

Public Discussion Of General Motors Wage Issue Asked

Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO vice president and director of the union's General Motors Department, this week proposed to C. E. Wilson, GM president, that the General Motors corporation join with the union in sponsoring a public discussion in Detroit of the General Motors wage controversy in which Reuther and Wilson would present the positions of each party to the dispute.

Behind the Headlines in Washington

with
IRVING RICHTER
Int. Leg. Rep., UAW-CIO

Diary of a Campaign Worker

DETROIT, Oct. 31 — It's five days before election. The daily newspapers have been much less biased than everybody anticipated. The chief reason is the slashing attack made by Frankenstein early in the campaign, warning the people of what the newspapers would do to distort the news in favor of the big money candidate. Also, the many rank-and-file Newspaper Guild members helped somewhat to keep them honest. The same guildsmen gave valuable help in preparing our own campaign newspaper—one story of which was devoted to an expose of the press.

But the press, and the radio, still manage to work against us. Yesterday, for example, Harold Murphy, brother of Justice Frank Murphy, spoke on the air for Dick Frankenstein. The DETROIT FREE PRESS chief political writer this morning identified him as "a clerk in the United States Court-house", and left off the really significant news that he is Frank Murphy's brother and by his speech had implied that Frank Murphy was for us.

The radio news commentators are taking sides by linking the Detroit elections with the "menace of communism" in the world and in other municipal elections (New York). We demanded transcripts of two of these "news" reports, and after a protest to the stations, were given the opportunity to write our own copy to balance the stuff we objected to.

Our radio spot announcements were refused by two stations — "too rough", and "poor taste". We immediately filed a petition with the Federal Communications Commission, demanding a hearing. We issued press releases giving the contents of the spots. That gave us good publicity. The banned spots were then read by Dick Frankenstein on his regular paid political broadcast. We advertised the broadcast as "The spot announcements which were banned as 'too rough' on the Mayor." Today both stations offered to carry the spots after being warned by the Federal Communications Commission.

NOVEMBER 1. — More and more people in Detroit See RICHTER, Page 3

In a letter to Wilson, Reuther suggested that the discussion be held Sunday, Nov. 11, or some day during the following week:
Following is Reuther's letter:

November 5, 1945
Mr. C. E. Wilson, President
General Motors Corporation
General Motors Building
Detroit 2, Michigan

Dear Mr. Wilson:
The present wage controversy between the UAW-CIO and the General Motors Corporation is a number one problem of our community and the nation. As spokesman for the corporation, you have stated that it is a matter that involves the public interest. We have said the same thing. No one disputes that fact.

As you know, the union has proposed repeatedly that our negotiations be open to press and radio representatives. The corporation has rejected that proposal.

The union has also stated repeatedly that this dispute should be settled, not by the use of arbitrary economic power on the part of either side, but on the basis of the facts.

You will recall that a little over three years ago, on March 21, 1942, you proposed that you and I hold a joint press conference to discuss the UAW-CIO's plan to convert the automobile industry to war production. At the press conference which was held as a result of your proposal and

Text of Reuther's Brief to GM Is On Page 5

Read on page 5 in this issue the actual figures on GM profits — complete text of the economic brief Reuther presented to General Motors to show that wages can be raised 30% without increasing car prices.

our agreement to it, you said: "I did not propose this conference to add to the controversy, but in the hope of clearing it up."

We feel that the need for public discussion of the current issue is just as compelling in solving the problems of the peace as our earlier conference was in clarifying the war problem of industry conversion.

It is in that spirit and in view of the public interest involved that I now propose that the union and the corporation jointly sponsor a meeting in Detroit, open to the public, where you and I, as spokesmen for our respective organizations in this dispute, will discuss the General Motors wage case and place its broad aspects before the public.

We suggest that such a discussion be held next Sunday, November 11, or some day during the following week, in Masonic Auditorium, Cass See REUTHER, Page 2

Toast to World Labor



Gen. Charles DeGaulle drinks a health to the newly formed World Federation of Trade Unions in Paris. With him are labor leaders Sidney Hillman of U. S., Walter Citrine of Great Britain and Louis Jouhaux of France.

WHAT FACTIONALISM?

Jack Holt Is Elected New Regional Director

The wishful reporting of certain elements of the press to the effect that serious factional strife is undermining every section of the UAW-CIO was exploded in a big way at the special convention of Region 1-C in Flint Sunday, when the Lansing delegation staged a demonstration of unity which should stand as a model for some time.

Victory Bond Drive Purpose Is Outlined

WASHINGTON, D. C. —

Pointing to the absolute need for a successful Victory Loan Drive, Treasury Secretary Vinson in a radio address opening the campaign on the eve of the drive warned against the danger of winning all the rounds except the last one and thereby losing the fight.

His warning was a reference to the past seven successful War Bond Drives and the bulk-war bond sales provided against inflation. From an anti-inflationary point of view, Secretary Vinson pictured the Victory Loan as the most important of all.

At the same time he cited the need for funds for meeting costs of mustering-out pay, medical care and education of veterans.

For the Living Dead

His address follows:
"You and I are not alone tonight as we launch this Victory Loan. We are joined in spirit by those who made possible this occasion, the spirit of the American dead who brought us to this wondrous See VICTORY BONDS, Page 4

White Collar Germans Are Organizing

First of 13 labor federations to be formed in the British-occupied zone of Germany is the new White Collar Workers Union. More than 500 leading persons in the new German union movement met last week in Hamburg to lay initial plans.

Central committees for others of the 13 federations have already been chosen and so far a total of almost 80,000 union membership cards have been issued in Hamburg alone.

There are 1,200 applications for membership in the new White Collar Workers Union, which will represent workers in the wholesale and retail trades, insurance, banking and in cooperatives. Karl Froberger has been appointed temporary secretary of the new union.

Timekeepers Changed to Clock Cards

Timekeepers at Oldsmobile were changed from a salary to hourly method of payment and were required to start punching clock cards Nov. 1. No other office employees in the plant were changed.

This action followed certification last week of Olds Local 652 as collective bargaining agent for the timekeepers, who won an NLRB election Oct. 12.

"This is another attempted bit of reprisal and an attempt to discourage other Olds office employees from favorable consideration of a union," said V. E. Vandenburg, chairman of the timekeepers executive committee. "This action is also a flat refusal to follow democratic principles. Knowing the timekeepers will have a voice in matters affecting their working conditions and wages, the proper method of approaching any desired change would have been to take it up in an orderly manner with the employees' elected representatives, as provided by the law which now requires them to bargain with their employees. This requirement will not be escaped by prematurely rushing through a batch of regulations, nor by laying off a dozen or so timekeepers — or attempted firing of a couple."

Two fired from the time department after the election were Vandenburg and Leslie L. Junkerman. Action is being taken on both cases, as well for those who were laid off out of line in seniority.

Suppressed U.S. Report Proves Case For Wages

WASHINGTON (FP) — To buttress its resolution demanding substantial wage increases, the CIO executive

Strikes Hit Lucky Strike And Others

PHILADELPHIA (FP) — It's okay to walk a mile for a Camel, but don't even reach out a hand for Lucky Strike, Pall Mall or Melachrino cigarettes. The latter are on the forbidden list of striking members of Food Tobacco & Agricultural Workers (CIO) who voted to intensify a nationwide boycott of American Tobacco products until the company agrees to meet with the union. Other banned products include La Corona, Bock y Ca, Henry Clay, El Rio Tan, Cabanas, Antonio y Cleopatra, Chancellor and Cremo cigars.

Russia Asks Cooperatives For Baltics

LONDON, Sept. 12 — The delicate question of the status of the Baltic republics of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania was brought up by Soviet Russia herself today at the International Conference of Cooperatives here today. On the motion of a Latvian member of the Soviet delegation See RUSSIA, Page 4

Shocks Senate



An unusual representative of big business, Chairman Robert W. Johnson of Johnson & Johnson, handed the Senate committee holding hearings on 65c minimum wage bill quite a shock by urging its adoption — with one change. He recommended immediate raising of the minimum to 75c because nowhere in the U. S. can a worker live on less than \$30 a week.

Rubber Corp. Leads Field In Bargaining

WASHINGTON (LPA) — U. S. Rubber last week turned up as the first company in the industry to agree to bargain on a corporation-wide basis. Meeting with officials of the U. S. Tire and Rubber Co., the United Rubber Workers—CIO started their first postwar wage negotiations.

Under discussion were: 30c an hour wage increase; double time for Sundays and holidays; 6 hour day and 30 hour week; time-and-a-half for Saturdays and all hours over 30; straight time pay for holidays not worked; and 10c an hour extra for all hours worked between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Catholic Bishop Hits Big Business, Press For Anti-Labor Fights

CHICAGO (LPA) — The current anti-labor campaigns by both industry and the daily press were assailed last week by Bishop Bernard J. Shiel, of Chicago, one of the most prominent spokesmen of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

Council Dance Planned for November 17

The Lansing CIO Council will sponsor another party at the Council Hall, 109 E. South St., Saturday, Nov. 17. The affair begins at 9 P. M. and there will be both round and square dancing.

Everyone is welcome. Tickets sell for 50c apiece and arrangements are now being made for a floor show. Lou Dougherty and his orchestra will furnish the music.

This will be the third dance held at the Council Hall within three weeks. If they continue to be successful they will be held throughout the winter months.

Battle Nears On Poll Tax

WASHINGTON (LPA) — Mounting support for the bill to abolish the poll tax in national elections is expected to be reflected when the measure is called up on the floor of the Senate during the next two weeks.

Supporters of the bill, who conferred here under the auspices of the Nat'l Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, are confident that they have a 50-50 chance of killing off the proposed filibuster. Congressmen coming from states where voters have to pay the tax in order to vote have insisted that they will hold the floor until the supporters of poll tax abolition yell "uncle." Main attention of the conference, therefore, was obtaining sufficient numbers of Senators committed to vote for cloture — conclusion of debate when the filibuster comes. This requires a two-thirds vote, whereas a simple majority is sufficient to pass the bill once the filibuster hurdle is jumped.

the 1946 income will buy what \$23.95 bought in 1941 — a 10% cut.

4—Reduction of overtime, elimination of wartime upgrading and repeal of excess profits taxes alone will reduce corporate costs in 1946 enough to permit a 24% pay raise.

"I am disgusted and dismayed by the unreasoning attack that has been made upon labor by a powerful and vociferous section of our press," said Bishop Shiel in an address to the Building Service Employees Union AFL. "With what is apparently deliberate malice," he continued, "they have embarked upon a campaign of distortion, that has not yet reached its peak. Through the tortuous months of war, these harbingers of dissension magnified every dispute in which labor unions figured."

Turning to the antagonism that some sections of big business and industry have recently shown toward labor, Bishop Shiel said:

"American business, like business elsewhere, has not yet learned a very simple thing; the dollar is not almighty God; but that human beings are very precious. This should be a very obvious principle, but those who advocate it are branded as radicals."

American business, if it is to survive, declared the Bishop, "must serve the people. It must develop a social consciousness and be aware of its community responsibility. It must drop its blind disregard of its obligations."

The Catholic prelate contended that "It is saddening to see how many business men scoff at the idea of full employment. They view the Olympian calm the prospect of millions unemployed. If this country is ever destroyed, it will not be by foreign enemies, but by destitution and wretchedness within."

Bishop Shiel emphasized:

"For the well-being of the nation, the headstrong power of management must be restricted . . . Pointing out that although some employers have social vision he asserted that "it is disconcerting to think that an alarmingly large percentage of employers would like to see an open labor market, a period of low taxes, low wages, and high profits. This is practically a fool-proof pattern for depressions."

Enclosed With Service Allotment Checks

Over ceiling prices quickly could cut in half the buying power of the check you receive with this message!

Watch the price line!

Refuse to pay a penny over the ceiling price.

Be sure you get full weight and the grade for which you are paying.

Check your shopping list with the OPA Ceiling Price List.

PRICE CONTROL IS YOUR JOB

report all overcharges to the OPA

A slip like the one shown above was enclosed with Army and Navy allotment checks and apparently is part of OPA's campaign for price control against inflation. But Senator Robert A. Taft (R. O.), who doesn't like OPA or inflation warnings or price control, claims it's OPA's campaign for continuation of OPA.

LANSING LABOR NEWS, INC.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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EDITOR — V. E. VANDENBURG

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Notes For the Record

Did you know that all the wrong votes in Congress are not taken on the floor? Frequently the most far reaching consequences result from balloting in Committee. Sometimes a committee can vote down a bill so it never does get to the floor. Anyway, it is generally tougher to get a good bill passed after it has been turned down by a committee, and tough to put back important features of a bill after the committee has taken them out.

Did you know that the war-rich industrialists are holding on to their profits while at the same time they are attempting to break the union movement?

Did you know that the current tax bill now in House-Senate conference will probably end up by both corporations and wealthy individuals getting their big cut in taxes, while the small tax payer will be left holding the bag.

Here is another one: Senator Alexander Wiley (Republican-Wisconsin) is working up to real pressure for establishment of a Dies Committee in the Senate in time to do its dirty work in the 1946 elections. He has a resolution (S. Res. 165) before the Senate Judiciary Committee, to set up such a body. He also gave a speech in the Senate which made it clear that the CIO-PAC was his main target.

Did you know that the Department of Labor is the tenth executive department of the United States government and that it was established in 1893, the head of which is a member of the President's cabinet.

Did you know that Senator Bilbo has announced he will run for reelection on an "up-the-rebels" platform of white supremacy. There is one Senator that Washington would definitely not miss.

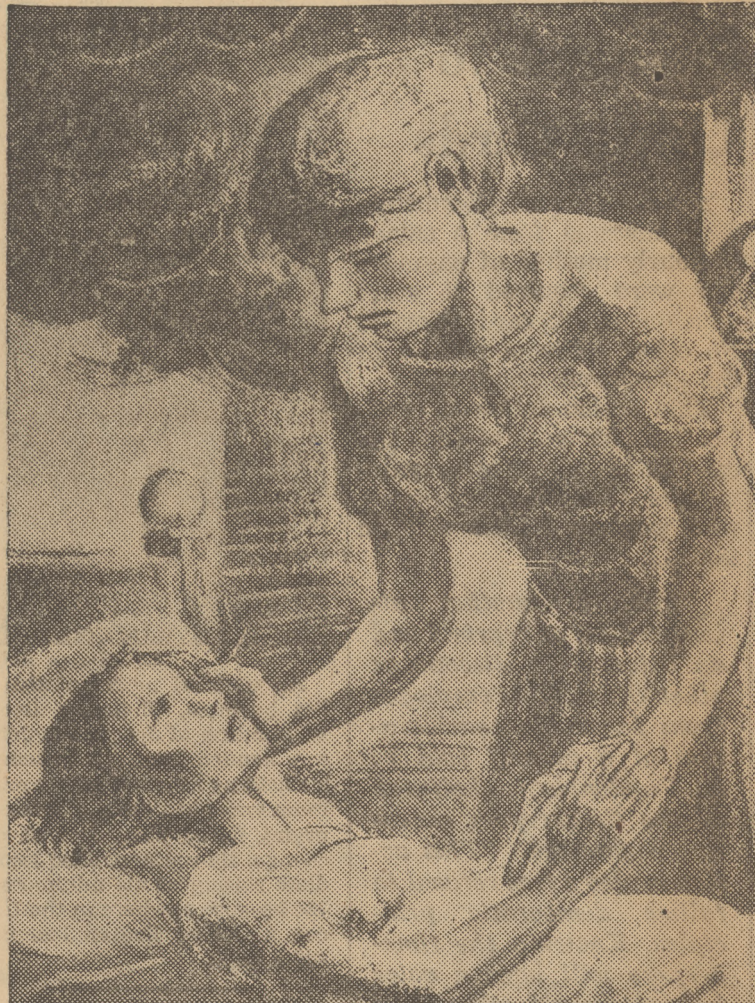
—H. DEAN REED,
Lansing PAC Director.

HANGOVER HOUSE



"He'll give the union hell tomorrow."

Let Our People Live



A PLEA FOR A LIVING WAGE

Organized labor, supported by all the progressive forces in the nation, have established powerful beachheads in the war against starvation wages and poverty. But we still have a long way to go to attain final victory.

When we talk of poverty, what do we mean?

We are talking of the condition of millions of people who cannot afford enough clothing in which they can appear in the street or church, a good roof over their heads, medical care to protect their health, education for their children, insurance against illness and death. We mean the people who cannot even afford enough food to eat.

Today, when we rightfully pride ourselves on the highest national income in our history, considerably more than half of all our wage-earners are not getting enough income to assure them a standard of living on which they can continue without wrecking their health.

Many experts in the cost of living have figured out that a family of four, that is, a wage-earner and his wife and two small children, need each week at the very least: \$14.45 for food; \$4.12 for clothing; \$3.85 for housing; \$3.58 for household operations; \$3.31 for health, education, transportation, tobacco, the barber, postage stamps, and so on; \$4.38 for taxes, war savings stamps, insurance. This adds up to \$33.70.

To earn even that amount, a worker must get 87½ cents an hour for a 40-hour work-week and be sure of 50 weeks' work a year, if his family is to survive.

A fact is a very stubborn thing and it is a fact that fully three out of

every five wage-earners in the United States in the Year of our Lord 1945, do not earn even that little. In fact, millions of them earn so much less that 87½ cents per hour sounds to them more like a dream than a minimum wage need!

WHO ARE THESE MILLIONS?

Who are these millions of people receiving such low wages?

They are to be found in practically every factory and in every shop and in every store—everywhere.

There are just as many underpaid people in the Far-West, in the Middle-West, in the North-West, in New England, and the Eastern Seaboard States as there are in the South.

There are "pockets" of underpaid workers in practically every industry, even in the metal, machinery, transportation equipment, rubber, printing and other highly organized and better paid trades. But the greatest number of underpaid workers are in the consumer-goods industries, in the service industries, in the retail trades and among white collar workers. The greatest number of the underpaid are among the unorganized workers.

We talk of millions of people, of their occupations and their earnings. None of this makes sense unless we remember the people, the real people, these figures and these calculations represent. How do these underpaid Americans live? How do their small earnings affect their lives?

Mrs. Irene Gillespie, pants maker of Martinsville, Va., has been working continuously for eight years. She earns 45 cents per hour which comes to \$18 a week. With her earnings she supports herself, her aged mother

and her three children. "If it were possible for you to get 65 cents an hour, what would be the first thing you would take care of?" Mrs. Gillespie was asked. And she replied: "I would first try to have the children's tonsils removed; next I would try to get them a little more milk."

Mrs. Ruth Deckert, tomato sorter, of Elwood, Indiana, and her husband work to support themselves and their four children. When their 11-year-old boy fell down and broke his arm, they could not afford to pay the doctor for resetting it. "My boy helped me pay for it," she explained. "He picked tomatoes in the field for the farmers to pay for his broken arm." The Deckerts cannot afford medical care and they cannot afford enough food to eat unless they raise it after working hours in their garden, and they cannot afford any clothing for the adults. "We have been married 18 years, and my husband has never had a new suit of clothes."

NO OPPORTUNITY

But worse by far than the lack of food and clothing and decent housing is the closing down of the opportunities for Mrs. Deckert's children. "My oldest boy, 15, feels now like it is his place to quit school and go into some of the factories and add to our family income in order that the 11-year-old boy can get by." And then she added bitterly: "It is not right for our young boys to quit school and go to work in order to help out to raise the younger children. That is what my boys have done."

Arthur Clyde Hill, textile worker of High Point, N. C., has a wife and three children to support on \$20.60 a week. They live on a street that is not paved, and the whole family sleeps in one bedroom because it is the only room with any heat in it. When it rains, the water floods the house. What do they do? "Well," said Mr. Hill, "we just wade in and out." Their food and their clothing are no better than their housing.

The New England textile worker is no better off.

Mrs. Gillespie and Mrs. Deckert and their families, multiplied by the millions—each family with its own variation of troubles, each troubled because of poverty—together they constitute the army of our underpaid people. They need our help. We must not let them down.

There is a Bill now before the Senate of the United States (S1349) which was introduced by Senators Pepper (D. Fla.), Thomas (D. Utah), Murray (D. Montana), and Mead (D. N. Y.). A similar Bill has also been introduced to the House of Representatives.



The plight of America's under-paid workers, the 10 million who don't yet earn 65 cents an hour, is one of our economic sores which must be cured. Until it is there cannot be full and fair employment in this country. The need for a 65-75 cent hourly minimum wage is discussed in a new CIO Political Action pamphlet, "Let Our People Live," written by Joseph Gaer and illustrated by Lynd Ward. We offer a digest for our readers, with the conviction that they will draw from it information and incentive to spur action so that the one body which can correct this ill, Congress, will do so immediately.

—Editor's Note.

This Bill asks that the Congress of the United States should amend the Wage and Hours Law, known as the Thomas-Norton Act of 1938. The amendment provides that as soon as it goes into effect, which is 120 days after it is passed by Congress, the minimum wage of all employees should be not less than 65 cents an hour; it should be raised to 70 cents an hour the second year; and after two years the minimum should be 75 cents an hour. The amendment stipulates that under no circumstances should the minimum become the maximum and the passing of this law should not be the occasion for lowering the wages of people earning more than 75 cents an hour.

The Bill also provides for a 40-hour week for food workers who, up to now, have been working long hours for 14 weeks a year and then finding themselves jobless. The Bill asks for a wage minimum of 40 weeks for those people representing 1¼ million workers.

The Bill provides that this minimum wage of 65-75 cents per hour shall not apply to fishermen, agricultural workers, newspaper workers, switchboard operators employed in places with less than 500 stations, professionals, and employees engaged in any establishment the greater part of whose selling or servicing is in interstate commerce and who are covered by separate bills.

1. THE UNDERPAID WORKERS. For millions of workers now receiving less than 65 cents an hour, it will mean the opening of a door, or more like the turning on of a light. It will mean more food.

It will mean a "Little more milk" for Mrs. Gillespie's children.

It will mean a suit of clothes for Mrs. Deckert's husband, who has not had a new suit of clothes in 18 years.

It would mean a great deal more than that. Let Ora Green, shirt maker of Lawrenceburg, Tenn., tell us what the passing of this Bill would mean:

MOTHER'S HEARTACHE

"My youngest girl, she's 9 now, goes straight to the piano when we go to a house where they have one. She does want to learn to play the piano so bad. I've thought and thought that maybe I could save 50 cents or a dollar a week to buy a second-hand piano for her, no matter how old and battered it is. And that maybe I could see my way clear to spend 50 cents a week on music lessons for her. But try as hard as I can, and save and squeeze, I haven't found a way to do it yet. * * * Maybe I've been foolish to talk to you people about music lessons for one of my children when the main question is getting enough to eat and wear, or blankets to put on the bed, or even a chair to sit on. But down in Tennessee we love music and factory workers don't live by bread alone any more than anyone else does. I don't think our soldiers and sailors want to come back to a country where all anybody can think about is how to get the next meal. I think that after all they've been through they'll want a little something for themselves and for their children—a little pleasure, a little music."

2. THE BETTER PAID WORKERS. They who now already receive better wages also have a greater stake in this Bill. For as long as there are underpaid workers, the wage scale of all is insecure. Any man's poverty is a threat to every other man's security.

3. THE FARMERS. The farmers, too, have a great stake in this Bill. An increase in wages for the underpaid workers will result in the consumption of more milk, more food of every kind and more clothing.

4. THE BUSINESSMAN AND THE MANUFACTURER. The retail store owner, particularly the small businessman has as much to gain from this Bill. And increase in wages at the lowest level does not mean "money put into idle savings." It will all be spent on necessities as soon as it is gotten. It will increase business. It will create more purchasing power.

5. THE SOUTH. This Bill will be the greatest boon to the South and southern industry. All enlightened Southerners now know that low wages spells a poor economy. If the South is to share equally in the nation's prosperity it can do so only if all its workers likewise share in better wages.

Some people have asked if this Bill passes, will the employers who are now paying starvation wages be able to pay the increase, which may amount to \$4 billion a year?

The answer is: Yes!

The cotton-textile industry, where wages are uniformly low, made a greater profit in the first two years of this war than in the 40 years preceding. That is true of most of the industries where substandard wages prevail.

YOUR ASSIGNMENT

1. WRITE A LETTER. Every time people ask us what they can do about almost any important issue, we answer: Write your Congressman. We have said it so often, it may begin to sound monotonous. But it is still the most important thing you can do.

You know very well that the enemies of the Minimum Wage Bill have already written or wired your Congressman to vote against it.

Now it is your turn to tell the Senators of your State and the Representative of your Congressional District what you think and what you want.

2. INSTEAD OF KISSING YOUR BABY. Next time your Congressman comes home arrange a welcoming party for him. Let him tell you whether he believes that people can live on wages of less than 65 cents an hour. Or better still, you tell him what living on substandard wages means to you.

3. LET OTHER PEOPLE KNOW. A plea for a living wage for everybody is a cause worthy of a prophet. Make it your sacred duty to let your neighbors and your friends know about it.

4. AT YOUR NEXT UNION MEETING. Bring up this topic and ask your local union to arrange community meetings to discuss full-employment and the 65-75 cents per hour minimum wage.

5. DON'T THROW THIS PAMPHLET AWAY. Ring your neighbor's doorbell. Let him read it. Ask him to hand it on to others. Obtain more copies from your union and distribute them to the people in your block.

6. WOJ UNTO THEM. Wee unto them who hate labor and wish to keep in unending poverty those who make our bread and our clothes and do all other necessary work. Tell that to your Senators and your Congressman! And tell them, too, that you will keep them personally responsible to see to it that the Minimum Wage Bill (S-1349) is passed before very long!

REUTHER

(Continued from Page 1)

Technical High School auditorium or some other auditorium that will accommodate as many listeners.

We suggest the following procedure:

That we agree on a person not associated with either the union or the corporation to serve as moderator.

That there be invited to the discussion representatives of the press and radio, educators, clergymen, public officials, and the general public; that the union and the corporation each distribute half the tickets to insure a fair cross section of the community.

That each of us be permitted introductory statements of 30 minutes each, in which to present our case, following which presentations representatives of the press and radio would be invited to ask questions of both speakers.

That at the conclusion of the question period, each

speaker would be allowed 10 minutes for rebuttal and summary.

That the discussion begin at 11 a.m., recess for lunch after the preliminary presentations, reconvene at 2 p.m. for the question period and final statements of the speakers.

I believe you feel, as well as

I do, that we share a tremendous public responsibility in this case. I am sure you will agree that by presenting all the facts to the public, in the manner I have outlined, we will be performing a public service.

It is in that spirit that I make this proposal. May I

expect an early answer?

Very truly yours,
Walter P. Reuther
Vice President UAW-CIO

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Truman Hits Congress For Forgetting Labor

WASHINGTON (FP) — President Truman in his radio speech on wages Oct. 30 put the finger on Congress and on specific congressional committees for their blunt refusal in some cases to act on labor legislation necessary for the national welfare and their acting contrary to the national good in other cases.

One portion of the President's speech was virtually a call to the labor movement to go to work on congressional committees more intensively, with the President's backing, for three major pieces of labor-supported legislation.

— No. 1 —

Increased unemployment insurance: \$25 for 26 weeks with federal aid to the states. "Several months ago," Truman said, "I urged the Congress to amend the unemployment compensation law so as to help workers through the difficult months of unemployment until reconversion could be effected."

"The Congress has not yet passed that legislation" (though it has meanwhile found time to pass several acts cutting corporation taxes and refunding wartime excess profits taxes to corporations that don't maintain their normal profits during reconversion).

"The responsibility for that is solely up to Congress and specifically I mean the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives. I hope that this committee will fulfill its obligation to the people of the na-

tion and will give the members of the House an early chance to vote on this legislation."

Chairman of the ways and means committee is Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D. N. C.), House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

— No. 2 —

The full employment bill. "I am sure," Truman said, "that the workers of the nation... also feel a deep concern about full employment legislation which is pending in the Congress... The American people are entitled to know that this government stands for prosperity and jobs — not depression and relief... The responsibility for the damaging delay in enacting this legislation is definitely at the door of the committee on expenditures in the executive departments of the House of Representatives."

Chairman of the committee on expenditures in executive

You Don't Have To Be Gypped

If you would avoid the fate of Mrs. Gullible Consumer, study well these examples of illegal retail chisels called for LOOK from the files of OPA

Reprinted with permission By U. S. Office of Price Administration Washington 25, D. C.

departments is Rep. Carter Manasco (D. Ga.) House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

— No. 3 —

Junking the U. S. Employment Service and putting its work under control of 48 states with 48 sets of rules.

"I am also sure," Truman said, "that the workers of the nation feel the same way about what is now happening to the U. S. Employment Service in the Senate and in the House. During the next year millions of workers will have to look to efficient and centralized employment offices to find jobs for them anywhere in the country..."

"I hope the Congress for the time being will keep this great public service under federal management."

Write your own congressman and senators.

The Sad Sad Story of Doctor Quack and His Easy Medicine

A daily paper recently featured on page 6 the story of a miraculous medicine that would do so very much and was so very easy to take. The inventor claimed it would cure body sores, muscular ailments, inflammation of the joints, colds, bruises, hay fever, sinusitis, weak stomach, nervousness, and throat and lung troubles. And all you had to do was put a little of the stuff on the tongue several times a day to drive all ills away.

So very simple and so very curative. And then on page 10 of the same paper, same day, same edition, appeared a brief obituary notice of the death of this patent medicine man from a bodily ailment that had developed quietly while he was concocting a little magic to put on the tongue. The alert reader of our medical articles in AMMUNITION who sent us this newspaper thinks the patent medicine man may have taken his own powder. Then again, he may have known better. Anyway he died, at the age of 58, and his estate will have to pay for the "feature story" if not for the obituary.

There are no secret formulas in medicine. Doctors and scientists who make discoveries that are really valid make them available to everyone. No one has invented a medical atomic bomb; when they do we will tell you. Medicine, to be effective, must be directed to the ailment it seeks to cure. No one medicine can cure many ailments.

If you have physical symptoms, see your doctor. He is trained to understand what they mean and how to cure them. If you have no doctor call your State Medical Society.

The UAW-CIO Health Institute will provide you with medical diagnoses on industrial health problems. We will be glad to help you.

from Ammunition, UAW-CIO

IT'S A GREAT SYSTEM!

Employers can't see why unions won't continue to accept the no-strike and wage freeze policies they endured while the nation was fighting the Axis.

Don't the workers know there's a war on — against unions?

Cargo vessels that were good enough to take soldiers to war in aren't fit to return them in, the army says.

They're good only enough to turn over to the commercial shipping lines to start profitable trade routes with again.

Rep. Clare Hoffman of Michigan demands a law to keep pickets 20 feet apart.

A 10-foot pole is all we demand between us and Hoffman.

A friend of ours who is a little thick-headed says he understands General Motors wants a 45-hour week instead of 40 hours so each man can work longer and leave less work for the unemployed to do, so there'll be lots of jobs for everybody in the sweet by-and-by.

IT'S A GREAT SYSTEM!

Did you know that to protect and expand the rights of human beings is the main goal of the CIO, and that the organization that is successful is the organization that is useful.



Fancy displays. Forgetting that OPA has set ceiling prices on fresh fruits by the pound, she succumbs to her dealer's pretty boxes, pays the price of a pound of cherries for a basket holding far less. Buying bananas by the bunch is a pitfall, too.



"Upgraded" cuts. She pays for what her butcher alleges to be choice AA-grade loin lamb chops. Actually, he's cut them from meat stamped "cut mutton," ceiling-priced 35 cents less than AA meat. She should insist on seeing Government stamps on all meat cuts.



Tie-in sales. Although her husband wants rye, never drinks wine, she's ready to believe she can't have the one without the other. Even if both bottles are sold at ceiling prices, it's an OPA violation to require additional purchases as a condition of sale.



In one of the closest elections ever held in this region, Jack Holt, who replaced Don Falor as Sub-Regional Director when Don went in the service, was elected Regional Director, replacing Carl Swanson who resigned.

I know I speak for all the staff in Lansing and in Flint. I know I speak for Jack Holt, when I say; Lansing locals can be proud of the job done by the delegates representing them.

Now that the election is over, now that a man who has had the respect of all fair-minded people in Flint, and who earned the respect of Lansing has been elected, we must more than ever, unite behind him so that a good job can be done. He will need all the help he can get. He will need advice and support, I know he is the type who will seek it, and will use it for the best interest of all members.

I feel confident that when I say — CONGRATULATIONS — Jack Holt, good luck and God be with you in your desire to do the best job possible and we are with you 100%, I speak not only for myself, but for all Lansing.

CHAARD LAB—is starting up this week, with about 50 women employees. They are going to try and create a market for candy packages that will be assembled here.

I can assure you all, it's a beautiful package, one that anyone can give to the one they love or hope to. I hope they are successful, as their success will mean jobs. We want to, we will, work with them to make this a reality.

I know I speak for all Chaard workers when I say—best of luck to Chaard Management on their new venture.

Starting on Atlas Contract this week (Don Falor representing International), John

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Bean, Lundburg and others will, in a few days, start on wage and other cases — the picture looks like a busy time for all.

It's my hope that the same spirit that has made it possible for Lansing to keep up with or ahead of other cities will continue — and that a good job be given all, honest representation will continue to be a set policy that depends on co-operation and understanding. I have no fear, but that will be your policy as well as that of the staff. With that kind of a program we can't lose.

RICHTER

(Continued from Page 1)

comment on the national and international significance of the election. All kinds of people are flocking to our campaign. Never before has Detroit seen such an outpouring of volunteer ward and precinct workers — far more than the 1944 Presidential election.

What strikes you is the political savvy which workers show. When they get to ring doorbells, hand out literature, and make speeches they do it just as well, and usually better than the professional politician. The organizing experience which the average steward and committeemtn gets in the shop makes him a natural as a political organizer.

I've noticed that the Democratic professional politicians, in our corner, who started out by using the usual low-level political tricks, soon found out that the union workers demand a discussion of the issues. They won out, and swamped the ward heelers who wanted to repeat the old pattern of playing one nationality against another as a vote-getting technique.

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CIO Spokesmen Hit Conscription Plan

WASHINGTON (LPA) — An appeal for U. S. leadership in obtaining agreement of the nations of the world to disarm, and to create an international police force, was the answer of the CIO Executive Board last week to President Truman's proposal for compulsory peacetime military training. "We believe," the Board resolution says, "that the en-

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629 W. St. Joe
Phone 23655



VICTORY BONDS

(Continued from Page 1)
opportunity of building a better world.

"Thousands of Americans who fought for this opportunity lie beneath the earth of foreign lands and under the high seas. More thousands, seriously injured, are the living dead.

"Their sacrifices, patriotism and nobility are forever enshrined in the annals of our history and in our hearts. Their loss is an irretrievable loss. That cost is on the books for keeps. The war had other costs. Some of these, fortunately, we can make good—can wipe them off the books. Although these costs are also heavy, we can meet and conquer them.

"It is to conquer these costs

that we are met here tonight, you and I, and your neighbor across the street, or down the road on the next farm. This Victory Loan is for us, the living, but the spirit of those who died is with us.

Where the Money Goes

"How will the money you put in the Victory Bonds be used? It will pay the costs of bringing home our boys; it will be used for mustering-out pay; it will meet the cost of medical care for our injured; it will help our veterans to pick up their interrupted education or work.

"Putting your money into bonds, moreover, will build a sound economy for the Nation that will afford you a prosperous future. As we whipped the enemy overseas, we beat an enemy here at home—inflation. Inflation is the ogre that takes the power, the value out of your hard-earned money.

"There is one very bad thing about fighting this ogre: you

have to beat him every round. It would be pathetic if, after beating him every round all through the war, we should lose the last round and the fight.

No More Drama

"The challenge before us is great. It will be more difficult to meet the challenge because the drama is gone. Under the drama of war we pulled together and pulled hard. We must pull together and pull hard to turn back inflation and to turn down the path of full employment, full production and high income. If we do this, we shall be prosperous, and prosperity is a prerequisite of lasting peace.

"A successful Victory Loan is a big part of this picture. A successful Victory Loan will help us on the long road ahead. It will help you in planning for your own future. And it helps to keep the faith with those who fought for a better world."

RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 1)

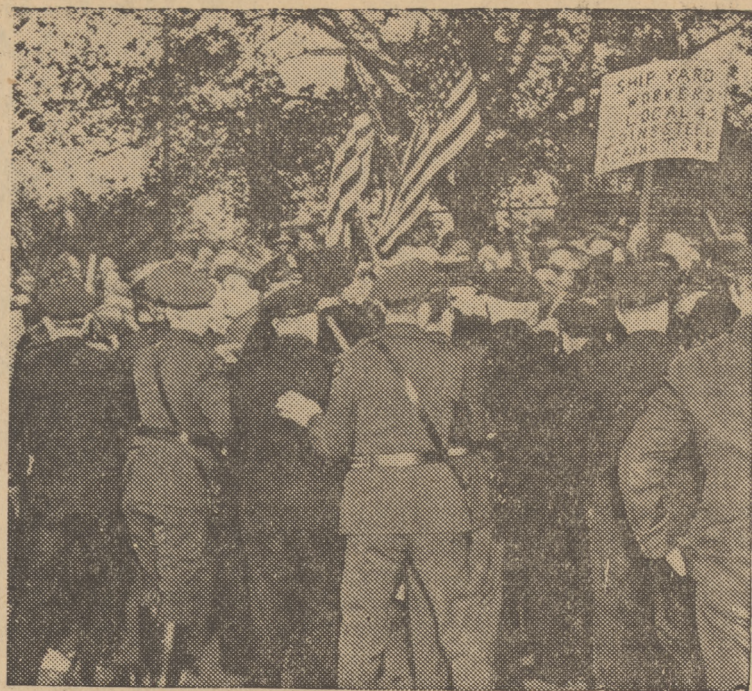
tion, the three countries taken over by Russia were recognized by the Cooperatives as "independent national republics and therefore eligible to full membership in the International Cooperative Alliance."

The resolution proved the sensation of the final sessions of the cooperative organizations' three day gathering here. Earlier, members had voted endorsement of an international trade policy resembling that advocated by the United States.

The alliance claims to represent 75,000,000 families in thirty-five countries.

YOU'LL BE GLAD YOU BOUGHT THOSE VICTORY BONDS

PICKETS STOP COPS



Attempting to force a path for company officials, police charge into picket line at SKF ball bearing plant in Philadelphia, Pa., and are held back. SKF workers, members of Local 2898, United Steelworkers (CIO), striking because of contract violations, were aided on the picket line by members of shipyard and other steel locals.

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Heavy red and black Wool Plaid Hunting Shirts. Just what hunters need. Sizes 14 to 17.
Prices \$6.98 up

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TURNING POINT FOR TRUMAN

WASHINGTON (FP) — Americans by the millions heard some of the fundamentals of economics in President Harry S. Truman's long awaited wage-price speech Oct. 30.

Although many words were devoted to some simple truths most of us learned in high school, they needed saying because of the way they had been distorted by spokesmen of big business.

Labor with a big "L" has been played up as something especially dreadful and bad. Truman brought home the fact that a \$20 billion cut in take home pay is more than a delightful sock in the kisser to some horrible union members. He demonstrated that the corner butcher and drug store man will be hurt too — and that the end of overtime pay could lead to wide unemployment.

Truman avoided suggesting a definite percentage that wages should increase although it is an open secret that he has documented surveys showing that industry as a whole could grant at least 23 percent without hurting its profits position.

While labor doesn't like the failure to set out a program it can find little wrong with Truman's forthright setting out the reasons why all industry can afford to grant imperative wage increases... end of time and half, down grading of jobs, increased productivity of labor, and the very favorable profit position of business.

Truman seems determined that the increases be granted, and left just one major loophole for business to use as an escape route—his six months trial proposal.

This is a little device that those who wish to sabotage the program will be sure not to miss.

This loophole offers business a chance to keep production low, unit costs high, and come to the government six months hence with "proof of its need for upward price increases."

The danger in this game of sabotage comes not from the isolated instance wherein a manufacturer tries it, but in its wide adoption which can spread like a prairie fire and drop the country into the pit of depression long before the six months are up.

If enough firms slow down production reconversion will remain a dream and there will be more than the anticipated 8 million Americans walking the streets next spring.

A more hopeful sign appears in the opening section of the Truman speech in which for the first time, he publicly takes off his gloves to slap at the Tories in Congress who are snarling up the reconversion plan of the administration.

Truman has been long-suffering in dealings with the House ways and means committee and that queer bunch of ducks comprising the House committee on executive department expenditures.

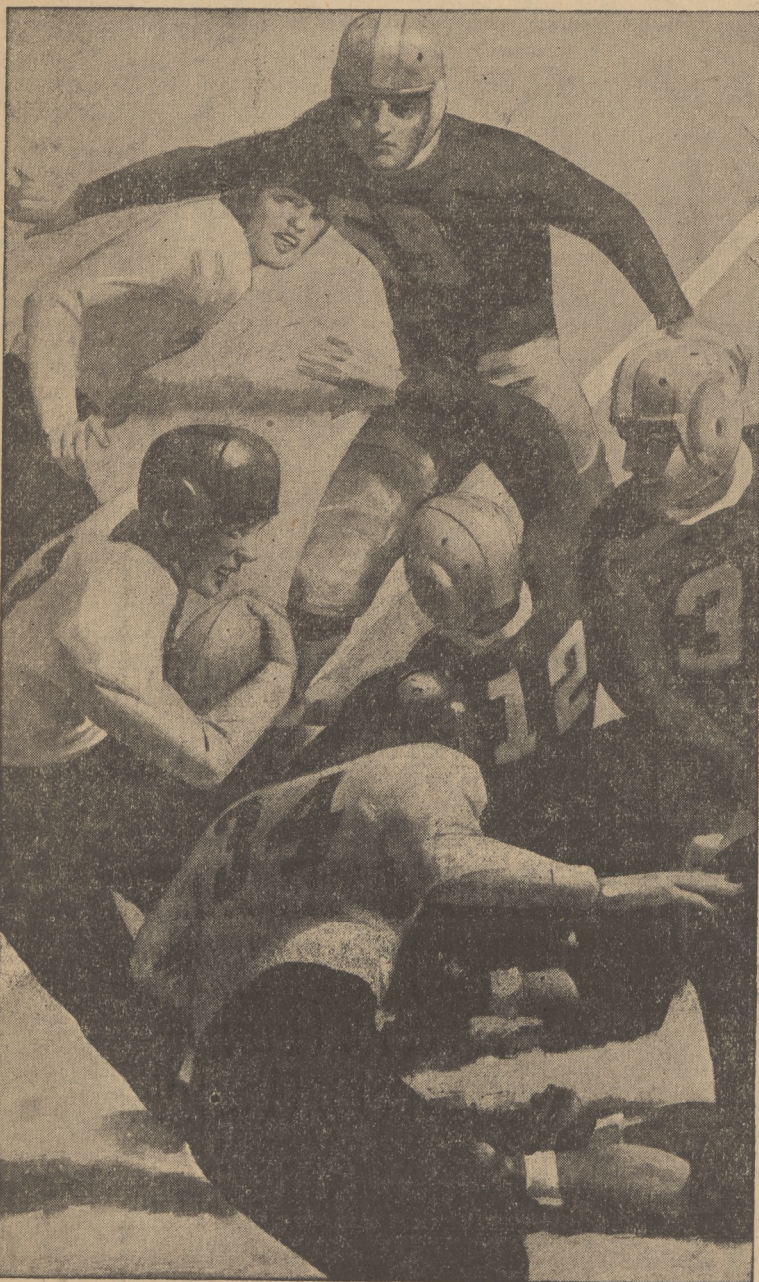
Apparently he has decided the honeymoon is over and he is ready to name names in order to bring pressure for enactment of the unemployment compensation measure, the full employment bill, and the retention of the U. S. Employment Service in federal control.

We can all hope this speech marks a turning point in Truman's career. He stood up to the editorial warnings of the big papers that no wage increases are possible without price boosts. He replied business can pay out of profits.

Perhaps he deserves a small cheer — while some of us watch the back door to the White House — just in case.

Did you know that France now has a leftist government and that the labor and liberal parties of that country have won a big majority of the seats in the new assembly? This is the second country this year where labor has come out ahead in an election of importance.

HOLDING ONTO THE BALL IS The Toughest!



The enemy is downed—but the whole score isn't made! The costly care of our casualties, the rehabilitation of thousands of our boys—these are victories yet to win! These plus the fight to hold back rising prices.

It's our job to carry the ball for a final, rousing touchdown. Now's the time to push all the harder—to buy all the Victory Bonds you can—to keep all the Bonds you buy.

Let's not fumble the ball before the job is done!

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Text of Economic Brief Reuther Presented to General Motors

Profits Secrets Revealed

Here Are the Actual Figures On Increasing Wages Without Raising Price of Automobiles

ECONOMIC BRIEF
Part II, Section I
Presented to General Motors Corporation
BY WALTER P. REUTHER
Vice-Pres. UAW-CIO and Director, GM Dept.
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Charles E. Wilson, President, General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Michigan

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Herewith is presented Part II, Section 1 of the brief in support of the demand of the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America-CIO for a thirty per cent increase in basic wage rates in order to maintain take-home pay without increase in the price of General Motors products and for other amendment of the agreement between this Union and the Corporation.

Part I, presented to the Corporation on October 19, 1945, set forth the need of GM workers and the entire economy for such maintenance of take-home pay, if we are to make the transition and full employment for peace on a stable and lasting basis. We showed that failure of General Motors and other durable goods manufacturers to raise wages without increasing prices will create a false prosperity lasting only a year or two followed by the worst depression in our history. We showed that the first step toward a full production and full employment economy in which Americans could have the purchasing power (the wages) to consume fifty percent more than ever before is the increase of wage rates to maintain take-home pay. We stressed the interest of farmers and businessmen in thus maintaining the market for their products.

Part II, Section 1 of our brief proves that:

General Motors can pay the increase in wage rates; it can do so without increasing the prices of its product; it can do it NOW.

General Motors before the war could have paid substantially higher wages without increasing prices and still have had high profits—even at the relatively low levels of output then prevailing.

General Motors in the pre-war year, 1941, received more profits (before taxes) for each man-hour worked by GM workers than it paid out in wages. The GM worker produced \$1.07 for his family and \$1.09 for GM stockholders every hour he worked in 1941.

Later sections of Part II will show that increased volume of output, together with higher labor productivity in postwar production, will greatly increase GM profits on each hour worked by every GM worker, and therefore will reinforce its ability to pay the increased wage rates without any increase in the prices of its product. We will show, finally, that because of its cash reserves, its new equipment furnished during the war at public expense and the many aids and insurances given by the tax laws, the Corporation cannot lose. It can pay thirty percent higher wages without higher prices and still get into profitable production early in 1946, well before it reaches anticipated capacity production.

Its first full year of post-war production will be astonishingly profitable.

As a supplement to Part II of our brief, which I presented October 19, I am presenting the New York Times October 18 report of certain statements on wages, prices and the welfare of the nation's economy made by Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion John W. Snyder. You will find that he confirms and supports the facts and logic upon which we base our demand for 30 percent increase of wage rates without increase of prices.

WALTER P. REUTHER,
Vice President, Director,
General Motors Department,
UAW-CIO

(From the New York Times of Oct. 18, 1945)

SNYDER SAYS WAGES CAN BE RAISED BY INDUSTRY WITHOUT PRICE INCREASES
With Overtime Gone, Costs Are Lower, He Tells Connecticut Manufacturers — Excess Profits Tax Will Help

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17 (AP)—John W. Snyder, reconversion director, said today that because decreased production costs in many industries should be able to grant wage increases that will not in turn mean price increases. But, he added, a "sizeable number" of others would have high production costs for some months.

Addressing the annual meeting of the reconversion conference of the Connecticut Manufacturers Association, Mr. Snyder said the industries which ought to be able to grant wage increases were those now in production who were basing their prices "on the old cost of labor under the overtime condi-

overtime pay labor's demands for higher wages were "understandable," Mr. Snyder said:

"The take-home price of the essentials of life remains high; the workers' take-home pay has fallen. Squeezed in that vice, the worker can do only two things—either he gets more money, or he has to reduce his standard of living. With a reduced standard of living, he will buy less, the purchasing power of the market will suffer, and manufacturers will feel it ultimately in reduced orders."

Whether wage increases could be granted, and to what extent, depended, Mr. Snyder said, on the answer to this "common sense question":

"How much of an increase can the individual company afford to pay if it is left to meet its payrolls and stay in business?"

He urged labor and management to work together to achieve cost reductions which could be passed on to workers in higher pay and to consumers in lower prices.

RAISES COULD COME NOW

General Motors Corporation can pay a 30 percent increase in wage rates without increasing the prices of its products, and it can do it NOW.

A—General Motors is one of the most profitable of American corporations. Its profit-making capacity has been consistently demonstrated throughout the 28 years of its existence, and continues down to the present. The profits it earned before the war on production of peacetime products could have paid a substantial increase in wages, without any increase in prices, leaving a high return on invested capital even at the relatively low levels of output that then prevailed.

Increased output and higher labor productivity on post-war production will even more readily permit of a 30 percent increase in wage rates. The rate of profit earned by General Motors undoubtedly will be large at this high volume of production. As its output approaches capacity, or 2,800,000 passenger cars a year, it will make profits far in excess of any year in its history, possibly reaching \$600,000,000 a year, after taxes, due to the rapidity with which its profits rise when its production increases, as revealed by analysis of its past performance.

1—The automobile industry stands at the top of American industries in profitability.

A report on profits of 2,187 industrial corporations by the Office of Price Administration shows the high standing

AN EX-SERVICEMAN SPEAKS

What Do Returned Veterans Think About Wage Demands?

A Detroit ex-serviceman wrote the following, which appeared in the "Letters" column of the Nov. 5 issue of Newsweek magazine:

I have read your "Letters" and gathered that the Army, Navy, and Marines have only one side of the strikes just now.

I was of their opinion until a week ago, but I now am discharged and have had a chance to look around for myself. During the two and a half years overseas from the limited news sources, I received a picture that ran like this:

Prices were constant (the OPA, you know), no war profits, very little change outside the fact that everyone had gotten rich! Huge war wages! But same hourly rate!

With that knowledge in mind, we thought, how could labor ask for still more money—or find reason to strike? But what did I find at home?

The car that I sold for \$450 in 1942, now sells for \$900 or more! Eggs that I remember at 38 cents a dozen now are 69 cents a dozen. A suit with two pairs of pants and a vest at \$45 now sells at \$45 for only a jacket and one pair of pants, just half a garment.

Some prices? And prices still going up! "New cars are going to cost more," we are told. Why?

I wish there were some way of letting my buddies overseas know that you cannot live as we used to at our old 40-hour wages.

Detroit, Mich.

Calls for Expanding Output

Mr. Snyder said "reconversion" was an unfortunate term to describe the phase through which industry was now going because it carried with it a sense of going back.

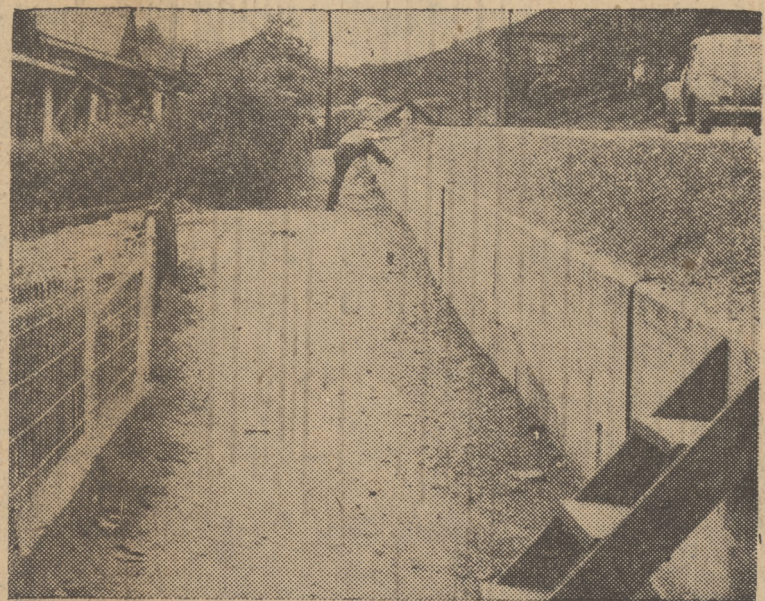
"We are going ahead," he said, to try to expand our output to 40 or 50 percent above anything we ever accomplished before.

"Increased employment will expand markets and in turn make it possible to expand our production. To maintain full employment, and full production, we need a steady consumer demand that increases year after year. In 1940 we had our greatest pre-war production, a total of \$97,000,000,000 in goods and services. During that year there were 47,000,000 men and women at work in the country, including the armed forces—and we had 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 unemployed.

"That was our greatest pre-war year, but we cannot afford to go back to that. Increased efficiency and the growth of our work force would mean that instead of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 unemployed, we would have millions more."

"PRODUCE MORE AND HAVE MORE"

Steel Company Builds Wall In Front of Workers' Homes



—Federated Pictures

Corporation concern for the welfare of workers is illustrated in this photo of a high-level road which the Weirton Steel Co. built in front of these workers' homes on Watson Ave., in Weirton, West Va., without consulting them. How to get over it is a problem solved by some with steps, while others climb it like the man in the background.

of the automobile industry as a profit maker in the pre-war years 1936 to 1939, inclusive, as follows:

	Percent Earned on Investment	
	Before Income Taxes	After Income Taxes
Automobiles	20.6%	16.7%
Durable goods manufacturing	10.2%	8.3%
All manufacturing	9.9%	8.1%
All companies	9.8%	8.1%

	Profit Per Dollar of Sales	
	Before Taxes	After Taxes
Automobiles	12.1c	9.8c
Durable goods manufacturing	10.0c	8.1c
All manufacturing	9.1c	7.5c
All companies	8.4c	6.9c

2—General Motors stands at the top of the automobile industry and at the top of all corporations in the United States in sustained profit-making capacity.

A—General Motors profits for the 1936-39 period compare with the foregoing data for the auto industry as follows:—

	GM	Industry
Percent earned on investment, after taxes	17.7%	16.7%
Profit per dollar of sales		
Before taxes	16.1c	12.1c
After taxes	13.1c	9.8c

B—In its Report on The Motor Vehicle Industry (1939), the Federal Trade Commission noted that General Motors profits from 1927 to 1937, inclusive, averaged "no less than 35.5 percent". The Commission also reported—

"General Motors Corporation is often referred to as the world's most complicated and most profitable manufacturing enterprise." (p. 419).

"General Motors earned more profits for its stockholders during the eleven years period 1927 to 1937, inclusive, than any other manufacturing corporation in the United States, but its total assets of \$1,566,000,000 at the close of 1937 were slightly exceeded by a few other domestic corporations." (p. 1060).

GENERAL MOTORS IS, AND ALWAYS HAS BEEN, A PRODIGIOUS MONEY MAKER

C—One thousands dollars invested in ten shares of General Motors Corporation at its inception in 1917 has earned the investor \$930 a year in dividends and increase in value. This is a return of 93 percent per year on his original investment without one cent of additional outlay during the entire period.

(1) INCREASE OF SHARES OWNED.

In 1917, 2 shares of common stock of GM Company could be bought for \$1,000. These were exchangeable August 1, 1917, for 10 shares of GM Corporation.

Since that date these original shares have expanded through stock split-ups and stock dividends to 201 5-16 shares of present General Motors common, without any additional investment by the shareholder, and without exercising the right to subscribe offered in 1919 and 1920.

(2) CASH DIVIDENDS

Cash dividends have been paid every year on GM Corporation common. The amount of these dividends, including the cash value of rights in 1919 and 1920, on the \$1,000 investment in 1917 are tabulated below.

28 YEARS OF EARNINGS ON 10 SHARES OF GM CORPORATION COMMON COSTING \$1,000 IN 1917

Period beginning	Period covered	Total earnings	Earnings per year
1917	3½ yrs.	\$ 515.00	\$147.10
1920	4 yrs.	575.12	143.80
1924	2 yrs.	557.66	278.80
1926	1 yrs.	624.84	624.80
1927	1½ yrs.	1,068.28	712.20
1929	16 yrs.	8,788.13	549.30
	28 yrs.	\$12,129.03	\$433.20

During the 16 years beginning with 1929, depression and recovery were reflected as follows:

1929-31	3 yrs.	\$1,935.00	\$645.00
1932-34	3 yrs.	806.25	268.75
1935-38	4 yrs.	2,418.75	604.69
1939-41	3 yrs.	2,217.19	739.06
1942-44	3 yrs.	1,410.94	470.31
1929-44	16 yrs.	\$8,788.13	\$549.30

(3) INCREASE IN VALUE OF HOLDINGS

In addition to cash dividends, the investor has shared in the increased value resulting from earnings retained by GM in its business. Present market value of the 201 5-16 shares which the investor now holds is \$14,915.62, an increase of \$13,915.62 over the original investment.

4. TOTAL RETURN ON \$1,000 IN 28 YEARS.

The \$1,000 invested in 1917 has received earnings, in cash and increased value, as follows:

Cash returns	\$12,129.03
Increase in value	13,915.62
Total	\$26,044.65

THE AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF RETURN IS \$930 OR 93 PERCENT OF THE ORIGINAL INVESTMENT

Even in 3 years of depression this investors' cash return averaged \$268, or 26.8 percent of his investment.

In the war years 1942-44 he averaged a cash return of 47 percent. With the 1944 dividend rate extending into 1945, and with the market price of the stock rising, his total return for 3½ years of war has amounted to \$1,713.10 in cash and \$745.78 increased value, a total of \$2,458.88, or at a rate of \$702.54 per year — better than 70 percent on his investment.

D—The long profit record of General Motors continued down to the present and was strikingly demonstrated during the most recent period in which it was engaged in manufacturing automobiles.

Profits after taxes have yielded a high return on the net investment year after year:

Annual rate of return on investment	Three-year totals
1933	9.55%
1934	10.61
1935	17.51
1936	24.04
1937	19.29
1938	9.93
1939	17.38
1940	18.01
1941	17.99
1942	13.75
1943	11.80
1944	13.17

37.8% of investment recovered

53.3% of investment recovered

53.4% of investment recovered

38.7% of investment recovered

IN THE LAST NINE YEARS GM EARNINGS HAVE PAID BACK THE STOCKHOLDERS' INVESTMENT IN FULL AND 45.4 PERCENT IN ADDITION, A TOTAL RETURN OF 145.4 PERCENT.

Even in the four depression years, 1930 to 1934, when millions of workers were unemployed, GM earnings provided an average return of 7½ percent a year, or total earnings of 30 percent on the stockholders' investment.

3—Out of its huge profits on automobile production before the war General Motors could have paid substantially higher wages than it did pay, without any increase in the prices of its products, and providing a high annual return to stockholders.

A—In its last six years of automobile production (1936 to 1941 inclusive) General Motors earned almost as much in profits as it paid out in wages to GM workers.

Profits before taxes (with which wages properly are compared, since GM pays no income tax on what it pays to workers) from 1936 to 1941, totaled:

\$1,745,518,000
Wages paid to hourly-rate workers totaled:
\$1,927,331,000

THUS FOR EVERY DOLLAR PAID TO GM WORKERS FROM 1936 TO 1941, INCLUSIVE, GM EARNED 91 CENTS IN PROFITS BEFORE TAXES.

B—General Motors could have paid 30 percent greater wages than it did pay from 1936 to 1941 and would have earned an average net income after taxes of \$132,000,000 a year—more than 12 percent a year on its investment.

Year	Cost of a 30% increase to hourly workers	Profits before taxes	Profits after deducting 30% wage increase
	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)
1936	84,263	277,591	193,328
1937	100,809	245,130	144,321
1938	79,155	132,909	76,239
1939	56,670	242,597	163,442
1940	107,176	336,455	229,279
1941	150,127	510,836	360,709
	578,200	1,745,518	1,167,318

After paying estimated income taxes of \$375,000,000 on these reduced profits before taxes, GM would have had net income after taxes of \$792,318,000 for the six years.

This is an average net income (after taxes and after paying 30% more in wages) of \$132,053,000 per year.

During that period the average investment (net worth) of the Corporation (including contingency reserves) was \$1,093,227,000.

Therefore, GM stockholders could have received an annual return of 12.8 percent on their investment during these six years, while GM workers would have been receiving 30 percent more in wages than they did receive.

All this could have been done in a period when GM was producing on the average only 1½ million passenger cars a year. Now we shall look at its best production year, and at the future.

C—In its latest and greatest year of automobile production (Continued on Page 6.)

President Says It Can Be Done

"There are several reasons why I believe that industry as a whole can afford substantial wage increases without price increases."

Why GM Can Raise Wages

(Continued from Page 5.)

duction, General Motors Corporation actually received more in profits (before taxes) for each man-hour worked by GM workers than it paid out in wages.

(1) Total man-hours worked by hourly-rate workers	469,225,000 hrs.
(2) Total payroll of hourly-rate workers	\$ 500,422,000
(3) Net sales	\$2,436,801,000
(4) Operating profits, before taxes	\$ 486,087,000
(5) Total profits, before taxes	\$ 510,836,000

Each man-hour worked therefore produced:—

Wages (2) divided by (1)	\$1.066
Sales (3) divided by (1)	\$5.193
Operating profits, before taxes (4) divided by (1)	\$1.036
Total profits, before taxes (5) divided by (1)	\$1.089

THE GM WORKER PRODUCED \$1.07 FOR HIS FAMILY AND \$1.09 FOR GM EVERY HOUR HE WORKED IN 1941.

D—The profits made by General Motors Corporation in 1941 (its last and largest year of automobile production) prove that it can now pay the 30 percent increase in wage rates we demand and still make record breaking profits.

This can be shown by the following approximate calculation of adjusted costs and profits on the basis of 1941 output which makes no allowance for the economies of anticipated high volume of output or for increased labor productivity:

(1) TO ADJUST FOR PRESENT WAGE DEMANDS AS COMPARED WITH 1941—

The 30 percent wage demands calls for an average hourly rate of approximately	\$1.45
Average hourly wage paid in 1941 was	1.07
The increase of 38c per hr., or 35.6% would increase the \$500 million wage bill of 1941 by	\$178 million

(2) TO ADJUST FOR MATERIAL COST INCREASE SINCE 1941—

Basic materials used in the manufacture of automobiles have increased in price since 1941 by less than 5 percent. But assuming an increase of twice that amount	10% ..
And assuming GM's materials cost at the high estimate of 50 percent of net sales, according to automobile industry data, the material cost in 1941 would have been	\$1,200 million

Resulting increase over 1941 in cost of materials would have been	\$120 million
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(3) TO ADJUST FOR AUTOMOBILE PRICE INCREASES SINCE 1941—

Prices of the 1942 models of GM automobiles exceeded average prices received in the year 1941 by approximately	9%
Applying this increase to total 1941 sales of	\$2,437 million
Increase over 1941 sales at 1941 rate of output amounts to	\$219 million

(4) EFFECTS ON 1941 PROFITS—

GM profits before taxes in 1941 were	\$511 million
Adjusting these for—	
Increase in sales of	\$219 million
Less increase in wages	178 million
—and materials	120
	\$298 million
Resulting in a reduction of 1941 profits by	79 million

Leaving profits before taxes of	\$432 million
---------------------------------	---------------

This approximate adjustment to allow for a 30 percent increase in present wage rates, and increases of 9 percent in automobile prices and 10 percent in material costs over 1941, shows that even at the low production level of 1941 passenger cars—two-thirds of capacity) GM could have profited as follows:

1—Profits before taxes of \$432 million. These would be greater than the profits before taxes in any year of GM history except 1943 and 1944.

2—Profits after taxes amounting to \$261 million. These would be the largest take-home profits in any year of GM history except 1928.

3—But, the anticipated increase of 50 percent in car and truck production should increase the foregoing profits by a minimum of 50 percent, so that profits before taxes are raised to \$648 million, and profits after taxes become \$400 million. Such take-home profits exceeded by \$150 million the best previous profits in GM history and are more than double its average profits of the last ten years.

4—Again it is emphasized that these results make no allowance whatever for

a—Increased economy and profitability resulting from increase in the volume of output from 1,860,000 cars in 1941 to 2,800,000 cars in the post-war years.

b—Increased labor productivity resulting from technological improvement of plant facilities, tools and processes.

THIS CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE ON THE BASIS OF 1941 PERFORMANCE PROVES THAT THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF THE ABILITY OF GENERAL MOTORS TO PAY 30 PERCENT HIGHER WAGE RATES WITHOUT RAISING PRICES ON POSTWAR HIGH-VOLUME PRODUCTION, AND TO EARN VERY SUBSTANTIAL PROFITS WHILE DOING SO.

UNLESS WE FIGHT



Brown of IMA Denounces GM's 45 Hour Week Plan

NEW YORK (LPA) — That organized labor is united against any attempt to put over a longer work week—such as recently proposed by General Motors —‘was made crystal clear by President Harvey W. Brown of the Int'l Ass'n of Machinists at the international convention of his union here.

In blistering terms, Brown denounced the GM plan for a 45-hour work week at straight time rates as a backward step to undermine labor's gains, similar to the ‘open shop’ drive launched by industry after World War I.

‘It seems that they want to repeat that which led to a condition in this country wherein there was more suffering, more losses, more crime, more disease, more premature deaths than had ever occurred in the history of the nation.

Less Hours, Not More

‘Let me say on behalf of the 750,000 members of the IAM (including over 70,000 in the armed forces that we are not going to move backward like a crab. We believe that there should be a change in the schedule of hours, but instead of an upward revision, we say there should be a downward revision.’

Brown blamed the economic collapse after 1929 on the fact that industry tried to retain long hours, instituted production speedups and kept wages low. As a result of that policy, labor's purchasing power was undermined, he pointed out.

From 1923 to 1929, total wages rose by only two-thirds of a billion dollars,

while the value of manufactured products shot up nearly nine billions (\$8,800,000,000) — creating a gap that led inevitably to a breakdown on the economic front, Brown declared.

Labor must resist any efforts of industry to restore such a situation, which would bring about wholesale unemployment, he warned.

Breeds Fascism

If mass unemployment does come here, the ground will be laid for the rise of Fascism, he added. It was such a situation in Europe that led to World War II, he insisted.

‘If it had not been for mass unemployment and hunger in Italy and Germany there would have been no Mussolini and no Hitler,’ Brown said.

THAT MAN AGAIN!

OAKLAND, Calif. (FP)—Gerald L. K. Smith's appearance in a high school auditorium brought out a ‘welcoming committee’ of 3,500 pickets shouting: ‘Smith must go!’

Krug Finally Admits Labor Did Something

WASHINGTON (LPA) — A pat-on-the-back recommendation for labor's tremendous contribution toward winning the war was handed down last week by War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug on the same day he resigned.

Krug had previously released a report that practically smeared the record that had been characterized by top government officials as a ‘miracle of production.’ Although U. S. generals and admirals in both the European and Pacific war theaters have repeatedly sung labor's war accomplishments in providing every bit of needed supplies and on time, Krug waited until his resignation day to acknowledge that labor had something to do with the ‘production miracle.’

Other WPB officials and labor leaders who served in wartime government wartime posts noted that Krug gave his long-overdue pat-on-the-back to labor at the same time he was considering a \$75,000-a-year position as a labor relations executive with the movie industry.

Conspicuously absent in his report is a statement of the sacrifices labor made during wartime (for example, the stabilization agreements), and whether now, with Mr. Krug's resignation and WPB's collapse, labor has a right to ask for recovery of those sacrifices and losses that it gave up for victory.

PRES. SAYS

Good Wages Benefit All The People

WASHINGTON (FP) — Union-busting industrialists and labor-hating columnists, editorial writers and radio rodents had one of their favorite themes shot full of holes by Pres. Truman's radio address on wages.

The President in his speech repeatedly upheld labor's contention that its right for decent wages is fought for the welfare of the entire nation, and not for the benefit of union members alone. Said the president of the United States:

‘What happens to wages is important to all of us—even to those of us who do not work for wages.

‘It is important to business, for example, not only because wages represent an essential item in the cost of producing goods, but because people cannot buy the products of industry unless they earn enough wages generally.

‘What happens to wages is also important to the farmer. The income he earns depends a great deal on the wages and purchasing power of the workers in our factories and shops and stores. They are the customers of the farmer and cannot buy farm products unless they earn enough wages.

‘The fact is that all of us are deeply concerned with wages, because all of us are concerned with the well-being of all parts of

HELP BRING
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HOME BY
BUYING EXTRA
BONDS



Louisville Policemen Unionized

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (LPA) —Despite threats from state officials, more than 200 members of the Louisville police force have joined together to charter Police Officers Local Union No. 448 of the AFL, State, County and Municipal Workers Union.

our economic system.

‘We must all recognize that legislation which will help sustain the purchasing power of labor until reconversion is completed, benefits not labor alone but all of us — business, agriculture, white collar workers and every member of our economic society.

‘It has been estimated that, unless checked, the annual wage and salary bill in private industry will shrink by over twenty billions of dollars. That is not going to do anybody any good — labor, business, agriculture, or the general public.

‘The corner grocer is going to feel it, as well as the department store, the railroads, the theatres, and the gas stations — and all the farmers of the nation.’

It's Your Last Chance to Buy Bonds to Finish Winning The War

Green Urges Machinists Not to Split

NEW YORK (LPA) — President William Green of the American Federation of Labor appealed to the Int'l Ass'n of Machinists last week not to take action breaking its long ties with the Federation.

He addressed the IAM convention in New York, the Machinists' invitation and declared emphatically even though the Machinists Union has ceased paying per capita taxes, pending adjustments of a jurisdictional dispute with other AFL unions, he still considered the IAM to be part of the Federation.

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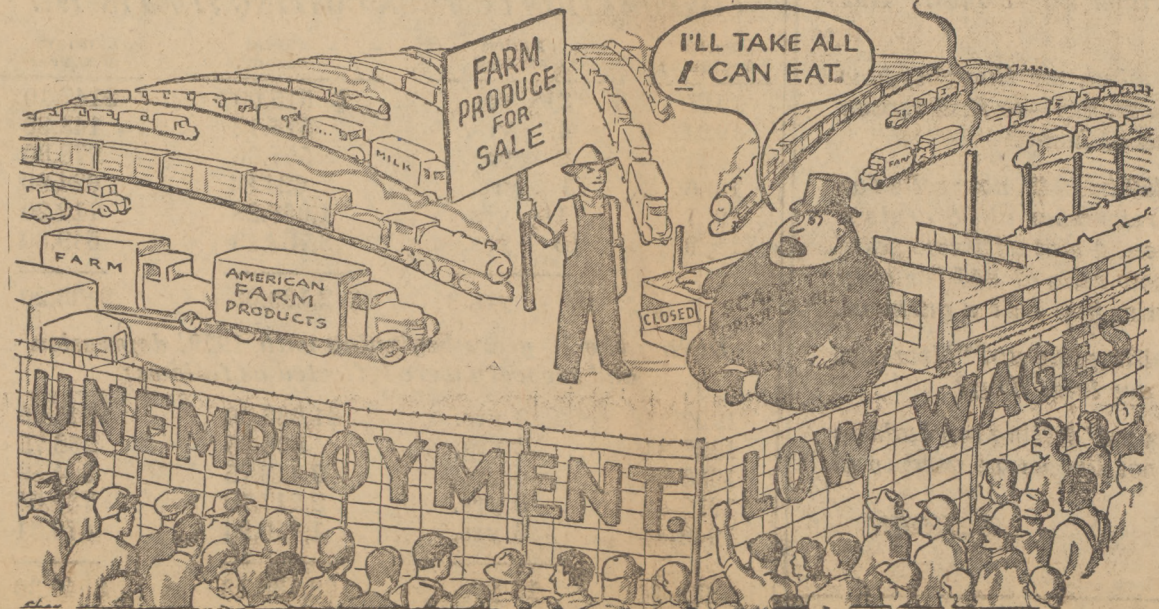
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YOU Are The Union

BY MAURICE W. MacNAUGHTON
Educational Director Local 602

We often hear a great deal of talk among union members in the shop in regards to the things the union and its leaders should or should not do.

There is little doubt that the opinions expressed represent sincere opinion, but they are often expressed without knowing all the details regarding the subject that is being discussed, and almost without exception the most severe criticism comes from those who never attend a union meeting or any other union function.

Often the opinions are based upon some bit of gossip that starts floating up and down the line about the union or one of its representatives. It is usually adverse and is very likely inspired by labor spies or some one in the employment of the company.

When you who are union members find occasion to criticize the actions of your union or the election of some other worker as your union representative, just stop and ask yourself these questions:

Do I attend union meetings?

Do I vote at union elections?

If the answer is no, then you have no business criticizing, for YOU ARE THE UNION. Unless you have a legitimate reason, (excuses usually given are not legitimate) you have failed to take the necessary few minutes of your time for the purpose of promoting your own welfare and therefore have no squawk coming.

YOUR UNION IS ABLE TO ADVANCE YOUR WELFARE ONLY TO THE EXTENT OF YOUR ACTIVE SUPPORT.

The management knows just how many of you attend your meetings. The kind of active support you give your union determines the kind of concessions your bargaining representatives can get from management.

Many of you say, "I ride with a bunch and they won't go down to the meeting." Let me point out that in general you are all union members, with very few exceptions, and if you were all sincere in wanting to do your part to advance your own selfish economic welfare you would take the necessary three or four hours time it would take each month to attend meetings.

Many of your officers spend that much time every day outside of their regular shop work and on their own time to promote your own and your family's welfare.

ARE YOU GOOD SPORT ENOUGH TO MATCH 3 OR 4 HOURS EACH MONTH AGAINST THE 60 TO 100 HOURS EACH MONTH PUT IN BY YOUR ELECTED OFFICERS?

You are now facing a fight with G. M. that it going to take every bit of fighting spirit and cooperation that every member can muster in order to win. You are going to have to fight on a corporation wide basis, with every bid as much unity as those union people in Flint had when they carried the ball for all the auto workers in G. M. during December of 1936, and January of 1937, and forced the world's largest corporation to do what it said it would never do: RECOGNIZE AND BARGAIN WITH THE UNION.

Have you G. M. workers in Lansing got as much intestinal fortitude to help win your own fight? I think you have! So let's have a revival of interest in union activities. There's a job that you can do.

LET'S GO!

Cloth Being Withheld For More Profits

WASHINGTON (FP) — Charges of withholding goods from the market pending more profitable conditions anticipated for 1946 were brought against some companies in the textile and clothing industry by the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration Oct. 31.

Reasons for withholding materials from normal channels of trade were found to be:

- 1—Hopes that OPA would lift existing price ceilings.
- 2—Hopes that pending 1946 tax legislation would lower tax burdens.
- 3—Speculation that labor would be more plentiful in 1946.
- 4—End of overtime pay.

A survey by WPB executive John Small disclosed that some mills have been closed down completely until Jan. 1946, some with salable materials on hand. A WPB textile official said "there are always those who will try and find a way to make more profit."

BUY VICTORY BONDS

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RISKY BUSINESS

FULL EMPLOYMENT

WASHINGTON (FP) — Pres. Truman called on the House to pass a full employment measure by Thanksgiving but indicated a compromise would be expedient, hinting it might be impossible to pass the original Murray-Patman bill.

Nazism Still Living, Warns Swedish Labor

STOCKHOLM (LPA) — A meeting of the Stockholm Workers Chamber on October 17, at which Premier Per Albin Hansson of Sweden was the leading speaker, adopted a resolution urging a continued and energetic fight against Nazi ideas. The importance of careful sifting and thorough control of civil servants was stressed. It was also pointed out that school courses on the true nature of fascism were of the greatest importance.

Satisfaction was voiced with the recent government decision to expel Nazi refugees. Another resolution expressed the hope that all democratic nations, including Sweden, would unite in fighting the Franco regime.

100% Increase Is Approved For Congress

WASHINGTON (FP) — Unions can stop clamoring for Pres. Truman to say exactly how much he thinks wages should go up. It's somewhere between 20 percent and 100 percent, U. S. Civil Service Commissioner Arthur S. Fleming disclosed.

Fleming told Congress he was authorized to state that a 20 percent raise for civil service workers, 66 2-3 percent for cabinet officers and 100 percent raise for congressmen are "in conformity with the program of the President."

Cabinet officers would be boosted from \$15,000 to \$25,000; congressmen from \$10,000 to \$20,000. Congressmen just received a \$1,250 tax-exempt expense account.

You Can Take \$10 or Starve In Alabama

BIRMINGHAM (LPA) — The Alabama IUS, representing 50,000 CIO workers, took action after reviewing charges brought by the Indus. Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers—CIO. The IUMSWA discovered, according to the Alabama News Digest, that "Workers are being forced to take cheap employment — often at \$10 a week — or lose their jobless pay benefits. Jobs being offered workers are mostly below "the minimum rate in the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 40c an hour, "and in some cases are below the prevailing rates for jobs in the community. Yet when workers refuse these jobs which pay much lower than their previous employment, they are denied jobless pay."

The Parable of the Cow

Ten men who were financiers chipped in TEN DOLLARS each and bought a fine COW that gave TEN gallons of milk per day. These men received one gallon each day as his share. Soon the neighbors far and near heard about the wonderful cow and said to one another:—

"Think of getting a whole gallon of milk every day. What a wonderful return on a ten-dollar investment. I wish I had a share in that cow."

When this talk was repeated to the ten financiers who owned the cow, they went into a huddle and one of them said, "Let's give these people what they want. Our SHARES in the COW cost us ten dollars each and we can sell other shares in the COW at the same price."

So they went to a printer and had him strike off 1,000 sheets of paper bearing the legend, "ONE SHARE IN THE COW." Then they sold 500 of these SHARES at \$10 each, which brought them in \$5,000 in cash. Then they divided the other 500 shares among themselves as their reward for being so smart.

Each of the ten now had 51 SHARES besides the cash, whereas in the beginning each man had but one share.

But one of the ten began to worry.

"Say, fellers," he said, "look here. EVERY FELLOW who bought a share in this COW will expect a gallon of milk tonight and the COW only gives ten gallons. When the milk is divided into ONE THOUSAND and TEN parts, these SHAREHOLDERS won't get a spoonful. SHARES will drop to nothing over night. We'd better unload when we can."

So the ten went out on the streets to find investors. Each of them sold the 50 shares that had been awarded to him and thus they obtained another \$5,000 to be divided among themselves.

But now night was drawing near and again one of the ten began to worry. "Fellers," said he, "there's going to be a big row at milking time tonight. Hasten out and persuade each of the shareholders to sign a PROXY, authorizing you to cast as you think best the vote to which the share entitles him. Then return with the proxies and we will do some voting."

At twilight the ten men met at the barn where the cow was kept, and in their hands were 1,000 signed PROXIES to represent the absent shareholders, and the ten were entitled to vote in their own right, for each still had his original share.

"Now," said one who did the talking, "we must organize. The company needs a PRESIDENT, a TREASURER and EIGHT VICE PRESIDENTS. That gives each of us a job, and since there are TEN of us and the COW gives TEN gallons, it is hereby moved and seconded that each of us receive a salary of one gallon of milk per day. All in favor say 'Aye.'"

And the motion was carried without a dissenting vote. And then — they MILKED the COW.

Labor Paper In Kenosha To Celebrate

KENOSHA, Wis. (LPA) — The 10th anniversary of Kenosha Labor, one of the nation's best known labor papers, will be celebrated this month with a special edition and a banquet sponsored by both CIO and AFL unions.

Co-operatively owned and published by the city's unions Kenosha Labor is one of the few weekly labor publications in the nation that has the joint support of the AFL and CIO. The co-op owns a modern printing plant and has expanded to take commercial work from unions and private firms.

Government and labor officials will pay tribute to the 10 year record of Kenosha Labor which has become one of the most widely quoted union publications in the country.

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THE Story of Labor

From 1880 THROUGH 1910 THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION INTO AMERICA ROSE TO NEW HEIGHTS

JOE WORKER

CONDITIONS IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE WERE DESPERATE, AND THE HUNGRY, DOLLING PEOPLE LOOKED TOWARD THE NEW WORLD AS THE LAND OF PLINY. AMERICA WELCOMED THE IMMIGRANTS. THE COUNTRY WAS GROWING RAPIDLY, INDUSTRY WAS ADVANCING, AND THE GREAT WEST WAS THROWN OPEN TO SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT.

THEY BROUGHT WITH THEM AN EAGERNESS TO WORK, A HUNGER FOR A DECENT LIFE AND THE BLESSINGS OF FREEDOM. THEY BUILT THE RAILS, WORKED IN THE MINES AND STEEL MILLS, MADE THE CLOTHING OF THE NATION AND HELPED GROW ITS FOOD. THEY SACRIFICED TO EDUCATE THEIR CHILDREN IN THE AMERICAN WAY. THEY FOUGHT FOR THEIR NEW COUNTRY IN THE GREAT WAR AGAINST FASCISM. AMONG THEM WERE THE ITALIANS...

WHEN JEFFERSON WROTE HIS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE...

THAT'S A WONDERFUL LINE ABOUT ALL MEN BEING CREATED FREE AND EQUAL!

I GOT IT FROM AN ITALIAN, FILIPPO MAZZEI.

LATER, THE "FREE AND EQUAL" LAND BECAME TO MAZZEI'S PEOPLE...

IN AMERICA I GET GOOD PAY BUILDING A SUBWAY WE EAT MEAT EVERY DAY!

YOU HEAR, MARIA? I FORGOT WHAT MEAT TASTES LIKE!

BUT THE IMMIGRANTS FELL INTO THE HANDS OF SHARKS CALLED "PADRONES"...

IF I GET YOU A JOB, YOU MUST GIVE ME BACK \$5 EVERY WEEK!

THAT LEAVES ME WITHOUT BREAD AS WELL AS MEAT!

SUBWAY BUILDING WAS HARD, AND THE PAY SMALL UNDER SALVATORE NINNO THEY FORMED A UNION AND WON THEIR STRIKE...

UNLESS YOU UNIONIZE, YOU'LL ALWAYS BE DITCHED!

AS AMERICANS, YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO JOIN!

THEY BECAME SKILFUL GARMENT WORKERS.

I'M SAM GOLDSTEIN. WELCOME TO OUR UNION, COFFOLA.

GOLDSTEIN, COFFOLA, JONES, KOLISEK... ALL IN ONE UNION. THAT'S AMERICA!

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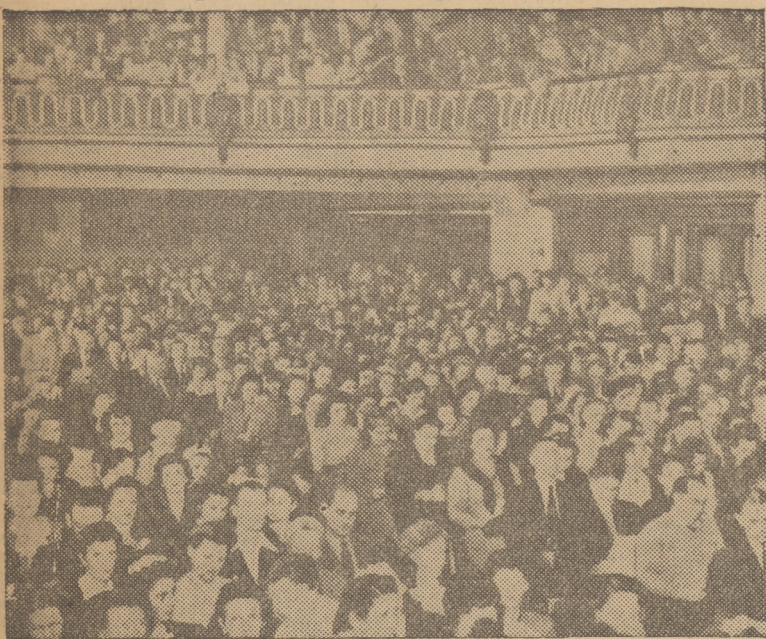
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Nylons Getting Closer



—Federated Pictures

Nylons are nearer! American Federation of Hosiery Workers (CIO) meet in Philadelphia, Pa., and decide to accept a new contract which includes 6 percent cost of living increase and expanded vacation benefits.

SQUIBS

By Loren Norman

Several baseball men have criticized Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, for signing up a Negro shortstop to play with his Montreal farm club. These critics evidently want to junk the old sporting slogan "May the best man win" and replace it with another: "May the best white man win."

Joe Worker says the trouble with too many standing committees is that they're laying down.

We've heard rumors that the Japanese financial giants are dissolving their trusts, but we aren't placing too much stock in them.

With the world situation in a state of flux, Argentine military leaders want to be "right" but they're also afraid of being "left".

Horse sense, says a wise-acre, is what a horse has that prevents him from betting on a man.

Press reports say that the United States is insisting that the Dutch and French must file the U. S. insignia off any lease-lend materials used in re-conquering Java and Indo-China. It would never do to let

Long Strike In Hollywood Finally Won

HOLLYWOOD (FP)—Cheering members and supporters of 15 screen locals were told by their leaders Oct. 30 that a mass return of all ex-strikers would take place at all struck studios at 1 p. m. the following afternoon on the basis of a victory for all their basic demands.

Strike leader Herbert K. Sorrell, unharmed despite gunmen's nearly successful attempt to kill him the night before, informed the crowded mass meeting that points left unresolved by the AFL executive council in its settlement of the 33-week strike had been satisfactorily worked out with the producers.

Sorrell said the producers had assured him:

All replacement workers would be ousted from their jobs in the jurisdiction of the returning unions by the time the ex-strikers returned to work.

All contracts of the 15 locals would be renegotiated as of March 12 when first picketing started with a strike by Screen Set Designers Local 1421, Bro. of Painters, provoked by producers. The other 14 unions respected Local 1421's picket lines.

The victory meeting closed with three roof-raising cheers for Sorrell, head of the Conference of Studio Unions, led by Intl. Rep. Frank Combiano of United Bro. of Carpenters, who represented one of the seven non-CSU locals among the 15 locals.

Recalling how the strikers had withstood violence, teargas attacks and personal danger to win their victory, Sorrell said, feelingly: "You people out there, I just love you. You did such a good job."

Returning strikers consider the settlement a defeat for the Intl. Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (AFL) and the producers, whom they charge with deliberately making the strike appear like a jurisdictional dispute between the 15 locals and IATSE as a cover-up for their union busting aims.

It is estimated that some 3,000 to 3,500 replacement workers will be ousted from studio jobs within the jurisdiction of the returning locals. A few replacements may get work in IATSE jurisdictions but it is believed most of them will fade out of film production work.

Eric Johnston and Donald Nelson, heads of the major and independent producers' organizations respectively, were praised by strike leaders for helping work out an acceptable settlement. The producers were soundly criticized for what strikers called their protracted, obstructive, hypocritical tactics and the NLRB was also hit for delaying a settlement.

Foremen Are Waiting For NLRB Verdict

WASHINGTON (LPA)—Organized labor and industry alike are waiting for a Nat'l Labor Relations Board decision on the right of foremen to bargain collectively and join a union of rank-and-file workers. The ruling, which NLRB now says will not be handed down for three or four weeks, may be the final precedent-setting government policy.

THOMAS SAYS

Foreign Policy of United States Irks Workers

DETROIT (FP)—"Serious misgivings" are developing among workers "with regard to the trend of American foreign policy," Pres. R. J. Thomas of United Auto Workers (CIO) informed Pres. Truman in a letter delivered to the White House.

Calling for "exact observation of the Potsdam principles in Germany," for "international control over the development of atomic energy" and "fullest collaboration among the major powers who defeated the aggressors," Thomas expressed alarm at "the apparent increasing emphasis on the maintenance of an overwhelming armament by the U. S. as the primary basis for security against future involvement in war."

"Force alone is no protection" of peace, Thomas said, warning that withholding atomic energy development from international control "would stimulate a race among other powers to develop, in secrecy, their own atomic technique, with consequent sure destruction of humanity."

the natives learn their drive for independence was blasted by guns from the "arsenal of democracy."

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If we multiply our desires by the millions of families in this country, we can readily see the abnormal demand that will be placed upon the American commodity market. The supply cannot possibly meet the demand for many months to come. To press demand upon the present limited supply will bid prices up to dangerous levels.

It is true that government will at least during the reconversion period, attempt to control prices, but government cannot fully protect our dollar values without our full co-operation.

In our own interests we must help hold prices in check, until through wider production they are controlled by competition. Through normal competition and more adequate supply of basic materials quantity and quality will increase and improve.

This post war period is critical for our nation, a period of abnormal conditions following a gigantic war that was abnormal in all its demands.

Despite cutbacks, temporary layoffs, and reconversion delays our future will brighten as soon as our industrial power returns to full peacetime production. New methods, new materials and new products should build our production, employment and prosperity to greater heights than we have ever known.

Until then, throughout this temporary economic lull, we must guard our dollars, hold our government savings bonds and invest in as many more as we can afford, for as our dollar goes so goes the national economy and our future prosperity.

The dollars we invest in bonds of the Victory Loan will increase in value during the price adjustment period, giving us greater purchasing power when they mature.

We must save now that America's future will be one of expansion — not inflation.