it will be made available to all local unions to help bring the facts of life to members who think gambling is a sporting proposition.

The UAW's stand on gambling is stated clearly in a resolution passed unanimously this spring at its convention. It's text:

"WHEREAS: The UAW-CIO was organized for the purpose of bringing industrial democracy through a grievance procedure and establishing decent working conditions in addition to securing adequate wages and economic improvements in the living standards of our membership.

"There exists within many plants under the jurisdiction of the UAW-CIO certain members of our Union who are engaged in organized gambling and other rackets inside the plants: these members are participating in fleecing their fellow workers of their hard-earned wages.

"Our Union was not organized nor was the grievance machinery established to protect individuals who use their employment inside our plants for the purpose of pursuing, affirmatively engaging in and promoting in-plant rackets.

"When in-plant rackets and gambling exist, there is always the possibility of corrupting the secondary leadership of our Union which can lead to the weakening of our Union, the destruction of the moral fibre of our membership and the deterioration of effective bargaining power within the plants.

"When bargaining representatives within the plant become part of or subject to the influences of the organized rackets, the Union can easily become prey to racketeers and gangsters. These racketeers were and are part of the breed, sponsored and paid for by industry, who sought not only to prevent organization of any plant, but after organizing and securing union contracts, have attempted to silence and intimidate active, aggressive leadership of these unions through beatings, shootings and terroristic activities.

"In recognition of this fact the International Executive Board of the UAW-CIO affirmed its policy of opposition to any form of in-plant racketeering, further supplementing the intent and meaning of Article 10, Section 9, of the Constitution; this Article provides for barring from holding Union office, elective or appointive, local or International members engaged in the furtherance or support of organized rackets within the plants under UAW jurisdiction.

"The International Executive Board through an Administrative Letter dated December 11, 1951, advised the local unions of its action by stating:

It is the policy of the International Union not to process grievances for members of our Union who have been disciplined or discharged by their employer for engaging in organized rackets and organized gambling, where guilt has been clearly established.

In cases where guilt is not firmly established, the grievance procedure shall be used to determine the guilt or innocence of the worker disciplined by the employer for alleged participation in organized rackets or gambling. If during the processing of the grievance the guilt of the worker is clearly established, the grievance is to be closed. If guilt is not established, the grievance is to be processed to completion under the provisions of contract grievance procedure.

"In testimony before the Kefauver committee in 1951, UAW-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey expressed the viewpoint that organized rackets and gambling cannot exist in any plant without the knowledge and consent of some level of management. It is a fair conclusion, that if the professional numbers-writer or bookmaker thus collaborates with management in these illegal enterprises, they will collaborate in other ways with management against the interests of the workers and their union. Now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED: That this 14th Constitutional Convention reaffirm the policy adopted by the Executive Board and instruct the incoming officers and Board members, and all local unions to implement this policy against th encroachment of organized racketeers and gangsters within any segment of our Union."

Resolutions Available

Due to numerous requests, all of the resolutions passed by the UAW-CIO 14th Constitutional Convention have been compiled and reprinted in a separate book.

Included in the 113-page book are the reports made to the Convention by the Committees on Officers' Reports, Competitive Shop, Education, and Union Label.

Resolutions and reports have been set in large type for easy reading.

Copies of this publication are available at 50 cents each from the UAW-CIO Supply Department, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Michigan.

"You must be a non-union man. When I slapped your baby, he just turned the other cheek."

CIO, AFL Back Social Security Bill To Increase Payment Maximum to $200

WASHINGTON—An omnibus bill to lift the ceiling of payments under the Social Security Act from $168.75 to $200 per month in total family benefits and raising the minimum basic benefit from $25 to $35 a month was introduced in Congress this month by 11 Senators and 10 Representatives.

Both CIO and AFL endorsed the bill, the CIO pointing out that, while it does not do the whole job, it would bring great improvements.

The bill, whose prime sponsor was Senator Herbert H. Lehman (D-Lib., N. Y.), would also:

- Extend benefits to cover temporary and permanent total disability and provide for more effective rehabilitation work;
- Extend coverage to 13 million persons not now covered, including—
  1. **Farm operators having annual net earnings of at least $400—3,200,000;**
  2. **Farm workers earning at least $50 from one employer in any calendar quarter—910,000;**
  3. **Professional groups, including lawyers, accountants, architects, undertakers and engineers with earnings from self-employment of at least $400 per year—about 250,000;**
  4. **Domestic workers, paid at least $50 by one employer in a calendar quarter—120,000;**
  5. **Employes of TVA, certain state and local government employes, Wisconsin employes, Housing Authority employes, college and university employes—150,000;**
  6. **Fishermen on boats of 10 tons or less—30,000;**
  7. **Citizens and resident aliens working on vessels or aircraft of foreign registry when services are performed for an American employer;**
  8. **Active members of the uniformed services—3,600,000;**
- Beef up benefits by averaging the highest 10 consecutive years of covered earnings, excepting periods of disability;
- Increase benefit rate two per cent a year for persons who delay retirement after 65 or return to work after retirement;
- Raise taxable earnings base from $3,600 to $6,000;
- Raise earnings permitted without suspension of OASI benefits from $75 to $100 per month.

The new coverage for rehabilitation services, cash sickness benefits and permanent and total disability insurance benefits will protect the five per cent of the civilian population between the ages of 14 and 65 who are unable, on an average day, to go about their regular duties because of disability and the more than two per cent disabled for seven months or more.

Cash sickness benefits would be provided for temporarily incapacitated insured workers.

The schedule of tax rates for workers and their employers would be as follows:

YEARS	TAX RATES
1954	2% each
1955 and 1956	2½% each
1957 and 1958	3% each
1959 and 1960	3½% each
1961 and thereafter	4% each

(These step-ups would finally amount to ¾ of one per cent more than under the present law which does not provide benefits for temporary incapacity, rehabilitation and permanent total disability. The step-ups would be made about 10 years earlier than under the present law.)

Because federal civilian employes, members of the armed services, and the self-employed would not be eligible for cash sickness benefits, the total taxes to be paid by them, or on their behalf, would be lower than those for workers in private employment.

The President would be given the authority to waive payment of contributions by servicemen in combat areas, or serving overseas generally, or for servicemen in designated pay grades, such authority to be used in times of emergency, when contributions would be paid by the federal government, at the President's direction.

Lehman Urges GOPs to Recall Campaign Pledges

WASHINGTON—Senator Herbert H. Lehman (D-Lib., N. Y.) told the Senate, in introducing the omnibus Social Security bill, that the bill "sets the immediate goals for a thorough-going revision and liberalization of our Social Security laws.

"Promises were made during the last campaign to enlarge the scope and coverage of Social Security. The bill we are introducing would accomplish just that. It represents the results of several years of study and review of this subject. I hope the Administration, as well as all forward-looking groups and forces in America, will urge the enactment of this legislation.

"The Social Security bill entitled 'The Social Security Act Amendments of 1953', is a bill designed to bring the Social Security system now in effect into line with current realities. It would make our Social Security system not a perfect system, but a better system, a more just and more comprehensive system.

"It would do this first by increasing the level of social insurance benefits. Then it would grant protection against long-term and permanent total disability, and against temporary disability. It would also greatly encourage the rehabilitation of the disabled.

"Finally, this bill proposes to extend the coverage of Social Security to numerous groups of our citizens who are not now covered."

"It's me! Around here during the winter months the boys have a tendency to forget."

SAN FRANCISCO — Jack Livingston, UAW-CIO vice-president, gets a warm welcome from C. W. Werkau, CWA-CIO secretary-treasurer. Livingston, featured speaker at the Communications Workers convention here, warned delegates of the increasing need for labor solidarity because of the "deep, deep freeze" on the progressive labor policies of the past 20 years now on in Washington.

'Can't Be Asked to Die,' Referee Says of Retirees

The right of automatically retired workers to live as full a life as their vigor will permit was defended in glowing terms last month by a Michigan Employment Security Commission referee.

Granting that the aging's productive power diminished "upon his reaching life's ebbing tide," Referee Charles Rubinoff added, "It must be admitted with equal candor that he (the claimant) cannot be expected to give up the business of living for the altruistic purpose of supporting the employer's interpretation of the law."

CLAIM GRANTED

After that resounding outburst, Rubinoff granted the unemployment compensation claim of Francis Hughes, 68, for 25 years an employe of General Motors working in the Ternstedt Division.

Hughes was on sick leave when he was retired. GM usually accepts the principle that workers *automatically retired are entitled* to unemployment compensation in addition to their pensions. In this case, GM contended that Hughes was unable to work and thus did not deserve unemployment compensation.

Leonard Lesser, of the UAW-CIO Social Security Department, showed that Hughes subsequently obtained a job with a lumber company.

Upholding the right of the retired worker to decide for himself whether he is no longer eligible to be a part of the labor force, Rubinoff closed his decision with a plea for special tolerance for the aged.

RIGHT TO DECIDE

"While youth may not appreciate its (old age's) grimness from a safe distance, no one can escape his own 'Thanatopsis,'" Rubinoff wrote. "For the 'present' is only a shifting point at which youth and old age meet. There is never a moment when the new dawn is not breaking, and never a moment when the sunset ceases to fade. A claimant, however, has a right to decide for himself when the 'final hour' has come to withdraw from life's activities."

Douglas Proposes Limits on Powers Of Witch Hunters

CHICAGO (LPA)—Congressional investigating committees should raise their standards and could do so without impairing their usefulness, Senator Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) declared in a recent radio broadcast. He was assisted in his discussion by his wife, former Congresswoman Emily Taft Douglas.

"I think each committee should define in advance and in writing the purpose of the investigation and should keep to it," he said, "that no meeting should be called unless a majority of members approve, and also that a majority should approve of any report that is issued.

Douglas would also give those accused or adversely reflected upon the following rights: Publicity limited to statements made in public hearings, the accused allowed to make a statement in his own behalf, to have the advice of counsel, to cross-examine accusers, to call witnesses in his own behalf.

Mrs. Douglas agreed that such rules would have prevented false attacks on Methodist Bishop Oxnam and the case of mistaken identity which resulted in an unwarranted attack on Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the owner of *The Washington Post*.

MONEY FOR CARFARE is presented to the UAW-CIO Drop-In Center by the UAW Regions 1 and 1A Women's Committee. Women in the picture are, l. to r., Elaine Stinson, program director of the Center; Estelle Finzell, Committee chairman, who is presenting the check; Caroline Davis, director of the UAW Women's Bureau, and Gwen Thompson, the Committee's financial secretary. Regulars at the Drop-In Center, located in Local 154's hall, look on with complete approval.

UAW WINS ANOTHER WHITE-COLLAR UNIT

NEWARK, Delaware—The UAW-CIO hung up another victory in the white-collar field with the office workers at the Chrysler Tank Arsenal voting UAW in a recent NLRB-conducted election.

According to Norman Matthews, Director of the UAW National Chrysler Department, results of the election were, UAW-CIO—160; No Union—137.

Growing Near Chicago

CHICAGO (LPA) — The Chicago Industrial Union Council will become the Cook County Industrial Union Council starting September 1. The change was made because a greatly increased number of CIO members now live and work in plants outside Chicago's city limits, but within metropolitan Cook County.

GOP Sacrifices Security To Save on Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON—The Republican-controlled Congress is advertising to the Free World that it puts economy above security in the world-wide contest with the Kremlin.

Before he left office in January, ex-President Truman recommended $7.6 billion for military and economic aid to other nations in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1953.

Eisenhower's budget requested only $5.5 billion for these purposes.

Funds authorized by the Foreign-Aid Bill which has now passed House and Senate and goes to conference will come out at around $5 billion.

TAFT WRITES CHECKS

But this is only an authorization. Appropriations must be voted before any money is available. The amount finally appropriated probably will fall somewhere between $4 and $4.5 billion. This will compare with $6 billion appropriated last year.

As reported in the June "Auto Worker," Senator Taft is flying the flag for his isolationist foreign policy. He sees no hope in cooperating with our friends of the free world. And he offers no alternative plan for coping with the threat of international Communism.

President Eisenhower picked up Taft's challenge and answered it—in speeches. He said we cannot stand alone; we must have friends and allies.

But when it comes to cash on the line to back up his speeches, Eisenhower is not putting up any kind of a fight. He asked Congress for too little and agreed to take less. What he will get is a huge slash in foreign aid funds, proving to our friends and allies that while Eisenhower makes the White House speeches, Taft writes the vouchers.

INSULT FREE WORLD

Not content with this, the Senate voted into the bill a declaration that funds appropriated for foreign aid in next year's session of Congress will be the last for that purpose. Actually this session of Congress cannot bind the next one. This vote is only a gesture. It has no binding effect.

Apparently it was intended to serve notice on our allies that unless they agree with us on all points we intend to abandon them. It is based on the assumption that we can abandon our friends and allies and take on the Kremlin single-handed. This is the false and suicidal policy that Taft is peddling.

All of this year's cut in funds is in economic aid. The bill that just passed the Senate authorized $460 million **MORE** for military aid than was appropriated last year. But the economic aid authorized by the Senate bill falls short of last year's appropriation by nearly $1.3 billion. As already noted, the cut probably will be even larger when the actual appropriations are voted.

AIDS RED STRATEGY

The slashing of economic aid will do us greatest damage throughout the underdeveloped areas of the world. For those areas the Senate bill authorized $260 million as compared with $350 million appropriated a year ago. When the appropriation bill comes along, the cut likely will exceed $100 million.

These are the areas of the world where the struggle with Communism can most easily be won. The best we have done in economic aid to these areas in the past has been far too little. Now we are to do less.

As is true also with respect to the defense appropriations, the sums provided for foreign aid are being determined more by Republican campaign promises than by what the safety of our country and the freedom of the world require. Tax reductions were promised; national defense and international aid must be cut to fit. Economy comes first; security second.

Warner Gear Walkout Ends After 10 Weeks

MUNCIE, Indiana — Borg-Warner's speed-up efforts at the Warner Gear plant here were beaten back in the strike settlement, which followed lengthy negotiations headed by Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey and Region 3 Director Raymond Berndt.

The settlement ending the 10-week walkout resolved all production standards disputes and included adjustments in wages and pensions similar to recent gains negotiated in the automobile industry. Highlights of the package were:

1—Change from the old to the new BLS cost-of-living index, using the formula first negotiated with General Motors.

2—Improvement factor increase from four cents to five cents, effective October 13, 1953, with one cent of the adjustment put into effect immediately.

3—Ten-cent increase for skilled workers.

4—Pension ceiling raised from $117.50 to $137.50, with proportionate adjustments for workers with less than 30 years' seniority.

5—Pension agreement will be reopened in August, at which time Union will attempt to liberalize pension eligibility rules.

6—Retired workers may participate in group hospital and surgical benefit plan.

The strike settlement and contract issues were adopted overwhelmingly at Local 287's membership meeting after Mazey explained the terms and pointed out that the speed-up threat had been beaten back successfully.

YOUR Vacation Pay— And How It GREW

(Editor's note—Hundreds of thousands of UAW-CIO members are either on, just back from, or about to start their vacations . . . vacations made possible by the Union. What follows is from a leaflet outlining the vacation story specifically for Briggs workers, but it also is the story of vacation pay throughout the entire UAW).

Not very long ago, the first day of summer had no interest or meaning for Briggs workers. To be sure, it was the beginning of vacation time . . . but at Briggs, as well as elsewhere in the auto industry, there was no vacation pay before the Union came to town.

Briggs workers who were on the job before 1940—the year we won our first vacation pay agreement—remember well those "no vacation—no pay" days. Then they got their first checks . . . and then they watched their Union make those checks grow year by year.

Vacation pay is not one of those Union-won benefits that wins newspaper headlines. There are other things more important, we agree. But this one benefit is worth, in cash, about seven times the amount paid in dues to the Union.

You will see the history of the Union's year-by-year struggle to increase vacation benefits. Before 1940—nothing. In 1940—forty bucks for a guy with one year's seniority. In 1953—well, look on and see for yourself.

Yes, it's vacation time . . . and thanks to the UAW-CIO and the men and women who built it . . . this year we HAVE VACATIONS!

HISTORY OF BRIGGS VACATION PAY

Year	Month	Seniority	Amount
1940	December	1 year seniority	$ 40.00
1941	December	1 year seniority	$ 45.00
1942	December	1 year seniority	$ 45.00
		5 years seniority	$ 90.00
1943	December	1 year seniority	$ 45.00
		5 years seniority	$ 90.00
1944	December	1 year seniority	$ 45.00
		5 years seniority	$ 90.00
1946	June	1 year seniority	$ 52.40
		5 years seniority	$104.80
1947	June	1 year seniority	$ 57.00
		5 years seniority	$114.00
1948	June	1 year seniority	$ 57.00
		5 years seniority	$114.00
1949	June	1 year seniority	$ 62.20
		5 years seniority	$124.40
1950	June	1 year seniority	$ 62.20
		3 years seniority	$ 93.30
		5 years seniority	$124.40
1951	June	1 year seniority— 40 hours pay	$ 69.60
		3 years seniority— 60 hours pay	$104.30
		5 years seniority— 80 hours pay	$139.00
		15 years seniority—120 hours pay	$208.20
		(Using Trimmer's Rate $1.74½)	
1952	June	1 year seniority— 40 hours pay	$ 74.60
		3 years seniority— 60 hours pay	$111.90
		5 years seniority— 80 hours pay	$149.20
		15 years seniority—120 hours pay	$223.80
		(Using Trimmer's Rate $1.86½)	
1953	June	1 year seniority— 40 hours pay	$ 76.20
		3 years seniority— 60 hours pay	$114.30
		5 years seniority— 80 hours pay	$152.40
		15 years seniority—120 hours pay	$228.60
		(Using Trimmer's Rate $1.90½)	

A MAJOR ASSEMBLER WITH 15 YEARS' SENIORITY HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING IN VACATION PAY

Amount	Year
$ 40.00	1940
45.00	1941
90.00	1942
90.00	1943
90.00	1944
104.80	1946
114.00	1947
114.00	1948
124.40	1949
124.40	1950
208.20	1951
223.80	1952
228.60	1953
Total, $1,597.20	

. . . and during those 12½ years, this same major assembler paid only $237 in dues!

Brief Profits Tax Extension To Set Stage for Sales Tax

WASHINGTON—Blown up by the newspapers as a major policy issue between Eisenhower and the old guard Republicans, the Excess Profits Tax extension is not much of an issue at all.

At this writing, the House Ways and Means Committee is about to meet for the first time in many weeks, with the expectation that it will send to the House for debate and action the Sadlak Bill which extends the Excess Profits Tax until December 31.

WORST YET TO COME

This is what President Eisenhower wants. Played up in the press as a bold, brave move in opposition to the National Association of Manufacturers, etc., it actually is only the curtain raiser for a larger tax drama that is to open next January.

The real tax policy of the Eisenhower Administration is not for taxing corporations' profits, but for throwing more and more of the tax burden on small taxpayers. This won't be done all at once. To reward its fat friends without losing all its little votes, the Administration is drafting a long-range tax program which will move toward its objective step by step.

First step in the program is to come out for continuation of the Excess Profits Tax. But for how long? Only six months. This will cost the big corporations no more than $500 million. That's a small price to pay if it deceives the country's voters into thinking their interests are being protected by the Administration.

NOTHING FOR WORKER

Next step is to reduce the individual income tax 10 per cent starting January 1. This will save the $4,000 family 57 cents a week and the $100,000 family $80 a week.

With this reduction in revenue added to the expiration of the Excess Profits Tax at the turn of the year, the stage is set to put Congress to work looking for new sources of revenue. That's where the sales tax comes in, and that's where small taxpayers get it in the neck.

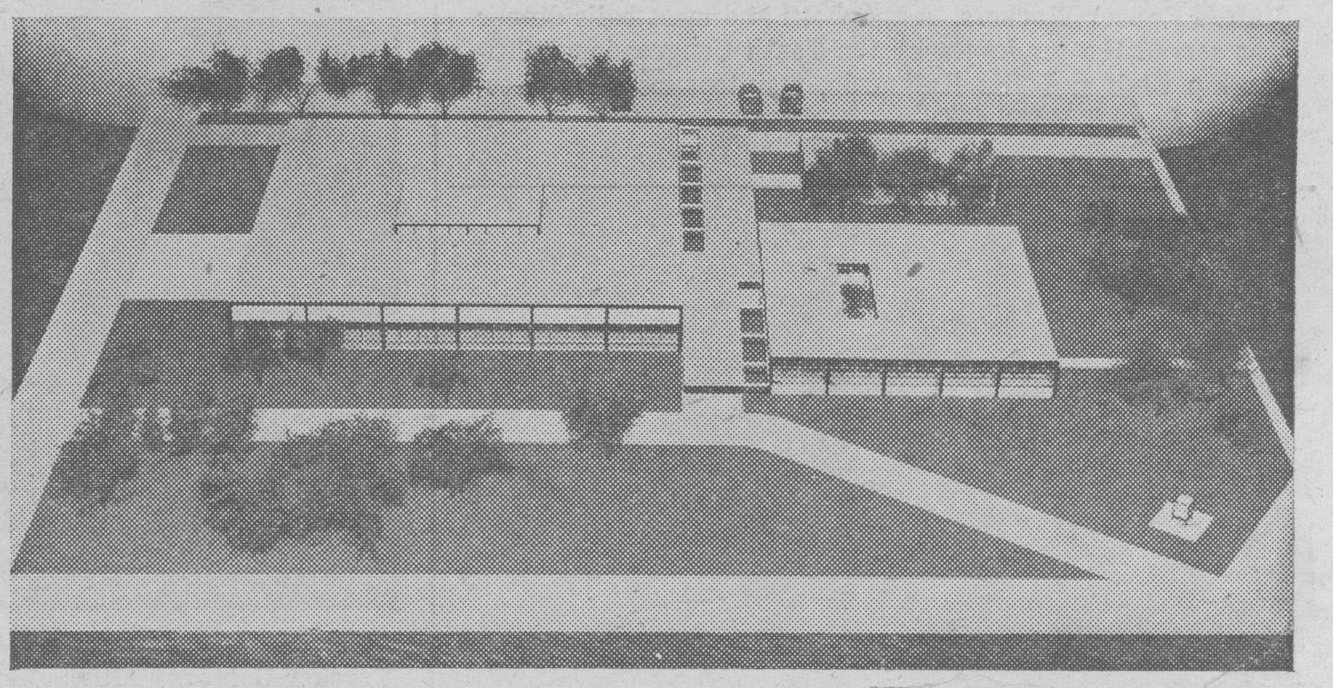
State governments don't want the federal government muscling in on the sales tax field. That has been their favored means of soaking it to the little people. So what we will probably see is a compromise—the federal government will levy broad excise sales taxes at the manufacturing level, and the states will levy theirs at the retail end. It all comes to the same thing. It all comes out of you.

Trainmen Salute 'Living Documents'

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen complimented the UAW-CIO on making the "living document" principle work in an editorial carried in *Trainmen News*, the Union's official publication.

The *News* said editorially:

"President Kennedy (of the Brotherhood) appropriately described as 'democracy in action' the recent prompt revision of the contract between General Motors Corp. and its employes represented by Walter Reuther, president, Auto Workers Union, CIO. The revised agreements with the auto manufacturers give deserving benefits to auto workers."



MODERN LINES dominate the design for the new union hall planned by West Side Local 174. The model above shows how the $300,000 structure, to be composed of three one-story buildings, will look. Construction is scheduled to start in November. The hall will be the union home for 30,000 UAW members who work in 9[illegible] Detroit plants.

FELLOW UNIONISTS get a welcome aboard the S. S. United States from Odrie Simpson, ship chairman. L. to r.—Jacob Potofsky, Clothing Workers president; Joe Curran, Maritime Union president; Simpson, and UAW President Walter P. Reuther.

HILLMAN AWARD WINNERS—Irving Fagan (left), columnist for Labor Press Associated, and Herb Block, cartoonist for the Washington Post, were among the five winners of the $500 1952 journalism awards of the Sidney Hillman Foundation. Fagan's award was for his columns syndicated by LPA, Block's was for "The Herblock Book."

"Well, if this isn't rich—and you head of an engineering firm!"

TO GIVE AWAY—Officers and committeemen from Local 357, UAW-CIO, prepare to ship one of the ranges they make in the Cribben and Sexton plant in Chicago to Ottawa, Illinois, Union Center where it will be given away to a member of Region 4 on Labor Day. They are, l. to r.: Clarence Brens, president; Walter Totos, Gus Szczerbinski, Joseph Odwazny, Joseph Zegar, George Borowski, Steven Dodro, George Szweda, Tom Grippanvo, Lawrence Bunge and Jules Salburg. Labor Day brings a massive turnout to the Union Center with fun and prizes for all.

LARGEST CLASS of union counselors ever graduated in the state of Illinois was awarded diplomas by Pat Greathouse, Director of UAW Region 4 (behind mike). The 60 union counseling students who completed an eight-week course at the Tenth Congressional Citizenship Club, Forest Park, are members of UAW-CIO, USA-CIO, IUE-CIO, and United Rubber Workers. A spaghetti and meat balls dinner was served the graduates by the Tenth Congressional Citizenship Club and Jim Kalasardo, maintenance committeeman of Local 6, UAW-CIO.

Preparing for Struggle

PREPARING FOR THE BASIC FIGHT, UAW Local 1083 stewards from the Kearney and Trecker Company Milwaukee plant listen to a discussion of the Company's defiance of the NLRB's certification of the UAW as their bargaining agent. After 600 days in which the Company refused to bargain on a contract, members of the Local are preparing to take strike action if necessary just as thousands of other UAW members had to strike for union recognition years ago.

POSTMASTER: Send copies returned under labels No. 3579 (Canada, labels No. 2389) to 2457 East Washington Street, Indianapolis 7, Indiana.

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LUTHER M SLINKARD
1022 GLENWOOD
KANSAS CITY 3 MO