

OLDS LOCAL DELEGATES REPORT

What the CIO Does in Washington About Stopping Higher Prices

Here is a ringside account of how the union fights for extension of price control legislation to prevent living costs from suddenly skyrocketing in this coming period of less employment and less take-home pay. The article, submitted by the two members of Olds Local 652 recently voted to send to Washington to assist the CIO in this campaign, is their report to the Local 652 membership, but will be of interest to everyone else who is concerned about the menace of inflation and what is being done about it. — Editor.

By **RUSSELL WHITE and ALVIN TAYLOR**
Representing Olds Local 652 in Washington

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES

By **TRAVIS K. HEDRICK**
For Federated Press and Lansing Labor News

Labor and the Tories

Our British cousins have launched their first election campaign since the war with a bitterness that holds a definite lesson for the American worker.

Led by that sturdy old tory, Winston Churchill, the Conservatives have signalized the break in the war-cabinet by waving the red flag at the Labour party and shouting for the Liberals to join them in fighting back socialism.

Now Churchill is undoubtedly a great war leader. His figure symbolized the fighting spirit of the British. He is an orator of no little power. But he is the same Churchill who followed-up his defiance of Hitler after the collapse of France with a statement that he "did not become His Majesty's first officer to preside over the liquidation of His empire."

Churchill is pure tory. He is an English imperialist . . . and he means to keep the crown colonies, and India, under British rule for the benefit of British capitalists. He ignores democracy, save in the abstract.

So, when the British Labour party and the Liberals decided to break up the coalition cabinet, Churchill struck at once. He moved to make the election come at once . . . in July. Then he took to the air and delivered an epoch speech in which he declared that socialism "is inseparably interwoven with totalitarianism and the worship of the state." For good measure he charged that "no socialist system can be established without a political police—a sort of Gestapo."

The British Labour party is a socialist party. It is not a communist party. It proposes nationalization of public utilities and the railroads. It proposes full production and full employment after the war.

Churchill sees that as a menace to imperialist policy and exploitation. He chooses to run on a "nationalist" platform and shoves aside all his previously held beliefs in the need of British unity.

The prime minister warned See **WASHINGTON**, Page 3

We were selected at the June membership meeting to attend a series of meetings in Washington, D. C., June 7 with the Congressmen and Senators from Michigan on the question of price control and economic stabilization.

We arrived in Washington about 9:30 a. m. and went at once to the CIO offices where we met with the CIO's Legislative Representatives and other delegates from other local unions and councils from Michigan.

We were informed that the whole price control act was under fire and in danger of crippling amendments which would make OPA even less effective than it has been in the past.

Our leadership in Washington felt that even one amendment, if passed, would open the gates to further amendments proposed by vested-interests which would in effect eliminate price control and leave the workers without any protection from the profiteers at a time when their take home pay has been reduced.

Republicans, led by Taft, were attempting to undermine price control by the following:

The Taft Amendment required every price ceiling (except farm products) to cover various stated costs plus a 1938-40 profit margin.

This would knock out present rent freeze regulations, forcing OPA to put a value on everyone of 15½ million rented properties. Result — end of rent control.

It would require every rent ceiling to cover operating costs plus a reasonable return or fair value of property.

This would knock out present price freeze regulations, force many prices up, force none down. Result — wide-open break in present controls.

It would eliminate price ceilings on luxuries, or when ceilings are not enforceable, or when a price doesn't substantially effect cost of living.

These were talking points designed to force concessions in floor debate. All undermine price control.

The Thomas Amendment required a ceiling on every farm product, or things made of farm products (food and clothing) to cover stated costs and a fixed profit margin. Effect — the same as first part of the Taft Amendment.

The 3- or 6-months renewal See **FIGHTING PRICES**—Page 2

Democracy At Work



—Federated Pictures

In Philadelphia racial discrimination in hiring and firing will be fought jointly from now on by the CIO and the Government's Fair Employment Practices Committee. The two groups signed an agreement in which the CIO pledged itself to take initial action to stop unfair job practices because of race, creed, color or national origin which may involve a CIO local. Signing the agreement (left to right seated) are G. James Fleming, FEPC regional director; Norma Becker, member CIO Anti-Discrimination Committee; (standing) Peter J. Murphy, president Delaware County Industrial Union Council; Samuel R. Risk, FEPC examiner; James H. Jones, chairman, CIO Anti-Discrimination Committee and member of the United Steelworkers-CIO; Robert Parker, CIO Anti-Discrimination Committee and area director for the Nat'l CIO War Relief Committee. (LPA)

Army Explanation Fails To Satisfy; Union Still Protests the Fisher "E"

No matter how bad a war plant's labor relation record, no matter how much they stalled about getting into war work, no matter how little of their total facilities they may have converted into war work, no matter how inefficiently and wastefully since Pearl Harbor they have utilized the war effort's most precious commodity—labor—a war plant may still be awarded the Army-Navy "E" flag, officials of Local 602 learned last week.

They also learned—directly from Army-Navy officials—that it doesn't matter what labor thinks about the matter or what evidence they might want to present about any of the above points to the contrary, such an award may be—and was—made anyway.

The Army-Navy "E" flag was awarded last week Wednesday to Fisher Body. The union, has-

tily notified less than 24 hours before, called a special meeting of the executive board and voted to rush a telegram of protest to Washington. A list of their specific reasons are printed in this issue.

See **FISHER "E"**—Page 4

Don't Hang 'E' Near 'Old Glory'

Because they strongly felt that it wasn't earned or deserved, Local 602 officials asked Army officers if the "E" flag awarded the company over labor's protest could be flown from a staff other than the one on which the American flag hung. On the same staff it would be an insult to "Old Glory", they said.

There was no reply to this suggestion.

Called 'Em to Detroit

How the Army Announced Reo Cutback to Union and Company Presidents

Termination of Reo's 2½ ton Army truck contract may not mean that all production on this type of truck will cease June 30. In this article outlining the announcement of the cutbacks it is mentioned that an order for some more of these units is being prepared by another government agency. Watch for further news about whether this goes through.

—Editor.

By **RAYMOND W. REED**
President Reo Local 650

At the request of Brigadier General A. B. Quinton Jr., Chief of the Detroit Ordnance District, I attended a meeting Friday June 8th, at which time Labor as well as Management was informed of the termination June 30, of the 2½ ton truck contract between Army Ordnance and Reo Motors Inc.

None of Us Knew

Neither Mr. Hund, president and general manager of Reo Motors Inc., who represented the management at this meeting, nor myself, knew why our presence at this meeting had been requested.

In making the announcement it was stated that due to the results of swiftly changing military requirements brought about by the total collapse of Germany, the contract for the 2½ ton trucks at this plant had been readjusted by the War Department, and that notice of

See **ARMY CUTBACKS**—Page 3

What Wage Freeze?

Washington (LPA)—What's good for the goose, labor should take a gander at. Within the space of five hours the House of Representatives voted itself a 25% pay raise and President Truman announced that the wage freeze on U. S. war workers would not be lifted at present.

Labor Welcomes New Chairman Of the NLRB

Washington (LPA) — President Truman's appointment of Paul M. Herzog, former chairman of the N. Y. State Labor Board, to become chairman of the Nat'l Labor Relations Board was welcomed by all sections of organized labor here last week.

Herzog, who is 39 and serving now with the Navy's Industrial Relations Section, succeeds Harry A. Millis, 72-year-old chairman of NLRB since 1940. Rated as one of the outstanding experts in the field of labor relations, Herzog is considered one of the early New Dealers. He was executive secretary of the Labor Board established by Hugh Johnson's Nat'l Recovery Administration and joined the NLRB when it was set up under the Wagner Act.

From 1939 to 1943 he served on the N. Y. State Labor Board which has a national reputation for receiving more approval from organized labor than any other state labor board. The N. Y. State Labor Relations Act is widely known particularly for the protection it gives to craft unions. Former Gov. Herbert Lehman made Herzog chairman of the New York board in 1942. He resigned to join the Navy the following year.

Mike O'Neil Buys Cleaners

Mike O'Neil, former Nash Local 13 committeeman and a worker at the plant since 1942, has purchased Al's Dry Cleaning Service, a 12-year-old flourishing business operated at 1701 Rundle ave.

The deal was closed Friday and O'Neil left Nash Saturday to devote full time to his business.

O'Neil's ready wit will be missed at the plant, but the gang is congratulating him on the deal and extending best wishes for his success.

Union Beaten At Wohlert's

Though nearly a hundred employees had signed CIO cards, the union was defeated 60 to 38 in an election Monday at Wohlert Corporation.

George Nadar, Int'l Representative, said the firm had sent a letter (see editorial, page 1) to employees a few days before election which may have influenced many votes.

The union will definitely protest the election, he said.

WASHINGTON (FP) — Unless American labor receives a larger share of what it produces than in 1940, when 10 million workers were jobless, even more will be unemployed in the near future, CIO Pres. Philip Murray warned

U. S., ENGLAND MAY HELP

Nazis Industrialists Planning to Escape All War Guilt

Here is a story you will not see in very many publications, a story about the men behind the scenes who backed the German war machine and financed Fascism and the Nazi party to destroy organized labor and halt the march of liberalism and social progress in Germany and Europe. This story is not about those dark days but about the rosy future these same industrialists anticipate under American and English (but not Russian) occupation — while our newspaper and magazine headlines scream that the war guilt will be placed upon German workers or generals or the defunct Nazis. Here is how fascism expects to get started again and how it expects America and England to help.

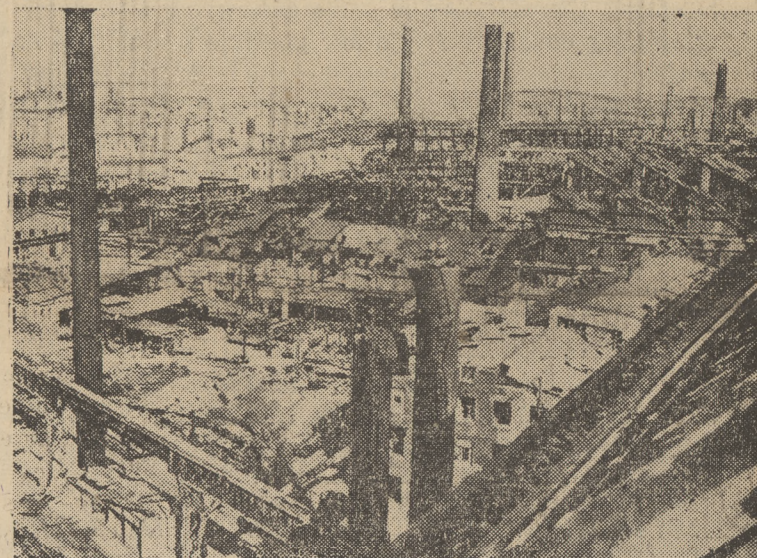
— Editor.

By **HERBERT A. KLEIN**
FP War Correspondent

SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS (delayed) (FP) — While the German military leaders get themselves in the spotlight, trying to cast blame for their nation's war policy and deeds of horror upon the top Nazis, another powerful group has kept safely in the background as it maneuvers for a comeback.

In 1918 it was the Kaiser who fled while the generals stayed. This time the danger is that after the top Nazis are gone, by

All Factories Were Not Hit Like This



—Federated Pictures

Many German war plants are in ruins, like this Krupp armament works at Essen, but FP War Correspondent Herbert A. Klein says German monopoly industries still have enough of their plants intact to make tempting proposals to their colleagues in other nations.

suicide, mutual murder or execution, and even after some of the generals and the admirals are removed, the directors and managers of the super-corporations may stay on at their old stands.

Every man, woman and child in the United Nations has an interest in seeing that this bloody conflict does not end with the men whose dirty work the Nazis did pulling a comeback for another try. The picture is not complete, and many things may change it, especially an aroused public opinion in the victor nations. But here are a few facts I have picked up from my own observations in Germany and from conversations with other correspondents:

READY FOR CARTEL PROFITS AGAIN

1. Top men of German industry, notably those tied up with big industry across the channel and overseas by means of cartel agreements, co-ownership and inter-locking directorates—these men expect that in the areas occupied by Americans and British they soon will be able to resume production and profit making, more or less as usual. This applies especially to the powerful chemical trust, I. G. Farben Industrie.

2. Most of these economic lords of Germany today are living in comfort, well-housed, well-fed, well-served. They are not too much worried about what "die Amerikaner" will do, although most of them were admittedly Nazi party members and all of them were among those who benefitted most from Nazi policies and guided the Nazis in those policies.

EAGER TO BUY GOOD WILL

3. As evidence of their goodwill towards their recent enemies, they are all set to turn over substantial accumulated dividends from German war industry to American and British stockholders. For instance, the lucky holders of I. G. Farben stock can figure on receiving more than 40% accumulated dividends—very tempting—if the I. G. Farben directors can wangle permission to transfer funds they assertedly have long had ready for this purpose. This is a thinly disguised attempt to bribe.

4. Spearheading the drive for restoration of German production and profits will be the heads of many big corporations whose plants have been damaged little or not at all, in spite of the air assault on Germany. There are many of them. Despite thorough devastation of many towns, prob-

See **NAZI INDUSTRIALISTS**—Page 4

LANSING LABOR NEWS, INC.

MAIL ADDRESS: P. O. Box 657, Lansing 3, Mich.
OFFICE: 109 E. South St. — Phone 2-6912

A non-profit newspaper dedicated to the interests of the community and to the interests of labor here and everywhere. Published every Thursday at the Lansing CIO Council headquarters by the following incorporated body, representing locals voting to participate.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS — Included in the dues of participating locals. Individual subscription, \$1.50 per year by mail.

CONTRIBUTIONS—Should be typed double-spaced on one side of paper and signed with author's name, phone and address. Name will not be used if requested. Privilege of rewriting to fit news style of paper is reserved, but facts will not be changed. Interesting news about people in shops or in service is solicited. Notes on news not written up but containing complete names and all the facts are acceptable too. Mail all contributions to Lansing Labor News, P. O. Box 657, Lansing 3, Mich.

Did Wohlert Employees Vote to Handle Their Own Affairs?

An anti-union argument apparently enjoying favor among local firms attempting to prevent organizing was used again by the president of Wohlert's in a letter sent to employees a few days before the election Monday. This statement appeared in the letter:

"This election will determine whether you want the union to represent you or whether you desire to continue to handle your own affairs."

Then, after claiming an interest in steady work, fair wages and improved working conditions, this smash climax was used for the conclusion:

"Don't you feel that the fair treatment you have received from the present management indicates your own ability to handle your own affairs?"

The theme of this type of argument is that in selecting a union and electing from among themselves fellow workers best able to do collective bargaining for the entire group the employees are not handling their own affairs.

The fact of the matter is that not only would they be "handling their own affairs" when they vote for the union and later for their own associates as bargaining committeemen, but they would be handling the affairs far more effectively and democratically than they could by any other possible method — including any other method the Wohlert president might suggest.

But their president didn't outline any method of employees handling their own affairs. That, of course, is just what the company doesn't want. Regardless of how well meaning management may be at Wohlert's, they have their heart set on doing all the handling of employee affairs themselves — or at least on not dealing with more than one employee at a time, if they can help it.

LIKE MOST EMPLOYERS, THEY BELIEVE IN COOPERATIVE EFFORT IN WAR, IN GOVERNMENT, IN PRODUCTION AND IN PRACTICALLY EVERYTHING EXCEPT IN BARGAINING WITH EMPLOYEES.

Are American Newspapers Covering Up For the Real German War Criminals?

There is much for suspicious meditation in the frantic campaign to indict the German people for the Nazis war crimes. It is now pretty obvious that there has been a maximum of journalistic indicting based upon a minimum of printed evidence.

Give the German people a chance to again become decent citizens by enslaving them to rebuild Europe, rave the editorials—thereby finishing off months of unsupported indictment by passing sentence without trial. And what a sentence! Just the beat the hell out of them until they love us again!

But where is the evidence that the German people planned the Nazis regime and plotted the war?

These self-appointed publisher courts have given but little attention to evidence, though to us it seems rather fundamental and important.

IT SEEMS SIGNIFICANT THAT THE FIRST VICTIMS OF THE NAZIS WERE GERMAN CITIZENS; THAT HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMANS WERE THE FIRST TO SUFFER DELIBERATE STARVATION, ROUTINE BEATINGS AND OTHER SADISTIC TORTURES; AND THAT TENS OF THOUSANDS OF LABOR UNION LEADERS WERE MURDERED.

And now it is proposed that we get these German workers—those still alive—out of the concentration camps and enslave them some more in factories which turn out products "to rebuild the Europe their Nazis destroyed," the wages and working conditions no doubt to be decided by the owners of the factories.

Conspicuous by its absence in the large publications which are settling the war guilt issue for us is any consideration of industrialists or bankers—the people actually able to finance Fascism and promote Hitler and who in any country have the most influence in government.

Hitler's system started with expensive propaganda, expensive bribes and a privately owned and paid army. This required money—hundreds of thousands of dollars.

WHO FURNISHED THAT MONEY?

Hitler's system required even in the beginning hundreds of thousands of impressive uniforms, blackjacks, guns and plenty of ammunition.

WHO MANUFACTURED THAT MATERIAL FOR HIM?

It should not be too difficult to learn who was directly responsible for Hitler and his gangsters. Nor would it be difficult for our big-time publishers to figure out a motive—since about the first thing the Nazis did was to destroy organized labor and end its fights for better wages and working conditions in Germany.

The industrialists and financiers behind the scenes who

WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page 1)

against the spectre of inflation and said the socialists would permit the people's savings to "shrivel before their eyes." He asked for reelection and advised the people of Britain to wait till another day . . . to "leave these socialist dreamers to their Utopias or their nightmares."

* * *

All of Churchill's speech, transformed into Americanisms would make a true-to-form Hoover Republican war-cry. It would fit the GOP program of Sen. Robert A. Taft, the Ohio tory if we here were suddenly faced with a national election campaign.

Churchill's words are just what Taft, Hoover and Vandenburg would choose to fight the New Deal policies of the late Pres. Roosevelt and their implementation by Pres Truman.

* * *

There is not too much hope that the British Labour Party can win the election. But British workers will learn a valuable lesson in the fight and American workers can do worse than read and observe the truths being laid bare during the ruckus.

Tories, however much they may work for a common cause during the fight against a common peril such as fascism, remain Tories forever. All the Churchill oratory about freedom, democracy, and the rights of man might have been so much hog-wash so far as his party's domestic political program is concerned.

* * *

Here in America we have our share of Tories in the federal government. They include that white-haired, toothy spokesman of the House of Morgan, Sec. of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. and Asst. Sec. James C. Dunn.

Stettinius, a sophomore in the international political arena, is by law, the next in line to succeed to the Presidency. Not only is he an inexperienced cabinet officer, but he is a positive menace should anything happen to the 60-year-old Pres. Truman. Truman, fortunately, is hale and hearty today. But he has almost four years of heavy duty ahead and the job has killed other men with lesser loads.

We could well be rid of Stettinius & co.

Cigarettes

WASHINGTON (LPA) — You can stop saving cigarette butts now. Army requirements, lessened during May, June and July, will make available for national distribution about 200,000,000 packages of cigarettes, according to the War Dep't.

sought to fight union and social democracy by backing the Nazis are the real Fascists. In their aims they have the sympathy—yes, and cooperation—of Fascist minded people in America, including the publishers of large newspapers and magazines who print articles implying that the criminals who started this war against the people are the German people themselves.

AN OPEN LETTER

To Kenneth McCreedy and John Knight

Recently John S. Knight in his Detroit Free Press editorialized that \$25 a week was too much social security for President Truman to recommend for unemployed workers because it would destroy incentive, initiative, etc. It was a long editorial.

Last week Kenneth McCreedy of the Lansing Labor News board of directors wrote another editorial on the subject, effectively answering Mr. Knight's rationalizing. That, too, was a long editorial.

It somehow seems to us that one big point was missed by the mass of words in both articles. With all the excellent lines and phrases for and against the proposed stipend as a means of security, no one thought to point out that even if it were passed—

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS A WEEK WOULD NOT MEAN SECURITY.

Just try supporting a family on it for a few months, making current payments and meeting present-day prices for every, day necessities. However, it would help. But Mr. Knight obviously is opposed even to that much help to workers who must await reconversion as millions of them will have to do.

FIGHTING PRICES

(Continued from Page 1)

would build up pressure to end price and rent control before danger of inflation has passed. Meanwhile, speculators would hold goods off the market, and industry would take its time re-converting to civilian goods, in anticipation of higher prices.

We met with Senator Wagner of New York at 10:15 a. m. at his office.

Senator Wagner has in the past proposed and supported legislation favorable to labor; but we got the same impression with him as with others, that, with the strong and friendly hand of Roosevelt no longer there to guide them, many people in Washington are confused as to just what policy to follow in these troubled times.

However, he did assure us he was interested in maintaining price control.

At 11:00 a. m. we met with Democratic Congressmen, John Dingell, Louis Rabaut, George O'Brien, George Sadowski, Frank Hook, and John Lesinski in Mr. Lesinski's office on the second floor of the Old House office bldg.

This meeting was rather long and produced better results. All the Democratic Congressmen were for strict price control, but were of the opinion that the OPA had not been too well managed, and of course this is true, partially because sufficient funds were never made available to do a proper job and somewhat as a result of the personnel selected to do the job.

However, everyone admitted that with all its mistakes, price control had done a fair job—especially on rents—and could have done better if there had been sufficient funds made available and if the OPA had received better support from everyone.

The Democrats stated that they were also in favor of continuing price control after the war for as long as was necessary.

We adjourned the meeting (to permit the Congressmen to get back and answer a House roll call) convinced that at least some of them believed as we did in the necessity of and effective price control program.

At 3:00 p. m. we met with Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary to Senator Ferguson in the Senate office bldg.

The Senator is in Europe, doing some special work for the Government. We spent little time there as Mr. Chamberlain couldn't tell us the Senator's position.

He, however, informed us

Well, How About It?



Eagles Support Annual Wages

Washington (LPA) — The Fraternal Order of Eagles, with a national membership of more than 875,000, is solidly behind organized labor's drive for a guaranteed annual wage, John W. Young, president of the organization, announced last week. "The guaranteed annual wage," he declared, "will encourage employment and . . . remove from the American worker the daily irritation of not knowing what his income will be next week or next month."

that the Senator had expressed himself in favor of price control until the end of the war. He also told us that every other group besides Labor had requested certain amendment to benefit themselves regardless of the effect on the nation as a whole.

He said he felt price control should be maintained, but to get the funds would be another matter.

He also felt the amendments we felt undesirable would not pass, and he expressed the opinion that the Postmen would receive their raise.

At 4 p. m. we met with the Republican Congressmen Ray Woodruff, Earl Michener, William Blackney, Albert Engel, Bartel Jonkman, Paul Shafer, Fred Bradley, Jesse Wolcott, Fred Crawford and George Dondero.

We didn't expect quite the results on the reception from the Republican as we did the Democrats. However, everyone attempted to bring home to these Congressmen the importance of maintaining price control and of obtaining sufficient funds.

Our delegates from the ladies' auxiliary being closer to the food problems, gave some very good examples of the present conditions of the food and clothing markets, etc.

We had to leave this meeting a little early to catch the 5:10 p. m. train for Detroit.

These meetings brought home the fact to the delegates who made the trip that unless organized labor is alive and active in the days and months ahead, we shall pay very dearly for our inactivity.

News from the AUXILIARIES

FISHER AUXILIARY

Due to our Michigan weather the Fisher Auxiliary was forced to hold their weenie roast inside.

Dinner was served to about 75 people at the Fisher hall. There was dancing during the evening and a few interesting card games. Everyone had a good time.

We are glad to announce that the Auxiliary will have about \$50.00 to help equip a day room at the Percy Jones hospital.

Mrs. Mildred Ewing has just become a member of our Auxiliary and we hope that some of the other wives of the good union members will soon join us. How about it ladies?

Not a Bad Tip!

Washington (LPA)—A wage increase of five cents an hour, and equal pay for waiters and waitresses, was ordered by the War Labor Board last week for workers in 20 hotels here. Back pay from October 1, 1944, will amount to about \$250,000.

Home Front Casualties Loom Large

Boston (LPA) — Official statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that in the past five years casualties among railroad workers — in line of duty — increased 45 per cent in fatalities and 80 per cent in injuries; 4,182 killed and 171,500 injured, a total of more than 175,000 home front wartime casualties among railroad men alone.

CIO Has Plan For More Shoes

Washington (LPA) — Presidents of four CIO unions, whose workers skin, tan, fabricate and sell leather in shoes, last week informed War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug that if WPB would order the tanning of pigskin and their manufacture into shoes the result would be the addition of 100 million pairs of rationed shoes a year to the present supply of 250 million pairs.

FOOD RATION STAMPS GOOD

MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.
RED STAMPS						
E 22	F 22	G 22	H 22	J 22	THRU JUNE 30	
K 22	L 22	M 22	N 22	P 22	THRU JULY 31	
Q 22	R 22	S 22	T 22	U 22	THRU AUG. 31	
V 22	W 22	X 22	Y 22	Z 22	THRU SEPT. 30	
Next stamps become good in July						
BLUE STAMPS						
N 22	P 22	Q 22	R 22	S 22	THRU JUNE 30	
T 22	U 22	V 22	W 22	X 22	THRU JULY 31	
Y 22	Z 22	A 22	B 22	C 22	THRU AUG. 31	
D 22	E 22	F 22	G 22	H 22	THRU SEPT. 30	
Next stamps become good in July						
SUGAR STAMP						
36	SUGAR		THRU AUG. 31			

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This past week has been a week of announcements. Nash management has announced that both Nash plants will be continued in operation, despite the cutbacks already made or any that might be made.

That is swell — but it is my opinion that they should get busy so that both plants can be in full operation. I feel that the case at Nash as any other plant, where we've had cutbacks, is a test of what and when — what we are going to do to assure full employment, and when we are going to do it.

If industry is to fulfill its obligation of contributing to full employment on conversion and in the post-war period — then it must show a desire to utilize its plants and the available manpower.

Reo has announced that 900 employees will be laid off — that doesn't look too bad, if 900 is all. I hope so. That amount of employees can be used in other plants. Reo has done a good job of increasing their employment and if they continue that policy, will get contracts to assure continuous full employment.

Some small plants such as Duplex have had to lay off due to contract cancellations. Others like Novo, Hill Diesel, Kold Hold are in need of more employees to fill jobs brought about by new contracts or by expansion.

Labor is going to have to watch the events of the next few weeks, for these will determine the picture of the future. Labor is going to have to insist that contracts be let up to allow the use of available men and women employees, who, through no fault of their own, are unemployed.

I see where Fisher Local 602 is protesting the award to Fisher Corporation, and I want to congratulate the boys and girls for doing it, when they feel that all that could have been done wasn't done. A good example of it is the lay-offs anticipated at Fisher. Why a big Corporation can't keep a large modern plant working is a joke. I certainly think they could — if they wanted to. Let's hope their plans for the future are for a better use of facilities available here. The "E" was a case of presentation without participation.

Got Novo Engine case back with an increase for all tool grinders, tool room machine operators and tool and die men, retroactive back to December 29, 1944.

Sent in a Form No. 10 on an increase for maintenance, and a

What Will Your Dollar Buy?



change in the vacation bonus for Lampico Chemical Company.

The Lansing Drop Forge election date has not as yet been set — but NLRB representatives are in town today to try to set a date. Charles Cummings is contributing to his unpopularity with labor by being one of the obstacles. Some day Charlie will get wise.

Abrams renewal should be done by the time you read this. Meeting on a boost — will be held at Chaard this week. It's a desire of the parties to make adjustments which are needed due to facts brought about since the original Form No. 10, which the parties had approved.

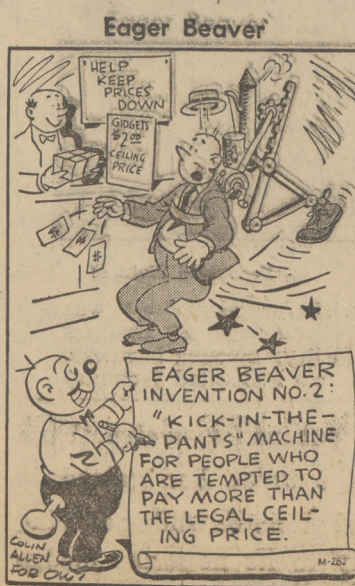
It's a joke when President Truman remarks that members of Congress and Senate should vote themselves \$15,000 or \$25,000 salary, and that he would sign it, yet says the Little Steel Formula must stand. No doubt his having been one of them is his reason and the fact that he never was (or so I'm told) a factory worker. He can't see the other side. He should know the lawmakers' absentee records also, especially on hot issues.

I feel either he is going to be a great President, by coming through in most critical period, or he is going to be influenced by who can do the most shouting.

I feel he is trying to take the middle road and I feel it won't work. He is going to have to let us know. Is he sympathetic to our cause, or isn't he. He came in at a most critical period — I wish him the best of luck. So far, he hasn't done too badly, but the future will tell.

He is not a Roosevelt, but he could carry on the policies that made Roosevelt unbeatable at home and a saint abroad.

If industry is able to sell Truman its bill of goods, then labor is going to have to fight as never before.



ARMY CUTBACKS

(Continued from Page 1)

that action is served by the Detroit Ordnance District on this date.

Commends Employees

Col. R. F. Whitworth, contracting officer of the ordnance district; Brig. Gen. Quinton Jr.; Carsten Tiedeman, regional director of the War Production Board and Edward L. Cushman, state director of the War Manpower Commission, asked that the employees of the company be informed of the vital contribution they have made to the winning of the first phase of the war by supplying the army with these trucks.

Also that your work in this program has been outstanding, and you are congratulated on your production record, and that they further extended you their whole-hearted thanks for your cooperation.

We've Just Begun

Because the end of the war against Germany is really only the beginning of the war against Japan, it is hoped that those whom it becomes necessary to lay off through the termination of this contract, will seek new employment in other war industries.

Weapons of war are needed to fight the Japanese just as badly as before the collapse of Germany.

Management claims lay-offs are to be gradual, and I can assure you that they will be processed according to your seniority rights. Approximately 900 employees will be affected by the termination of this contract.

The termination of this contract may not mean that all production on this type of truck will cease June 30. According to management, an order is being prepared for a number of these same units by another government agency.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU'RE LAID OFF

All those whom it is necessary to issue lay-off slips to are requested to report to the United States Employment office on North Larch St., to determine if you are qualified for any of the 1100 to 1200 war job openings they claim are available.

Before you report to the U.S.E.S. office on Larch St., if there is anything you don't understand about your eligibility for unemployment insurance, call at your Local Union Office for information. We have an Unemployment Compensation Committee set up to help you in such problems.

I wish to take this opportunity on behalf of the officers of Local 650 and myself, to congratulate all of you on the outstanding production record you have achieved.

Why Local 602 Opposed Award To Fisher Co.

Following are the union's reasons for protesting the awarding of the Army-Navy "E" flag to Fisher Body, according to President Chester C. Cowan:

1—Indifference if not reluctance of the company to get into war work, which finally was forced by the union with a downtown mass meeting which focused public attention on Fisher. The company built car bodies for two months after Pearl Harbor then stalled on conversion for another two months.

2—Attitude on a labor-management committee. The firm set up the committee, appointed a member of management chairman — then invited labor to "sit in".

3—Lack of full participation in war work. The plant had 4,700 prewar employees. Since finally getting into war work they ranged between 300 and 1,600 most of the time, though for a short period they did have 2,300. Thousands of square feet of floor space are unused for war work.

4—It took more than two years for the firm to find a contract which they said was suitable for the approximately 400 Fisher women with seniority. Then they were called back on jobs paying less than the ones they had found elsewhere.

5—During the entire war period Fisher workers have had little job security. Several times employees were laid off, only to be called back—then if they failed to come their seniority was cancelled. Two years ago when other plants were receiving "E's", Fisher was laying off men.

6—Months after the government said it was in desperate need of metal, Fisher had tons stored away which they didn't bring out until forced to do so.

7—A new plant was built in Pontiac for a torpedo job that was excellently suited to the Fisher plant here.

8—Management always kept an excessive number of supervisors, sometimes averaging about three workers to one foreman—an obvious waste of wartime manpower.

9—A majority of workers in the plant fail to understand why Fisher should receive such an award at this time. As for themselves, they stayed on the job and did what they were told without stoppages, regardless of provocation and in spite of certain treatment. They are proud of this record but do not desire any reward for it.

28,500 Chiselers On Prices Caught

Washington, (LPA) — More than 28,500 violators of price, rent and rationing regulations were penalized in the first four months of this year, OPA administrator Chester Bowles revealed here last week, in the intensified nationwide enforcement campaign.

Having worked with you as your committeeman during some pretty trying months, I want to thank you for your cooperation and the way you conducted yourselves at times when the going was real tough.

Your loyalty and patriotism is one that we are all proud of. As for the termination of war contracts, I am sure we will all be overjoyed when all such contracts are terminated and our boys are all back home.

Buy War Stamps

Union Label Can't Be Used Without Consent of Union

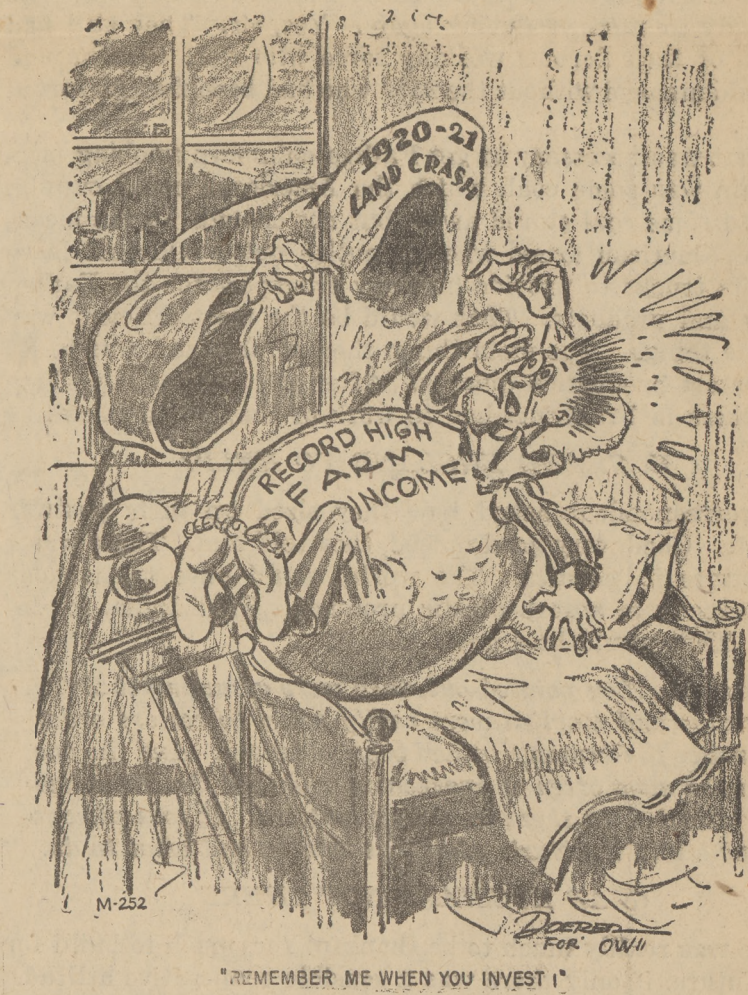
Washington (LPA)—A union label is the property of the union and may not be used by a manufacturer without the union's consent, the War Labor Board ruled last week.

The decision was handed down in a dispute between the General Cable Corp., St. Louis, and the Int'l Brotherhood of Electrical Workers-AFL. The company asked the WLB to retain in a

new contract a clause permitting the management to use or not to use the union label whenever it wished. The Regional WLB approved the company's demand but was reversed last week by the national board.

The union contended that since the WLB refused to order the union shop, asked by the IBEW, it should not order the union to furnish its trademark to products produced by non-union employees, who have no obligation to fulfill duties required of members.

Poor Fella!



Before this happens...



Consult your OPA area rent office if ordered to vacate. You may not have to move.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NAZI INDUSTRIALISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

ably two thirds of the plants of the biggest corporations—chemical trust, automobile, coal, etc.—are in shape to operate with a little fixing here and there.

MOST FACTORIES NOT BOMBED

British flyers, bombing mostly at night, generally dumped their bomb loads in the centers of towns—and in most German cities, the factories are around the outskirts. American precision daylight bombing had its principal target not complete destruction of all factories, but carefully selected critical or bottle-neck plants. Destruction of one such target might shut down a score of other plants that had been untouched by bombs.

Moreover, during years of air attacks, the general staff of German industry developed the art of quick repairing. I visited plants in Schweinfurt which had been precision bombed many times but each time repair crews had patched them up so they could go on operating, even if on a reduced scale. Finally, many German plants were planted underground.

FORD AND FARBEN SUFFER LITTLE

Two small I. G. Farben plants in the Frankfurt area were damaged but not put out of operation. Two of the company's plants at Ludwigshafen and Leuna were substantially ruined. The Ford works at Cologne suffered little serious damage.

But two tremendous I. G. Farben plants in the Frankfurt area—with hundreds of buildings, sheds and big yards—escaped injury almost entirely. The central offices of the corporation, a mile from the center of Frankfurt, were almost untouched, despite widespread destruction of the city. Here was the major nerve center for the I. G. Farben international industrial empire—with its cartel links to Imperial Chemicals in England, duPont and Standard Oil in the U.S. and other affiliates and subsidiaries in Latin America and elsewhere.

The director left in charge when the Americans entered the town complained bitterly about foreign slave workers trespassing in these magnificent offices. His underlings refused to open doors until Yank soldiers threatened to blow off the locks, refused to open safes until American dynamite was brought in. Even in Nazi defeat, Farben influence was strong in Frankfurt. What Farben directors wanted was done easily, what they didn't want done the American military men had trouble getting done.

MONOPOLISTS THINK FUTURE ROSY

But the payoff is the true story of a card game in the comfortable bomb-proof basement of the I. G. Farben office building. The players were four directors of Farben. Three of them were fluent in English and in their ideas of the shape of things to come for them.

The future didn't look gloomy to them they told a correspondent who found them there. Whatever was ahead, the products of the Farben factories would be needed. And those factories were ready to start producing again. Yes, sir. They still had the 75% of their former working force who were German and they could manage without the 25% who had been foreign forced laborers.

All that was necessary to get Farben chimneys smoking merrily again was some coal, which the Americans could supply. They had some coal stored away, but not enough. In the meantime the American army, when it pulled out, could just leave behind its trucks to provide highway transport for the Farben supplies and products. That would be the most efficient way to handle things. The main thing, they emphasized, was to let them restart production quickly. After all, thousands of Farben workers in Frankfurt had to work or they couldn't eat.

U. S. AND ENGLAND TO HELP?

The correspondent asked how they sized up their postwar prospects. Good, very good indeed, they told him. There was a great future in plastics. The world would have tremendous markets ready to absorb plastic products. Take India, for instance. That would be a good market.

Of course, they pointed out, they were assuming that the Americans and English were really going to restore order and justice to Germany, as had been promised. And the one who acted most often as spokesman said that the Nazis had never dictated to them in policy matters. It was always they who told the Nazis what was wanted and what to do.

GLAD RUSSIANS NOT THERE

There was really much to be thankful for, much to build for in the future, if only there was a sensible cooperative attitude, they said. It could have been so much worse.

"Now if it had been the Russians who came in, there would have been no hope here," one of them said, lighting a cigar. "We've got to stick together now, working to save the world from the bolshevist horde."

The same song was sung for American ears in Cologne by Herr Robert Hans Schmidt, manager of the Ford plant. He received part of his production training in Detroit. He knew American methods and thought he knew Americans.

With a few tools and a few days time the plant could be at work producing as many as 50 finished cars a day—it was that little damaged . . . What a lucky break for Herr Schmidt and the owners . . .

UPPER-CLASS CIVILIANS UNWORRIED

My contact with civilian conquered Germany suggests strongly that the absence of any sense of guilt is most marked among the upper classes—the professionals, officials, merchants, owners and proprietors of the Reich. They are the ones who speak English and who are usually in a position to make contact with the incoming military government officers.

And among them all the most unrepentant, unregenerate and audaciously insolent—in a cultivated way—are the mouthpieces for big industry.

They are indeed receptive to orders. The kind of orders they expect soon to be receiving from India and elsewhere. Orders for the products of their spared or restored factories in which they fondly expect *disciplined workers will once again be laboring like eager beavers, while Allied military government supplies the forces to "keep order," silence agitators for higher wages and generally maintain justice, with an I. G. Farben label.*

FISHER "E"

(Continued From Page 1)

This would knock out present price freeze regulations, force many prices up, force none down. Result—wide-open break in present controls.

The telegram got action—THREE OR FOUR DAYS AFTER THE "E" PRESENTATION IN DETROIT.

Chester Cowan, president of the local, said Major Hornsby telephoned Friday from Detroit and arranged a meeting for Saturday at the Local 602 hall to discuss the protest.

As per arrangements, Cowan said that at 11 a.m. Saturday the union's executive board was ready, but since at 11:30 the Major's party had not shown up, he dismissed the board. He said shortly before noon Captain McIntosh and Captain Pearson arrived, saying they were uncertain about the time.

Cowan found Board Members Stephen Gmazel, John Ulrey and Intl. Rep. "Rocky" Stone still at the hall and the group granted the officials a hearing.

So impressed were they with the courteous bearing of the two officers that President Cowan issued this statement about it to the Labor News:

"I would like publicly to thank Captain McIntosh and Captain Pearson for the interest and the manner in which they meet the union workers. They are certainly a credit to the Army Air Corps."

The officers, however, were apparently here only to try to talk them out of their protest at the "E" award, not to give consideration to the points in the protest, Cowan said.

The only effect of the protest, the union learned, was to keep the presentation from being a public celebration and big ceremony.

Cowan said they told the group that the award was based on the following points:

1. At the time of nomination for the award, the plant had 51% Army Air Corp contracts.
2. The past three months Fisher has met production requirements and the B-29 work was of good quality.
3. Regardless of the size of the plant or the number of people that could be employed, the award would be granted even if only 10 workers were required to complete the production requirements.
4. All other contracts in the plant were satisfactory.

However, it was pointed out to the Local, Cowan said, that if the Navy or some other branch of the service should have even as little as 10% of the contracts and refuse to O. K. the award, it would not be granted.

But the union's carefully studied opinion didn't matter.

The officers were told it was odd, if awards were made only on the basis of the above points, that Fisher hadn't been granted one sooner for the outstanding job everyone conceded had been done on the 90 mm gun mount contract. They replied that possibly the work wasn't good enough.

Fisher Local officials told the Labor News they were still puzzled about the whole thing and disturbed about the arbitrary and undemocratic process of making this award.

Clothing Workers Show Wartime Gains

NEW YORK (FP)—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO); in accordance with its established practice, April 30 made public its financial statement showing net assets of

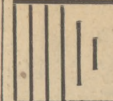


Photo Flashes of the News

Anti-Labor Germans Caused These Crimes

Nonchalant



—Federated Pictures

Alfred Krupp, scion of the Krupp family, seems unconcerned as he sits beside a machinegun, under British arrest.

Whenever and wherever you hear of Fascism or Nazism, recall these gruesome scenes from Germany and remember that the ultimate aim of an anti-labor movement in any country, if it becomes strong, is this kind of mass brutality.

The only force strong enough to stop Fascism—or similar anti-labor movements by nobler names—from destroying America is organized labor. Let us keep our unions strong always and never forget these cruel lessons.

Hitler Backer



—Federated Pictures

Fritz Thyssen, German steel magnate, was one of the financial backers of Hitler and the Nazi party, without whom Nazism could not have flourished.

Death Beat the Yanks



The afternoon before the U. S. 69th Division captured Leipzig, SS troopers packed slave laborers into their barracks and set fire to them. This man, with oversized shoes on bony legs, didn't quite reach the barbed wire as he fled under machine-gun bullets. (U. S. Signal Corps photo via Federated Pictures)

Horror at Dachau



Tortured faces of the dead piled in the blood-stained anteroom of a crematorium testify to the horrors at Dachau, oldest and most infamous of the Nazi concentration camps, where many Germans found death. (U. S. Signal Corps photo via Federated Pictures)

Yanks Were Not Exempt



The Nazis were said to reserve their worst cruelties for Poles and Russians, but this American prisoner of war might dispute the claim. Little but bones, skin and a spark of life, he is the victim of a few months' imprisonment. (U. S. Signal Corps photo via Federated Pictures)

And Little Children Too



—Federated Pictures

Left: Two children who died of starvation at Belsen find peace in death. Right: Face beaten by SS troopers, a civilian prisoner at Belsen takes his first drink in six days.

Two Kinds of Women



—Federated Pictures

Top: Brutal-jawed women SS guards at the Nazi concentration camp at Belsen. Bottom: Polish wives and mothers weeping over a death pit at the Lublin camp in Poland when the bones of their relatives and children were disinterred.

Massacre at Leipzig



—Federated Pictures

Grotesque in death, the body of a slave laborer lies where it was felled at a Nazi concentration camp at Leipzig when SS troopers machine-gunned victims as they fled from their burning barracks. (U. S. Signal Corps photo via Federated Pictures)

\$4,857,940 as of Dec. 31, 1944. ACW Pres. Sidney Hillman and Sec.-Treas. Jacob S. Potofsky point out that, some 32 new locals have been chartered during the past 11 months, 100 new

firms put under contract and that the union has gained in size and strength while adhering strictly to its no-strike pledge and despite all war handicaps.