LABOR SENTINEL

1950

U. S. A. - C. I. O.

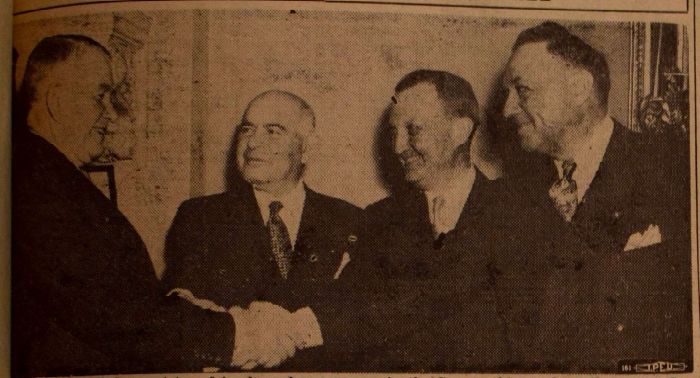
LOCAL 1010

LABOR SENTINEL

L. 6, NO. 14 — CHICAGO, ILL. — 5c a Copy — January 14, 1950

HOLD PROFIT GRAB CRIME AGAINST PUBLIC

FOR OUR SIDE -- TWO OUT OF THREE



ONGRATS — Labor got two friends and one enemy in the Senate this week as three new Sen rs were sworn in. Vice-President Alben Barkley shakes hands with the newcomers who are ft to right): Herbert H. Lehman (D. Liberal, N.Y.); William Benton (D. Conn.); and Harry rby (R. Kans.)). (LPA)

Inland Local 1010, which without doubt spark-plugged the recent nationwide fight of steelworkers for pensions and insurance, this week again has assumed leadership in spearheading opposition to the steel industry's latest grab for profits. Though somewhat belatedly, Inland Steel company meanwhile has joined other steel companies to fatten its take, too.

Elsewhere, what little of public clamor there was against the $4-a-ton hike in steel has died to a mere whimper — this despite charges of a price-fixing conspiracy against some 100 producers, and predictions of imminent price upturns in automobiles, refrigerators, cookstoves, etc.

But Local 1010 has kept hammering away, last week called in its best indignation experts who banged out a hot piece and ran it as a page ad in the Sunday press.

Under the signature of the executive board, a lucid presentation of arguments carried logically to this conclusion:

"Only public pressure and possible congressional action can keep the money hungry steel industry from adding more fuel to the fires of inflation.

"Only a substantial wage increase for steelworkers can balance the national economy and prevent industry from siphoning and channeling our badly needed purchasing power into their bottomless profit bags."

In case you may have missed it, 1010's ad angrily started off by posing this pertinent question, "What's $4 a ton?", then provided the answer:

"It's a crime against the people.
"It's a crime against the economy.
"It's a crime against the steelworkers.
"And it isn't necessary!

"The Inland Steel company, falling in line with the rest of the industry, has increased the price of steel $4 per ton. Why?

THEY HAD TO

"They say it was necessary in order to meet higher production costs and increased labor expenses due to pensions and insurance recently won by the workers.

"Neither statement is true!"

And here 1010's statement to the public, explains in detail:

"Not only have production costs not gone up — they actually went down.

"Scrap, a major cost factor in steel making, went down 33⅓. Metals and alloys used in steel production, have dropped as much as 50%.

"Production costs per ton produced have dropped considerably due to technological improvements, speed-up and stretch-out methods, and various other forms of exploitation.

COSTS AWAY DOWN

"The cost of steel making has gone down in the open hearths since oxygen-blowing was introduced about a year ago; this resulted in greater tonnage output per man-hour. Production costs in the hot strip mills have almost been cut in half by the doubling of speed and production (one of Inland's strip mills, for example, rolls 6000 feet of steel per minute.) Production costs are away down in the cold-rolling processes where improved modernized shears and mills produce three times as much steel per man-hour as before.

"The so-called 'additional labor cost', the expense of pensions and insurance, was considerably lower for Inland Steel than for other steel companies due to Inland's previous advances into the welfare field.

"And yet, Inland raised the price of steel!"

REPORT CITED

Relentlessly, 1010 pursues its argument:

"The report of the steel fact finding board, issued last September, was hailed by the steel tycoons as "a masterpiece of in-

(Continued on Page 5)

YC Jumps Gun in Fare Boost, as to Pay Some of it Back

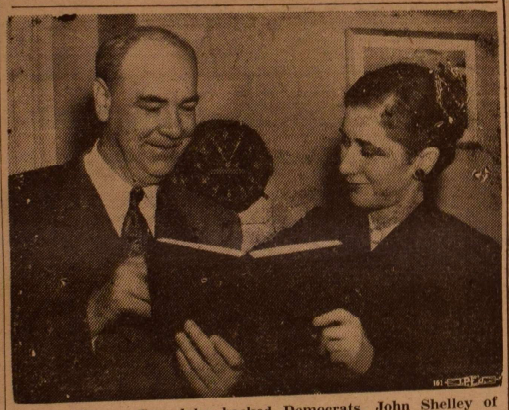
Transportation systems eabouts — rail and bus s — continued to slug it last week with the ridpublic. As the week endthe New York Central road was making sounds in like it meant to cut urban service because of coal shortage.

arlier in the week the C had run into a snag its recent boost in fares, d to refund some of the ney it had taken in that nner. It appears the raild had jumped the gun, sed fares without consent the Illinois State Comrce Commission which in t had turned thumbs vn on the road's proposal. Makes it all kind of scramd, explained the agent at the bor station. "We usually sell nthly tickets three days in ance. Some of them were d before we found out that new rates were illegal in nois. Now we gotta make unds, but get that fare, too. mixed up.

ST PREMATURE

Of course, it ain't our fault re. We got our orders in ck and white on the new iff from the traffic manager. ly I guess he was a little mature. I don't know what ppened. Something."

At all stations where tickets e sold, passengers lined up to t their money back. The new rease, it was explained, is al in Indiana since the Hoos- Public Service Commission d the boost which Illinois ned down. Passengers who e the train to Robertsdale, t short of the Indiana-Illinois e, said they had figured they uld get by a little cheaper by buying their tickets to the first Illinois stop.



WELCOME — Two labor-backed Democrats, John Shelley of California and Edna Kelly of New York, are the only new House members in this session of Congress. The two look over the House rules and manual before their first day on the new job. (LPA)

ASK FARE BOOST

Meanwhile, over in Gary, the Street Railways set up a new howl for a new boost in bus fares, claims its net earnings last year were only $40,000. The bus line had already got a 5-cent boost on its Indiana Harbor run when the Chicago and Calumet District Transit company wangled an increase.

The present fare in Gary is 12 cents. What the bus company would like, apparently, is a 13-cent, two-for-a-quarter rate. The city administration, headed by Mayor Eugene Swartz, at present is in opposition.

On January 1, Gary Railways put into effect the second five cents of a ten-cent wage raise won by its drivers last year.

It's no Cure for Housemaid's Knee

Hereafter the makers of "Rest-Well Bed Board" and Orthopedic Bed Board" are not going to claim in advertisements that their product: makes one healthy or invigorated, or has any beneficial effect for anemia or diseases of the kidneys or other organs; that it produces natural sleep or corrects or prevents deformities of the body. The owners of the business after the Federal Trade Commission raised its collective eyebrow at all those hoopla claims, have signed a stipulation that they'll behave from now on.

Labor Blame Labeled Fake As Sun Folds

NEW YORK — (FP) — Officials of New York newspaper unions have sharply attacked a statement by New York Sun publisher Thomas W. Dewart that labor's demands forced sale of the paper to the New York World-Telegram. Some 1,200 workers lost their jobs on a day's notice when the 117-year-old Sun folded Jan. 4.

"If anything caused the Sun to get into trouble, it was their conservative policy, their failure to recognize modern trends in journalism," said Pres. William E. Smollon of Mailers Union 6, affiliated with Local 6, Intl. Typographical Union (AFL)

Pres. Joseph F. Dwyer of Local 2, Intl. Printing Pressmen's and Assistants Union (AFL) said it was "hardly fair" to blame unions when the Sun was "the only newspaper discontinuing operations."

REVENUE INSURANCE

According to Sec.-Treas. Charles Weinberg of the Newspaper & Mail Deliveries Union (unaffiliated), increased subscription revenue from sale of the 5c paper should have more than offset higher distribution costs.

The Newspaper Guild of New York (CIO), which did not represent Sun employees, also joined the chorus of protests. Terming Dewart's charge "anti-labor, biased and misleading," officers pointed out that no 1949 wage increases had been granted and none were expected by employees in 1950. The Sun was the only metropolitan daily without a Guild contract. Wage boosts at the Sun in recent years, the Guild said, were smaller than increased paper costs "forced by the newsprint trust."

SOME FIND JOBS

Meanwhile a few of the dismissed workers found new jobs. One was columnist George Sokolsky, the labor-hating apologist for big business and one-time propagandist for the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners Assn.

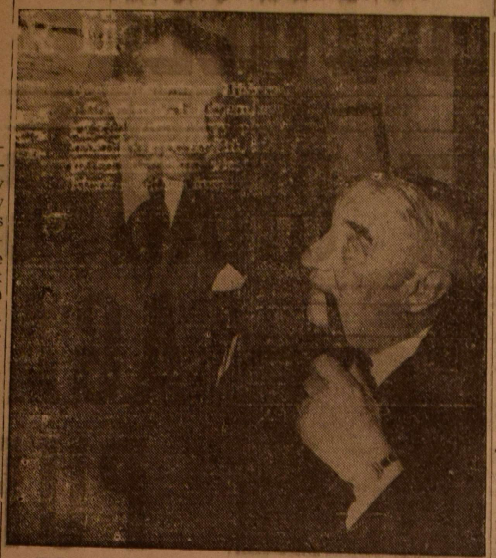
Sokolsky ended up in homey company. His new boss is William Randolph Hearst. On the front page of the New York Journal-American, he wrote proudly Jan. 5 that in all his years with the Sun there were "no changes, no omissions, no substitutions in any of my columns." No doubt Hearst won't have to tamper with them either.

Others who landed jobs on the World-Telegram or Journal include sports columnist Grantland Rice, cartoonist Rube Goldberg, humorist H. I. Phillips and handful of other feature writers. But for the bulk of former Sun employees, the unemployment insurance office will be the next stop for a long time to come.

Humman Cain't Run This Year in Georgia

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia is ineligible to run for re-election in 1950, according to a ruling by Attorney General Eugene Cook. The state constitution bars a governor from succeeding himself, or from holding the office until after four years out of office. Ex-Gov. Ellis Arnall, who has fought the Talmadges, father and son, also may be ineligible to run for governor.

MEDIATION OFFICIAL RESIGNS



William N. Margolis, who resigned as an assistant director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, chats with Director Cyrus S. Ching after quitting. A mediator in some of the major industry-labor disputes in recent years, Margolis plans to become a labor relations consultant.

(Federated Pictures)

Find Ma Poorest-Fed In Workers' Families

Know what they've found out now?

In the families of most workers, it's mama—bless her—who is by far the most undernourished. That's what a recent survey by health authorities shows.

Says Lillian Anderson, head nutritionist of New York's Community Service Society, all surveys show the mother of the family is generally the worst-fed, followed closely by her teen-age daughter.

Chief reason, Miss Anderson said, is the obstinately-continuing high level of food prices. In times of excessive price tags on edibles, as now, Miss Anderson finds that generally the babies are fed best, then the small children and the father, with the older children and mother getting short-changed.

OTHER STUDIES

Studies at the Nebraska State Experiment Station and Pennsylvania State College also found women generally poorest-nourished.

Women have been cutting down on the foods they need most because they've been costliest — the protein foods, like meat, eggs and milk. The New York survey found only 40 per cent of the housewives eating enough protein, compared to 83 per cent of the male industrial workers. Even among women who go out to work only 47 per cent were eating enough protein for satisfactory nutrition. Only 33 per cent of the housewives were drinking enough milk and only 20 per cent of the pregnant women, who especially need milk's calcium, as compared to about half the men.

SERIOUS RESULTS

Malnourishment produces some serious results in women. The secondary anemia frequently resulting from poor nourishment shows up as listlessness, chronic fatigue, a sense of depression and grouchiness, nutritionists point out. But even more seriously, malnourishment is a large part responsible for many premature births and severe labor in birth, and also even dispose a person towards tuberculosis.

The high cost of food is not the only reason for the poor eating habits of many women. Lack of nutritional knowledge is another, and so is plain indifference.

Actually, however, fat is no sign you're well-nourished either. Stout people too often suffer from malnourishment, as nutritionists are learning more and more.

Lower Prices, Higher Wages Truman's Goal

President Truman, in his annual economic report to Congress, has outlined governmental and industrial goals designed to raise national production to $300,000,000,000 by 1955, which would mean an additional income of $1,000 per family and "go far toward our goal of complete elimination of poverty."

For government, the President's program calls for maintenance and expansion of resource development, educational, health, social security and world peace activities and balancing the budget through increased economic activity.

For industry, the programs calls for maintaining, or lowering current prices, raising wages as productivity rises, and increasing capital investment to provide for an expanding market.

"HIGHER LEVELS"

The President reported that the nation today is "on firmer ground" than it was a year ago, with production and employment rising after the 1949 recession and a "renewed confidence" prevailing in the economy. He told the legislators that "our basic economic problem" now is not inflation but "to increase production, employment and incomes to complete the recovery "and go on to higher levels."

For the current year, the President fixed the economic goal as cutting unemployment from 3½ million to 2, or at the most 2½ million, and stepping up national output by about 7 per cent, in order to "regain maximum employment." In an accompanying report the Council of Economic Advisors said this would mean creating 2,000,000 additional jobs this year.

THREE GOALS

Looking toward a constantly expanding economy, the President has now in his annual and economic messages to Congress, fixed three goals for the nation. The first is the year's goal — to complete the recovery and achieve maximum employment.

The next is the 1955 goal — national income of $300,000,000,000. The third is the goal for the year 2000 — national income of one trillion dollars, which would mean triple today's standard of living.

Loophole Halts Rent Decontrol in 3 Towns

A city or state government can't obtain federal approval of its vote to decontrol rents in its jurisdiction if the action is to take place on a date, Acting Housing Expediter Ed Dupree has ruled.

Three cities — Savannah, Ga., Bloomington, Ind., and Charlotte, N. C. — had voted to control rents at dates after the spring of 1950. All were notified that the federal law expressly directs the Housing Expediter to decontrol them upon receipt of a proper resolution."

Social Security Extension Could Move Pretty Fast

WASHINGTON — (LPA) — Hearings on extension of the federal social security laws, already approved by the House, will probably start Jan. 16, and within 30 to 60 days the Senate will have before it a committee-approved bill, Chairman Walter George (D-Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee predicts.

Groundwork for social security extension has already been laid by the report of an advisory committee to the 80th Congress, George pointed out, and if the Democratic leadership decides to push social security extension, such a timetable is possible. This would clear the way for action on tax legislation before Congress quits for the summer.

Excise tax repeal could come before the Senate at almost any time, George observed, since one bill is already on the Senate calendar dealing with these taxes on such items as cosmetics, railroad tickets, movies and telephones.

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Mrs. Roosevelt Right About West Virginia Miners Tents

Eyewitness corroboration of the account by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt of the miserable tent colonies for striking miners evicted from company shacks in West Virginia comes from Tom Teppitt, now education director of the Int'l Association of Machinists, and then a leader of the West Virginia Miners Union.

Mrs. Roosevelt's account of the tent colonies, in her best-selling autobiography "This I Remember" was contradicted by the Logan County Chamber of Congress, which asked her to apologize for an untrue statement. "If it is the exact truth," Mrs. Roosevelt replied.

"There were tents in practically every camp in the valley. In Logan was the darkest of all," Tippitt affirmed. "I didn't live in them in Logan myself, because any union leader going in there would have been shot."

The heart-rending conditions under which miners and their families lived can be corroborated by this reporter, who went from one end of the valley to the other with American Friends Service Committee relief workers, who were trying to provide some food for the children.

Families of 10 or 12 lived in canvas tents through bitter winter weather, outside the mine camps from which they had been evicted for joining the miners' union. Floods often forced them to leave the tents for higher ground.

'Mac' Union Buster? Offered a Big Job

Gen. Douglas MacArthur has been offered a $100,000 a year executive job with the Remington Rand Corp., when he returns from Japan, according to a report from Towyo. James H. Rand, chairman of the company's board, is the man who used to smash strikes and unions with his notorious "Mohawk Valley formula."

Murray Calls for 1950 Rise in Living Standard

To raise the standard of living of all the people in the US; to make more secure those civil rights which are the foundation of our democracy — those are the two New Year's resolutions of the CIO for 1950.

President Philip Murray also called on the people of the country to "get prepared to exercise their full voting strength at the polls during the elections next fall. We must have a Congress responsive to the will of the majority of the people — a Congress that will work earnestly for better conditions for all our people."

"Much more," Murray added, "than our own domestic welfare is at stake — because of the position of world leadership our nation has assumed since the end of the war.

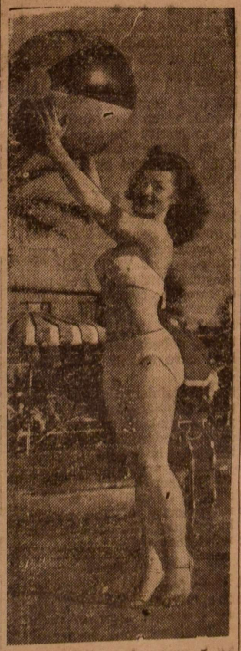
"This leadership — unless we are to forfeit it — requires that we set outstanding examples in democracy and economic advancement. It requires that we set examples which those in other lands are willing to follow. It requires that we put our own house in order."

Advise More Social Security

President Truman has been advised by his Council of Economic Advisers that the nation "can afford a considerably expanded social security program without impairing our economic stability or weakening our growth potential."

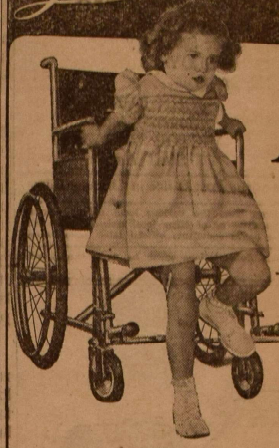
The report, made public by the White House, was apparently designed to answer Republican charges that the "welfare proposals" advanced by the Fair Deal Administration would bankrupt the country.

PRETTY BALLOON



SUN BABY — Luscious Lora Bruce isn't worried about the winter. Decked out in as little as possible she soaks up the sun in Las Vegas, Nevada. (Federated Pictures)

"Look! I can walk again"



Join the MARCH OF DIMES

Jan. 16 to 31

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This add paid for by

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LABOR SENTINEL

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Editorial

The way Inland Local 1010 refused to be shushed when pretty nearly everyone else had subsided into abject silence over steel's latest and least excusable profit steal certainly deserves some sort of mention. Its executive board points out that there is only one way left now to balance things again "a substantial wage increase for steelworkers." It may well be that 1010 is walking alone in this, as once was the case on pensions — but without doubt it has plenty of support from the sidelines.

It has been called to our miserable attention that in the last issue of The Sentinel omitted from the list of those who represented Local 1010 in fighting the bus franchise before the Hammond city council was the name of Joseph Gyurko. Such was unintentional, of course, and this paper congratulates Mr. Gyurko for the splendid work he and other union members performed in opposing — though futilely — the boost in bus fares.

Guilty Innocence

Count on good old Youngstown Sheet & Tube company to come up with a thought twister for the week. We read now that in announcing why it also would have to get its hooks into some of the easy dough of a new steel price hike, YS&T dipped deftly into its top drawer of ready answers and drew out the first one that came to hand. It explained blandly that its 4% increase was to meet competition in the industry. Youngstown apparently figures it would have had a hard time selling its stuff if its prices were lower than everybody else's.

You say you can't quite follow that? What's the matter with you? It's probably just free enterprise or something similarly simple.

FROM THE LABOR PRESS

End Of An un-American: There was a delicious irony to see J. Parnell Thomas throw himself on the mercy of the court when he was caught red-handed (excuse the expression) in a petty graft deal. His mild penalty is a far cry from the contempt charges and character assassinations Thomas threw around so freely while he was heading the un-American committee. At least it is no longer unsafe to hold contempt for J. Parnell Thomas.—The Packinghouse Worker, CIO.

* * *

Pension Paradoxes: The pension settlements that are being made by unions have produced a number of paradoxes. Big business, which fought bitterly against the enactment of social security, has now become the champion of bigger and better social security for retired workers. Previously, employers not only attacked the concept of social security but were responsible for freezing social security taxes for many years.—Los Angeles Citizen, AFL.

* * *

A Stitch In Time: Recently American Tel. & Tel. jumped the gun on several of its subsidiary companies who were in the middle of negotiations with the union about pensions by increasing pensions without consulting the union. The union (Communications Workers, CIO) filed unfair labor practices against the AT&T and its subsidiaries. This was considered base ingratitude by most of the press. As it happened, the workers benefited this time. But if this unilateral action were condoned by the union, it would set a precedent for any kind of unilateral action by the company. The company could capriciously decrease pensions as well as increase them.—Cincinnati Sun, CIO.

* * *

Loyalty To Whom?: When we stop to analyze what really lies back of much of the present day clamor for loyalty to our government, what is really meant is a dictatorship of big business, which has been established largely through special legislation enacted by political groups that have been developed to help enthrone the money power. One of these days people are liable to be branded as being disloyal to our form of government and the American way of life if they have the temerity to advocate repeal of such anti-labor laws. When it comes to discussing loyalty, let us be sure we are clear on the loyalty to whom we are talking about. — Monterey County (Calif.) Labor News, AFL.

* * *

General Ike's Diet: During the last few weeks, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has been making noises like a Presidential candidate — a Republican candidate. He has put social welfare in the same class with champagne and caviar. Good old rugged individualism, he said, is like hot dogs and beer. The general implied that hot dogs are his favorite dish. All this should make us happy that the Democratic boom for Eisenhower in 1948 was a failure.—Textile Labor, CIO.

PAComments

By F. C. Gordon

The Coast and Geodetic Survey announces discovery of a whopping mountain 8400 feet tall. The peak, however, is 3900 feet below the surface of the Pacific Ocean.

Why not name it Mt. Dewey?

* * *

When David Lawrence, the reactionary columnist, was making small of the steel pensions a month ago he said the steel workers had won barely six-tenths of a cent an hour. But last week when Lawrence was trying to justify the steel price grab he claimed the pensions cost the companies at least 15c an hour.

* * *

This week's award for double talk goes to Senator Taft (R. O.). Attacking the Truman health program, Taft said: "if the government gives free medical care to everybody, why not free food, clothing and housing?"

Fact is, nobody is urging free medical care except **Taft himself.**

The Administration health program provides an insurance system so that all can get medical care and **pay for it.** Taft is the man who wants to throw this plan overboard in favor of a pauper-charity scheme which will do nothing for the great majority of the people in the country who want to pay for what they get.

* * *

A few feet from the President's office windows, the White House squirrels enjoyed their own Christmas tree, decorated with peanuts served in the shell.

Watch this touch off a blast at the welfare state.

* * *

Recently a Mr. Glen Marlin-Sunry walked on his hands all the way down the stairs of the Washington Monument. Probably looking for material for that statement of principles the Republicans keep talking about.

Expensive Obituary

A man went to the editor of a Southern newspaper, requesting that a death notice be published about a departed brother. The editor referred him to the classified ad department.

At the classified ad desk he asked, "How much will it cost to put a write-up in the paper about this dead man?" When told that it would cost $2.00 an

...So They Say...

EVER SINCE LOCAL 1010 started the ball rolling on company-paid pensions, one question has been bothering many of us, and has found expression in many publications: If pensions are employer-paid, will not the worker be tied to his job forever or risk the loss of security in his old age? Won't pensions, as The New Republic put it, "chain" a man to his job even more than the present company-by-company seniority system?

—●—

ANXIETY ON THIS POINT APPEARS JUSTIFIED. However, the United Automobile Workers, CIO, has offered a plan to take care of this situation. Toledo, Ohio, has been picked as the place for the experiment. UAW in Toledo is asking that all 125 firms under contract with the union make payments into a central fund to finance pensions and health insurance for UAW members working in any of the plants. A worker would be allowed to change jobs and still build up credits toward his old age pension.

—●—

UNDER UAW'S TOLEDO PLAN, in the event of layoffs, workers who have built up a certain amount of pension credits would be given first choice if jobs open up in any of the plants in the region covered. It is estimated the plan would cost Toledo area employers 10c per man-hour, and would bring 12 million dollars a year into the proposed fund if all the 61,000 UAW members in the region worked full time.

—●—

WHILE THE BENEFITS PAID UNDER THE FORD PLAN call for $100 a month including social security, Toledo's UAW is asking for $100 a month as a starter but wants to increase the pension when federal benefits increase. This would bring a monthly pension of $114 to the average worker after 25 years of service with one company or with any number of complaints in that area.

—●—

EMPLOYERS, OF COURSE, OBJECT. They always do and we always win. In Toledo they've set up a Citizens Committee to Save Toledo's Payroll

(Continued on Page 5)

"The Best Cards — Union Cards!"

..So They Say..

(Continued from Page 4)

which claims UAW's plan would "wreck the city by driving industry out." (Years ago, when people discussed the 8-hour day, Judge Gary said it would drive U. S. Steel into bankruptcy). They say, Toledo firms, having higher production costs, would be unable to compete with companies not covered by the pension pool.

—●—

INDUSTRY SPOKESMEN IN TOLEDO also object to UAW's job-priority plan for workers who have built up pension credits and want to (or have to) switch jobs. They say this would in effect establish a closed shop, covering not one but 125 firms in that region, and would be a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. A further objection concerns the proposed 11-man administration of the central fund — 5 from each side and one neutral. Industry fears the "neutral" member of the board might be friendly toward the union . . . UAW members in many plants have already voted strike support toward enforcing the union's proposal.

—●—

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS CONGRESS was called "socialistic" and a "soak-the-rich" — plan by Republican and Dixiecrat members of Congress. It brought to my mind a passage from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' (CIO) musical revue "Pins and Needles" which contained a memo to big business:

"When progressive-minded Senators vote to tax the rich-es
That you lifted from the people's tattered britches,
Never stoop to contradict the socialistic son-of-bitches:
Call 'em Un-American . . . "

Definition

Small boy writing answers on an anatomy test:

"Your legs is what if you ain't got two pretty good ones you can't get to first base, and neither can your sister."

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— and —
"GREAT LOVER"

This Side Up:

By Francis Malloy

THE LOVING TYPE: Maybe you noticed, maybe you didn't. In the last issue of the Sentinel we dispensed with that high-sounding line about guarding the interests of the common man, and being for the people of the Calumet Region.

So far we have received no complaint from the common man, who is probably too groggy from being whopped around by the bus companies, the railroads, the steel mills to notice. Nor have the people of the Calumet Region made any great to-do about it, either. They just haven't said anything about it yet, one way or another.

But before the public indignation meetings get underway, we feel we should hasten to explain that we have not deserted the common man, or for that matter the people of the Calumet Region. Why, we like the common man, also the man on the street, the man with the hoe, the man who owns one — all those fellows — and all the other people, too. Some of 'em, anyhow.

Fact is, it's not our intention to leave anybody in the lurch, like they say. We just regard pompous stuff like that as a little out of place. Little papers, like little towns, usually sport the most imposing slogans.

This paper does not belong in that category.

One thing: the way of the transgressor is more interesting, or have we told you that before?

IT TAKES real determination to be properly affectionate. Often when the mood is on us to throw a few choice bits of this and that together to amuse and amaze, we retire to a branch office in the basement of our Miller sand bur ranch. And sometimes, when we have some, the woman trots downstairs with a can of what made Milwaukee famous and, while we quaff same, leans over the typewriter and offers this encouragement:

"Give 'em hell!"

FROM somewhat distressing reports currently coming out FE Local 108, conditions are none too happy these days in the union hall. Have been that way since Dec. 29. Since that fateful day water in the office cooler has what is described as a "strange green" taste.

Seems Martin Kelly chief grievance man, had a vacation and spent it rollicking around the hall. On the above date he had a wonderful idea — to clean out the water cooler. With the water all out of it, he dumped in five fifths of gin and "whatever else" came to hand, also a peck of olives and those little white onions. Even the most fastidious were amazed at the result.

But Kelly's activities were too strenuous. He was carried out about 6 P.M. mumbling something about "Don't tell Maxine."

They say nobody will.

Poverty, we understand, is a blessing in disguise and the disguise is perfect.

WEATHER FORECAST: You can't please everybody, of course, but you can try. Such sage remark is merely by way of preface to the distressing news that absence of weather predictions has excited a measure of derogatory comment among certain readers of the labor paper. Most persistent critic a nosey reporter informs us, is one Rudy Jesernig, a lunch-time habitue of Lefty's and familiarly known as Curly. He (the reporter) suggests the following as fitting to fill the weather gap and at the same time pleasure Jesernig. We print it with some misgivings:

Hi ho! Hi ho!
They say it's gonna snow.
But whether it rains
Or whether it blows,
You'll finally turn up
With a big red schnozzle.
I know! I know!

Isn't that terrible?

DON'T WORRY, despite Pres. Truman's prediction of 61 million jobs this year, some people — remembering lean days of another era — are still pestered by disquieting doubts. This is particularly true of those who at present are out of work. Of course, there have been disturbing reports out of the East. In New York, for instance, pretty nearly a half million workers are drawing unemployment checks.

But like they always say — you can always find "something" if you really want it. Take Wallie Simpson, a Baltimore girl who made good as Duchess of Windsor. Right there in New York, with all that unemployment, she was offered 2137 jobs. And all she'd have to do would be to talk wives of American workers into buying perfumes at 30 bucks an ounce, cocktail gowns, diamond clasps and things like that.

You, too, could . . . no, guess maybe you couldn't.

STEEL PROFIT GRAB CALLED CRIME AGAINST THE PEOPLE

(Continued from page 1)

dustrial statesmanship" because the board turned down the workers' demand for a wage increase.

"But what did the fact finding board say?

"It said in effect:

(a) The steel companies could, and would, pay for pensions and insurance out of current profits.

(b) That increased profits, due to technological improvements and increased productivity, should result in a price cut.

(c) And, if prices were not cut, there would be "justification to renew its demands for larger participation in the industry's income" — or, in plain English: unless prices go down, wages go up.

"The Inland Steel company has not cut but raised its prices, and steelworkers have not yet received a wage increase.

"It means Inland Steel is going to make the greatest profits in its history in 1950 — and you are going to pay for it."

Now, here's something. It was just sent out by the British Information Services, an agency of the British government:

In prewar days there were 2,672 pawnbrokers in England, now there are only 1,800. Before the war there were 2,725 money lenders, now there are only 1,608.

And they say full employment "is believed" to be responsible for the decline.

* * *

Every worker in Britain is insured against unemployment. At least 4,000,000 working people now covered by insurance were not counted as insured workers before the national insurance act of 1946 went into effect.

* * *

Industries in the United States have safety councils in each city, county and state, hold annual safety council dinners during which industry heads throw bouquets at each other, congratulating themselves for reducing plant accidents. Safety awards are presented to plants having the fewest accidents.

But do you ever hear of them denouncing plants that have bad safety records? No. Or do you hear of industry safety councils having investigating committees investigating plants whose safety records are not what they ought to be? Oh no!

News releases are filled with praise for plants that have good records, "charitable" silence on those that have bad ones. Reading them you'd get the impression that all industries have good safety records.

* * *

It is this writer's considered opinion that an industrial union safety and health committee, set up on the same scale as those of industry, would do much more to prevent accidents and deaths in plants. It would serve as a watch dog over safety.

* * *

And now, Matthew C. Sielski, director of safety and traffic for the Chicago Motor Club, comes up with something pretty upsetting for the parking meter people. He has just disclosed that a survey of ten midwestern cities showed the parking problem in no way relieved by in-

(Continued on Page 7)

THE SPREADING CHESTNUT TREE

Business

The father of a little boy gave him a dollar for his birthday. The boy spent the afternoon going the rounds of the tradesmen and having them change the dollar, first into silver, then back to a bill, and so on. When the father heard of it, he inquired the reason.

"Well," said little Sandy, "sooner or later somebody is going to make a mistake and it ain't going to be me."

—●—

Quite A Card!

Visiting Minister: "Well, well, I can see you're a bright little man. And how high can you count?"

Boy (proudly): "One, two three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine ten, Jack, Queen and King."

—●—

Forever Texas

A professor from the University of Texas was speaking at a large convention at which a large number of Oklahomans were present. When he generously mentioned the neighboring state as an "outlying province of Texas," a husky Oklahoma man leaped to his feet and shouted back, "Brother, there isn't any state that can out-lie Texas!"

—●—

Ungrateful

Among the wonders of Mexico are hot and cold springs situated close together. There one may watch native women boiling clothes in a hot spring, rubbing them in a spring of cold water.

Watching this interesting spectacle one day, a tourist remarked to his guide, "I suppose those women think old Mother Nature is pretty generous, eh?"

The guide smiled crookedly.

"No, senor," he replied, "they are like all women—they grumble because she supplies no soap!"

HERE in our own little journalistic junk pile you are likely to find most anything except good English. At Praga Press where it is put into print with the rest of the paper, compositors who also set type in Bohemian, at times are in near despair over our Hoosier version of American, have been known to shed salty tears on the columns of good old Nova Doba, which is a Czech newspaper with curlicues and things over most of the letters. Like this:

"Po sezóně, rozbřesk nového dne"

Now they've found something else: much that passes for personality in this enlightened age was once known as plain gall.

Parking Lot Conditions Irk Workers at Inland

Disgraceful conditions in Inland's parking lots continue to ruffle exasperated workers as they attempt to squeeze their automobiles through narrow passage ways, over rough roads and through large ponds of water.

To the south and east of the B. & O. Hotel, where the majority of Plant 2 workers must park, large holes in the street result in broken springs for the worker who is reckless enough to drive more than five miles an hour. Because of close quarters in this area most cars soon have one or more crumpled fenders. After a rain it is impossible to cross the street without wading in water from three to six inches deep.

"These conditions," declared Biff Young, vice president of 1010, "could readily be eliminated by the company. The streets could be leveled, the driveways widened and more room provided in the parking area. The cost would be negligible. But it just goes to show that the company in its drive for production and profits is blind to those things which are decent and fair."

In contrast, many foremen and other "brass" at Inland are provided with steam heated garages. During the summer their cars are washed and polished by workmen. In addition, roads in the plant are in excellent condition. They do not have to fear broken springs or suffer the inconvenience and ill effects of wading through water.

Just another example of why unions are necessary, Young said. "We must fight constantly with management to win the kind of treatment we are entitled to."

New Homes in '49 Cost $7 Millions

Seven billion dollars, only slightly less than in 1948, was invested in 1949 on new private home construction, the Labor Dept. announced Jan. 1. "Expenditures dropped somewhat in 1949," the report explained, "primarily because a considerable volume of work remained to be done in 1950 on the new dwellings that had been started late in 1949 when housing activity was at a peak."

Boycott of Private Insurance Increases

Effectiveness of the boycott of private disability insurance plans is evidenced by the 150,000 individual "boycott withdrawal forms" already requested from the State Federation of Labor office.

The impressive figure was hailed by the Federation, which is leading the battle against the state's insurance company lobby, which has opposed every attempt of organized labor to liberalize workers insurance benefits in the state.

Jobless Pay Denied 200 at Youngstown

According to word out of Indianapolis this week, some 200 steelworkers of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company have been denied unemployment compensation for time lost during the steel strike.

Paul B. Newman, appeals referee of the Indiana Employment Security Division said the claims had been made by workers who either were members of the United Steelworkers union or were eligible to be, and that's why they were denied.

A number of them were men in the YS&T merchant mills who had been laid off by the company before the strike started. They and others already idle had thought they had a "pretty good case" in laying claim to jobless pay.

Thirty eight other persons who lost time by the strike, will be paid benefits, Newman said, "if they prove to be eligible otherwise." They comprise 13 office workers not eligible for the union and 25 members of the AFL Bricklayers union, "ready and willing to work during the strike."

Newman's order was written after hearings at Hammond. It may be appealed to the employment security division's review board, and to the Indiana Appelate court.

Arkansas Cool to Sentinel Says Vicky

Here from Malvern, Ark., for the holidays, Mr. and Mrs. John Casassa spent a pleasant afternoon last week at Local 1010 Union Hall, giving Indiana Harbor friends the dope on conditions generally "down thar" near Hot Springs.

Before her marriage a couple of years ago, Mrs. Casassa was Miss Vicky Samarzija, had charge of secretarial work in Local 1010 office. Her husband formerly worked at Superheater. After their marriage they went to Arkansas and opened an ice cream parlor.

"Business is good," Vicky declared, "Arkansas is lovely, and the people fine, but you could hardly say they're in favor of labor unions. When the Sentinel is delivered by mail to the store we usually are advised where to hang it. I suppose you could guess where. But don't you take it too hard, they are very nice people nevertheless.

"It looks like we are set. Johny says he wouldn't go back to the mills for anything." At that moment Johnny was out getting himself a haircut, wasn't on hand to speak for himself.

The Casassas are visiting with Vicky's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pete Samarzija of 3720 Hemlock.

STEEL MONOPOLY GETS SET-BACK

The attempt of the steel industry to duck a Federal Trade Commission order on pricing practices, through a compromise agreement, received a setback as FTC economist Corwin Edwards recommended strongly that FTC turn down the offer.

NYC Agent Passes Cup for 'Beggar Bob'

Since when, 'Labor' newspaper asks, do rail company freight agents consider it part of their official duties to pass the cup to save Sen. Robert Taft (R. Ohio) from defeat when he runs for re-election next November?

The paper's ire at the fund-raising tactics of "Beggar Bob Taft" is aroused by a report that R. H. Doutt, assistant general freight agent of the New York Central in Cleveland, has sent to all the company's agents in the territory a letter asking for a dollar each for Taft's campaign fund. To add insult to injury, the Doutt letter is an exact facsimile of hundreds of other "personal" appeals being mailed out by Taft supporters.

The rail union publication reports it is receiving, from all over the country, copies of the "canned" fund appeal to send Taft back to Washington where, Labor charges, he will "renew his battle to destroy labor unions, benefits for farmers, improved social security for the old and the blind and the unemployed, and all the other progressive proposals" made under President Roosevelt and Truman.

ance.

Say AMA Millions Bound to Boomerang

The Committee for the Nation's Health, which spearheads the fight for President Truman's health insurance bill, has conceded that legislation will probably not come up in the present session of Congress, but forecasts it will be one of the major issues of this year's elections.

The committee said the millions of dollars being spent by the American Medical Association to fight the program would boomerang. This propaganda, the CNH said, is making people realize there is such a thing as health insurance — when they realize it is available, they will demand not the limited voluntary kind the AMA wants, but the comprehensive kind that can be made available only through national health insur-

Fred No Shrinking Violet, But Won't Run for Sheriff

And now comes Fred M. Gillies, works manager of Inland Steel with a little statement somewhat similar to a mild disclaimer of political intent that once won a measure of fame for Pres. Cal Coolidge.

Coolidge said he did not choose to run. Gillies according to the papers, has just declared he "doesn't wanna."

At a meeting of the GOP central committee in Chicago last week, Gillies was proposed by Edward L. Ryerson, Inland's chairman of the board, as a candidate for Cook county sheriff. But no matter if it was the boss talking. Fred later indicated he guessed maybe he'd better not try it.

Back only recently from Germany where he was in charge of steel operations in the Ruhr, Gillies was regarded as a cinch to win — by Republicans, that is.

AFL TO SEEK PAY HIKES THIS YEAR

William Green, AFL president announced labor will seek higher wages and improved social security in 1950, and called for intensified political action, in a New Year's message to federation members. Task No. 1 for the Senate, he said, is to vote for expanding social security.

How You Liked Harry's Message 'All Depends'

How you may have reacted to Pres. Truman's state of the union message last week probably depended a lot on just where you sat.

Asked what he thought about it, Harry Powell, president of Local 1010 declared, "Harrumph!"

Though hardly as enthusiastic as the Senor, CIO president Phil Murray was a mite more explicit. He said the message was "a liberal call to action," and added:

"The President has indicated in forthright and unmistakable terms the unfinished business of the 81st Congress. The American people, for whom the President has spoken, expect the Congress to enact these proposals into law. They are long overdue."

The CIO chief, noting Truman's denunciation of the Taft-Hartley law, said: "If Congress heeds the will of the people as expressed in the President's message, Taft-Hartley repeal can be accomplished at this session of Congress." It had been generally believed here that both labor and Democratic leaders in Congress were willing for the year in favor of concento give up the Taft-Hartley fight trating on election of a repeal Congress in 1950.

Truman's reading of his speech was interrupted some 30 times by appaluse, though with few exceptions it was limited to a determined group of perhaps 100 seated on the Democratic side of the chamber.

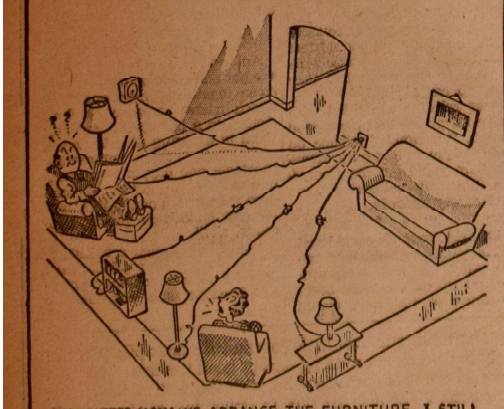
Specific

Hotel page — "Telegram for Mr. Neidspondiavanci, Mr. Neidspondiavanci — "What initials, please?"

UMW Journal Says T-H Is Kept Alive As Campaign Issue

It is now almost official that little or nothing worthwhile will be done about Taft-Hartley repeal in the coming session of Congress, the United Mine Workers Journal said editorialy Jan. 1.

Referring to statements by Fair Deal senators that repeal is hopeless for the session, the UMW publication charged: "It is evident the administration prefers to retain the NAM-TH-law as an issue rather than make a genuine effort to get it off the statute books."



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E. T. HIGGINS E. J. HIGGINS

Ching Doubts Steel Pension Settles Issue

Cyrus S. Ching, 6-foot-7-inch chief of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, said that anybody who looked behind the scare-heads newspapers run about strikes would find that labor-management relations are getting progressively better all the time.

CITES STEEL STRIKE

Ching declared that a sudden rush of strikes may mean "the industrial atmosphere is being cleared of troublesome issues and gives promise of pacific relations once they are removed." He pointed out that the steel strike, in which the United Steelworkers-CIO won company-paid pensions, solved the pension issue in steel. He said the steel settlement augured well for the future, especially since the strike was not accompanied by the violence that marked earlier steel strikes.

Ching added that newspaper stories of strikes obscured the fact that there are tens of thousands of collective bargaining agreements reached without strikes or flare-ups of any kind.

FURTHER STUDY

The mediation chief indicated, however, that he did not feel the steel settlement resolved the pension issue for all time. He suggested that company-paid pensions might not turn out to be a completely satisfactory substitute for an adequate national system, and declared further study was necessary.

"If it is social security that is sought," he said, "it's attainment should not depend upon the economic success or failure of a particular business enterprise."

Truman Council Raps Steel Hike

Business generally was given a pat on the back by President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, in its annual report to the President, but the steel industry was singled out for shark rebuke for its recent 4½ price increase on basic steel.

The council reported inflation is no longer a threat, but price increases were serious because they tended to spiral and to retard consumption, which must be expanded if full recovery from last year's recession is to be achieved.

"If there is any room for price change in some vital industrial areas," the council said, "it is downward and not in an upward direction. Earnings are generally rewarding, though not so high as a year ago, and they can best be protected and advanced by those policies which will maintain and expand volume.

"Steel prices are a case in point. Some reduction in steel prices would favorably influence the whole economic situation. Some of these other products, whose prices are affected by steel prices are also priced at a level where sustained and growing output seems uncertain at current prices.

"The statements of the steel industry accompanying the recent price increases did not in our judgment impair the shortly prior findings of the Steel Industry Board. These findings were to the effect that the situation in the industry, allowing for pensions, did not justify price increases and in fact left room for price decreases in view of no wage-rate increases."

Phone Workers Warn They 'Mean Business'

The Communications Workers of America (CIO) served notice Jan. 5 that they mean business in their wage negotiations with members of the Bell system. Unless the companies come across, a spokesman declared there will be a nationwide strike by the end of February or sooner.

CWA Vice Pres. A. T. Jones declared: "Our experiences with the Bell system this year have been a repetition of the evasion and lack of straightforward bargaining that existed in previous years."

Jones said telephone workers have fallen from 7th to 25th place in average w'kly earnings listed for 27 industries since 1939. The union is presenting demands for substantial wage increases, a shortened workweek and less time to be served by apprentices.

"We prefer to present our demands in general terms," Jones said. "But it would take about 25c an hour increase to restore us to our old level of earnings."

The union spokesman said seven districts dealing with the Bell system have already taken strike votes and 19 others will be in a position to strike by the end of February. Such action would call out 250,000 workers. Jones warned that unless the companies change their tactics the union may be forced to strike before the end of February.

"Membership unrest caused by unsatisfactory wage levels, unfair labor practices discharges, demotions and a wave of layoffs induced by technological developments and company speedups," he said, may precipitate strike action at almost any time.

Union Views and News

(Continued from Page 5)

stallation of meters, that it changed motorists' parking habits very little.

"If anything," Sielski is quoted as observing, "they hogged a little more by depositing more coins." In other words parking meters are just another neat way of taxing the public.

* * *

With modern machinery and speed-up cutting work crews, it looks like the time is ripe for labor leaders to look into the matter of a six hour day again. It's the only way to make more work for more people.

* * *

As you've probably noted, the anti-tax crowd was all set for the opening of congress, yelling for a cut in income taxes (in the higher brackets, of course), the removal of excise taxes on perfume, furs, liquor, entertainment and other of those luxuries enjoyed by the rich. And of course the pitiful cry is heard again throughout the land to lower taxes on corporations because they are "doubly taxed," already, that it will be better for the country. Whose country? Last time there was a tax cut, corporations got the largest share.

* * *

Better write your congressman.

* * *

Like tea? Might be a good idea right now to drink it instead of coffee. If very many people went on a tea or milk spree, there's no need telling you what would happen to those soaring coffee prices.

One thing sure, there'd be no more raising in price of coffee already on the shelves as the chain stores in particular have been doing.

* * *

Believe it or not, but according to a recent survey by the U. S. Department of Labor an Australian worker can buy more food for an hour's labor than a worker in any other country. And that includes the United States. The American worker is second on the list. This did appear in the public press, but well played down.

* * *

Something new has been added. Carl Trauerman, mining industry spokesman, is pleading for — of all things — federal subsidies for the mines. It is the first time this industry joined the clamor for a government handout.

* * *

What would you say to a women's auxiliary in Local 1010? There are many of us who believe it would be a good idea for women to take part in certain affairs of the union. There are, for instance, things like the Christmas parties. Some phases of such ventures could very well fall to the women. And there could be other parties, dances, family night affairs, bingo, movies, etc., with all females in the family eligible to join in, even cousins or mere in-laws.

* * *

Should be a federal law prohibiting the sale of eyeglasses over the counter like a pair of socks or a bar of soap. Ignorance may be bliss, but ruined eyes aren't. Of all things!

CIO Tests Congressmen By Crucial Votes on T-H

Returning members of Congress are faced with the cold, hard facts on their voting records as compiled on a series of crucial issues by the CIO, and published in the CIO NEWS. There are 14 senators who have perfect records, and 111 members of the House who voted right on every key question. Only two — Wayne Morse of Oregon and Jacob Javits of New York — are Republicans.

The CIO's test issues included 16 Senate votes and 13 House votes. They include the way members of Congress threw their weight on: Taft-Hartley revision; minimum wages; public power and natural gas regulation; rent control; low-cost public housing; including rural housing; across-the-board cuts in government spending; filibuster curbs; reciprocal trade agreements; restrictions on and funds for ECA implementing the North Atlantic Pact; displaced persons; social security.

The Senators with perfect records are: Anderson (D. N.M.), Graham (D. N.C.), Green (D. R.I.), Humphrey (D. Minn.), Kilgore (D. Va.), Lucas (D. Ill.) Magnuson (D. Wash.), McMahon (D. Conn.), Morse (R. Ore.), Murray (D. Mont.), Myers (D. Pa.), Neely (D. Va.), Pepper (D. Fla.), and Thomas D. Utah).

Three men managed to vote against the public interest on every single Senate vote studied by CIO: Bricker (R. Ohio), Butler (R. Nebr.), and Williams (R. Del.).

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It's Cold But the Heat's on Coal Diggers

Though the mercury was down and mid-winter winds blew sharp and cold, a lot of important people had worked themselves into a sweat by last Sunday whaling away at John L. Lewis and his coal miners.

What they wanted was Pres. Truman, the courts, or Congress or somebody to do something to make coal miners go down into the bowels of the earth more than just three days a week to grub out fuel to keep the rest of the people warm.

Pres. Truman wasn't saying anything. Neither was John L. Lewis. During the week Ohio operators had entered suit against him and the UMW for approximately $9,000,000 damages claimed as resulting from the three-day week.

MAY ASK WRIT

Some time this week, Robert N. Denham, general Counsel of the NLRB was expected to decide whether to do the operators' bidding and ask a court injunction to force the miners off their three-day week.

Senator Taft would like to see the national emergency injunction provision of the Taft-Hartley labor law put into play.

Sen. Scott Lucas of Illinois reported the coal situation was getting pretty bad in spots and that if the mines didn't get back on a five-day week pretty soon he'd take the thing to the senate floor and protest.

Meanwhile a move to work up some kind of furor in East Chicago fizzled. Chicago papers got hold of a report that St. Catherine's hospital was in dire need of fuel. Such was denied. The hospital reported it didn't have too much coal but had been promised a delivery this week.

HOOEY, HE SAYS

John L. Lewis already had branded the hue and cry as hooey, said there was 40 days fuel supply on hand in the U. S.

In Illinois, 15,000 coal diggers who had struck last week were scheduled to be back in the pits by Monday.

At the same time, a reported walkout at an Indiana mine proved to be no strike at all. Reportedly the men left the mine because a broken pump made it unworkable.

The Illinois walkout occurred in the big mines, for the most part. A number of this state's small mines, whose owners already have met the UMW's demands, worked a full week.

The Illinois miners will still be on a three-day week (cut to two days during the holidays) as are all the miners working for employers still not complying with union demands for a 95-cents a day pay boost and a 15-cent a ton hike in the royalty the owners pay into the UMW welfare fund.

CIO League All Stars to Play NY Rens

Officials of the CIO Steelworkers basketball league are announcing this week that on Feb. 5 in Thornton Fractional gymnasium, the former world champion New York Rens, with stars bought from the Harlem Globetrotters in the lineup, will play a team of CIO league all-stars.

Inland Local 1010 and Youngstown 1011, meanwhile, fought it out Sunday afternoon with 1010 winning 53 to 43. Gary Sheet (1066) remained on top of the CIO heap by defeating Harvey Steelers none too easily, 57 to 51. Standard-Railway-Daltons still kept their pace of only one game behind the leaders by trimming Gary Works (1014), 55 to 49, and General American whipped Superheater, 50 to 46.

Dec. 25 scores:

Gary Sheet—40	B	F	P
Goin	2	0	2
Young	3	2	2
Chelich	3	3	3
Scheub	3	1	2
Purcell	2	2	1
Kennby	1	2	1
Book	0	0	0
Mayes	0	0	0
Pujo	0	0	0
Semper	0	0	0

Stand. Daltons—38	B	F	P
Summers	4	0	1
Woods	4	1	2
Miniuk	5	3	1
Anderson	3	0	2
Gargano	1	0	4
Standarski	0	0	0
Pranske	0	0	0
Kresinski	0	2	2
Alishio	0	0	1

GATX—39	B	F	P
Wimmer	9	1	3
Kiraly	0	0	0
Paunika	1	0	2
B. Ribinson	0	2	2
Stepanovich	3	0	3
Sully	1	1	0
Matonovich	1	5	4

Youngstown—50	B	F	P
Sherman	6	2	2
Clark	0	0	3
Thilmont	1	5	1
Harbin	2	0	3
Varichak	0	0	0
Massa	1	1	3
Dobbin	5	0	2
Hall	0	0	0
Elman	4	3	0
Holmes	0	0	0

Typos Jumped on Again for 4th T-H Violation

The Nat'l Labor Relations Board jumped on the Int'l Typographical Union-AFL again in a decision involving the international and seven locals in six cities. For the fourth time, the board found the ITU had violated the Taft-Hartley act by insisting on closed shop conditions. Complaints were filed by commercial printing plants in Chicago, Detroit (two locals), Pittsburgh, Newark, St. Louis and Philadelphia.

Both the International and the locals were held guilty of causing or attempting to cause employers to discriminate against employees on a basis of union membership. In addition, the locals were found guilty of bargaining in good faith with the meaning of the Taft-Hartley act.

This and previous cases stemmed from the bargaining policy adopted by the ITU after the Taft-Hartley act was passed in 1947. Earlier decisions involved by the union and the Chicago Newspaper Publishers Ass'n, the American Newspaper Publishers Ass'n and Baltimore printers.

In the present case, the union locals and the international were ordered to cease the unfair bidden practices.

Gary Works—53	B	F	P
Eviosic	6	0	1
J. Jacobs	5	4	2
Oxendine	5	2	3
B. Jacobs	1	1	2
Zimmer	0	1	4
Giolis	0	0	0
Wise	0	0	0
Settle	1	0	0
Ward	2	1	1
Jantzen	0	0	0
Levack	0	0	0
Drake	2	0	1
Boone	0	0	0

Superheater—41	B	F	P
Altgilber	5	3	3
Homrich	0	2	1
Dothager	9	0	1
Spoerner	2	0	0
Prendergast	1	0	2
Richwalski	0	0	0
Revak	0	0	1
Wooley	1	1	4
Bragg	0	0	3

Harvey Steelers—44	B	F	P
Morris	3	1	1
Kess	3	3	2
Van Milligan	2	1	2
Geshke	5	1	3
Mann	0	1	0
Stuart	2	1	3
Huchestes	0	1	1
Hawkins	0	0	1
Brown	2	1	1
Goodwine	0	0	0
Pawlowski	0	0	0
Wojnowski	0	0	0
Brei	0	0	0
Bodie	0	0	1

Inland Steel—54	B	F	P
Waisnora	5	1	1
Bulatovich	5	2	2
Brakebill	0	0	1
Hardy	2	0	4
Balog	4	1	1
McKinley	0	1	5
Bylord	5	3	2
Morris	1	0	3
Emde	0	0	0
Morris	0	2	0

Charge Lewis Unfa... Still on 3-day Week

The Southern Coal Produ... Ass'n has filed charges of... fair labor practices with... Nat'l Labor Relations Bo... against John L. Lewis and... United Mine Workers. N... ern and western operators... they would follow suit.

UNEMPLOYMENT? MR. TAFT SCOFFS

After asserting Jan. 2 ... a recent tour of 77 Ohio c... ties have given him an ide... what the people are thin... Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.)... Federated Press unemploy... in the Buckeye state " is t... ing serious enough to com... about." He said joblessness... about at the minimum poss... and just about anyone wh... any good at all can get a... today."

SALE MEN'S CLOTHES and FURNISHINGS

CLOTHING SPECIALS

Special Group $45 - $55 SUITS Reduced to $21.50

Top Coats and Suits
- Hart Schaffner Marx
- Clipper Craft
- Season Skipper
- Plymouth
- Timely Clothes

Reduced from 15% to 30%

SLACKS
- TWEEDS • COVERTS
- FLANNELS • GABS
- BEDFORD CORDS

1/2 PRICE

SPORT COATS
LOAFER COATS
OUTER JACKETS
Reduced 25% to 50%

ALL SALES FINAL

ALL WOOL ROBES
By Bofany and Robbor
Regular $15.95 - $17.95 $8.95

Neck Wear
Values $2.00 3 for $2.50
Values $2.50 to $5.00 3 for $5.50

SCARFS Reduced to $1.00
Wool. — Rayon

SHOES Broken Lots
Bostonian — Freeman
Regular $13.95. Reduced to $10.95
Regular $11.95. Reduced to $8.95
Regular $9.95. Reduced to $6.95

COATS
Regular $14.50 - $17.95 $10.95
Regular $20.00 - $22.50 $13.95

ALL WOOL SOX 3 prs. $2.00
Regular $1.00 Value

NAGDEMAN'S ONCE-A-YEAR CLOTHING VALUES

ARROW AND ENRO DRESS SHIRTS
In Broken Lots and Sizes
FRENCH CUFFS
BUTTON CUFFS
Colors Only
Now Only
Values $3.65 to $4.95
$2.45

SPORT SHIRTS
Gabs - Heathers - Wools $7.95 to
By Riviera - McGregor $10.95 Value
And Enro $4.65
Regular $8.95 - $12.95
WIMBLEDONS $5.95

SWEATERS
McGregor - Puritan
Pull - Over
Button Front
$2.95
Others $8.95 to $13.50 $4.95

NAGDEMAN'S "Truly a Store for Men"
MICHIGAN AND FIR INDIANA HARBO
Open Thursday Nights 'Til 9:00 P.M.

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol. 6, No. 15 — Chicago, Ill. — 5¢ a Copy — Saturday, January 28, 1950

Not Half Safe

Sling Breaks, Workmen Periled by Falling Roll

Orally and in writing, employees continued to complain this week of unsafe conditions in Inland's 44" Hot Strip Mill.

But management evidently was too beset by other and more important matters to bother, had been gazing absent-mindedly into space Saturday night, Jan. 14., when a cable sling broke and a backup roll being transferred fell to the floor, put a damaging dent in the heavy concrete.

Workers report that the matter of unsafe cable slings on equalizers had been brought to official attention at two recent safety meetings, but no move had been made on the part of Inland to correct the hazard. Fortunately no one was near enough to get hurt when the sling snapped and sent its heavy burden crashing to the floor.

Also, according to workers, two defective stairways leading to pits in front of the mills have been reported personally to management and, though both stairs are much used on every backup roll change, so far nothing has been done to rectify the condition complained of.

It was pointed out that some two weeks ago, a maintenance man suffered severe burns from a defective gas salamander, lost a week's work, still has not entirely recovered. A written statement to The Sentinel declares, "If the salamandor had been in proper condition, the workman would not have been burned. Even now, there isn't a salamander in the hot end of the mill that isn't defective."

Practically makes it 100 percent.

Final Rites Held for Lewis' Mother; Dead at Age of 91

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—(LPA)—Funeral services were held Jan. 14 for Mrs. Ann Louisa Lewis, 91, who died here Jan. 12 at the home of her daughter. She was the mother of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers. Mrs. Lewis, a Welsh immigrant, married Thomas H. Lewis, also a Welsh immigrant, at Lucas, Iowa, where John, eldest of her eight children, was born. The family moved to Des Moines, then Colfax, and back to Lucas in 1897 where John, his father, and his brother Tom worked in the mines.

Lewis on Feb. 12 will become 70 years old, the compulsory retirement age provided in the union constitution. Exceptions may be made by the executive board "if it finds it necessary to continue the services of an officer."

Shoe Firms Evade Wage Law

Shoe manufacturers are trying to evade the new 75 minimum wage that goes into effect Jan. 25th by seeking to use a provision of the law permitting "learners" to be paid under the minimum, the CIO charged last week at a public hearing.

The administration of the Labor Depts. Wage and Hour and Public Contracts divisions called the hearings authorized under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The National Shoe Manufacturers Association, representing the big shoe concerns in the industry, is asking that a 57½c minimum be set for "learners" for a three to six month's period. Its spokesmen claim that around 20% of the workers in a shoe factory are hired as learners.

Testimony refuting the industry's claims was presented for the National CIO by Asst. Counsel Elliot Bredhoff, and by Attorney Mitchell Cooper for the United Shoe Workers.

Bredhoff pointed out that the shoe manufacturers had never claimed at previous hearings held under the Act that they had learners. He charged that they were now attempting to use a technicality of the amended law which goes into effect Jan. 25 to pay substandard wages to unskilled workers by claiming they were learners.

To obtain a rate for learners below the legal 75c minimum, the industry must show that opportunities of employment are curtailed unless companies are permitted to hire learners at lower rates. Bredhoff said that so far industry spokesmen have presented no figures to show this.

All they have cited are high turnover rates, and these are mostly caused, he declared, by dissatisfaction of workers with the low wages paid them. They leave the industry whenever they can to take higher paying jobs in other industries.

The AFL had no representatives at the hearings last week, but presented a statement agreeing to accept a 70c minimum for learners. The hearings will continue all this week.

Your Coverage Under Inland Group Insurance

UNDER CLASS FOUR (4)

For $5.25 you, yourself are covered for the following: $8,500 accidental death, or $4,500 natural death or $1,250 payed up Life Insurance after four years of retirement. Also $28.00 a week for sickness or being layed up by accidents occuring outside the mill up to and including 26 weeks which totals $728.00.

For $7.80, you, and your dependents are covered as well as yourself for the following: For Hospital Daily expense benefits for seven days at the rate of $8.00 a day, also for additional hospital expense up to and including $120.00 and up to $200.00 toward your's or their surgical payment. These all total up to $880 protection for each member of your family that is covered by this policy.

UNDER CLASS FIVE (5)

For $6.25 you, yourself are covered for the following: $10,500 Accidental Death, or $5,500 Natural Death or, $1,250 payed up Life Insurance after four years of retirement. Also $35.00 a week for sickness or being layed-up by accident occuring outside the mill up to and including 26 weeks which totals $910. Also the other benefits that are as follows for your family that are given for $8.80 per month are $8.00 a day up to and including 70 days, $120.00 for additional Hospital charges up to $200.00 to cover surgical services for you and each member of your family as well as yourself.

UNDER CLASS SIX (6)

For $8.30 you are covered by benefits to the extent of $13,500.00 Accidental Death, or $8,500.00 Natural Death also upon retirement of four years or more, you will receive a $1,700.00 paid up insurance. If you are a family man, for $2.55 more for a total of $10.85 you will receive all the Hospital benefits for each member of your family under 19 years of age that are your dependents.

UNDER CLASS SEVEN (7)

For $9.65 you are covered by benefits to the extent of $15,500.00. Accidental Death $10,500.00 Natural Death, also upon retirement of four years or more you will receive $2,100.00 payed up policy.

Also $35.00 a week up to and including 26 weeks payment for sickness or accident occuring outside the mill, plus the $8.00 a day up to and including 70 days for Hospital Room and Board, $120.00 extra hospital expense up to and including $200.00 for surgical expenses.

For $2.55 more you may include all your family for the same benefit.

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Taft Can be Licked, Says PAC Head

If all Ohioans who disagree with his 1890 outlook register and vote, Sen. Robert A. Taft will be licked, Jack Kroll told the eleventh annual Ohio CIO convention. "If there was ever an expert who talked out of both sides of his mouth at once, that man is Bob Taft," said Kroll, national CIO-PAC director.

Kroll was elected president for the ninth successive year. The convention amended the constitution to bar any delegate next year unless he is a registered voter in his home town. The convention cited the failure of people to vote as a grave threat to American democracy, and dedicated itself to "the mightiest and most dynamic registration and get-out-the-vote drive in Ohio's history." The convention called on the governor to summon the legislature and "bring registration to the people, not take it away."

Kroll predicted 1950 "will be the year of final and complete victory for liberal, progressive government." He said "a wealthy and powerful minority have chosen 1950 as the year in which to destroy labor's gains," because they think the people do not care what happens in the years between presidential elections.

Civil Rights Again

An old and wise friend of ours opines that the civil rights issue is "darn near worn out."

"It ought to be," says he. "At the begining of almost every session of Congress it's taken down from the shelf, dusted off, kicked around and then put back on the shelf again."

He's tired of such behavior. And so are we. Frankly, we've been tired of it for a long time.

From where we sit it looks af if civil rights legislation will come down off the shelf again this year.

We have a hunch that the same forces which blocked its passage in the past will be right in there trying to give it another kicking-around.

And we also have a hunch that they may not succeed, filibuster as they may.

Nobody who has taken the trouble to investigate the situation will deny that a certain portion of our population gets a rough deal because of race, creed and color discrimination.

And it's obvious to most people that certain types of civil rights abrogation could be checked or eliminated by the proper legislation.

Yet there is a group in Congress which has insisted — often and noisely — that the federal government has no business poking its nose into the matter.

This group can be trounced — and trounced badly — if other members of Congress who profess to believe in a real civil rights program will get in there and pitch for all they're worth.

UNION NEWS AND VIEWS

Watch now for some of the top boys in Washington who try to get the state department to give full recognition to Dictator Franco's Spanish government. Despite heart-tearing protestations of some of those in this country friendly to his way of doing things, there does not seem to be very much of a concrete nature in Franco's regime to indicate he is anything but a fascist still.

* * *

And the same can be said of Dictator Peron of Argentina.

* * *

As long as these two dictators are in power, it is difficult to see how the United States could accept their respective countries on a basis of friendship.

* * *

Buying a new suit? Don't forget to look for the union label when purchasing clothing for yourself and the family. Certainly it won't cost you any more; union brothers will benefit from your wise buying.

* * *

The Wage and Hour Law raises the minimum wage from 40 cents to 75 cents an hour and from certain segments of the population have been heard a meek hurrah. Not included, however, are newsboys, Western Union messengers, and taxicab drivers.

* * *

You can bet your bottom dollar newspaper lobbyists worked overtime to get their newsboys "exempted."

* * *

It would hurt newspaper owners very deeply if they had to pay their carriers the unheard of emolument of six-bits an hour.

* * *

Publishers have always glorified the newsboy, like to refer to him as a "little merchant." They are not willing to glorify him financially—to the extent of 75 cents an hour.

* * *

The newsboy still works for coolie wages. The newspaper he delivers daily to your door even in the foulest weather — and for a pittance generally makes for its publisher an overdose of profits.

Our lawmakers seemingly approve of such a magnanimous arangement.

* * *

Who says the cost of living is going down? Not our law makers in Washington. At least they are not taking any chances. They've passed a law which increases from a maximum of $6 to $9 per day for government employees traveling on official business away from their designated posts of duty.

* * *

Emphasis is put on the fact that children of low-income families are severely handicaped in the matter of educational opportunities. It shows the great role government must take for poor but able children. Poverty produces slums and anybody knows slums are a poor environment for kids.

P.A.C. *Pipeline*

President Truman has turned a stuffed tiger over to the Smithsonian Institution. Another of his trophies — an old elephant he bagged recently—proved too bedraggled and moth-eaten to be worth stuffing.

* * *

Yep, the enemies of the Fair Deal sure make a strange chorus. The Moscow propaganda radio says the United States is in for a real black year. And Rep. Rich (R. Pa.) chimes in to say that the policies of the Administration will lead to disaster.

* * *

Senator Taft (R. O.) has turned in his old steel-rimmed spectacles for horn-rimmed ones. But it's going to take more than that to fool the Ohio voters this November.

* * *

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce — one of the biggest big business lobbies — is selling its members a book on "How to Strengthen Employee Loyalty with Letters." For only 25c (coin or stamps) the Chamber offers to tell what kind of letters to send, what their tone should be and on what occasions to send them. "Letters from management to employees work miracles," the Chamber declares.

Union contracts with living wages and decent working conditions help, too.

For Pigs $370,000; For Labor $84,000

The death of 21 workers and injury of 91 in an explosion at a Swift packing plant evoked a bitter comment from M. L. Gilbert, Iowa State Labor Commissioner. Charging that industrial safety has been neglected, and that there are only five inspectors to cover the state, he pointed out that the appropriation for preventing diseases of pigs and calves is $370,000; for the entire state department of labor, $84,000.

UAW Fights Plan To Hike Bus Fares

Emil Mazey, CIO United Auto Workers secretary-treasurer, has protested Mayor Cobo's plan to increase transit fares, and proposed a citizen's committee to study the problem. He asailed the plan as a burden on those least able to afford it, while not touching the merchants, factory owners and other employers of labor "who are the greatest beneficiaries of our public transportation system, even though they personally do not patronize it."

Army's Combat Units Open to Negroes

The Army's directive admitting Negroes to white combat units won approval of Congressional civil rights advocates who saw the move as a beginning, not an end. The order is a "step in the right direction," they said, but "inadequate."

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D. N.Y.), one of the two Negroes now in Congress, declared that if the Army's new policy indicates a continuing trend the anti-segregation bill he introduced some years ago "will become obsolete."

Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R. N.Y.), long a staunch opponent of Army segregation practices, said "It is heartening to see some progress is being made in this direction. It should encourage those opposed to segregation in the armed forces to go on with this fight until this un-American institution is eliminated."

Gen. Irving Ives (R. N.Y.) who recently protested to the White House against Army practices in Germany, called the new move "a step in the right direction though it may not go so far as some of us would like."

The directive was handed down to field commanders by Army Secretary Gordon Gray. It will not eliminate segregation at once, however, because assignment of Negroes to combat units is expected to be slow.

CAVAL-CADE

The attempt to dynamite the United Auto Workers headquarters in Detroit produced a new rash of newspaper and magazine articles conjecturing on who was responsible for the shootings of Walter and Victor Reuther. Some of the pieces were obviously written by men who had been dropped on their heads onto a pile of detective mysteries when they were babies. But it remained for the ultra-conservative magazine, Business Week, bible of industrial executives, to come up with the most amazing explanation of all. First, the magazine considered the possibility that the assassin was either a Communist or an employer. Mulling over the latter possibility Business Week declared with delightful frankness, "However aggressive an employer may think the UAW is, he would hardly dare the consequences of murder and arson — and in any case would hire professionals to do the job right." And then came the payoff! Business Week's straight-faced conclusion was: "Feudists? The clews seem to be most solid here. The Reuthers come from the West Virginia hills — traditionally feuding country!"

What's going to puzzle hundreds of thousands of UAW members is why the Detroit police haven't arrseted all those barefoot, bearded hillbillies that have been prowling around the city with long-barrelled squirrel rifles.

* * *

Practically every reactionary newspaper in the United States drooled off a gleefully sarcastic editorial the day after New Year's because a new group of British labor leaders received titles of nobility. Five Labor Party officials were elevated to the peerage as viscounts and the editorials professed to find this very funny indeed.

A more important question, however, is where do the reactionary papers of this country get off, looking down their noses at titles for labor leaders? Newspapers and only the newspapers have bestowed such titles as "Czar" Petrillo, "King Coal" Lewis, and "Duke" Dubinsky. And the paper which throws these titles around most promiscuously is edited by a "Colonel" McCormick in Chicago.

* * *

As Congress convened it was announced that an attempt would be made this session to strengthen the Full Employment Law. However, two days later it was disclosed that Congress had already taken steps to solve the employment problem. Ninety Representatives have placed their relatives on the Congressional payroll.

* * *

One type of employment that Congress hadn't planned on spreading was revealed when the Library of Congress reported that there are now three times as many lobbyists in Washington as there are Congressmen. What is more at least 27 former Congressmen who might otherwise be unemployed, found plushy jobs as lobbyists and the entire crew pulled down a neat $8,952,000 last year. The only registered lobbyist who doesn't seem to be doing so well is ex-Senator Joe Ball. In newspaper advertisement which are headlined "A Message From The Principal Author of the Taft-Hartley Law," Ball is trying to pedle a weekly letter which calls "The Joe Ball Washington Labor Letter" to executives for 50c a letter. Even at four bits there haven't been too many takers. Because, for example, how could any NAM executive trust a "labor letter" written by a man who still thinks that he, and not the NAM, was the "principal author" of the Taft-Hartley law?

* * *

Corporation executives have frequently attacked the employment statistics released by the government, but now some of them are begining to think that if there are inaccuracies part of the fault may lie among employers themselves. For example, the employment turnover of vice-presidents at Montgomery-Ward has now reached nearly 100%. Only last April, Sewell Avery fired every one of his eight vice-presidents and last week he started firing their successors.

Renew Demand for Removal of Denham

President Philip Murray of the CIO, and heads of two unions, blasted Robert Denham, general-counsel of the NLRB, for his advice to employers in New York to go to court whenever the board ruled against them. Murray and Joseph A. Bierne, head of the Communications Workers-CIO, demanded that President Truman fire Denham. Al Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists, "shocked" at Denham's statement, declared that again showed the Taft-Hartley act should be repealed.

2 UMW Officials Directors of Bank

Two officials of the United Mine Workers have been elected directors of the National Bank of Washington. They are: A. D. Lewis, brother of John L. Lewis, and Welly K. Hopkins. A. D. Lewis heads the organizing committee of District 50. Hopkins is UMW General Counsel.

AFL Asks 4-Year Milwaukee College

MILWAUKEE.—(LPA) — A four-year university program for this area is urged by the State Federation of Labor, in a report adopted by its executive board. The report said a four-year college here would give many more youngsters an opportunity for a college education.

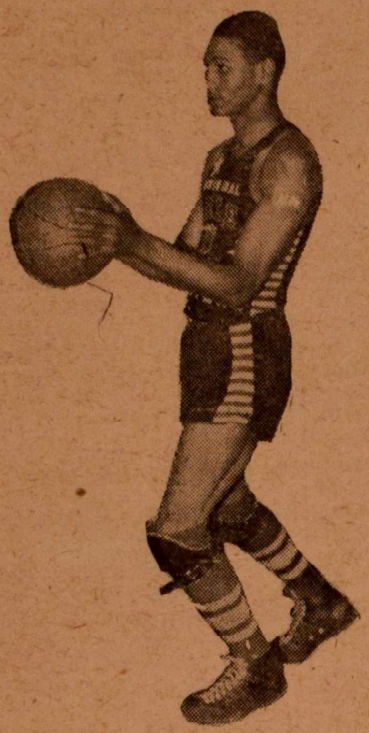
CIO and AFL Form Political Alliance

A permanent political alliance has been formed by the AFL and the CIO in New York City. A United Labor Committee will function on a year-round basis, with full power over approval of candidates, views on legislation, and relations with City Hall. Heading the Committee will be Martin T. Lacey, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, and Michael J. Quill, president of the New York CIO Council. Permanent secretaries will be Morris Iushewitz, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Council and James C. Quinn, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Council. A permanent office will be established, with a full-time clerical staff. Costs will be shared jointly.

Cage Fans to See Some of Best in Business As Rens Play CIO

Quite as renowned as any basketball team in the land, the New York Renaissance Big Five — better known as simply the New York Rens — will play CIO Steelworker All-Stars Sunday afternoon, Feb. 5, in Thornton Fractional High School, Calumet City. The game is scheduled to get underway at 3 o'clock.

The Rens boast several records. They are the oldest professional cage team; this is their 26th season of successive competition. No other team in action today can boast of such continuous activity.



Al Pullins

During the past 25 years the Rens played to millions of fans, traveled many thousand miles in their own streamlined bus and by rail and air.

WON 88 STRAIGHT

At one time they held a consecutive victory mark of 88, which doubled the best previous record of 44 set by the Original Celtics. Only the great Harlem Globetrotters have since bettered the Rens' string. The Trotters have won over 100 in a row several times in recent seasons.

The Harlem Globetrotters' management incidentally, took over the Rens this season and is carrying on the traditions of the great quintet. There has, however, been no merger of the two great Negro fives. As in the past the Rens has a star-studded lineup of players and showmen. The two clubs are being featured against other opponents a number of times this season on doubleheader cards.

The Rens are the first professional cage team actually to win the world's basketball championship offiically. They accomplished this in a field of sixteen of the world's best quintets in the Chicago tournament of 1939.

ONE OF THE BEST

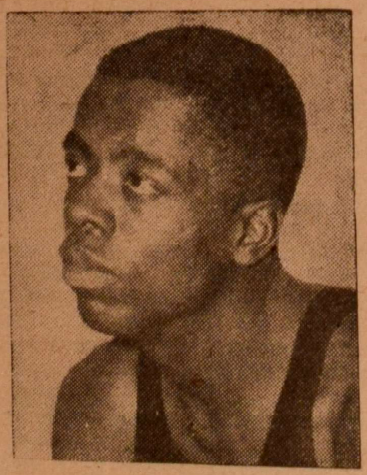
New coach of the Rens is Al "Runt" Pullins, regarded as one of the greatest Negro basketball players of all time. As late as last season he was an active player on his own New York Broadway Clowns. He still sees occasional action on the hardwood.

Pullins was a great star for years on the Harlem Globetrotters. He was so good, in fact, that he was placed at a forward position on the all-time Globetrotters team. "Runt," so named because of his slight stature, joined the Trotters in 1929, a year after leading Wendell Phillips to the Chicago city prep championship. He played with the Trotter for six seasons.

The new Rens' leader is a quiet, even-dispositioned and polite person on and off the floor. He makes his off-season home in Chicago with his wife Elsie, and their two daughters, Carol, 15, and Patricia, 14.

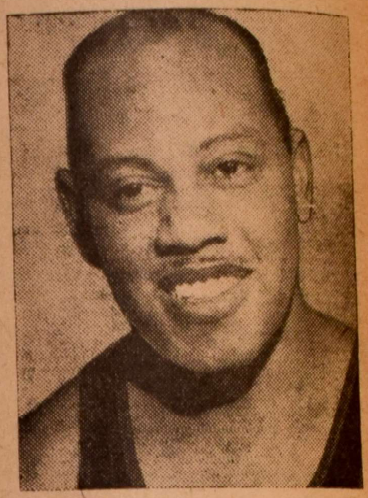
OUTSTANDING CAGERS

Among others to be seen on the Rens star-studded lineup will be such outstanding players as Fred Pearson, Roscoe "Duke" Cumberland, and Donald "Ducky" Moore. Pearson, a Centralia, Ill., prep star and more recently a cage ace at Illinois Normal College, played the last two seasons with the Kansas City Stars and the Broadway Clowns. Regarded as one of the best of young floor men developed in the middlewest, he joined the Rens this season, is developing rapidly.

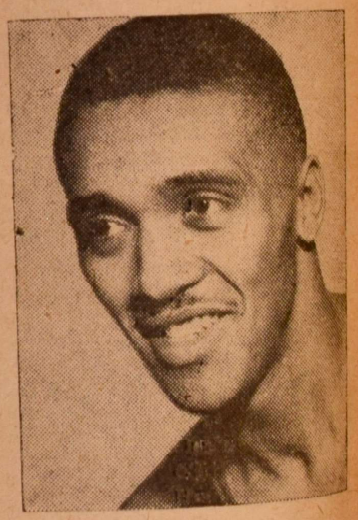


Fred Pearson

Cumberland, a superlative pivot man, is one of the real veterans of Negro basketball, and is back with the Rens this year after a season with the Globetrotters. Big Duke was picked up in Toledo, Ohio in 1940, had four successful seasons with the Trotters, three with the Rens and one with the Dayton Mets and then another — last year with the Trotters again. He will appear at guard, 6 feet 4 inches tall and weighs 210 pounds.



"Duke" Cumberland



"Ducky" Moore

Moore, six-foot-four, 165-pound forward from Cleveland, Ohio, played five seasons with the Globetrotters is one of the finest long shots in the game. The Cleveland speedster was transferred to the Rens roster with the acquirement of the franchise of the Atlantic Seaboard set basketeers by the organization.

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol. 6, No. 16 — Chicago, Ill. — 5¢ a Copy — Saturday, February 11, 1950

Ready and Waiting

Your 1950 Union Card

Your 1950 union membership card will be placed in your punch card rack at the clock houses starting Monday, February 6th.

If you don't get your 1950 union membership card by Sunday, February 12, you will have to pick it up at the Union Hall, 3436 Michigan Avenue, Indiana Harbor.

The union will check on 1950 membership cards at the mill gates shortly after they are given out. Therefore, after receiving your 1950 card, carry it on your person at all times when going to work. Destroy your 1949 card so that it is not used for false identification by others.

It is very important that the union office have correct address. If your 1950 card is made out incorrectly, write or visit the Union Hall to make the necessary changes. You can use a penny post card or telephone.

MAKE SURE YOU GET YOUR 1950 UNION MEMBERSHIP CARD.

SEE TO IT THAT THE UNION HAS YOUR CORRECT ADDRESS.

30-Hour Week?

The 30 hour week may be around the corner according to a poll of public opinion made by Dr. George Gallup.

Gallup's Institute of Public Opinion asked a cross section of the population whether they thought that there was any immediate prospect of the 30 hour week. This is what they found:

—Among business and professional groups 54% said they thought the work week would be cut down. 36% said it would stay as is.

—Among the white collar group 52% said yes, 40% said no.

—46% of farmers questioned said the work week would stay as is while 39% said it would be cut to 30 hours.

—Of Manual workers interviewed 38% said it would be cut while 47% said no.

At the rate new and modern machinery is displacing men and because the growth of unemployment the time is not far off when the 30 hour week will become a life and death matter for millions. The demand for a 6 hour day, 30 hour week (at 40 hours pay) will soon become a number one must on labor's agenda.

UNIONISTS & WILSON PRODUCTS

Wilson and Company is one of the big four among the meat packers in the United States. And it is the only major meat packing and processing company which does not have a union contract.

In the Middle of 1948 Wilson's announced that it was no longer going to abide by its contract with the United Packinghouse Workers of America. This, despite the fact that in a whole series of elections before the National Labor Relations Board the workers voted by overwhelming majorities for their union.

Since tearing up its contract with the union, the Wilson Company has discharged or laid off several hundred union members and leaders. It has systematically discriminated against employees who are loyal union members.

As a condition of signing any contract with the union, the Company insists that the union agrees to a system of seniority which would endanger the jobs of those with long years of service.

By its anti-labor practices Wilson and Company has forced the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) to bring suit in court and to press charges before the National Labor Relations Board.

Members of all unions are learning that the Wilson label is a disgrace to their table. Accordingly union members, their families and friends are backing up the United Packinghouse Workers of America in their fight for a contract and an end to the anti-labor activities of Wilson and Company.

You can help by avoiding Wilson products.

30 Years . . . then fired

Jack Souther worked 30 years at Wilson's big Chicago plant. But, he was fired when the company decided to get rid of active union members. Like Jack, hundreds of others in Chicago and other packing centers were fired or cut down to lower paying jobs because the company wanted to smash the union. They ask you not to buy Wilson meats.

A Foreman's Job?

He'd Rather be a Grievance Man

H. W. Bradley, Superintendent of the Sheet and Galvanizing Department found out what stuff a staunch union man is made of. Bradley offered Fred A. Gardner union Grievance Man the job of foreman and Brother Gardner turned it down.

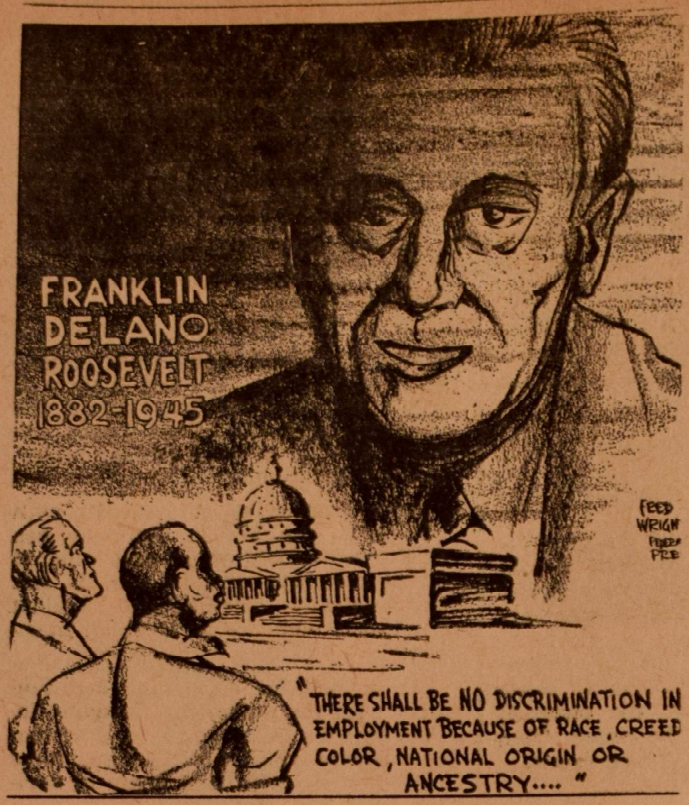
The 'Super' just couldn't understand why Gardner didn't grab the "opportunity." Gardner, who has turned down several offers of foremen jobs simply says "I'd rather be a Grievance Man."

Avoid These Wilson Products

CERTIFIED Ham, bacon and other meats	**CLEARBROOK** Butter and Eggs	**LAUREL** Lard and Smoked meats	**CORN KING** Smoked meats
MOR Canned meats	**IDEAL** Dog Food	**SAVORY** Margarine	**WILSON SPORTING GOODS**

The Wilson Label Disgraces Your Table

Don't Buy Wilson Products



'Welfare State' is Fine and Dandy for Big Biz Only

Daily newspapers are continually harping on the subject of the "welfare state." They are crying that the Health insurance plan if put into effect would ruin the nation and free enterprise.

Big business doesn't want the government to go into the health insurance business — because it will benefit the majority of the people.

But it's okay for big business to go to the government for a handout.

Daily newspapers missed three fine chances, intentionally of course, to protest against expansion of the "Welfare State," nor was objection heard from any other foes. First, the Shipbuilders Council of America—spokesman for private shipyards — urged Congress to pass a bill which was approved by the House Merchant Marine Committee. This measure asks bigger and better subsidies for more shipbuilders and operators. Second, the American Tramp Shipowners Institute asked the Maritime Commission to let all "tramp" ships climb on Uncle Sam's subsidy bandwagon. Third, the Moore-McCormack Lines asked the U. S. Maritime Commission to "renew" the government subsidies on these lines ships to South America.

The word subsidy in Webster's Dictionary means 'A government grant to assist a private enterprise deemed advantageous to the public'.

Big businessmen consider the "Welfare State" fine and dandy for themselves. They consider it dangerous only when Social Security improvements or other benefits are proposed for the plain people. Subsidies have been granted to big business year in and year out for years by the U. S. Government. But there hasn't been a squawk heard from the newspapers until we the people wanted to start a cooperative movement toward a nation wide health insurance program.

"Free enterprise" for whom — for big business "private enterprise" only.

UNION News and Views

By JOHN DURCHO

Congressman Ray J. Madden during a House debate on the question of having the Rules Committee attain its limited powers said: "The Republican members who support the Cox Resolution today will reveal that they have not profited by past election defeats, but will continue on to further election failures by reason of their disregard of American public opinion and the will of the majority."

"I hope the Cox Resolution is defeated overwhelmingly."

• • •

In the January 28th issue of the Labor Sentinel the writer stated that Western Union Messengers were not included in the new Wage and Hour Law. A correction is in order as follows: Western Union foot and bicycle messengers began earning 75c an hour January 25th as the deadline for payment of the new federal minimum wage passed without Labor Dept. action on a petition by the company for permission to pay only 65c. The permission was sought by the $300 million corporation on the ground that "employment opportunities would be curtailed" if it were forced to pay the higher rate. At a hearing here late in December AFL and CIO unions argued against robbing the boys of the 75c wage.

• • •

IT'S GOING TO BE A BIG SHIN-DIG!!!

The 44"—76" Goodfellowship Club (all CIO Members) are going to give a St. Patrick Dance and Banquet. Date: Friday, March 17th, Time: 7:00 P.M. Place of Fun: Gardion Hall, Carey and Chicago Avenue, East Chicago, Ind. Music by: "Chuck" Stevens Orch. Tickets are at $5.00 per couple. All your friends will be there. Joe Gulik is chairman of the Recreation Committee. And you know how he likes his good times. That's what you can expect at this gala affair. His able assistant is Ben Kivandras another "good time Charlie." I'll be see'n you there!

• • •

One republican Congressman, Rep. Harvey, joined with the seven Indiana house Democrats in smashing the drive to restore the old powers of the Rules Committee to bottle up legislation. The Labor Sentinel congratulates you, Congressman Harvey.

• • •

If you have a questions to ask pertaining to your union and its policies, or any other question, you may have in mind, write the Labor Sentinel and we will try and get the answer to you through theLabor Sentinel.

• • •

The Labor Sentinel is proud to announce that one of the Local 1010 members, Joe Dudzik is the the proud daddy of George who was born January 11, 1950. His weight was eight pounds when he became an American citizen. Of course, Mrs. J. Dudzik is happy, also.

LABOR SENTINEL

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JOHN DURCHO, Editor — THOMAS CONWAY, Business Manager

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Subscriptions must be accompanied with cash payment.

Brother Gardner Goes to Washington

By FRED A. GARDNER

(Fred A. Gardner was one of local 1010's delegates to the Civil Rights Mobilization held in Washington, D. C. on January 15, 16 and 17. Called by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the mobilitazion had the support of organized labor, veterans, fraternal and civic organizations throughout the country.)

My trip to Washington as a delegate to the Civil Rights Mobilization convinced me of at least one thing. If we're ever going to get a Civil Rights Bill passed, we'll have to get more Senators and Congressmen in office who are friends of labor and minority groups.

When our delegation met with Senators Capehart and Jenner we were told by them to make the meeting short. They were pretty anxious to get away. Both said they were in favor of a Civil Rights Bill but not the one which was bottled up in Committee S. 1728.

Senator Jenner said that if we didn't get a Civil Rights bill on the Senate floor for a vote, President Truman was to blame. He claimed the President could get it on the floor any time he wanted it. He also said that the Republican Party had lost the vote of minority groups because they were riding with the Southern Dixiecrats.

The impression I got from the meeting with Indiana's senators was that since the Republicans had lost the vote of the minority groups, why worry about a Civil Rights Bill for them. In fact, Senator Capehart remarked that there were plenty of people in Indiana who were opposed to a Civil Rights Bill.

The meeting also proved to me that Capehart and Jenner have forgotten that they are supposed to represent the people of our state. They have proved once again that they are not friends of the minority groups and of working people.

Senator Jenner didn't even vote for the establishment of the .75c an hour minimum wage. He also voted against repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

Senator Capehart comes up for election this year. His labor policies are all anti. Labor ought to go all out for someone who will represent them in Washington.

If this is going to be a government of the people and for the people then it will have to be run by the people and not by a handful of prejudiced men.

BEACH SCENE

Sights such as this attract male tourists with money to Miami beaches.

War Claims Questionnaires Available at Red Cross

The War Claims Commission is seeking information concerning the number types and amount of War Claims arising out of World War II other than claims for compensation for rations to former prisoners of war and civilian internees.

The information desired is regarding the loss of personal or real property and of personal injury, detention or death arising out of World War II. This information is desired for a presidential report to be presented to congress in this session and must be in the hands of the commission before March 2, 1950.

Questionnaires have been prepared for this purpose and any individual or firm who wishes to report any such loss may obtain copies in the office of the East Chicago Chapter, American Red Cross. These are not to be confused with the application for ration benefits payable to former prisoners of war which are being filed at this time. The deadline on these applications is March 1, 1951.

Any former prisoner of war, civilian internee or dependant of deceased personnel who wishes to report one of the following types of losses may complete the questionnaire:

1. **Loss of seizure of personal or real property, damage to personal or real property, wartime loss, or reimbursement for funds expended.**
2. **Personal injury, impairment of health, death, torture, etc.**

ELECTION CAMPAIGN CORNER

Editors Note:—As you may know election of Local Union 1010 officers will be held in the month of June of this year.

William "Bill" Maihoffer asked to use the Labor Sentinel as a sounding board to give his viewpoint on the coming union officers election. You too are welcome to use the Labor Sentinel to give your viewpoint of the coming elections, providing it does not degrade the union and its officers, or, anyone else that may be campaigning for an office.

UNION POLITICS

Talk of the coming elections for future Local Union 1010 officers has started. As we come closer to the June election date, you can expect more volume to this talk. As the tempo of campaigning increases, the application of the words true or false, would help to overcome the human weakness of some among us who may become victims to misstatements and falsehood.

Your close attention to union affairs starting now will leave you better informed on election day.

What better guide by which to judge a candidate, other than the record of accomplishment, character, responsibility and sincerety to those whom he is to serve.

Among the candidates for office to guide your local union in your behalf, will be men who have spent many days of their lives to establish a medium through which working men and women can express their wants and needs. This medium (the union) is ever more significant and effective in the factories, homes and in the communities and our country. The part you play in this election will affect you favorably or adversely, depending on what you do.

Union elections pertaining to the future officers of your local union are as important as your government elections. For is not our place of work a little community, in which responsible union officers are elected to office, to see that the community of your work place has the right rules and laws to govern it for the betterment of its people?

Union elections should be part of your important business. The Union needs your Vote . . .

—William "Bill" Maihoffer.

Liberals And - - - -

The U. S. press suppressed for years the charge that J. Parnell Thomas, the thief who headed the Un-American Committee, was a member of the Ku Kux Klan in New Jersey.

That he was supported by the Klan is beyond question. In 1947 author Stetson Kennedy offered Thomas "truckloads of documentary evidence of the Ku Klux Klan's un-American

(Continued to page 4)

FACTS ABOUT FAIR EMPLOYMENT (FEPC) COMMISSION BILL

(Editors Note: James Stone, Local 1010 delegate to the Civil Rights Mobilization presented these questions and answers on the FEPC bill which is now being kicked around by Congressmen and the leader of the House, Speaker Rayburn.

Questions and answers on this subject appear in the LABOR SENTINEL so that you may have a better understanding of this important bill.)

1. Question. **What does the bill provide?**

Answer. It will prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. It creates a Fair Employment Practice Commission to prevent such discrimination.

2. Question. **Why should we outlaw discrimination in employment?**

Answer. It is un-American. It results in low income for minority groups, thus limiting the market for goods and employment opportunities generally. It leads to interracial conflict. It creates a supply of strikebreakers. It forces minority groups into substandard conditions of living, detrimental to the community. It depresses wage levels. It decreases the Nation's capacities for full production, stable prosperity, and security. It injures our standing with the United Nations.

3. Question. **What groups are forbidden to discriminate by the bill?**

Answer. Agencies of the Federal Government; employers of 50 or more persons whose operations affect interstate or foreign commerce; Federal contractors and subcontractors on contracts of $10,000 or more; labor organizations having 50 or more members.

4. Question. **What types of discrimination are forbidden by the bill?**

Answer. Only discrimination in employment or union membership, i. s., hiring, discharge, wages, seniority, tranfers, demotions, upgrading, union auxiliaries, etc. The bill does not apply to discrimination in education, transportation, recreation, voting, or places of public accomodation.

5. Question. **What principal minority groups are protected by the bill?**

Answer. Thirteen million Negroes, 5,000,000 Jews, 20,000,000 Catholics, 3,000,000 Americans of Mexican and Hispanic origin, 11,000,000 persons of foreign birth.

6. Question. **How will the Commission be constituted?**

Answer. It will be a permanent salaried Commission of five members, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, for 5-year term. The size of its staff will depend upon the amount of money Congress appropriates for it.

7. Question. **How will the Commission determine whether an employer or union has discriminated?**

Answer. By careful and thorough investigation of the complainant's charge, the employer's or union's explanation, and the surrounding circumstances. The burden of proof will be on the complainant, not the party accused. If the Commission believes the charge has merit, it will seek to adjust it by informal and voluntary methods. A new feature of this bill provides for the setting up of regional, State, and local conciliation councils to promote fair employment practices by information, education, and conciliation. Where settlement is not possible by conciliation, the Commission will conduct a full and fair hearing in which the party charged has the right by counsel to present his version of the facts and to cross-examine witnesses. After the hearing, the Commission will issue a decision and order. If the order is not complied with, the Commission will appeal to the Federal Circuit Court to enforce it. Defiance of the court will subject the accused party to penalties for contempt of court.

FEPC FIGHTER

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D. N.Y.) has been spearheading the fight for passage of a Fair Employment Practices Commission bill by the House.

8. Question. **How can discrimination be proved?**

Answer. The acts or statements of a party charged are used to prove discrimination. In many cases discrimination is flagrant and revealed by newspaper advertisements, discriminatory orders to employment agencies, pay-roll records, or contracts between unions and employers. In other cases, an employer's pattern of rejections or statements made by personnel officers often indicate discrimination.

9. Question. **What penalties are provided for violators?**

Answer. No criminal or civil penalties, except (1) a penalty not to exceed $500 for refusal to post notices regarding the act in work places, and (2) a fine of up to $500 and imprisonment up to one year for forcibly interfering with a member or employee of the Commission in the performance of his duties. The Commission may merely petition a Federal court to compel obedience to its orders. Violation of a court decree is punishable as a contempt of court.

10. Question. **What is the penalty when a Government official or agency discriminates?**

Answer. The Commission may request the President to compel obedience to its orders.

INJUNCTION ARTIST

NLRB General Counsel Robert Denham is shown telling newsmen he has asked for a court injunction to force the United Mine Workers (unaffiliated) to end its 3-day workweek policy. Labor is asking Pres. Truman to fire Denham.

Liberals And - - - -

(Continued from Page 3)

activities, but he refused to accept them."

About 90% of the press stood behind Thomas when he engaged in smears, red-baiting, falsehood against liberals, democrats and Democrats. He lied for years about labor. Now that he has been jailed as a common crook there are only a few mild editorials rebuking one of the many libelers who have used congressional immunity to spread falsehoods.

—From the Weekly IN FACT

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol. 6, No. 17 — 36c Chicago, Ill. — 5¢ a Copy — Saturday, February 25, 1950

Help the Coal Miners

Local 1010 is calling upon all members to bring contributions of canned goods and other non-perishable foods for the miners.

Barrels will be placed at the three plant gates to receive your contribution. Watch for the announcement. Meanwhile you can bring your contributions to the Local 1010 headquarters 3436 Michigan Ave., East Chicago.

The mine bosses must not be permitted to starve the coal miners into submission!

Local Aids Miners

Local 1010 considers the fight of the miners part of our fight.

All of labor is on record against the Taft-Hartley law because it is anti-labor and aimed at union-busting. The Taft-Hartley injunction issued against the miners could well spell the end of a fighting union leading to an open shop drive against the rest of labor.

Victory for the coal miners would add bread and butter to their tables. It would be a victory for all labor.

Our union donated $100 to UMWA local 5899 in Wheelwright, Kentucky, informing them of our sympathy and continued support.

Worker Stricken on Job Ordered Home Unaided!

Albert Jones of Coke Plant No. 2 felt sharp pain in his side while working the 12 to 8 shift on February 3. Jones' foreman called the emergency car and had him taken to the Inland Clinic.

The Inland "Doctor" gave Jones pills to swallow to ease the pain. Jones sat in the waiting room of the Clinic waiting for the pills to take effect. When it became obvious that the pills would do no good the "Doctor" examined Jones more carefully and learned that he had a case of acute appendicitis. Jones was then advised to go home and call his own physician.

When Jones asked the "Doctor" about transportation home he was told that was not possible since "all emergency cars are needed at the plant for future emergency calls." Jones was then taken back to the Coke Plant to change clothes. After changing clothes he had to walk from the Coke Plant to the clock house to punch his time card, a distance of about 3/4 of a mile! In the clockhouse an alert watchman noticed Jones doubled over in pain. The watchman called a cab to have Jones taken home.

The family physician had Jones sent to the hospital for an appendectomy. Now that the operation has been performed Jones is resting and well on the road to recovery.

The treatment of Albert Jones points up the heartless attitude of the Inland Clinic and the Company "Doctors." Even if the company did not have any emergency cars available, it could have gotten a cab for Jones. Only the concern of a fellow worker made that possible saving Jones from more serious complications.

Our union Grievance Committee has stated over and over again, in meetings with management, that the Inland Clinic is inadequate for the 17,000 employees at the Indiana Harbor Works. Inland has 3 plants in Indiana Har-

(Continued on page 3)

February

...AND BROTHERHOOD WEEK

That's a good thought — Good and God — like . . .or is it? Would He set aside **one** week out of fifty-two — to recognize the fact that one man is as good as another? And even in those seven days, We wonder . . .

We count ourselves as Christians, you and I,
Yet we see our weaker brother—hear his cry
For aid — yet deem to help him not.
We pass him by, and say,

"It's not my lot to care for him
—besides, his skin and mine
Are not the same. His language is a diferent kind
From that **I** speak. He worships God in another way
Which differs variously from mine—and I would say
"His way can not be right, for I know **mine** is."
We do not stop to remember that they, too, are His—
A gentle God who judges not by races, colors, creeds—
But rather by our inner hearts, and by our deeds.
We should remember that when all flesh must rest beneath the sod —
The Bible states, "For there is no respect of persons with God."

—Helen G. Kelley.
(Metallurgical Dept.)

(Reprint from Baptist Booster).

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Our Children, Our Union - And the Next 50 Years

By: Elliot Carton, Labor Reports Columnist

1950

Let's look at our children and regard them well. This is their half of the century. But what kind of a half century it will be depends on us.

Will there be a depression?

Will they become embroiled in a war? Or maybe two?

Will they suffer from racial and religious hate?

The answers to these questions rest with us.

Just think it over for a moment or two and it becomes clear that, if we can find the answer to the last question, we will know the answers to the others.

"So what?" Some of us will say. "Hell, my kid is white and Protestant. He can't suffer from discrimination."

But is that true? Suppose greedy employers — and there are a few — stress religious and racial differences to break unions. Wages would go down. Hours would go up. And we'd have a depression long before we've finished paying on that shiny refrigerator.

Our kids will suffer then whether they're white or Negro; whether they're Protestant, Catholic or Jewish; or whether our folks came from Europe, Africa, Asia, or just happened to have been born here.

Suppose, even that we don't continue to make real progress in ironing out our racial and religious difficulties. Suppose we just stand still. What then? Will our children be as well off as we are?

They will not. All over the world people are stirring. In Asia and in Africa people — a billion and more of them — are saying, "We, too, are human beings and we mean to be treated like human beings."

We know that our democratic political processes have for a long time been the hope that these people have for the future. It's time we realize, however, that our expressions of prejudice — our lynchings; our poll taxes, our discrimination in employment and in housing — are changing their hope and faith in us to despair.

We are, in other words, making it easy for this nation to have enemies. Our legacy to our children will, therefore, be an unfriendly world. In short, then, we're dealing out war and bloodshed.

That little boy's blood. That little girl's blood.

But we want something else. Then let's act to make our wishes facts. Let's show the world that we really believe in the equality of opportunity that is part of our tradition. Let's get started by passing a fair employment practices act. Let's enact a federal anti-lynching law. Let's make the poll tax unconstitutional.

Let's give our children a break!

UNION News and Views

By JOHN DURCHO

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain recommended that the trade unions accept a temporary cut of some five per cent in real wage rates, as a contribution to the avoiding of inflation whilst Britain tries to close the dollar gap.

This proposal appears dead.

Most of the trade unions are claiming wage increases for the lower-paid men in their industries.

It is foreseen by those who know that, the unions will almost certainly press the new Government for higher taxation of profits or stricter price control as a condition for their continued acceptance of wage restraint.

* * *

Do you know that a dog fed with the average mixed dog food provides as good or better nutrition than the food consumed by the average child?

Surveys find at least half of all school children are badly undernourished from lack of proper balance in their diet, or from lack of food.

That is why this writer believes that each and every school should have a cafeteria to serve children lunch at noon. In that way the school children can have at least one meal that is properly balanced in diet. Each new school house erected in the future should have a cafeteria for the children. It should be a — must — in any new school plans.

Many and varied were the impressions of the UNITED STATES which were taken home by 13 Dutch trade union leaders after a five week's visit to AMERICA. But at the same time the 13 Dutchman were appalled by what they considered a completely INADEQUATE social security system here.

They reported that additional study would be required before they could determine whether the Netherlands could increase its standard of living without losing any of the benefits of their social insurance system. Evidently the Dutch think their social security insurance is way better compared to ours.

* * *

Production: 600 pigs an hour from slaughtering to packing, ready for use. One bakery producing 150,000 loaves of bread a day leaving for quick delivery. One machine turns out packages for toothpaste at the rate of 60,000 an hour. Another machine turns out 140,000 packages an hour for another article. In an automobile plant a car comes off the assembly line every 70 seconds.

In the first month of the new year the Gary-Hammond rent office has issued orders approving 146 rent increases on the petition of landlords seeking adjustments under the liberalized adjustment provisions of the federal rent law and regulations.

Cases in which rent office was able to get landlord to restore services to which tenant was entitled, but which tenant had complained were discontinued . . . 12. Cases in which rent office ordered rent decreased when landlord declined to restore service . . . 6. Petitions for certificates relating to eviction . . . 38.

* * *

Construction workers who lost time because of work-connected injuries in 1948 equal in number the population of Richmond, Va. — 193,000 — according to final estimates of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The more serious injuries included 2,100 killed, 300 totally disabled for the rest of their lives, and 7,800 permanently impaired. The other 182,800 each lost at least 1 full day of work because of an injury.

9 Industries Honored; Others Not Scolded!

Nine industrial plants located in North Township have been awarded safety plaques in recognition of their safety record last year.

But no citations were given to the plants with bad safety records. Not even recommendations. None of the officials of the plants having bad safety records were placed on the carpet before the Calumet Area Industrial Council. They weren't given letters of reprimand. Why not?

Nobody is scolded at this gala affair.

Now let's take a look at another picture — the employee. When employee has a "bad" safety record or is injured in anyway he is given a letter of reprimand. Employees are even fired for failing to observe so-called safety regulations imposed by the company.

Do you see the difference in the picture?

In the public eye the industries are glorified even in safety awards. No reprimands are given.

There are a lot of hazards in the plants that could be corrected by spending a little bit of money. Money! Don't mention it. Industries are allergic to spending money on something that doesn't increase profits.

Plants with good safety records should be praised, but—why not put the spotlight on those plants with poor safety records. We think safety would be helped thereby.

Sub Port Agents Says China Recognition Would Bring Jobs

PORTLAND, Ore. —(FP)— About 400 members of the Sailors Union of the Pacific (AFL) are on the beach here, Port Agent J. W. Massey told Federated Press. Massey attributed the big upswing in unemployment to government cutbacks, sending of ships to the boneyard and competition of foreign vessels.

Recognition of the new government in China would put a "tremendous number of ships" back on the Oriental run and give scores of idle seamen a chance to ship out, he said.

Efficiency Plus

The Halsey Bonus System has given the Machine Shop Employees a new idea. For instance, those poor underpaid guys can now fish and hunt bear at the same time. They go north to a frozen lake and fish through a hole in the ice. When that gets monotonous, they hide and wait for a hungry bear to come along, when he reaches the hole looking for fish ,they sneak up behind the bear and kick him in the ice hole. Simple. Just thought we'd pass it on.

—George Sopko

Remember on Brotherhood Week

"Rancor and bigotry, racial animosities and intolerance are more dangerous than any external force because they undermine the very foundations of democratic effort."

—CHIEF JUSTICE CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

Worker Stricken

(Continued from page 1)

bor. These plants are spread over a wide area with the Clinic located at plant No. 1. In case of a real medical emergency (and it has happened) that freight trains can block the main exit of plant No. 2. This could be a matter of life or death.

The local through its Grievance Committee has requested that a Clinic be erected at plant No. 2. This management has thus far refused to do. In the interim more "emergency cars" should be provided at the inadequate Clinic at plant No. 1.

Instead of the Company spending pin money for prizes for the Inland Safety contest, let them practice more safety and use the money for more emergency medical facilities. Let's make the company practice what it preaches about safety.

Answers to Questions on Amended Wage-Hour Law

Answers on the Amended Wage Hour Law will be published in the future issues of the LABOR SENTINEL, also, that you may inform your friends and relatives of their rights within the amended laws.

Q. Does the new minimum wage of 75 cents an hour set by the Congress mean that all workers must now be paid at least that much?

A. No. The 75-cents-an-hour minimum wages set by Congress takes the place of the 40-cent rate under the Federal Wage and Hour Law, and, as before, the law's minimum wage and overtime pay provisions apply only to workers who are in interstate commerce activities, or who make goods for interstate commerce.

Q. How can I tell whether I am employed under the Wage-Hour Law?

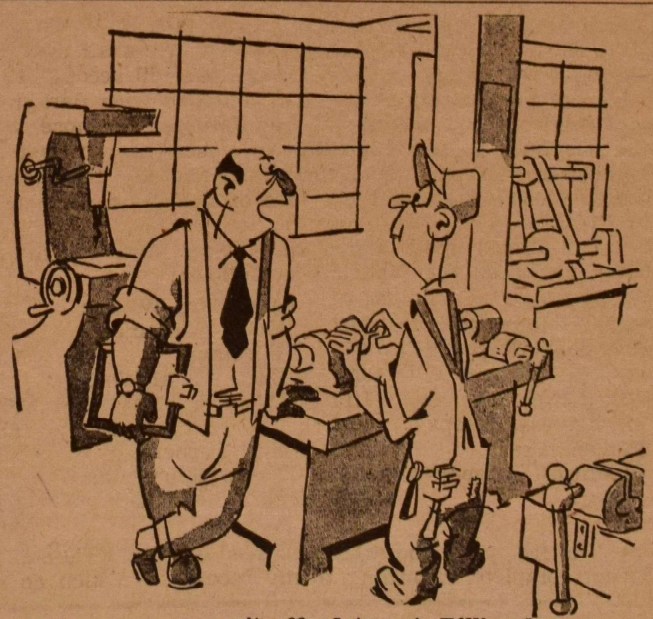
A. The law requires employers who have workers covered by the Wage-Hour Law to keep posted in conspicuous places copies of a poster issued by the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division. ployees that the employer has This poster is a notice to emsome workers covered by the law's provisions.

Q. Has any change been made in the overtime provision of the law?

A. The Wage-Hour Law still provides for overtime pay of at least time and one-half for work after 40 hours in a week, but the amendments to this part of the law are expected to clarify many problems which arose in the past in determining how much overtime pay a worker should receive. The amendments are intended to make clear what types of payments — such as premiums for Saturday, Sunday and holiday work, and bonuses — are to be included and which are to be excluded in determining a worker's "regular rate" of pay upon which the Wage-Hour Law requires time and one-half must be computed for work after 40 hours in the worker's workweek.

Q. What other changes are made by the amendments?

A. Some important changes were made in the law's child-labor provisions. There is no change in the law's basic requirement setting a minimum age of 16 for general employment, and 18 for employment in jobs which are hazardous for young workers, but the amendments provide a direct prohibition on the employment of under-age boys and girls.



As long as you can't afford to eat, Dillingsby . . .
We can dispense with your lunch hour . . .

Poisoned Food

How Some Food Processors Get Money For Garbage

As you may know the daily newspapers will avoid publishing anything that hurts their advertisers. That is why the daily newspapers very seldom if ever publish FEDERAL court cases pertaining to food, drugs and cosmetics. The LABOR SENTINEL is printing three such court cases as examples.

SHRIMP

Adulteration of frozen shrimp. U. S. v. 431 Cases. Libel FILED: January 25, '49, Northern District of Illinois. Alleged SHIPMENT: On or about December 31, 1948, by Products CONGELADOS, from Nogales, Ariz.

PRODUCT: 431 cases, each containing 10 5-pound packages, of frozen shrimp at Chicago, Ill.

LABEL IN PART: "FRESH FROZEN SHRIMP Packed by Nogales Freezing and Storage Co., Nogales, Arizona, Products of Mexico."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, the product consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence of a decomposed shrimp.

On February 18, 1949. The Wilbur-Ellis Co., San Francisco, Calif., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for segregation of the good from the bad, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency. The unfit portion of the production was ordered denatured or converted into bait shrimp, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency. The segregation operation resulted in the denaturing of 231 cartons for use as bait shrimp.

BREAD

Adulteration of bread and bread crumbs. U. S. v. ALBAN HEALTH FOODS BAKERY, INC.

Information FILED; November 22, 1948, Southern District of Ohio, against ALBAN HEALTH FOODS BAKERY, INC., Norwood, Ohio, and Frank Alban, president and treasurer.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: on or about July 24 and 30, 1947 and August 19, 1948, from the State of Ohio into the States of Missouri, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS.

LABEL IN PART: "Alban's ***Whole Wheat Rye" or "Alban's ***Toasted Whole Wheat Bread Crumbs."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, the products consisted in part of filthy substances by reason of the presence of insects, larvae heads, larva, and insect and rodent hair fragments; and they had been prepared and packed under unsanitary conditions whereby they may have become contaminated with filth.

On February 4, 1949. Pleas of guilty having been entered, each defendant was fined $75.

Thanks from UPWA

Mr. John Durcho, Editor
Labor Sentinel

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have just seen the recent issue of Labor Sentinel and was delighted with all the space devoted to our struggle with Wilson & Co.

We believe that winning a contract with Wilson is of utmost importance and we appreciate your generous support.

Fraternially,

Norman Dolnick,
Editor and Publicity Dir.
United Packinghouse Workers of America

Nix On Franco: We oppose the thinking of Sen. McCarran of Nevada and others who are trying to promote an American loan to dictator Franco of Spain. A year ago Homer Bigart of the New York Herald Tribune, reporting the oppression of Franco's regime, said that "all basic liberties are either suppressed or rigidly curtailed." Franco has been no friend to America and his pretended present good will stems from the palm which itches for American cash.

Notice For Mechanical Shops Employees

Copies of the Mechanical and Maintenance Agreement have been distributed. If you do not have a copy — contact someone who has one.

Remember this — The Agreement is not exactly what we wanted. Some of the clauses are compromises — made in order to conclude the prolonged negotiations. Certain verbal committments were made by Mr. Luellen and his representatives and we intend to see that they are complied with. For the time being, however, we shall wait and see what the Company Craft Committee will accomplish.

Thus far this Committee has complied with Paragraph 1 of Section 2 C 1, covering "Grandfathers," — those, who, on or before January 25, 1944, were receiving at least the highest prevailing rate of the Craft, and, for that reason are to receive the 'Standard' rate of the Craft, retroactive to 7-1-'47.

The agreed upon 'highest prevailing rates' for the various Crafts on that date are as follows:

Blacksmith	$1.12	Armature Winder	1.12
Shop Boilermaker	1.07	Motor Assembler	1.10
Loc. Crane Rep. Mach.	1.025	Wireman	1.115
Carpen.—Shop & N. C.	1.095	Sheet Metal Worker	1.065
Diesel Rep. Machst.	1.14	Field Boilermaker & N.C.	1.095
Machst—All Shops	1.14		
Paternmaker	1.175	Roll Turners	1.175
Pipefitter—Shop&N.C.	1.055	Mech. Repairman	1.14
Rigger	.985	N. C. Machst.	1.175
		Welder	1.035

The list of 'Grandfathers' arrived at by the Committee is not complete, according to my records — which do not cover all shops.

Most of the dissension seems to be in the Main Machine Shop and the Tin Mill Machine Shop. Bill Queer and Frank Orosz were responsible, at that time, for the administration of rates for these shops.

The pattern of progression for apprentices was not uniform. Those of you who entered the Armed Services were not given proper consideration. In the Tin Mill Machine Shop, we learn that the hourly rate was lowered because of the application of the Halsey Bonus System.

These are some of the reasons for the limited number of 'Grandfathers', to date.

Another list, covering the majority of present incumbents in all Shops, will be released by the Company within a few days. At the same time, they will post their 'Specifications' or 'Ability Requirements' for the various Crafts in the Shops. We have not agreed to their 'Specifications.' We have recommended changes; some of which were adopted, and some were not.

Check these 'Specifications' and make notes of changes you recommend. Present your recommendations to either O. H. McKinsey, or myself — your present representatives of the Craft Departments.

Contact your Shop Office to determine whether or not you are a 'Grandfather.'

After the next list of notifications as to classification is distributed, you will have 30 days in which to request a review.

Your shop foreman will furnish form to fill out for this purpose.

—George Sopko

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol. 6, No. 18 — Chicago, Ill. — 5¢ a Copy — Saturday, March 11, 1950

RANDALL PURGES THE TOP

"Are you still here? New greeting among supervisors.—15 more bosses marked for liquidation?—Randall included in superintendents' prayers.

"Who will go next?" This question, uppermost in the minds of our high and mighty bosses, will continue to plague them until the so-called "retirements" stop. After Gillies and Miller, Bradley, of the Galvanizer, and Schneider of the Stores department are reported as having retired more or less voluntarily.

"Next, Please."

According to reports directly from liquidation headquarters, many of the oldest department heads, not in age but in length of service, have been marked for "retirement." We know all the names but we won't reveal them — yet. The names are only rumored.

The new man in charge of the Indiana Harbor works walked into the office of the superintendent of steel production and gave him the dressing down of his life. He pointed out that during the first week of this month quality had dropped as never before. 40.1% of Plant I steel and 27.7% of Plant II steel were rejected. Reason: low quality scrap. The superintendent of steel production, given "one more chance," allegedly offered to trade jobs with the janitor who cleans his office. But the janitor refused the deal, saying he knew where he stood, while the same could not be said of his boss.

Protection and Prayers

Once more, everyone can see what Union protection means to us. While none of us make such fantastic salaries as the reported $65,000 of Mr. Gillies, we feel certain that we'll have a job tomorrow and an income. The supervisors and all the more-or-less big shots can now see that the city office gave them a false sense of security; that to do one's job is not enough for a foreman or any supervisor, that to keep a salaried position, a man must sell his soul, his honor and his personal dignity; that he must give up his right to free speech and to independent thinking . . . We, of the Union, would rather make wages and be free, than be "part of management."

Rumor has it that Inland bosses think of Mr. Randall when they pray," . . . and deliver us from evil . . . "

Get Ready to Fight Again

By HARRY POWELL, President, Local 1010

The change in management of Indiana Harbor Works of the Inland Steel Co. is of tremendous importance to every worker. The personal, man-to-man approach to problems arising out of operations is gone, and will be replaced by the cold-blooded, legalistic, corporation-type approach.

The change in management means that the workers are going to be subjected to large amounts of "scientific" management. The "scientific" method of running a steel mill consists of a lot more of what we have been getting for some time — wagecutting, speed-up, stretch-out, disregard of seniority, and a deliberate forgetfulness by the company that the grievance procedure has any meaning at all; all this, coupled with a high powered advertising campaign by mail and poster designed to convince the workers that the company is not doing what it is doing, that its corporate heart bleeds for its employees despite the fact that wage cuts are necessary for higher profits, and seniority a waste of time.

There is a way to beat the "New Look" at Inland Steel. It requires a tough, realistic attitude on the part of all the members of the Union. It requires that, since we may expect company to pay no attention to contract terms and sooner or later attempt to break the Union completely, we must police the mill as never before to prevent the company from getting any start in that direction. It requires that we fight fire with fire, and be prepared to slug out with management the question as to whether the Union shall survive and be able to protect the working conditions and wages it took us so long to get.

We are not opposed to peaceful labor-management relations based on mutual respect but having seen similar changes in other plants, I can only warn each Union member to be prepared to fight, and fight hard to keep from losing what we already have.

"Educate the Uneducated"?

Management is sending superintendents to Harvard university for a six weeks course in business administration. Those among the bosses who haven't been there yet, we assume, will go there shortly, provided, of course, that they still have a job by then.

However, considering the recent shake-up, we'd like to make a suggestion.

Since Randall & Co. are obviously not interested in good labor relations, why not send them to West Point?

As far as the Asst. General Superintendent in charge of labor relations is concerned, we suggest he be sent to the Academy of St. Cyr, France. First, because Napoleon was there, too, and second, because St. Cyr is more than 3000 miles from Indiana Harbor.

CALL to Battle Stations

An Editorial
By FRANK KRETZ

The lawyers have taken over.

The long, silent, bitter fight for power within top management has come to an end.

The men who know how steel is made, are out, and the men who know how to write fancy legalistic papers, are in.

The winning faction is going through the ranks of supervision to eliminate the so-called "Gillies-men," like Stalin went after the Trotskyites during the Moscow purge trials of 1937. The only difference is, neither Gillier nor Miller had to make a 'public confession' before their liquidation.

The Union is sincerely sorry to see Gillies go. We are sure that he as well as Miller now share the sentiments of the Shakespeare — character who said: "First, let's kill all the lawyers."

And now — how does all this affect the Union relations with Management? Labor relations from now on will not take a turn for the better. Just the contrary. Grievances above the first step of the procedure will be held up longer than ever. Settlements of complaints and arbitration cases will be drawn out in order to make us so disgusted that we'd rather drop cases than proces them. There will be renewed attempts to break down the seniority system and to replace it with fancy and phony "merit rating" pro-

(Continued on Page 7)

LABOR SENTINEL
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1950 GOP Platform

The Same Old Guff

REPUBLICANS GATHERED IN WASHINGTON'S BIGGEST WRESTLING ARENA last week to eat chicken box lunches and applaud a first rate music and vaudeville show, topped off by reading of the new Republican policy statement which raised the cry of "Liberty vs. Socialism" as this year's campaign slogan.

The policy statement said the Republicans favor balancing the budget by cutting Government expenses; tax reduction; keeping the Taft-Hartley Act with "improvements;" extending social security with study of the pay-as-you-go plan; farm price supports; and limited Federal aid to States. The statement denounced the Brannan plan, the Truman health program and other Fair Deal measures, and said that in 18 years the Administration reduced the field of social welfare legislation to confusion and futility.

Republican spokesmen next day welcomed their new party platform with a cross fire of derision and complaint.

Senator Ives (R. NY) said the statement was disappointing because it failed "to provide adequate or appropriate answers to the problems" involved in civil rights, social responsibility and labor-management relations.

Rep. Fulton (R. Pa.) said the statement blithely ignored the basic question in the party of "whether we shall go back to Methuselah or offer alternative programs for social progress within the framework of a balanced budget.

Rep. Lovre (R. SD) said the statement on farm policy did not disclose whether the Republicans are for 60% of parity prices, 90% or 100%.

Senator Smith (R. ME) said the new platform would have no special appeal to the rank and file of the people, and that she was unhappy and disappointed.

Senator Aiken (R. Vt.) said the platform could do much harm if taken seriously.

Senator Hendrickson (R. NJ.) thought the platform might raise doubts of the good faith of the Republican party.

The conservative paper, Journal of Commerce, said "We hate to disappoint anybody so early in the game, but we are very much afraid the Republicans will run into a lot of trouble trying to show their new economic platform to a majority of the voters."

David Lawrence, reactionary columnist, said the statement was "the usual collection of platitudes, read one day, forgotten the next."

Senator Wherry (R. Neb.) said "altogether it is a good platform and one on which the Republican Party can go forward to victory in the best interests of our country, for durable peace and solid prosperity."

Leaders of the Republican Party don't have faith in the NEW 1950 REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. Need the Labor Sentinel comment on the Platform?

UNION News and Views

By JOHN DURCHO

The U. S. Labor Department has announced that as a result of new reports received from State employment security agencies, Leavenworth, Kansas, and Cheboygan, Michigan, have been added to the Department's list of labor market areas with heavy unemployment. The Department said the January 31 area classification list now includes 35 labor market areas.

* * *

Now the National Shoe Manufacturers Association wants to get in on the act. They want to get away from paying their "learners" the new 75-cents-an-hour minimum under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Administrator Wm. R. McComb reported to Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin that the National Shoe Manufacturers Association has asked for a learners' rate of 57½ cents an hour for the first 26 weeks of employment in the industry. The association also has proposed that the num- Manufacturers Association has asked for a learner's rate of the productive workers in a given plant.

The United Shoe Workers (CIO) opposes establishment of any learner regulations for the industry. The Boot and Shoe Workers Union (AFL) holds the same position.

* * *

Col. Bertie McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, flew into Franco, Spain, the other day with the colors of the defeated Spanish Republic, emblazoned by mistake on his private plane. Nobody told him Spanish Republicans are different.

* * *

Studies of farm land ownership show that "farms" of less than 10 acres increased 105 percent from 1920 to 1945. Very few of these small acreages support those who live on them. Their owners are mostly commutors who work in town, men doing part-time farming along with other work, or retired people.

About a fifth of the Nation's farm land is owned by business-professional or clerical-laborer groups. In the Northeast 24 percent of farm land owners work in industry and do part-time farming.

* * *

INDIANA STATE REGISTRATION LAW

To be eligible to vote, a person must be (1) Registered (2) A citizen of the United States (3) 21 years of age or upwards. (4) Resided in the State for 6 months, the County 60 days, the ward or precinct 30 days immediately preceding the day of the election.

Every person who meets the above requirements but who has not registered to vote at any time, and every person who has not voted at least once during the past two years, must register or re-register in person at any of the:

City Clerk's offices in Hammond, East Chicago, Gary or Whiting or the County Clerk's office in Crown Point at any time execept 30 days prior to the election.

Every registered voter must vote once in every two years at either a Primary or General Election in order to preserve his registration.

If there is any doubt as to whether or not a person is registered, such person should check personally or by phone at any of the Registration places.

Upon a change of resident within the County, a registered voter, may cause his registration to be transfered to his new address, by sending a transfer on the Correct form to the Board of Registration, or by applying in person for such a transfer. Any change of residence necesarily requires that such change be reported to the Registration Board.

All women who have changed their name through marriage or divorce since last registering or voting should re-register.

Registration for the coming primary election will end on the 3rd of April, 1950.

GRIEVANCE REPORT

By Joseph Jeneseke, Int,l Rep.

(The following is a partial list of grievances which have been processed through the steps of the grievance procedure and are now in the hands of the International Union for further processing. Reports on grievances will be made regularly in The Sentinel.)

17-C41—John Durcho - Request for overtime pay. Griever, Strimbu.

17-C40—W. Szpiech and A. Merch—Request overtime pay. Griever, Strimbu.

17-C38—Bundlers and tractor operators—Request for overtime pay. Griever Strimbu.

17-C-37—R. Manough—Request for overtime pay. Griever Strimbu.

4-C-21—C. Jarnutowski, Request for overtime pay. Grieer, Gyurko.

All the above cases deal with possible wage and hour law violations and the union and the company are arranging for a meeting with the Wage and Hour Board in Chicago to determine whether or not there are violations. Further processing of these grievances will depend upon the outcome of this meeting.

The following grievances have been turned over to the company for further investigation. Further processing of these cases will be determined as a result of these further investigations.

4-C-13—Griever, Gyurko — P. Martin request for reinstatement to original hiring date after layoff due to decreased business activity.

5-C-12—Griever, Powell—Third Helpers demoted because of lack of knowledge of English language. Case outlawed by company on grounds case was not filed within time limits. Company investigating possibility of revising its stand on individuals.

13-C-14—Griever, Lutes—Coil Bracers, added duties. Company to submit new classification.

13-C-31 — Griever, Lutes — Pump Machinists, added duties .Company to restudy the jog.

13-C-28—Griever, Lutes—Request for Spell Craneman or air conditioning of crane cabs in 76 inch Mill. Company to make tests to determine needs.

13-C-24—Griever, Lutes—Mechanical men, added duties, making out reports. Company to re-study jobs.

13-C33—Griever, Lutes—Steady days Machinist Crew. Request for helpers. Company to investigate.

9-C8—Griever, Zaragosa—Request new incentive for loaders in 10 inch and 14 inch Mill, basis, handling of foreign steel. Company to restudy possibility of change.

12-C-33—Griever, Gardiner — Chief Inspector and Helpers; request re-evalution of job based on changed conditions. Company to furnish revised classification.

17-C-28 — Griever, Strimbu — Charles Foley request pay for three (3) days of discipline for smoking on job. Company to re-investigate charges.

15-C-11.— Griever, Bednar—Hollden Shear Crews reqest adjustment of incentive and payment of average earnings. Company to furnish union with earnings data on this job. Case will be processed after comparision of ....earnings.

16-C-148—Griever, Kraft—No. 36 and No. 36 Crane request for new evaluation Transfer division No. 2 Cold Strip. Company to furnish latest evaluation. Further processing dependent on re-study by union.

13-C-19) — Griever, Lutes — Request for change in schedules

13-C-20)—Plate side, Company to investigate for possible reconsideration.

13-C-17—Griever, Lutes — Leon — to coil crane request mill incentive. Job previously on mill incentive. Company arbitrarily changed incentive in violation of agreement. Company to investigate possible reconsideration.

Arbitrators agreed upon for following cases:

18-B-14—Griever, Ditmars — Case of Weldon G. Hile, request for reinstatement to original hiring date. Laid-off due to industrial accident and rehired instead of reinstatement. Arbitrator agreed upon from Conciliation Service list — Harry Abrahams.

10-C-4—Griever, Sladcik—Case of improper scheduling of electrical crews. Arbitrator agreed upon from Conciliation Service list — Peter Kelliher.

10-C-5—Griever, Sladcik—Case of vacation pay request for highest quarter earnings. This is a general case and will determine many other similar cases involving vacation pay in other departments. Arbitrator agreed upon from Conciliation Service list — Harry H. Platt.

10-C-8—Griever, Sladcik—Walter Tompkins seniority request for Pit Crane job. Arbitrator agreed upon from Conciliation Service list — Albert I. Cornsweet.

10-C-9—Griever, Sladcik—Case of E. C. Johnson for four (4) hours reporting pay. Sent home after reporting for work, due to possible strike. Arbitrator — Walter Shaefer.

* * *

The following cases have been placed in the arbitration step 54 of the grievance procedure, however, no arbitrator has been picked for these cases yet insofar as these cases come under Article V of the contract and require qualified industrial engineers as arbitrators. The industrial engineering department and the international representative will get together very shortly and attempt to agree upon arbitrators meeting the qualifications.

14-C-6—Griever, Calacci — Request proper rate of job while working extra turn as Hot Steel Hooker in Slab Yard.

16-C-156—Griever, Kraft—Request average hourly earnings rate as per agreement on Cold Strip Skin Mill.

10-C-7—Griever, Sladcik — Request for higher rate while working higher rated crane.

3-C-11—Griever, Flynn — Request for application of "T" type bonus to electrical jobs in Blast Furnace under inequity agreement.

1-C-3—Griever, Roebuck — Request Second Class Pipefitters on wall be classified as Maintenance men.

16-C-153—Griever, Kraft—Halden Recorders in Cold Strip will request change in incentive.

The Company has requested additional time on Grievance No. 17-C-25, Griever Strimbu,

(Continued on page 4)

That's Our Boss, Claims Steel Prices Aren't High Enough.

Cornell U. Discusses "Security"

CONFAB RESOLVES NOTHING

By Geoge Sopko

The Student Association of the School of Business and Public Administration at Cornell University organized a Conference, the second of its kind, on security. 1000 invitations were sent out, none to Unions. Roughly, 100 people attended.

Upon inquiring as to the number of Union Representatives present, I was referred to the registration book, which revealed that I was the only one. Invitations being sent, apparently, only to business and industrial concerns. Your correspondent attended at the invitation of Mr. Luellen of Inland Steel.

The topic of the Conference was "Security in an Enterprise Economy."

Paul M. O'Leary, Dean, School of Business and Public Administration, said that the Conference was for the purpose of exploring the possibilities of providing security.

C. R. Daugherty, Prof. of Business Economics, Northwestern University, School of Commerce was the first speaker. Mr. Daugherty was Chairman of the President's Fact Finding Board in the Steel dispute of 1949.

He stated that our resources are limited as to our wants. That economy is necessary. Our wants being freedom and security. The more security, the less freedom, depending on recources.

He claims pensions in industry tend to retard labor mobility. He believes pension plans in Steel should be funded, because if the plan goes sour during the slow periods, both the company and the union would be in "hot water."

He said he was not favorable to pensions in Industry and that the reason the Fact Finding Board recommended a proposal for the study of pensions was merely to raise social security and that the government is the only agency capable of handling this without danger. Regarding the Steel Case, he said the Board was entirely independent in making their decision. That their major concern was the interest of the public, and the recommendation of the Board was a compromise on all issues in an attempt to prevent a strike.

He stated that he does not approve the present pension plans in Steel. They were put into effect without proper study. He outlined the Fact Finding Board's proposal, which was to have the Companies and the Unions make a joint study at that time, and that a suitable plan could have been agreed upon and instituted in 1950, when it would have been legal, according to the contract. (If the Inland Steel Co. had not indiscriminately laid off our 65 year old guys).

He concluded by saying that, in his opinion, only a minimum base security is necessary; and that it is not too important whether an employee contributes to the pension plan or not, as long as he is aware of where the cost is coming from; and that labor mobility is beneficial to labor.

On the "Labor Point of View" we heard Stanley H. Ruttenberg, Director, Dept. of Education and Research, CIO. His speech, in my opinion, was not too forceful (perhaps because I was introduced to him before he spoke, and I told him he and I were the only Union Representatives present). However, he did make the following commendable statements:

The present drive for security is national.

The AF of L and the CIO both previously stressed for social insurance and pensions, but no action was taken by Congress until the Steel Strike.

The present Union programs were negotiated to **supplement** and not **supplant** government plans. The Government must assume the obligation of administering the basic necessities on pensions and an insurance. Any individual plans are supplementary only.

There were many other speakers — some connected with the Chamber of Commerce, others with the National Association of Manufacturers.

My recommendations on the issues involved in this report are: that we instruct our members to, individually and thru their Local and International Unions, make every effort to raise the Government Social

(Continued on Page 5)

GRIEVANCE REPORT

Continued from page 3

dealing with the incentive on the Electrolytic Tin Line. Possibility of settlement of this case without arbitration.

* * *

Case No. 16-C-85, Griever, Kraft, involving seniority status of Kraft vs. Werner, records being prepared showing relative status of two (2) employees. Case to be determined after records have been examined.

Case No. 18-C-24—Griever, Ditmars, request for rain Clothing for Standard Gauge Conductors and Switchmen. Case being taken up for decision of Safety Department. Further processing of grievance withheld pending outcome of Safety Department decision.

* * *

The following cases have been arbitrated under the Wage Rate Inequity Program. No decision will be rendered on these cases until all arbitrators under the Inequity Program are finished.

STEAM DEPARTMENT

No. 1 O. H. Boiler House
Turbine Engineer
No. 2 O. H. Boiler House
Water Tender
No. 2 O. H. Boiler House
Foreman W. H. Boiler
No. 2 O. H. W. H. Boilers
Water Tender
No. 2 O. H .W. H. Boilers
Flue Blower Leader
46" Boiler House
Water Tender
46" Boiler House
Water Tender Assistant
Springfield Boiler House
Engineer
Springfield Boiler House
Water Tender Assistant General
Turbine Mechanic. Foreman General
Boiler Washer Leader

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Griever, McKinsey
Carpenter Shop
Construction Carpenter
Carpenter Shop
Reinforcement Iron Setter
Pipe Shop
Pipe Fitter

TRANSPORTATION

Griever, Ditars
Locomotive Shop
Hi Line Engineer
Locomotive Shop
N. G. Engineer
Locomotive Shop
S. G. Engineer
Car Repair Shop
Locomotive Crane Repair
Car Repair Shop
First Class Car Repairman
Locomotive Shop
Diesel Repair Machinist

* * *

The following jobs are scheduled for arbitration next and will probably come up in the next two weeks.

76" Hot Strip Mill — Griever Lutes

Roll Craneman
Roll Hand
Finisher
Assistant Finisher
Flying Shear Checker
Flying Shear Weigher
Welder
Motor Room Operator
Mill Motor Inspector
Crane Machinist
Crane Repair Handyman
Finishing End Greaser

44" Hot Strip Mill — Griever, Bednar

Coil Ejector Operator

The rest of the disputed occupations including Roll Grinders in the Strip Mill Roll Shop, Cold Strip weighors, etc. will come up as scheduled by the arbitrator.

* * *

Following is a list of the Wage Rate Inequity adjustments by department. This list is not up to date because of recent additions and changes, however, an up to date report on inequities will be made as soon as possible after all disputed jobs have been taken care of.

The Coal Strike

From the Congressional Record — March 4th. Congressman Madden.

Mr. Madden. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate President Truman on his masterly settlement of the coal strike.

The devastating coal strike is now 99 percent settled. Informed sources say that the miners will be back to work.

This unnecessary tie-up of coal production and its repercussions on other industry should be classified by a military term as "Operations Taft-Hartley."

Cyrus S. Ching, Federal Mediator and former rubber executive, publicly stated several weeks ago that there had not been any honest effort at collective bargaining since contract discussions started last summer. The response of the coal operators to all collective bargaining proposals was an emphatic "No." The American people were compelled to endure the inconvenience of a coal crisis because powerful interests in this country insisted that President Truman be compelled to use the injunction provision of the Taft-Hartley Act. At a terrible cost, a crisis developed wherein the President was compelled to use the Taft-Hartley injunction. This un-American provision in the Taft-Hartley Act proved to be a 100 percent failure. Approximately 450,000 miners refused to go back to work in spite of the injunction. As soon as the operators discovered the monumental failure of the Taft-Hartley law injunction they quickly proceeded to collective bargain with the union and coal production should be back to normal in a short time.

During the last 18 months there have been more serious strikes, labor disputes, and work stoppages than any year in our history. The only exception might be the first year after the war, when thousands of labor contracts that had been status quo for 5 years during the war period came up for renewal.

Had the Thomas-Lesinski bill been substituted for the Taft-Hartley Act a year ago, 90 percent of our labor troubles in the last 12 months would not have taken place.

Tin Mill Girl

Mary Singleton New Steward

At a special meeting held February 10, 1950 at the Union Hall, Mary Singleton was elected Griever-Steward to represent the girls working in the assorting-rooms of the Tin Mill.

Mary Singleton will handle all grievances for the girls in assorting rooms and sign new members into the union.

Miners Triumph A Victory for Steel Workers

To the Editor:

Our local should congratulate the United Mineworkers of America for their tremendous victory against the union busting tactics of the steel and coal bosses. It was truly a victory for the steelworkers as well.

Through their unbreakable unity, they showed the way to win not only better pensions and insurance, but wage increases also. **Steelworkers, who throughout the nation expressed their solidarity with the coaldiggers, should remember the important lesson from the miner's fight, come next December when the steel contract is reopened.**

What we steelworkers need is a WAGE INCREASE. The miners proved it can be won despite Taft-Hartley.

The miner's fight discredited completely that infamous Taft-Hartley law. They fought and won over the alliance of government and Big Bussiness. Labor's first task should be an immediate and unconditional repeal of Taft-Hartley.

Perhaps the most important lesson for the steelworkers to learn, is that we must depend on our OWN strength. John L. Lewis didn't win it for them. The miners won it for themselves.

Jim F.

Union Wins Over $1500

3 GET BACK PAY

A total sum of one thousand five hundred fourteen dollars and sixty-eight cents ($1,514.68) has been given to three Inland employees (CIO Members) because Inland violated the UNITED STATES Wage and Hour Act.

These three union brothers were refused time and one half for all hours worked after their eight hour work day. This went on for two years! These three union brothers were collecting pay for straight time instead of time and one half whenever they worked 'Overtime.'

Edward Ditmars grievanceman for the Transportation Department with the aid of Joseph Jeneske, International Representative, for Local 1010, were instrumental in getting the back pay for the men.

The back pay due to each individual in violation of the Wage Hour Act for two years, is as follows:

Lupe Mestico $557.77
Raymond Dunmore $525.60
Calvin Smith $431.31

Your union officers and grievancemen request that you study and figure your paycheck very closely each pay day.

As you can see in this case here, for two years these fellows were lax in closely observing their pay checks.

This case came into the lime light at the Club Bar Recreation Room at Local 1010 Hall, when one of the three fellows involved in this case showed his pay check to a couple of his union brothers. The union brothers thought the pay check was too small for the amount of hours worked. Thus started investigation which showed that Inland Steel violated the UNITED STATES Wage and Hour Act.

Census Committee Organized

Organization of a Census Committee to assist in the public relations program of the 17th Decennial Census in the East Chicago Census District has been completed at a meeting called by District Supervisor Roland H. Ditty of the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce.

Selected as chairman of the committee by vote of its members was Mr. George H. Applegate, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of East Chicago. Other members of the committee are as follows:

A. C. Senour, Superintendent of Schools

Mrs. Edith Zoeger, East Chicago Women's Club

O. H. McKinsey, USA-CIO

Ivar Larson, East Chicago Merchant

Rev. Joseph Steen, East Chicago Merchants' Assn.

Thomas Wallace, East Chicago Merchant's Assn.

Chief Martin Zarkovich, E. Chicago Police Dept.

Mrs. Herbert Nicholas, Indiana Harbor Women's Club.

The chief function of the committee as outlined by Census Supervisor R. H. Ditty relates to the public relations program for the Census. This involves newspaper and radio publicity, and speakers' appearances before groups interested in the Census. Further meetings of the local Census Committee will be held at dates to be announced later. Chairman Applegate said. Similar committees will assist in the 1950 Census to be taken in April in hundreds of other cities and towns.

O. H. McKinsey one of the members of the Census Committee is also Chairman of Local 1010 Grievance Committee.

Confab...

(Continued from page 4)

Security base to the highest possible level; and in the same manner, press for the adoption of the National Health Program. This should result in more 'take-home pay' for all of us, and free the union representatives to concentrate on problems of rates of pay, wages, hours of work, another conditions of employment — where there is much room for improvement.

Safety Committee Report

By F. E. NEGRETE,
Local 1010 Safety Secretary

Mr. J. Ridinger, Company Safety Representative, stated that there was 6.7% improvement in the accident frequence over 1948. The accident death rate in 1948 was 942 in 1949.

Slides were shown of accidents which occured — some due to inadequate working equipment — some due to the fault of the employee himself.

The case of Albert Jones, No. 17249, No. 2 Coke Plant employee, was discussed. On February 3, 1950, Jones became ill — reported to the Clinic and the doctor there diagnosed the trouble Acute Appendicitis. Jones asked for transportation home, but was told that the ambulance was needed for accidents which might occur. He was taken back to the Coke Plant. He changed clothes and then walked to the clock house, where he had another attack, doubling him up. The watchman asked him what the trouble was, and when told, called a cab and sent Jones home. When the family Doctor was called, he sent Jones to the hospital for treatment.

Question was brought up regarding medical education of the Company Doctor, who released a patient in this manner when there was possibility of death due to bursting of the appendix.

Dr. Carlton, the plant Doctor, was asked to comment on the case. He said Jones told the Doctor that he had a pain over the right hip but could not remember being hurt. The Doctor noticed a soreness of the abdominal muscles, that possibly it was appendicitis.

In April, 1949, this same man, Jones, took sick at 11:45 A.M. He reported to the Clinic, was given medicine, and then returned to work. This case is on file in the Medical Department of Inland Steel Company.

Brother Turner spoke about Insurance — regarding the way the Doctors charge — as much as 50% more than the amount covered by insurance.

Doctor Carlton suggested that we should write a letter to Dr. John Twyman, who is Secretary Treasurer of the Indiana Medical Society, and complain about this outright stealing under the name of medical expense care.

In closing, Mr. Ridinger stated that they are trying to make Inland Steel a perfect or as near perfect plant to work in. Of course, there is no one who is perfect, and that we, the Union Safety Council along with they, the Safety Department, should work together to try to improve the plant as a whole.

Notice to All Inland Supervisors

It has been brought to our attention that you are always looking forward to the next issue of the LABOR SENTINEL. You may have noticed that the LABOR SENTINEL is very hard to obtain inside the plant. The reason for that is that the LABOR SENTINEL is now being mailed to every member of Local 1010 instead of being distributed at the plant gates.

There will be no "extra copies" given to union members to hand to certain persons in the plant. "Extra copies" of the LABOR SENTINEL will be as rare as coal during a coal miners strike.

If you don't want to miss a single issue of the LABOR SENTINEL send your name and address with a check or money-order for one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) to Labor Sentinel, 3436 Michigan Avenue, East Chicago, Indiana. You will get 26 issues of the LABOR SENTINEL.

Smelling Salts for AMA

REDDEST FACE OF THE WEEK BELONGS TO THE American Medical Association which poured out $1,522,683 last year — and plans to spend even more in 1950 — to block the Truman universal health program. Although the Administration proposal differs in many ways from the British national health plan, the AMA sent a committee to England to dig up dirt which could be used against the Truman proposal. Heading the AMA committee was Dr. Harold Diehl, dean of the University of Minnesota medical college.

Dean Diehl's committee reported last week, criticising many points in the British plan. But the committee said:

"The majority of the British people want it; it has provided necessary medical attention for a majority group which previously did not receive adequate treatment; it has maintained hospitals which otherwise probably would have closed; it has kept medical schools going, provided them with higher calibre faculties and kept these schools and hospitals free from political interference."

Dental Goods Monopoly Halted By FTC

Termination of a conspiracy to fix prices and otherwise eliminate competition in the manufacture and distribution of dental goods is required under the terms of an order issued by the Federal Trade Commission against American Dental Trade Association, 1010 Vermont Avenue, N. W. Washington, six of its officials and 143 manufacturers and distributors.

The dealers and manufacturers served with the order are located in all but 12 of the 48 states and distribute more than 75 percent of all dental goods distributed in the United States. Except for nine dealers operating outside the continental United States, the respondents include all members of the Dental Association.

The Commission found that, in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act, the respondents have "carried on an unlawful agreement, combination, understanding and conspiracy to hinder, lessen, eliminate, limit and restrain" price and other competition and to "monopolize" within themselves the manufacture and distribution of dental goods.

The effect of the respondents' collusive practices, the Commission said, has been to empower them "to control the market and enhance the prices paid by purchases "of dental goods. Their practices have prevented competition in price and "have a dangerous tendency to create a monopoly" in the manufacture and distribution of the products, the Commission stated.

Inland Safety Contest a Joke

By FRED A. GARDNER
Galvanize Dept.

The Inland Steel Safety Department is always yelling about safety, except when the time comes to putting up a little money for safety equipment. In the Galvanize Dept., the inspectors have a hazardous job of pulling razor-like steel sheets towards themselves from a inspection table.

We have filed a grievance asking safety aprons for these men, but the company representatives claim the job is not hazardous. Management claims that the workers want aprons only to protect their clothing.

In the last few weeks we have had two men cut by those sharp sheets. One of the men had a burlap sack tied around his waist which prevented a serious injury.

Inland Steel can spend money for safety contests to make them look big in the public eye, but they refuse to buy eight aprons which would cost them around $25.00. That's the price of one radio they gave away last month during their "safety" contest.

If they are so safety minded, why don't they forget the "kid stuff" of safety slogans, ship models, and safety contests and use those thousands of dollars throughout the plant for safety equipment for the workers. No, they don't want to do that, it may help some poor fellow from getting hurt. Inland wants to look big in the public eye.

Senority and Ability Plus IQ Tests

An honest and sincere good union member will not take an I. Q. test given by management to promote himself into a better job.

"Seniority" is the regular procedure to follow in taking promotion.

The contract between Management and your union clearly defines "Seniorty" Article VII, Section I.

Section 1. Definition of Seniority. "Seniority" as used

(Continued on Page 7)

One More Broken Promise

PENSION PLANS WERE NOT TO BE COMPETITIVE. — INLAND HIGH-PRESSURES WORKERS

Inland management people are "the soul of honor." When they break a solemn pledge they are willing to make two new ones to replace it.

That's what happened with the two pension plans now being offered.

It was agreed that Inland clerks and supervisors would not try to "sell" the Inland Plan but would point out to each man which plan offered more security in his particular case.

The Union is not surprised to find that a terrific amount of high pressure salesmanship is brought to bear upon Inland workers to make them choose the so-called Optinal Plan. The Union, we said, is not surprised because we never expected management to keep its promise.

This is done for the purpose of going before the public, saying: "Look, Inland workers overwhelmingly prefer our plan. We are good to them. The Union only misleads them. Let's do away with industry-wide bargaining."

For this purpose, we believe, Inland has hired the editor of the Chicago Journal of Commerce as publicity man.

If Inland intends to keep on breaking promises, pledges and contractual obligations, the Union may come to the conclusion that what goes for the company, goes for the Local, and may consider itself not bound by certain agreements.

Job Security Outside of Union? There "Ain't No Such Thing".

The recent shake-up in top manageemnt and among department heads shows to all those who still refuse to join the Union that there is no job security outside the Union; that there is no such thing as advancing on your "merits," and that the company will not take care of you just because you refused to join and thought you could save two bucks a month.

Supervisors who once felt so high and mighty now wish they had someone to take up their case; they wish, whether they admit it or not, they had some sort of written agreement which would protect their jobs and their incomes.

The recent events at Inland prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that the individual in modern industrial society is not safe nor secure when alone, and that only association with people of similar and identical economic interests will assure protection. For years, we have been trying to hammer one fact into the minds of those who refuse to see the facts of industrial life: that the individual is helpless when facing industry alone; but that he is invincible and powerful in union with others.

To those who won't realize these facts we can only extend our sympathy. They will see that after a life of faithful service to their ungrateful bosses they will in most cases not get a promotion but a broom to sweep the offices of the executives who were not promoted on the basis of "relative ability" but on the basis of "pull."

Readers of this publication who do not belong to the union should consider the recent "purge" of people who trusted their bosses. They, too, now realize that the only real security is group-security.

This is the Way Your Tax Dollar is Used

The U. S. Tax Bill is under increasing scrutiny. Have you noticed, however, that only 6 cents of the proposed Federal budget dollar is allotted to social welfare, health and security? National defense gets 32 cents, veterans 15 cents, international obligations 11 cents. Interest accounts for 13 cents, and all other expenditures 23 cents.

Where does this budget dollar come from? Individuals pay 41 cents, corporations 23 cents; 18 cents come from excise taxes, 6 cents from customs, etc. and 12 cents from new taxes and borrowing.

The National Association of Consumers.

CALL to Battle Stations

(Continued from page 1)

grams and I. Q. tests. The beginning of this can be seen in the tin mill right now. The speed-up will increase. Already foremen in most departments have been called in by their superintendents for individual interviews and have been given the new "partyline:" "Produce more and faster — or get out." Dialectics and semantics double-meanings and twisted sentences will be used to interpret the contract, according to many Union officers.

What we must do is clear. The playing of politics among Union officers must cease immediately. All representatives, Griever's, Assistant Grievers and Stewards, must be alerted to police the management in their respective departments. They must insist that the contract be carried out as it was meant to be carried out, and not in the way certain people would like to "interpret" it. The organization must be tightened up, its militant spirit must be increased, and those among supervisors who think the Union is a formality must be given a rude awakening. Union representatives who do not participate in Union activities, will be declared ineligible for the next elections.

The Union is not opposed to sincere and peaceful labor-management relations. We will co-operate with the new management if possible, and we will fight if necessary.

To the few in our ranks who think we ought to get along with management "at all costs," let me point out that there is no virtue in the sheer passing resolutions in favor of vegetarianism as long as the wolf is of a different opinion.

Seniority and Ability Plus IQ Test

(Continued from page 6)

herein shall include the following factors:

(a) Length of continuous service as hereinafter defined;

(b) Ability to perform the work; and

(c) Physical fitness.

It is understood and agreed where factors (b) and (c) are relatively equal, length of continuous service as hereinafter defined shall govern. In the evaluation of (b) and (c) Management shall be the judge; provided that this will not be used for purposes of discrimination against any member of the Union. IF OBJECTION IS RAISED TO THE MANAGEMENT'S EVALUATION, AND WHERE PERSONNEL RECORDS HAVE NOT ESTABLISHED A DIFFERENTIAL IN ABILITIES OF TWO EMPLOYEES, A REASONABLE TRIAL PERIOD OF NOT LESS THAN THIRTY (30) DAYS SHALL BE ALLOWED THE EMPLOYEE WITH THE LONGEST CONTINUOUS SERVICE RECORD AS HEREINAFTER PROVIDED.

FEPC BILL KILLED

FEPC was struck down in the House by the 221 to 178 vote which substituted the phony McConnell bill for the Administration measure. 117 Democrats helped kill the bill with the aid of 104 Republicans. Against killing the FEPC bill and substituting the McConnell measure were 127 Democrats and 50 Republicans. Illinois and Indiana Democrats did not vote against the FEPC bill.

The following slayers of the Fair-Employment Practice Commission (FEPC) are Congressmen from Illinois: Allen, Poulson, Reed, Rees, St. George, Sanborn, Scrivner, Scudder, Shafer, Short and Simpson, all Republicans. They voted against the FEPC bill.

The following FEPC slayers are from Indiana who are also Republicans: Stefan, Stockman, Taber, Talle, Towe, Velde, Vursell, Weichel, Werdal, Widmall and Wilson.

Inland Wants to Kill Senority System

A new word is cropping up more and more in our relations with Inland: "Relative ability." This word is supposed to hide and camouflage Inland's attempt to break down the seniority system as we know it and to gradually eliminate it altogether.

The Union, this should be clearly understood, does not defend poor workmanship or negligent workers. To prove this, we have agreed to the trial periods mentioned in the contract. We believe that these trial periods are sufficient to prove a man's ability or inability to do a job.

Management's attempts to kill the seniority system are attempts to undermine and break the Union. You must remember that seniority is one of the basic factors of Unionism. Unions came into existence because, among other things, workers had no chance to advance unless they "fraternized" with their bosses and catered to their moods.

We are warning management that we will not tolerate any attempts to use "relative ability" in the promotion of men who are otherwise equally well equipped to do the next higher job. Those poor souls who have recently accepted promotions on that basis in the Tin Mill, may find that another shake-up in top management might change their status, and they might find themselves out of a job faster than they "came up."

The Union is fully determined to fight this issue to the limit of its capacity. We object to merit-rating as Inland understands it; we object to IQ-tests which have no relation with actual job-requirements; we object to "relative ability." For us, seniority is and shall be the main requirement for promotions. On this we stand. For this we are ready to fight.

GRIEVANCE REPORT

Continued from page 4

Department	No. of Jobs Increased	No. of Jobs In Dept.	Highest Increase	Average Increase Total Earnings Per Man Hour
Department				
Blast Furnace	91	103	$.215	$.130
Coke Plant	71	84	.255	.094
Cold Strip	47	186	.148	.022
Combustion	5	5	.305	.199
Electric Shop	18	20	.272	.162
Fabricating	11	11	.115	.084
Galvanizing	47	63	.385	.106
Mech. Shops	Undetermined	303	Undetermined	.126
Metallurgical & Lab.	26	31	.195	.010
New Construction	75	77	.29	.121
Plant No. 1 Struct.	72	76	.29	.124
Plant No. 2 Struct.	105	153	.305	.096
Plate Mill	55	71	.205	.071
Power Department	59	61	.25	.082
Roll Shop	15	18	.20	.121
Sheet Mill	40	75	.30	.060
Steam	25	26	.21	.133
Stores	23	31	.205	.070
Tin Mill	41	115	.16	.051
Trade Accessories	103	114	.31	.087
Transportation	17	17	.20	.063
Yard	20	34	.125	.043
No. 1. Open Hearth	56	90	.279	.081
No. 2 Open Hearth	73	111	.299	.074
Merchant Mills	120	135	.44	.135
36" Blooming	32	40	.293	.084
40" Blooming	53	70	.265	.060
44" Hot Strip	42	127	.175	.022
46" Blooming	29	41	.235	.086
76" Hot Strip	50	157	.217	.022

During the negotiations of Pensions and Insurance, three (3) cases involving retired employees from whom grievances had been filed and denied by the Company were brought to the attention of the Company. The Company agreed to review these cases with the union and determine the extent of pension payments possible to these three (3) retired members of our union. Insofar as cases were filed for these individuals prior to the strike, special consideration was given to them. Last week your International Representative met with Mr. Caples of the Inland Steel Company and Mr. Caples agreed to make the following recommendation to the Treasurer of the Company.

As a part of the settlement and we are agreed that the of the recent strike, it was agreed that the following three employees:

Frank Offhouse
Check No. 50013
Vasile Solke
Check No. 10095 (Retired)
Andy Matuga
Check No. 50045

Would be considered as special cases by Mr. Joseph Jeneske and myself and a decision would be arrived at as to the action taken in regard to them.

It was also agreed that no other special cases would be considered as a part of the setlement and the contract would be binding in regard-thereto.

I have today discussed these three cases with Mr. Jeneske following action should be taken:

1. Offhouse and Matuga shall be considered to have been retired April 1, 1946 and will be treated in accordance with the provisions of the Supplemental Agreement, dated November 11, 1949, pertaining to those retired April 1, 1946. Both Offhouse and Matuga will have to furnish us with releases and the amount of social security they are presently paying. In estimating the amount of pension the pay received in the 120 months prior to the cessation of active work will be considered as basis for computation.

2. In the case of Solke he will be considered to have retired January 1, 1949. He will be treated in accordance with the agreement of November 11, 1949, as if he had retired on that date and his pay will be computed on the basis of the last 120 months prior to retirement.

Both Jeneske and I feel that this is a fair and just solution and I recommend it to you.

I am sending a copy of this letter of recommendation to Mr. Jeneske.

Very truly yours,

W. G. Caples, Manager
Industrial Relations

No Love Lost on Ray Musser

Ray Musser "the little roundman" who is yard master in the North End of the yards is using slave driving tactics with the labor gang under his supervision.

During the recent snowstorm in this region, Ray Musser had four men cleaning the deep snow from the railroad switches. Because of the reduction in labor force during the snow storm this task proved impossible. Ray Musser had everything in a turmoil in the yards.

The switchmen claim to have no love for Ray Musser. Mr. Ray Musser, the switchmen request of you that the next time there is any snow to clean from the track switches, please place an adequate labor force on the job if you care to regain the love of your fellow-workers and better service.

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol. 6, No. 19 — 36c Chicago, Ill. — 5¢ a Copy — Saturday, March 25, 1950

U.S.A. CONVENTION

The next regular International Convention shall be held on the second Tuesday of May, 1950, and regular International Conventions shall be held on the same date biennially thereafter at such places as may be determined by the International Executive Board: Provided, that the date of holding such convention may be advanced or postponed upon a resolution to that effect adopted by the International Executive Board and approved by a majority of the members of the International Union upon a referendum vote.

Each Local Union shall be entitled to the number of delegates to the International Convention as follows: One delegate for the first 500 members or less in the Local Union and one additional delegate for each additional 500 members or majority fraction thereof.

Each delegate to the International Convention shall have one vote for the first 100 members or less in the Local Union which he represents and one additional vote for each additional 100 members or majority thereof, but no delegates shall have more than ten votes.

Convention Election Time Schedules

Thursday, March 30th:

Special Meeting — Nomination and Election of 7 Man Election Committee.

Thursday, April 6th:

Nomination of Convention Delegates.

Thursday, April 13th:

Election Committee posting of list of eligible candidates. Not later than 5:00 P.M.

Thursday, April 20th:

Special Referendum Election of 13 Delegates to International Convention.

All Meetings Start at 8 P.M.

EXECUTIVE BOARD Local Union 1010 — USA-CIO

Are You Eligible to be a Delegate?

No member shall be eligible to be a delegate to an International Convention unless (a) he shall have been in continuous good standing for a period of 24 months immediately preceding the International Convention; or if his Local Union has been in existence for less than 24 months prior to the International Convention, he must have been in continuous good standing from the time that he joined such Local Union; (b) he has attended at least one-half of the regular meetings of his Local Union during the 12 months preceding the election unless his union activities or working hours prevented such attendance; and (c) he is employed in a plant or mill or any other place within the jurisdiction of the International Union or is one of the Staff Representatives of the International Union. The International Officers and the members of the International Executive Board shall be ex officio delegates to all International Conventions.

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JOHN DURCHO, Editor — THOMAS CONWAY, Business Manager

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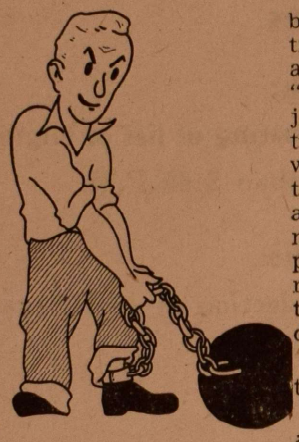
Mail subscriptions: $1.50 for 26 issues.
Subscriptions must be accompanied with cash payment.

Police State Bill Introduced

The CIO has warned that the so-called Subversive Activities bill introduced in the Senate by Senators Mundt (R. S. Dak.) and Ferguson (R., Mich.) is aimed at the civil liberties of labor and of all Americans.

It is fashionable these days for reactionaries to label as "Communist" everybody and anybody who disagrees with their policies. In the minds of the Steel tycoons the pension proposal was "Communistic." When we were building our Union, they labelled that as "Communism." And so it is with all those who place property rights ahead of human rights.



Now with the Cold War between Russia and our Country, some politicians think that all they need to do is yell "Communism" and we'll all jump overboard. That way they figure they can get by with anti-labor legislation, with the limitation of free speech and free thought, with the denial of civil rights and with preventing the exercise of the rights of all citizens to petition and organize for a redress of their grievances.

We would be suckers to let them get away with it.

That's why labor should do all in its power to defeat the Mundt-Ferguson bill in the Senate (S. 2311) and the identical bill in the House introduced by Representative Nixon (HR. 3342).

The Mundt-Ferguson-Nixon bills are an attack on the very fabric of our democracy. They provide for (1) A 3-man "Subversive Activities Control Board" to decide which organizations are "Communist-Political" and "Communist-Front." (2) They provide for registering all members of these organizations. (3) They provide prison penalties of up to 10 years if members and/or organizations fail to register.

In the minds of men like Ferguson, Mundt and Nixon, unions could be considered as "Communist-fronts" or their views on some issues could be considered as "coinciding" with that of the Communists. Remember the miners strike? Our International Union through Philip Murray gave $500,000 to the Coal miners to help them. And our local collected strike relief. The Communists, and unions considered as followers of the Communist line, also collected relief for the miners. And under the terms of the Mundt-Ferguson-Nixon bills our union would be considered a "Communist-Front" because, they would say, on the issue of relief for the miners we acted like "Communists!"

Back up the CIO in its fight against this thought control, police state registration bill. A letter to your Senator would help.

UNION News and Views

By JOHN DURCHO

The Labor Sentinel and Local Union 1010 congratulates Alexander Amous of the 10" Mill (Mechanical Dept.) for being the FIRST Union Brother to bring contributions of canned goods for the coal miners who were on strike.

Regardless of what your job may be, steelworkers or coal-miners you are still brothers under the skin as Alexander Amous has proven.

* * *

Today there are over 5,000,000 Americans, able and willing to work, who are unable to find jobs. It looks like the 6-hour day is to be the next item on the agenda in all coming new contracts between industries and the Unions.

* * *

INSURANCE BIAS LAID TO COMPANIES

Albany, N. Y. (LPA) — Democrat legislators have warned the State Senate that they may propose legislation for a state insurance fund unless insurance companies stop discriminating against Negroes. Sen. Alfred E. Santagelo, Manhattan, called for an investigation. He charged insurance firms have refused thousands of applications from Harlem residents and have systematically refused to renew policies when they expired.

* * *

Just a reminder: Job accidents last year killed 15,000 and disabled 1,870,000. Work safely on your job. Don't repair machinery that is in motion — most accidents result in such manner. And report all safety hazards to your foreman. If you can't get results from your foreman, than report to your Union Safety Representative.

* * *

The Western Union Telegraph Co. has joined the long line in which the industries have formed, to request that some of their employees be exempted from the Amended wage-Hour Law. The Western Union Telegraph Company is requesting of the U. S. Labor Department that their foot and bicycle messengers be paid 65c an hour instead of 75c as demanded by law.

Indiana Vets Must Sign For Bonus

About 380,000 World War II Veterans are eligible for the Indiana Bonus, but to date only 163,000 applications have been received. About 217,000 applications are still outstanding, many of which are members of our local union or their families.

All applications must be filed with the State Bonus Department by midnight of December 31, 1950, or they automatically become ineligible.

Another provision of the law demands that the Administrator of the bonus division make a full report to the Indiana Legislature, as to the exact amount of monies, that will be needed to pay the bonus by midnight of January 31, 1951.

As you can readily see with the number of applications still outstanding, an almost insurmountable rush of applications will be forwarded to this department in the closing months of this year, and as each claim must be processed individually, it will be almost impossible to make the report to the Legislature as ordered.

IF YOU VETERAN'S WANT TO GET ON THE BONUS WAGON, BETTER HOP ON NOW, BY FILING YOUR BONUS APPLICATION TODAY. TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE.

A Letter From Congressman Ramsey

(We print below a letter received by John Ribic from Congressman Robert L. Ramsey of West Virginia. Rep. Ramsey tells Brother Ribic, in effect, if we're to get the shorter work week and better working conditions, we'll have to do it through the strength of our union).

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 13, 1950

Mr. Johny J. Ribic
3420 Fir Street
East Chicago, Indiana

Dear Mr. Ribic:

Reference is made to your letter of March 9, addressed to the Honorable Cleveland M. Bailey, relative to unemployment and a shorter work week. Your letter has been referred to me since you list Fairmont as your home, and Marion County is included in the First District, which I have the honor to represent.

Your basic thought, that as mechanical proficiency is improved, thus increasing production per worker and per hour of work, the benefits should be shared more equally between management and labor, is one with which I agree. Congress, however, can do no more than establish a basic principal, which it has done in the Fair Labor Standards Act, which says that all hours worked over 40 per week are overtime hours, and that there shall be a minimum wage of 75 cents per hour. In other words we cannot legislate conditions of work for a specific industry.

In the steel industry, conditions of work, hours of work and wages are properly something to be determined at the bargaining table between labor and management. I would suggest, therefore, you make your recommendations to your shop steward or other leaders in your local union. I am sure they will be received sympathetically.

Sincerely,

ROBERT L. RAMSEY, 1st Dist. W. Virginia

Less Workers--More Profit

WHILE 5 MILLION PEOPLE HUNTED JOBS last week, stocks on the New York market reached their highest average in four years and went on climbing . . . As exact figures come in on corporation profits, they are proving higher than the record breaking estimates announced early in the year. General Electric Co. reports its 1949 profits were $125,639,062 — highest in the company's 58 years in business. GE sales in 1949 were $18 million less than in 1948, and **the firm hired 8.9% fewer workers** during the year its labor force falling from 198,554 on January1, 1949 to 168,841 on December 31.

U. S. Steel told the same story. It paid out $906 million in wages and salaries in 1949 compared with over a billion dollars the year before, but the U. S .Steel net profit went up from $129 million to $165 million . . . all this **after** taxes!

Inland Time Department and Watchman Forced into Co. Plan

Time Department and Watchmen are being forced to join the Company pension plan period.

The Company supervisors hand the employees cards to sign for the Company pension plan but do not offer them waiver cards.

A watchman refused to join the pension plan when offered to sign the card.

The watchman told the Captain that he could not afford to pay his way into the company plan because of economical reasons pertaining to his house and family. He asked to join the "Union Pension" plan which is free.

The Captain directed the watchman to "see the chief." After seeing the Chief of watchmen, he came out of the office a full fledged member of the company pension plan, regardless of his economic difficulties.

This is the way the employees of the Time Department are approached: Their supervisor gives them a company pension plan agreement to sign. The employee refuses to sign and asks for a waiver-card. The supervisor refuses to give him the waiver card and states "You had better sign that card, everybody else in the department belongs to the company pension plan. It won't look right if you are the only one who doesn't belong to the company plan."

If poll were taken of these two departments, it would not be surprising to find that most, if not all, of the employees belong to the company plan. The whole story in a nutshell is that the employees do not belong to a Union. They have no protection whatsoever.

Moral to this story: United we stand, divided we fall.

United Steelworkers have their choice because they are United.

Safety Cook-ings

Carl Cook, Union Safety Representative, proves himself an alert Safety Sentinel in this report.

Asbestos suits have been obtained for Inland employees that work in the Drop at No. 2 Open Hearth. Life preservers have been issued to men that work on barges in the Lake Michigan waters. Swivel hooks are now used on diesel engine cranes that load barges at the lake, instead of ordinary hooks.

Carl Cook requests that men working in the Transportation Department, report all unsafe conditions to their foreman first, and if satisfaction is not obtained towards safety than he will take the case.

Steel Institute "Offers" To Stop Price Fixing

The Federal Trade Commission on December 5 announced it had received an offer from American Iron and Steel Institute, New York, and nearly 100 steel producers, to accept a consent order directed against pricing practices in the sale of steel products. The proposal, which has not been acted upon by the Commission, is designed to terminate on the basis of their "Stipulation, Waiver, Consent and Agreement" the case in which the steel producers and the Institute are charged with having engaged in a price-fixing conspiracy.

No Money--No Medical Service

One of the phony arguments which has been raised against national health insurance is that it would interfere with the relationship between doctor and patient.

Proponents of the Administration health program have shown that this argument is false — that doctor and patient would have their present freedom of choice **BUT that the dollar barrier which prevents people from getting medical care would be removed.**

With this background in mind, the following article, reprinted in its entirety from the "New York Times," is of special interest:

"UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 13 — The Oneida County Medical Society announced today it had suspended a Utica physician from its emergency service panel for refusing to treat a scalded child before receiving payment.

"But the society did not reveal the name of the doctor.

"The emergency panel is a small group of volunteer doctors recently organized to respond to calls at night after complaints that the ill could not get service at night.

"Dr. William C. Schintzius, president of the Society, said the society 'regrets that one of its members was negligent.'

"Mrs. Paul Winters, mother of the scalded child, wrote to a newspaper that the doctor 'walked out without even administering first aid.'

"He had been promised pay the next day after the father had received his wages."

Of course this case is NOT typical, but when anti-health insurance fees cite imaginary dangers in health insurance it seems only proper to point out **true-life cases where lack of that insurance and lack of funds causes tragic consequences.**

This actual happening is something to remember the next time you hear the argument that there is no need to change the present system of medical care on the premise that persons without funds get the same care as those with plenty of money.

A Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I hope you find yourself in good health, something which at present I lack after reading our Labor Sentinel of Saturday, twenty-fifth (25) of nineteen fifty (1950).

I was just about finished reading the Sentinel when I read those thoughtful lines concerning a loan to dictator Franco of Spain. Well, me and about eight thousand workers over here at Inland see a different view to your writing about such matter.

We think we rather have Franco get our money than Tito, a most dangerous communist, although maybe you don't think him to be one.

But Franco at least tolerates Freedom of Religion, whereas Tito in his country persecutes religious orders whether Jews, Protestants, or Catholics.

So if you will kindly express your views backing up your statement in the next issue maybe we will understand better your statement of February twenty-fifth (25) nineteen-fifty (1950).

Worker at Inland

BROTHER WORKER AT INLAND:

I find myself in good health, thank you.

As for answering your letter, will you please come to see me in person?

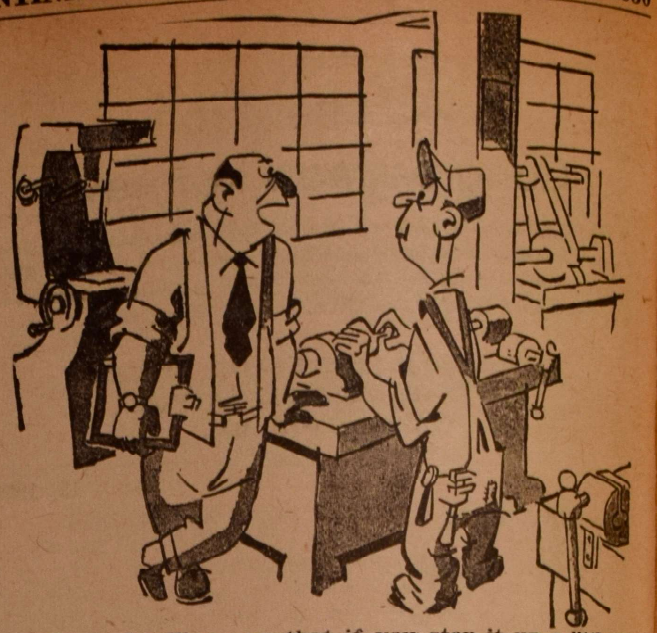
I will loan you two books pertaining to religion in Spain. Perhaps they will enlighten you on that question.

If you care to see me at my home, contact the Union office for the address. You must sign your name and give your adress to all material addressed to the Labor Sentinel.

Yours United,

John Durcho, Editor

P. S. If its worth writing, don't be ashamed to sign your name!



"I don't mind telling you that if you step it up a little more Inland will kick profits up still higher."

SOPKO SOPHISTRY

BY GEO. SOPKO

It is rather early, but we already have activity relative to the elections in June for Local Union Officers and Grievance Committeemen.

That is good. You have time to contact your candidates — get their opinions, policies, etc.

When it comes time to vote, you should know who you are voting for, and why. Only with proper organization will you progress.

* * *

Surely you have noticed — this edition is smaller. Far short of the potential dignity becoming Local No. 1010.

The reason — our Budget Committee suddenly decided that clipping expenses of the Labor Sentinel was a good way to save our Local Union some money.

We believe in economy — where it is warranted. We do not miss the advertising. We do, however, miss the articles previously contributed by capable writers within our Union who are not contributing now because they do not like the manner in which this change was made.

The Labor Sentinel is a means of contact with all our members, many of whom, for various reasons, cannot attend our regular meetings.

The Labor Sentinel belongs to Local Union No. 1010. Every member should contribute anything of interest. The Local Union representatives, particularly, are expected to submit reports for the information of the members.

Claim Limitation Under Indiana Compensation

The right to compensation under this act in Indiana shall is forever barred unless within two years after the occurrence of the accident, or if death results therefrom, within two years after such death, a claim for compensation thereunder shall be filed with the industrial board

More Answers

The Amended Wage-Hour Law

Q. I understand that the amendments give the Government the power to sue an employer to collect back wages for a worker. Does this mean that workers no longer can sue for back wages themselves and collect double?

A. Workers still have the right to sue for back wages due under the Wage-Hour Law, and the courts still can award them an extra amount, equal to such back wages, together with attorney fees, and costs. But, the amendments provide two more methods for the recovery of back wages. One of the new methods provides that the Administrator of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division may supervise the payment of back wages due to workers. Under the other new method, the Administrator may bring suit in certain cases to collect back wages for workers.

Q. Can such action be taken at any time?

A. No. Actions for recovery of back wages brought by the Administrator are subject to a 2-year statute of limitations, as is action brought by a worker himself.

Q. How can I make sure of my rights under the law?

A. You can receive information by communicating with the nearest regional office of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division. Such offices are located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Birmingham, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas iCty, Dallas, and San Francisco.

Q. Won't I get into possible trouble with my boss if I ask the Government about whether I am being paid enough?

A. No. Your inquiry will be treated confidentially. However, in writing to the Division be sure to give as much information as possible, in order to save time in investigating your situation. And remember that the Division cannot give immediate attention to all inquiries.

Q. Does the new act permit the payment of subminimum wages to those who are unable, for various reasons, to earn 75 cents an hour?

A. Yes. It continues the previous provisions permitting the employment of learners, apprentices, handicapped workers, and messengers at rates below the minimum.

Q. How are these special certificates obtained?

A. An application of an employer, the Administrator determines whether the request is justified "to the extent necessary in order to prevent curtailment of employment." If the request is justified, the Administrator establishes the subminimum rates and the duration of their payment.

Q. What provisions are made for student-learners?

A. A student-learner certificate may be issued by the Administrator upon satisfactory presentation that a student-learner is receiving instruction in an accredited school and is employed on a part-time basis in accordance with a bona fide training program.

Future of Social Security

What of the future of Social Secuirty? It seems to be generally agreed that Old-Age and Survivors Insurance is a step in the right direction, but that there are shortcomings and weaknesses which should be corrected.

The Social Security Administration is required by law to study the operation of the program, and to suggest steps for its improvement. Among the more important changes which have been recommended are these:

1. To Increase the Benefits. The formula for computing payments was established in 1939, and no changes have been made since, despite higher living costs. At present, the highest retirement benefit payable is $45.60 a month, and the average is about $25 a month. Payments to wives, widows, children, and parents are substantially smaller than $25, on the average.

2. To Extend Coverage. At present, about two out of every five families have no Social Security protection, because so many types of work are not covered. The Administration has recommended that everyone who works be brought under the program, including farm workers, the self-employed, domestic servants, etc.

Several other changes of a more minor nature, have also been proposed.

Whitewashes Hoodlums

In one of the most shocking decisions yet to come from a Chicago judge, Judge Joseph H McGarry freed three men charged with responsibility for the mob violence in the Peoria St. incident. He supplemented his action with a statement summarizing the "facts" of the Peoria St., violence in such a way as to blame the victims, and commend the perpetrators. His bias and antipathy toward the victims of the violence is made clear in the Judges' statement:

"This miserable conspiracy was hatched and put in to effect by a small, but highly organized vocal groups of subversive agents, professional agitators and saboteurs.

Judge McGarry said the "agitators and sabotuers" were "bent upon creating racial and religious incidents in a quiet neigbborhood for the purpose of discrediting the city government, its police, and courts."

The logic of Judge McGarry's opinion would hold the victim of a lynching responsible for the crime. Eye-witnesses to the violence point out that there was never a shred of evidence to indicate that Bindman, a trade union official whose home was attacked after he invited a group of Negro stewards to his home, or his associates (whom the judge brands in hysterical and unjudicial language) did anything except to attempt to restrain the mob from throwing stones through the windows, and beating up all suspected of sympathy for Bindman.

(Continued on Page 7)

Capehart and Jenner Help Kill Housing Bill

THE MIDDLE INCOME HOME PROGRAM was knocked out of the Senate housing bill by a vote of 43 to 38 last week, after the program had been chopped in half by the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition. The rest of the housing bill, although somewhat cut down, passed the Senate without a roll call.

The middle income program—which is backed by the CIO—aims to help people build homes for themselves. The program calls for an agency to lend funds to cooperatives, just as banks advance money to speculative builders with the loans guaranteed by the Government. The agency would collect interest, finally fixed at about 4% and the loans themselves would be repaid in 50 to 60 years.

The cooperative section drew the concentrated fire of the real estate lobby. Senator Bricker (R. Ohio) offered an amendment to kill the whole program, which passed by a vote of 43 to 38.

Capehart and Jenner voted against the middle income home program. They are Senators representing Indiana.

Rent Control StillEndangered

While some funds to enforce rent control, at least in part, were provided by a compromise Senate bill, the fight to keep rent ceilings in force faces a hard battle.

Rent control enforcement funds for the year ending June 30 were cut far below that needed for effective enforcement. The compromise worker out in the Senate adds only $1,400,000 to the Housing Expediters office. This is only about one third of what is needed to see that rent control is enforced up to June 30. The vote on the compromise which lays the basis for crippling rent control entirely was passed 44 to 28 with the usual Dixiecrat-Republican gang-up.

Congress Welcomes Former Nazi

While many displaced persons who opposed the Nazis find it difficult to get refuge in America, some who collaborated with fascism find that Congress even makes it easier for them to get here.

An example of Congressional concern for former Nazis is that of Solveig Normansen who was the wife of a Nazi officer. A Norwegian court found Mrs. Normansen guilty of being "an active member of the Quisling Party." The court stated that she cooperated with the Nazis during the occupation of Norway and sentenced her to 60 days in prison with a fine of $2,000.

The ex-Nazi married her 3rd husband, Christian Normansen of Goldfield, Iowa when he visited Norway in 1948.

Representative Dolliver of Iowa (R) offered a bill to allow Mrs. Normansen into the United States "notwithstanding her conviction for wartime activities." Dolliver said the woman denied being active for the Nazis. Dolliver's bill passed the House without debate and without a roll call vote, the bill is now pending in the Senate.

Seek Use of Anti-Trust Law Against Labor

Anti-trust laws could limit the objectives of unions in collective bargaining, Secrtary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin said in a statement to a United States Senate judiciary subcommittee.

"When they are applied, their only effect can be to force the courts, rather than the parties, to write the terms of the contracts governing their relations," the Labor Secretary declared. "To subject union activities to the anti-trust laws means subjecting them not only to the sanction of criminal prosecution by the Federal Government but, even more serious, to suits by private parties for injunctions or for treble damages."

Secretary Tobin reminded members of the subcommittee of the era of "government by injunction" which, beginning in the 1890's, ended, he said, with the passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Act in 1932. Passage of the pending bill, he declared, might well become a springboard to obtain injunctions in the Federal courts to restrain what long have been considered legitimate activities of labor unions.

Liberty and Free (private)Enterprise

"The world has never had a good definition of the word liberty," he said, "and the American people, just now, are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty; but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing. With some the word 'liberty' may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself and the product of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men, and the products of other men's labor. Here are two, not only different, but incompatible things, called by the same name, 'liberty'. And it follows that each of the things is, by the respective parties, called by two different and incompatible names — liberty and tyranny."

"The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheeps throat, for which the sheep thanks the shepherd as his liberator, while the wolf denounces him for the same act, as the destroyer of liberty, especially as the sheep was a black one. Plainly the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of the word 'liberty'; and precisely the same differences prevails today among us human creatures, even in the North, and all professing to love liberty."

— President Lincoln made this speech on April 18, 1864.

More Jobs Needed Gibson Says

In order to maintain high levels of employment, the United States must have industrial expansion sufficient to employ 65 million workers by 1955, Assistant Secretary of Labor John W. Gibson told labor leaders at a conference in Chicago of the Young Women's Christian Association Industrial Department.

The conference was attended by representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the railway machinists unions.

"The January figures of the Census Bureau indicated that we have reached a level of 4½ million unemployed in January," Gibson said. "Approximately 58 million were gainfully employed.

However, the workforce in America now totals 62½ million workers. This figure is increasing at the rate of 700,000 new workers every year."

The Assistant Secretary added: "We certainly need immediately the industrial expansion necessary to provide two million new jobs in 1950 as advocated by President Truman to Congress."

The system of free collective bargaining, he said, has given employers in the United States the "highest profit levels and the greatest industrial expansion and efficiency of any group of employers in the world." He emphasized, however, that the Taft-Hartley Act has placed serious handicaps on collective bargaining. "We must return to a system of free collective bargaining if we are to solve our labor-management problems and maintain a democratic society."

Voluntary Government machinery designed to bring the full impact of public opinion on all parties to industrial disputes would make a major contribution in that direction," Gibson said.

"In my opinion it's imperative to peaceful industrial relations that workers and their leaders be given an opportunity to broaden their base of citizenship and public responsibility through a labor extension service," the Assistant Secretary stated.

Office Workers Not Learner Under Wage-Hour Law

Persons employed for the first time as stenographers, typists, statement clerks, and in other similar types of "white collar" jobs may not be classified as learners under special provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act governing the payment of subminimum wages, according to Wm. R. McComb, Administrator of the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.

Such employees, he said, must be paid at least 75 cents an hour as provided by one of the new congressional amendments to the act.

Applications from all sections of the United States for permission to hire learners in these occupations at subminimum wage rates have been filed with the Divisions, McComb reported to Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin. However, a study by the Divisions "clearly indicates that subminimum rates are not necessary to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment," he said. "Thus the exemption for learners permitted under section 14 of the act is not applicable to their employment."

LOCAL 1010 MEMBERS

If anything is incorrect about the address on this paper, please tear it out, make necessary correction and return to us promptly. This will insure your receiving the LABOR SENTINEL without interruption.

Oily Deals to be Probed

The Federal Trade Commission today made public a resolution authorizing an investigation of "agreements entered into by American petroleum companies among themselves and with petroleum companies of other nations."

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Gulf Oil Corporation and Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., have been served with subpenas requiring that certain of their records be submitted to the Commission by March 13.

Following is the resolution adopted by the Commission:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the petroleum industry is one of the largest and most important industries in the United States;

AND WHEREAS, this industry is very highly concentrated, with the preponderance of total assets, proved reserves, crude production, and refining capacity held by a relatively few large companies;

AND WHEREAS, it is reported in authenticated, secondary sources that over a long period of years American petroleum companies operating in foreign countries have entered into restrictive agreements having reportedly been recently extended and reinforced;

AND WHEREAS, such restrictive agreements are reported to have had the effect of restraining trade and of affective prices of petroleum and petroleum products in the United States;

AND WHEREAS, this problem has been intensified by the importance of recent discoveries of oil in foreign nations;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Federal Trade Commission, in the exercise of the powers vested in it by Section 6, paragraphs (a), (b), and (h) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, and with the aid of any and all powers conferred upon it by law, do forthwith proceed to make an investigation of agreements entered into by American petroleum companies among themselves and with petroleum companies of other nations in connection with foreign operations and with international trade in petroleum and petroleum products and of the relationship of such agreements to domestic trade in and pricing practices of the American petroleum industry; and that the Director of the Bureau of Industrial Economics be hereby authorized to conduct such investigation on behalf of the Commission.

Why Do We Need National Health Insurance

Anyone may be hit by sickness without warning. Costs may run from a few dollars to hundreds or thousands. No one can predict the size of his sickness bills next year. Therefore, everybody — except the wealthy — needs health insurance. It spreads and spaces the costs of medical care. It is the tested insurance principle of pooling resources to meet a common risk.

Will Sickness Strike You?

As an average American, your chances this year are:

1 out of 3 of being sick ONCE

1 out of 7 of being sick TWICE

1 out of 20 of being sick Three times (Comm. on the Costs of Medical Care, Publ. No. 27, 1933.)

Many more suffer from unrecognized illness. Chronic disability or physical impairment blights 25,000,000 lives today.

("The Nation's Health" by Oscar Ewing, Fe. Security Administrator, Sept., 1948)

At least 8,000,000 people — 1 out of 18 — are laid up by sickness or injury in any 24-hour period. About half of these will remain disabled for six months or more.

(Based on Senate Subcomm. Report No. 5, July, 1946).

Can You Afford Medical Care?

4 out of 5 people need financial help to meet serious illness. This means 117,000,000 people cannot afford the full measure of needed medical care.

("the nation's Health" by Oscar Ewing, Fed. Security Administrator, Sept., 1948).

If your family's income is less than $5,000 yearly, this means you!

Nearly 80% of all American families had incomes below $5,000 in 1947.

Premature Death Strikes

1 out of 2 was under 65. 5,153 mothers died in childbirth. 111,063 infants died before reaching their first birthday.

Do Infant Death Rates Vary? Yes,

27 to 29 babies died per 1,000 live births in five best states— Arkansas, Connecticut, New Jersey, Oregon, Utah. 41 to 78 babies died in their first year in the five worst states — Arizona, Maine, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas.

(U. S. Public Health Service, November, 1948).

Do Maternity Death Rates Vary by State?

Yes, greatly. In 1946, for example: 9 to 10 mothers died per 10,000 live births in five best states — Connecticut, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota. 26 to 31 mothers died per 10,000 live births in five worst states — Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi South Carolina.

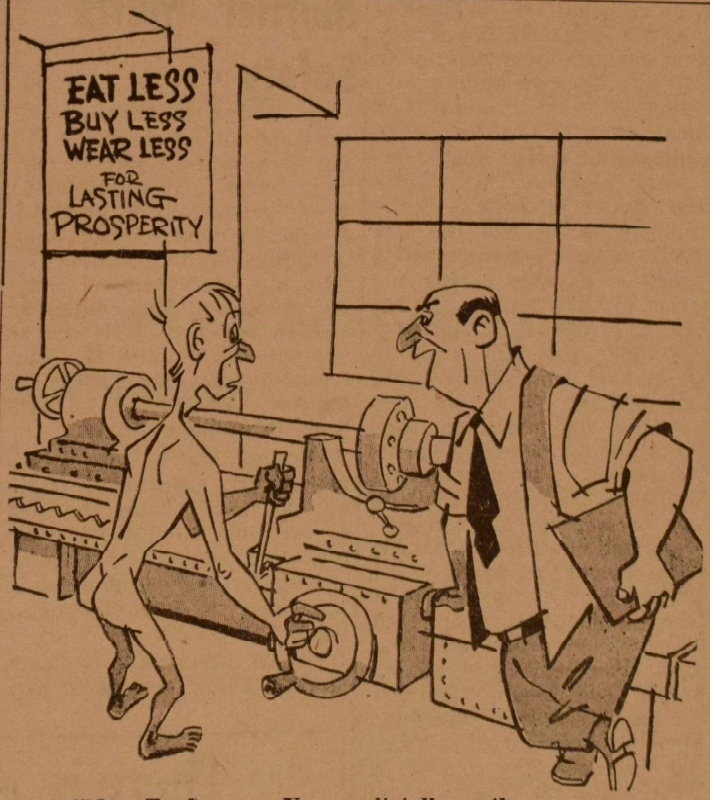
Whitewashes Hoodlums

(Continued from Page 5)

It is well known that the anti-Negro movement has been organized on a block by block basis. The White Circle League has boasted of its activity in connection with the Peoria St. violence.

The Peoria St. violence following the pattern of other mob violence at Park Manor Fernwood Homes, and Airport Homes, led to the formation of one of the most powerful protest movements in the history of Chicago.

The outrageous decision of Judge McGarry, which many feel to be an indication of further mob violence, has already aroused a new wave of protests from liberal and trade union circles.



"Now Bagley . . . You can't tell me the company propaganda is THAT good."

For Those Injured

Labor Laws of Indiana

During the first one hundred twenty days after an injury occurring prior to April 1, '47, and during the first one hundred eighty days after an injury occurring on and after April 1, 1947, the employer shall furnish or cause to be furnished, free of charge, to the injured employee, an attending physician, for the treatment of his injuries, and in addition thereto such surgical, hospital and nurse's services and supplies as the attending physician or the Industrial Board may deem necessary.

And during the whole or any part of the remainder of the period of disability or impairment resulting from the injury, the employer may continue to furnish such physician, services and supplies, and the Industrial Board may on proper application of either party require treatment by such physician and such services and supplies be furnished by or on behalf of the employer as the Industrial Board may deem reasonably necessary to limit or reduce the amount and extent of such disability or impairment. The refusal of the employee to accept such services and supplies, when so provided by or on behalf of the employer, shall bar the employee from all compensation otherwise payable during the period of such refusal and his right to prosecute any proceeding under this Act shall be suspended and abated until such refusal ceases; no compensation for permanent total impairment, permanent partial impairment, permanent disfigurment or death shall be paid or payable for that part or portion of such impairment, disfigurment or death which is the result of the failure of such employee to accept such treatment, services and supplies: Provided, That an employer may at any time permit an employee to have treatment for his injuries by spiritual means or prayer in lieu of such physician, service and supplies.

In an emergency or because of the employer's failure to provide such attending physician or such surgical, hospital or nurse's services and supplies or such treatment by spiritual means or prayer, as herein specified, or for other good reason, a physician other than provided by the employer treats the injured employee within the first one hundred eighty days or necessary and proper surgical, hospital, or nurse's services and supplies are procured within said period, the reasonable cost of such service and supplies shall, subject to approval of the Industrial Board, be paid by the employer.

Where a compensable injury results in the amputation of an arm, hand, leg or foot or the enucleation of an eye or the loss of natural teeth, employer shall furnish an artificial member, and, where required, proper braces.

Muffler Muffs Safety

Mr. Walter Muffler, Assistant Superintendent of the 76" Hot Strip doesn't observe "safety rules and regulations" where production is involved, Frank E. Negrette Union Safety Representative claims.

During operations of clearing cobbles at the coilers as well as on the Hot Bed or at any part of the mills, Mr. Muffler is the man responsible for the confusion and lack of team work to promote safety.

Through Mufflers escapades of rage and prancing throughout the mill, rushing the men to leap into their work without being aware of safety being first, this is going to be the cause of a worker being injured or killed.

It is impossible to teach "Safety First" lessons to pupils if the teacher doesn't know the lessons also.

It has been suggested that Mr. Muffler be granted the use of the Union Hall to do his prancing on.

As for "Safety," the Union Safety Committee is willing to set up a special class for teaching Mr. Muffler, the art of "Safety First."

Tax Abuses Described

The President's tax message described how excessive depletion exemptions allowed oil and mining interests work in these words:

"Owners of mines and oil wells are permitted, after deducting all costs of doing business, to exclude from taxation on account of depletion as much as half of their net income.

"At the present time, these exemptions, together with another preferential provision which permits oil-well investment costs to be immediately deducted from income regardless of course, are allowing individuals to build up vast fortunes, with little more than token contributions to tax revenues.

"For example, during the five years 1943 to 1947, during which it was necessary to collect an income tax from people earning less than $20 a week, one oil operator was able, because of these loopholes, to develop properties yielding nearly $5,000,000 in a single year **without payment of any income tax.**

"In addition to escaping the payment of tax on his large income from oil operations, he was also able through the use of his oil tax exemptions to escape payment of tax on most of his income from other sources. **For the five years, his income taxes totaled less than $100,000, although his income from non-oil sources alone averaged almost $1,000,000 each year."**

Red Smoke Only--No Fire

BLASTS AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT BY SEN. McCARTHY (R., WIS.) were given an airing before a subcommittee of the Senate foreign relations committee. They needed it.

McCarthy, first witness in the probe of his charges that 81 persons in the State Department are subversives, named as his first case Judge Dorothy Kenyon of New York City. She was not one of the 81, McCarthy said, but she belonged to a number of front organizations and was on the payroll at $12,000 a year.

Judge Kenyon promptly called McCarthy "an unmitigated liar." The State Department said she is not now connected with the department, that she had been a delegate to the UN's committee on the status of women, that she was paid at the rate of $12,000 a year but actually drew only two weeks' pay a year.

Sen. Tydings (D, Md.) pressed McCarthy to give the committee the name of his "case 14", a man who, the Wisconsin Senator said, doctored State Department files and protected Communists in the Department. McCarthy angrily declined to name his "Case 14". Independent investigation showed "Case 14" to be a person who McCarthy highly praised in connection with "Case 14" as having been an ardent foe of Communism in the department.

Tydings laid down a rule at the start of the probe that persons accused would be given a chance to reply immediately rather than wait until the charges grow old. He also insisted on swearing in witnesses, including McCarthy, whom he pressed to "give the committee facts, not speeches."

There is no Darkness But Ignorence

Shakespeare

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol. 6, No. 20 — Chicago, Ill. — 5¢ a Copy — Saturday, April 8, 1950

ELECTION DAY

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1950

Remember this Important Day

VOTING POLLS OPEN 6 A. M. — CLOSED 6 P. M.

All day election of 13 delegates to International Convention.

Voting polls will be at Local 1010 Union Hall, 3436 Michigan Avenue, Indiana Harbor.

It will be your duty to vote for the person that, you think, will do the most good for your Union at the Convention. This Convention of Delegates will set up the International Steelworkers policy that we will have to follow for the next two years.

Who do you think are the best persons to represent you and your Union? Come out and vote for them. You'll have plenty of time to vote.

You Must be Eligible to "Run" as a Local Union Officer or Grievance Committeeman

No member shall be eligible for election as a Local Union officer or Grievance Committeeman unless

(a) He shall have been in continuous good standing for a period of 24 months immediately preceding the election, or if his Local Union has been in existence for a lesser period prior to the election, he must have been in continuous good standing from the time that he joined such Local Union; and

(b) He is employed in a plant or mill or other place within the jurisdiction of the Local Union; and

(c) He has attended at least one-half of the regular meetings of his Local Union for 12 months previous to the election, unless his union activities or working hours prevented his attendance.

LABOR SENTINEL
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Published every other Saturday

JOHN DURCHO, Editor — THOMAS CONWAY, Business Manager

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Editorial

Higher Consumption Needed To Reverse Growing Unemployment

The latest economic review of the President and the Council of Economic Advisors, reveals signs of growing weaknesses in our economy. Unemployment has increased, investment is dropping, and the general picture is one of easing away from full employment to lower levels of economic activity. The outlook is for further decline in 1950. This means MORE people will be unemployed.

In 1950, corporation profits, after taxes ,are expected to top the 1949 level. This estimate is based on the best available data. It reflects the fact that industry is begining to cash in on low, raw material prices, as well as, the fact that it is over the hump in its investment plans. Rising productivity should be translated into lower prices, but instead, it is being used to pyramid profits. On numerous occasions, the CIO stated that the only sound and lasting basis for full employment and full production was a high consumption economy. The business groups, incorporated and unincrporated, have really been the prime beneficiaries of the postwar boom.

About five million people are now unemployed. This means that five million people will buy less products because they have no income. To you with jobs it means that five million people don't buy the products you make. This than leads to more people being unemployed, because the warehouses are stocked with products that could have been purchased if the five million unemployed had an income to purchase the products with.

If this cycle continues, in that way, there is apt to be 10 million or more people unemployed before the year 1950 is at its end.

Industries are not expanding as is requested by the government, but they are replacing their old machinery with modern machinery that needs less man power. The new machinery is producing more with less men. This means more people unemployed.

Why should industries expand when all that is necessary as far as management is concerned, is to install modern machinery that produce more. Management of industries are interested in the profit angle only, not unemployment. It is up to us to worry about the unemployment angle. And the only way to beat that angle is with the 6-hour-day—8 hr-pay. Time and one half to be paid for all hours worked over 6 hours. This would create more jobs and more work shifts in different industries. Impossible? You used to work an 16 and 12 hour day — now You're working an 8 hour day.

Open Letter to Mr. Rich

By HARRY POWELL, PRESIDENT
Local Union 1010

Dear Sir:

On Tuesday, April 4, the Grievance Committee of our Local met you for the first time, and I don't mind telling you that our first impression of you was a good one.

We had the feeling of meeting an honest, square-shooting fellow who wants to get along with the union. You told us you wanted labor relations carried on as Henry Kaiser carries on relations with the local in his steel mill. If Inland really wants to get along with the steelworkers at Fontana, 1010 will certainly not object.

But while you talked to us, many of my fellow-grievancemen noticed the facial expressions of Messrs. Luellen, Helme and Kekich. When you mentioned Kaiser and your intention to do as he does, Mr. L.'s face expressed frank skepticism as though he wanted to say, "Oh yeah?"; Mr. Helme's raised eyebrows spoke a language of their own; and that other friends of labor, brother Keckich, looked straight ahead, with a small, sly grin, as though saying, "That's all very well as a first statement but we are the guys who handle the grievances."

Mr. Rich, while addressing the grievers, you mentioned the word "morale" twenty- nine times. You want suggestions, you told us, how to raise our morale and that of our families; you also said, by implication and indirectly, that it is your wish that supervisors on all levels attempt to raise employee morale by not only talking labor-management peace, but by being honest for a change and doing something about it.

We were glad to hear that the recent speed-up, clean-up and discipline drives in most departments had not been ordered by you, as claimed by many supervisors; and our suspicions were confirmed that some of the whip-cracking going on for the last few weeks was actually the brain-child of a few frustrated and sadistic supervisors, who are afraid to admit it, and who claim this to be top-level policy.

You can boost our morale by breaking up the deliberate slow-down in the processing of grievances; by taking a look at our unsanitary, poorly-lit and inadequate shower-and locker rooms, and by taking some action on it; you can help employee morale more by having decent parking facilities for our cars than by having surveys, silly IQ-tests and contract-violating merit-rating systems.

There is a lot more that could be said, Mr. Rich, but you are a new man, and you asked us to give you a chance and to cooperate with you. We will cooperate when possible, but we will fight you when necessary. As to "letting the record speak," as you suggested, and giving you a chance, I think that is fair enough.

Very truly yours,
Harry Powell, President
Local Union 1010

UNION News and Views

By JOHN DURCHO

General Eisenhower says he's stopped reading newspapers because they're full of terror about the hydrogen bomb, that students should defend "the right to work, to keep what you earn, and to make a profit." There are about five million people who are unemployed who will be particularly interested in the General's definition of "right to work."

* * *

Areas of very substantial Labor surplus in Illinois: Cr... Orchard, Mt. Vernon, and Cario. Indiana: Clinton and Ter... Haute. This information is from the U. S. Department of Labor.

* * *

Fiscal year 1949 was the first full year under the Taft-Hartley Act. NLRB handled 32,796 cases during that year as compared with only 14,456 in 1947, the last full year under the Wagner Act.

Inland Rejects Safety Grievance

Worker is Crippled

By JIM STONE, Cold Strip Union Safety Representative

A grievance was filed requesting the company to discontinue the unsafe methods of bundling steel installed in the Cold Strip Shipping Department. We had a hearing on this grievance and we argued over this issue until I was blue in the face. The Company took the position that no individual should interfere with progress. I would not argue on this point, but when an unsafe condition is created by the so-called progress of new methods and production, it is high time for us to look into this situation.

The Inland Safety Department gave the Cold Strip a clean bill of health on this move of progress and as a result the workers were issued a do or die ultimatum. Our men went to work and did not like it a bit. There was no way for our Union to force the Company to recognize this horrible condition. Everything went along smoothly even though there were a few gripes once in a while until Tuesday, March 28th, 5 a.m.

Warren Sonaty, was arranging to hook a lift on this conveyor, suddenly the lift tipped over on him and crushed his leg. An investigation was held with all personalities involved present. This investigation was no different then the twenty others I attended. The blame is always fixed on the individuals responsible. Where do we go from here? We are going back to the same method of operation. How many of our workers must be crippled in our plant for the cause — production?

Warren Sonaty, his wife and one month old baby will be well cared the next six months by the state at $20.00 a week. Of course Sonaty like Bendura is no worry to Inland Steel because Inland is protected by State Legislation, and there is nothing we can do to force the company to look after the families of our workers that are being crippled for the cause — production.

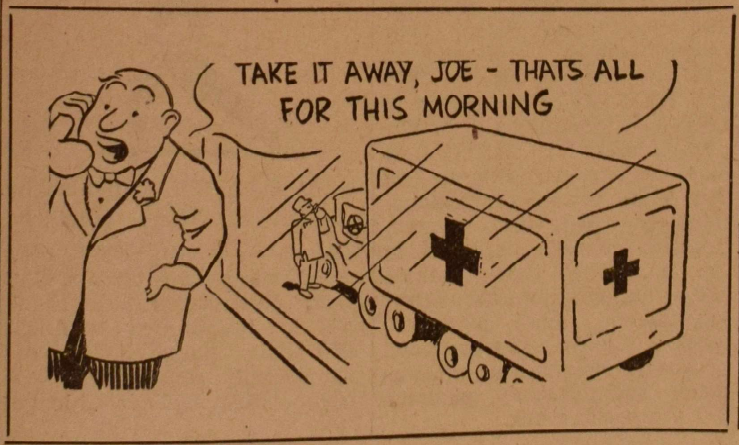
Members of Local 1010, the time has come for us to take action. Our International Convention is going to be held in Atlantic City on May 9th, 1950. All of us should gather at our Union Hall, to demand that strong resolutions on safety codes be drawn up and presented to our convention for action. It is high time for Philip Murray to take personal interest in our plight.

This mass crippling of our fellow workers in the mill must be stopped at once and the only way it can be done is through Federal Legislation.

They Huffed and They Puffed and They Blew The House Down

Just as in the Senate, a tight coalition of Dixiecrats and Republican's killed President Truman's middle income housing program in the House. These are the Congressmen who voted FOR KILLING the measure for a program that would help you finance a home through the federal government.

Republican Congressmen of Indiana: Halleck, Harvey, Harden and Wilson. Democrat Congressmen of Indiana: Noland and Kruse.



Production First -- Blanford Can't Afford Safety

Is it safe or is it dangerous for one loader to work on sheets with spider hooks at No. 2 Anneal?

Blanford & Company tried for 2 hours to convince me that it is safe.

Now let's annalyze the safety record of the Annealing Department.

Andy Bandura has been laid up at the St. Catherine's Hospital since 1947 minus one leg, he worked alone.

Kurkland got knocked unconscious, he worked alone.

Petro lost a finger.

Dembowski got hit in the head with a spider hook, he worked alone.

Freehous suffered a broken leg, he worked alone.

Buvala suffered a crushed hand, he worked alone.

Louis Frank was nearly crushed to death by a falling lift.

This is a record that Blandford can brag about.

The Annealing Department reminds me of an incident that I had witnessed at the mill gate fruit stand. A fellow going to work stopped off to buy himself some fruit for his lunch. As I stood there watching him, he picked up a beautiful apple and paid the clerk a dime for it. The apple looked so good, that he couldn't resist his temptation. He bit into the apple and much to his surprise, he found the apple even though beautiful and ripe on the outside, was rotten on the inside.

The floors of the Annealing Department are the cleanest in the whole plant, yet we know that it is the most dangerous and unsafe department to work in.

The equipment is worn out and no efforts are being made to repair same.

The crane at No. 2 Anneal has a drifting trolley, supervision in the department are aware of this conditions and make no efforts to correct it.

Facts are, that supervision at the Annealing Department is only interested in cutting the cost of production and not spending a penny for safety.

I feel that they better change there tune or the workers in this department will change it for them.

The Do or Die policy instituted by Blandford in this department, leaves the men with two choices, if they refuse to perform their duties as instructed by their foreman, which of course is unsafe, they will be sent home, and gradually deprive themselves of the necessities for a healthy lively-hood and gradually starve to death, or work as instructed and take the chances of some day being crippled or killed. This leaves me with one thought in mind, that the safety program in effect in this department, is a farce and is a phoney as a three dollar bill. The position that I took on this issue, the 21st of Mar., does not meet with the approval of the Inland Safety Department. I personally felt, when we started wrangling with this issue, that the position of the Safety Department would not differ with Blandford's policy. After all, the Inland Safety Inspector does his safety work for a living and I do it for nothing.

No. 2 Coke Plant Grievance Report

By BUSTER LOGAN, Grievanceman

GRIEVANCES FILED IN FIRST STEP:

N-c-9—Napthhalene operators — requesting higher wages.

2-c-8—Maintenance Pipefitter — requesting first class wage rate.

2-c-7—Millwright 1st Class—requesting Leader wage-rate.

2-c-5—Maintenance Carpenter — requesting 1st class wage rate.

VERBAL GRIEVANCES:

Request change in Coal Handler work schedules.

Foreman working on certain job, request that this practice be stopped.

Request that vacant jobs be posted in No. 2 Coke Plant and Plant Core No. 3.

Truck Tractor Operator to receive back pay. Superintendent of Dept. agreed.

Requesting shelter on No. 2½ Pusher.

Requesting new damper boxes on No. 1 Battery.

Requests Asbestos Jackets for Patcher Gang. (These are already ordered).

Forced Air Unit for Pushers requested. Promised to place air conditioning unit in one pusher for trial. If it works right, air conditioners will be placed in all pushers.

Working on bulldozer program in coal field.

Request the same purchase price on woolen clothes for coke plant as is given in open hearths.

Request overhead lights for women's rest room. Request granted.

Clocks requested for quencher cars. Request granted.

Request tripper on quencher car.

Working conditions are very bad in Coke Plant because of antiquated machinery and equipment. Yet the men are pushed to continue to produce more and more. There is a limit to all this.

Compliments are always given the Coke Plant employees for the efficient work, only the compliments are not transferred on their pay checks.

Young Job Seekers Face Keen Competition With Unemployed

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Students graduating or leaving colleges and high schools this year will find competition for jobs keener than at any time since the early forties, the U. S. Labor Dept. Bureau of Employment Security said in making public a new "Job Guide for Young Workers."

The 1950 crop of college graduates alone is the largest graduating class in the Nation's history — about a half million people will receive bachelor's and higher degrees this year, considerably more than last year's record total of 423,000.

Bureau Director Robert C. Goodwin reported to the Secretary of Labor that the difficult job-finding situation facing both college students and teen-agers results from the fact that the Nation's economy is not now developing new job opportunities as rapidly as our educational institutions are preparing young people for their first jobs.

Goodwin said that while many jobs suitable for college and high school graduates will be available this year, the new entrants into the labor market will have to work harder to get them because they will be competing not only with each other but also with substantial numbers of unemployed youth already in the civilian labor force.

Another Labor Department official, Commissioner Ewan Clague of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, emphasized that many college graduates in 1950 — probably also in 1951 and 1952 — will be unable to find jobs immediately in the occupations for which they have been trained. Clague said that some of the professional fields in which stiff competition for jobs is expected in the next few years include law, engineering, chemistry, journalism, and personnel work. Fields offering good prospects include nursing, medicine and dentistry, pharmacy, and social work.

Baseball Tryout

Harry Kosinski Manager of Local 1010 Baseball Team, requests that all persons interested in baseball be present April 12 at 5:00 p.m. and April 15th at the same time, to participate in tryouts for the

team, April 16th will also be a tryout day. The time will be 12:30 p.m. If you are interested and want more details, Call Harry Kosinski, Phone E. C. 3149 or Tom Conway at Local 1010 office phone 3074. All tryouts will be held at Washington Park in East Chicago, Indiana.

Social Security Information

What good is Social Security to young workers?

Young people are concerned with life, accident, or commercial insurance. A young man who has survivor's insurance protection for his dependents, has the satisfaction of knowing that if he should die, his widow and young children would receive regular monthly payments. In case there is no surviving widow or child, benefits to benefits, his parents may receive monthly payments provided they are 65 years and were dependent upon him at the time of his death. The system also makes it possible for working parents to provide for their old-age, leaving a future earning of some son or daughters for their own families. For further information, call or write the Richmond, Indiana office of the Social Security Administration located in Room 417, Post Office Building.

. . . So They Say . . .

By FRANK KRETZ

FOREMAN ANDREW KUCER, of the Rail Mill, was really on the ball, they tell me. Here is what happened. One Toni Shuta, an Inland worker for some fourteen years, one of those lonely fellows who spend their lives in hotel rooms without family or close friends, lay dying of cancer. Fellow-workers visited him, arranged for his transfer to Gary's Methodist Hospital. The patient instructed his friends to withdraw his money from Inland's annuity plan, which was done, and the $300 were deposited in the hospital safe. One of his friends kept the receipt.

—●—

THE HONORABLE ANDREW KUCER, according to people whose veracity cannot be doubted, heard of Shuta's condition, went to see him, and took a lawyer along. My informants tell me, Mr. Kucer succeeded in persuading the dying man to make a will naming him, Kucer, heir to Shuta's insurance policy and annuity money. Shuta died last February. The insurance money was paid to Kucer, and Shuta's friend handed him the receipt for the annuity money. Legally, of course, there is nothing wrong with this. The moral aspect, however, is a different story.

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WE RECOMMEND THAT MR. KUCER READ the September 1949 issue of the magazine "Supervision." It says there: "Morals do affect morale in any department. A foreman should set a good example of unquestionable conduct in the shop."

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ONE OF INLAND'S HIGH-PRICED SUPERVISORS was found by this writer reading the Saturday Evening Post of March 25. When I remarked that reading on the job was a violation of company-rules (that's what they tell us all the time), he said he wasn't really reading. He was looking at the headline of an article and smiling in agreement. The headline read: "Nobody loves Clarence." (Mr. Randall, please note.)

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SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT IS RUNNING WILD. There is no telling where or whom it will "hit" next, but right now we have a good dose of it at No. 2 Open Hearth. Two examples will show what we mean. First, the 24-hour clock. Now there is nothing wrong with telling time according to the 24-hour clock. They do it in the service, in aviation, in many other places. It's just as easy to say its 23:55 as it is to say its 11:55 P.M. What gets me, though, are the decimals and percentages of minutes they put into effect on April 1. What time is "00.17"? Isn't it a hell of a way to say its 10 minutes after 12? Or, what time is "03.67"? That means its twenty minutes to four in the morning. Isn't science wonderful?

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NEXT: THE CASE OF THE MISSING LIME-HOPPERS. A lime-hopper, for those who are unfamiliar with open hearth work, is a large container filled with burnt lime which is needed in the making of steel. Every time lime is needed, the furnace helpers, by moving a lever, fill a 1200 pound charging pan in about two minutes. The management not the open hearth people but "higher up," have decided, lime-hoppers "are unsightly," they don't look pretty. So they ordered most of those hoppers cut up with blow torches; the lime must now be dumped on the open hearth floor, & every time it is needed, the second helper must shovel 1200 pounds of burnt lime into a charging pan, which takes about 15 to 20 minutes and involves a lot of unnecessary hard physical labor, especially with the warm season approaching. As we said before, the only explanation given was that the lime-hoppers were "unsightly." There is no method in this madness.

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WITH THE STEELWORKERS' CONVENTION coming closer, many wives of potential delegates are beginning to worry about their husbands going to "wicked" Atlantic City. My wife, of course, is no exception. She was quite offended when I told her that to take one's wife to a convention in Atlantic City was like taking sandwiches to a banquet.

CIO, AFL and ICFTU Say "No" to Franco Loan

The AFL, in discussing United States recognition of Franco at its Executive Board meeting in January of this year, stated:

"We reaffirm our opposition to such recognition and call upon the State Department to adhere firmly to the policy of non-recognition. We urge the President of the United States, the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees to do everything in their power to assure a continuation of the policy of non-recognition of the Falangist regime in Spain."

The CIO Executive Board meeting this month declared that it " . . . reiterates its policy that our government should not send an ambassador to Spain or take any other step in appeasement of the Franco regime."

And at the meeting of the ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) in December, 1949 in London, it was resolved that: "The Congress goes on record as opposing the granting of any assistance to Spain until such time as democracy and full trade union rights have been restored and the workers are once more able to make their contribution to the country's recovery.

"The Congress further pledges itself to exert its influence on world, opinion by publishing reliable information conditions in Spain, and instructs its Executive Board to deal with the situation without delay, as one of the first tasks to be undertaken by the newly established International Confederation."

WASHINGTON, March. — Spanish workers have the lowest standard of living of any country in Europe, including those behind the Iron Curtain, according to a report on the economic and financial condition of Franco Spain. In February 1949, an AP survey showed that in Washington, D. C. a family of four could live on 42 weekly working hours; in Paris, 170 weekly working hours, but in Madrid, 632 weekly working hours!

If all four members of a family were adults and worked 12 hours a day, seven days a week, they would still have a total of only 336 working hours each week. It is thus impossible for a family in Madrid to achieve a minimum decent standard of living.

Furthermore, all Spanish workers are required by law to belong to the Nat. Falange Syndicates. These are government-operated, political trade unions. The Falange Syndicates offer a social security program to the workers in which 64% of expenses go for administration and politics.

Because of such mismanagement and corruption, the Spanish economy is now facing bankruptcy. Franco wishes to save himself and his government by obtaining a loan from the United States, a loan would be financed by American taxpayers' dollars.

A loan to Franco would be a bad risk economically and a bad risk politically. In the last war, Spain was on the side of Germany and the Axis powers.

Anti-union Denham on Spot Again

WASHINGTON — (FP) — Gen. Counsel Robert N. Denham was the center of a growing storm of protests as labor leaders demanded he be removed by Pres. Truman. The new outburts followed an address in New York be Denham in which he invited employers to appeal NLRB decisions in favor of labor. He suggested that the employers could find justice in the courts even if they could not before the NLRB.

He virtually invited employers to join with him in fight-

(Continued on page 6)

Doctors Are Very Independent These Days--Especially Sundays

We will try to give you a clear picture of how some of our Indiana Harbor Doctor's take care of their "Sunday Sick Calls."

This incident actually happened and can be proven. American Medical Society, you are welcome to investigate this incident. All information can be had at the Labor Sentinel Office.

Sunday, March 12, between 6:30 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. four telephone calls were put in the homes of four different Doctor's asking for medical aid for a woman who had a hemorrhage. These are the answers that were given instead of Medical attention: The person that answered the phone at the 1st Doctor's home asked why the Doctor was needed? Another voice was heard over the phone saying, "Tell them the Doctor isn't home."

Answer of second Doctor; "I'm finished with my sick calls for today." This same Doctor was called once more later and the same answer was given again. Third Doctor; "I won't be able to take your sick call, am expecting a labor case — woman having a baby."

All this while the sick woman had a hemorrhage — discharge of blood from the blood vessels, caused by injury. A relative went out into the streets to look for a Doctor and found one. Doctor Franklin, who came willingly gave medical aid to the stricken woman and now she is on the road to recovery. The LABOR SENTINEL salutes Doctor Franklin for what he had done, instead of refusing a Sunday call.

The American Medical Society (which is the Doctor's Ass'n) sits by raising cain about the National Health Insurance Program while the members of the Society are belittling their Medical profession by going out on calls only when they feel like it.

A human being, sick on a Sunday? So what! Let him be sick, we'll take care of him on a Monday or maybe even on a Tuesday. It's just like waiting for the Shore Line Bus, that is off schedule, or passes you by — sooner or later the Shore Line will take your token or fifteen cents -- you see, there is no competition. The Doctor's don't compete with each other — on Sunday.

FDR Speaks -- Hopes For National Old Age Pension

It is my hope that soon the U. S. will have a national system under which no needy man or woman within our borders will lack a minimum old-age pension that will provide adequate food, adequate clothing and adequate lodging to the end of the road and without having to go to the poorhouse to get it. I look forward to a system coupled with that, a system which, in addition to this bare minimum, will enable those who have faithfully toiled in any occupation to build up additional security for their old age which will allow them to live in comfort and happiness — address at Teamsters Union convention, Sept. 11, 1940.

Denham on Spot Again

(Continued from page 5)

ing the NLRB, which he accused of still favoring the Wagner-Act. Denham aired his long-standing differences with the board in a speech at the annual dinner of the Building Trades Employers Assn.

The AFL executive council denounced Denham as "unfit" to hold his government job. The attack came amid a growing clamor from organized labor for ouster of the Taft-Hartley administrator.

Undisturbed by calls from the labor movement for his removal from office, Denham continued to offer anti-union employers both comfort and advice in dealing both with labor and the NLRB. His forum was a labor relations conference organized by the American Trucking Assn. and the villian of his speech was the Intl. Bro. of Teamsters (AFL).

For Those Injured

Labor Laws of Indiana

EDITORS NOTE: Wherever space permits, we will try to present to you the Labor Laws of Indiana. In this issue of the Labor Sentinel, we will start with the Workmen's Compensation Laws. Save these articles, you may have to refer to them in the future.

Beginning of Compensation Period. Sec. 28. Compensation shall be allowed on account of injuries producing only temporary partial disability to work begining with the eight day of such disability. Compensation shall be allowed for the first seven calendar days only if the disability continues for longer than twenty-eight days.

Rate of Compensation During Temporary Total Disability. Sec. 29. For injuries causing temporary total disability for work there shall be paid to the injured employee during such total disability a weekly compensation equal to fifty-five per cent of his average weekly wages for a period not to exceed five hundred weeks. Compensation shall be allowed for the first seven calendar days only if the disability continues for longer than twenty-eight days.

Rate of Compensation During Temporary Partial Disability. Sec. 30. For injuries causing temporary partial disability for work, compensation shall be paid to the injured employees during such disability, as prescribed in Section 28 of this Act, a weekly compensation equal to fifty-five per cent of the difference between his average weekly wages and the weekly wages at which he is actually employed after the injury, for a period not to exceed three hundred weeks. In case the partial disability begins after the period of temporary total disability, the latter period shall be included as a part of the maximum period allowed for partial disability.

Compensation Schedule for Particular Results of Injuries. Sec. 31. (a) For injuries in the following schedule the employee shall receive in addition to temporary total disability benefits not exceeding twenty-six weeks on account of said injuries, a weekly compensation of fifty-five per cent of his average weekly wages for the periods stated for said injuries respectively, to wit:

(1) Amputations: For the loss by separation, of the thumb, sixty weeks; of the index finger, forty weeks; of the second finger, thirty-five weeks; of the third or ring FINGER, thirty weeks; of the fourth or little finger, twenty weeks; of the hand by separation below the elbow joint, two hundred weeks; of the arm above the elbow, two hundred and fifty weeks; of the big toe, sixty weeks; of the second toe, thirty weeks; of the third toe, twenty weeks; of the fourth toe, fifteen weeks; of the 5th or little toe, ten weeks; of the foot below the knee joint, one hundred and fifty weeks and of the leg above the knee joint, two hundred weeks. The loss of more than one phalange of a thumb or toe shall be considered as the loss of the entire thumb or toe. The loss of more than two phalanges of a finger shall be considered as the loss of the entire finger. That the loss of not more than one phalange of a thumb or toe shall be considered as the loss of one-half of the thumb or toe, and compensation shall be paid for one-half of the period for the loss of the entire thumb or toe.

That the loss of not more than one phalange of a finger shall be considered the loss of one-third of the finger and compensation shall be paid for one-third of the period for the loss of the entire finger.

That the loss of more than one phalange of the finger but not more than two phalanges of the finger, shall be considered as the loss of one-half of the finger and compensation shall be paid for one-half of the period for the loss of the entire finger.

(2) For the loss by separation of both hands or both feet or the sight of both eyes or any two of such losses in the same accident, five hundred weeks.

(Continued on page 7)

Labor Law in Indiana

(3) For the permanent loss of the sight of an eye or its reduction to one-tenth of normal vision with glasses, one hundred and fifty weeks.

(4) For the permanent and complete loss of hearing in one ear, seventy-five weeks; and in both ears two-hundred weeks.

(b) For injuries in the following schedule, the employee shall receive in lieu of all other compensation on account of said injuries, a weekly compensation of fifty-five per cent of his average weekly wages for the period stated for said injuries respectively, to wit:

(1) Loss of use: The total permanent loss of the use of an arm, hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe or phalange shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss by separation of the arm, hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe or phalange, and compensation shall be paid for the same period as for the loss thereof by separation.

(2) Partial loss of use: For the permanent partial loss of the use of an arm, hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe or phalange, compensation shall be paid for the proportionate loss of the use of such arms, hand, thumb, finger, leg, foot, toe or phalange.

(3) For injuries resulting in total permanent disability, five hundred weeks.

(4) For any permanent reduction of the sight of an eye less than a total loss as specified in paragraph (3) of Section 31 (a), a compensation shall be paid for a period proportionate to the three degree of such permanent reduction.

(5) For any permanent reduction of the hearing of one or both ears, less than the total loss as specified in paragraph 4 of Section 31 (a), compensation shall be paid for a period proportionate to the degree of such permanent reduction.

(6) In all other cases of permanent partial impairment compensation proportionate to the degree of such permanent partial impairment, in the discretion of the Industrial Board, not exceeding five hnudred weeks.

(7) In all cases of permanent disfigurement, which may impair the future usefulness or opportunities of the employee, compensation, in the discretion of the Industrial Board not exceeding two hundred weeks, except that no compensation shall be payable under this paragraph where compensation is payable elsewhere in Section 31.

Federal Trade Commission Report

The Federal Trade Commission ordered Ace Window Screen Co. of America, Inc., 1634 South Pulaski Road, Chicago, to stop misrepresenting the composition and durability of Everlast Auma-Kote screen wire.

Under the terms of the order, the corporation is forbidden to represent, either directly or through the use of such terms as "Aluma-Kote," that its screen wire is coated with aluminum. The coating on Aluma-Kote screen wire actually consists of approximately three-fourths varnish or shellac and one-fourth powdered aluminum, the Commission said.

The order also prohibits representations that the coating materially increases the durability of the screen wire, or that tests have proved the product to be one of the finest grades of screen wire on the market.

With all the Commissioners concurring, the order was issued after the corporation filed an answer admitting all the material allegations of fact contained in the complaint.

* * *

SEALING COMPOUND AND SOLDER

A stipulation to discontinue certain representations concerning a sealing compound and a soldering product has been entered into with the Federal Trade Commission by Hobb Swetnam Co., Inc., Wichita Falls, Texas, and its officers.

In connection with the sale of Block-Weld Liquid they agree to stop representing through use of the word 'Weld' in the brand name, or otherwise, that the product welds metal, and that it will permanently seal a leak, crack or crevice in metal.

The stipulation also provides for discontinuing the use of the word 'Solder' in the brand name Liquid Radiator Solder unless it is clearly disclosed that the product is non-metallic.

Officers of the corporation who signed the stipulation are Shafter C. McAdams, Sr. Shafter C. McAdams, Jr. and William J. McAdams.

The stipulation was approved by the Commission in accordance with its policy of encouraging law observance thru cooperation in certain types of cases where there has been no intent to defraud or mislead.

Jeneske Accuses Inland of Acting In Bad Faith

Joe Jeneske, international staff representative, accused Inland Steel Company of acting in bad faith and "breach of promise" in a statement to the LABOR SENTINEL.

The company's negotiating committee, he said, told Philip Murray and Local 1010's own committee, the two pension plans in effect at Inland would be non-competitive. They promised not to push Inland's plan over the pension plan won by the union, but to explain to workers, without salesmanship, what was best for them and to leave it to the individual to make his own decision.

Jeneske pointed out pressure methods used by supervisors in the plant and in some cases threats to elderly workers. Inland, he says, goes before the public with its new publicity department and claims Inland workers overwhelmingly prefer the company plan. Inland, howver, does not tell the public about the police-state methods used by some of its supervisors to sign up men.

Inland workers, said Jeneske should notify their union representatives immediately of any pressure brought upon them before they sign up; "the union will do something about it."

Another 65er RetiresUnderUnion Pension Plan

The 40" Mill employees and supervisors gave a farewell party for Hank Carlson, Hot Steel Hooker, who has retired April 1. The party was held at Carl "Cob" Stange's home on East Side of Chicago.

The "gang" presented Hank Carlson with two handsome brown leather suitcases and other gifts.

Tom Cain, a roller, and Louis Zenngrade, shear recorder, were in charge of the party. Mike Dzamka, shearman, was the M.C. Mrs. Carl Stange was the chief hostess by preparing a wonderful buffet supper.

Casimir "Charlie" Krivicka's grievance man of the department, was there in full bloom. As is usual for a grievance man, Casimir left the party with a wet shoulder. Even at a party, Mill grievances were brought out. Casimir was in the middle of all the fun, enjoying the party to the limit.

W. E. Dittrich, Supt. of the 40" Mill and Tom Sullivan, General Foreman, were there to bid farewell to Hank Carlson. Hank Carlson; the Labor Sentinel wishes you a very happy vacation life.

UNION NEWS AND VIEWS

Another interesting figure: 32 injunctions were issued last year, ALL of them against labor unions, the result of a law designed to work AGAINST Unions and for anti-Union employers.

* * *

So many New Yorkers were jobless in 1949 that they received a record-breaking $357 million in unemployment insurance benefits, 93% more than the 1948 figure which marked the previous high.

* * *

Zachariah Chaffee, noted law professor at Harvard, in a recent letter to House Un-American Activities Committee Chairman John Wood (D. Ga.) has a descriptive phrase for the pending Mundt-Nixon bill. Chaffee says the measure, which is an alleged anti-subversive bill, "is like using a hammer to swat a wasp on baby's head."

BILL MAIHOFER

Why Are You Seeking Office as Local 1010 President?

There are a number of good reasons for this decision, and here are some of them. First, of all I want to make it clear, that I am not seeking office on the basis of a smear campaign, where there is always some way to make-up, if one cannot dig up dirt to smear persons with.

Some Politicians use the smear method to gain their ends in political campaigning. I believe that labor organization is too important to the principle of Democracy to pattern its inter-union campaigns after political quack.

I believe that a campaign for local union offices should be based on issues of accomplishments, and things to be accomplished, most beneficial to the membership.

Some of the issues are as follows:

Seniority is breaking down.
Group organization is breaking down.
Contractual relations are being violated.
Inadequate representation is wide spread.

And mainly the breaking down of Rank and File organization. You ask what does this mean (Rank and File organization) it means no more Hob Nobbing; diplomacy by a few local union officers, without the membership knowing what goes on. It means a broad executive committee, composed of Local Union Officers, Group Officers, Grievance Committeemen, Assist. Grievance Committeemen, Stewards and other committee members. It means the combined voice of every union member speaking through his representatives, concertedly and most effectively. This was what made for a united action, that built the union and made it function effectively in the past when we moved more forward than backward. This is the organization that was lost track of and neglected or, shall we say kicked out the window in 1946?, last known as the Congress of the Rank & File. This (Rank & File organization) is the organized unity of action that can effectively deal with the lawyers that have taken over at Inland. As for more reasons why I am campaigning to be president of Local 1010, let us look back at obstacles that we had to overcome, to put a union into the steel mills, and to hold it there, and now, after the union is well established with a membership of approximately 13,000 and an income of 13,000 dollars a month to the local union, what have we accomplished between the years 1946 & 1950? I think most of us will agree if we are truthful with ourselves that we have drifted along on the accomplishments of the years prior to 1946, for even the pension case was started in those years.

The practice of passing the buck onto the International Union, which in many cases is entirely under the jurisdiction of the local union, will solve nothing.

Observing the stalemate conditions of the past few years, it should be convincing enough that experience in the founding of an organization are not to be taken lightly, if an organization is to continue effectively to benefit the people. Now then, how better can a person give an account of himself than working for the perfection of an organization that is made up of working people of every Religious and Political belief, of every Race and creed. The Union as a medium of day to day expression of the common needs of the people, is a necessary factor and part of a Democratic way of life. It must be strong.

Now as to my qualifications this little bit; I must say for the benefit of new people that came to Inland in the past few years, I have helped to put our Union into Inland even before it was organized. I have consistently and continuously been with it since 1935. I have served the Union through these years as part-time organizer, three times as President, as Vice-President, Trustee, Griever;. Never defeated for any office. I have served much of this time when the organization operated on a shoestring as the saying goes . . . "When the going was tough." I believe my record of service and accomplishment for the Union in the past has been a good record. And I hope in this campaign for Sportsmanship, Good fellowship, for an Honest Strong, Democratically controlled Rank & File Union. This I believe will suffice in answer to your question.

Fraternally yours,

William Maihofer

Murray Calls for Militant Union Action

"With labor at the crest of its power and influence —and responsibility — in America, the way is open for long-range programs of social and economic reforms."

In an article written for the March 27 issue of the New Republic, President Murray describes in detail "What Union Labor Wants." Here are some excerpts from the article, calling for militant union action in the economic as well as the political field.

"It is an overdrawn conclusion," says Murray, "that CIO is acting to silence all internal differences of opinion . . . An organization whose leadership embraces such diverse personalities as Joe Curran, Jim Carey, Walter Reuther, Jack Potofsky, faces no foreseeable danger of hardening of its cerebral arteries. No organization the size of the CIO could try for long to smother the thinking of its constituents without complete paralysis and disintegration."

"American workers are insisting upon a strengthened structure of civil rights and democratic liberties. They seek the abundant life which America can produce for all of us, and they are determined for their unions and their govenrment to achieve it . . . they want an intelligent, constructive militance from their unions . . ."

" . . . $20 billion in corporation profits constitutes a shameless maladjustment in our economy . . . mass unemployment is a needless waste of human resources and economic strength. The benefits of a TVA or the merits of eliminating sweatshop conditions can be appreciated without a Ph.D. in economics."

Will CIO, as many have feared, become "a department" of the democratic or any other political party? No, says Murray. "However favorable the administration we enjoy in Washington or in the state capitols, labor has no intention of surrendering its functions to government. Nor does organized labor in this country intend to become a mechanism of government by yielding its power . . . to the state machinery . . . We are more than ever convinced of the correctness of our traditional policy of labor independence."

Saying that political action must be carried on like collective bargaining, Murray concludes by stating his conviction that business "has no license to act without responsibility for the public welfare," that "more effective checks and balances over the distribution of wealth and economic power are in order," and that "a militant program . . . is our best guarantee for progress."

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol. 6, No. 21 — Chicago, Ill. — 5¢ a Copy — Saturday, April 22, 1950

YOUR VACATION!

Union members who are griping about having to take their vacation with pay this year, here's word or two to enlighten them.

You should be happy to receive a vacation with pay. Yes, we know that its tough to make ends meet on the pay that you are getting. But there was a time before the Union was organized when no one received vacation, let alone a vacation pay. The idea of a vacation clause in our Union contract is a guarantee that you get the rest you have earned. It means too that each month of the vacation period. hundreds of people will be vacationing while others will be working in their places.

With this cycle going around and around throughout the year, hundreds of extra workers will have steady full time work.

Vacation clause in the contract states that you are to take your vacation with pay—not the vacation pay alone.

The Union contract was put together to help and protect the majority of the people and not just a few. The gripers who are still dissatisfied about having to take your vacations are only hurting the progress of your Union. Abide to your contract in this respect and you eventually will win.

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Want to be a Candidate?

The election of Local Union officers will be held in June. The following are the openings of offices in the June election:

President
Vice President
Financial Secretary
Recording Secretary
Trustee (3)
Treasurer
Compen. Committeeman
Guide
Inner Guard
Outer Guard

Editor (Labor Sentinel, Publication of Local No. 1010)

Candidates elected to the above offices are automatically members of the Executive Board.

OFFICES OF GRIEVANCEMEN:

Twenty-one (21) Grievancemen — 1 Grievanceman for each department or division.

Election of Grievancemen to be held the same day as the general election of officers.

Assistant Grievancemen, Assistant Griever Stewards, and Union Safety and Health Representatives: These candidates will be elected at their group meetings and NOT at the MAIN ELECTION POLLS. The candidates for these offices do not have to be "eligible to run." No requirements are requested of them according to the Steelworkers Constitution.

It will be up to each group in their department to vote these candidates into office.

All Union Members who have intentions of "running" for any of the above positions are welcome to use the LABOR SENTINEL as a sounding board as to why you seek office. Your campaign write-ups must be honest and sincere. Write-ups that have campaign smears will be censored by the Editor. Any statements made against the opposing candidate, must be PROVEN facts and nothing else.

NOMINATIONS FOR GRIEVANCE COMMITTEEMAN

For:
PLATE MILL BOLT and SPIKE
For:
SHEET MILL and GALVANIZE

WILL BE HELD AT THE REGULAR GROUP NO. 10 MEETING

Sunday, May 7th, 1950

At 4:00 P. M.

AT LOCAL No. 1010 HALL

Chairman — GENE WASLEVICH

Group Leaders Prepare For Dept. Elections

With the June elections just around the corner, it is your responsibility as chairmen of your group to hold group meetings regular. It is the duty of the Chairmen and Recording Secretary to post group meeting notices in their respective departments, so the members are aware of time and date of such meeting. As you know, the people in your department want qualified Union Men to represent them as Assistant Grievancemen, Assistant Griever Stewards, and Safety and Health Representatives These officers are to be elected at the group meetings. The group meetings are sounding boards for all grievances and election of officers. Gather your departments at these group meetings and start "sounding off."

$600,000,000 For Gen. Motors

While the General Motors workers took a 6c cut, speed-up and lay-offs, GM totaled a profit of $600,000,000. This record - breaking figure amounts to $1.6 million net per day. The Federal Trade Commission reported that the nations biggest industries made 20% profit on their investment, after taxes. By comparison, profits in 1940 were about one-half. Where is the prosperity of the 5 million unemployed? With 30 hours a week for 40 hours pay, only then can we ease the bulk of jobless.

LABOR SENTINEL

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JOHN DURCHO, Editor
THOMAS CONWAY, Business Manager

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Mail subscriptions: $1.50 for 26 issues.
Subscriptions must be accompanied with cash payment.

U. S. Government Says Steel Price Rise Unjustified

Steel prices have been jacked up once again. And, as usual, the leaders of the industry are pointing at the steel workers and crying, "They made us do it."

Since V-J Day, each time American industry has decided on another price increase, organized labor has served as a convenient whipping boy.

But, this time, the propaganda machine of the steel industry has suffered a set-back. Three important public bodies — a presidential Fact-Finding Board, the Council of Economic Advisers, and a Senate-House committee of the United States Congress — have examined all the available facts and declared that the steel price increases are unwarranted.

Last September, after five weeks of fact-finding, the Steel Industry Board appointed by the President to investigate the existing wage, insurance, and pension dispute issued an historic report, saying:

"The substantial profits of the steel industry in the past two years and the current reversal of the downward trend in production satisfy the Board that the net cost of the insurance and pension plans herein recommended can be absorbed without unduly narrowing the profit margins of the industry or the ability to hold or even lower its prices."

In its conclusion, the Board gave support to the basic argument of the union, the United Steelworkers of America, that labor costs could be absorbed out of enormous profits and other savings, while prices, in fact, could be reduced.

THE BIG STEAL

Only three months later, even in the face of this clear-cut finding and after a strike which the steel companies could have averted easily, steel prices were raised once again. In effect, the steel industry was telling the nation that the public interest, as determined by an impartial public tribunal, means nothing to it or to its leaders.

The United Steelworkers of America accepted the recommendations of the Steel Fact-Finding Board in good faith, hoping that the industry would do likewise in the public interest. The industry finally granted pensions and insurance, but only after a costly strike which it had the power to avoid. It has now chosen to ignore that part of the Board's recommendation which specifically stated that no price increase was justified.

That this requirement should include the powerful steel industry is apparently the view of the majority of the Joint Senate-House Committee on the Economic Report. In order to keep the industry in step with the needs of the people, this important Congressional committee has just recommended:

1. Compulsory reporting on prices, profits, costs, and production by the steel companies to the Federal Trade Commission.

2. Thirty-day public notice of intention to institute industry-wide price increases so public hearings can be conducted before increases are put into effect.

3. An investigation to determine to what extent competition still exists or can be restored within the steel industry.

4. A study to determine whether the strategic and economic importance of the steel industry places it in the category of a public utility which should be subject to regulation by the Government.

DAYS OF 1937 LOOM IN THE COLD STRIP

By JIM STONE, Ass't. Griever Steward

Speed-ups and changed conditions bring on new methods of whip cracking. While talking to six men from the Rolling Division, it was pointed out to me that the conditions existing to-day are no different than that of 1937.

The hourly paid employees are alarmed over existing working conditions and is apparent that the Company has started a systematic elimination program. A worker will get two letters of warning and on the third warning will be demoted.

DISCRIMINATION EXISTS

Let's take the first case of out-right discrimination: Leon Traceyka, a Cold Strip employee for 17 years, has been threatened with disciplinary action if he doesn't get the lead out of his pants. This is the first warning.

Second warning disciplinary action will be taken if the employee wrecks anymore rolls on the 40 inch tandem mill. It seems the Company is under the impression that a feeder on this mill has the responsibilities of a Roller. I shall not disagree with them, providing the man receives the same rate of pay as the Roller. We shall file a grievance for 40 inch Tandem Mill Feeders requesting re-evaluation of their job.

SPEED UP AND WHIP CRACKING

The Cold Strip Rolling Division is going through a Revolutionary change. Speed-ups, whip-cracking and reduced incentive rates are major points on the department agenda. Rollers and Assistant Rollers are shifted from one mill to another because of low production records. We can readily see that the case of Leon Traceyka is just a beginning of a major elimination program that the Company has in store for us. This elimination that the Company is advocating is going to effect every hourly paid employee in our department. This is not a dream, its a reality.

Carl Yates, Mill Foreman who probably doesn't like the nose, or shall I say mustache, on his stockers face, so he is having them knocked off his crew.

Johnny Hicks believes that Mickey Patrick knows more about slitting coils than the operator does. I'm inclined to disagree with Hicks. I believe Hick's doesn't know where the emergency stop button is on this Unit. I wonder which Superintendent Hick's is related to?

It is evident that this contest of elimination is trying to work itself into our crane division.

We find the Pickle House Foreman riding the crane operators, constantly tongue lashing them.

There is one thing that is certain; that what is taking place on the Tandem Mills and the rest of the Cold Strip Division, is not going to happen to the Transportation Department. The fellows are aware of these changes and are prepared to act at any time.

The entire plant is feeling the effects of this program and it is high time to do something about it.

Our Union is at the cross-roads. Let's take the right road or we will get lost in the woods and never turn back to civilization. It's my Union, it is your Union. Lets work with it and fight for it. Attend your Local Union Meetings.

Inland Ignores Safety Again

By JOHN DURCHO, Tin Mill Safety Rep.

BROKEN LEG, INLAND GUILTY

Inland again is proving that they are not interested in safety when it involves spending money and where there is no profit angle in safety.

Raymond Dembowski, No. 16493 suffered a broken leg because Tin Mill's Management neglected to repair a jib crane.

While working in the "burn off room," he used a tractor on his job instead of a jib crane, which was not workable.

Had the jib crane had a motor as required, Ray would not have used a tractor in its place. The cost of such a motor amounts to $300.00. Thus the Union knows why there are no spare motors, the reason that we have so often emphasized, safety that costs a couple of dollars is not to the interest of this Company.

New Motor, 10 days Later

Since this happened, Tin Mill managers HAVE REPLACED THE BURNED OUT MOTOR AND THE TRACTOR HAD GUARDS WELDED ON IT. WHY WASN'T THIS DONE EARLIER? DOES INLAND HAVE TO ADD TO ITS TOLL BEFORE THEY DECIDE TO REPLACE WORN OUT EQUIPMENT?

The Tin Mill Machine shop, neighboring the "burn off room," too has the same condition. That crane was also equipped for manual use (minus electric power) and again no spare motors. There too a correction was made. Meanwhile, supervision is now contended that all has been corrected, but the unfortunate Brother is not for he does not have a spare leg.

SUPERVISION REJECTS SAFETY SUGGESTION

Carl Slunt, worker in the Tin Mill was injured when an overhead pulley chain light fell. New Construction men working in the Tin House were moving a scaffold from one area to another. In moving the scaffold, which had no casters, the scaffold brushed against the wall and released the pulley chain that held an overhead light. The overhead light was about 30 to 40 ft. high, dropped down directly on Carl Slunt's head. The overhead light weighed about 40 to 60 pounds.

At this writing, Carl Slunt has a severe scalp wound. Lucky guy! The reflector of the overhead light fell directly like a hat would settle on his head.

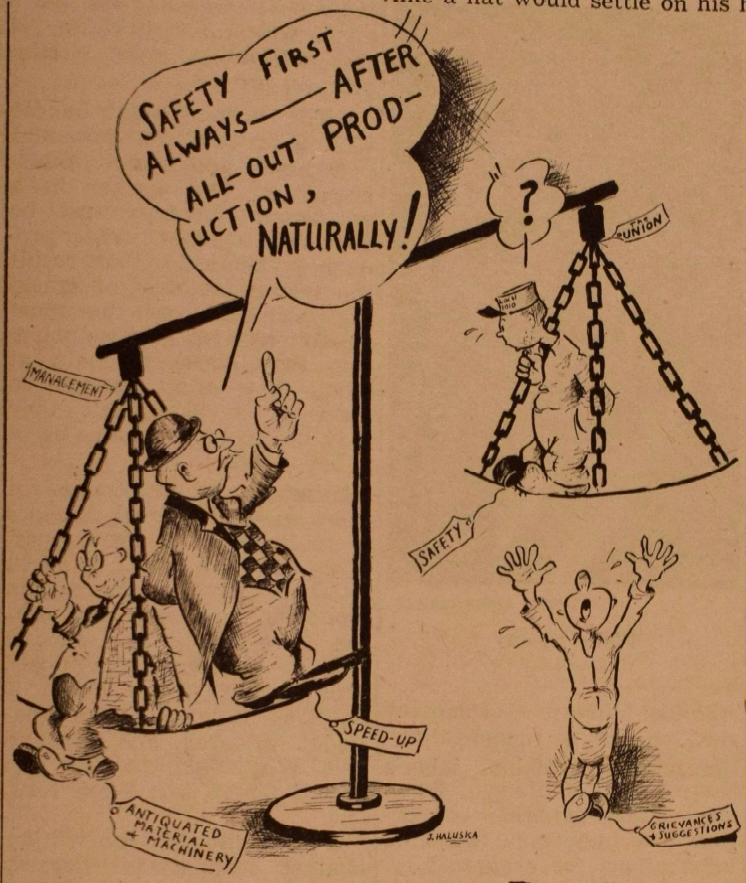
If the edge of the reflector had hit his head, the blow may have killed Carl Slunt. This Union Safety Representative arrived at the conclusion that had scaffold had casters (rollers) for easier moving, the accident could have been prevented. Without the casters on the scaffold, the construction men were forced to move the scaffold from side to side, thus brushing the scaffold against the wall of the building, knocking the pulley chain of the overhead light off it's fastener which loosened the overhead light and creating an accident.

Once more Inland is guilty of profits before safety, and their talk about safety is just talk.

During the course of the discussion, the Union was told by the Construction workers that they had requested casters for their scaffold, which had been refused.

Had the Supervisor of the Construction gang insisted on "4 little casters" the accident would have been avoided.

What price Safety?



OUT WEIGHED TWO TO ONE

McGrath Says Monopolies 'Most Pressing' Issue

NEW YORK — (FP) — Business and industry monopoly "is the most pressing domestic economic problem of our time," said U. S. Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath.

Addressing the annual meeting of the New York State Bar Assn.'s anti-trust section, the attorney-general said he did not consider bigness as such a crime. But, he added, we must recognize that size carries with it an opportunity for abuse, and that, therefore, we must be constantly on the alert for these abuses."

Expanding on McGrath's remarks, Asst. Atty. Gen. Herbert A. Bergson said current charges that the government was prosecuting business for size alone "may be the result of a deliberate effort to create a smokescreen to becloud the real issues and objectives of some of our pending cases." Among the pending cases, which has attracted most attention, is the Justice Dept. suit against the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.

Bergson said: "Our experience has shown that there is no such thing as a good monopoly. Whenever we have found a monopoly we have also found that it was used selfishly for private benefit rather than for public good."

Duties of a Watchman

It is difficult to write articles such as this, but we have no alternative. You will note that this article is not about supervisors of Inland, but of a lonely watchman who has an inferiority complex and is trying to rid himself of that by acting the role of foreman of the labor crew in the Tin Mill.

A watchman's duty is to watch and protect the property that he is assigned to, and nothing else.

There are plenty of foremen and asst. foremen in the Tin Mill to supervise the workers without the aid of watchmen. An incident occurred in the Tin Mill, where a watchman tried to supervise a labor gang on Easter Sunday.

The Asst. Griever Steward, warned the watchman to step out of the role of a labor foreman. The watchman replied that he was "only doing as he was told". The Asst. griever steward understanding the position the watchman was in with no union to protect him, told him to go back to his "superior" to inform him that his role had been cancelled by a Union representative.

Naturally, the labor gang refused to take instructions from the watchman. This watchman too has the habit of doing odd jobs that the labor gang should be doing. Such as being "weigh master" on scales when there is material to be weighed. Of course, his excuse is that he was "told" to do it or he is is only doing one of the supervisors "a favor."

To our knowledge there is no other watchman doing odd jobs aside from that of watchman.

Names will not be mentioned this time, but if this condition continues, his role as a ham actor will appear on the front page of the LABOR SENTINEL.

No wonder the watchmen can't get organized to form a union to represent them. How can a watchman perform his OWN duties when he is taking on a job entirely out of his line? It would be more becoming if he would use his spare time checking the locker rooms.

Says End Slave Labor

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

Philip Murray

Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organization, explains labor's stake in the banning of genocide: "The genocide convention has important economic implications for organized labor. If a government has decided to destroy a nation and is transferring the population to slave labor camps or to salt mines or gold mines, then the deportees are compelled to work constantly. There is no methodical care, no concern about the destruction of human substance. These slaves are compelled to produce and to produce and to produce endlessly until they die, at which time they are replaced by other slaves. A regime which employs the genocidal methods can outproduce the world in terms of goods for sale. On a free market, no free industrial society can compete with a genocidal organization of labor. This is one reason why we of the CIO are in favor of the genocide convention."

Why we need an Industrial Union Safety and Health Council

Occupational Diseases

At least one out of every ten diseases which the worker or farmer suffers is an occupational diseases. That is, it arises out of his work or in the course of it. It may be due to exposure to the poisonous vapors of a chemical, or of a metal like lead. It may be due to breathing a dust like hard rock dust as in mining or the silica-containing dust in potteries and foundries.

Practically all the old industrial diseases like silicocis and lead and mercury poisonings are still common today. And as industrial processes change, new health hazards are created daily. Today the worker in a metal plant must watch out for the deadly X-rays from the machine which takes X-rays of metal welds. The printing plant worker must be careful of the radioactive static eliminator now installed in modern printing presses.

The farmer must handle with great care the powerful new insecticides and other chemicals. The worker in a petroleum refinery must be protected against cancer-producing chemicals that result the newer methods of cracking oil. Many of the most deadly hazards give no warning, they cause no pain at first, they often cannot be seen or smelled. But they may kill in a few hours or in a few years.

Hundreds of thousands of cases of occupational diseases occur in the U. S. every year. Many of these result in death — some quickly like carbon monoxide poisoning and others more slowly like silicosis and its partner, tuberculosis. This suffering and death is needless, because all occupational diseases are preventable. Why, then, do they still occur? There are three reasons:

1. Protection of the worker against occupational hazards costs money; it may require expensive ventilating equipment or provision of medical and nursing services. Too often the employer will not provide these unless he is forced to do so by the worker through his union.

2. Many new deadly materials are introduced into industry before their effects on man are known. Even the employer himself may not know of the danger of a chemical until it has hurt someone. This harm can be prevented if new materials are studied scientifically and released only after it is known how to handle them safely.

3. The worker himself is too often ignorant of the materials and processes with which he works. The unions, until very recently, have not been significantly alert to the dangers of occupational disease. Most unions, even today, do not make use of the public industrial health or hygiene department in their own city or state.

What should the workers do about this?

1. In every plant, the union should have an active health and safety committee which inspects the working conditions regular for both accident and disease hazards. The committee should educate the union members about health and safety on the job (industrial hygiene). Information can be obtained from the union's medical department, if there is one, or from the public industrial hygiene department.

2. The union should include in its contract demands, safeguards against hazardous materials and processes, and adequate medical, and safety services in the plant.

3. The union, or the individual worker or farmer (if he doesn't have a union), should make use of the industrial hygiene department in the city or state. In every

(Continued on page 8)

One worker injured or killed every Minute

CHICAGO, ILL. — Last week's downstate news clippings on industrial accidents have just come to my desk. These emphasize anew the human misery caused by such accidents.

From Rockford is a story of a worker who lost a finger when his hand was caught in a chain and hoist.

From Marion is a report of falling steel from a truck which hit two men, injuring the leg and ankle of one and the other's ankle;

From the Mount Vernon paper is a story of an Illinois industrial worker burned on the right side of his body as a result of a defective switch;

From Decatur comes the story of an unfortunate lineman who came into contact with live wires and was knocked to the ground 30 feet below;

In Danville a railroad freight conductor was hospitalized after a caboose door was slammed shut on his hand. A second clipping from Danville tells of a foundry worker who has a "severe puncture wound received when a bit of steel pierced his right foot."

From Rockford, a warehouseman was hurt when pinned under falling bags of feed;

In Monmouth, a 25 year old worker lost his right arm when he attempted to remove a belt from a feed grinder.

A Bukner, Illinois timberman in a coal mine was killed when he was trapped under falling rock.

These are stories of people many of you know — industrial workers injured in the performance of their duties. Industrial accidents of this type last year cost Illinois industry upwards of $125,000,000, apart from untold human suffering.

Last year in Illinois, 48,000 compensable injuries were reported to the Illinois Industrial Commission. All industrial accidents are not reported — only the most severe — those in which the worker is permanently injured or he loses more than one week's time from work.

One industrial worker was killed or injured on the job every three minutes of each working day. Think of it! Experts tell us 90% of these accidents could have been prevented. We must reduce these accidents. With your help we hope to reduce them at least 50% by 1952.

Your community and your organization should be represented at this Conference. Find out how many workers in your community were killed or injured last year. Find out what, if anything, is being done to prevent the needless slaughter of industrial workers.

Submitted by, Frank Annunzio, Director Illinois Dept. of Labor.

Steel Profits Up, Costs Down

WASHINGTON. (LPA) — On the eve of its investigation of the recent steel price increase, the Joint Congressional Economic Committee published a factual survey of the steel industry showing of the latter's costs last year were down and its profits were up.

The report noted that during 1949 there had been "a considerable downward trend in several of the more important items entering into steel costs." It listed reductions in the price of scrap of 34 per cent; zinc, 44 per cent; iron ore, 14 per cent; and tin, 23 per cent.

The ten big companies, the report said, had a higher rate of return on investment in 1948 than in any year since 1918. And most of the companies showed big increases for the first nine months of 1949 over 1948. U. S. Steel made 51 per cent more in 1949 than in 1948; Bethlehem, 55 per cent more; and National Steel Corporation, 32 per cent.

P.A.C. COMMENTS

By FRANK GORDON,
Chairman Local No. 1010
P. A. C.

The Lake County Political Action Committee held a two day endorsement and recommendation meeting, April 13th and 14th at its offices in East Chicago.

Members of the endorsement committee, included Executive Board officers of the Lake County Political Action Committee, one delegate from each Local in Lake County affiliated with the PAC and one International Representative.

Candidate for political office were asked to come to the PAC office for which they were aspiring. This was done over a period of 4 days.

At the endorsement meeting the questionaires were read, candidate by candidate, and were voted on as to which would be most beneficial to labor and those who had served labor best in the past.

The list of candidates next will be placed on a "slate" and filed with the County Clerk's office together with the names of the officers of the Lake County PAC to make it an official "slate."

In the next issue of the Labor Sentinel the list of endorsed candidates of both parties will be printed, provided there is space due to our own political campaigns being carried on here in our own local.

BE SURE TO VOTE MAY 2nd. YOUR VOTE IS THE ONE THAT COUNTS.

PHONE CO. HELPS AMA PROPAGANDA

ELYRIA, O. — (LPA) — The American Medical Association's tie-up with business in its attack on President Truman's health insurance program has extended to the telephone company here (population 25,120).

The monthly bills sent out by the Elyria Telephone Co., include an expensive multicolored circular promoting the health insurance plans sponsored by medical associations and insurance companies and attacking national health insurance.

Ind. Union Safety

(Continued from page 4)

and in a few cities, there are now public agencies responsible for protecting the health of the worker. In most places these agencies are in the department of public health, but in New York and Massachusetts they are in the state department of labor, and in Illinois there are units in both the health and labor departments.

These agencies have skilled physicians, engineers, chemists, nurses and other technicians. They can come into your plant, and investigate hazards to your health on your job, if your union requests them to do so. They can see to it that the employer installs adequate safeguards.

Today most of the public agencies are too small, do not have strong enough power of enforcement and sometimes are too company-minded. However, they can be strengthened and made to serve the people who work if the workers and farmers properly utilize them and demand that they be given adequate appropriations and legal powers to carry out their work.

For Those Injured

Labor Laws of Indiana

EDITORS NOTE: Wherever space permits, we will try to present to you the Labor Laws of Indiana. Save these articles, you may have to refer to them in the future.

Refusal by Employee Disabled to Accept Suitable Employment. — Sec. 32. If an injured employee, partially disabled, refuses employment suitable to his capacity procured for him, he shall not be entitled to any compensation at any time during the continuance of such refusal unless in the opinion of the Industrial Board such refusal was justifiable.

Compensation for Subsequent Permanent Injury. — Sec. 33. If an employee has sustained a permanent injury either in another employment, or from other cause or causes than the employment in which he received a subsequent permanent injury by accident, such as specified in Section 31, he shall be entitled to compensation for the subsequent permanent injury in the same amount as if the previous injury had not occurred: Provided, however, That if the permanent injury for which compensation is claimed, results only in the aggravation or increase of a previously sustained permanent injury or physical condition, regardless of the source or cause of such previously sustained injury or physical condition, the board shall determine the extent of the previously sustained permanent injury or physical condition, as well as the extent of the aggravation or increase resulting from the subsequent permanent injury, and shall award compensation only for that part of such injury, or physical condition resulting from the subsequent permanent injury. Provided further, however, That amputation of any part of the body or loss of any or all of the vision of one or both eyes shall be considered as a permanent injury or physical condition.

Second Injury Fund. — Sec. 33A. If an employee who from any cause, whether in line of employment or otherwise, had lost, or lost the use, of one hand, one arm, one foot, one leg or one eye, and in a subsequent industrial accident becomes permanently and totally impaired by reason of the loss, or loss of use of, another such member or eye, the employer shall be liable only for the compensation payable for such second injury: Provided, however, That in addition to such compensation and after the completion of the payment therefor, the employee shall be paid the remainder of the compensation that would be due for such total permanent impairment out of a special fund known as the "second injury fund," and created in the following manner:

Every insurance carrier insuring employers who are or may be liable under this Act to pay compensation for personal injuries to or death of their employees under the provisions of this Act, and every employer carrying his own risk, shall, on or before June 10, 1949, and annually thereafter, pay to the Industrial Board of Indiana for the benefit of said fund a sum equal to one-half of one per centum of the total amount of all workmen's compensation paid to injured employees or their beneficiaries under this Act for the calendar year next preceding the due date of such payment. If the amount to the credit of the "second injury fund" as of June 1 of any year exceeds the sum of fifty thousand dollars, the said payments of one-half of one per centum shall not be assessed or collected during the ensuing year; but when on June 1 of any year the amount to the credit of said fund is less than fifty thousand dollars, the said payments of one-half of one per centum of the total amount of all workmen's compensation paid to injured employees or their beneficiaries under this Act for the calendar year next preceding such date shall be resumed and paid into such fund.

Such sums shall be paid by the Industrial Board of Indiana to the treasurer of state, to be deposited in a special account known as the "second injury fund," and which said funds shall not be a part of the general fund of the State remaining in said account at of Indiana, and any balance the end of any fiscal year shall not revert to said general fund. Said funds shall be used only for the payment of awards of compensation made by the Industrial Board of Indiana and chargeable against said fund pursuant of state upon award of the Industrial Board of Indiana.

Compensation When Subsequently in Same Employment. — Sec. 34. If an employee receives an injury for which compensation is payable while he is still receiving or entitled to compensation for a previous injury in the same employment, he shall not at the same time be entitled to compensation for both injuries, unless it be for a permanent injury, such as specified in Section 31; but he shall be entitled to compensation for that injury and from the time of that injury which will cover the longest period and the largest amount payable under this Act.

Taft-Hartley Hurts American Culture!

PHILADELPHIA. (LPA) — In three years 32,500 performances at a cost of $4,500,000 have been given by members of the American Federation of Musicians, furnishing free music and giving employment to countless musicians. The money came from the union's recording and transcription fund. But the Taft-Hartley act restricts union funds of this type, and the AFM is ending its program. It will be taken over by the Music Performance Fund, with Samuel R. Rosenbaum as industry-appointed trustee.

Taft Fights; For the Boss

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) may have a new and glamorized pair of spectacles, but the lenses are still the same. He still, when faced with national problems, takes the employers' view.

Taft is in there again, battling for the employers' rights in opposition to a federal FEPC. He first revealed his views against the FEPC Bill in an interview with an Ohio delegation, who were amazed to learn that FEPC would "discriminate against white workers."

An FEPC law with teeth in it "would subject millions of employers to arbitrary action by some federal board," Taft asserts, conveniently forgetting that the FEPC Commission would follow the same general administrative procedures, with recourse to the courts, that was the Wagner Act and which he carried over without protest in the Taft-Hartley act. The Ohio delegation had earlier pointed out to him that the Cleveland FEPC law, which contains no enforcement powers, has been ineffectual.

The US Food and Drug Administration Protects You

Better supplies of foods, drugs, and cosmetics were available to the American public last year than at any time in our history, according to the 1949 report on the Food and Drug Administration.

Heavy seizures of unfit foods followed the mid-1948 amendment restoring Federal jurisdiction over food supplies contaminated after interstate shipment, according to Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, Commissioner of Food and Drugs. These court actions brought prompt correction of objectionable conditions in many food storage warehouses and few seizures of this type were necessary the latter part of the fiscal year.

The consumer's major protection through the Food and Drug Administration's operations, the report points out, comes from thorough factory inspections, educational efforts to prevent violations, and tests and basic studies of the safety, wholesomeness, and merit of commodities.

The few who deliberately attempt to violate the law furnish the most dramatic highlights. In one of the 1949 cases the inspectors kept vigils night after night across the street from a diploma-mill M. D., and trailed him on icy streets to prove he was shipping dangerous abortion drugs. The jury found him guilty and he is now appealing a 2-year jail sentence. To break up a fake olive-oil racket, Food and Drug chemists devised a secret marker which the inspectors added to the substance being used to disguise the oil. When the marker turned up in "olive oil" blends shipped across State lines, seven firms and their officers were indicted.

More tragedy was encountered in investigations of the violative sale of prescription drugs than in all of the other regulatory work combined, the Food and Drug Administration reports, but notes that offenses are committed by a small minority of deliberate or careless violators. The inspectors checked on reports of suicides or accidental deaths from sleeping pills, police and hospital reports of abuses in some communities, venereal disease clinics' reports of trouble from unauthorized purchases of sulfa drugs and antibiotics. Among the criminal cases brought in the Federal Courts was one against a druggist who continuously refilled a single prescription for sleeping capsules for 4 years without the physician's knowledge. Finally the patient was arrested for drunkenness and found to be a barbiturate addict.

Violative foods, drugs, and cosmetics were removed from the market through 1,840 seizure actions in 1949. Seventeen injunction petitions were filed and 350 criminal prosecutions were instituted in the Federal courts. Seventy fines of $1,000 or more were imposed, the heaviest one $9,500. Sixteen individuals were sentenced to jail but 10 were later suspended and probationary periods substituted.

FALSE ADVERTISING

All cigarettes contain varying amounts of nicotine and throat irritants, and there is no reliable basis in fact for advertising claims that one brand is superior to another in these respects.

The Federal Trade Commission made finding to this effect as it issued cease and desist orders which prohibit false and misleading advertising of Camel and Old Gold cigarettes and other tobacco products. Camels are manufactured by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. Old Golds are a product of P. Lorillard Co.

The Commission also had before it a trial examiner's recommended decision that The American Tobacco Co. be ordered to stop misrepresenting Lucky Strike cigarettes. Meanwhile, another trial examiner considered the case in which Philip Morris & Co., is charged with false advertising of Philip Morris cigarettes. Another pending case involves the advertising of Pall Mall cigarettes, produced by American Cigarette and Cigar Co.

Accordingly, the Commission condemned as deceptive the advertising claims that Old Golds or Camels contain less nicotine or throat irritants than other brands.

Specifically, Lorillard is forbidden to represent that its Old Gold brand, or the smoke from these cigarettes, "contains less nicotine, or less tars and resins, or is less irritating to the throat than the cigarettes, or the smoke therefrom, of any of the other leading brands of cigarettes."

The Roynolds firm is prohibited from claiming that its Camel brand, or the smoke from these cigarettes, "contains less nicotine than do the cigarettes, or the smoke therefrom, of any of the four other largest selling brands of cigarettes," or that Camels or the smoke therefrom "will never harm or irritate the throat."

In the American Tobacco case the recommended decision of Trail Examiner John L. Hornor proposes, meanwhile, that the company be prohibited from representing that Lucky Strike cigarettes contains less nicotine and are less irritating to the throat than competing brands; that they are easy on the throat; or that they offer throat protection against irritation or coughing. The proposed order — which will be acted on by the Commission after counsel for both sides are granted opportunity for filing briefs and for oral argument — also is directed against claims that independent tobacco experts prefer Luckies "2 to 1" and that the "toasting" process removes irritants and impurities to a physiologically significant degree.

MEETING

TIN MILL AND COLD STRIP GROUP 6

Tuesday, May 2nd 1950

7:30 P.M.

UNION HALL

NOMINATIONS

- Grievancemen
- Asst. Griever Stewards
- Safety Representatives
- Chairman
- Secretary

MURRAY CALLS FOR LABOR UNITY

CIO President Philip Murray launched a move last week for labor cooperation in the economic, legislative and political spheres. The eventual fruit of such cooperation, the CIO leader indicated, may be organic unity of all labor.

Murray announced after the meeting of CIO vice presidents last Tuesday (Apr. 4) that he was asking the AFL, the machinists, the Miners and the Railway Brotherhoods to set up a joint committee "with authority to embark upon and pursue a common program to meet the present critical situation facing labor and the country."

"The activities of such a committee," said Murray, "would be an assurance of a better life for all our people. A united committee of American labor would strike fear into the hearts of those who block our road to progress. All that is needed, on our part, is the wisdom and courage to join together."

AFL President William Green said in New Orleans he will be ready to meet with Murray as soon as he comes back to Washington. Green added that "the chances of merging the AFL and CIO are better today than they have been for six years."

UMW President John L. Lewis wrote that when the Miners' executive board meets on April 28 he will recommend approval of the proposed joint labor committee.

IAM President Al J. Hayes said, "We stand ready to cooperate in any movement toward closer cooperative action (and) to help bring about a completely united labor movement."

WHY I SEEK YOUR SUPPORT

CARL STANLEY

As Chairman of the Compensation Committee, I have made exactly Three Thousand Four Hundred and Forty-eight calls on sick and injured members of Local 1010, in their homes, hospitals, sanatoriums in East Chicago, Gary, Hammond, and Chicago. Also, T.B. Sanatoriums, where these unfortunate Brothers and Sisters of the Local have been confined.

Majority of these calls have been a matter of letting the people know that our Union is concerned with their welfare, and to make certain that none of them are cheated out of Insurance or Compensation Benefits that rightfully belong to them.

In some cases, however, particularly among the Spanish speaking and foreign born members, I have been able to obtain Benefits of which these Brothers had no knowledge of.

In many cases, payment of insurance was obtained from outside insurance Companies, and in other instances, it was possible to get higher settlements for injuries from the Inland Steel Co., because I, as part of my duties, investigated every angle of injury cases.

Because of the experience I have gained in visiting those stricken by accident or illness, and in my efforts to get the best possible settlement of their claims, I believe that I am well qualified for the office of Compensation Committee for our Local Union.

Another reason which is of great value in this capacity is that I speak several languages, and have enough Spanish to understand and to make myself clear to the members that do not understand English.

I was a member of the first Organizing Committee in this Union since 1936, and have been active ever since. Presently, I have the highest total in signing up new members.

Because of the above qualification, I ask for your support to the office of Compensation Committeeman,

2. If re-elected, I shall continue to serve you to the best of my ability.

MY RECORD

- **Member First Organizing Committee, 1936**
- **Active Steward**
- **Past Chairman of the Safety Council**
- **Member of Lake County Council**
- **2 years Compensation Committee**

A&P SMOKED OUT

Instead of spending $5,000,000 in newspaper advertising to explain its case, why doesn't A&P go into the courts and fight it out with the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Dep't? That's the devastating question Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) put to Carl Byoir, advertising agency man who's running the grocery chain's public relations.

In a Jan. 22 radio debate, O'Mahoney insisted that A&P must be guilty of monopoly practices. He cited instance after instance where A&P pleaded "nolo contenders" and paid its penalty without a court fight. Why, if A&P isn't guilty, he asked Byoir, didn't it appeal its conviction on monopoly charges in a Danville, Ill. federal court all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court? There, A&P paid its fine. What, O'Mahoney continued, about the 23 cases **of giving customers short weight in which A&P was found guilty in the Washington police courts?**

"We decided," Byoir said of the Danville case, "rather than to spend millions of dollars on legal fees, to assume that the judge was right," and to let the matters drop.

Then O'Mahoney threw the knockout blow. Why, in that case, is the federal government compelled to go back into courts, and to order you to stop carrying on the monopoly practices you acknowledged in the Danville trial, he asked.

While the A&P advertising has said exactly the reverse, Byoir conceded that he knows what was behind the smokescreen. "I am sure the A&P is willing to accept a consent decree," he told O'Mahoney, covering not only the present request for an order breaking up the A&P empire, into manageable parts, but also a case, and a milk price-fixing involving $1,200,000 in rebates to A&P.

Mary Singleton III

"Get well quick" is our wish to Mary Singleton. It was reported that Mary spent a week in the hospital and is now convelescing at home. Mary's role in this Union is that of a Asst. Griever Steward.

NO CREDIT

In Pittsburgh, an official of the billion-dollar. U. S. Steel Corp. predicted that dividend payments in 1950 might be higher than ever before in history. At the same time he announced that the corporation had ordered every one of its company stores to shut off all credit to non-working miners. This was during the coal strike.

LOVE! STRIKE! LOYALTY!

In Turin, Italy, where unions figure that romance has a place in the scheme of things 300 steel mill workers struck because a crane operator was fired. To impress his girl friend with his skill, the operator was in the habit of sticking a love note on a hook, suspended from his 25-ton overhead crane, and then wheeling the crane arm 70 feet across the shop to drop the note delicately in his sweetheart's lap.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

In Chicago, in a debate between two union leaders and two prominent Republicans, one of the GOP stalwarts pointed to the fact that in New York and Connecticut the AFL and CIO recently joined forces for political action. Indignantly he demanded to know, "When the AFL and CIO do that, how they criticize us Republicans for organizing a united front with the Dixiecrats in Congress?"

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol. 6, No. 22 — 36c Chicago, Ill. — 5¢ a Copy — Saturday, May 6, 1950

McGrath Bill Can Strengthen FEPC

To offset the severe setback suffered by the supporters of Fair Employment Practices legislation in the House, Senate administration leaders are now preparing an all out fight for the McGrath Bill, an FEPC bill providing for full enforcement powers. Stating that the House-passed McConnell substitute will halt a real federal program against discrimination in employment for many years, the supporters of FEPC argue that passage of the McGrath bill by the Senate could result in a better compromise bill when the differences between the Senate and House versions of FEPC are ironed out in conference.

The McGrath bill, unlike the McConnell compromise, establishes the fact that employment without discrimination is the right of all Americans. It provides for a five man commission to investigate and eliminate unlawful hiring practices. The commission may issue cease and desist orders and, if necessary, may apply to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for enforcement orders. The McConnell and Taft substitute bills allow only for investigation and education, without provision for court action. Clearly a victory for the opponents of civil rights, this bill establishes the function of the FEPC Commission as purely educational.

The AF of L., CIO and hundreds of civil rights and community organizations who campaigned for full prosecution of illegal and undemocratic hiring practices are worried lest this weak McConnell bill serve as a model for future FEPC legislation in the States and municipalities. They caution that it might also set a precedent for civil rights laws, such as anti-lynch, fair educational practices and fair housing bills. To those who claim that an educational F. E. P. C. law may be the first step toward the enactment of effective controls, they point to Indiana and Wisconsin, states where FEPC laws without enforcement provisions have been on the books since 1945, with no hope of a stronger measure visible in the future. The existence of these weak laws has served only to deter the strengthening process.

These active supporters of FEPC also argue that during the past few years, public opinion has been decidedly in favor of adequate FEPC legislation. If the McConnell bill is accepted finally, it will be infinitely more difficult to mobilize the necessary public support for the technical amendments which will be needed in the future to convert the law into an effective FEPC measure. In concluding their arguments against final enactment of the McConnell bill, they claim that Southern opposition to other civil rights measures will be strengthened and encouraged through this success.

Administration leaders have asked that all supporters of FEPC contact their senators immediately to demand a vote for the McGrath bill when it reaches the Senate floor. They warn that another victory for the racist, anti-civil rights bloc would deal a death blow to the remainder of labor's program for civil rights and welfare legislation.

Plant No. 2 Mills Group 3 Meeting

Nominations of group officers and grievancemen will be held May 21st, Sunday, at 10 a.m. at the Union Hall, 3436 Michigan Avenue, East Chicago, Indiana.

Paul Martinek, Sec'y
Patrick Faulkner, Chr.

Labor Minded Statesmen Needed

"Supreme Court Decisions on Labor, 1948-49" is the title of a new bulletin published by the University of Illinois Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations.

The booklet discusses major decisions of interest to labor, handed down during the last term of the U. S. Supreme Court. The cases dealt with the constitutionality of state laws regulating labor, conflicts between state and national labor relation legislation, and interpretation of other federal labor laws.

The author is Betty Jane Swoboda, research assistant at the Institute. She points out that the Court's decisions do not reflect an attitude clearly favorable to labor or to management.

"They reflect instead," she writes, "the attitudes of state legislatures, whose views were frequently unfavorable to organized labor," and the traditional reluctance of the Supreme Court to declare any law unconstitutional.

One case dealt with picketing as free speech; others held that a state may ban women bartenders, and that occupational diseases and injuries are covered by the Federal Employer's Liability Act. Other laws considered by the Court were the Walsh-Healey Act, the Jones Act, and the Longshoremen's Act.

"Supreme Court Decisions on Labor, 1948-49" is one of a series of bulletins on current issues published regularly by the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 704 S. Sixth St., Champaign, Illinois.

Election Results For Convention

Each Local Union of the United Steelworkers of America CIO will have delegates at the Convention to represent them. These delegates to the Convention will form the policy of the United Steelworkers for the next two years.

Elected Delegates to the Convention of Local 1010 are as follows:

Don Black
Tom Conway
Pete Calacci
Rufus Camachio
Edward Ditmars
John Durcho
Helen Kelley
Buster Logan
Don Lutes
Mike Mamula
George Sopko
Bill Young
Steve Zaragoza

"The Shadow" in the Tranportation Department

By CARL COOK
Assistant Griever Steward

Emerson, Yard Master, in the Transportation Dept. is busy shadowing the switchmen; making sure they are not loafing on the job. Emer- should know that switchman only a few months ago, should know that a switchmen cannot loaf on the job. Box cars and gondolas have to meet their schedule and destination on time, as long as the cars are in the yard.

"The Shadow" has a habit of driving his auto in and around the yards, snooping on switchmen and the Engineer's, then running to O. B. Bradley, Superintendent, with the "news."

Tis rumored that the "Shadow" has trouble wearing his old hats. Why?

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JOHN DURCHO, Editor — THOMAS CONWAY, Business Manager

Entered as 2nd Class Matter at the Post Office in Chicago. Opinions expressed by correspondents from the various local unions are not necessarily those of the publishing committee or of other local unions in the sub-district nor do advertisements in these pages constitute official labor endorsement.

Mail subscriptions: $1.50 for 26 issues.
Subscriptions must be accompanied with cash payment.

New Management

"Clean Up and Fix Up" Campaign Should Start in Safety Department

Now that Inland has a brand new manager, it would be wise of him (or them) to look into the old set-up of the Safety Department.

Maybe some advice from the labor side will be heeded by new management. The first thing management can do is to organize a staff of SAFETY ENGINEERS for the Safety Department. These Safety Engineers should have full authority in giving out orders pertaining to safety. A large industry such as Inland should have Safety Engineers. At present Inland has only Safety Inspectors. These Safety Inspectors have no authority whatsoever in giving out orders pertaining to safety in each department. Safety Inspectors "orders" are only "requests" and really not "orders." Each superintendent of their own individual department, either takes or rejects "orders" from the Safety Department at their own will.

To our knowledge, the Safety Department personnel are only figure-heads for all Superintendents.

The Safety Department can be a clean functioning system provided Management of Inland issues orders to all department heads that the Safety Department's safety orders will be orders and not requests. The Safety Department must have the first and last word in safety problems in each department and not the Superintendents.

With the aid of SAFETY ENGINEERS, the Safety Inspectors can go a long way in improving safety in the mills.

Again we repeat — Superintendents of departments should only ADVISE the Safety Department and the Safety Department should issue ORDERS on safety problems. You will find it works better that way.

New Management should allow more freedom to the UNION SAFETY REPRESENTATIVES by cooperating with them in safety problems. There was a time, before Mr. Luellen came into the picture, when Union Safety Representatives were allowed to take up safety grievances on "company time."

The Union Safety Representatives are hindered by Mr. Luellen's distrust of them. Evidently, Mr. Luellen knows that the Union Safety Representatives have more prestige than the Inland Safety department's personnel.

It is a well-known fact that foremen have approached Union Safety Representatives to settle safety problems after Inland's Safety Department had failed to comply. Only because the Inland Safety Department hasn't the power to issue orders, only requests.)

It is also known that some of Inlands Safety Department personnel have asked Union Safety Representatives to take over certain safety problems where they have failed. Local 1010 Union Safety Representatives are more than willing to cooperate with Management if they are sincere in their safety program.

Paul Cyr Red Baits Labor

Paul Cyr, Republican who wants to be Congressman for the people of Lake County, is going around throwing mud at certain members of Local 1010 who are loyal members of their Union, United Steelworkers (CIO).

Paul Cyr, in one of his anti-Communist speeches in Gary, tied in Local 1010 and 1011, Convention election results, with a smear attack. He called most of the members elected to the Convention "progressives".

That we do not mind; we do mind Paul Cyr, red baiting in a sneaking manner. According to the Hammond Times story, a person need not read between the lines to see it's nothing but a smear against labor in general.

According to the Hammond Times story, Paul Cyr mentions the Daily Worker and quotes from it and then goes on to say: "In Youngstown Sheet and Tube Local No. 1011, progressives swept the election, electing all 13 delegates by a two to one margin. At Inland Steel Local 1010, progressives wo n nine of thirteen places for the Convention scheduled to open in Atlantic City, May 9th.

The Webster Collegiate Dictionary states in part on the word "progressive" — 'That progresses or moves foreward or onward; advancing, favoring or striving for progress, esp. in in political and social methods'.

Evidently, Paul Cyr does not believe in being "progressive." He believes in being at a stand still with his Republican Party. He wouldn't know how to "Move on or forward."

To this day it is hard to find a "progressive" candidate of the Republican Party to fill any office. As long as Republican Party backs up its old platform of do nothing, the party will always be a minority.

We delegates of Local 1010 who are going to the United Steelworkers Convention do not mind being tied in with the word "progressive," but we do object to your tying us in with any of your anti-Communist speeches. We are NOT Communists. We believe in being united with the majority, and in Union action, the majority spells RANK AND FILE.

SIGNED,

DON BLACK
RUFUS CAMACHO
TOM CONWAY
ED. DITMARS
JOHN DURCHO
FRED GARDNER
FRANK GORDON
BUSTER LOGAN
WM. MAIHOFER
MIKE MAMULA
GEORGE SOPKO
JAMES STONE
WILLIAM YOUNG

Excerpts of a Speech by Mayor David L. Lawrence of Pittsburgh in Indianapolis, Ind. on April 22, 1950

We find shadows of unemployment on the land, unemployment which must be checked before it undermines the purchasing power of the people and thus creates a spiral action creating still more joblessness.

We need a more complete social security system, which will more fully protect our people — all of our people — against the hazards of old age, unemployment, disability, and illness. We must continue to insure every American citizen of the full rights which go with that proud designation— the rights which belong to every one of us, regardless of race, or creed, or color, or national origin.

We must correct economic inequities wherever we find them. We must preserve individual initiative, and protect it from monopoly controls in business just as ardently as we resist undue encroachment by government.

It was the lobbyist for the real estate crowd — his name is Herbert U. Nelson — who started this present Republican cry about socialism. He did it in connection with rent control and public housing, the issues on which he guided the Capeharts, the Jenners and the Hallecks; we learned just the other day what this man Nelson really thinks.

He thinks, and I quote his exact language, that democracy "stinks." This man Nelson, who has been out with the hue and cry against socialism, believes that women should not be allowed to vote at all, and that only male taxpayers should have the franchise.

That's the kind of philosophy which has been shaping Republican party policy. Nelson is stupid enough to write letters. His senatorial and congressional stooges are just a little bit more careful.

* * *

It is not hard to tell what happened in China. There's a rotten government, corrupt, hated by the people, failed to hold power in the backlash of disruptive war. Great Americans, great patriots, men like General Stillwell, General Marshall, General Wedemeyer said there was no hope for Chiang Kai-Shek's China because it would not help itself. But, of course, Bob Taft or Joe McCarthy could save it with a Senate speech. I don't think the Republicans will advocate that we invade China with force of arms, horse, foot, and marines, fifteen divisions of American troops, to impose a government that the people of that country threw out. We can only hope that the Chinese, a wise and patient people, will not allow the Russians or any other foreigners to dominate their country, and that they will moderate the regime which has fallen heir to the great nation which unworthy leaders looted and abandoned.

The Kerr Bill was an attempt to raise the price of natural gas in the consuming areas — such as Indiana and Pennsylvania — for the benefit of the Texas and Oklahoma oil men. I regret that the Democrats in those Southwestern oil-producing states voted for their district, rather than for their country. But I can understand the pressures that were put on them.

What I cannot understand is why a Senator or Congressman from Indiana should vote to increase the price of natural gas in his home city and home state. It must be a plain susceptibility to special interest pleadings — a natural state of round-heels for a big business lobbyist — that leads a Homer Capehart of a Charley Halleck to vote against their constituents' plain advantage.

And they tell me that Halleck did more than vote for the Bill. He worked for the Kerr Bill as though it were his own, and is credited — or blamed — with rounding up the slim House majority of four votes which it received.

Why We Need National Health Insurance

HOW MANY DOCTORS DO WE HAVE?

Approximately 152,000 physicians are in active practice. Of this number, 45,000 are specialists. On the average, there is 1 active doctor in private practice for every 950 Americans.

(Journal of the Amer. Med. Assoc., May 21, 1949)

Ratio in twelve best states is 667 patients per physician.

ARE M.D.'S EVENLY DISTRIBUTED BY STATE?

They are not evenly distributed in response to population or need. 1 active M. D. per 437 to 636 persons in these states: District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New York, Colorado.

1 active M. D. per 1502 to 1606 persons in 4 worst states: Alabama, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Carolina.

HOW ARE M. D.'S LOCATED WITHIN A STATE?

Cities have more than their share. Some cities have 1 M. D. per 500 persons.

Rural areas are under-doctored. 330 counties — 10% of all U. S. counties — 10% of all U. S. Counties — had less than 1 active M. D. Per 3,000 persons. 75 counties had no active M. D.

(Bur. of Information, Amer.

ARE THERE ENOUGH HOSPITALS? ....

Judged by minimum accepted standard of 4½ general hospital beds per 1000 population: Only 14 counties in every 100

HOW DO HEALTH FUNDS COMPARE?

Commodity	Amount	% of Nat'l Income 1947	% of Personal Income less Taxes—1947
Medical care insur.—Supplies	$6,507,000,000	3.2	3.7
alcoholic drinks	$9,640,000,000	4.8	5.6
tobacco	$3,880,000,000	1.9	2.2
JEWELRY and repairs	$1,496,000,000	.7	.9

*This figure does not include an additional 1.9 billions spent for medical care by federal, state and local governments.

Where Should Widow Claim Social Security

Where should the widow of an insured earner go to file her claim for Social Security survivors insurance? Who files the claim for her children? How is the payment made?

When a widow wishes to file a claim for old-age and survivors insurance benefits, she should go or write to the field office of the Social Security Administration. The address of the Hammond, Indiana office is Room 417, Post Office Building. The widow also files the claims for her children's benefits. The Social Security Administration will furnish the forms and will give any help the claimmant may need in filling out the papers. If the claim is a proper one, under the law, it will be approved and certified by the Social Security Administartion for payment, and then the United States Treasury will send the benefit checks direct to the claiment.

For further information, call or write the Hammond office o fthe Social Security Administration located in the Post Office Building.

Cold Strip and Tin Mill Group No. 6

Nominations of Grievancemen

TUESDAY, MAY 16th

TIME: 7:30 P.M.

PLACE: Union Hall

3436 Michigan Avenue

Indiana Harbor

Stanley Rygas, Chr.

Migrant Farm Workers

Recent employment figures estimate that over 4,000,000 persons are jobless. Barring any unforseen event, the figure will not diminish by the close of 1950. A large number of those presently unemployed are employable farm workers. Their prospects for the end of the year are bleak. However severe the plight of the unemployed industrial worker is, it is the migratory farm laborer and his family who grovel at the bottommost rung of the economic ladder. They are America's forsaken children. No social security harbors them. The meagre benefits of the Taft-Hartley Act do not affect them.

Although their living conditions are indescribable, their illiteracy high and health services near nil, the problem confronting the migratory farm workers cannot be viewed as an isolated housing problem, or school problems or health problem. The migrant farm labor problem is primarily an economic one. There is a surplus of farm labor in the western states, as elsewhere in the United States, too huge for farm labor requirements there. Yet the solution devised to meet the problem ignores this available labor supply. Those who could remedy the condition aggravate it by importing Mexican nationals to share the already insufficient number of jobs.

Paradoxically, many American people of Mexican descent are being hurled into the pit of poverty by thousands of their former fellow countrymen who are serving as unwitting, exploited pawns in the hands of profit-crazed growers.

It is incumbent upon the U. S. Government to avert further demoralization and impoverishment by formulating a workable and equitable system of recruiting, transporting, placing and housing American migrant farm workers. It is incumbent upon both the Mexican and U. S. Governments to abrogate immediately the international agreement which legalizes the importation and employment of Mexican nationals and renders impotent the barriers against illegal wetback migration.

The problem of farm employment must be met soundly and effectively by the Mexican and U. S. Governments. International well being does not thrive when a portion of one country's populace gains a pittance at the expense of another's security.

MEETING

New Construction Group 8

Nominations of grievancemen, group officers, safety and health representatives

DATE: May 15th, Monday

TIME: 4:30 P.M.

PLACE: Union Hall, 3436 Michigan Av. Indiana Harbor, Indiana

HENRY CEPERICH, Vice Chairman

Two Anti-Lynch Films in the Making

Warner Bros. Studios, who gave America an anti-Nazi movie in the prewar days "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" is now deep in work on "Storm Warning." The film deals with Klansmen who may or may not be identified as members of the KKK. Jerry Wald, producer of the project is at present clothe in secrecy to avoid premature Klan opposition.

Another anti-lynch film will be "The Condemned," Jo Pagano's novel of the San Jose lynching of 1932. Robert Stillman, will produce as his first under contract with United Artists. This story deals with lynching of two men in a California town. This news event which originally allowed Westbrook Pegler to gain his unsavory national prominence, by endorsing mob violence.

If these two productions live up to expectations, Hollywood will have made their contribution to the defense of Civil Liberties.

FDR's Words Still Live

Remember, remember always that all of us, and you and I especially, are descended from immigrants and revolutionists.

—remarks before the Daughters of the American Revolution, April 21, 1938.

* * *

Jan. 30, 1950, would have been Franklin D. Roosevelt's 68th birthday celebration. His death almost five years ago removed one of the great figures of American life, but as with all great men, his speeches and off-the-cuff comments preserve him as a vital, living force today. Among the words FDR will long be remembered for:

I believe now, as I have all my life, in the right of workers to join unions and to protect their unions. — radio address, May 2, 1943.

* * *

Our greatest primary task is to put people to work. This

(Continued on page 8)

10th Birthday "In Fact"

"In Fact," weekly newsletter, an antidote for falsehood in the daily press is celebrating its 10th birthday.

"In Fact" a progressive newsletter that is very informative and educational. All good American's should be subscribers to "In Fact."

Mr. George Seldes, editor, in celebrating the 10th anniversary of In Fact, thanks each of his subscribers for making it possible to keep In Fact in print for ten years.

For those who send $10 worth of subscriptions for In Fact's anniversary, the editor will send a new book which is really written to order for In Fact readers and other progressive readers. It is "Crusaders for American Liberalism" — a fine addition for your library.

It would be a good idea for all Unions to take advantage of two special rates offered them by Mr. Seldes. Two special rates to Unions sending in 10 or more subscriptions and renewals at one time — $1.50 each if book premiums are desired or $1.15 each if no book premiums are requested.

Local 1010 through its Educational Committee used to get hundreds of subscriptions of "In Fact" for its members. Local 1010 should do it at the present too.

The LABOR SENTINEL salutes the Editor of "In Fact" for the wonderful job he is doing in keeping loyal Americans on their guard.

Address: IN FACT, INC. 280 Lafayette St. New York 12

Frank Gordon on Radio

Frank Gordon, Trustee of Lake County Industrial Union Council, will speak over WWCA — Gary Radio Station.

Day: May 9th. Time 8:00 P.M.

This is part of a program to promote the sale of U. S. Savings Bonds. Frank Gordon is also chairman of Local 1010 Political Action Committee. (PAC).

...JS Eyes ...Unemployment

...tate and local employment ...ommittee activities to devel...p new job opportunities have ...ncreased rapidly in recent ...nonths, Director Robert C. ...oodwin of the U. S. Labor ...epartment's Bureau of Em...loyment Security reported to ...ecretary of Labor Maurice ...J. Tobin.

Fourteen States, the Terri...ory of Hawaii, and 50 com...nunities have established ...tate-wide and local commit...ees concerned with employ...ment and unemployment pro...blems. Full employment com...mittees or similar committees ...re now at work in Arizona, ...California, Connecticut, Idaho, ...Louisiana, Maryland, Michi...gan, New Hampshire, New ...Mexico, New York, Ohio, Ore...gon, Utah, Washington, and ...n Hawaii. Preliminary steps ...re being taken toward sett...ng up committees in other ...States too.

Governors and mayors have ...aken the leadership in the ...levelopment of State and ...ommunity action. Committee ...membership, in general, has ...bor, management, and citiz...ns' groups.

"The programs of State and ...ocal committees vary, depend...ng on their particular econo...nic problems," Goodwin said. ...However, they generally in...lude studies concerning the ...conomic assets of a State or ...ommunity, finding new pro...ucts for existing markets and ...ew markets for old products, ...ttracting and financing new ...ndustrial plants, initiating ...ew construction projects, in...luding housing and public ...works, cooperating with Gov...rnment agencies, and facili...ating training and job place...ent of workers. Our reports ...ndicate that State commit...ees, appointed by Governors, ...re maintaining contact with ...ocal committees which are ...ost often appointed by May...rs, in order to help solve pro...lems which cannot be solved ...within the communities them...elves.

Safety Campaign Seeks Local Support

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A Nation-wide public education program to reduce industrial accidents, through news columns and locally sponsored advertising, will be launched in June in support of the President's Conference on Industrial Safety, Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin announced.

Tobin is General Chairman of the Conference, organized by the U. S. Labor Department at the request of the President to work out a cooperative program with the States in an effort to reduce the two million industrial accidents suffered annually. These accidents involve a loss to management and workers estimated at more than four and a half billion dollars.

Total expense for the preparation and distribution of the advertising material has been assumed by the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, represented on the coordinating committee of the Conference since 1949. The advertisements will be distributed nationally through the cooperation of State press associations.

The Conference was set up recently as a permanent part of the U. S. Labor Department. William L. Connolly, Director of the Department's Bureau of Labor Standards and chairman of the Conference's coordinating committee said: "The newspapers of the country can perform a valuable public service by presenting this problem to the public through their advertising and news columns."

He added that the assistance given by the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies is "a good example of how private organizations can cooperate with Government in the performance of a real public service."

The Conference will meet in the Labor Department auditorium, Washington, D. C., on June, 5, 6, and 7 — its second meeting.

Women Workers Increase

The woman labor force increased by more than three-fourths of a million from January 1949 to January 1950, according to figures issued by the United States Bureau of Census. This increase represents a rise of 230,000 in the number employed and a rise of 565,000 in the number unemployed.

The number of women employed in agriculture decreased considerably, while those in nonagricultural employment increased.

Between December 1949 and January 1950, the woman labor force decreased. This was attributed largely to the withdrawal of extra workers employed in stores during the holiday season and of unpaid workers who had been helping on family farms.

Wage-hourRegulations To be Revised

WASH. D. C. — The U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Divisions plans to review re-Hour and Public Contracts quirements under which employer contributions to employee welfare plans and payments under profit-sharing plans or trusts may be excluded from overtime payments due employees under the amended Fair Labor Standards Act.

A public hearing will be held shortly, Divisions Administrator Wm. R. McComb announced, advising that in the meantime problems with respect to such plans and trusts be brought to his attention.

McComb also announced he has proposed revisions in the wage-hour regulations concerning records to be kept by rules into conformance with employers, so as to bring the the Federal wage-hour amendments.

Don't Have The Wool Pulled Over Your Eyes

The Federal Trade Commission ordered six individuals who operate optical stores in INDIANAPOLIS, GARY, SOUTH BEND AND EVANSVILLE, INDIANA to stop selling false ads in connection with the sale of eyeglasses and other optical supplies.

The respondents are Benjamin, Morris, Samuel, Sylvia, Fannie and Sophie Ritholz, co-partners trading as NATIONAL OPTICAL STORES, CO., and Dr. Ritholz Optical Co., 1148 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago. They operate stores in various cities.

Under the terms of the order the respondents are forbidden to represent that the lenses in all or any of their glasses are ground in accordance with prescriptions by doctors, when actually they are not accurately ground in accordance with the prescriptions of doctors, optometrists or physician-occulists. "The record discloses," the Commission said, "that a substantial portion of the lenses used in glasses sold by the respondents are not ground in accordance with any proper prescription. Out of fifteen pairs of glasses sold by the respondents which were introduced as exhibits in this proceeding, competent experts testified in support of the complaint testified that they would reject ten pairs, for the reason that the lenses used in the glasses were not ground in accordance with the specifications set forth in the prescriptions therefor."

There were other provisions of the Federal Trade Commission order prohibiting representation. With all the Commissioners concurring, the order was issued after consideration of testimony and other evidence, the trial examiners recommended decision, and briefs and oral argument of council.

Here's Your Answer:

IMPORTS WON'T HURT US

By BERT M. JEWELL and CLINTON S. GOLDEN
ECA Labor Advisors

In recent months, we have grown increasingly aware of rumblings from some labor sources over the Government's reinforced plan to boost imports from Europe into this country. Some workers are worried — that the proposal will lead to such a tremendous flood of European goods on the American market that similar U. S. made products will not sell. This, they reason, will cripple domestic industry and put them out of work.

This fear—of being thrown out of work — is a very strong one, particularly here in America in this generation. And we sympathize with it most strongly. We have all of us suffered too many years because of unemployment, and the memory is still piercingly alive. And so the fear is powerful — and, as often happens, it has translated itself into dissatisfaction. The dissatisfaction is directed at that agency which most informed people know is principally involved with carrying out this aspect of the Government's program.

We are speaking, of course, of the Economic Cooperation Administration, with which we are associated as Labor Advisors to Administrator Paul Hoffman. Both of us have discussed this problem with Mr. Hoffman and we all felt that it should be clarified, for the good of the industries and workers who are now so uneasy — and ultimately for the well-being of the entire country.

In an attempt to do this, Mr. Hoffman recently wrote a detailed letter to Senator H. Alexander Smith in which he described the position of ECA with respect to imports from Europe. It is our feeling that the trade unionists of America should know intimately many points which he clarifies and we shall set forth some of them.

Most significantly, Mr. Hoffman emphasized throughout his letter that the American economy will not be adversely affected by increased imports of European goods. He stated:

"I don't believe that anyone could argue that increased imports amounting to one third of one percent of our total output (of goods) could have any appreciable effect on the total economy; nor, of course, is there anything to the argument that when we import goods we are importing unemployment.

"If we do not import, we cannot export; and if we do not export, we create unemployment in the export field."

Mr. Hoffman pointed out that tariff concessions can be granted "only within the framework of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act." He emphasized that concessions can be and have been granted only after careful review. And then:

Bert M. Jewell
Labor Adviser, ECA

"I know of no instance in which tariff concessions have jeopardized the life of any American industry."

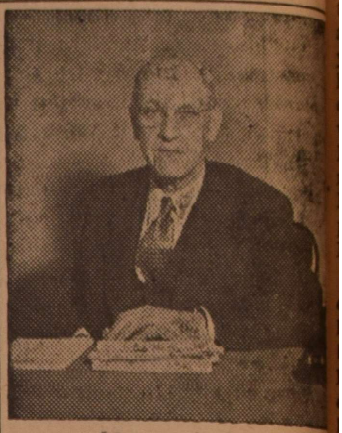
Mr. Hoffman revealed that experience with the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act has shown it is impossible to reduce duties in many industries without doing serious harm to American businessmen. Actually, in the event of serious injury to American business because of a concession in reciprocal tariff negotiations, the Tariff Commission is required to increase rates. Yet in all the years since the "escape" clause has been in operation, only a handful of industries have asked for relief. The majority were dismissed for lack of evidence of serious injury.

Here are the details which he presented:

"Only the following industries have applied for relief under the "escape" clause: spring clothes pins, candied marrons, wool knit berets, whiskey, crude petroleum, hops, rattan reeds, sponges, narcissus bulbs, knit gloves and mittens, woven silk fabric stencil silk and women's fur felt hat bodies. A formal investigation was ordered in the case of clothes pins, but the case was later dismissed.

"The next eight cases were dismissed for lack of evidence of serious injury. In two cases only a single firm was involved and in several cases the only injury was that part of the prewar market had been recaptured by foreign suppliers. The whiskey case arose because, at the time, the production of American distillers was limited by the shortage of grain — a condition that has passed. The knit glove situation continues under study to insure that serious injury does not occur in the future from reviving Japanese competition, though it had not occurred at the time the industry sought relief. The last three cases are still pending. This record certainly seems to indicate that American business has not been seriously hurt by tariff concessions."

Mr. Hoffman expressed the view that there are only two sound ways to reduce Europe's dollar gap. One, he said, would be to reduce requirements for dollar imports "through building up economic sources of supply in Europe itself and in other non-dollar areas;" the second, by "increasing Europe's dollar earnings through direct and triangular trade."



Clinton S. Golden
Labor Adviser, ECA

"This means, of course," he continued, "that we must sell less to and buy more from Europe. There is little appeal in such a program but if we do not sell less and buy more we must either continue our aid or see the European economy placed in grave danger."

Mr. Hoffman emphasized again that he does not believe "the apprehensions as to the effects of a slight increase in imports are well founded." He suggested, however, that should the new competition result in a loss of employment, it might be desirable to develop programs for retraining and relocation of workers, such as we had during the war.

"I repeat," he declared, "that it is my belief that (business) failures due to increased imports would be so utterly insignificant that I consider this question of relocation and retraining of workers academic rather than factual."

To business men who are concerned about competition he suggested that "it is domestic, not foreign competition to which they should address themselves."

In closing, Mr. Hoffman de

(continued on page 7)

Halleck Against Public Housing

Meet Mr. Herbert U. Nelson . . . He is executive secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, an ass'n that spends $130,000 a year lobbying against public housing, universal health and other projects for the general welfare. Read before the House special lobbying committee last week was a letter Nelson wrote the NAREB president, Theodore Maenner. Nelson said:

"I do not believe in democracy. I think it stinks. I believe in a republic operated by elected representatives . . . I don't think anybody except direct taxpayers should be allowed to vote. I don't believe women should be allowed to vote at all."

Nelson explained to the committee that "in our republic we do not trust majorities very far." Reps. Halleck (R. Ind.) and Brown (R., O.) backed up Nelson.

Readers acquainted with real estate men may wonder whether they share Nelson's views. And if not, why do they let him spend their $130,000 a year?

Is any comment really necessary?

Import Won't Hurt Us

(Continued from page 6)

declared: "May I state that there are reasons other than economic why every effort should be made to bring the trade between the United States and Europe into balance at a reasonably high level. The relationships between Europe and the United States can be sound only if there is no element of charity in that relationship. Europe wants to pay her own way and we should help her to do so. We in ECA in administering this program have constantly kept in mind that the only charity of enduring value is that charity which lifts people above the need of charity."

Color Television

Owners of TV receivers can enjoy color television on their present sets this fall if the CBS approves the color system recently demonstrated to it, says Consumers Union in the current issue of CONSUMER REPORTS. In public demonstrations as well as in demonstrations before the Commission, the CBS system offered a full-color picture which could be viewed on present black-and-white receivers by means of a simple converter. The cost of adapting the present sets, according to CONSUMER REPORTS, should not be more than $25 to $90. Consumers Union believes that industry opposition to the prompt introduction of color television is based not on technical problems, but largely on its desire to sell everyone a black-and-white receiver now and a new color receiver some years hence. Consumers Union is satisfied that the CBS system is far superior to other systems that have been proposed, and to black-and-white television, and that the FCC should adopt the CBS system now.

No. 1 and No. 2 Open Hearth

SPECIAL MEETING

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1950
7:30 P.M.

For nominations of following:
Griev. Committeeman
Assistance Griever
Safety Griever
Griever Stewards

No. 1 and No. 2 Open Hearth

Land and People

If all the cultivated land in the world, which produces the crops to feed the world's people, were evenly divided among the population, each person would have slightly over one acre, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The population on earth is about 2,264, million people, and the crop land amounts to about 2,470 million acres.

Actually, however, the cultivated land on this planet is very unevenly divided among its people. Asia, excluding the USSR, has more than half the people but less than a third of the crop land. In contrast, North America has only about 8 percent of the people but more than 21 percent of the cultivated land.

The two countries which have the largest areas of cultivated land are the United States and the Soviet Union, and, in relation to this land, the number of people in these countries is small.

Your Dollar

PREVIEW OF THE 1951 KAISER LINE

Some new things have been added to the Kaiser automobile, and in the opinion of Consumers Union's automotive consultants, they look like improvements. The 1951 Kaiser just coming off the assembly line, is a brand new car, and a generally handsome one, according to the current issue of CONSUMER REPORTS. It has maximum forward and downward vision, wide but low seats, a wide shallow trunk, oversize brakes and a short turning radius. CU consultants' preliminary observation of display models leads them to the conclusion that the car should give good gas mileage, be comfortable to ride in and maneuverable to drive. Consumers Union will road-test the car when it becomes available.

A Measure of Freedom

A new book just came off the press. For people who are imbued with the spirit of service it is a "must." The title is "A Measure of Freedom," by Arnold Forster.

The message of this book is simple and clear. **Education, legislation and community action are the fundamental forces for progress in a society of free men.** In ten solid and documented chapters, this book directs our attention to the danger spots in our democracy, and challenges every civic minded person to be on his guard, to combat those who would undermine and enslave. It lists names; it mentions places; it describes the schemes and techniques. Above all, it reveals who makes a profit from bigotry and what corporations pay the bill. It is documented dynamite. A book to read, to discuss, to pass on to our friends. For active citizens it is indispensable ammunition: to be digested, remembered, and passed on! For the measure of a free man is the measure of his will to be free.

A Most Welcome Letter

At the regular meeting of the Gary-Hammond Rent Advisory Board held Tuesday night, April 18th, the matter of the tight housing situation in the area was discussed. The board, by unanimous action, went on record as favoring the extension of Federal Rent Control and instructed the secretary to so advise Hon. Burnet R. Maybank, Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, and Hon. Brent Spence, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Very truly yours,

DAVID G. JACOBS,
Chairman
Gary-Hammond Rent Advisory Board.

Grievance Report for March

Griever No. 11, DEWEY MOORE.

Plate Mill—Bolt & Spike.

No Written Grievance filed.

No report on verbal grievances.

* * *

Griever No. 12, FRED GARDNER.

Galvanize—Sheet Mill.

No written Grievances filed.

Verbal grievances handled:

DEMANDS:

Not promoting in accordancewith contract.

Floor mats requested for Galvanize Inspectors.

Equal division of overtime work.

Shortage of lockers and foremen in hourly paid employees locker room.

Improper rate paid to shippers.

4 hour reporting time requested.

Incentive for outside hookers.

Safety aprons for Feeders and Bench Markers.

Rate Cut on Heavy Zinc Pot.

* * *

Griever No. 13, DON LUTES

No written grievances filed.

No report on verbal grievances.

* * *

Griever No. 14, PETE CALACCI.

76" 44" Slab Yards, 46" Bloomer.

No written grievances filed.

Verbal grievances handled.

Breaking in employees on jobs well up in sequence requested rate of job immediately below.

Company arbitrarily changing sequential status of employee after review of management transfer.

* * *

Griever No. 15, AL CAPALBY.

44" Mill.

No written grievances filed.

No report on verbal grievances.

* * *

Griever No. 16, HAROLD KRAFT.

COLD STRIP.

24 Written grievances filed:

Request incentive for tractor switchmen.

Additional loaders No. 2 and No. 3 Annealing Department.

New Incentive rate No. 24 Crane. No change in job content, total earnings dropped.

New incentive No. 21 and No. 23 Crane due to changed conditions.

Request reclassification No. 21 Crane.

Request posting new job No. 1 Unit Pickle House.

Request classification new job No. 1 Unit Slitter Operator.

Improvement in heating system in mill requested.

Request change in incentive No. 16 and No. 17 Cranes.

Request change in incentive No. 34 Crane.

Request reclassification No. 35, No. 35A, No. 35B Cranes.

Request new incentive No. 35, No. 35A Cranes.

Request reclassification No. 12A, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14 Cranes.

Proper proomtion on No. 5 Stand Tandem Mill.

Request pay for scheduled turn after schedule change during work week.

Question of sharing of work week an available work. (2) Some men working 5 days others 3.

Reclassification No. 23A & No. 2 Annealing Cranes.

Violation of agreement concerning No. 36 and 37, Annealing Cranes in No. 3.

Annealing Department request increased incentive if continued.

Request average hourly earnings for Loaders until incentive rate agreed on.

Request change in Annealing Department incentive to be based on work done not tons annealed.

Request new rate on Strine Slitter.

Mechanical change on anchoring cable on hoist drum No. 71 Boone Tractor.

Light installation tool grinder and drill press.

* * *

Griever No. 17, EMIL STRIMBU.

TIN MILL.

2 Written Grievances filed.

Disruption of schedule.

Demotion on ability.

No report on verbal grievances.

* * *

Griever No. 18, ED DITMARS.

Transportation & Yard.

No written grievances filed.

No report on verbal grievances.

* * *

Griever No. 19, O. H. McKINSEY.

New Construction.

Twenty written grievances filed:

Contend 4 employees (Carpenters) improperly slotted.

Contend employee (machinist) improperly slotted.

Contend 15 employees (riggers) improperly slotted.

Request time and one half for week-end work.

No report on verbal grievances.

* * *

Griever No. 20, GEORGE SOPKO.

Shops and Stores.

1 written grievance filed.

No report on verbal grievances.

* * *

Griever No. 21, FRANK KRETZ.

No written grievances.

No report on verbal grievances.

FDR's Words Still Liv

(Continued from page 4)

we face it wisely and courageously. It can be accomplished in part by direct recruiting by the government itself, treating the task as we would treat the emergency of a war, but at the same time, through this employment, accomplishing greatly needed projects to stimulate and reorganize the use of our natural resources.—Inaugural Address, March 4, 1933

Here is the challenge to our democracy: In this nation I see tens of millions of its citizens—a substantial part of its whole population—who at this very moment are denied the greater part of what the very lowest standards of today call the necessities of life.

I see millions of families trying to live on incomes so meager that the pall of family disaster hangs over them day by day.

I see millions whose daily lives in city and on farms continue under conditions labeled indecent by a so-called polite society half a century ago.

I see millions denied education, recreation and the opportunity to better their lot and the lot of their children.

I see millions lacking the means to buy the products of farm and factory and by the poverty denying work and productiveness to many other millions.

I see one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished.

—Second Inaugural Address, January 20, 19

Your Vote Will be Appreciated

CASIMIR "CHARLIE" KRIVICKAS

CASIMIR "Charlie" Krivickas, Grievanceman of the 40" Mill threw his hat into the Union election ring.

He made known that he is a candidate for Trustee of Local 1010. He pledges you that a good job will be done if elected.

Your support will be appreciated.

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol. 6, No. 23 — Chicago, Ill. — 5¢ a Copy — Saturday, May 20, 1950

VOTE AT PLANT GATES

The Shape of Things to Come

By **Harry H. Powell**, President

Attempting to tell what is going to happen in the Inland in the forseeable future is about as sensible as sticking your head in a lion's mouth. In this case, it is necessary since the only way we can attempt to judge what is going to happen is to try and size up what occurred in the past.

Does Inland's recent decision to build new locker rooms costing $550,000 in the Hot Strip, Cold Strip and Plant No. 1 Mills mean a change in attitude on the part of the Company towards their employees?

Does Inland's decision to spend $25,000 on draining and black-topping part of their parking lots mean they are serious in their promise to ease the terribly jammed parking lots near the mill?

Does F. M. Richs' request for advice on employee morale mean that Inland is worried about what is bothering the workers in the mill?

I doubt it.

For more than four years, ever since the establishment by the Company of their new Labor Relations set-up, the Union has raised hell about locker rooms, parking lots, hospitals in Plant No. 2 train movement at change of turn and many other things bothering the worker in the mill with no results. We have argued and fought over the very things the Company finds it convenient to take care of now. These improvements were certainly as necessary then as now but for four long years all we got from second and third string Labor Relations experts was talk and more talk, surveys and more surveys, but no action.

We are convinced that the Inland management could find out about the morale of their

(Continued on page 4)

Back Pay Victory

UNION WINS $1500
Cranemen and Hookers

Fred Gardner, grievance man in the Sheet Mill and Galvanize Departments, has won another grievance for his Union brothers. This grievance involved money. And when money is involved in a grievance, it takes a long time for management to make up its mind, especially when the griever has a just case. Fred Gardner fought for a year and one half and won!

Galvanize Warehouse Head Hookers, Hookers and No. 3 Cranemen are the winners in this grievance of back pay. The new rate is to be applied retroactively to the date of the grievance, October 29, '48. The adjustments to be allowed being 4½c per hour to the Craneman, 3c per hour to the Head Hooker, and 3c per hour to the Hooker.

The grievance was filed under Article V, Section 6 of the Contract. The grievance stated that the men were burdened with additional work. The Labor Sentinel congratulates Fred Gardner in a job well done.

Membership of Local 1010, present at the regular union meeting on Thursday, May 4, voted to hold elections at all three plant gates this year.

The move to insure mass-participation in our elections, originated with President Powell who said: "Too many times we hear it said that a small clique runs union affairs and that the average member hasn't got a chance to voice his opinions concerning the men who represent him. An election at the gates will show everybody — the membership, the company, and the public — that this local union is run by its members."

For reasons not too hard to understand, certain members of the Executive Board opposed plant gate-elections, but their objections were drowned in an inspiring and practically unanimous show of hands.

Following a motion by Don Lutes (Griever from the 76" Mill), a committee will be set up to arrange for voting facilities at the plant gates. The committee will consist of President Powell, Frank Kretz (Griever from the Metallurgical Department) and a third member, most probably the local's financial secretary, Tom Conway.

The schedule of nominations, elections and group elections can be found elsewhere in this paper.

ELECTION SCHEDULE

Local Union meetings will be held each Thursday between now and elections.

MAY 18: Report from the convention, and Nominations for members of Election Committee.

MAY 25: Election of Election Committee which will supervise the voting.

JUNE 1: Nominations for Union Officers.

JUNE 8: Election Committee will post names of candidates eligible under the terms of the International Constitution.

JUNE 15: Elections, 6:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. at all plant gates. Vote for Union Officers and Grievance Committeemen.

GROUP ELECTIONS: Within one month after local union elections all groups must vote for Assistant Grievers, Stewards, Safety Stewards and Group Chairmen.

All candidates nominated, will be notified by registered mail. Those who wish to accept their nomination must do so at the office of Local 1010 not later than 5:00 p.m., Tuesday, June 6.

Each member will be required to show his union card before casting his ballot.

LABOR SENTINEL

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Morale and Red Herring

Editorial By FRANK KRETZ

Election time is approaching in this Union, and once more some supervisors are busy "taking a hand" in union affairs. Reports reaching me from various departments talk of foreman and higher-ups referring to certain union representatives as "Radicals," "Reds," "Commies," expressing their hopes these men would not be re-elected and telling the more "sensible" workers to elect the "right guy."

This brings to mind the letters and leaflets published by Management during the Union election campaign of 1948. At that time, as we all well remember, Management told us to go up to the hall early and to stay until the meetings were over, because "Joe Stalin" (or some of his deputies) would be there and "he" would sit through the whole meeting.

Now there are a few points I wish to make clear. The constitution of our organization deals with those who are supposed to be (or, who actually are) Communists or fellow-travelers. Foremen who dislike a certain worker will call him any kind of a Radical, just because it has become quite fashionable to call anyone with whom you disagree a Communist or a fellow traveler. (For example, baseball big shot Branch Rickey hinted that the attempt to eliminate the reserve-clause in baseball contracts was the work of Communists.)

Everyone of us who ever presented a complaint or a grievance has been red-baited. Everyone of us who is an active union man knows that no matter what your request may be, from one cent more per hour to company-paid health insurance, you are branded as a radical. I, personally, have remarked that I was in favor of National Health Insurance (as proposed by the Democratic Party) and a foreman in the open hearth promptly called me a "number one Communists." I even know of cases where union representatives were seriously called "Reds" because they wore red shirts, but red neckties are quite in style among labor relations people this spring.

The policy of our organization is definitely not Communist, but this business of red-baiting can be carried to a point where it becomes downright stupid. (To illustrate this point, take, for example, the resolution passed unanimously by the City Council of Cambridge, Mass., in December 1939. This resolution made it "illegal to possess, harbor, sequester, introduce or transport, within the city limits, any book, magazine, map, newspaper, pamphlet, handbill or circular containing the Words Lenin or Leningrad.")

If Mr. Rich is sincere in his "higher morale-" drive, there are, among many other points, two he might consider.

One, instruct supervisors to quit red-baiting as a relief for their own internal pressures and their inferiority complex.

Two, instruct supervisors of all levels to refrain from meddling in Union affairs.

The Union elections are our business.

UNION NEWS CLIPPINGS

JOHN DURCHO

DETROIT. (LPA) — The Pennsylvania Railroad is putting dollars ahead of lives in cutting its maintenance force from 12,000 to 5,000, said T. C. Carroll, president of the Maintenance of Way Employees, in protesting to the railroad. He called the slash a peril to safety of the employees and the traveling public. The railroad said the move was made for economy," but Carroll pointed out that the Pennsy made a profit of $34,463,472 in 1949.

* * *

In Washington, Taft-Hartley Czar Robert Denham declared in a prepared speech before an American Trucking Ass'n banquet that "The two and one-half years that have gone by since the Taft-Hartley act was enacted have been something of the nature of a shakedown process." The statement is true twice. The T-H law has permitted lawyers and "labor experts" to shake down industry for millions of dollars in fees. And Denham has shaken down employers for more free dinners than a performing seal in a circus tank. As Senator Humphrey remarked after hearing one of Denham's speeches, "What the country needs is an injunction against Denham."

* * *

In San Francisco, Lana Wong, a Chinese strip tease artist, complained to the State Labor Commission that the Club Shanghai was paying her less than union scale. A deputy labor commissioner awarded her $398 after declaring he was unimpressed by the employer's argument that Miss Wong frequently stripped in reverse, putting on her street clothes and walking out of the night club.

* * *

In Dublin, Ireland, women school teachers threatened to quit and get married in a mass wedding after the government gave a raise of $2.20 a week to the men teachers and only $1.10 to the women.

* * *

In St. Louis, a top executive of a shoe company, prepared to leave after an inspection of his warehouse, wanted a hand bag loaded into his Lincoln. Observing a group of warehouse workers eating lunch, he yelled, "Hey, Boys, carry this bag for me." Nobody moved. The big boss repeated his order. Again nobody moved. This time he shoutetd, "Who's the shipping clerk around here?" Just then the foreman came around the corner — and all the men pointed solemnly at him. Another order and the baffled foreman dutifully carried the bag to the boss' limousine. It'll be years before the men stop calling him "Hey, Boy."

* * *

In Springfield, Mass., employees of Ideal Lawn Mower Division of the Mast-Foos Co. were thunderstruck when they learned that every worker in the plant with more than one year's service would get a new Ford car as a bonus on March 15.

* * *

In Washington, steel industry executives wondered out loud what they were paying hundreds of thousands of dollars for public relations. The president of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., testified before a Congressional committee that "steel prices in general are not as high as they should be." Just three hours later, Bethlehem Steel Corp. announced in New York City that its 1949 profits had soared to nearly $100,000,000, an alltime record achieved in spite of last October's steel strike.

* * *

In Milwaukee, Republicans who two years ago were echoing Senator Taft's recommendation that people should "eat less" to bring prices down, were now applauding Prof. James

(Continued on page 3)

PAC COMMENTS

By FRANK GORDON
Chairman, Local 1010 PAC

The most important phase in this years election has come an gone.

Primary election of Township and County officers were held Tuesday, May 2nd, also at this election was the election of delegates for State Republican and Democratic parties.

Local 1010 was fortunate in having at least four of its union members elected to the State Convention for the Democratic Party to represent East Chicago.

The "slate' put out by the Lake County PAC body was, with the exception of a few officers, heartily endorsed by the voting public as the results would have you see. These people that the Lake County PAC endorsed or recommended, are the people who could be truthfully called "Friends" of Labor."

With the primary election over, though we cannot afford to sit back and believe our work is done and our candidates are elected. we must keep plugging from now until the general and final election of November is over. The Republican party claims that they will come out stronger as time goes by and that they will capture a few of the offices if not all, come the results of the November election.

The PAC committee of L. U. 1010 also wishes to take this opportunity to thank all the union brothers for the good job that was done on election day. The boys did a good job in getting out the voters and deserve all the praise they receive.

Local 1010 PAC, still has room for additions to the PAC and anyone of the members desiring to belong can leave their names with Tom Conway, the Local's Financial Secretary and their names will be forwarded to the Political Action Committee.

YOUR BUCK IS THE ONE THAT COUNTS! HAVE YOU GIVEN IT TO YOUR PAC? camp aign Jo

UNION NEWS CLIPPINGS

(Continued from page 2)

Lacey who complained that pork prices dropped because women won't eat pork and they won't eat pork because it pushes out their waistlines.

* * *

In Philadelphia, 100 union employees of the Publicker Industries closed the company's distilling and bottling plants in a dispute over who should knock the bung out of barrels of whisky so that government inspectors could test the product. Up to last week warehousemen had the job; when coopers were assigned to the task the bungs were promptly left unbunged.

* * *

Lincoln said: The people are the rightful masters of both Congress and the courts — not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert it.

* * *

New York. (LPS) — Attorney General Goldstein filed a complaint in the Supreme Court here against the American Bowling Congress because it limits its membership to "white males." Goldstein seeks to bar the ABC, from sponsoring tournaments and carrying on other activities in the State. The ABC, with 1,000,000 members in 1500 local associations, has been denounced for its race bias by the AFL, CIO, NAACP and other groups.

No. 1 Open Hearts Safety Report

L. SCHWARTZ, Union Safety Rep.

Meeting with management the following safety conditions were discussed.

On my agenda for a long time, has been a request to management that burnt lime be kept dry. Management now has agreed that a hopper will be made, to store the lime in.

Plant engineers are to survey the area around No. 6 and No. 7 furnaces; to find a way to keep graphite and smoke away from that area. The men working around that area are repeatedly complaining of the unhealthful atmosphere.

Management has promised to lower the stock scale at No. 11 furnace level with the floor. Wheeling stock to the scale uphill produces an unsafe condition. This safety grievance being given the old stall of "promise."

REQUEST was made that stairway behind No. 7 furnace be reversed, so that men would not be exposed to slag eruptions from No. 6 furnace slag pot.

REQUESTED that a whistling devise be used by men hooking up slag pots when they are on the back side of pot. Management agreed to give it a trial.

Management has agreed to raise walkway leading to East charging scale. At present, the walkway is so low as to cause mud puddles in rainy weather.

REQUESTED that the switch on No. 2 and No. 4 charging cars be replaced by push button type.

REQUESTED that management insulate stack for the forge in laborers shanty to keep men from burning themselves, while changing clothes. Management has complied with this request.

REQUESTED that storage of tapping pipes at No. 6 furnace be discontinued.

The tapping pipes are stored in the area where men work thus causing an unsafe condition.

Last but not least on the agenda, is a request to discourage men from pouring heats on No. 4 stand. It is too congested of an area for the men when pouring the heats.

Also the cranemen have no way of getting off the back end should something go wrong while pouring a heat on the No. 4 stand.

The assistant superintendent has agreed to investigate this safety grievance.

Now a word to you Union brothers and sisters: I, as your Union Safety and Health Representative, request that you cooperate with me in allways toward a better and safer future. To have a better and safer future, means that you will have to work safe now. To work safe, you must always think of safety first. **DO NOT TAKE CHANCES ON YOUR JOB.** You may take a chance the first time, and not get hurt, but the time will come when the odds may be against you.

Taking a chance and not getting hurt, is like betting the horses. You take several chances on different horses and ride some of the winners, but most of the horses you take a chance on come in losers. In other words, taking a chance is a gamble. Don't gamble against "Safety First." It doesn't pay, the odds are too steep!

When you ride "Safety First" in each race you'll find that "Safety First" will pay dividends towards your life span.

Rent Control Needed

The largest percentage increases in rent and the largest proportion of dwellings whose rents were raised were generally in the lower rent groups, U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. In four of the six cities where general information on levels of income was obtained the percentage increase in rents for all rented dwellings was greatest in the lower income groups, and in three of the cities the proportion of units reporting rent increases was larger for the lower income groups. Rent increases appeared at all rent levels, but in three of the seven cities, some rent decreases were reported for a number of dwellings in the highest rent group.

According to this report, rent control is still needed.

The Shape of Things to Come

(Continued from page 1)

workers quicker and more accurately by listening to your grievance committeemen than by taking a hundred surveys followed by a lot of talk.

I don't think Inland management is going to change its tactics.

I find the Company is, by and large, treating each worker better, in fact, the Company appears to be leaning over backward to keep each worker happy and treat him fairly in accordance with the terms of the contract.

In find that groups of workers all over the mill are getting caught by the speed-up, the mill is going production crazy with the workers putting out as ever before.

The Company is afraid the employees may rebel against the speed-up, for that reason, it goes out of its way to leave the front door open for his complaints rather than have the Union make an issue of these complaints.

We want the workers well treated and stand ready to force the Company to furnish good treatment to its employees.

I don't think the company will do anything about the larger problems such as parking lots, a subway to Plant No. 2, unsafe working conditions, and speed-up.

I think the Company is afraid of wild-cat strikes over many of these issues. We predict wild-cats unless we get action rather than talk from labor relations and top management on some of our four and five year old problems. Inland had better get off its swivel chair and do something about the parking lots, the crossing at Plant No. 2, the terrible safety conditions in the mill and the speed-up.

I think that the people in the mill are aware that they must have fighting representation to continue pressuring the Company and urge that they elect men to represent them who are capable of leading a good fight on legitimate issues.

I urge that you elect men woh are interested in bettering conditions and wages and hours in the mill and that you not elect men interested only in bettering their own personal positions or men who intend to use their Union position as a stepping stone for personal advancement.

I think we must continue to fight.

I urge you to prepare to fight.

Caples Compliments Labor Sentinel

Four members of Local 1010's Safety Committee attended the 27th Annual Midwest Safety Show at the Sherman Hotel, on May 3. They were: Al McClain, Chairman of the Safety Committee; Carl Cook, Transportation Dept.; Jim Stone, Cold Strip Mill; and Gene Waslewicz, Plate Mill. No other local union was represented.

Speakers, representing Inland Steel were Mr. Caples, Director of Industrial Relations, and Mr. Ridinger, Safety Director.

Mr. Ridinger, among other things, said supervisors ought to be better trained before instructing workers on safety matters.

Another gentleman who spoke was Lee C. Shaw, formerly with Inland's law firm of Pope & Ballard, who was obviously trying to drum up business. He warned management people present labor would make increased demands concerning safety matters during the next round of contract negotiations. We are inclined to agree.

Mr. Caples, God's gift to the field of Industrial Relations, spoke on "What Safety Means To Industry." According to reports from our delegates, he praised the cooperation between our Safety Committee and Inland, and had glowing words for the decreasing accident-rate in the plant.

Caples also complained about the Local Union newspaper "tearing apart" Inland's safety efforts, calling the Labor Sentinel a vicious sheet.

Coming from Mr. Caples, this paper feels complimented being called a vicious sheet. Our effectiveness can best be measured by the irritation we cause in management.

THE WIDOWS OF SPITE

Editors Note: Credit to Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N. A.

One gains a lot of experience in twenty-four years as a "house cop," especially in one of the largest hotels in Chicago. Usually, a fellow having such a job is not in any manner a "snooper." His one duty is to keep order. When so occupied he gets to know a lot of guests, among them labor leaders and their wives. It is the labor leader and his wife I desire to discuss in my brief story of people in general who since the beginning of World War II have crowded every room of every first class hotel throughout the United States.

Most hotel detectives are a rather decent lot. They never go looking for trouble nor are they particularly interested in the business of anyone, man or woman, who signs the hotel register. There are twenty-one "house cops" at the hotel where I spent my past twenty-four years of employment. It takes this many for management to be sure that the reputation be maintained by the hotel, since it was established soon after the Civil War. There are all sorts of "crack-pots" who stroll about a hotel lobby. It is the business of my gang to find out if there is anyone among the loiterers for the purpose of creating trouble for those who are registered guests.

The labor leader is often the target, not only of the lobby "crack-pots" but also those who occupy the largest suites in the hotel.

A hotel "house cop" no longer finds it necessary to stroll about the different floors with his ear to the door or his eye to the keyhole. The science of being a hotel detective long ago has made such "snooping" unnecessary.

If there is undue merry-making in any room, when the clock approaches midnight, the "house cop" knows about it quickly. Complaints come fast in a large hotel. If innocent merrymakers hear a knock on the door late in the evening, usually it turns out to be the "house dick" with his admonition to the merry-makers to "Pipe down, guests are complaining."

If someone goes beserk and jumps out the window, we are supposed to keep order usually, and get the information first. This is also true in cases of illness. We keep an eye on the pink ladies who sometimes attempt to ply their trade in the wee sma' hours. We must be able to lamp a pimp, a dope, a thief or a pickpocket a mile away.

If a "house cop" must develop the knack of picking out the bad element stopping at our hotel, it is natural that we too must be able to pick out those guests who are rated tops. The hotel where I do my chores has nearly 2,000 rooms — a sort of small city in itself. Many plans are formulated and schemes concocted that are dastardly as well as benevolent in hotel rooms. What a house cop knows and doesn't tell, except where a criminal act is in the making, would more than fill a book.

In my twenty-four years of helping keep order in our big hotel, I can sincerely say that the guests who represent organized labor are the cream and I know that I express the

(Continued on Page 6)

Inland Improves Parking Conditions

Poor and inadequate parking facilities, one of the workers' main complaints, will be greatly improved according to word received by the Local Union from Inland's front office. The company will spend $25,000 for a survey of possible additional parking space, for blacktopping, drainage and improved of present parking lots, and for protection of workers' cars against theft and damage.

Improved parking facilities are another outstanding success of the present Local Union administration. Also, they seem to be caused by an apparently honest desire on the part of the new general superintendent to make good his promise to the Grievance Committee to conduct labor relations "like Mr. Kaiser does," and to improve employee morale by showing some good will for a change.

. . . So They Say . . .

By FRANK KRETZ

TO BEGIN, I like to reprint a poem written by the great American poet Edgar Guest (published by the Reilly & Lee Company, Chicago). It was written in 1929.

MACHINE AND MAN

The factory engine failed to start,
So they took the doggone thing apart,
To search for flaws.
Something is broken, they declared,
And what it is must be repaired.

Nearby a drowsy workman stood,
and someone muttered, "Ah, he's no good.
Just let him go."
Now they didn't take that man apart,
To search his mind or search his heart,
The cause to know.
Nobody thought to ask him why
There was no lustre in his eye.
But had they looked into the gloom,
Of what he called his sitting room,
Or searched his life,
They would have found a woman frail,
Tubercular and drawn and pale,
Who was his wife.
Then they might have understood,
Why that man seemed to be no good.

When the engines in the factory stop,
We take them down from base to top,
To search for flaws.
But when man breaks,
'Tis very seldom that we pause
To search his mind to find the cause
Of his mistakes.
But we could cure him should we find
The thing that's preying on his mind.

—●—

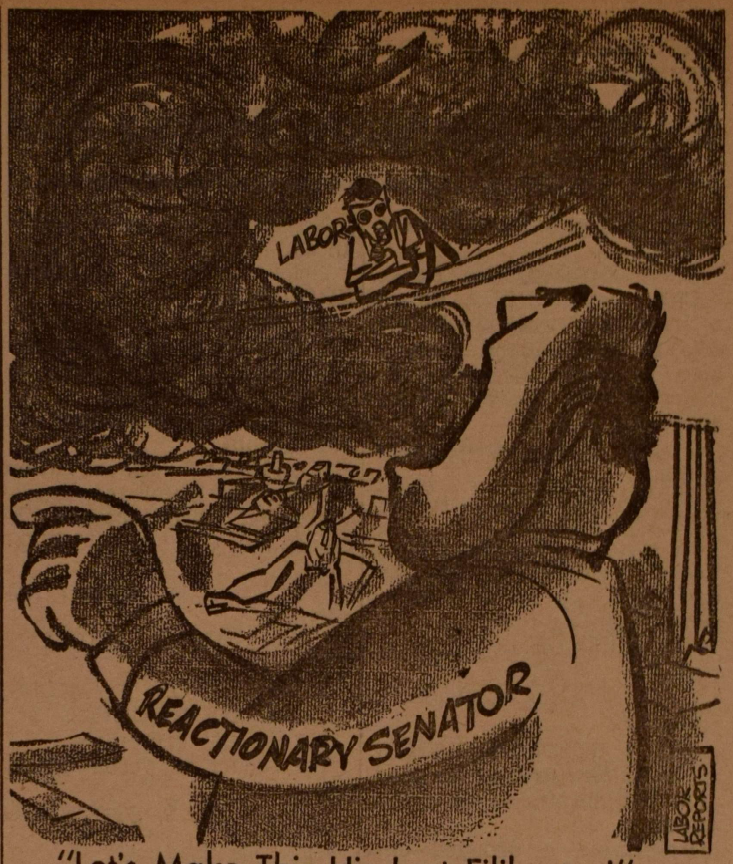
THE CURRENT "MORALE-DRIVE" at Inland has, like most of the do-good-schemes, two sides. On one side, the Union cannot possibly oppose such items as improved and increased locker-room and parking facilities, air-conditioned laboratories, and cleaner work areas (such as No. 2 Open Hearth, for example, where a beautiful clean-up job was done).

—●—

ON THE OTHER SIDE, all this human relations stuff, this fatherly pat on the worker's shoulder, this apparent concern for the workers' feelings and thoughts, this sudden urge to treat the "check numbers" as human beings, might well be designed to weaken the Union, to loosen its ranks, to undermine our determination to win greater security and higher wages. All this might be an attempt to give the workers a false sense of security, to lull their resistance while management gradually takes over the functions of the Union.

—●—

I'M NOT SAYING THIS WILL HAPPEN. I'm merely pointing it out as a possibility and a warning. We have no reason to doubt the sincerity or the good will of Mr. Rich. But we



"Let's Make This His Last Filibuster!"

to doubt the sincerity or the good will of Mr. Rich. But we know the policy-makers in Labor Relations, in Indiana Harbor as well as in the Chicago office, we know their second and third string helpers, and to think of them puts us into an ugly mood. We think of the slow-down in the processing of grievances and the speed-up in the production departments, the constant flow of warning and discipline letters, and that, too, puts us into an ugly mood.

—●—

HOWEVER, THERE ARE A FEW IDEAS which might help to improve the morale of our members, at least to some extent. These ideas come from two sources. From a 5-year study, called "Management and the Worker," conducted at Western Electric Company's plant at Hawthorne, near Chicago; and from the War Manpower Commission's "Training Within Industry" program which trained one million foremen between 1941 and 1945. All their conclusions can be summed up in seven points.

—●—

THE SEVEN POINTS ARE AS FOLLOWS. 1—Let each worker know how he is getting along. 2—Give credit when due, and tell him while it's "hot." 3—Tell people in advance about changes that will affect them. Tell them why. 4—Look for ability not now being used. 5—People must be treated as individuals, not numbers on a payroll. 6—In any given problem first get the facts, then weigh and decide, and only then take action. Afterward be sure and check results. 7—Make the worker realize that his work is important, and that he is important.

CARRY YOUR UNION CARD AT ALL TIMES
YOU'LL SOON NEED IT.

The McKinsey Report

A List of Grievances Recently Filed

By O. H. McKinsey, Chairman of the Grievance Committee

Griever No. 1, FLOYD ROEBUCK.

Blast Furnace, Ore Docks.

One grievance filed. Forced retirement of worker who has doctors statement that he is able to work. Company demoted him to janitors job seven years ago.

No report on verbal grievances.

Griever No. 3, JIM FLYNN.

PLANT NO. 3.

No written grievances filed. Verbal discussion on grievances: Seniority as regards to promotions on turn.

Scheduling for five days per week.

Griever No. 4, JOSEPH GYURKO.

NO. 1 OPEN HEARTH

No written grievances filed.

Verbal discussion on grievances:

Reinstated a dropped employee.

Withdrawal of discharge after appeal within five day suspension.

Hearing on discharge.

Powdered soap requested for stockers as previously practiced.

Griever No. 5, HARRY POWELL.

NO. 2 OPEN HEARTH.

3 written grievances filed.

Request classification for oxygen lance operators.

Request identical rate for men transferred from N. C. as same job in department.

Request reinstatement of cranemen demoted on disability.

Verbal grievances discussed:

Complaint on ingot tonnage made tons/heat not known to men. Request either more money or more help for 2nd helpers when heat specification changed.

Hi-line switchmen and conductors request hours on 4th engine be deducted from pool.

Promotion of runner-maker to pit sequence.

Griever No. 6, SAM KRUPSAW.

POWER, STEAM, ELECTRICAL.

No written grievances.

No report on verbal grievances.

Griever No. 7, CASIMIR KRIVICKAS.

40" MILL.

4 Written grievances filed.

Request 32 hour week in cut-back in operations.

Request reclassification Pit Millwrights.

Request reclassification Soaking Pit Motor Inspectors.

Contend discrimination against individual in 40" Billet Dock.

No report on verbal grievances.

Griever No. 8, WILLIAM YOUNG.

PLANT NO. 2 MILLS, TRACK ACCESSORIES.

No written grievances.

No report on verbal grievances.

Griever No. 9, STEVE ZARAGOZA.

10" and 14" MILL.

No written grievances filed.

Verbal grievances handled.

Change in past practice claimed. Supervisors working.

Additional work to job, no additional money.

Requested change in incentive on job.

Reprimands to workers who report off.

Safety violation reprimand given employee without cause.

Griever No. 10, AUGIE SLADCIK.

36" BLOOMER-PLANT NO. 1 MILLS.

2 written grievances filed.

Request reclassification grease system attendants.

Request reclassification pipefitters.

No report on verbal grievances.

Griever No. 21, FRANK KRETZ.

METALLURGICAL, CHEMICAL, INSPECTION & COMBUSTION DEPTS.

Written grievance filed, requesting removal of Senior Metallurgists (who really are supervisors) from work ordinarily done by hourly — paid metallurgists. 4th step hearing held in office of Sutp. of Labor Relations. No written answer yet. Written grievance filed for Plate Mill Inspectors, requesting re-classification and upward revision because of additional work. — Verbal grievance: Inspectors at Plate Mill vs. Plant I Inspection foreman. Meeting held at Main Lab.

US Charges Fraud, Tax Evasion

WASHINGTON — (FP) — Documents described as "the most damning evidence of financial skulduggery ever disclosed against the vicious hate peddlers of the Klan" has been turned over to internal revenue agents and post office inspectors.

Basis of the documents consisted of torn ledger sheets, envelopes, bank statements and other scraps retrieved from a wastebasket in a public hall outside the Atlanta, Ga., office of Sam Roper, Imperial Wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Stetson B. Kennedy, former newspaper man, Federated Press columnist and author of Klan exposes said: "No burglary was committed. Roper was just foolish enough to leave the papers where I could pick them up."

Kennedy and Sheldon said the papers constitute "conclusive evidence indicating federal income tax evasion by scores of members of the Klan and possible mail fraud."

The papers further indicate the accounts of the KKK death benefit fund which is supposed to pay $500 to survivors of members, "have been raided for day to day expenses of the Klan," Sheldon said.

Sheldon turned the evidence together with all available material from the league files, over to Intelligence Chief William S. Wolf of the Internal Revenue Bureau and Jesse M. McDonald, assistant chief postal inspector.

The league also supplied **ANTI-KLAN EVIDENCE TO** government officials with names and addresses of officials of 46 Klans and Klavens in 12 states. Wolf promised to proceed in every possible case.

Carry Your Union Card At All Times. You'll Soon Need It.

THE WIDOWS OF SPITE

(Continued from Page 4)

opinion of twenty other House detectives.

There is a strange thing about a well known labor leader when he stops at the hotel. Paradoxical as it may seem, he is respected, admired, hated and envied. He is often the target of unprovoked verbal attack. I can understand, knowing something of the labor movement, why this is true. I am old enough to remember when stool-pigeons were hired by the employers by the thousands to spy upon the labor leader and report back to a strike-breaking detective agency every move the labor leader made. One would think that when federal legislation made such detective agencies unlawful to operate that the employer hatred of the labor leader would disappear. Sadly this employer hatred of the man who represents workers is still with us. The respect and admiration for the labor leader is most to be found among the millions who toil in mines, mills and factories.

If a group at one table in the dining room asks me, "Who is that fellow that is the center of attraction at the next table?" and I tell him it is John Doe the well known labor leader, it very often happens that the whole group at the table of the one making the inquiry forms a sort of disrespect for the man. This can be understood because as a rule men in overalls and girls in work frocks do not stop at the best hotels.

The labor leader is the victim of spite mongers more than any other hotel guest. These spite mongers go to the extent of attempting to disturb the domestic tranquility of the man who represents the workers. This is particularly true on the part of employers who stop at the hotel. I can mention case after case where employers who meet with the labor leader at the hotel to settle labor disputes, have deliberately attempted to create quarrels in the homes of the labor leader when he would not bend to the wishes of the employers in settling a wage dispute.

(Continued on Page 8)

For Those Injured

Labor Law of Indiana

EDITORS NOTE: Wherever space permits, we will try to present to you the Labor Laws of Indiana. Save these articles, you may have to refer to them in the future.

Presumptive Dependents . — The following persons are conclusively presumed to be wholly dependent for support upon a deceased employee and shall constitute the class known as presumptive dependents in the preceding Section; (a) A wife upon a husband with whom she is living at the time of his death, or upon whom the laws of the state impose the obligation of her support at such time. The term "wife" as used in this subsection shall exclude a common law wife unless such common law relationship shall have existed openly and notoriously for a period of not less than five years immediately preceding the death.

(b) A husband who is both physically and financially incapable of self-support, upon his wife with whom he is living at the time of her death. The term "husband" as used in this subsection shall exclude a common law husband, unless such common law relationship shall have existed openly and notoriously for a period of not less than five years immediately preceding the death.

(c) An unmarried child under the age of eighteen years upon the parent with whom he or she is living at the time of the death of such parent.

(d) An unmarried child under eighteen years upon the parent with whom he or she may not be living at the time of her death of such parent, but upon whom, at such time, the laws of the state impose the obligation to support such child.

(e) An unmarried child over the age of eighteen who is either physically or mentally incapacitated from earning his or her own support, upon a parent upon whom the laws of the state impose the obligation of the support of such unmarried child.

(f) An unmarried child over the age of eighteen who at the time of the death of the parent is keeping house for and living with such parent and is not otherwise gainfully employed.

As used in subsections (c), (d), (e) and (f), the term "child" shall include stepchildren, legally adopted children, posthumous children and acknowledged illegitimate children. The term "parent" shall include step-parents and parents by adoption.

The dependency of a child under paragraph (c) and (d) shall terminate when such child attains the age of eighteen.

The dependency of any person as a presumptive dependent shall terminate upon the marriage of such dependent subsequent to the death of the employee, and such dependency, shall not be reinstated by divorce. The dependency of any child under subsection (f) of this Section shall be terminated at such time as such dependent thereunder becomes gainfully employed or marries.

Total or Partial Dependents. — Total or partial dependents in fact shall include only those persons related to the deceased employee by blood or by marriage, except an unmarried child under the age of eighteen years. Any such person who is actually totally or partially dependent upon the deceased employee is entitled to compensation as such dependent in fact. The right to compensation of any person totally or partially dependent in fact shall be terminated by the marriage of such dependent subsequent to the death of the employee and such dependency shall not be reinstated by divorce.

Burial Expenses. — Sec. 39. In all cases of the death of an employee from an injury by an accident out of and in the course of his employment under such circumstances that the employee would have been entitled to compensation if death had not resulted, the employer shall pay the burial expenses of such employee, not exceeding three hundred dollars.

"Average Weekly Wages"— Maximum Compensation. — Injuries occurring on and after April 1, 1945, and prior to April 1, 1949, the average weekly wages of an employee shall be considered to be not more than thirty-six dollars and fifty cents nor less than twenty dollars; in computing compensation under this Act with respect to injuries occurring on and after April 1, 1949, the average weekly wages of an employee shall be considered to be not more than forty-two dollars not less than twenty-two dollars: Provided, The weekly compensation payable shall in no case exceed the average weekly wages of the employee at the time of the injury. With respect to injuries occurring prior to April 1, 1943, the maximum compensation which shall be paid for an injury, under any provision of the Act or under any combination of its provisions, injury under any provision of the Act or under any combination of its provisions, shall not exceed five thousand dollars in any case. With respect to injuries occurring on and after April 1, 1943, and prior to April 1, 1945, the maximum compensation which shall be paid for an injury, under any provision of the Act or under any combination of its provisions, shall not exceed fifty-five hundred dollars in any case. With respect to injuries occurring on and after April 1, 1945, and prior to April 1, 1949, the maximum compensation which shall be paid for an injury under any provision of the Act or under any combination of its provisions shall not exceed seventy-five hundred dollars ($7,500.00) in any case. With respect to any injury occurring on and after April 1, 1949, the maximum compensation which shall be paid for an injury under any provision of the Act, under any combination of its provisions, shall not exceed ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00) in any case.

Deduction of Advances from Compensation. — Any payment made by the employer to the injured employee during the period of his disability, or to his dependents, which by the terms of this Act were not due and payable when made, may, subject to the approval of the Industrial Board, be deducted from the amount to be paid as compensation: Provided, that such deduction shall be made from the distal end of the period during which compensation must be paid, except in cases of temporary disability.

Times of Payment by Agreement or in Award. — Sec. 42. When so provided in the compensation agreement or in the award of the Industrial Board, compensation may be paid semi-monthly, or monthly, instead of weekly.

Payment in Lump Sum of Unredeemed Installments — Commutable Value. — Sec. 43. In unusual cases, upon the agreement of the employer and the employee or his dependents, and the insurance carrier, and the approval of the Industrial Board, compensation may be redeemed in whole or in part, by the cash payment, in a lump sum, of the commutable value of the installments to be redeemed.

The board may, at any time, in the case of permanently disabling injuries of a minor, require that he be compensated by the cash payment in a lump sum of the commutable value of the unredeemed installments of the compensation to which he is entitled.

In all such cases, the commutable value of the future unpaid installments of compensation shall be the present value thereof, at the rate of three per cent interest compounded annually.

GROUP 5

44", 46", 76" Mills and Slabyards

Special Meeting

Nomination of Grievance Committeemen, Assistant Grievers and Shop Stewards. Watch for Notices announcing Date and Name of Meeting.

at

UNION HALL

Peter CALACCI,
Group Chairman

Mr. Rich, Please Note:

How Disabled is "Disabled"?

How sick, how crippled, how handicapped must one be to draw Inland's disability pension?

To us, and most other people, "disabled" is a simple word meaning a worker who is unable, or too ill, to go to work and earn a living.

Not so with Inland; to be disabled, judging from the attitude of our worthy employer, one must almost be a basket case, a cripple without arms or legs.

There are Inland workers in Crown Point, for example, who according to doctors' certificates are unable to work now, nor will they ever be able to work again.

But Inland refuses to pay its disability pension to those unfortunates on the ground that most of them are able to make simple little toys or ashtrays while confined to bed, or weave straw-baskets which can be sold — if only for pennies. This, the Company says, constitutes "ability" to work.

This attitude will certainly not improve employee morale. It will remind Inland workers that the Company's chief officer will retire with a pension of around $32,000 per year, disabled or not.

At Long Last:

Inland Orders 1700 New Lockers

Inland's resistance has finally "cracked" under the constant pressure of Local union representatives.

Seventeen hundred new lockers will be installed in the very near future. Two hundred of them will go to Plant No. 1, five hundred to the Hot Strip Mills, one thousand to the Cold Strip and the rest will be scattered over different departments.

Now seventeen hundred lockers are not going to fill the existing need, but they certainly are quite "a step in the right direction." These new lockers will help overcome some of the worst hardship cases, such as the case of the Scrap Yard workers in No. 2 Open Hearth who must walk to the Coke Plant to change clothes.

It is due to the persistent pressure of the Grievance Committee and the Local Union President, that Inland has ordered the additional lockers. It proves once more the correctness of the Union's position: That industry gives nothing voluntarily. And that industry understands only one language: pressure.

GROUP 12

Chemical, Metallurgical, Inspection and Combustion Departments

SPECIAL MEETING

★

NOMINATIONS

for

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEEMAN, ASSISTANT GRIEVER, and STEWARDS

★

FRIDAY, MAY 26 -- 7:30 P.M.

UNION HALL

★

F. J. Kretz, Grievance Committeeman

False Fronts

Four phony "small business" lobbies — which really are fronts for big business— are unmasked in a report by the House Small Business Committee, which said:

"It is altogether healthy in our democracy that small business men should do what comparable groups such as labor and the farmer, have already done; namely exercise their American right to organize themselves. But it is far from healthy when organizations purporting to represent small business do not represent small business, if they are financed by big business money, for instance, or if they represent only professional promoters."

Carry Your Union Card At All Times. You'll Soon Need It.

Exposed by the committee Small Business Men's Association (NSBMA, Small Business Economic Foundation (SFEF), National Association of Business Men (NAB) and National Tax Equality Association (NTEA). The report said "Big Business money contributions—from U.S . Steel, Standard Oil & various public utilities, to cite only examples — encircle these organizations NSBMA and SBEF the same officers, put out the same propaganda and otherwise work together. They call for open shops and hope to break down the minimum wage laws and the 40-hour week. Of 70 corporations that gave money to SBEF 60 had assets of over a million dollars.

NTEA and NAB also work together, chiefly fighting co-ops. They pay one firm of lawyers $58,000 a year, plus heavy expenses. A third of their list of $500 contributors are private power companies.

THE WIDOWS' OF SPITE

(Continued from Page 6)

An example of what reputable labor leaders are up against and what very often the wives of such labor leaders are subjected to can be summed up briefly in the case of a president of a powerful International Union. The character of this man is beyond reproach; Off and on he has been stopping at our hotel for many years. I remember in a bitter strike of his membership several years ago, his wife accompanied him. The employers, unable to drive a deal in the strike, decided to attack him through his wife. Their idea was to create for him domestic trouble along with the industrial worry the strike was causing him.

It was about 10 p.m. when Mr. and Mrs. John Doe, as I shall refer to them, were at the bar partaking of a drink. An attractive woman making herself appear slightly intoxicated, walked up to the couple and said, "Hello, John, who is the girl friend?" John Doe looked at the woman and said, "Pardon me, I don't think I met you before." Mrs. John Doe looked somewhat bewildered but when the "house cop" was called to remove the lady from the bar, the first seed in creating domestic trouble for the labor leader had been planted by greedy employers. John Doe could not convince his wife that he had not met the woman before. The strike went on but the labor leader lost some of the "zip" he was noted for. Each night thereafter and always near the hour of midnight the telephone in John Doe's room would ring. Mrs. Doe would answer with the usual "Hello" but the caller on the other end would gently hang up the receiver without saying a word. This created more suspicion in the mind of Mrs. John Doe. Well, the strike was eventually settled, but on each visit of these two good people, since, Mrs. Doe will always inquire confidentially, to tell her truthfully if that other woman was in John Doe's life.

(To be continued in the next issue)

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol. 6, No. 24 — 36c Chicago, Ill. — 5¢ a Copy — Wednesday, June 7, 1950

Report on Resolutions

Submitted by: Local 1010 to the Fifth Constitutional Convention.

By PETER CALACCI, Local 1010 Delegate, Member of Resolutions Committee

Resolution No. 1 calling for the establishment of a Sidney Hillman day banquet as a means of a PAC coordination has been submitted to the International Executive Board for consideration and disposition.

Resolution No. 2 calling for the consolidation of Political action branches of CIO., AFL., and other bona-fide Unions was incorporated in the Convention Resolution No. 3 which resolved that we wholeheartedly support and endorse President Murray's proposal for labor unity and express the hope that it will be accepted by all of American Labor.

Resolution No. 3 requesting life time paid up membership for our retired members; referred to the Executive Board for consideration.

Resolutions No. 4 and No. 5 calling for the defeat of enemies of labor in the coming state and national elections and urging active PAC committees and for all unions in the State and County Councils instituting an intensive drive to raise funds; were all embodied in Convention Resolution No. 6 in a five point program.

1. The USA Political Action Committee is directed, through the CIO-PAC, to undertake all things necessary and proper to the accomplishment of our union's political action program.

2. That all officers and agencies of our union and all our locals are directed to cooperate to the fullest extent with our Political Action Committee and make the utmost use of their facilities and resources in its support.

(To be continued)

Subdistrict Safety and Health Council Formed

In the April meeting of the Sub-District No. 2 of District No. 31 the Council went on record as sponsoring a Sub-District Safety and Health Council which will meet once per month between now and the September Governor's Safety Conference in Indianapolis.

The first of these meetings occurred May 19th. The meeting of Union Safety & Health Representatives and representatives form Local Unions produced excellent results. Unions having no Safety and Health Representatives will be requested to form committees regardless of being recognized by certain industries in which the Union represents its men. It has been decided at this meeting that a permanent "Sub-District Safety & Health Council" be organized. This Safety & Health Council will take upon its self the job to better educate Labor and Unions on Safety & Health. At these Safety & Health Council meetings, safety clauses in all labor contracts will be studied to determine better and inform safety clauses for future contracts that will be negotiated. This Council will see that ALL contracts have a clause stating that there will be Union Safety & Health Representatives in ALL industries, not only a handful of industries.

The Council will also study the Labor Laws of Indiana that has been set-up for the protection of its people.

Locals represented at this first Safety Council are: Local 1010, Inland; 1138, General American Transportation; 1132, American Steel; 1273, Hammond Brass Works; 1720, Standard Forge and 3642, Champion Rivets.

Next meeting will be June 16, at United Steelworkers Bldg., corner of Grand Blvd., and Broadway, Indiana Harbor, Indiana. Time: 7:30 p.m.

Lester Thornton, Sub-District Director will chair all meetings until we are fully organized.

Warning! Oxylin Tablets: Poison!

The Federal Security Agency's Food and Drug Administration warns hospitals, physicians, pharmacists, and consumers that a drug is on the market which may cause poisoning. It is Oxylin Tablets, uncoated, distributed by Drexel Laboratories.

The tablets contain dangerous amounts of boric acid. Sensitive individuals may get enough boric acid from the uncoated Oxylin Tablets to result in serious poisoning.

After the tablets had been on the market for years, the formula was changed by adding boric acid. When the Administration learned of this change during a routine factory inspection this week, the distributor started recalling shipments. However, he has not been able to tell the Food and Drug Administration where about 18,000 of the tablets are located. A portion of the remaining 15,000 which have been sold will not be reached by this recall.

People who have been using these tablets should discontinue use immediately. Dealers and others who have them should notify the Food and Drug Administration and return the tablets to the manufacturer.

Does That Mean You?

Are you an active Member,
The kind that would be missed?
Or are you just contended
That your name is on the list?
Do you attend the meetings
And mingle with the flock?
Or do you stay at home
And criticize and knock?
Do you take an active part
To help the work along?
Or are you satisfied to be
The kind who just belongs?
Do you ever work on committees
To see there is no trick?
Or leave the work to just a few
And talk about the clique?
So come to the meetings often
And help with hand and heart
Don't be just a member
But take an active part.
Think this over, Brother,
You know the right from wrong;
Are you an active Member;
Or do you just belong?

(From the Fifty Niner, publication of Local 59, UAM-CIO)

Amen! Amen! Amen!

President Lewis restated the UMWA viewpoint on mine mechanization when asked to comment by the Wall Street Journal on reports of increased development in this direction. Lewis offered this pithy observation:

"The United Mine Workers of America has always encouraged mechanization of mines and always will. But mine workers do not believe God put an idea in the mind of an inventor for the sole profit of coal operators.

"We propose to bargain in the market for our share."

LABOR SENTINEL

1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Ill.

A Politically Non-Partisan Paper to Guard the Interests of the Common Man.

Entered as 2nd Class Matter at the Post Office in Chicago

Published by Local Union 1010, USA-CIO

at 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Published every other Saturday

JOHN DURCHO, Editor — THOMAS CONWAY, Business Manager

Entered as 2nd Class Matter at the Post Office in Chicago. Opinions expressed by correspondents from the various local unions are not necessarily those of the publishing committee or of other local unions in the sub-district nor do advertisements in these pages constitute official labor endorsement.

Mail subscriptions: $1.50 for 26 issues.

Subscriptions must be accompanied with cash payment.

Local Union 1010 Elections

This is to remind you that there will be an election of Local Union Officials and Grievancemen June 15th. The following are openings of offices in the June election:

President	**Compensation Committeeman**
Vice President	**Guide**
Financial Secretary	**Inner Guard**
Recording Secretary	**Outer Guard**
Trustee (3)	**Grievancemen**
Treasurer	**Editor (Labor Sentinel Publication of Local 1010)**

Candidates elected to above offices are automatically members of the Executive Board.

Elections will be held at ALL three (3) plant gates. The opening of polls will be 6:00 a.m. Polls will close at 6:00 p.m.

We suggest that you come to work earlier June 15th so that you may vote BEFORE going to work. This will help eliminate the long lines that may form at the polls AFTER working hours.

To make sure you have the right Grievanceman to fight your battles for you, you must vote for the right grievanceman.

To aid your Union the right way, is to vote the right way.

The people who don't vote always elect bad officials.

Your Union is as strong as your vote.

The LABOR SENTINEL is requesting that all members make this Election Day the greatest ever held in the Local history.

You people have the weapon that keeps all officers in line — the VOTE that you will cast.

Remember that Grievanceman or Official of the Union that you vowed to get out of office the first opportunity you had? This is the opportunity you have been waiting for and also the day, June 15th.

Vote so that you won't be sad and mad later.

Attention! Your Dues Card

YOU MUST HAVE YOUR DUES CARD BEFORE YOU CAN VOTE. WITHOUT YOUR DUES CARD ON YOUR PERSON IT MAY DELAY YOU FROM CASTING YOUR VOTE IMMEDIATELY. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A DUES CARD (1950), TO SHOW THAT YOU ARE A MEMBER OF LOCAL 1010, YOU CAN OBTAIN YOUR CARD AT THE UNION'S FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 3436 MICHIGAN AVENUE, INDIANA HARBOR, INDIANA.

GET YOUR CARD BEFORE ELECTION DAY.

Office Hours: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Saturday, 8 a.m. to Noon

UNION NEWS CLIPPING

JOHN DURCHO

IN ATLANTIC CITY, before the convention of the Uni Steelworkers, CIO President Philip Murray announced pl for a two day political action conference in Washington to held in June.

Officers of all CIO international unions, CIO regio directors, leaders of state PACs and the executive board CIO-PAC were summoned to meet June 15-16 to spur t year's political action effort.

—●—

Chrysler paid $2,581,000 Bonuses to 229 Top Executives Last Year.

"G. M. Bonueses of $7,500,000 go to 61 Executives for 1949."

"Du Pont Officials Rece $2,696,680."

"Corporations Pile Up R cord Hoard of Cash."

The moral seems to be fairly obvious. The stories und these headlines make foolishness out of the statements of t Republicans that the Democratic Party is ruining busin and abandoning our free enterprise economy for socialism.

—●—

THE FISH AND WILDLIFE Service reports alarm ov the activities of a new beast of prey in the Adirondack s tion. The animal is a cross between a dog and a coyo Washington reports tell of much damage by another monst . . . a cross between a Dixiecrat and a Republican.

—●—

FROM BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, comes the news th the Republican National Committee is trying to hire Charl Porter, the Australian politician who handled a recent cam paign for reactionaries in his own country.

We all know the Republicans have a long way to go, b we never supposed it was that far.

—●—

A VISITOR TO THE Senate gallery was detained b police for questioning after he did some questioning himse He left the gallery and, in a loud voice, said, "What are w paying these senators for? Why don't they work?"

Police had to look through the rule book to see wh they could charge him with.

YOUR BUCK FOR PAC IS NEEDED NOW!

—●—

Edgar W. Waybright of Jacksonville, Fla., told a conve tion of States Righters in Jackson, Miss., recently that Re Smathers defeated Sen. Pepper "because some of us we not afraid of being called hatemongers."

In Miami, the Miami Daily News reported 500 new app cations for membership in the Ku Klux Klan.

—●—

The Chicago Tribune, which always is the first to pr claim its own Americanism, wants to transfer one of ships to Panamanian registry. Do as I say, not as I do, the Tribune's motto.

—●—

OLEO FREED JULY 1

Consumers should be able to buy yellow margarine (e cept in 16 states!) about 10 cents per pound cheaper a July 1.

Recommended Reading: Margarine labels should accur ely state contents, including number of vitamin A uni Some brands contain as many as 15,000 USP units, oth only 9,000 units.

Company Sneak Attack

BILL YOUNG, Vice President of Local 1010

The Inland Steel Company is now trying to enforce a policy of adding odd jobs to its employees aside of their regular jobs.

Inland is using the clause of 'Traditional Duties' in the inequity program to back their policy of "More work for the same amount of pay."

Union Local 1010 will not tolerate this sneak attack on its members. It is now coming to the point where production and day rate employees are told to sweep and clean the areas in which they work. When employees refuse to sweep or clean up as ordered, the supervisors pull out the clause in the inequity program and say "Sweeping and cleaning are part of the Traditional Duties." Production and day rate men who are not SWEEPERS or JANITORS have the right to a change in wages. These employees are hired to produce steel. Janitors and sweepers will take care of their end of keeping the mills clean.

If the policy of having production and day rate men take over part of the jobs of sweepers and janitors continues, what is to prevent management from setting up a policy to have the sweepers and janitors in partaking in the production of steel at labor wages.

Union Local 1010 will not tolerate the under-mining of its Contract that it now has in force with management. Union Local 1010 expects to work within the contract and expects Inland Management to do the same which at present does not look likely as far as Management is concerned.

Mr. Rich has claimed that he will build a morale program for the employees of Inland. **Fine and dandy — but how can a person build a morale program for employees with a speed-up production system and not give them extra incentives toward their pay checks? Impossible! One of the greatest morale boosters in this country is—MONEY. When an employee produces more through a speed-up system he expects to get paid more than he usually gets because he knows that he is being taxed to his utmost within his energetic capacity. Give credit where credit is due — in the employees pay check.**

The order of the day with Management at the present is to issue token bonuses — CIGARS, when production records are broken with speed-up systems. That's a heck of a bonus to take to the family after a hard day of work.

Again I repeat: Our Union members will not tolerate such conditions as stated above. As long as there is to be no co-operation from Management we will continue to fight for what is rightly ours.

It will be very smart of Mr. Rich to study the contract between the Union and Management, so that he can abide to it as it states, not as the Inland Labor Relations Department wishes it should state.

Important Facts on Fair Employment Bill (FEPC)

Question: Is this a new idea in Federal legislation?

Answer: No. The United States Constitution forbids discrimination by the Government; this bill extends the principle to employers and trade-unions. In the last 10 years Congress has enacted 23 laws which forbid discrimination in their enforcement.

Question: Is the bill constitutional?

Answer: Certainly. The United States Supreme Court has repeatedly condemned discriminatory employment practices. A New York law forbidding discrimination by trade-unions was recently upheld as constitutional.

Question: Does the bill prohibit prejudice?

Answer: No. Prejudice is a state of mind. The bill prevents the act of discrimination which affects pay envelopes. Discrimination can be eliminated or at least greatly reduced by a firm national policy. This law will protect those who do not discriminate.

Question: But discrimination is based on prejudice; prejudice is an attitude of mind; is there any more chance of changing this attitude than there was of the prohibition law changing the drinking attitudes of the Nation?

Answer: This law has nothing to do with prejudice itself; it merely seeks to prevent one person's manifestations of prejudice from inflicting themselves upon the economic life of another, within the limits of Federal jurisdiction in employment.

This bill is related to prejudice only as laws forbidding driving while drunk are related to drinking.

Question: No law ever receives 100 percent obedience, but the great minority of employers and trade-unions are law abiding. The small minority will have to conform. Even the war time FEPC without sanctions and with a small staff was able to stop a great deal of discrimination. And today State Laws in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico and Rhode Island are actually working successfully. This bill is identical with them in purpose and method.

Question: Isn't this bill class legislation? Does this bill confer special privileges on minorities.

Answer: No. No special privilege is granted any group. It merely assures equality of opportunity and equality of treatment. It requires that persons shall be hired on the basis of their qualifications and not rejected because of the immaterial fact of their color or religion or place of birth.

Question: Does this bill impair or conflict with existing State laws?

Answer: No. The Commission is empowered to code jurisdiction of any case to any state or municipal agency provided that the statute or ordinance involved is consistent with the provisions of the bill. It does not invade States' rights.

Question: Cannot this problem be handled by the States themselves?

Answer: Only eight States—New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico and Rhode Island have comprehensive and effective laws forbidding discrimination in employment. Federal action is needed to assure uniform national standards of fair employment instead of 48 separate definitions and sets of procedures. Federal action is also needed because most large employers or trade-unions have plants or locals scattered throughout the country in every State. Finally, Federal employees can be protected only by a Federal act and uniform standards and enforcement. The Federal Government can most effectively enforce the Federal Constitution.

Question: Does this bill promote social equality?

Answer: The bill has nothing to do with personal or social relationships. It is concerned only with equality of job opportunity.

Question: Will such a law cause riots or bloodshed?

Answer: On the contrary, it will lessen the danger of such violence because orderly governmental procedure will be substituted for mob action. After World War I there were 26 major race riots. A repetition must be avoided. If enacted, this bill will do that job.

Question: Cannot this problem be handled by education alone?

Answer: No. Education is desirable, but as a supplement, not an alternative, to Federal legislation. There are always a few employers or unions who cannot be relied upon for voluntary cooperation. Legislation itself is a most effective form of education. The problem is so urgent it requires immediate action, without waiting for the slow, uncertain processes of education. Education alone in the last 80 years has not proved effective.

Al Siminoff for Grievanceman No. 1 Open Hearth

Al Siminoff of the Open Hearth, announces his candidacy for Grievanceman, subject to the election on June 15, 1950.

He has served as Shop Steward for two terms and as Assistant Griever to date. It is these years of experience in Union affairs that qualify him for the position of Grievanceman.

If elected, he assures each of you an efficient and courteous representation and will see that the rights of every individual will be carefully granted.

Your valued vote and assistance on behalf of Al Siminoff for Grievanceman will be sincerely appreciated.

No. 1 Open Hearth
IF YOU WANT REAL ACTION ELECT THESE MEN AS STATED
Grievanceman Joseph Gyurko
Asst. Griever, Nick Koleff
Safetyman, Boniface Lopez
GRIEVER STEWARDS
David Ortega and Joe Banko

Old Timer Wr... To His Union

To the Officers and Members No. 1010, US...

I am one of the fo... employees of Inland ... Company that was ... to retire in 1946 on ac... of the age limit. At ... **time I want to thank ... Union for making it ... sible for me to receiv... check which Inland ... Company sent me on ... 2nd, 1950.**

Many good wishes ... your success and all o... members.

I am, **Dan Le...**
1284 Parsens Av...
Columbus, ...

Capehart & Je... Aid Denham

PRESIDENT TRU... ORDER REFORMING ... NLRB by abolishing the ... eral counsel's office wa... ed in the Senate (May 1... a vote of 53 to 30. Dixi... joined the reactionary R... lican bloc to pile up ... more than the needed ... es.

The general counsel's ... was set up as an almo... dependent agency by the ... Hartley Act and there ... been many conflicts over ... hority between Counsel ... N. Denham and the ... members. The President ... der restored labor relati... a single agency and ... the general counsel to ... matters. Senator Taft ... led the fight to kill the ... dent's order.

Taft chose a time w... could count on the ... strength of the Dixiecra... tionary Republican co... Pending before the Senat... the administration's FEP... and Dixiecrats traded ... support of Taft for ... position to a genuine ... rights measure. Taft has ... ing a phoney FEPC bill s... to the one already pass... the House.

Indiana Senators Ca... and Jenner aided in ... the NLRB reorganizati... der.

Local 1010 Safety and Health Report

Following is the "Agenda" for the Union Safety & Health Committee and Managements Safety Committee meeting held May 19th.

1. Push button switches for No. 2 and No. 4 charging cars in No. 1 Open Hearth. (to be investigated).

2. Graphite and smoke from mixer in No. 1 Open Hearth. (Engineering Dept. will investigate).

3. Management is requested to refrain from pouring heats on No. 4 Stand in No. 1 Open Hearth. Cranemen have no way to escape off Crane.

4. Repairing of inter-plant buses. (Will investigate).

5. Requested that Management allow men to ride on same bus as Tin Mill girls. Bus is part empty most of the time. (Request granted).

6. No shields for some of the welding machines. (Welding shields are on order. Will order three sets for Plate Mill).

7. Transportation Dept. Lo-co Cranes pulling too many cars at once. (Mr. Ridinger, Inland Safety Director and Brother Carl Cook the Union Safety and Health Representative will make a personal tour in the Transportation Dept. They will also investigate the possibility of changing the dumping of slag pot and refuse car from steam to air).

8. Slab Yard Switch door in No. 1 Plate Mill. Doors are in need of repair and doors should operate by electric current. (Electrical apparatus will be installed).

9. Columns supporting 44" Mill Hot Strip sinking and causing cross beams and roof to buckle. (Engineers are investigating).

10. Unsanitary conditions in 40" Mill washroom as claimed by Union Rep. Jennings. (Mr. Ridinger and Brother Jennings will investigate washroom in person).

11. Need of asbestos jackets and gloves in Number 1 and No. 2 Open Hearth. (Asbestos jackets and gloves will be furnished in the near future).

12. Air conditioning needed in 44" Coilers pulpit.

(Mr. Ridinger will write a letter to Inland Management).

13. Drainage for drive way, North End of 44" Mill. (Will request Yard Dept. supervisor to drain).

14. Walkway has not been completed through 36" Mill. (Walkway is to be completed).

15. Back stop for second saw in 24" Bar Mill will be erected.

16. Platform for 40" Crane will be erected.

The American Way at Last?

WASH. D. C. — All technical jobs and all training schools in the Army, Navy, and Air Force are now open to all qualified men without regard to race, color, or national origin. Furthermore, the Navy and Air Force are now assigning white and Negro sailors and airmen to the same units, and the Army has begun a program of gradual intergration.

This is the substance of a report which the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services delivered to President Truman on May 22. The President's Committee was created by Executive Order 9981 in July 1948. In the order President Truman delclared it was the President's policy that there should be equal treatment and opportunity for all persons in the military service, and he directed his Committee to make recommendations for changes in the racial practices of the services so as to achieve his policy.

For the past 18 months the Committee has worked with the services on a revision of their racial policies. In the report submitted to the President, the Committee stated that the services have accepted all Committee recommendations and the new programs are now in operation.

The Committee pointed out that Negro sailors are now serving in every general service rating in the Navy and that Negro general ratings are berthed and messed with whites at shore installations, and on ships throughout the fleet. Formerly Negroes had been restricted to the messman's branch. At the end of the war, 95 percent of the Negroes in the Navy were stewards or messmen. Now 42 percent of the Negroes in the Navy are in general ratings.

Until a year ago Negro airmen were used principally for service and house-keeping duties and were assigned to training as whites and would be assigned to the same units. In the first 8 months of this program the Air Force has transferred 75 percent of its 25,000 Negroes to units formerly white, and Negroes are atteding all schools and qualifying for the full range of technical jobs. Air Force officers report the program is working well and that racial friction has disappeared with the abolition of segregation.

The Army was the last of the services to revise its racial policies. In January, 1950, after several months of consultation with the President's Committee, the Army announced that henceforth all Army jobs and schools would be open to Negroes and that Negroes would no longer be limited to Negro units and overhead (housekeeping) details.

Leonard S. Janis For Assistant Griever

Stores Department

Leonard S. Janis (Truck Driver) is placing his bid in for Assistant Griever Steward. Has been a organizer in the labor movement since 1939. Has held the position of Assistant Griever in Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. (Local No. 1011).

Janis believes that if he is elected as Assistant Griever for the Stores Department, the men working there will receive more benefits through the Union. He will do his utmost in assisting the grievancemen.

Bill Maihofer

Candidate of President of Local 1010

Fellow Steelworkers:

In 1936 we went to the people to build this Union, and we promised them a Rank and File Organization.

The office of President is the KEY POSITION in regards to keeping this promise. He can get all the elected representatives to get together, to work together and to fight together for the benefit of all the people represented in this bargaining unit.

The re-establishment of the Board of Executive Committee (which has been one of the strongest weapons that put a Union into the Steel Mills, and has given us common ground in Unity of Action). It must consist of all Union officers, Stewards, Grievancemen and all committeemen.

In this way the President can assure you of better representation, and more benefits, in keeping close to the rank and file.

This is a simple but basic organizational requirement for a strong Democratically Controlled Rank and File Union.

In 1950, we must insist on this basic organizational requirement. The success of any program to help the people, depends on the Rank and File Organization. This is a guarantee to you, to gain a real safety program, to end the speedup, to get more benefits for YOU.

I SEEK YOUR SUPPORT IN THE COMING ELECTION TO CARRY OUT A PROGRESSIVE PROGRAM.I urge you to vote in this important election. WATCH FOR THE RANK AND FILE PROGRAM in full.

What! No Flowers!

Blast Furnace employees have received a package of cigarettes each! That is the male employees have received the cigarettes. The ladies have received a bar of candy each! Why all this goodness all of a sudden? Why, the **speed-up** system is being used in the Blast Furnace, so the employees broke the production record. The employees all agreed that an extra bonus check would help their families more than cigarettes or candy.

Male employees are of the opinion that if Management is to pass out candy they should pass candy bars to them also, as their energy is being sapped. They suggest a bar of candy be supplied to them by Management every day so that they may have the energy to compete with the speed-up system.

A Trust in the Packing Industry

To speak of the "Packing Trust" may puzzle some people, "Doubting Thomases" may be influenced by the propaganda of the Trust — first, to the effect that there exist "thousands" of small packers who are said to be "competing" with the big ones, and, second, that meat prices go up and down in response to "supply and demand."

On the small packers' "Competition:" Their mere existence does not mean real competition on price. It is not necessary in U. S. industry for one or even a few firms to produce or own anything like 100% of an industry in order to control prices.

Real test of how much say-so small packers have about meat prices is indicated in this question: do they attempt to UNDERSELL Swift or Armour? **The answer is clear: they certainly do not make any such attempt. They are afraid to — for the very good reason that any small packer who becomes so reckless would immediately get "clipped."**

Price-Cutting by the members of the Trust, in fact, is the chief method they have for keeping any obstreperous small packer in line. Even UPWA staff members hear of cases where a small firm has been driven out of business or taken over at a "bargain" when a Trust member decides to move in.

Why, then, does not the Trust gobble up ALL of the small packers? There are at least two reasons: One is that it is good business from the Trust's standpoint to maintain the appearance of competition. This keeps the consuming public confused, and it also makes the job of the Anti-Trust Division in the Department of Justice a lot tougher when it starts out to prove to a Federal judge (most of whom are plenty sympathetic to Big Business) that the big packers are working in cahoots.

Another reason: there is a certain amount of local business that it is normally not profitable for the largest "chain" packers to bother with. They are glad to let this business go to small packers by default.

On meat prices going up and down as a "proof" of

(Continued on page 8)

Supreme Court Rulings

RULING ON SIX LABOR CASES, THE SUPREME COURT last Monday upheld the Communist oath clause of the Taft-Hartley Act, struck down a Michigan state anti-strike law, upheld three state court orders against picketing and awarded overtime pay to workers in two wartime munition plants. The court made it clear rulings on the three picketing cases were limited to the facts involved.

Only three of the court's nine justices — Vinson, Reed and Burton — joined in the Taft-Hartley oath decision. Two others — Jackson, and Frankfurter — disagreed with part of the ruling. Black disented from the whole decision. Douglas, Clark and Minton took no part in the case. Speaking for the court, Chief Justice Vinson based the ruling chiefly upon the intent of Congress to prevent Communists using positions as union officers to bring about strikes for political purposes.

The court upheld the CIO Auto Workers in their attack on Michigan's little T-H act, which required approval of a strike by a majority of workers, voting in a State-run election. The Court held that Michigan was invading the field of labor relations already administered by the Federal government through the NLRB.

The State court injunctions which were upheld banned picketing:

1. To force a hotel to require its employees — none of them belonged to the picketing union — to set up a union shop after the hotel refused to do so in the claim that by signing such a contract it would violate the Washington State little Wagner Act, which says employers must not interfere in choice of bargaining agents.

2. To persuade a California grocer to hire clerks in proportion to the race of the customers — who were about half Negro and half white. The Supreme Court took the view that this picketing was in support of a form of arbitrary racial discrimination.

3. To compel operators of two auto repair shops in Seattle — who did their own work and had no hired workers — to close nights and week ends according to a schedule agreed on between unions and the employers' association in the city.

The overtime pay was awarded the munitions workers in plants which claimed they were not subjected to the Wage-Hour Act. The court said they were. Claims possible under the decision may come to as much as $250 million.

DO YOU KNOW?

THAT the campaign against hoof and mouth disease in Mexico is about to wind up, and successfully? It has involved 58 million innoculations and cost $140 million. U. S. veterinarians have been in charge.

* * *

THAT U. S. packing companies with plants in Argen-

(Continued on page 7)

BILL MAIHOFER

LOCAL 1010 — CANDIDATO PARA PRESIDENTE

Companeros trabajadores de la industria de acero.

En 1936 nosotros nos dirijimos a la jente para establecer esta union y les prometimos una organizacion para todo grupo obrero.

El presidente de su union local es la llave principal con referencia a cumplir esta promesa. El puede reunir a todos los representantes que usted elijio y trabajar en union para el mejoramiento de usted por medio de establecer el comito de la camara de ejecutivos, este medio es uno de los mas fuertes para poner la union de obreros en las fundiciones de acero y nos ha dado fuerza en unidad y accion. Este consiste de todos los oficiales de la union local como los encargados de asuntos de departamento, los encargados de areglar asuntos de injusticia y otras personas del comite.

Por este medio es la unica manera que el presidente puede asegurar mejor representacion y mas beneficios. Esta es una simple pero basica organizacion que se requiere para una union fuerte controlada democraticamente para una union de obreros.

En 1950 nosotros debemos de insistir en que se requiera esta organizacion basica por que el mejor medio de qualquir programa para alludir a la jente depende de la organizacion del grupo de obreros. Esta es una garantia para usted de que sera representado apropiadamente y recibira todos los beneficios.

— VOTE —

En esta importante eleccion de la UNION

ESTE AL TANTO DE LOS PARTICULARES DEL PROGRAMA DE LOS OBREROS. SPEREN EL PROGRAMA COMPLETO.

St. Lawrence Seaway Needed Now

Further delay in construction of the "long overdue" St. Lawrence Seaway threatens severe industrial dislocations, mass unemployment and subsequent reshifting of manpower, the U. S. House of Representatives was told early this week. The Committee is presently conducting hearings on the $800,000,000 St. Lawrence project which President Truman, in his budget message of January 9, 1950, described as "a matter of urgency for our peacetime industry and our national security."

The basic requirements for American mass production are centered in the Great Lakes district, but the stability and future growth of the nation's industrial arsenal in the Midwest are endangered by depletion of domestic ore supplies, industrial spokesmen declared. To ship ore from newly discovered deposits in Labrador, Venezuela and Liberia to the Atlantic coast and then to the great Midwestern manufacturing centers would not only be uneconomical and time-consuming. It would also lead to excessive industrial expansion along the Eastern seaboard, create large unemployment throughout the Midwest and force relocation and rehousing of hundreds of thousands of workers and their families in the already overcrowded East.

Recalling the significance of the Midwestern "Ruhr" to the economic strength of the nation and the successful conduct of two world wars, Norman W. Foy, general sales manager of Republic Steel and wartime director of the WPB steel division, told the lawmakers that to abstain from building the vital St. Lawrence Seaway could have "but one result." "The steel industry will be forced to expand or replace near the Eastern seaboard. Over a period of years, the Lake states will find themselves denuded of steel capacity and jobs will be seriously and drastically reduced." Such a trend to the East would be highly disadvantageous and dangerous to national security, and would result in higher prices in much of our national market, he added.

(The American "Ruhr" comprising Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois produces nearly 45 percent of the steel capacity of the country. 27 per cent of the nation's production force and 68.8 per cent of the workers employed in the automotive and related industries are located in that area.)

Other speakers pointed out that if Canadian ore were made accessible through the St. Lawrence waterway, the presently planned production of 10,000,000 tons per year could be doubled or trebled. This would mean additional work and expanded transport facilities; without the seaway most of the ore would have to move by sea more than 1350 miles to East Coast ports, president George M. Humphrey of M. A. Hanna Company declared.

Previous testimony by Cabinet members and other high government officials added impressively to the weight of the arguments laid before the committee. Secretary of State Dean Acheson urged early and affirmative Congressional action which would make the St. Lawrence River navigable to ocean-going shipping and generate about 2,300,000 horsepower of hydroelectric energy.

Construction of the seaway, under discussion for half a century, is now more important than ever in the light of international and domestic conditions, Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer stated. "It is to bring to the industrial heart of the country, and thereby to the nation as a whole, all the advantages in production and industrial efficiency." Government studies indicate, he said, that the seaway would attract from 57 to 84 million tons of cargo a year, thus encouraging the development of other transportation means and furnishing much needed employment in the maritime, construction and other trades.

Large parts of the labor movements of the United States and Canada have expressed themselves in favor of the St. Lawrence project. Union leaders recognize in the proposed inland water artery great opportunities and a means to draw both countries closer together and make them virtually unassailable in the event of an emergency.

Inside Story

The daily newspapers keep yelping that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen engaged in the recent strike are demanding additional feather bedding. This is not unusual because there are very few dailies who take the side of workers when their organization is engaged in a national controversy.

The sinister financial hand of the "House of Morgan" was definitely in the strike picture. Just imagine thirty-two of the directors of J. P. Morgan and Company serve as directors and officers of forty railroads and industrial companies with assets of more than seventeen billion dollars and twenty-three great banks and insurance companies with assets of more than eight billion simoleons.

The "House of Morgan" has directors on the boards of such giant corporations as General Motors, General Electric, United States Steel, du-Pont, Consolidated Edison, Kennecott Copper and Phelps Dodge. The men of this modern Midas outfit also sit on the boards of other giant enterprises such as American Airlines, Continental Oil, Continental Gas, B. F. Goodrich, Johns Mansville, Mosanto Chemical, Standard Brands, Pullman, and a host of other corporations whose one purpose is to create monopoly and to earn more profits for the Morgan interests with as little consideration as possible for the human hands which produce this giant wealth.

Don't condemn, therefore, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. They are engaged in a mighty conflict with the same industrial barons who may next year decide that the members of some other fine International Union must be fed to the lions in the COLISEUM OF HUMAN GREED.

DO YOU KNOW?

(Continued from page 6)

tina (Swift, Armour, Wilson) have reason to be well pleased with the Peron dictatorship? Reason: "Peron has promised to audit the books of U. S. packers to see if the government's subsidy was actually covering packer's losses." — Business Week, April 15, 1950. (How come that these SAME packers are dead set against subsidies in the U. S. —for farmers?)

* * *

THAT undulant fever among packing-house workers in Iowa was 64 times as prevalent as among other urban residents and even 13½ times as prevalent as among farmers? This is disclosed by records of the Iowa Public Health Department. (Handling livestock and meat produces half the undulant fever cases; the other half is from drinking unpasteurized milk.)

* * *

THAT the Chrysler company which fought so hard against paying adequate pensions to its workers, paid $2,581,000 in "bonuses" to 229 top executives last year?

* * *

THAT leading dairy companies increased net profits 23.4 percent in 1949, in the face of a 6.7 percent decrease in sales? This is ascribed editorially by the Chicago Journal of Commerce (April 21) to "increased productivity by their staffs." The Journal does not suggest higher wages for the "staffs." Nor does it explain the part that lower prices to the dairy farmer had in this profit showing — or just where MONOPOLY fits into the picture.

* * *

THAT in Alabama, where there are segregated schools for Negroes, the annual expenditure for each Negro pupil is $25.65, while for both whites and Negroes it is $54.10? Therefore at least 3 times as much is spent on the white pupil.

Financial Secretary Local 1010 Tom Conway

The Local Union's books are audited every three months by our own Board of Trustees. Further, the books are audited once every six months by the International' Auditor.

If this is not enough evidence to satisfy any individual or group in the Local Union that there has been no mishandling of funds during my term of office, such individuals or groups are entitled to examine the books themselves at any time. They can, if they wish, employ a professional auditor to make the check for them. Local 1010's books are open to inspection by the membership at all times.

Tom Conway

Next to the office of President, the office of Financial Secretary is the most important in your Local Union. For a Local as large as ours, actively participating in many phases of activities it takes months for a new man to become acquainted with this work. It is to the interest of the Local and its membership that an experienced, qualified man is elected to this office.

The Financial Secretary is entirely responsible for running the local union office which is the heart of your local. He is responsible for periodic reports to the International Union such as: Terminated and Exonorated Employees, financial reports for such funds as: Local Union Fund, Building Fund, Emergency Fund, Recreational Fund, Steward Fund, Club Bar and our Paper "The Labor Sentinel." He is responsible for maintenance of the building, see that it is kept clean, buying all supplies, instructing the janitor, etc., Scheduling of meetings, dances and other affairs are also the responsibilities of this office.

During the past four years your local has built up a recreational room for the leisure hours of its membership. Here we have a club bar, 2 televisions, pool tables, ping pong tables, etc.

To interest the young sportsminded membership, we have organized and developed baseball teams, basketball teams, and a softball league.

The Building Fund is such that at anytime you may desire we are in a position to purchase a home of our own. I have been your Financial Secretary for the past four years and have tried to serve you to the best of my ability. Our picnics and Christmas parties for our members and their children are under my supervision and although they haven't satisfied all our members in the past, they have grown so that now at the present time our International Union wants to take them over on a Sub-District basis.

Our membership is higher at this time than it ever has been since our inception, something like 13,500 dues paying members. I will not be satisfied until we have the plant organized 100% with a Union Shop.

It is on this record, that I am requesting your support, I am a candidate for Financial Secretary. With your continued support, we can make this union what you want it to be.

John Durcho, Editor, Labor Sentinel

MEMBERS OF LOCAL 1010: It is usual to read a "letter to the Editor" every so often in the Labor Sentinel. As Editor of the Labor Sentinel publication, I am doing the unusual, I am writing to YOU members to come out to the polls **June 15th to vote.** As you may know, the office of Editor of the Labor Sentinel, is on the ballot in the coming election. I am placing my name on the election ballot for the office **'Editor for the Labor Sentinel.'** I have retained the office of Editor since January 1950. That is when the Labor Sentinel came out with its NEW LOOK (pocket size form) minus advertisements.

I have tried to fill the Labor Sentinel with shop news, "Union News and Views," and material that may be helpful to you and your family — such as the 'Amended Wage-Hour Law,' as provided by the Federal Government. I am also a Union Safety Representative. In the capacity of Safety Representative, and acting as Editor of the Labor Sentinel I am more inspired to aid YOU in getting management to foster a better Safety and Health program, as you may have noticed since I have become the Editor. Safety First, Last and Always — will play a large part in the Labor Sentinel as long as I am the Editor of the publication.

I will not tolerate any dictation from no one except from Local 1010 members at meetings. Members have the privilege to form the policies of the Labor Sentinel at regular meetings sponsored by the Union.

If you like the way the Labor Sentinel is edited, you will cast your vote for me and the Labor Sentinel publication as it is now and has been since January 1950.

You will notice that the Labor Sentinel is printed in plain and simple words, so that you do not have to use the dictionary to find out what certain words mean.

Using plain simple words in newspapers is part of the program that was given to Labor Editors at the Fourth Annual Conference for Labor Journal Editors, conducted by the University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations. Further, I wish to announce that I am backing BILL MAIHOFER for President of Local 1010 and the entire Rank & File Committee. I believe that BILL Maihofer will do a splendid job as president if elected. He believes in fighting for the rights of RANK and FILE members of our Union. With a leader such as BILL MAIHOFER and the entire Rank & File Committee in office their will be a very active and progressive Local 1010. Your vote will be the deciding factor as to what kind of a Union you want. If you DON'T vote than it is possible that the wrong persons may get into office for the next two years.

A Trust in the Packing Industry

(Continued from page 6)

competition: There are few monopolies that keep prices unchanged over a long period of time. Instead, they try to set prices on the basis of "what the traffic will bear." This depends on overall consumer purchasing power. On the basis, the evidence is overwhelming that the Packing Trust is "efficient" in squeezing the maximum price (and profit) out of consumers. The volume of livestock marketed is also a closely allied factor.

No real competitive bidding for livestock is another monopolistic device employed by the "Big Four." With livestock accounting for 75 to 80 percent of total costs, collusion in keeping down prices paid the farmer is a big source of profit to the Trust.

Finally, Packinghouse Workers have never detected any "competition" among the "Big Four" in raising wages.

REMEMBER!

Thursday, June 15

(All Day)

ELECTION

At All 3 Plant Gates

Time: 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

VOTE EARLY!

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol. 6, No. 25 — Chicago, Ill. — 5¢ a Copy — Wednesday, June 21, 1950

Maihofer: New President of 1010

The election you have been waiting for, is all over with. The election of Officers and Grievancemen for Local 1010.

Before and in the day of the election (June 15th) a lot of campaign promises were made. As you may know the promises were not made by individuals. The promises were made by groups backing certain slates. The slates, leaflets, and "newspapers" distributed to you people had the support and approval of certain groups composed of Leaders of your Union and also leading rank and file members.

The candidates you voted into office made certain promises, not as individuals but, as a group. The candidates that are now going to be your Leaders are not from one group or "slate." They are from at least two different groups or slates. That means that both groups or "slates" that have representatives in office are obligated to carry out a good program for a stronger Union. It means that both groups must cooperate with each other in building the Local Union to a better position that it is now. Both groups must be active in Union affairs as never before.

With the election campaign over it is the duty of each and everyone to work for a better Union. To see that the Officers of Local 1010 do a good job it will be the duty of each dues paying member to attend all meetings. Each Union member can assist the Officers of Local 1010 by presenting constructive ideas and constructive criticism at the Local Union meetings.

Local 1010 is YOUR Union. Help build it up as a Union that will work for you not as a Union that you will work for. United We Stand. Divided We Fall. Listed bellow you will find a list of candidates that you have voted into office and as Grievancemen. They need your help to build a better Union. Do not let them down.

Attend your Local and Group meetings regularly. Local Union meetings are held every FIRST and THIRD Thursday of each month.

New Officers of Local 1010

President
WILLIAM MAIHOFER

Vice President
WILLIAM YOUNG
(re-elected)

Recording Sec'y
HELLEN KELLEY

Financial Sec'y
TOM CONWAY
(re-elected)

Treasurer
BUSTER LOGAN
(re-elected)

Guide
DON BLACK
(re-elected)

Inner Guard
RUSSELL WILLIAMS

Outer Guard
CLARENCE ROYSTER

Two Year Trustee
ALEX HUTTLE
(re-elected)
FRANK GORDON
JOSEPH MAMULA

Journal Agent
JOHN DURCHO
(re-elected)

Compensation Committee
MIKE MAMULA

Department Grievance Committee

No. 1 Open Hearth
JOSEPH GYURKO

Machine Shop
DON BLACK

Sheet Mill & Galvanized
FRED GARDNER

Plt. No. 3 B.F.
JAMES FLYNN

36"-19"-24" Mills
AUGUST SLADCIK

Plate Mill
GENE WASLEWICZ

FRANK KRETZ
Labs. Met.

28" Rail Mill
WILLIAM YOUNG

10" & 14" Mill
LOREN ZUGBAUM

40" Blooming
CASIMIR KRIVICKAS
No. 2 Open Hearth
HARRY POWELL

44" Hot Strip
TOM CONWAY

Coke Plant
BUSTER LOGAN

New Const.
HENRY CEPERICH

Trans. & Yard
ED DITMARS

76" Hot Strip
DON LUTES

Cold Strip
JAMES STONE

44" & 76" Slab. 46" Blmr.
PETER CALACCI

Tin Mill
JIM BEKIZO

B. F. Ore Docks, Feb.
WM. POWELL

Steam & Power
SAM KRUPSAW

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JOHN DURCHO, Editor — THOMAS CONWAY, Business Manager

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Mail subscriptions: $1.50 for 26 issues.
Subscriptions must be accompanied with cash payment.

"Buy a Poppy for a Buddy"

The "hero" of our nation is back "home."

Welcome! Glad to see you alive! And you, my dear War Veteran, I see you are disabled. Well, don't let that worry you! We will take care of you.

Remember when you were "over-there" risking your life to save ours? Well, we promised to take care of you! We said we would take care of all our servicemen.

The Senators and Congressmen who are supposed to represent us in our Government and making of laws, also said they would take care of you by creating laws to aid you and your family. They said they would make up for your loss of years in service, laws to benefit you and your family. You received pay as a soldier, while everybody else that was willing and able to work drew larger pay checks because they were civilians.

Now you are a civilian and you are being treated like the civilian is usually treated. Some are disabled because of war injuries, injuries which may never have happened. What is our conutry doing for the veteran at the present?

Why, our Congressmen and Senators are starting an "economy move" in the Veterans Administration. The "economy move" is to reduce veteran hospitals. Veteran rehabilitation programs are being reduced. Veterans are homeless because they do not have a bank account to back them up for down payment on a lot for a house. The prices of houses are sky high. President Truman has ordered the closing of some veteran hospitals.

Frances Langford, famous motion picture star and singer, who is touring the United States to entertain the war wounded, states "I have warned for a long time that vets were in for an "economy" squeeze the moment the hero stuff wore off. "Sooner or later, I pointed out, veteran rehabilitation would slip into a topmost place among our NEGLECTED NEEDS. "As usual, we are pouring billions of American dollars overseas while disabled veterans are asked to take the leavings.

"The disabled veteran may even see the day when politicians will start cutting his MISERLY disabality pension allotments. "There are still a few places in this country where war-shattered heroes can find health and happiness and security. But Washington (D. C.) is definitely not one of those places."

But the Veteran doesn't have to worry, each year we have "Poppy Day" for the disabled vet. That is the day when everybody "pops" over a coin to aid the disabled veteran. "Please buy a poppy to aid a war buddy," veteran organizations plead. BEG! BEG! BEG!

If the Veterans organizations really want to do something to aid the veteran who is in need, than they should organize in one solid group, for the sole purpose of a Convention, draw up resolutions, and than march down to Washington, D. C. and demand that the promises of our Senators and Congressmen be fulfilled.

The living veterans, have given about five years of their lives to protect us, there is no reason why we, as American citizens cannot make their lives happier by assisting them financially. They deserve it ,especially the disabled vet.

"Charity" usually starts at home. If we can give charity elsewhere, we sure can assist the veteran too. And it will be a pleasure.

While the government is going on with its "economy" movement, veterans should start a mass movement, to see that the veteran organizations they belong to, organize a convention to see that their just demands are met with.

In unity there is strength. Divided you fall.

Shall ¢ or Sense Decide Postal Policy

On April 18, 1950, the Postmaster General of the United States issued such devastating orders regarding the daily postal operations that they will make the well-known efficient Post Office an inferior Government service.

The public is properly indignant at the reduction of residential and business mail deliveries, at the curtailment of Post Office business hours, at the elimination of directory service for ordinary mail, the cutting down of mail collection service, and at the cutting in half of parcel post deliveries in business areas.

The American people will no longer be able to depend upon the prompt, dependable handling and delivering of mail, and will no longer enjoy the postal conveniences. The American businessman will suffer greatly and the lowest paid employees, the substitutes — most of whom are veterans — will suffer the most.

The Post Office is SERVICE, not a business. This principle of a postal system with SERVICE as the paramount consideration was first espoused by Benjamin Franklin, and the Post Office has, since Franklin's day, followed that great principle.

To carry out this precept of SERVICE the Post Office has created and maintained Post Offices at every remote corner and isolated community in America — REGARDLESS OF COST. There were a total of 41,695 Post Offices in the United States in 1948. Of these 33,890 were operated at a loss. They were maintained solely for the purpose of bringing the mail to the American people.

Today in this great country of ours, the postal SERVICE is the only universal means of communication. Millions are without electricity, telephone or telegraphic services, but No One is without postal service or Post Office conveniences.

Despite the fact these NECESSARY SERVICES are performed economically, the department is penalized by the misued term — "deficit." The term "deficit" is never used where other government agencies are concerned — the term "expenses" is used.

It is seldom brought to public light that the postal deficit is caused in party by SUBSIDIES to railroads, airlines and steamship lines and in part by MANY FREE SERVICES to other government agencies.

The postal deficit is not caused by any inefficiency of the postal employees. In fact, the following statement of the Postmaster General appears in the curtailment order of April 18th:

"Splendid progress has been made and the productive effort of the employees has been increased as indicated by the accomplishments in the fiscal year 1949, compared with the fiscal 1939. During that period, the revenues increased more than 110.72 percent, the number of pieces handled increased 67.70 per cent, the weight of the mails increased more than 104.7 percent while the increase in the number of employees was less than 48.43 percent."

You, the public, are entitled to all the efficient and dependable services that you have been receiving from the Post Office, but the power to rescind the ill-advised curtailment orders of April 18th rests in Washington, D. C.

Affiliated Letter Carriers of the First Congressional District.

Report on Resolutions

Submitted by Local 1010 to the Fifth Constitutional Convention

(Continued from last issue)

By PETER CALACCI

3. That each member of the United Steelworkers of America is urged, together with his family, to register and vote.

4. That each member of the United Steelworkers of America is earnestly urged to contribute at least one dollar to the PAC, and to take part in this great mission by serving as a blockworker, election official or other wise, as may be most effective.

5. That we re-affirm the principle that the political activity of the United Steelworkers of America-CIO must be independent and non-partisan, giving support to the progressive forces in both major parties, and basing its judgment of candidates on their records and platforms, and upon the force and sincerity of their support of the principles of general welfare to which we stand dedicated.

Resolution No. 7 calling for closer co-operation between Local Unions and the International not considered; on the basis that what we requested is already in practice.

Resolution No. 8 pertaining to Union Counsellors will be considered and action taken as soon as possible.

Resolution No. 9 calling for a change in the constitution so as to allow the President of our Union to fill vacancies for a period of 30 days for International Officers before a referendum Election takes place was adopted and is now a part of our new constitution.

Resolution No. 10 calling for the elimination of one Vice-President as a memorial to our Beloved Van A. Bittner and the remaining Vice-Presidency to be allowed as many votes on the Executive Board as the highest ranking. Was adopted and is now a part of our constitution.

Resolution No. 11 calling for support of President Truman request for fair prices to the Farmers and Consumers and to stop waste of our surplus produce and bolster the peoples purchasing power for a more stable Economy; embodied in Convention Resolution No. 7 point No. 2 calling for the enactment of the Brannan Plan.

Resolution No. 12 dealing with future contract negotiations in regard to time and one half for Saturday and double time for Sunday work submitted to the Wage and Policy Committee for its consideration in formulation of the Unions Program.

Resolution No. 13 calling for the establishment of a strike fund in our Steel Workers and other CIO Unions to guarantee weekly payments to members on strike submitted to the Executive Board for consideration and disposition.

Resolution No. 14 calling for the appropriation of funds adequately to sponsor inter District and National tournaments in all major sports to determine national Steel workers championships; submitted to the Executive Board for consideration and disposition.

Resolution No. 15 dealing with Local Union employees regarding hours of work rates of pay and other conditions of employment also submitted to the Executive Board.

Resolution No. 16 against race discrimination and supporting an adequate FEPC Bill embodied in Convention Resolution No. 37 point No. 2: for passage of a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act and the establishment of a F. E. P. C. empowered to Eliminate discrimination of all kinds including that practiced in Government Service and in employment on Government Contracts.

Resolution No. 17 calling for no price increase without further wage increases to be stipulated in our next contract embodied into Convention Resolution No. 9 Wages and Security empowering the Wage and Policy Committee to formulate such a program through the process of collective bargaining.

Resolution No. 18 calling for a 6 hour a day 5 day week and for a substantial wage increase in the coming negotiations referred to the Wage and Policy Committee for consideration and disposition.

Resolution No. 19 dealing with discrimination against Fellow Union members because of their race, creed, color by some of our own members should be dealth with severe penalties, by exercising the provision in our constitution in such matters.

Resolution No. 20 calling for more adequate provisions on Safety and Health in our contracts in the future embodied in Convention Resolution No. 35.

1. We rededicate the United Steelworkers of America, C. I. O. to the high objective of making the factories, mills and other places of employment of America safe and healthful.

2. We redouble our insistence that labor be brought into full joint participation at the plant level with management, the technical agencies and the public authority in instituting and carrying out safety and occupational health programs in industry. We emphasize the importance of the establishment of safety and health committee by all Local Unions.

3. We urge Congress to provide the U. S. Department of Labor with the appropriations required by the Bureau of Labor Standards gather necessary data and records and to formulate national standards of industrial safety and occupational health for the guidance of the respective states in protecting workers from safety and health hazards in industry.

4. We urge legislation for the promulgation and enforcement by the U. S. Department of Labor, in co-operation with state labor department, of national uniform health and safety codes as proposed in the Burke-Humphrey Bill (HR. 4997—s. 1992).

5. We urge our members in the various states to make every effort to strengthen the state departments of labor and to have delegated to those departments the enforcement of all state codes, statuted and regulations designed to protect workers from unsafe or unhealthy working conditions.

6. We support Senate Bill 1439 which would provide federal assistance to state agencies administering labor laws to promote, establish and maintain safe work places and practices in industry.

7. We endorse the reports of the President's Conference on Industrial Safety held in Washington, D. C. in March, 1949 as an excellent beginning in the national campaign to make industry safe for the workers employed in it.

8. We urge our members to work for the calling of Governor's Conferences on Industrial Safety in the respective states.

Convention Resolution No. 21 dealing with our problem on schedule cycle violation and the elimination in future contracts. This resolution referred to the Wage and Policy Committee.

Resolution No. 22 calling for an Education program for our members referred to the Executive Board for disposition.

Resolution No. 23 dealing with the possible organization of a Labor Party not considered on the basis that we must remain independent and non-partisan giving support to the progressive forces in both major Parties and basing its judgment of candidates on their record and Platform this is pointed out in Convention Resolution No. 6 last paragraph.

Resolution No. 24 calling for a continued fight for the repeal of Taft-Hartley Act embodies in Convention Resolution No. 4 which calls for the outright repeal of the Act and the restoration of the Wagner Act as the law of the land.

Resolution No. 25 calling for holiday pay, that is double time pay for holidays worked and straight time for holidays not worked referred to the Wage and Policy Committee which will, no doubt, have this demand on their primary program in future negotiations.

Resolution No. 26 calling

(Continued on page 5)

Steelworkers Act First

SENATE ACTION IS DUE on a Social Security Bill, which extends coverage to 10 million more workers and raises benefits an average of 85% to 90%. The House already has passed a similar bill. The Senate Finance Committee filed a 320-page report urging approval of the measure, saying economic changes in the last 10 years have completely unbalanced the Social Security system. Emil Rieve, chairman of Social Security Committee, agreed the Senate bill was a gain, but he said that it was still hopelessly inadequate and urged amendments on the floor.

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CONGRESSMEN TO PROFIT TOO?

LOWER TAXES for speculators were voted last week by the House Ways and Means Committee, which recommended cutting the capital gains tax. As the law now is, people who hold stocks six months and then sell them at a profit are taxed a flat 25% of the capital gain. The committee voted to cut the time required to three months and to cut the tax down to 16%. Treasury men say the scheme — which is backed by many Congressmen who make a habit of calling for a balanced budget — will cost the Government about $75 million a year . . .

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CONTRAST

In Washington recently, Rep. Frances Bolton (R., O.) gathered a group of the faithful to listen to the "reply" to President Truman by their very own Senator Robert A. Taft (R., O.).

News photographers lined up the group in advance and posed them listening to the radio with big smiles on their faces.

To give the affair realism, the radio was actually turned on and what the Republicans were listening to when the picture was snapped was not the speech by R. A. T. but a commentary by Robert R. Nathan, sponsored by — you should excuse the expression — the CIO.

CIO HINT?

A Washington publicity man, who used to work for the NAM has offered 10 hints on lobbying for businessmen.

Suggestion number 10 reads, "Take a turtle along for observation. He progresses only when he has his neck out."

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400 HANDS

A story in the Chicago Daily News building up Republican senatorial candidate Everett M. Dirksen reports a speech saying, "The applause is deafening even though the crowd numbers only 200."

Daily News reporters have tender ears.

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DOUBLE TALK

Senator Taft (R., O.) told the nation over the radio the other night, "The great need in the world today is a rebirth of morality — a new morality. A government's word in international matters should be its bond."

The same senator told the Senate of the United States on May 29, 1944, "Since we remain a sovereign nation in full control of our country and our armed forces, we have power to break our promises."

Teibel Restaurant Discriminates

Jule L. Alexander, secretary for the Hammond chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP., notified Local 1010 of discrimination at Teibel's Restaurant. At a regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. A. A. C. P. Monday, April 24th, Reverend Klinck of the Brooks House Community Center of Hammond, reported that his staff was denied admittance to the dining room of Teibel's Restaurant because of their objection to one person of the group.

The Executive Committee of the NAACP requests Local 1010 to file a protest with Teibel's Restaurant for this discriminating and un-American action.

The President of Local Un-

(Continued on page 6)

Letter to the Editor

SAFETY RULES TO THE SAFETY DEPARTMENT

(1) At the Tin Mill: (1) Have a sign painted like "Stop, Look and Listen," before making a turn going north.

(2) Coming from the south have the same kind of sign end of No. 2 Open Hearth, listed above before making a turn east or west.

(3) Have sign painted, "When Wet Slow Down to 5 Miles Per Hour."

(4) Have roadway paved going from the Blast Furnace towards Sintering Plant. If not fixed, it would cause harm to the driver's kidneys and also the equipment. The same thing applies to the southend of the Open Hearth.

(5) No trucks, or any kind of a vehicle should not be allowed to go from the north end of the ore docks, leading toward the coal crusher, until suitable road is put there, otherwise you will find that you and the truck will be in the lake, or a serious accident.

(7) Inland Railroad cars, their hot boxes, are on fire most of the time because they are neglected ,by not having waste and oil on them. If not looked after, it would cause fire and burn out bearings.

(8) All railroads throw switches should be equipped with lights, and the throw arm be painted yellow so that it would be visible at night, as well as the day time.

(9) The walk tunnel steps coming from Plant No. 1 on the right side, the steps are too narrow ,one can not get a full step as they are slanting down. They should be fixed as same as the left side.

(10) All tunnels leading in should be white washed to give more visibility to the driver.

(11) Tuesday, the 16th of May at 4:00 p.m., ambulance entering tunnel from Plant No. 2 was flagged down after going through tunnel at Plant No. 1 by Safety Man, which was at that time heading towards Plant No. 2. He was out of his car, speaking to the ambulance driver, trucks were held up, behind the ambulance coming from tunnel, patient was on stretcher. My opinion is he (safety man) had no business stopping the ambulance, regardless of how serious the case is. Safety man should let ambulance through to rush patient thru to Clinic or Hospital, then questioned later.

(12) No trucks are allowed to go around 19" Mill, just as far as the watchman's shanty.

(13) Have a Clinic or first aid station put up 75 feet away from Construction Machine Shop, or 50 feet away from 76" Shipping Department facing the lake for the protection of men in Plant No. 2. This is necessary. I think Mr. Rich (The Works Mgr.) has the same idea. And at the same time, we should all congratulate Mr. Rich for the improvement he has made in this steel mill. At least, he believes in keeping this place clean and sanitary for safety.

William Bevens
Stores Dept. Truck Driver

Coax Coke Employee

William L. Scott, Coke Plant employee, has no desire to belong to Union Local 1010 as long as he can please management.

James Flynn, Grievanceman in the Coke Plant reports that last year, during a dues inspection drive, SCOTT was escorted through the plant gate in a company emergency car to save him embarrassement. This year, June dues inspection drive, Scott has punched into work after 9:00 a.m. Regular starting time is 8:00 a.m. for Coke Plant employees. James Flynn claims that Scott has very sensitive feelings, therefore the reason for punching in late to work. He embarrasses very easily when he has to go through a Union dues inspection line.

What burns the Union members of the Coke Plant, is that the company did not reprimand Scott for coming in late to work. Union members claim however, that they are reprimanded when they are late to work!

What about all this stuff that industries don't mind having Union's representing their employees? If so, why do they encourage non-union members to avoid dues inspection drives?

Capitalists Love Labor

(Down and Out)

(EDITORS NOTE: Mary Heaton Vorse, labor reporter, whose series for LPA on the steel and auto strikes attracted attention, is covering the ENKA TEXTILE STRIKE in Tennessee, Mrs. Vorse is a novelist and magazine writer, a veteran of the labor movement, who has seen violence of earlier strikes in coal, auto, steel and textiles.)

MORRISTOWN, Tenn. —At the Enka mills, in nearby Lowland, real old-fashioned strike-breaking — just like that in 1929 or 1934, with its violence, terrorism and brutality — is in operation again. The town swarms with National Guardsmen and members of the State Highway Patrol. Lowland looks like an armed camp. Workers have been arrested, beaten and denied counsel for hours.

Of course, some of the old-fashioned zip is gone. No one has been shot in the back —yet. No women have been bayonetted. But in all other respects it looks like the old days of the Mohawk Valley Plan, supposedly dead and buried.

Two years ago Enka, a Dutch firm, built a rayon plant in Lowland. The labor force of 800 is local and young (18 to 35), high school graduates or better preferred. Before the rayon mill came no Union had ever been seen in town — a not unpleasing thought to mill owners. But they reckoned without the many veterans and the natural spirit of the young people. When the first contract was signed with the CIO Textile Workers a strike was only 10 minutes off. This year, on March 28, a strike was called for higher wages, seniority schedule, and premium for night work.

Before the strike there was an agreement that if the Union would permit an orderly shutdown, management would not try to reopen. Rayon is especially vulnerable; if a plant is not shut down properly, pipes freeze tight, with untold damage. Management broke the agreement by opening the plant and recruiting strike-breakers. At the same time management, taking advantage of the Taft-Hartley act, got an injunction forbidding more than six pickets, who were to walk 20 feet apart. There had never been more than 25 pickets, except at change of shifts. The number was increased after management reopened the mills, but picketing was orderly.

Orderly or not, the Highway Patrol was taken off all the roads as far as Nashville, leaving the roads unpatrolled for the "Memorial Day Massacre" of auto accidents. All the patrolmen were deputized, and they would storm into an organizer's room, 15 at a time.

"Boy these are tough babies all right," said one striker. "They're the ones that shot at us and blackjacked us in the Vultee strike at Nashville."

Although both Union officials and individual strikers, as well as townspeople say there had been no trouble, the next step was to call on Gov. Gordon Browning for troops.

He refused at first, so two cars were tipped over, a job "engineered and planned by the mill," the union members told me. That the old strike-breaking pattern might be classic in every respect, a stick of dynamite was planted near a worker's home. Then Sheriff Robert Medlin telephoned that the strike was out of hand, and Gov. Browning sent the troops in. Browning is the man who defeated the Crump machine. Labor campaigned for him and management opposed him.

"Everything was quiet here until the guards came," the workers tell you. The trouble began when a trooper ordered L. W. (Blackie) Warrick "to get away from there." When he replied "I got a right to be there" he was arrested and beaten. When at last Robert S. Cahoon, the Union lawyer, insisted that Warrick be examined by a doctor, Silar Switzer, Union business agent, went along. He too was beaten. Cahoon heard Switzer yelling "don't hit me, don't hit me," and ask them to stop twisting Switzer's arm. Guardsmen rushed Cahoon and knocked him cold with a pistol butt. Then he and Switzer were arrested.

Negotiations to end the strike are under way in Atlanta, but the presence of Theodore R. Iserman as chief negotiator for the mills darkens the picture. For Iserman, with Sen. Taft's law partner, helped draft the Taft-Hartley act. And it was Iserman who was top labor relations counsel for Chrysler during the recent 100-day strike.

The workers are pessimistic. As long as the guardsmen and state troopers are protecting the strike-berakers, the mill won't settle, they say. "They are out to break our union." It looks like it, with all the old, familiar trimmings.

Grievance Committe Report, April '50

Griever No. FLOYD ROEBUCK.

Blast Furnace, Ore Docks.

No Written Grievances; No Verbal Grievances.

Griever No. 2 BUSTER LOGAN.

Coke Plant.

No written grievances.

Verbal grievances handled:

Request that the foreman stop painting, practice stop.

Truck Tractor has received back pay.

Demotions on oven. O.K.

Requested Coal knockers on ovens. O.K.

Old retirement plan for K. Starosta, No. 5956.

Promised more spellmen on oven during the summer months.

Vacation policy in the Elect. gang.

Rate for Bulldozers.

Griever N. 3 JAMES FLYNN.

Plancor.

No written grievances.

Verbal grievances handled:

April 3rd Seniority Case No. 3 Coke Plant, settled.

Meeting with No. 2 Coke Supt., on filling of vacancies and other conditions, settled.

Meeting with Blast Furnace Supt. on sintering plant forces that was reduced to 32 hrs. from coal strike who had refused to go back to 40 hr. work week, settled.

Meeting with No. 2 Coke Plant Supt. on new job pending.

Number 3 Coke Plant on Number 3 Blast Furnaces on cast house bonus. Being worked out.

Meeting with Coke Plant for back pay for I. Hood, settled.

Promotion in No. 2 Coke Plant.

Griever No. 4 JOSEPH GYURKO.

No. 1 Open Hearth.

One written grievance.

Request individual be given temporary vacancies and next permanent opening.

Verbal grievances handled:

Case of H. Martinez, No. 1212. This man's application was not accepted for the floor. Company said he was too small. Took case up. Company will accept his application. Case of Selso Vallejo. This man lost his continuous length of service due to a layoff in 1938. He was off for ten months. The Union asked that this man be given his service back to his first hiring date in 1935. Company complied to use the 1935 hiring date for computing his pension.

Asked Company to furnish switchmen with rubber boots because Mould Yard is usually under water when it rains. Men received the boots.

Talked to men who have been disciplined for poor absentee record. Tried to get them to understand and that they will be suspended if they do not improve their record.

Report on Resolutions

(Continued from page 3)

for Union Shop provisions in our next contract embodied in Convention Resolution No. 36.

1. This Convention reaffirm the determination of the United Steelworkers of America to achieve a union shop in the steel industry.

2. The International Officers are empowered to take all appropriate steps to enable the Union to conduct union shop authorization elections under the Labor Management Relations Act so that the union security provisions contained in outstanding agreements and any improved union shop agreements which may be entered into when negotiations in the steel industry will permit, will be effective.

Play Ball—1950 Schedule

All games will be played at NOLL CENTRAL FIELD. Games will be played under official softball rules. Games will start promptly at 6 P.M., except the 2nd game when two games are scheduled. The 2nd game will start at 7 P.M.

The league will furnish players with jerseys and caps.

A team must field nine (9) men before they can officially start a game. If a team does not have nine (9) men within 15 minutes after the official starting time, the game will be declared a forfeit.

A game will be declared complete if at the end of 6 complete innings of play, one team has a 10 run margin over the other. (4½ innings if the home team has a 10 run advantage.)

Each team will be permitted to carry 15 men and a manager.

Team rosters are to be turned in prior to the 2nd game.

Once a player has participated in a game, he may not play for any other team but for which he played.

All managers will be responsible for turning in results of their games.

One round of games will be played. The winners will receive jackets or sweaters. The Runner-Ups will receive individual trophies.

The Umpire-in-Chief will have the authority to eject any player or manager from the ball game for abusive or profane language or unsportsmanship conduct.

Since only one round is being played, a flip of a coin will determine the home team.

TEAMS & NUMBERS	MANAGERS
1. Boiler Weld Shop	A. Tracy
2. Machine Shop	N. Sindicich
3. No. 1 Pipe Shop	E. Demko
4. Galvanize	F. Gardner
5. Garage	T. Aster
6. 44"—46"—76" No. 1	J. Gulik
7. 44"—46"—76" No. 2	J. Gulik
8. Cold Strip	J. Matuga
9. N. C. Pipe Shop	H. Ceperich
10. Wireman (Elect.)	W. Fendrick
11. No. 2 Blast Furnace	J. Jurca
12. No. 2 Open Hearth	A. Guerra

	July		Team No.
Mon.	3	6 P.M.	4-5
Tue.	4	6 P.M.	7-12
Wed.	5	6 P.M.	10-11
Wed.	5	7 P.M.	1-6
Thu.	6	6 P.M.	2-3
Thu.	6	7 P.M.	8-9
Mon.	10	6 P.M.	3-9
Tue.	11	6 P.M.	2-8
Wed.	12	6 P.M.	1-7
Wed.	12	7 P.M.	4-10
Thu.	13	6 P.M.	5-11
Thu.	13	7 P.M.	6-12
Mon.	17	6 P.M.	5-12
Tue.	18	6 P.M.	3-10
Wed.	19	6 P.M.	2-9
Wed.	19	7 P.M.	1-8
Thu.	20	6 P.M.	6-7
Thu.	20	7 P.M.	4-11
Mon.	24	6 P.M.	2-10
Tue.	25	6 P.M.	4-12
Wed.	26	6 P.M.	3-11
Wed.	26	7 P.M.	5-7
Thu.	27	6 P.M.	6-8
Thu.	27	7 P.M.	1-9
Mon.	31	6 P.M.	5-8
	August		
Tue.	1	6 P.M.	1-10
Wed.	2	6 P.M.	2-11
Wed.	2	7 P.M.	6-9
Thu.	3	6 P.M.	3-12
Thu.	3	7 P.M.	4-7
Mon.	7	6 P.M.	6-10
Tue.	8	6 P.M.	5-9
Wed.	9	6 P.M.	1-11
Wed.	9	7 P.M.	3-7
Thu.	10	6 P.M.	4-8
Thu.	10	7 P.M.	2-12
Mon.	14	6 P.M.	6-11
Tue.	15	6 P.M.	4-9
Wed.	16	6 P.M.	3-8
Wed.	16	7 P.M.	1-12
Thu.	17	6 P.M.	2-7
Thu.	17	7 P.M.	5-10

THESE STEELWORKERS

Here is proof that people who work in industries for a living, can also be business men whenever given the opportunity. **John Sargent**, a Cold Strip worker has a Television and radio shop at 706 West 148th St., East Chicago, Indiana. The name of his shop is "Merit Television."

John Sargent is the same person who has conducted our Union Local 1010 as president for five years.

The way **John Sargent** conducted union business is assurance in itself that the television and radio business he is in now will be conducted in the same manner.

It is the opinion of the LABOR SENTINEL that **John Sargent** will give you honest, efficient and reliable service.

EDWARD PIWKIEWICZ:

"Do you know someone who is HARD of HEARING?

"Expert and reliable fitting of the proper type of hearing aid will help to overcome your hearing loss.

"There is no charge for a hearing aid demonstration, which will be conducted in the privacy of your home.

"Phone Indiana Harbor 4150-J and get the information which will help someone to hear again."

Edward Piwkiewicz, a Tin Mill worker is an agent for a hearing aid concern. As he has stated above, hearing aid demonstrations are free of charge.

The address: 3834 Drummond Street, Indiana Harbor.

THOMAS SIMAC:

Here is a steelworker who deals in diamonds, watches, jewelry and silverware. Thommas Simac who is a worker in the Tin Mill asks you to pay him a visit and look over his fine collection. He also is a "experienced watch repairman."

The address: 433 Rensselaer Street, Griffith, Indiana, Phone: 907-J.

Of course, all above Steelworkers are members of Union Local 1010.

Why We Need Health Insurance?

NATIONAL SECURITY?

Over 40% of America's young men were unable to pass wartime draft standards.

1 out of 6 Rejectees had **remediable or preventable** illness or defects.

(Senate Subcomm. Report No. 5, 79th Congress, July, 1946).

ARE VOLUNTARY PLANS COMPLETE?

No. Most voluntary health insurance plans do not offer complete protection against si$ckness costs.

Voluntary health insurance plans paid less than 10% of nation's medical bills in 1947.

Here is the breakdown:

Hospitalization plans —Blue Cross — pay only 2% of average family's medical bill.

Hospittlization and doctor's service in hospital — Blue Cross and Blue Shield — only 35% of average family's medical bill.

Few AMA approved plans offer all these: preventive medicine; innoculations; pre- and post-natal care; eyeglasses; medical care of patient's home or doctor's office; periodic check-ups.

(Committee on Research in Medical Economics Report, March, 1949).

(To be Continued)

Teibel Restaurant Discriminates

(Continued from page 4)

ion 1010 will file a protest with Teibel's Restaurant.

The Labor Sentinel of Local 1010 encourages all members NOT patronize Teibel's Restaurant.

It is the opinion of the Labor Sentinel that stronger laws pertaining to discrimination are needed in the State of Indiana. The City Councilmen in each city could contribute in the fight by passing ordinances against discrimination.

The Coming Battle of Point "B"

By: FRANK KRETZ

It all started in the Tin Mill when a loading-tractor operator requested that he fill a vacancy on the Electrolytic Tin Line, a promotion to which he was entitled according to seniority.

Here was Management's opportunity to fire the opening gun in a campaign which aims at the undermining and eventual destruction of the seniority system, and which operates under cover of "merit rating."

There are, to my knowledge, well-over 1000 different types of merit rating systems. There are 75 different types of I. Q. Tests that I have looked at, and there must be many more. It is generally agreed that none of these systems and tests are scientifically correct, and most people doubt whether they are even scientific in the correct sense of the word.

Management, in the Tin Mill case, promoted someone who had more "relative ability," and who could — in the words of the company — handle "elementary arithmetic." Now, I have talked to a Tin Mill worker who was given a test, but he had decimal fractions to handle, and not even a Labor Relations-Man can claim that decimal fractions are "elementary" arithmetic.

Inland Steel has developed, so I am told, its own merit rating system, and has hired a gentleman named Mike Kraft as merit rater. The Company wants to merit-rate each employee twice a year, by having his turn foreman, his general foreman, and his superintendent turn in separate reports which are then compared, "synchronized" and evaluated by the merit rater. No supervisor will see the reports of the other supervisors, and only the merit rater will see all three.

However, they haven't enough people to carry out a program of this size, so they are moving step by step, department by department. They picked the Tin Mill first, but there already reports from other sections of the plant. A machinist in the 76" Mill, a crane- operator in the Scrap Yard of No. 2 Open Hearth, an assistant control chemist . . . These are small but significant items. These are not coincidents. They are deliberate, planned moves to test the strength of the Union and to find the weak spots in our front line.

The first section of Article VII of the Contract says, in connection with promotions, that they shall be based on (a) length of continuous service; (b) ability to perform the work; (c) physical fitness. Wherever there is doubt, an employee, or the Union, may request a 30-day trial period.

The second point, point B, merit rating and I. Q. Tests — in other words of one company official in the front office — "will eventually replace the seniority system."

As to us, we have one thing to say to the gravediggers of seniority: The Union insists that promotions be based on length of service and a 30-day trial period, if necessary. We object to phony merit rating systems, and to I. Q. tests which by the very nature of the questions asked discriminate against employees with working class background in favor of those with middle class background. (This was proven by sociologists at the University of Chicago.)

To enforce this stand, the Union will go to any length. I repeat: to any length.

Demand Union Label

We have launched our union label campaign as a vital step toward organizing the unorganized in the clothing industry and as a way of protecting the gains our members have achieved during 35 years of struggle.

You have an important stake in this campaign. Every union label, whether on clothes or on wooden crates, on bread or on stationery, means that more American workers are winning their fight against substandard wages and working conditions. Every time you demand the union label, you are doing your part to destroy the anti-union forces in our industry, and in every industry.

Just as a successful fight by one union, whether to obtain a wage increase or pensions or to win an election, strengthens all other unions, so your union will gain from our Amalgamated label campaign.

And it does not cost you a penny more to demand the union label in men's clothing. You'll find that the best buy in every price-range is union-made.

Tell your friends about our label drive. Get resolutions of support passed by your own organization, and let the retailers in your town know where organized labor stands on the union label.

We will appreciate your help.

Issued by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

. . . So They Say . . .

By: FRANK KRETZ

WILLIAM BLAKE, Superintendent of Labor Relations, returned to a changed world. Gillies was here, when Blake left, but he "ain't no more." Two of his staff members have been "liquidated" in his absence, and that must be particularly irksome. They were fired by Mr. Luellen, of course. Now Mr. L. is Blake's superior and has the right to fire men, but that isn't the way things are done in supervision.

—●—

It could never occur to Mr. Cochrane to fire a Blast Furnace foreman while Mr. Plimpton is absent. It would never occur to Mr. Perry to fire a foreman from the Electrical department while Mr. Schlossberg is out of town. But it occured to Mr. Luellen. We, of the Union, are not surprised. It is part of Mr. Luellen's behavior pattern to "pull a fast one," as the saying goes, to fire two men in the absence of their superintendent, and apparently without consulting him.

—●—

Once more, the correctness of our position, has been confirmed: That there is no security but group security; and for those outside the Union there is no security but insecurity . . . Whatever happened to Mr. Rich's morale drive? Or doesn't it apply to Labor Relations people? They are the ones whose morale should be high. But it isn't. Instead of preaching "morale" to us, they'd better follow Shakespeare's advice "Physician Heal Thyself."

—●—

Brother Caples, Inland's Much-Talking Director of Industrial Relations, spoke again. This time, Inland's wandering preacher of free enterprise, addressed a farm equipment institute meeting in the Con..ress Hotel, in Chicago. The address was an amazing mixture of facts and fancy and wishful thinking.

—●—

Caples, who once said he was "far to the right of Hoover," said Unions neglected job security and job progress in favor of welfare issues such as pensions. He said, "We cannot store wheat in 1950 to pay pensions in 1970." We don't ask for wheat. All we want is that Inland store money in 1950 to pay pensions in 1970. "Storing," or saving, money for future pensions is one of the basic factors of the insurance business, and what's wrong with that?

—●—

This Gentleman Who Called the "Sentinel" a Vicious Sheet, stated, "It would be far better "to put profits and money in the business rather than in pension funds. That is a matter of opinion, and it so happens that young workers and old, beginners and those about to retire, the public and the President's Fact Finding Board, were, and still are, of a different opinion, and what's more: We know we are right.

—●—

We are told by Mr. Caples, Unions were neglecting wage rates and incentives, Mr. Caples may rest assured, that we will not "neglect" wages (and a few other things) come next November.

We and They...

Report of the Monthly Union Management Meeting

By FRANK KRETZ ,SECRETARY OF THE GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

Local 1010's Grievance Committee met with management on Tuesday, May 23. All Grievers were present, except the Blast Furnaces' Roebuck who was represented by "Rusty" Williams, his assistant.

Management was represented by John Keckich, and Bill Blake, just returned from a 13-week training course at Harvard.

The following points were discussed under new business.

INSURANCE

Chairman McKinsey proposed that Management issue duplicates of insurance cards signed by workers. This would keep employees informed about the amount of insurance they carry, how much their payments are and how their coverage is distributed over hospitalization, surgery, maternity, X-ray, lost time benefits, etc.

Management "will consider," and notify grievance committee.

DEPENDENTS BENEFITS

The Union complained about the fact that workers' dependents were not receiving all the benefits to which they are entitled. In maternity cases, for example, Union and Management agreed during negotiations in Pittsburgh, benefits would be $8.00 per day for hospital expenses, plus ten-times-$8.00 for additional expenses (not including surgery).

Management now claims, Inland's master contract with Equitable calls for $8.00 per day and "up to" $80.00 for additional expense.

Furthermore, the Union claims, it was agreed in Pittsburgh that an employer whose hospital fee per day is not $8.00 but, let's say, only $6.00, could collect the balance. Management now denies that, but "will check" with Mr. Caples (who was in Pittsburgh).

Union's position: Any differences, discrepancies or errors which may have occured while Inland negotiated with the Union on one hand, and with Equitable on the other, are the sole responsibility of the Company, and the Company must pay the difference, since a representative of the Insurance Company was always present during negotiations.

MOTORS FOR PLATE MILL DOORS

There are four (4) double doors at the Plate Mill through which trucks and engines pass. They have to be pushed up by hand and pulled down by rope.

Griever requested motors for these doors.

Management "will check" with Mr. Schlossberg.

DISABILITY PENSIONS

Case No. 1. As reported in the Sentinel on May 20, there is an Inland worker at the Crown Point Sanitarium who, according to doctors' statements, will never work again. His name is Leo Deistler (of the Cold Strip Mill). Inland refuses to pay disability pension because h e is not "totally" disabled (he can still weave baskets), and because he's been off a very long time.

Union's position: As long as a worker remains on the payroll, no matter how long he may have been on sick leave, he's entitled to disability pension, provided the doctors state that he is unable to return to his regular job.

Management "will check."

Case No. 2. Roy Weisman, 76" Slab Yard, was absent from work since March, 1949, because of cancer. His application for disability pension was rejected by Management. The Company, in effect, told the Griever, the value of Weisman's life insurance policy would drop $900 if he insisted on his pension, but, if not pressed, Inland would see to it that he received the full face value of his policy.

Weisman died a few weeks ago, his heirs will receive the insurance money.

Union's position: Policy values do not drop until one year after retirement, in this case the date would have been May, 1951. The Union demands that Weisman's heirs not only receive the insurance money, but also disability back-pay up to date of his death.

Inland "will check" with insurance company.

WORK "UNDER PROTEST"? HELL NO!

Can an employee be forced to work on a job he considers unsafe and dangerous?

The griever from the Cold Strip cited a case where a man was sent home for refusing a dangerous and unsafe assignment. Inland's position, as stated by Ex-Cold Strip Foreman Keckich: An employee who is concerned about an unsafe job should work "under protest." Later on, Management would investigate the unsafe condition. Each case must be treated individually, said Management, or an employee's attitude "may develop into a one-man strike."

Union's position: An employee assigned to do dangerous and unsafe work, has the right to refuse, he should be assigned to different work while the unsafe condition is investigated and corrected.

A CLINIC FOR PLANT II?

Union demand for a hospital at Plant II is so justified, it should require no argument.

But Management, constitutionally unable to give a straight answer, said this: "It is part of the Company's program to give its employees more and better medical service."

Which doesn't mean a damned thing.

REPORTING-OFF FACILITIES

Workers trying to report off for 4-12 or 12-8 shifts, may receive no answers because the numbers they are calling are either in places so noisy the phone bells cannot be heard, or the phones are locked up in offices.

Union's position: Phones in noisy places should be equipped with extra loud bells. Phones in out-of-the-way corners should be equipped with light-signals. Additional phones should be installed wherever offices are locked after 5:00 p.m.

Management "will check."

NO VENTILATION IN WELDING SHOP

Management "will advise Mechanical Department to correct situation."

COKE FOR WORKERS

At one of the local lumber yards an Inland worker paid $19.50 for a ton of coke marked "Inland," while employees were told there was no or little coke available because of the coal strike.

Union asks that coke be first sold to employees, and that Management announce its coke price and distribution policy.

Mr. Luellen "will publicize" Inland's policy.

OLD BUSINESS

Points answered included announcement of new lockers to service 600 people in the 76" Mill and Slab Yards; new toilet and washroom facilities; pay phones to be installed in 17 different locations during the next 8 to 10 weeks; lemons to be distributed as in previous summers; and in those departments where workers do painter's work, grievers are to request painter's job classifications.

Generally speaking, the meeting was not quite as bad as some previous ones, and was not a total waste of time.

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol 6, No. 26 — 36c Chicago, Ill. — 5¢ a Copy — Wednesday, July 12, 1950

INLAND THUMBS NOSE AT US

INLAND STEEL CO. IS DEFYING THE HOUSE LOBBY INVESTIGATORS, refusing to tell how much it spends to influence Congress against the Fair Deal and in favor of big companies, **like Inland itself.** The steel firm is one of 166 companies from which data is being asked by the special committee headed by Rep. Buchanan (D, Pa.)

The house asked what big firms had spent in the last 3½ years to keep Washington offices, for travel to and from the capital, for printed matter and advertising dealing with public issues on which Congress might act, and for contributions to lobbyists who are active here for and against pending legislation.

Big business spends millions of dollars every week for these purposes and reports the outlays as "business expense," thus GETTING OUT of having the money counted as net income for income tax purposes. PRIVATE CITIZENS who oppose the big lobbies are NOT allowed to deduct such expenses from their income tax returns.

Randall's Secret's Meet With Senator.

Clarence B. Randall, president of Inland Steel Co., wrote Chairman Buchanan that he doubted the House Committee's right to ask the questions about money spent to influence Congress. Randall added that he recently went to Washington to talk over a "public matter with Senator Douglas (D, Ill.) but that what he told Douglas, and what the trip cost was his own business and he was NOT going to tell.

The big pressure groups may face charges of contempt of Congress for similar refusals. Dr. Edward A. Rumely flatly refused to tell the House Committee who paid hundreds of thousands of dollars for propaganda issued by his Committee for Constitutional Government. Joe Kamp claimed he needed more time to get up data on the money given his Constitutional Educational League. Rumely did a month in jail for violating the Trading with the Enemy Act, in the first World War. Four years ago he was tried twice for contempt of Congress. Kamp is already under one jail sentence for refusing to tell who put up his outfit's money .

Plot Against Unions

NATIONAL GUARD VIOLENCE AGAINST CIO TEXTILE WORKERS on strike at the American Enka Co. in Morristown, Tenn., is being investigated by a special Senate subcommittee. Only Senator Taft (R, Mo) voted against the hearings. CIO President Philip Murray denounced the guards for their "provocative and bloody attack" on the CIO strikers. The guards began clubbing CIO members when the company tried to bring scabs from other areas, in violation of an agreement reached before the strikers.

Enka—Dutch company—got an injunction limiting the Textile Workers to 6 pickets. Later, without saying anything to the judge, the company's attorneys got the court clerk to change the court order so all picketing would be outlawed. When the judge found out about this he threw out the whole injunction, but not before 170 CIO members had been cited. The Textile Workers struck at Enka two months ago after the company refused to bargain for higher wages and better working conditions . . .

• • •

CITIES SERVICE OIL CO. set up a labor spy system in its tanker fleet in 1948 and 1949 . . .

John L. Dugan, a lawyer, testified at NLRB hearings that **he set up the spy system and said he paid out $6200 to two of the spies in a 15 month period.** The cancelled checks were placed in evidence. The spies gave Dugan reports on activities of the AFL sailors union . . . The New York World Telegram, circulation 600,000, was shut down last week by a wage-hour strike of the CIO. New York Newspaper Guild. Printers, pressmen and other newspaper workers refused to cross the Guild picket lines . . .

Germs of Joy!

Krivickas Hits $1,400 Jackpot!!!

Charles Krivickas, Grievanceman in the 40" Mill, has won another grievance for his Union brothers.

Motor Room Tenders in the 40" Mill have received back pay amounting to a total of about $1400. Six Union members involved in the back pay grievance, retroactive from June 30th, 1947. After a three year battle, Krivickas' efforts brought results.

Grievanceman Krivickas wants the Union members of the 40" Mill to know that if they want action in their department for better settlements of their grievances, they must attend their group meetings. These group meetings are held for the sole purpose of settling gripes, large and small. If you don't think you are getting a fair deal as far as your pay check or working conditions are concerned, attend your group meeting.

The 40" Mill group meetings are held on the first and third Sunday of each month at 10 A.M.

Charles Krivickas will be there.

Aid your new officers by attending your Regular Local Union Meeting — First and Third Thursday of each month. Time: 8 p.m.

U. S. Proves Corporations Are Not Broke As They Claim

Corporate working capital jumps $31 billion in seven years.

The Securities & Exchange Commission has just debunked the claim of most corporations that taxes are making them paupers.

In seven years, the Commission reports, corporations increased their working capital by $31.4 billion to $67.7 billion, at the end of 1949.

Although their Federal taxes were $1.9 billion less in '49 than in 1948, at the end of 1949 they held over $40 billion of cash and Government securities, which were 72% of their current liabilities, while before the war such holdings were only 45% of liabilities.

During 1949, corporations invested $16.1 billion in plant and equipment, and increased their working capital by $2.9 billion, a total outlay for expansion of $19 billion. Of this $13.5 billion came from internal sources, — depreciation accruals and undistributed profits.

LABOR SENTINEL

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Published every other Saturday

JOHN DURCHO, Editor — THOMAS CONWAY, Business Manager

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Mail subscriptions: $1.50 for 26 issues.
Subscriptions must be accompanied with cash payment.

Big Business Kicks Back (of Uncle Sam)

Newspapers Ready to Aid Big Business

It's all right to have the government of the U.S. investigate public officials, Labor leaders, Unions, Co-operative Organizations of Consumers and Fraternals.

But whenever the government tries to investigate BIG BUSINESS it is a insult to the big boys who run big business.

The House Lobby investigators are only asking big business how much money they spent in the last 3½ years to keep Washington offices, traveling expenses, propaganda expenses and advertising expenses. And, of course, the U.S. government wants to find out how much money is contributed to lobbyists who are working for big business.

There is nothing wrong with having big companies (big business) but there may be something wrong with the management and managers of big business whenever they refuse to answer certain questions pertaining to the upkeep of their business. They may be afraid that the government may find their "business expense" out of line. Millions of dollar are spent every week by them and chalked down as "business expense."

At the present time the U.S. government (you) allows big business do deduct "business expense" from their income tax

Who will win this battle between the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT and BIG BUSINESS will be interesting to know.

Of course big business will have the support of most of the daily newspapers as can be seen from an editoral printed in the "Hot Springs New Era," a daily newspaper (issued June 26, 1950) distributed in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Here is the intire editorial (sic):

BUSINESS KICKS BACK

There are indications from almost every source that business has had about all the kicking around it can stand. Clarence B. Randall, president of the Inland Steel company, took a long look at a letter he received from a house committee, supposed to be investigating lobbying, and bluntly told the committee to go take a long sweet jump at the moon.

Of course he said it in much more dignified language but that's what he meant. His exact words were: "You have demanded . . . a great deal of information to which you are not entitled in a free America . . . Unless our present doubts as to your authority to ask these questions are satisfactorily cleared, we shall make no further answer to your questionaire."

Business men in at least one phase of national life rather have the government over the barrel.

Any day now we are expecting some tired old boy with his back to the wall to say: "Better lay off me, or I'll quit collecting taxes for you."

Somehow we don't believe the powers in Washington want a test case on the withholding system of income tax collection.

"Nazism" Being Rewarded by "Democracy"

World War II was a total war. It was prosecuted to its bitter end so that Nazism now is crushed completely. It was a bloody and costly task but the victory demonstrated that a democratic society is superior in war as well as in peace.

Once the shooting ceased, we proceeded to the next inescapable task: to democratize the social and political structure which nurtured Nazism. We outlawed the Nazi organizations. We tried some of the criminals and meted out justice. We exposed the terror of the brutal regime. We drove the Nazis from positions of influence and authority.

Five years have gone by and we are compelled to ask the unpleasant question: Was our political and social war on Nazism also a total war? Or did we weaken and compromise before the liquidation of the system was even in sight?

Official reports from Germany are disquieting. Many of the facts they reveal are shocking. Over half of the Nazi judges who practiced the Nazi laws are now meting out "democratic justice. An even higher percentage of Nazi school teachers are now inculcating "democracy" into the new generation. Thousands of Nazi government officials are back in their old positions, with their seniority safely preserved. Parties as nationalistic and totalitarian as those we outlawed, mushroom by the score. The same industrial leaders, managers and war profiteers that bolstered the Nazi system and its war machine, lead, manage and profiteer again. Prices are sky high; wages are practically what they were. Shops are full of luxuries and the little man earns barely enough to eat. There are close to two million unemployed.

Of course, the picture in Germany is not all black. There is powerful trade union movement; a strong and vigilant social democracy; the cooperative movement is again on its feet. Berlin is a model of political awareness and courage. There are numerous church, cultural, youth and women's groups that are democratic. International contacts have been reestablished. But because the picture it not all black we still insist in asking —was the war fought to establish a semi-Nazi system? Or for the establishment of democracy? Did we get rid of Hitler only to cater to his henchmen?

From the very start of the occupation, labor in the U.S. insisted the German labor and its political allies are the most reliable foundation for democracy and that the trade union movement must be given generous political and economic support—in addition to lip service and crumbs. Today, the German labor movement is uneasy. They sense danger. The High Commission will do well to stop, look and listen.

Transportation, Yard and Car Shop Department Election Results (Group No. 7)

Assistant Griever: **Fred Beyler**
Griever Steward: **James Cole**, Yard Dept.
Griever Steward: **A. Martz**, Car Shop Dept.
Safety Committeeman: **Carl Cook**

Group No. 7 Officers

Chairman: **Duncan Spittle**
Vice Chairman: **Stanley Radusky**
Secretary: **Roland Hotchkiss**
Sargeant: **A. Wyrostek**

The Safetyman shall also serve as griever steward.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA

Health Department serves an area of 429 square miles, where live nearly 60,000 people, with 13,000 children in 53 schools.

The service is paid for with COUNTY ONLY tax money at about 60 cents for each person for the 365 days service.

All are invited tovisit the Health Building at the Lake County Fair, August 21 to 27, 1950.

The McKinsey Report

A List of Grievances Recently Filed

Griever No. 5 Harry Powell

No. 2 Open Hearth

4 grievances filed:

Request change of starting time for Ladle Crane Operator.

Request change of starting time for Pit Crews.

Request change of starting time for Electrical Division.

No verbal grievances.

Griever No. 6 Sam Krupsaw

Power, Steam Eelectrical

No written grievances. No verbal grievances.

Griever No. 7 Casimir Krivicask

40" Mill

No written grievances.

Verbal grievances handled:

Powder soap for the big locker rooms in the 40" mill.

Millwrights not satisfied with their schedules.

All jobs on each turn should be filled or someone called out in case of a shortage of men.

Men going on vacation and no one taken their place. Request men be up-graded. Request new job classification for mill sweeper.

Request a hot plate for millwright shanty.

Request a steam washing machine.

Request a fan for scrap conveyor operator shanty.

Griever No. 6 William Young

28" Bar Mill, Track Accessories

2 written grievances.

Request reclassification of Cold Tie Plate Bundler.

Contend violation of employees seniority .

No verbal grievances.

Griever No. 9 Steve Zaragoza

10" — 14" Mill

No written grievances filed.

No verbal grievances.

Griever No. 10 Auggie Sladcik

Plant No. 1 Mills.

No written grievances filed.

Verbal grievances handled:

Pit cranes operators requesting new tonnage rate (more meetings planned).

Younger man working six days 24" Bar Mill Crane sequence. (Not settled).

Locker rooms for 36" Cinder snapper and 24" Bar Mill Mechanical)Settled).

Requesting they post bottom jobs as agreed (settled).

36" Mill, two manipulator nme requesting sequential date be checked; also two 24" Bar Mill men requesting the same. Request granted.

Additional work for 19" — No. 1 Billet Mill Motor Inspector. Company withdrew order.

Billet Dock foremen working Still being discussed. (Toughie).

Electrical Dept. vacation schedule (settled).

36" Mill vacation schedule (settled).

36" Shear Recorder, added work; request more money for added work. (Still being discussed).

Griever No. 11 Dewey Moor

Plate Mill, Bolt — Spike

No written grievances; No verbal grievances.

Griever No. 12 Fred Gardner

Galvanize

No written grievances.

Verbal grievances handled.

Men being forced to stay on job until quitting time even if they had all their work done. Mr. Pietch agreed to let men work up if they had all of their work done and okeyd by foreman.

Working a short crew in the Mechanical Department of Sheet Mill. Agreed to fill this crew at once.

Foreman not promoting right men to jobs. Not using seniority basis. Agreed to pay the men not promoted accordign to seniority.

Griever No. 13 Don Lutes

76 H S Mill & Finishing End

No written grievances filed

Verbal grievances filed:

Shortage for Maint. Helpers. Men were carried as shop helpers which is 0.65 per hour less than Maint. helpers. Tom Cure is checking this.

Fin. End. Millwright regular crew was 13 men. Management created a job on the spare pile and took Stanley Olewinski off the Fin. End. Millwright job and did not fill the opening. They agreed to fill the vacancy and carry 13 men.

Augustine Murillo, No. 10517, requested a leave of absence. Management refused it. Discrimination on B.U. Mach. schedule. Company agreed to schedule everyone for five days and if there is a 6th day involved, it will be divided equally:

Management attempted to promote ayounger man to 3rd Cl. Millwright job on mill. (settled).

Pump Machinist Ldr. was scheduled to work first five days of week and be off Sat. & Sunday. After he started to work, aggrieved was told to stay home Friday and work Sunday. Aggrieved is requesting 1½ days pay for Sch. disr. If Management does not settle this by Monday, a written grievance will be filed.

A new 76" Mill bonus was presented to me and the workers involved in this will hold a meeting to accept or reject it.

Management attempting to promote a younger man ahead of Wm. Polich. If this is not taken care of by Monday, a written grievance will be filed.

Griever No. 14 Pete Calacci

76 " 44" Slab Yards, 46" Bloomer

No written grievances.

No verbal grievances handled.

Griever No. 15 Al Capalby

44" Mill

No written grievances; No verbal grievances handled.

Griever No. 16 Harold Kraft

Cold Strip

8 written grievances filed.

Request withdrawal of erprimand.

Content violation seniority clause, filling welders job with man from plant No. 1.

Request change in Incentive Pickle House.

Request difference in pay due to improper promotion.

Contend violation safety rule..

Request withdrawal of reprimands.

Contend inadequate force of janitors.

Pickle rate requested on days aggrieved scrubbed alone.

Griever No. 17 Emil Strimbu

Tin Mill

4 written grievances filed.

Request for time lost by senior skin mill crews due to change over to Twin Tandem.

Request for job employee previously waived.

Request continuous strip anneal be placed in annealing sequence.

Request posting of jobs on continuous strip anneal.

Griever No. 18 Ed Ditmars

Yard & Transportation

1 written grievance filed.

Request reinstatement employee discharged for "petty larcency."

No verbal grievances.

Griever No. 19 O. H. McKinsey

New Construction

1 written grievance filed.

Request promotion in accordance with seniority.

No verbal grievances.

Griever No. 20 George Sopko

Shops

1 written grievance filed.

Request rate similar to one paid previous employee on same job.

Verbal grievances handled:

Promotion in Mechanical Shops.

Setting up promotional sequences.

Incentive adjustments for Fitter Welders—Weld Shop.

Griever No. 21 Frank Kretz

Lab. Insp. Combusion, Metal.

No written grievances filed. No verbal grievances handled.

CORRECTION

A report in the last issue of this paper (6-21-50) it was stated that Don Black was re-elected as Guide. It should have read: DON BLACK WAS ELECTED AS GUIDE.

• • •

William Mowell is Grieance man in the Blast Furnace and Ore Dock Departments — not William Powell as printed in the last issue.

46" Blooming Mill Overtime Turns

TIME — PLACE; 9:00 a.m., May 31, 1950—J. F. Mayberry's office

PRESENT:

For the Union	For the Company	
T.G. Cure	Calacci	Bobbitt
J.F. Mayberry	Markwalder	Goddord
W. C. Kostbade	Sopko	Brant
D. W. Saunders	Yards	Robley
E. McGaughey		

SUMMARY:

A petition of eleven requests was presented to Management by the Union. A summary of the requests and their disposition follows:

1. In an event of a breakdown on the Blooming Mill, Open Hearth or any mechanical delays or shortage of steel, after the Blooming Mill has rolled a period of six hours, the Turn Foreman will ask each individual scheduled for said turn to finish out the turn on jobs he sees fit. At the hourly rate of the person or persons working the overtime.

DISPOSITION:

Management is not in a position to guarantee eight hours work for a scheduled turn due to conditions beyond their control. However, Mr. Mayberry will investigate the possibility of allowing ½ hour pay mediately following a shutdown which occurs during an overtime turn and 15 minutes during an eight hour turn. He also will designate a central location preferable the Shear Pulpit where employees may seek any available work from their foreman for the balance of a shut-down turn occuring before the regular time has elapsed.

2. To abolish the sliding scale and a new incentive rate be proposed by Management and said personnel now directly involved by the present incentive.

DISPOSITION:

The Industrial Engineers, through Mr. J. I. Herlihy, are presently working on a new method of paying the tonnage rates in the 46" Mill. When they are completed, they will be presented to the committee for its consideration.

3. & 4. No overtime to exceed one hour over the regular eight hour schedule.

No overtime on the weekend. The weekend to be night turn, and Sunday turn. Also no overtime on a legal holiday.

DISPOSITION:

Mayberry requests a minimum of 14 hours overtime each week and suggested the working of two 10 hour turns and three 9 hour turns on each shift each week with the possibility of no overtime on Saturdays and Sundays. Mayberry pointed out that the demand for steel is so great at this time that Management must produce as much as possible in the 46" Blooming Mill. The present and the daily arrival of cold foreign steel makes it imperative that as much overtime as possible be utilized. If this overtime is not worked, then there is a strong possibility of arranging for the work of three 6 hour turns in order to produce the required steel.

5. In an event of any repairs on said Mill, said repairs to be scheduled for Sunday.

DISPOSITION:

Mayberry promised to attempt to schedule repair turns on Saturday or Sunday if possible. It must be remembered that the overall mill schedule has a decided effect on the46" Mill repair turn.

6. In the event that any person or persons involved in overtime on a scheduled overtime turn finds it necessary for reasons of his own to maintain an eight hour turn, he shall be relieved on the job by such persons as Management places on said job, after his scheduled eight hour turn has been worked.

DISPOSITION:

This request could have an adverse effect on the entire overtime program if individuals on each turn were to take advantage of working only an eight hour turn. For this reason, Mayberry will not promise that any person or persons may elect to work only eight hours. However, in the event of an emergency or any legitimate request, Management will certainly do all in their power to allow such employees to leave early or at the end of eight hours. Calacci suggested that after the 64" Mill personnel had been canvassed for filling in incomplete turns, it might be possible to canvas the Slab Yards for employees to fill in incomplete turns.

7. A bus stop to be reinstated at the 46" Mill as had been previous to such a time as survey was made on bus speedup. Also, to have the bus at said department promptly, for the men involved in overtime.

DISPOSITION:

Request granted as of 6-6-50.

8. On any scheduled turn of eight hours or more, the mill will be clear of all steel at 4:00 a.m. or 4:00 p.m.; 5:00 a.m. or 5:00 p.m., in which instance may be. The turn to begin at the Roll Stand and end at the piler.

DISPOSITION:

Mayberry wants the mill to stop at the proper time and place at the end of each turn.

9. Any turn beginning on a previous to a holiday on a scheduled eight or nine hour night turn shall be considered a full turn and to be paid as a regular turn. Also holiday night turn to be considered as a full turn.

DISPOSITION:

Management is of the opinion this request should be allowed inasmuch as any turn starting at 8:00 p.m. proceeding a holiday and ending at 4:00 a.m. or later, is presently considered as eligible for overtime pay for the entire turn. However, no employee shall be paid overtime more than once for the same holiday.

10. No. 4 Pit Crane to work the clock (12:00 a.m., 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., 4:00 p.m. to 12:00 midnight, as long as foreign steel is being handled by said department.

DISPOSITION:

Mayberry suggests two Pit Cranes to work around the clock on a five day a week basis while the mill is charging the amount of cold foreign steel that is now being worked. If the amount of this foreign steel falls off considerable, then the Pit Crane schedule will be reviseed.

11. All jobs involved in working eight hours around the clock should be compensated for their efforts in maintaining the mill while the mill is operating on an overtime schedule.

DISPOSITION

This request is settled by a rate payment adjustment and was made retroactive November 11, 1948.

The committee present, acting for the 46" Mill employees, agreed to work at least 14 hours overtime each week, and for the present each crew will work two 10 hour and three 9 hour turns per week.

Gen. Marshall: F.E.P.C. Needed

Testifying before a Senate Committee, General George Marshall declared, "Throughout Central and South America, in India, Japan and other Asiatic countries, in Africa, Italy and France, totalitarian expansion and the struggle against democratic forces which anti-American propaganda. Every item of discrimination which can be shown to exist in the United States serves as fuel for the totalitarian propaganda machine. This propaganda machine rejoices at every job discriminatory practice, at every racist inference which it can truthfully describe as present in the U. S. We cannot fight propaganda with arms. We must fight it with truth. Enactment of effective FEPC legislation will do more for American foreign policy than all the statements about democracy made daily in our newspapers and propaganda organs.

Letter to the Editor

LABOR SENTINEL REACHES FAMILY CIRCLE

In the June 7, 1950 issue of the Labor Sentinel, on the front page, there is a poem I would like to have permission to use.

I would like to have 400 copies mimeographed and sent to our various members, as I think the idea applies to all organizations.

I read every issue of your paper as my husband receives each issue. He is a member of LU 1010, at Inland Steel.

Thank you.

A. Sadewasser, R. N., Sec'y
North West District,
Indiana State Nurses Association,
4005 Elm Street
East Chicago, Indiana
(Mrs. Walter C. Sadewasser)

Hazards Removed

The Transportation Yard Department, through Carl Cook, Union Safety and Health Representative, congratulate Mr. Rich, the Works Manager of Inland, for the fine clean-up job in this department.

All employees are very grateful for the general clean-up of their work area. Carl Cook reports that the general clean-up has eliminated most of the safety hazards.

Carl Cook hopes that Herman Foreman, Superintendent will see that the Transportation Yard Department will remain clean at all times.

As usual, the falling scrap from gondolas, along the right of way of switchmen; must be picked up, because it creates a dangerous hazard for switchmen and may cause a fatal accident.

It is hoped that this general clean-up campaign of Mr. Rich is not just a "Springtime Clean-up, paint-up Campaign" but a day to day clean-up campaign.

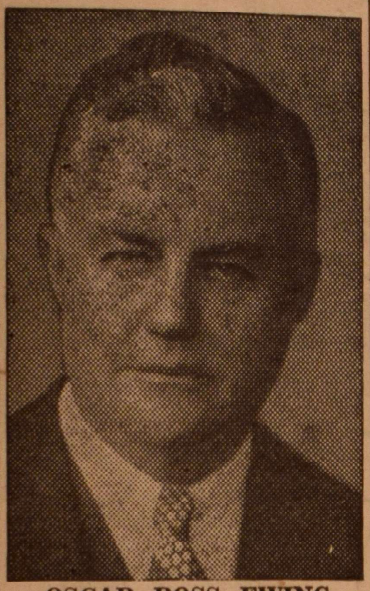
CONDOLENCES

Condolences to Paul Rhodes on the loss of his mother who died at Cloverport, Kentucky, on June 21st, 1950 at the age of 91.

Who Is Afraid of the Welfare State?

By Oscar R. Ewing
Fed. Security Administrator

Last fall we heard a good deal of talk about the so called Welfare State. The idea seemed to be that there was something wrong about being interested in the general welfare. You don't hear that talk any more. The reactionaries



OSCAR ROSS EWING

did such a good job of advertising the aims of the Fair Deal that they quickly discovered, to their horror, that the American people were pretty much in favor of these aims. Nobody is scared of the Welfare State except a few selfish, near-sighted reactionaries.

The reason, of course, is that Americans have more faith in themselves than the reactionaries have. We are not afraid of using government as a servant of the people. We are not afraid of pooling our resources in order to protect one another from the hazards of daily life. We do not see that decent wages and working conditions, strong labor unions, old-age and survivors insurance, unemployment compensation, lowcost housing, adequate education, national health insurance, or any other such forward-looking programs will destroy American initiative. On the contrary, we know that American initiative will thrive precisely because we are protecting ourselves against catastrophe.

The reactionaries, the selfish interest, the little men with eyes at the back of their heads, insist that only big business should have such protection. They are willing for government to bail them out when they are in trouble, and they never worry about the future of American initiative when they come to Washington for help. They put their private welfare above the general welfare.

This year they have so far succeeded in blocking four major objectives of the Fair Deal. They have smeared, lied, slandered, and misrepresented. But they will not be successful in the long run, because the people of this country are noted for steady common sense, and in the end they make sound decisions.

The Taft-Hartley Act — which must be repealed so that a wise and statesmanlike statute governing relations between labor and industry can take its place. We have for too long suffered under a law which affects two great groups of our society but which was written by only one of these groups. This is a miserable and unjust pieces legislation, which has hampered the development of a sound postwar economy. It's time for TaftHartley to go.

Civil Rights—the very keystone of the American tradition of freedom and fair play. President Truman's civil rights program has bogged down in Congress. Most of the reactionary politicians pay lip-service to the program but somehow vanish when the chips are down. And I am sorry to say that I do not believe liberal supporters of this program have fought for it hard enough. Discrimination and segregation are ugly anywhere; they are especially ugly in a country like ours, which was founded on the principle that all men are created equal. It's time to get going on the civil rights program.

National Health Insurance —the only constructive answer to the crisis in American health. Thousands of Americans are suffering ill health, or risking death, because they cannot afford to pay for medcal and hospital care that might make them well. The only way to solve this problem is to establish an insurance system that would let people help pay for medical care when they are well and working, so that they would not have to face the nightmare of huge bills when they are sick in bed. The American Medical Association, supported by every reactionary in America, has smeared this proposal as socialized medicine which would regiment doctors and patients. This is a plain lie, and the only reason they are getting away with it is that too many people don't have the facts about what National Health Insurance would really do. It's time the people got the facts on this great health plan, so that we can begin to solve the financial problem of medical care.

A fair deal for farmers and consumers—Secretary of Agriculture Brannan's proposal for applying plain old horse sense to the question of our farm produce. Farmers ought to be able to earn a decent living from their work, and consumers ought to be able to buy farm products at a reasonable price. The Brannan Plan is a simple, sensible program for accomplishing these purposes —which would benefit both farmers and city workers alike. Die-hard reactionaries andunminaginative conservatives are scared of the Brannan Plan. It's time we tried it out.

These are four short-term aims which would mean long-term benefits for America. If they add up to the Welfare State, we are not afraid of the label.

CONDOLENCES

In memory of Lee Taylor, Engineer, Transportation Department. Died Wednesday, June 28, 1950 at the age of 49.

It's About Time!

THE SUPREME COURT STRUCK THREE staggering blows against race prejudice in unanimous decisions handed down as the term ended last Monday (June 5). The court refused to overrule the 54-year-old "separate but equal" doctrine which held that segregation was not in itself a violation of the Constitution. But the Justices agreed on three rulings against segregation in schools and on railroads.

Chief Justice Vinson spoke for the court in ordering the State of Texas to admit Herman M. Sweatt, a Negro, to the State University law school instead of limiting him to a Negro law school which the court said was not and could not be equal to that at the State university.

Mr. Vinson said that although the Negro school had five professors, 16,500 books in its library and was on the way to full accreditation, any student having a free choice between the two would prefer the long established university school, where he would have contact with many teachers, many students and could profit by the standing and prestige created by many years of operation. It followed, said Mr. Vinson, that by limiting Sweat to the Negro school Texas was denying him the equal protection of the laws which the Constitution requires for all citizens.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE SAID FOR THE court in a second opinion that once a State admits a student to a school, he must be treated the same as all other students with no discrimination of any kind. In this case the court ordered the State of Oklahoma to stop segregation G. W. McLaurin, a Negro student in the University of Oklahoma graduate school. McLaurin went to classes, ate in the cafeteria and used the library, but always at the table or desk set aside for Negroes.

The Chief Justice said it might be that students on their own would decline to associate with McLaurin, but that the Constitution did not allow the State to compel or encourage them to do so.

THE THIRD DECISION OF THE COURT ordered an end to segregation of Negroes and white persons in dining cars. Justice Burton spoke for the Justice in holding that the Interstate Commerce Act was violated when the Southern Railway refused to seat Elmer W. Henderson, a Negro, in a dining car except at a table curtained off from the rest of the car. The Interstate Commerce Commission upheld the railroad, but when the case went to the Supreme Court the Truman Administration asked the Justices to overrule the ICC and to strike down the "seperate but equal" doctrine.

Last Wednesday the University of Texas bowed to the court's decision and admitted two Negroes who will become candidates for graduate degrees.

A Republican Congressman—Rep. Guill (Tex) who was honored at a dinner by Minority Leader Martin (R, Mass) a few weeks ago—took the floor at the House the same day to denounce the Supreme Court and the Truman Administration for the decisions against segregation. Also defiant was Gov. Herman Talmadge (D, Ga) who declared his State never would admit Negroes to the same schools as other children.

?

Let's Fill 'er Up!

Jesus Christ Used in Vain

About 3 million dollars a years spent by the National Association of Maunfacturers to put its propagonda in American schools. NAM high pressure men boast that they "reach" two out of every three high school students. Currently NAM is using Jesus Christ in a comic book in which His words are fitted to the NAM propaganda line which is camouflaged under the title "Fight For Freedom."

Wright Is Right

New Brunswick, N. Y. — In an address before the Rutgers University Labor Institute on June 14, Assistant Secretary of Labor Ralph Wright vigorously assailed those who decry the "loss of liberty" resulting from a governmental policy of social legislation — the socalled "welfare state."

The liberty these "backward-looking, single-track minded economic royalists" really want is "the liberty to run our private enterprise system in any manner big business wishes, and the public be damned," Wright charged.

Such critics assail the social and economic programs of the Administration as a "welfare state," Wright declared. But what are the liberties the "welfare state" has taken away? he asked. Then, answering his own question, he enumerated:

"The liberty of big business to exercise power just for the sake of power.

"The liberty for them to control all credit and exact usurious rates.

"The liberty to completely manipulate our economy and keep a few million unemployed, unions weak, and workers servile.

"The liberty to force helpless workers to sign 'yellow dog' contracts and work for coolie wages.

"The liberty to employ child labor in sweatshops 12 and 14 hours a day.

"The liberty to have 'kept' company police and thugs, industrial spies, 'kept' judges, and telephonecall injunctions.

"The liberty not to pay social security, unemployment insurance, and workmen's compensation taxes.

"The liberty to have the banking system operated so the people periodically lose their savings, and the stock markets so the small investor is practically and mercilessly fleeced.

"The liberty to have a Congress accountable only to the few."

Legislation the last 17 years has raised the Nation's standards of living and the social and economic levels to new heights, the Assistant Secretary declared.

"It raised business levels far beyond anything previously known. Our gross national product ahs been raised from $55.8 billion in 1933 to$257.9 billion in 1949. The first quarter of this year it was at the rate of $263.9 billion. Bank and insurance assets are at new highs. Business profits are breaking records."

"This has been done," Wright added, "without interfereing with our liberty. In fact it increased liberty and freedom from want, hunger, and fear for millions and millions of our people.

Report Child-Labor Violations

Children under 16 years, according to a new provision in the Federal Wage-Hour Act, may not be employed in agriculture (except for their parents on their home farms) during school hours.

This is probably the most important child labor measure in the last ten years. If well enforced, it will protect many thousands of boys and girls all over the country, including the children of migrant farm families, who stay out of school to help cultivate and harvest the crops.

The Federal law does not require them to go to school—that is up to the States. But it will stop their employment during school hours, which is the chief reason for their non-attendance.

The inspectors of the Wage-Hour Division cannot possibly visit all the farms in the country whose products, immediately or after processing, go into interstate commerce. **You can help in this gigantic task of enforcement.**

If you know of children, apparently under 16 years, who are hired on farms (other than small family farms) while school is in session, won't you report it? You don't need to have the names of the children, but give the name and location of the farm as exactly as possible.

Send the information either to us or on the Wage-Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D.C.

National Child LaborCom.
419 4th Avenue, New York 16, New York

Little Consumer Broke ($) Using I.O.U.s

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. June—Business in Indiana reached a new high in May as rising prices and increased output to nearly all parts of the state's economy, the Indiana University Bureau of Business Research shows in the current issue of the Indiana Business Review released today. The preliminary index of business conditions of the I.U. bureau rose more than seven per cent during the month in one of the sharpest advances of the year.

The Review contains the following report on business in East Chicago:

"Post office receipts rose nearly thirteen per cent from the April level and in May were almost thirty-two per cent greater than a year ago. Although bank debits reflected a month-to-month advance of more than five per cent, debits were practically unchanged from the level of last year. Sales of electricity for residential purposes declined nearly six per cent from April, but in May sales of electricity rose nearly twenty-six per cent from the previous month and were almost sixteen per cent higher than in May, 1949."

With further reference to Indiana business. the I.U. business publication says the reasons for the rapid expansion of business are not difficult to uncover. "Never before have we produced as many durable goods of some kinds, particularly houses and automobiles, as we are now turning out," it states. "The expansion of the durable goods output associated with the transportation and building industries has in turn, despite record production, led to near shortages in the steel and nonferrous metal industries with buyers scrambling to cover needs. **The expansion has also been accelerated by the fact that the increasing quantities of houses, automobiles, television sets, electrical appliances,.. and.. other.. household conveniences have been purchased by consumers to a considerable extent with borrowed funds."**

Employment For Maimed Veterans

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Kenneth C. Bradley, national employment director of the Disabled American Veterans, will head a four-man committee to study special employment problems of disabled vets Millard W. Rice, executive director of the DAV Service Foundation, announced.

Other members of the committee are J. W. Whittlesey, of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; George L. McElray, national civil service officer, Veterans of Foreign Wars; and Virgil Smirnow, director of community services, B'nai B'rith.

Rice said that the committee was formed at a recent meeting of the disabled veterans subcommittee of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, in the U. S. Department of Labor. The group will study problems presented at the meeting by representatives of labor, education, industry, Government, and vet organizations, and will make recommendations to the President's Committee.

At the meeting, Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the United Automobile Workers, CIO told members that disabled veterans and other handicapped workers need have no fear that collective-bargaining agreements are a barrier to their employment.

Pointing out that a large percentage of disabled veterans came from the ranks of labor, he said that most CIO contracts contain provisions made for members entering the armed services. He cited provisional clauses in bargaining contracts favorable to disabled veterans.

NEED A TRUCK?

Teofilo Vela, Union member of the Cold Strip (Roll Shop) Dept. wants to sell his International Truck. Description of truck: K.S. 5-1942 model. 1948 motor. 8 x 25 tires—10 ply. ½ ton capacity.

Vela's residence: No. 3736 Alder St., Indiana Harbor, Ind. Phone 5224—MX.

SO THAT YOU MAY KNOW

To all Union members of Local 1010:

Your turn-out for the election of June 15th to elect me for Trustee was very gratifying, I want you to know that I appreciate your support for myself and the rest of the Union members.

Fraternally,
Frank Gordon

• • •

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of my friends who voted for me and the candidates I supported.

Tom Conway
Financial Sec'y.

• • •

TO-THE-PEOPLE-IN-THE MILL

I wish to thank each and everyone for your support in the past election.

Yours for a better Union,
Russell "Rusty" Williams
Inner Guard — (Elect)

• • •

TO ALL UNION MEMBERS WHO VOTED FOR OFFICERS OF LOCAL 1010

The editor of the Labor Sentinel does not wish to thank you for re-electing him as editor of the LABOR SENTINEL, for the job he has is a thankless one. The editor must "stick his neck out" and write stories about Labor and management of different industries. Now and then he must take a wack at the city administration and U. S. administration. Therefore you can see why this editor cannot thank you. But he does appreciate the fact that he has the support of the people as indicated by the votes received.

If you want a better publication for your Union, the advice is to hand in material that you think should be printed. Your co-operation will be appreciated. The LABOR SENTINEL is your publication. You own it. Read it and use it.

Yours United,
John Durcho, Editor

Tin Mill & Cold Strip Election Results

GROUP NO. 6

The Cold Strip and Tin Mill Union members have elected their officers, assistant grievers, and safety and health representatives at a regular group meeting held Tuesday, June 27, 1950. The attendance was the best in years, a record turn out to elect Union Representatives, Stanley Rygas, the group chairman, led the successful meeting.

Nominations and elections at this meeting have brought these results:

TIN MILL
Group Chairman — Szpiech
Group Vice Chairman — Huycke
Group Secretary — Mesaeh
Tin Mill Assistant Grievanceman — Wm. Channel
Tin Mill Griever Stewards— Savitski
Tin Mill Safety Man — Durcho

COLD STRIP
Assistant Grievanceman — Stanley Rygas
Griever Stewards — Smallman
Emery
Safety Man — Potchen

Your Union safetymen will also act as griever stewards. Only two griever stewards from the Tin Mill have been elected at this meeting. The third griever steward will be elected at the next meeting which will be held Tuesday, July 18th, at 8 p.m.

For the benefit of new Union members, meetings are held every 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month, at the Union Hall, at 8 p.m.

Whenever you wish to straighten out your gripes and grievances, you should come to these group meetings if you want results. In unity there is strength You will discover that strength is in your group meetings.

Cold Strip Grievanceman— JAMES STONE

Tin Mill Grievanceman — JAMES BEKIZO

1010 SUBJECT OF COMING BOOK

What makes us tick? What do members of a local union think that employs them — the community in which they live?

These are some of the questions being asked by a team of Research Associates, Jack London and Bernie Karsh under the direction of Prof. Joel Seidman, all of the University of Chicago.

Many books have been written about labor but almost all have been slanted in one way or another. Nobody has even taken the trouble to ask rank-and file union members themselves how they feel about their union, community and company. Our local has been co-operating with the University of Chicago in this effort because we feel that knowledge should be increased and understanding helped along.

London and Karsh are not interested in names and personalities but in getting the attitudes and opinions of about 300 of our members. If you happen to be selected for an interview, the union urges you to co-operate with these men in their study.

CIO LOCAL 1010 PLANT SOFTBALL LEAGUE

Standings as of June 23rd

Boiler-Weld	3	0
Wire Shop	3	0
Machine Shop	2	0
44" No. 2	2	0
N S Pipe Shop	2	1
44" No. 1	1	1
No. 1 Pipe Shop	1	2
Garage	1	2
No. Open Hearth	0	2
Galvanize	0	3
Cold Strip	0	3
No. Blast Furnace	0	3

RIGHT DECISION

The Supreme Court in a fourth vital decision last week declared that oil and minerals under the marginal sea off the coasts of Texas and Louisiana belong to the whole nation and not just to those two states. A similar ruling was given against the state of California two years ago. President Truman vetoed one bill to give these mineral rights to the States. There is another such bill pending in Congress.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR
CANDIDATES AND ELECTION RESULTS

If there is anything that displeases and disgusts me, it is the grumbling of men who have been candidates for office in their local unions and who are disatisfied with the elections when they are defeated.

The real soldier accepts orders and laws governing the department in which he is serving.

A real union man accepts the decision of the majority in the Local Union when they cast their vote in favor of certain candidates.

Anyone can laugh and smile when they are victorious, but it takes a real man who observes his obligation to accept defeat. Remember, you can always come back and be a candidate at the next election. Yes, I know that the next elections may not be for one or two years, but you can wait and if the local by-laws are unreasonable in the periods of elections, you can amend the by-laws.

But don't go out squaking and grumbling because you were defeated, and don't go crying like a baby that there were votes cast that were questionable. That is the cry of the coward who will not accept the decision of the majority.

We have very few protests on elections in our union. But every so often we have a cry baby protest which we dislike.

The International Union has no interest in whom we elect to office in the local unions except that we want men of honor, decency and good character elected to lead our unions.

If there is anything like dishonesty prevailing in the election, the defeated acndidate have the right to take the matter up to the Local Union at its regular meeting and enter a protest and take the matter with election committee who will make their decision. The final judgment should be the election committee on. Which we elect them to serve us all.

I remain fraternally,
Your,
CARL W. STANLE
Chairman Compensation Committee

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol. 7, No. 1 — 360 Chicago, Ill. — 5¢ a Copy — Wednesday, July 26, 1950

DON LUTES LEADS NEW GRIEVERS

Grievers Raise Hell With Management's 2nd Raters. Want to Meet Real Managers of Inland

The NEW Grievance Committee for Local 1010 met July 12th to set the grievance machinery in motion, to give the members better service and action. First on the agenda were the election of officers to lead the committee. Grievance men elected to guide the committee are :

Don Lutes, Chairman

Fred Gardner, Vice Chairman

August Sladcik, Recording Secretary

In meeting with Inland Steel Company's second rate "Labor Relations Representatives," Bill Maihofer, President of Local No. 1010, and Don Lutes, Chairman of Griever's, demanded a more responsible Inland committee to answer and settle grievances. The "4th Step" in the grievance procedure with the able backing of Don Lutes, Chairman, and the entire Grievance Committee, the point was driven that there should be a period of thirty days, no longer, to answer a grievance in the 4th step.

William Maihofer told management's second rate representatives that the Union as a whole was dissatisfied in just meeting with them and not being able to get direct answers to requests of the Grievance Committee. The Grievance Committee demanded the real managers of Inland Indiana Harbor Works deal with the Grievance Committee and not the Second Raters.

TOP LEADERS CAN PROVE THEIR SINCERITY

It is the opinion of the Grievers that if management wants to prove their sincerity in having better "Labor Relations" with the Union they will not send in their "second stringers' to fight their battles for them. The Grievers are aware of the fact that the "Labor Relations' Department set up by Inland's top leaders are not for the benefit of Labor. It is only a Machine to stall grievances and too "soft soap" the workers and to give them the impression that they are also the grievers.

I. Q. TESTS, VIOLATION OF CONTRACT

Lutes, leader of the Grievers demanded that the practice of I. Q. Tests be eliminated. It is the general belief of the Grievers and the Union that if I.Q. tests are given a foothold in promotions, that seniority will lead to a terrible downfall and eventually the downfall of the Union.

All in all the NEW Grievance Committee with its new leader, Don Lutes, is starting off with a bang, followed by action. Not noise alone.

Believe It Or Not

The Union finds there are 25 men who have worked 25 years and more under the same Foreman, L. A. Wanamaker of the 28" Mill.

It has been suggested that Inland reward all 25 year servicemen with a nice big fat pay check BEFORE they are 65 years of age. It is not necessary for Inland to rush the pay checks immediately. The men are willing to wait until the Christmas season to accept the pay checks. In that way Inland can kill two birds with one stone. Presenting the checks during the Christmas season will show that Inland appreciates their service; the check will also serve as a Christmas gift.

1010 Streamlines Grievance Procedure

The new administration of Local 1010 is streamlining the grievance procedure for the benefit of its members.

If you think you are being given the "run around" by your Grievanceman, you are welcome to bring your complaint to the Union Hall and fill out an application on whatever grievance you may have.

After filling out the application. Don Lutes, Chairman of the Grievance Committee, Fred Gardner, Vice-Chairman or August Sladcik, Secretary, will see if your grievance is being delayed without a justified cause.

The application you may fill out may be for:

Sick-Compensation — Cases (Injuries or Death).

Pension Grievances (65 years of age or physical disability).

Pre-Arbitration Grievances (Last step in the grievance procedure).

Grievance Complaint (General Grievances).

Insurance Grievances (Grievances on the Insurance that you have in the plant).

It is to be understood by all Union members that all grievances must go through the regular procedure before complaints are made to Don Lutes, Chairman of the Grievance Committee.

SUB-COMMITTEE SET UP WITHIN GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

Three sub-committees have been set up to deal with problems that arise in grievances. Such as grievances for arbitration, seniority and wage inequities.

The Grievance men on the sub-committees are:

PRE-ARBITRATION COMMITTEE

D. Black — **J. Flynn**
H. Powell — **G. Waslewich**

(Continued on page 2)

HIGHER PROFITS IN STEEL, U.S. REPORTS

The net income after taxes of U.S. manufacturing corporations for the first quarter of 1950 was estimated at $2.4 billion, 5 per cent more than in the fourth quarter of 1949 and about the same as in the first quarter of 1949, according to the quarterly report made public by the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

This increase in profits in the first quarter of 1950 over the fourth quarter of 1949 was the result of increased sales of about 1 per cent accompanied by lower costs and expenses. Provision for Federal income taxes increased in the first quarter of 1950 but not enough to offset entirely the $340 million increase in income before taxes.

Profits varied considerably among the different manufacturing industry groups, half of the 22 industry groups showing larger profits, **but the increases outweighed the decreases, largely because of higher profits recorded for companies in the iron and steel industry and for companies manufacturing motor vehicles and parts.** Profits for companies in the iron and steel industry in the fourth quarter of 1949 had been kept at a low level because of the work stoppage.

Sales of manufacturing corporations in the first quarter of 1950 aggregated about $38.5 billion, or about $370 million more than sales in the preceding quarter. The increase in aggregate sales by manufacturing corporations is accounted for by the resumption of normal sales by the steel industry, total sales in the first quarter of 1950 would have shown a decrease when compaared to the last quarter of 1949.

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War Controls, Rationing Set-- But Not War Profits

Th government is ready with plans for reviving rationing and for controlling prices, wages and jobs, if the Korean action draws the United States into a real war—so states a UP news release. NO MENTION IS MADE OF PLANS TO RATION PROFITS OF INDUSTRIES THAT MAY PRODUCE WAR PRODUCTS, because there are no such plans.

If the government were to set a ceiling on war profits, the same as on prices and wages, it would show the people of the United States that whenever we are involved in any wars, that certain groups of people are not interested only in the "blood money" (profits) created by wars.

It is a well-known fact when the United States government in the last war, asked industries to convert their plants, to produce war products, the heads of industries refused to do so unless they were guaranteed a profit by the government and no small profit.

After the war some of the same industries "bought" mills and plants from the governmet for a "song.' The purchase prices of the mills and plants being only a token.

When a civilian goes to the war front he sacrifices his life, limbs, health and happiness. When he comes home he has to start from scratch. There was no profits for the soldier in the last war. Many of them were in the war for five years and came home broke financially. Some lost their limbs. The government compensates the soldier without limbs, a paltry few dollars a month and lets it go at that. Now veteran hospitals are being rid of and veterans are being squeezed into other hospitals because of an "economy" move in Washington. You may say: "But the soldier fought to save his country." True, but he also fought to save your life and freedom; also the lives and freedom of those who did make a profit out of the war. The soldier sacrifices when he goes to war. The heads of industries should sacrifice their profits during a war.

Senators and Congressmen soon forgot the soldier when he returned home. Many of them are now living in poverty, five years of their lives lost—but no profit.

It would be nice of industries to operate their plants during a war on a non-profit basis, and operating on cost only, with the understanding that there would be an "expense account" for the wear and tear of machinery.

During war no one should make a profit not even the big boys. "Blood money" should be exempted during the war. Sacrifice should be everybody's business not only a few.

Communists and Liberials

By Elliot Carlton, Labor Reports Columnist

You hear it phrased in many ways nowadays. "He got into trouble because he is a little too liberal."

Sometimes, of course, that is literally true. Some people would consider advocating better treatment for mothers-in-law a little too liberal. Other will call you a liberal if you seem to indicate that an eight hour work day is long enough.

But usually, unfortunately, when a person is termed a little too liberal, he is being called, in a polite way, a Communist. And that is altogether wrong.

A Communist is not a liberal. He is anything but a liberal. You don't have to take my word on this. Just turn to Webster, the guy who wrote the dictionary. He'll stress that a political liberal is a fellow who is not bound by authority in political philosophy. Moreover, he says that a liberal is a person who arrives at an opinion independently.

Does a Communist arrive at an opinion independently? We all know that a Communist must follow a party line. And Communists not bound by authority in political philosophy? To ask that question is to answer it, for the masters in the Kremlin are truly their masters.

Now, then, let's get it clear. A liberal is a liberal because he lives in the democratic processes. He does not live a life based on orders gotten from a political boss.

In other words, to call a Communist a liberal is to flatter the Communists and to act in a prejudiced way in regard to liberalism.

And that prejudice is like all other prejudices. We know that prejudice, whether it be manifested through the Taft-Hartley Act, or by racial or religious prejudice, is harmful to our way of life.

We know that. The labor movement has demonstrated its awareness of the principle of brotherhood by being in the forefront in the campaigns against Taft-Hartleyism and racial and religious intolerance.

Yes, we know that. Now let's make it clear that we know the difference between Communism and liberalism. Let's not let the Communist call himself a liberal—and let's not allow the Dixiecrats and their henchmen to tar a liberal with the Communist label.

After all, our union is an organized espousal of liberalism.

The Steelworker's Family:

We, the Officers of Local 1010, take it for granted that the breadwinner of your family reads the LABOR SENTINEL. What we want to know is, do you, as a part of the family read the LABOR SENTINEL?

If you do, we would appreciate it very much, if you would drop us a post card to say so.

We would also like to know whether you like the publication. If you do, say so; if you do not, let us know.

Do you think we should have a "Woman's Page"?—a "Children's Page"? Let us know what you would like to have in the LABOR SENTINEL.

Send post card to:
The Editor, Labor Sentinel
3436 Michigan Avenue
Indiana Harbor, Ind.

1010 Streamlines Grievance Procedure

(Continued from page 1)

P. Calacci — H. Ceperich
C. Krivickas

SENORITY COMMITTEE
A. Sladcik — J. Stoss
F. Gardner — S. Logo
W. Mowell — J. Bekic
J. Gyurko, Jr.

INEQUITY COMMITTEE
E. Ditmars — D. Lutes
L. Zugbaum — F. Kreta
F. Gardner — W. Young
A. Sladcik

FOUR DAYS NEXT WEEK:

Reward For Higher Production Record. . . .

Production records have broken all records, in all mills of Inland Steel Co. Well and good. **But for whose good?** MEN ARE BEING DEMOTED to lower rated job, while new machinery is taking over seniority, with less working force, and more production. It is a well known fact that new machines are installed to produce more; NOT TO CREATE MORE JOBS.

SOON THERE WILL BE FEWER AND FEWER JOBS, because modern methods of producing will replace the worker. Not only in the steel industry, but in all industry.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO SHARE THE LOAF OF BREAD?

A six hour day with 8 hours is the solution. With a six hour day, millions of people can be employed, because extra shifts will be added to make up the gap. The six hour day is the answer to a balanced economy in our national trade. With more people employed, thus more cash spent for the products we produce. In other words, take the surplus of cash out of the hoard and give it to the people who are ready and willing to work for it. The less jobs there are, the sooner there will be an economic depression.

Sherman Shares "Bonus" Smokes

When Tin Mill employees broke all previous records recently, they were rewarded with "bonus" smokes. (Cigars and Cigarettes.) Each worker was to be gifted with a rope or package of nicotine. **But Chuck Sherman, Ass't General Fore-of the Assorting room handled the "bonus" his way.**

SHERMAN doled out the packs to the guys who broke the records and told them to "split the pack with the person they were working with."

It is tragic enough to get a pack of cigarettes for breaking production records, **instead of a bonus on the paycheck,** but when a supervisor tells an employee to "split the pack) with a buddy, brother that's the limit.

Apparently, "Chuck" Sherman does'nt believe that the men under his supervision deserved the total credit for boosting production records, or is it because that with a half pack, it would be that much less smoking on the job? Thus boosting another production record for the future?

The McKinsey Report

A List of Grievances Recently Filed

GRIEVER No. 1
Floyd Roebuck, Blast Furnace, Ore Docks

One grievance filed.

Request rate of jobs class No. 9 for all hours worked as painter. Granted, May 2 1950.

GRIEVER No. 2
Sylvester Logan, Coke Plant

One Grievance filed.

Request job description and classification be drawn up and submitted to Union for Painters occupation.

Verbal Grievances:

Ventilation in wash rooms; action promised.

Spellman' rate (Ovens) granted—1.465.

Mud-Mill and Oiler Schedule changed, O.K.

Bulldozer Rate received, "may grieve."

Foremen catching ovens, practice stopped.

Operator's on No. 1 Batt. to work on No. 6 Batt. O.K.

Filling of vacancies in Elec. Gang. O.K.

Battery's for Elec. & Mech Gang on 12-8 turn. O.K.

Joe Krycak, No. 5510, denied promotion when he became well enough to promote. O.K.

No tools for pipe fitter or Sundays. Can get them.

No lunch period for Mech. Gang on break down. Promise it won't happen again.

Woolen clothing for Lidmen; can get them. O.K.

W. Ashby, No. 5597, denied promotion on Coal bridge; was promoted to Coal Bridge Operator. O.K.

Shortage of raincoats; promise to buy more.

Distribution of lemons, promise as in the past. O.K.

1949 vacation pay for Joe Maldonado, No. 17226, was injured at time, case pending.

Not posting job vacancies on time.

M. Godosik, No. 20582, transferred to plancor store room.

Foreman giving out reprimands, for no reason at all.

Promise to put raincoats on ovens in locker, won't need pay stubs any more to get raincoats at Store Room. O.K.

GRIEVER No. 3
James Flynn, Plancor

2 Grievances filed.

Union contends violation of Article VII, Section B, that Company agreed on posting vacancies. Granted.

Request job description and classification be drawn up and submitted to Union for Painters occupation. Settled, June 1, 1950.

Verbal Grievances:

Meeting with Coke Plant Management on filling of job vacancies. O.K.

Meeting with Coke Plant Management on promotions in Coal Handlers. O.K.

Meeting with Coke Plant Management for Spell Men on Coke Battery, for summer months. Agreed on.

Meeting with Blast Furnace Management on New Occupants. O.K.

One discharge case in Blast Furnace Department, still pending.

GRIEVER No 4
Joseph Gyurko, No. 1 Open Hearth

No written grievances.
No verbal report.

GRIEVER No. 5
Harry Powell, No. 2 Open Hearth

No written grievances.
No verbal report.

GRIEVER No. 6
Sam Krupsaw, Steam & Power Department

No written grievances.
No verbal report.

GRIEVER No. 7
Casimir Krivickas, 40" Mill

Six Grievances filed.

Revision of Job Classification — 40" Mill Stampers

Revision of Job Classification—40" Mill Stamper Helpers

Employees on "B" turn request additional pay.

Request new job description and classification for Billet Dock Cranes No. 3 & No. 4

Request new job description and classification for Billet Dock Assistant Shippers.

Request a new job description and classification for Billet Dock Inspector.

Verbal Grievances:

Men on Billet Dock want something done about those hot molds that are cooled by water right in front of their track door way. Request removal of ingot molds from vicinity. Request adequate force in mechanical gang on account of men taking vacations. Request of up-grading mechanical men also and filling in on bottom of sequences.

GRIEVER No. 8
Bill Young, 28" Mill

One grievance filed.

Request that occupation of extra operator be reclassified.

Verbal Grievances:

Raise in Pay — 28" Mill.

Grievance settled on question of promotion from Scale Operator to Build-Up Greaser.

GRIEVER No. 9
Steve Zaragoza, 10" & 14" Mill

No written grievances.
No verbal report.

GRIEVER No. 10
Augie Sladcik, 19" 24" 36" Mills, Plant No. 1 Mills

No written grievances.
No verbal report.

GRIEVER No. 11
Dewey Moore, Plate Mill — Bolt & Spike

No verbal report.
No written grievances.

GRIEVER No. 12
Fred Gardner, Galvanize

No written grievances.

Verbal Grievances:

New incentive on Annealing floor be retroactive to Sept. 1949, as agreement with H.W. Bradley. Mr. Pietsch agreed it would be retroactive to the above date.

Galvanize employees be given first chance at jobs on new galvanize line. Mr. Pietch agreed to do this.

Working short crew in Sheet Mill Mechanical. Short a Millwright & Oiler. Agreed to put oiler on immediately and give answer on Millwright as soon as monthly meeting is held with mechanical foreman.

Inspectors & Feeders want daily earnings posted. Agreed to send Zurn a letter requesting these be sent to Galvanize.

Fan in locker room in bad condition. New fan is being installed.

Putting extra work on Hot Mill hookers. Another hooker put on as long as this extra work exists.

Making hot mill crane do work of Opening Floor Crane on 12/8 turn. Craneman put on Opening Floor steady on 12/8 turn.

GRIEVER No. 13
Don Lutes, 76" Hot Strip Finishing End

No written grievances filed.
No verbal report.

GRIEVER No. 14
Peter Calacci, 44"-76" Slab Yards — 46" Bloomer

No written grievances.

Verbal Grievances:

Ray Ramires, No. 9134, 46 Bloomer, to be paid 5 hours premium time. Worked 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. from 5/30/50 to 5/31/50. Union contended that the holiday (Memorial Day) was spoiled and therefore the full turn should be credited as holiday. A check is being made to find out if there are any more affected.

Rotating over-time and extra turns in the Slab Yards to be distributed more adequately on each turn, each foreman has to carry a roster at all time for purpose of proper distribution.

GRIEVER No. 15
Al Capalby, 44" Hot Strip Mill — Finishing

No written grievances.
No verbal report.

GRIEVER No. 16
Harold Kraft, Cold Strip

14 Grievances filed.

Request 4 hours pay period 4/13/ 50 12/8 turn. Aggrieved James Gulifor.

Furnace Tenders in Annealing Dept. feel incentive is inappropriate, request different rate.

Furnace Tenders in Annealing Dept. request reclassification.

Aggrieved contends he was denied temporary promotion of feeder on 72" Tandem.

Request new and equitable incentive pay Annealing Tractor Job.

Request employees be paid tonnage as established in past practices when scale broke down: retroactive pay to May 7, 1950.

Request difference in pay between B line Shearman and No. 1 line shearman.

Aggrieved contends discipline too severe, request two days lost time.

Aggrieved contends reprimand letter not justified.

Foreman being charged with discrimination towards one group of men.

Third Class Men on No.

(Cont. on Page 5)

PRAYER

By Helen Keley
Recording Secretary

Lord, let us never know the fear
Of other peoples, when they hear
The sound of angry war-birds flying high
Wreaking Death and Bleak Destruction from your sky
And keep us from the waiting wondering when
And where the "enemy" will strike
and then
Heartsickness, soulsickness mounting
ever more
The searching of ruins for dear ones
who are "Uncounted For"
When we hear the hum of man-made
engines in the skies .
God, teach us Faith—that we might lift our eyes
And to you breathe a thoughtful thankful prayer
That those are peaceful eagles flying there.
Teach us the way by which wars may end
Lord, teach us to love our fellow men.

New Construction Election Results

New Construction Union Members chose their leaders for the following term of two years. The turnout for the meeting was surprising indeed. A mass turnout of about two hundred construction workers attented the meeting on July 17th.

From all indications it looks like the people want action. All group meetings are now being attented in full force. The New Construction leaders are as follows:

Group Chairman—Ed Nelson
Vice-Chairman—Nick Pieramico
Assistant Griever: Ed O'Connor
Griever Stewards: Ted Jarmakowicz, Ed Nelson
Safety and Health Committeeman: Thomas Nondorf

The Union Safetyman shall also act as griever steward.

New Construction Grievanceman—Henry Ceperich.

CORRECTION

Group No. 7. The Chairman of the Transportation-Yard and Car Shop Department is Stanley Radusky. Duncan Spittle is Vice-Chairman.

The McKinsey Report

(Continued from Page 4)

Tandem Mills request the rate of a 2nd Class Millwright since they are performing the same type of work as 2nd Class Millwright.

Re-evaluation of loaders job in Annealing Department.

Request reprimand be withdrawn and the valve replaced.

Safety conditions.

GRIEVER No. 17
Emil Strimbu, Tin Mill

2 Grievances filed.

Schedule in Tin Mill Electrolytic.

Request retroactivity for all promotions denied.

No verbal report.

GRIEVER No. 18
Edward Ditmars, Transportation and Yard

1 grievance filed.

Request Company consider reinstating discharge of Albert Peter.

No verbal report.

GRIEVER No. 19
J. H. McKinsey, New Construction

3 written grievances filed.

Discriminatory application of specifications.

Discriminatory application of Ivan Cevich.

Discriminatory application of Peter Svast.

Discriminatory application of Thomas Shanley.

GRIEVER No. 20
George Sopko, Shops

1 written grievance.

Request high job classification of "Tool Crib Attendant."

No verbal report.

GRIEVER No 21
Frank Kretz, Metallurgical, Labs. Comb. and Inspection

No written grievances.

Verbal Grievances:

Darnell Case (Chem. Dept.): Schedule change. Request 4-hours pay.

Eberle Case (Chem. Dept.): Request full reinstatement after military service.

Trimble Case (Chem. Dept.): Demotion from Asst. Control Chemist to Test Carrier.

Griever will notify all three individually of outcome.

Police Methods at Inland

By Griever Steward Richard A. Smallman

Stanley Mirecki, a Cold Strip employee, was stopped at Plant No. 2 clock house because he had no property slip for tools that he wanted to take out of the plant. The tools were his very own. The plant watchman told Stanley he could get his tools back in the next day providing he had a property slip. The man was stopped on the way to work the next day at about 3:00 p.m. and taken to the Inland Steel police station, where he was held while the police of Inland investigated the man.

He was asked if he could identify his markings on the tools. Unfortunately he had only two (2) tools marked, the rest of the tools were held as stolen property.

Now I would like it understood that I am one of the many electricians with no tools marked at all, and don't intend to have them regarded as stolen property. The man was questioned, and had his tools taken away by Sargeant Charles Harris and Chief Everett and informed that he was suspended from his job until further notice.

Mr. L. L. Quinlan, General Electrician Foreman, telephoned Stanley Mirecki at home and told him if he would quit his job, this incident would not be entered on his record when he left the plant in search of another job.

Of course, Stanley refused to compromise with Quinlan.

The man is not proven guilty but is accused of being guilty to the extent of Management offering a compromise to plead guilty. The third degree indeed.

No one in this department complained of stolen or lost tools. Yet this man is accused of stealing equipment that every electrician uses.

Now since his tools were not checked when he brought them INTO the plant, Management has no right to assume he has stolen tools.

This man was sent home by the Inland Police Department.

After losing two days of work, Stanley Mirecki was recalled by Inland. Of course, the two days that he lost during Management investigation, were considered punishment for not having a property slip.

As Griever Steward I am going to request back pay for lost time, and an apology written and verbal from all people involved in this dirty sneaking deal.

If Management was sure of the man being guilty of a crime, they should have notified the East Chicago Police and swore out a warrant. Gestapo police methods are supposed to be a thing of the past. A little bit of undercover work now and then probably inflates an individual's ego.

Luellen Loosens Purse Strings

Mr. Luellen, Assistant General Superintendent, has found out that the LABOR SENTINEL publication of Local 1010 is not free for the asking.

Since a clamp has been put on all "extra copies" of the LABOR SENTINEL, Mr. Luellen has found out that it is difficult for all of the Industrial Relations staff to get along with only ONE SUBSCRIPTION of the LABOR SENTINEL.

Luellen now has subscribed to twenty-five yearly subscriptions. Most of the Industrial Relations staff can now read the LABOR SENTINEL without waiting their turn for the one lone subscription as they probably did before.

Mr. Clarence B. Randall may be able to chalk the subscription fee down as "business expense" thus getting out of having the money counted as net income for income tax purposes.

All supervisors from the turn foreman on up, are welcome to subscribe to the LABOR SENTINEL. The Union does not guarantee the subscription fee as "business expense" for income tax purpose. Subscription rates are $1.50 a year.

President to Beg Employers to Aid War Handicapped

Washington, D.C.—President Truman is scheduled to open the annual meeting of his Committee on National Employ the Handicapped Week in an address August 9 to Committee members and Chairmen of State Committees.

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin and Robert Ramspeck, Committee Vice Chairman, will also speak, it was announced by Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, (MC), USN, Retd., Committee Chairman.

NEPH Week this year will be observed October 1 through 7, but the meeting, to be held at the Departmental Auditorium, will serve as the preliminary kick-off for intensive efforts in States and communities to provide more job opportunities for unemployed handicapped veterans and non-veterans.

Lending full support to the drive nationally are the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations national and international unions, the United Mine Workers of America and other independents including the International Association of Machinists, whose president Al J. Hayes, is chairman of the labor subcommittee for the Presidents's Committee.

Miss Bodinger and Whitbeck, Promoted

Miss Joan Bodinger, daughter of John Bodinger, Assistant Griever of the 44" **Hot Strip** Finishing End rated top honors of the graduating class of seven girls from St. Catherine's Hospital School of Nursing in East Chicago.

Miss Frieda Whitbeck, daughter of Brother Whitbeck of the 44" Mill Exention Department, is also one of the seven girls that graduated.

The LABOR SENTINEL and Local 1010 congratulates Joan Bodinger and Frieda Whitbeck in their victory.

With due respect to all nurses we know that they have a tough job. It is a kind heart indeed, that they have.

Work Injuries Rise

Washington, D.C.—Work injury rates in manufacturing increased during the first 3 months of 1950, according to reports received by the U.S. Labor Department's of Labor Statistics.

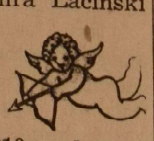
The average injury frequency rate for all establishments reporting in the first quarter of 1950 was about 2 per cent higher than for the fourth quarter of 1949. First quarter rates were about 11 per cent under those for the corresponding period of 1949, indicating a continuing favorable trend in safety work.

An estimated 80,000 workers in manufacturing establishments were disabled for 1 or more days because of work injuries experienced during the first quarter of 1950. This is an increase of 2,000 over the estimate for the fourth quarter of 1949, but a decrease of 13,000 from the first quarter of that year. Fatalities numbered about 300 and permanent impairments 4,300 in the first quarter of 1950, compared with 400 and 4,700, respectively, in the fourth quarter of 1949.

Working time lost during the quarter by these injured persons is estimated as about 1,600,000 man-days. At current wage levels, this represents an estimated value of about 16 million dollars. This, however, is only a portion of the total cost which will accrue from these injuries. It includes no allowance for continuing economic losses arising from the many deaths and permanent impairments, or for hospital, medical, and other costs incidental to the treatment of these injuries.

Union Brother & Sister Unite In Wed-lock

Brother Martin Brezinski and Sister Casimira Lacinski were married July 8th of this year.



Martin and Casimira are members of Local 1010 and earn their daily bread in the Tin Mill.

The LABOR SENTINEL and Local 1010 wish the two a very happy future.

Your Dollar - CONSUMERS UNION

WASHING MACHINES—NON-AUTOMATIC

In a report on 20 non-automatic washing machines w wringers, Consumers Union points out that even the safe wringer presents some hazard, and should be used with ca tion. Of 20 non-automatic machines in the $90-$185 price ran tested by C.U. and rated in CONSUMER REPORTS, the mo expensive, the **Maytag** E2LP, $184.95 was rated "Very Good and was at the head of the list in washing efficiency, whi scoring high in durability and safety. Other washers rat "Good" were considerably less expensive and should normal give satisfactory service. Among these are the **Norge** CW-22-P $139.95; **Sears** Kenmore Cat. No. 26KM93220, $92.95 plus shi ping, and the **Apex** 835-P, $129.95. Consumers Union will re automatic and semi-automatic washers in future issues CONSUMERS REPORTS.

KNIFE SHARPERS

Only 3 of 23 knife sharpeners tested byCU were capab of doing a first class job. Half the models are rated "N Acceptable" in CONSUMER REPORTS, because they caus excessive damage to the knife. Disc- and file-type models while convenient and relatively inexpensive, should not be use on good knives since they shave steel from the blade, producin a burred or "wire" edge. The three most effective sharpener all had drawbacks: The **Cory** DKS ($11.95) electrically drive was the best of those tested but it was also by far the mos expensive; the **Robo** ($1.89) sharpens the knife while th sharpener is rolled back and forth on a large, flat surface; an the **Wulff** Hone-Right ($1.50) must be attached to a wel surface, but if it is mounted on a flat wall surface, the user hand strikes the wall. Less expensive and with reasonabl good sharpening effectiveness were the following two brand of abrasive stones:**Carborundum** No. 76, 85c; **Carborundu** No. 66, 45c.

TOMATO JUICE

Some brands of Grade A quality tomato juice will actual cost less than inferior grades, according to CONSUMER RE PORTS. The most expensive brand tested by CU (17c a pi was judged to be of Grade C quality, while the least expensi Grade A brands cost 10c less per pint. Of 57 brands graded b Consumers Union by U.S. Government graders, 11 were Gra A, and 9 were "Not Acceptable" because of the presence mold in excess of governmnt standards. Th following bran of Grade A quality are listed in order of increasing cost p pint: **Ecco Fancy Quality**, 25c, 1qt. 14 oz.;**Chevy Chase,** 1 pt. 2 oz.;**Musselmans** Fancy Quality, 12c,1 pt. 2 oz.;**Trup** 13c, 1 pt. 2 oz.

BARLEY

One brand of pearl barley is likely to enhance your so just as well as another, says CONSUMER REPORTS. The brands tested for Consumers Union by U.S. Department Agriculture graders were all bound to be of high quality a satisfactory as to color, dryness, cleanliness and odor. "Best Buys" therefore, according to CONSUMERS REPOR are the brands which are cheapest in your neighborhood sto Prices ranged from a low of 15c a pound to a high of 25c 15 ounces. Prices varied from sample to sample of the sa brand purchased in different stores about as much as varied among the different brands. The "Acceptable" brand arranged in alphabetical order are: **Albers, Budget P Ehlers Grade "A," E-Z Cooker** Medium, Acme Quality Ba **E-Z Cooker** Quality Pearl Barley, **Fred Meyer, Monarch** Pea Barley Fine,**Redbow, Scotch Brand** Barley Pearled, **Sm** Fancy Fine, **Smith's** Fancy Medium, **Smith's** Fancy La **S and W** Pearl Barley, Venus Pearl Barley.

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Racial Segregation Doomed In The South

L.R., June, 1950—In three history making decisions handed down by th Supreme Court last week, a powerful thrust was made at the age-old Southern practice of segregating whites and Negroes. Through a new and narrow interpretation of the Souths "separate but equal" doctrine, **the high court ruled that the Southern Railway and two educational institutions can not force Negroes to use segregated facilities.** Acting unanimously on the last day of its term, the Court established a precedent which may, within a few years, result in the break-down of the entire structure of discrimination and segregation now practiced in the South. While not ruling on the Constitutional aspect of the "separate but equal" doctrine, the Court's interpretation of what constitutes equal facilities is rigorous enough to render almost any effort to provide segregated facilities illegal in the not too distant future.

The case of Elmer Henderson versus the Interstate Commerce Commission began in 1942 when Mr. Henderson, then employed by the wartime Fair Employment Practice Commission, was refused dinning car service by the Southern Railway because no segregated facilities were available at the time. In reversing the railroad's practice of providing a separate table for Negro passenger set off by a curtain from the rest of the tables, the Court ruled that the railroad was subjecting the person to "undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage." This the Court said, was illegal under the Interstate Commerce Commission Act.

In the case of Sweatt vs. Painter, Heman Sweatt, a Negro, was refused admission to the University of Texas Law School solely because he was a Negro. Directed instead to a special law school established by the state for Negroes, Mr. Sweatt refused to apply and brought suit instead. Stating that the separate school for Negroes did not and could not provide educational opportunities "equivalent to those offered by the state to students of other races. Chief Justice Vinson ruled that "the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment requires Sin. a Negro, was admitted to the University of Texas Law School."

In the third case, McLaurin vs. Oklahoma, G. W. McLaurin, a Negro, wos admitted to the University of Oklahoma to pursue graduate studies on a segregated basis. Although unrestricted in his educational opportunity, Mr. McLaurin was forced to sit in a special row reserved for Negro students, assigned to a separate table in the dinning room, and required to use a special table in the library on the mezzanine floor, all of which set him appart from the other students. Through Chief Justice Vinson the Court ruled that such restrictions handicap Mr. McLaurin and deprive him of "his personal and present right" to the equal protection of the laws.

With similar suits pending in almost every state in the South, the implications of these three decisions are limitless. By ruling out racial segregation in railroad dining cars, by declaring that a Negro law student must be admitted to the all-white University of Texas because separate facilities for Negroes there were not equal, and by stating that white and Negro students at the University of Oklahoma could not be segregated, the Court has made the opening wedge against the barriers of segregation and discrimination in the South. For equalized educational opportunities for Negroes in the South would cost billions of dollars—sums that the South can ill afford. In Georgia alone, it is estimated that $100,000,000 would have to be spent to equalize Negro public schools.

In the face of these facts it seems likely that the South will not be able to maintain its traditional practice of affording second class citizenship to Negroes for very long. Should the courts continue to look unkindly upon the "separate but equal" doctrine, and there is every indication that they will; and should the constitutionality of this fifty year old statute ever be questioned, and this seems like a logical next step, the South will have to abandon its racial caste system. It could not afford legally or financially to do otherwise.

Dirty Politics In Washington, D.C.

L.R., June, 1950—S. 1527, the home-rule bill for Washington, D.C. which was passed unanimously by the Senate last May, still lies unattended in the House Committee on the District of Columbia. It is there where a number of Southern Democrats seek to bury it permanently and without fanfare.

Fortunately, due to the alertness and persistence of a handful of Congressmen, led by Representative John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, and joined by tens of labor, church, fraternal, civic, veteran and cooperative organizations, an effort is now underway to get the bill out of committee and on to the House floor for debate and vote by means of a discharge petition. According to the latest figure available, there are 174 signatures on the petition, but the number required to bring the bill out of committee is 218. The remaining 44 still to be obtained will be the most difficult to acquire. Only the pressure of constituents upon their recalcitrant representatives is likely to bridge the gap.

The platforms of both political parties declare support to homerule for the nation's capitol. Should the Republican leadership decide to implement repeated declarations on this score, the Southern opposition will be trounced decisively both in committee and when the vote is taken in the House.

For a people that pay millions of dollars annually in local and federal taxes, that have no representation in Congress, no vote, and no local government responsible to themselves, the Kefauver home rule bill is but a small recompense. It would provide Washington, D.C. with a City Council of eleven members, nine to be regularly elected on a non-partisan basis and two appointed by the President. Citizens would also be given the privilege of choosing their own school board. The council would be authorized to name a city manager and to adopt local ordinances, but these could be vetoed by the President or by Congress, and the later could amend or abrogate the charter at any time.

To the enlightened viewpoint, the shortcomings of the bill are apparent. It circumvents the problem of representation in Congress and of voting in the national elections Nevertheless there is opposition to it, opposition which has been strong enough to block home-rule for the city since 1874. It is based primarily on two points. First, home-rule would extend the vote to Washington's Negro citizens and second, its passage would terminate the flow of Congressional patronage to the thousands of municipal jobs available there.

So long as a handful of willful men on the House District Committee can keep the Kefauver bill, S. 1527 bottled up, the capitol of the democratic world will shelter social inequality, economic instability and political disfranchisement.

44 signatures can eliminate these conditions and make Washington a better place to come home to.

UNITED STEEL-WORKERS-CIO

PAC Sub-District Picnic:

WICKER PARK

Saturday, August 26, 1950

SO THAT YOU MAY KNOW

By CARL STANLEY, Former Compensation Committeeman

The function of an organization such as ours is primarily that has do to with protecting the interests of its members and their families, to improve heirco nditions, to bring industry to collective bargaining and to get many of the things that have been denied. All this such as Compensation, or Insurance, while you are ill, medical services, first aid, such services shall be rendered in accordance with provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Also health and safety relating to equipment, maintenance and sanitation and the control of dust, gases and fumes in all industry.

The Workmen's Compensation and occupation diseases laws have not been fully and completely utilized. One of the contributing factors has been the lack of familiarity with the provisions of the law on the part of the workers.

Today, more than ever, it is important that the worker should know what his rights are and what he should do to safeguard them if he is injured in his employment. This is true because of the additional burdens which are being imposed upoon the workers as a result of the need of increasing and accelerating production to meet with the present demands.

The underlying aim of Workmen's compensation Laws is to make the cost of industrial accidents and resulting deaths and disabilities, regardless of their causes, a charge upon industry, which ultimately passes it on to the consumer as part of the cost of production.

Although the Workmen's Compensation Law has been of great benefit to workers, it has fallen short of attaining the ideal solution of the problem of what to do with injured or disabled employees, or with their dependents, in case of their deaths. The great industrial state of Indiana ranks among the lowest in the amount of compensation benefits it provides.

The purpose of this letter is to advise the worker of his rights under the Workmen's Compensation Law of Indiana and what he should do to safeguard them. It must necessarily be general in its nature, serving as a guide in situations most commonly arising under the act. Specific cases be covered. Nor can it be stated with assurance that the present interpretation of an provision will be altered by future decision.

When you have a specific problem about which you are doubtful, consult your committee man or your union officers.

As Chairman of the Sick Committee, I have made exactly three thousand four hundred and fourty eight calls on sick and injured members of our Local 1010; in their homes, hospitals, sanitariums, in East Chicago, Gary, Hammond and Chicago, Illinois, where these unfortunate Brothers and Sisters have been confined.

Majority of these calls have been a matter of letting the people know that our Union is concerned with their welfare and to make certain that none of them are cheated out of Insurance or Compensation benefits that rightfully belong to them.

In some cases, payment of insurance was obtained from outside insurance companies and in other instances, it was possible to get higher settlements for injuries from the Inland Steel Company. Because, I, as part of my duties, investigated every angle of injury cases.

Because of the experience I have gained in visiting those stricken by accident or illness and in my efforts to get the best possible settlement of their claims, I believe that another reason which is of great value in this capacity is that I speak several languages and make myself clear to the members that do not understand English.

FOR THE UNION

In the last July publication of the LABOR SENTINEL under the heading of 46" Blooming Mill Overtime Turns" an error was made pertaining to representatives of the Company and the Union. The Editor regrets the error and therefore corrects the fault.

These Union Members are strictly for the Union when acting as representatives or any other time:

Calacci, Markwalder, Sopko, Yards, Bobbitt, Goddard, Brant and Robley.

Reemployment Rights Extended For G.I.'s

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin announced today that inductees, enlistees and reservists who leave jobs in private industry or with the Federal Government to perform active service in the armed forces are eligible for reemployment rights as a result of Public Laws 572 and 599, 81st Congress, which extend the Selective Service Act of 1948 until July 9, 1951.

Secretary Tobin explained that reemployment rights apply to the person who enlists in the armed forces prior to July 9, 1951 if it is his first enlistment after June 24, 1948 and for a period not more than 3 years unless extented by law, and to the reservist who enters upon active duty between June 24, 1948 and July 9, 1951 if released within 3 years after entering upon duty or as soon after the expiration of such 3 years as he is able to obtain orders relieving him from active duty.

"Of special interest to reservist is the fact that the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended, extends reemployment rights to persons who enter upon active duty in the armed forces in response to an order or call to active duty," the Secretary said. "Whether with or without his consent, a person going on active duty does so in response to a call to active duty. The statute draws no distinction between the reasons behind the call.'

The Bureau of Veteran's Reemployment Rights in the Department of Labor has responsibility for handling reemployment rights under Section 9 of the Selective Service Act. Persons seeking information about such rights should address their inquiries to Robert K. Salyers, Director of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, Room 7318, Department of Labor Building, Washington 25, D.C. or to the nearest field office of the Bureau.

Hint for Local Doct

Dr. Elizabeth Kalisher, rector of the Doctors C mittee to Give Medical A Strikers and Their Famil today announced the rem of the Committee clinic new and greatly enlarged q ters at 667 Madison Ave New York 21, N.Y.

The Committee, which addition to furnishing med aid to strikers and member their families in this city, also supplied large quanti of medical supplies and sup mentary foods to the stri miners and, more recently the strikers of the Chry Corporation.

Letters announcing the moval of the Committee to enlarged quarters are be sent to over two thousand ternational and local unions the A.F.L., C.I.O., and i pendent unions in the m politan area of New York Kalisher, in making the nouncement, stated that demands on the Committee exceeds anything that we anticipated. We are glad, h ever, to announce that we b been able to take care of t greatly increased n through the splendid sup we have received from Doctors of this city."

WHEN DEATH O SICKNESS STRIKE

Local 1010, which is y Union wants to assist members in every poss way. Your Union has "Compensation Committe that is to help you w you are sick or injured. "Compensation Committ will see that you will your just share of in ance money.

The "Sick Committee" sits the sick members, and when there is a d in your immediate fa and ballbearers are nee call the Union Hall. Flo wreaths will be sent to Local 1010 members at t death.

For information call Chicago 3074.

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol. 7, No. 2 — 36c Chicago, Ill. — 5¢ a Copy — Wednesday, August 16, 1950

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

It is being rumored that the editor of Local 1010 publication publishes material in the "LABOR SENTINEL" that is "radical," "red," or "too strong."

Certain people, who mean well, have advised the editor to "quit sticking your neck out when editing the "Labor Sentinel." "You will lose your job in the mill," they tell the editor. (He works at Inland.)

Now to get to the point:

Is the "LABOR SENTINEL" "radical" "red" or "too strong"?

The editor will appreciate your cooperation in giving your opinion as to what you think of the "LABOR SENTINEL." Don't pull your punches when giving your opinion.

All opinions will be given the utmost consideration. When sending in your opinions please give your name, address and occupation. If you are a member of Local 1010 please mention it. If your occupation is out of the Inland Steel Company or you are a related to a steel worker this local mention it in your communication. Wives and children of Local 1010 members are requested to give their opinion.

Your name will be published unless you request otherwise.

It is the duty of the editor to please as many readers of the "LABOR SENTINEL" as possible.

At the present time the "LABOR SENTINEL" is an eight page paper. Do you think more pages should be added to it to give you more reading material?

Or are eight pages enough to digest during your spare time. A few Local Union 1010 officers want to "cut the paper in half," that is to four pages, to cut down the expense involved in maintaining the "LABOR SENTINEL."

Do you think the money is being well spent in maintaining an 8-page paper? Your opinion on the question will bear a lot of weight as to whether you want an eight page or four page, "LABOR SENTINEL."

Address all communications to the Editor, LABOR SENTINEL, 3436 Michigan Avenue, Indiana Harbor, Indiana.

INLAND BREAKS PROFIT RECORD

Inland Steel Company reported Wednesday, July 26, 1950, the highest first-half earnings on record. Net income amounted to $21,463,754, equal to $4.38 a share, compared with $16,287,534 or $3.32 a share in the like 1949 period. (The word "net" means: Remaining after the deduction of all charges, outlay, loss, & so forth; AS NET PROFIT: NET INCOME).

Two factors company officials said, contributed to the good earnings performance:

Second-quarter operations were free of such interruptions as the coal strike, which hampered first quarter results last year, and the steel strike in the final quarter.

In other words, Inland may have made just as much profits last year.

It is not mentioned that another reason why the profits were so high is because Inland managers passed out bonus cigars to the workers instead of a higher wage incentive, bonuses or higher bonuses.

All in all we are happy to see Inland make a high profit because it shows that Local 1010 members are loyal to the Inland Steel Company.

But as usual, whenever a justified complaint comes from the Inland worker, for a higher rate of pay for his services because of the modern machinery and enforced speed-up, he is refused. Then the Union has to step in and protect the worker. As usual the grievance case goes into arbitration months later. Profits are okay, but they should not be put in one basket. Remember "the last depression of 1929? Well, the profits were placed in one basket at that time too.

Back To School For Unionist

Four Union brothers of Local 1010 have been sent to Universities to get leadership training to carry on an educational program for the benefit of our members.

The four people chosen by approval of Local 1010 are Jesse Arredondo, from the 76" Mill, Clarence Royster, from the Blast Furnace Department, Richard Smallman, from the Cold Strip and Frank Gordon, from the 76" Mill.

Arredondo, Royster and Smallman were sent to Illinois University; Frank Gordon was sent to the Indiana University Bloomington campus.

The idea behind this Local 1010 movement is to educate several active Union brothers so that they will be capable to carry on group education sessions within the Local Union. It is hoped by Union officers that through a strong educational program, a better Rank and File attendance of meetings will be had. It is the desire of all Union officials to have the Rank and File dues paying members to also run the business of their own Union.

See the New Administration In Action — Regular Meetings Every 1st and 3rd Thursday. They Need your Advice.

Inland Steel To Expand

Inland Steel Company announced (July 27th) plans to increase its steel making capacity by 750,000 tons of ingot annually. Inland will build an open hearths, raising capacity to 4,500,000 tons by early 1952.

The shop will be built on land already reclaimed from Lake Michigan. New furnaces will be co-ordinated with present installations in a way that will minimize the need for new auxiliary facilities.

No additions to blast furnaces or finishing mills are planned. The Company does expect to increase capacity of existing strip mills by adding a slab heating furnace, providing for delivery of hot slabs to furnaces and effecting changes to produce larger coils.

The four new open hearth furnaces will be of the maximum size that can be efficiently charged and tapped with equipment already available.

The open hearth shop to be built will include a scrap yard, charging facilities, ingot mold yard and slag yard. Blooming mills will be equipped to handle increased tonnage by adding new soaking pits, and an elevated runway to speed the receipt of ingots from present open hearth furnaces.

CIO AND AFL FORM COMMITTEE

THE CIO AND AFL SET UP A PERMANENT UNITY COMMITTEE last week and announced they would work together in the fields of politics, legislation and international policy. On the basis of this cooperation, labor leaders hope to darft plans for a merger of the labor movement into one great congress of internationals.

Allan Haywod, CIO vice president, and Charles McGowan, president of the AFL Boilermakers, were named to draft an agenda for the next meeting of the joint committee, which is scheduled to be in Chicago on August 4.

LABOR SENTINEL

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JOHN DURCHO, Editor — THOMAS CONWAY, Business Manager

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Mail subscriptions: $1.50 for 26 issues.
Subscriptions must be accompanied with cash payment.

War Profiteers On a Rampage

Congressman RAY J. MADDEN (IND)
(CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — AUG. 1)

The profiteers of this country are taking advantage of this (Korean) war situation without any reason whatsoever. I remember after World War II that one of the great powerful propaganda and lobbying institutions of this country that came to Washington asking that price controls be released. **That institution was the National Association of Manufacturers.** If that organization would cooperate with the consumers in America at this hour, they would contribute a great deal toward curbing profiteering and the unreasonable rise in the cost of living that has been going on in the last 5 weeks. **Up to this hour we have not heard one word from the National Association of Manufacturers calling upon its members to keep prices down and curb this disgraceful profiteering.** Congress must act now on curbing wartime profiteering before we lose the war at home through unnecessary inflation. The consumers need help. Laws will not solve all of the economic troubles that are going to confront us. Organizations representing industry and business and labor must work in harmony and help keep down this unreasonable rise in the cost of living.

LET'S GO!

(The State Labor News — Columbus, Ohio, Guest Editorial)

Two factors have combined to produce a combination of circumstances which could well lead to the formation of a United States Labor Party: (1) the success of the British Party and (2) the fact that southern congressmen, with their long seniority, have too much to say about policy-making in the Democratic party with which labor has its closest affiliation.

Labor leaders for years have toyed with the idea of forming a party of their own but for one reason or another, the idea always died at birth. Neither the AFL nor the CIO was willing to make the compromises necessary to get the movement started.

Now the atmosphere is different and there is no doubt that the association of U. S. Labor leaders with those in Britain has helped bring about a spirit of greater compromise. When U. S. leaders see Britain's labor people, moving in high governmental circles, it cannot fail to give them the idea that similar changes could be effected here.

As far as the relations of Labor leaders with the Democratic party are concerned, they are still playing second fiddle to the politicians and this is an irritating thought, especially in view of the fact that Southern congressmen, with their long seniority, hold most of the policy making positions in the Democratic regime.

Furthermore, these union leaders feel, and some have privately so stated, that the present day fiscal and economic policies of the Democratic party are bound to lead to eventual collapse. Should this come about, these union leaders believe the public will lose faith in both old parties and turn to a strong U. S. Labor party for leadership, provided it is functioning by that time.

Our Own Confidential War Report

(Guest Editorial — "The Lakeview Beacon," Whiting, Ind.

Having read 31 front-line dispatches, nine military analysts, 26 columnists, four news weeklies and one confidential Washington newsletter ($1 a year to anybody with a dollar) we now present our own five-star, six-pronged, triple-threat war report, guaranteed inside Korea, inside Washington, inside Stalin, inside Gunther, inside Boyle, and inside out.

* * *

The U. S. S. Lexington, 98 B-29s and Mayor Andrew S. Kovacik will be taken out of mothballs and rushed to the fighting front.

The British dreadnoughts Indomitable, Inexchangeable and Undeliverable will anchor off Ceylon, fire a 21-gun salute to the king and serve a noggin of grog to all hands, this putting the Russians in their place and guaranteeing the safety of the Orkney Isles, Hoboken and Wolf Lake.

President Truman will either (1) call out all the reserves except two mess-kit repair battalions (2) draft Betty Grable to talk to Joe Stalin (3) make Joe Louis secretary of war or (4) board the Presidential yacht for a vacation cruise to Coney Island.

The French will (1) back us with all their spiritual resources (2) vote out their cabinet and (3) predict shorter skirts for 1951.

The Democrats will (1) urge the country to stand behind the President (2) allocate more funds for military balloon research and (3) promise better things in 1952.

The Republicans will (1) yell like hell (2) go along for the ride and (3) promise better things in 1952.

Russia will protest that American planes are bombing North Korean baby buggy factories, dropping potato bugs and termites, and anyway North Korean troops just crossed the border to invite everybody to a Sunday picnic.

Truman, Acheson, Johnston and your ward committeeman will urge you to buy more U. S. savings bonds, stand four square to the foe, move along with the tide, and don't change horses in the middle of the stream.

Several score U. S. soldiers and Marines named Smith, Jones, O'Connell, Walechowicz, Pikula, Antonetti and Zimmerman will die every day and say nothing you will ever hear about.

That's all for right now. Any questions?

SLAVE LABOR CHECKED

The child-labor provisions of the Federal wage and hour law have been strengthened by amendments to the law which became effective on January 25, 1950. Sixteen continues to be the minimum age for employment in most jobs, with an 18-year age minimum in designated hazardous jobs.

* * *

ARE YOU AWARE?

Under the Federal wage and hour law, employers with workers engaged in interstate commerce or the production of goods for interstate commerce must keep displayed an official poster issued by the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.

WHEN DEATH OR SICKNESS STRIKE

Local 1010, which is your Union wants to assist its members in every possible way. Your Union has a "Compensation Committee" that is to help you when you are sick or injured. The "Compensation Committee" will see that you will get your just share of insurance money.

The "Sick Committee" visits the sick members. If and when there is a death in your immediate family and ballbearers are needed, call the Union Hall. Flower wreaths will be sent to all Local 1010 members at their death.

For information call Kas Chicago 3074.

NEW GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE REPORTS

August Sladcik, Secretary
(7-12 Meeting with Company)

OLD BUSINESS

1. Sepping up of grievance procedure, Lutes. Request answer on 4th Step.

Thirty days, no longer.

William Maihofer spoke on better labor relations. Requesting Company send someone who can give answer to agenda questions.

Krupsaw—Superintendent of his department will not concur with Labor Relations rulings.

Spoke on the question — Lutes, Maihofer, Young, Krupsaw, Stone, Sladcik, and Bekizo.

2. Insurance Policy — 6,000 ready — 11,000 August 1, 1950. How about issuing policies that are ready? (Committee Spoke) Will answer later. Mr. Blake has to see Mr. Hoover.

3. Motors on all double doors. (Will check with individual department). Gyurko, Wein, and Waslewicz.

4. Partial Disability Pension — Coverage expired under old agreement. Diestler, Leo. Lutes, Maihofer, Calacci, spoke on this case.

Cancer — Roy Wiseman, March, 1949, date of sickness. June, 1950, date of death.

Mr. Blake will get answer from Mr. Hoover.

5. Price of Coke, also requirement.

Coke to be sold to employees before it is sold to coal yards. Requirements same as last year.

Lutes, Sladcik, Krupsaw and Gyurko spoke.

6. First Aid Station, Plant No. 2.

Blake is to check. Will give answer as soon as possible. Need another pickup truck to be stationed at Plant No. 2.

Lutes, Ditmars, Ceperich, Stone, Logan aid Calacci spoke.

7. Locker and Locker Rooms Plant No. 2, Blacksmith Locker Room. Krupsaw request replacing broken lockers. Progress of lockers too slow, want Company to step up construction. Lutes, Wein, and Krupsaw spoke.

8. Weekly Pay Window — Plant No. 2. 7:30 a.m. — 9:00 a.m. — 11:00 p.m. — 5:00 p.m. Answer Tuesday, July 18, 1950 on both questions. Blake agreeable. Time department moved to new location. What problems this might cause was discussed. Ditmars and Lutes spoke.

9. Normal Force: Lutes spoke. Pump Machinist Leader, Pipefitter Leader, granted normal force.

Flynn: Unloaders working shorthanded.

Conway: Not following promotional sequence and past practice.

NEW BUSINESS

1. Gardner: Galvanize Department — No. 4 Pot smoking and general health condition throughout the mill. Gyurko: Calcining Plant-Ventilation. Wein: Exhaust on emery (Mach. Shop.) Zugbaum: Exhaust on emery wheels (Roll Shop). Logan: 134-135 case—Blake will check into same. Krivickas: Steam and heat blowing on Scarfers from No. 2 O. H. (Blake to check). Conway: (Heat 80, relief craneman same as 76"). Request Blake to check with department why the practice is not being complied with).

2. Painting in all the Mills. Blake: New rates for painters in all mills. Committee of Lutes, Gardner, Sladcik and Maihofer to check into this. Tuesday, July 18, 1950 at 1:30 p.m.

Lutes, Young and Krupsaw spoke.

3. Clean up time in canteen. To check with Dunn, Company and Union. Lutes, Calacci and Sladcik spoke.

4. I. Q. Tests for Mech. Jobs of any other jobs. Plant No. 3, Plant No. 2 and Plant No. 1. Union Position: Company to stop this practice. Lutes, Young, Wein, Ceperich, Stone, Maihofer, Gyurko, Ditmars, Sladcik and Conway spoke.

5. 10"-14" Mill Schedule — Blake to check. Will give Lutes answer about Tuesday, July 18, 1950.

Lutes and Zugbaum spoke.

6. Waivers: Man waivering top job and there are still jobs between the job waiver he can promote to level of waiver. Sladcik and Lutes spoke. No answer.

7. Probationary Employees: Laid off during coal strike. Blake will check. Gyurko.

8. Parking lots. Trucking Company lots to be purchased by Inland for parking lots for employees. Request for parking, Cast Armor parking lot for Plant No. 3. Company to seek permission. Lutes, Powell and Flynn spoke.

9. Union recommendation: Company request trucking Company move truck parking on Columbus Drive.

10. McKee Construction replacing Inland Employees: Inland employees being laid off. This is to be discussed with Mr. Blake.

REPORT OF GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE OFFICERS

In the last 3 weeks we have handled the following cases through our office: **On pensions,** we handled 19 cases of which 9 are completed and 10 are pending. **Six discharge** cases were handled, winning 4 and losing 2. **On insurance,** we handled 15 cases, 10 are settled, and five are pending. Also, we have reinstated 7 men back to their jobs.

51 other **contractual grievances,** most of which have been settled satisfactorily to the aggrieved people.

Bro. Mike Mamula, Compensation Committeeman, handled 10 cases through this office, and many more that we have no record of at present, since Bro. Mamula is still on vacation.

This makes a grand total of 107 cases by this office. Some of these cases took a lot of time to settle, but we feel the people of Local 1010 should be given this service by us. The people in the mill pay $2.00 per month to get their grievances settled and we intend to give the people this service, which they should have had in the past.

We are trying to assist the grievers in their work. Some of our grievers have large departments to cover a nd would have a hard time keeping in contact with all their people if we did not have a central office through which to clear grievances.

Whenever an aggrieved person comes to us from the mill, we take his complaint and get in touch with the griever and give him the complaint and it is looked into at once. We feel this will help the people to get their cases settled quickly and also help the griever in his work.

We also try to assist the grievers when they have meetings in their departments. We know always two heads are better than one, the Company always has 2 or 3 men ready to beat you down whenever you have a grievance, wanting something for your people.

A great number of cases are on pensions and insurance, which is taken care of by the Committee as soon as the cases are presented to us.

We are trying to coordinate the work of the Grievance Committee; also we are trying to build a strong union for our people. We feel we have made great gains in the last few weeks in settling grievances. Come to the Grievance Committee Office and see for yourself the good we have done for the people in the past few weeks.

Chairman, **Don Lutes**
Vice Chairman **Fred Gardner**
Sec'y, **August Sladcik**

INCORPORATED CO-OPERATION

In Chicago, Federal Judge LaBuy listened in shocked amazement when attorneys for the giant duPont Industrial empire demanded that the government's anti-trust suit against duPont be moved out of Chicago. Out of the thousands of cities and towns in the United States, the duPont lawyers could recommend only one location for the trial — Wilmington, Del., **which is practically owned by the duPonts and where two out of every three residents are employed directly or indirectly by the corporation!**

United Leaders of 1010-U

BLAST FURNACE, ORE DOCKS, FAB.

Griever: William Powell

Assistant Griever: Walter Hines

Griever Stewards: Homer, Cobb, Garland Richards

Safety Committeeman: Edward Gurevitz

COKE PLANT

Griever: Sylvester Logan

Assistant Griever: Hollis Gearring

Griever Stewards: Oval Sheaks, Salvator Blalark

Safety Committeeman: Sylvester Truby

PLANCOR

Griever: James Flynn

Assistant Griever: George Stoddard

Griever Stewards: John Klietz, Alexander Bailey

Safety Committeeman: Clarence Crain

NO. 1 OPEN HEARTH

Griever: Joseph Gyurko

Assistant Griever: Nick Koleff

Griever Stewards: Ed Perez, Chester Zagrocki

Safety Committeeman: Boniface Lopez

Chairman of Group No. 2 Ed Perez

40" BLOOMER MILL

Griever: Casimir Krivickas

Assistant Griever: Charles Torres

Griever Stewards: Grey Cox, Mike Berbeco

Safety Committeeman: Ophelie Jennings

Charman Group No. 3 Patrick Faulkner

Secretary: Paul Martinak

28" RAIL MILL, SPLICE BAR

Griever: William Young

Assistant Griever: Patrick Faulkner

Griever Stewards: Otho Tillotson, Rufus Camachio

Safety Committeeman: Jesse Crawford

10"&14" MILLS, ROLL SHOP

Griever: Loren Zugbaum

Assistant Griever: George Horan

Griever Stewards: James Anderson Jr., R. L. Schneider

Safety Committeeman: Louis Chickie

Chairman, Group No. 4 Nick Boyan

Vice Chairman: Steve Zaragoza

Secretary: R. L. Schneider

TIN MILL

Griever: James Bekizo

Assistant Griever: William Chanal

Griever Stewards: Steve Savitski, Ann Giba

Safety Committeeman: John Durcho

L.U. 1010 ELECTION RESULT-"UNITY"

IT'S A LAW

Approximately 22,500,000 workers are covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act (Federal wage and hour law).

It is a violation of the Federal wage and hour law to discharge or in any other manner discriminate against an employee because he has filed a complaint against an employer or because he has filed a suit for back wages he believes are due him.

* * *

BACK PAY

About $120,000,000 in back wages was agreed to be paid to 3 million workers by their employers as a result of investigations by the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions since enactment of the Federal wage and hour law in October 1938.

* * *

PRESENT PAY

The 75 cents-an-hour minimum wage, which went into effect on January 25, 1950, meant direct pay increases to about 1.5 million of the workers covered by the previous 40-cents-an-hour rate of the Federal wage-hour law.

* * *

Amendments to the Federal wage and hour law make what special types of ments must be included computing a worker's time pay for hours over 40 in a week.

* * *

Clerks, stenographers, keepers, and other gene fice workers, as well nual workers, are enti the Federal wage and law's minimum wage cents an hour and on pay at time and one-h they are engaged in in commerce or in any related process or occ

ur Union Representatives

TRANSPORTATION AND YARD

Griever: Edward Ditmars

Assistant Griever: Fred Beyler

Griever Stewards: James Cole, Arthur Martz

Safety Committeeman: Carl Cook

Chairman, Group No. 7: Duncan Spittle

Vice Chairman: Stanley Radusky

Secretary: Roland Hotchkiss

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Griever: Henry Ceperich

Assistant Griever: J. O'Connor

Griever Stewards: Ted Jarmakowicz, Ed Nelson

Safety Committeeman: Thomas Nondorf

Chairman, Group No. 8: Ed Nelson

Vice Chairman: Nick Pieramico

MACHINE, WELD, BOILER, BLACKSMITH SHOPS

Griever: Don Black

Assistant Griever: Mathias Pete Wein

Griever Stewards: Andy Gavura, Steve Tomich

Safety Committeeman: Mike Noch

LABS., MET., INSP., COMB.

Griever: Frank Kretz

Assistant Griever: William Fozkos

Griever Stewards: John Kelemen Jr., Carl Madura

Safety Committeeman: F. Gordon Slater

19", 24" 36" MILLS, PLANT NO. 1 MILLS

Griever: August Sladcik

Assistant Griever: Fred Bailey

Griever Stewards: Walter Thompkins, Bruce McKilligan

Safety Committeeman: Louis Kerr

PLATE MILL, BOLT & SPIKE

Griever: Eugene Waslewicz

Assistant Griever: Aniceto Casteneda

Griever Stewards: Walter Gramals , Paul Trevino

Safety Committeeman: F. V. Jones

Chairman, Group No. 10 Eugene Waslewicz

Vice Chairman: F. Jones

Secretary: Glover Gary

GALVANIZE

Griever: Fred Gardner

Assistant Griever: William Gailes

Griever Stewards: Glover Gary, Jose Martinez

Safety Committeeman: Clyde Harvey

76" H. S. MILL & FINISHING

Griever: Don Lutes

Assistant Grievers: John Yager, Bob Elliott, Harry Holmes

Griever Stewards: Nick Casassa, John Gutierrez

Safety Committeeman: Carl Sellers

44" HOT STRIP MILL AND FINISHING

Griever: William Brown

Assistant Griever: Mike Sopko

Griever Stewards: Steve Roman, John Kozlowski

Safety Committeeman: Fred Hill

Chairman, Group No. 5 Bob Elliott

Vice Chairman: Tom Goddard

Secretary: John Seremet

COLD STRIP

Griever: Stanley Rygas

Griever Stewards: Richard Smallman, Joseph Emery

Safety Committeeman: Joseph Potchen

Chairman, Group No. 6: Walter Szpiech

Vice Chairman: Oscar Hyucke

Secretary: Dale Masaeh

NO. 2 OPEN HEARTH

Griever: Harry H. Powell

Assistant Griever: John Winarski

Griever Stewards: Scott Porter, Carl Cremeens

Safety Committeeman: Al McClain.

...tly essential to the pro... ...tion of goods for interstate ...merce.

...UBLE HEADER

...eelworkers in Canonsburg, ... were heard from last ... when the press room of ...ntinental Can Co., had a ... stoppage against speed-

Local 3627 of Fort Pitt ...ge Works had a 2-day stop... over the company's new ... that an employee ab... for illness be examined ...mpany physician.

Foreman's Dream

Win 11c Pay Hike

CHICAGO. — A wage increase of 11 cents an hour across the board was won today from Armour & Co. meat packers, it was announced here by the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union and the AFL Meat Cutters.

A joint statement by Ralph Helstein, CIO union president, and Earl Jimerson, AFL union president, announced the contract signed with Armour covering nearly 35,000 workers.

The two presidents declared that both unions had "cooperated closely throughout the negotiations."

The solid unity of both unions in the negotiations was regarded as the decisive factor in forcing the big packing company to grant the 11-cent wage hike.

Other gains obtained in the new agreement provided an improved vacation clause; wage adjustments for piecerate workers; improved sickness and accident provisions; and various improvements in working conditions.

PAC SUB-DISTRICT PICNIC

FRANK GORDON,
L.U. 1010 PAC Director

Philip Murray in a recent statement to the members of the United Steelworkers of America stressed the need for Political Action in what he termed as a personal appeal to each loyal CIO member.

The 1950 election campaign brings to each and everyone of us a direct and personal responsibilty, both as a CIO member and as a citizen of the U. S.

It is within our grasp, thru the privilege of voting, to determine the future of our country in the years that are ahead.

Through united effort we gained partial success nationally in the 1948 campaign. The job must be done again, but it must be done better in the fall of 1950.

We believe it is our duty to make sure that those who have faithfully served the interest of labor are returned to office and on the other hand we mus. **fight to defeat those who have acted against the welfare of Labor and acted only for certain big business interests. These people should be retired to private life and be replaced by real servants of the people.**

To achieve these goals, each CIO member should give full moral and financial support to the PAC (Political Action Committee).

PAC needs your dollar to bring the facts to the people, of our nation. If they understand the facts they will be sure to vote for the right men!

In line with the foregoing thoughts, the Sub-District Council of Presidents for this area, decided to spur the dollar PAC membership drive in the Calumet Region.

As you know, each year throughout the country, Local Union members are called upon to "give a buck to PAC."

, Sub-District Picnic will be held at Wicker Park, Saturday, August 26, 1950. Everybody is invited!

PAC tickets can be bought from any shop steward, grievanceman, safety man or any local union officer. Don't hesitate, step right up and give your buck for PAC.

IF YOU DON'T REGISTER, YOU CANNOT VOTE! REGISTER! VOTE!

Its Happened Again

$1,050.00 Back Pay

Emil Strimbu, former Grievanceman for the Tin Mill Department, reports that the grievances for back pay of Annealing Furnace Operators and continuous Strip Anneal men have been settled.

Back pay resulted to a total amount of about $1,050.00.

Emil Strimbu worked at the annealing furnaces before taking over the new job on the continuous Strip Anneal.

The back pay for Annealing Furnace Operators amounted to about $445.00 and for continuous Strip Anneal about $604.00.

SLAVE WAGE HEARINGS

The U. S, Presidents Commission on Migratory Labor, after a 2 day hearing in Washington devoted to testimony from interested labor, employer, welfare and religious groups, announced a schedule for its first hearings in the field.

Additional hearings in the Midwest will be scheduled later.

The Presidents Commission is investigating poor working conditions and slave wages of migrant farm workers.

Ernst Schwarz, Executive Secretary of the CIO Committee on Latin-Affairs, said he was bewildered by the exclusion of Labor Unions from the Commission dealing exclusively with labor.

The Secretary of Labor is now authorized to sue for back wages due workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act, under certain circumstances, if the workers give their written consent.

U. S. Aids Dictator Peron

Dictator Peron of Argentina, his tottering finances bolstered by a $125 million loan from the United States, has been stepping up his attacks on organized labor almost from the minute the Yankee gold was chuted into his strong box, the CIO has learned.

His anti-labor venom has been directed especially against the maritime workers and shipbuilders' unions, which had maintained their sturdy independence throughout his iron rule.

Some of their leaders have been thrown into jail on trumped-up charges, others have been forced to flee and at least one has vanished without a trace. Union property, including a number of fine buildings, has been seized by the Argentine government, it is said.

Peron organized his own unions in these fields. Scabs now build the ships, keep them in operating condition, and man them as they sail to world ports, while members of legitimate unions are forced out of their jobs.

The Argentine unionists, however, are not making their fight for survival unaided. The CIO Committee on Latin American Affairs is in close contact with the leaders who can still be reached and has expressed to them the full solidarity of the CIO.

The Intl. Transport Workers Federation, which is recognized by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, has given its full support to the persecuted Argentine unions. Its executive board has taken steps to establish a world-wide boycott of Argentine shipping which could well serve to bring Peron to his knees. There are indications that the Peron government has belatedly recognized this.

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Clothing Workers and Chairman of the CIO Latin American committee, protested strongly to the State

Death; Soc. Securit

My brother died not lo ago at the age of 60 leavi a widow, 40, and two sm children. Now if a worker less than 65 years old when dies, can his widow get surv ors insurance? Can the wid draw insurance before she 65 years old?

The age of a worker w dies has nothing whatever do with his widow's right survivors insurance. If he insured and dies, leaving widow with children under in her care, she can cla benefits for herself and the children, regardless of or her age. If she has no chi ren in her care, she is n eligible for monthly benefi until she reaches the age 65.

For further information, ca or write the Hammond, In diana office of the Social Se curity Administration, Sta field 2821.

Dept. when the $125 millio loan was made to Argentin His warning to Assistant Se retary of State Edward Mill that it would "help strengthe the Peronist totalitarian gr upon the Argentine people has been borne out by th events of the last few week

Any other union in Argen tine, whether Peronist or n which shows signs of indepe dent action faces the sam fate as the maritime and shi yard workers, it appears.

The dictator has taken ste against the packinghou workers, which has be friendly to him in the pa but has apparently learned lesson because of a suspici that its members are sympa hetic to the maritime and shi building workers.

This union has sought to e tablish and maintain friend relations with the CIO Pa inghouse Workers on strict trade union matters, as th major U. S. Packinghouses so have large operations Argentine.

BE WISE -- ORGANIZE!

talkative busybody was ...ing a State institution for ... insane.

"How do you manage to ...p your patients so well be...ved?" she asked one of the ...endants.

"We control them pretty ...," replied the husky.

"Suppose one of these peo... gets out of control, then ...at do you do?"

"Madam," he said, "I can ...take care of any trouble-maker ...n this institution."

"Yes, yes," continued the ..., "but suppose two or ...e of the lunatics start a ...ight at the same time what ...n you do?"

"Lady," he growled, " I can ...dle a dozen of these folks ...e time." He looked as if he ...ld.

"But suppose the whole ...ng organized and began an ...ack, what would you do?"

"Lady, one more question ...d we will hold you for ob...rvation. If you had any ...ense you would know that ...ys don't organize!"

From newly-reprinted ...ooklet "What Organized ...Labor Wants" by August ...Claessens.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR:

COMPANY INSURANCE

Will you kindly explain, in ...e Labor Sentinel, while up ...o date we have not received ...e Insurance Policy Certifi...tes from the Company?

Thanks.

C. V. MELECIO
3926 Drummond St.,
East Chicago, Indiana

The new Grievance Com...tee of the new administra... of your Local Union 1010 ...meeting with Inland offi... demanded a reason for ...ing back Insurance Policy ...ificates.

...land officials promised to ...e sending out policies to ...embers the first day in ...month of August.

...e reason why your policy ...ificate is being held back ...because Inland officials ...to issue them out all at ...not as they are made.

Yours United,

John Durcho
The Editor

First Aid? -- What's Your Color

'Twenty-six emergency first aid teams, representing 19 different Inland Steel Company departments, took in the Company's fourth annual First Aid Contest.' Now get a load of this:

Included in the competition were a team comprised of women AND another made up of Negro employees, according to the N. M. McClure, Superintendent of Plant and Community Relations.

Evidently, Inland officials made sure there was discrimination in the contest as far as race (color) was concerned.

One wonders what the rules are when a white persons suffers in an accident, whether a Negro first aid member is allowed to break the race discrimination and aid the white person.

HOW DO THEY GET AWAY?

FAILURE OF SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY (R., Wis.) to pay income tax in his home state for the year 1949 remained only partially explained.

Tax records in Wisconsin recently revealed McCarthy has paid no income tax for the past four years, despite earnings of $66,938. In 1949 he claimed he had paid $15,172.54 in interest but failed to indicate to whom the payments were made. On July 5, McCarthy said he paid his relatives $5,354, while the other $9,150 went to six banks and finance companies. Relatives who were asked about the $5,354 said they couldn't remember the details.

An interest payment of $9,150 would indicate a loan of over $200,000. At 4% the loan would have been about $228,000.

* * *

"RED?"

"The strongest bond of human sympathy outside of the family relation should be one uniting all working people of all nations and tongues and kindred." — Abraham Lincoln.

A TEST FOR POLITICIANS

It has been a traditional pastime of politicians to feed the public on promises. For decades the platforms sounded more and more like Utopia itself. Designed to catch votes rather than abolish social evils, the trick of promising was cheap — financially and morally. Success justified the dishonesty.

The fact, however, is that you cannot fool all of the people all of the time — not with the same old trick. The voter today is more aware of the issues of the day. Politics is at last becoming a bread and butter matter for millions — to say nothing of life and liberty. If the old trick works no more, what then?

The politician is quick to adjust. Already he has a substitute. "The voter wants certain legislation," he says to himself. "Let's give it to him. But . . . I'll see that it lacks teeth for enforcement, that no money is voted to carry it out, that the right guy is put in office to make sure that the law stays dead on the books."

For instance, one of the great Commonwealths in our Union recently passed some civil rights legislation. True to the pattern, this law was effectively emasculated of any enforcement provisions and then only five thousand dollars appropriated to enlighten the inhabitants! In short, a law was passed by the legislators and then passed on to the undertaker.

This is a sample of the new trick. Again it is a cheap trick — financially and morally. But the politician has a new look — he is a "liberal," he is in favor of "progressive" legislation.

How long will the new trick work? How many millions will be fooled? It will work, it will fool millions, unless a simple test is applied by these millions before they vote:

1. Is this program or platform real or a fraud?

Read it carefully. Make certain it contains what you want.

2. Is this program meant to be enforced or is it just eyewash?

3. Is the candidate for office a fighter or a political undertaker?

Find out who is behind him and whom will he serve.

This is one test — not three. The three parts must hang together — or you lose. The test has a moral, too. He who wants democracy to live does not cast his vote upon the water.

What Do You Eat!

Convictions in June 1950 — Violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act:

* * *

CHECKER FOOD PRODUCTS Co., St. Louis, Mo. — Rice Puffs and Wheat Puffs produced under insanitary conditions. Fined $500.00.

* * *

KELLOGG CO., Battle Creek, Michigan — Corn Flakes produced and held under insanitary conditions. Fined $2,000.

* * *

MILKO CONE & BAKING COMPANY, INC., the **Milko Candy** Co., Chicago, Illinois— Marshmallow cones contained insects, insect fragments, and rodent hair; produced under insanitary conditions. Corporation and individuals fined $500.00 each.

* * *

THE VIENNA MODEL BAKERY, INC., Chicago, Illinois— Rolls, buns and bread contained insects, insect parts and cat hairs; produced under insanitary conditions. Fined $800 and court costs.

* * *

LAKE SIDE FISH & OYSTER COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois — Frozen pollock fillets offered for sale as haddock fillets. Fined $500 and court costs.

* * *

WOODRUFF CANNING CO., INC., Goldsmith, Indiana — Tomato juice, made from decomposed, insect infested tomatoes and produced under insanitary conditions. Fined $125.00.

* * *

THE BORDEN COMPANY, Elgin Illinois — Non-sterile Biolac labled sterilized. Fined $1,400 and court costs.

OBJECTIVE REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

BILL MAIHOFER, President Local 1010

EDITORS NOTE: Bill Maihofer, president of Local 1010, promised to set up a "Broad Executive Committee" if elected to office. His first move toward that goal was to announce a meeting of all active members of Local 1010, such as local union officers, grievers, assistant grievers, safety committeemen, stewards and past officers.

The meeting, which was held, Sunday, July 30, was a success in uniting all Union leaders under the flag of "Unity."

CONTENT

As President of this Local Union, I believe it is in order to give you an outline of the content and purpose of this Local Union Executive Council. All Local Union Officers, Group Officers, Grievance Committeemen, Stewards and Committeemen, shall be members of the Executive Council.

PURPOSE

The specific purpose of this segment of our Local Union is to promote unity in our efforts to represent our membership.

The experiences of this Local Union through the years of its establishment and fight for existence, has recorded a definite need for just this kind of a segment of the Local Union. To get through the difficulties that confronted our Local Union in years past, we have always operated with this kind of broad representative body. The need for an Executive Council in our Local Union has been proven by actual experience. To coordinate our work in behalf of the people, it is necessary that our Union Representatives are well informed; first hand reports from all segments of our Union should be made to them. Well-informed Representatives will certainly make for better Union representation.

Problematic, and recommending discussions should be a part of the function of this Body. The resulting discussions and recommendations coming from this broad representative body, will tend toward a better understanding, a more concerted effort and a better administration of union objectives by the Executive Officers, to promote the interest, and benefit the Rank and File of our membership.

Your cooperation to make these meetings successful will definitely add to the strength of this Union in dealing with the management of the company. Unity is our purpose and a Democratically controlled Union is a strong Union.

GENERAL REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

In addition to the reports that will be made here today, I wish to bring out three important and immediate objectives; one of which is well on its way, one which is getting its start right here, now, and another on which we hope to have something definite after the Monday meeting of the Budget Committee.

These three objectives are grievance machinery, unity, and increasing the treasury of our Union. On grievance machinery, we are well on our way as I have said before. On Unity, the success of these Executive Council meetings is going to play a big part, the purpose of which has already been outlined. Our financial condition of course, you know is one that must be put on a sound basis so that our treasury will be increased from month to month. I believe that this will be accomplished. If we can make progress on all three of these points by the time of our next meeting and I have reason to believe that we can, then we will have accomplished a lot in this short period of time which will be less than two months.

Regarding standing committees that are set up by Local Union President's appointment, I have as yet made no changes with the exception of the By-Laws Committee, an Educational Committee, and a committee on pensions and insurance.

Committee's otherwise set up are the Pre-Arbitration Committee, Inequity Committee and Seniority Committee.

There is much work to be done in activizing our standing committees by the time the next meeting rolls around, I believe we will be able to report much progress in our standing committee's.

Now that the group elections are just about completed, we will start calling in the group officers and layout the procedures to make good active group organization.

CARL COOK HEADS LOCAL UNION 1010 SAFETY AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

The new Union Safety and Health Committee met August 8th to elect the officers to guide them through a two year term. Elected officers are: Carl Cook, Chairman, John Durcho, Vice-Chairman, Fred Hill, Secretary.

The Indiana Governor's Safety Conference, which is to be held September 14th and 15th, at Indianapolis, will have the support of these delegates during the meeting: Cook, Durcho, Gulik, Hill, Kerr, McLain and Sellers. The agenda for the Inland Steel Company's representatives:

1. Kerr — Walkway needs repairing at Plant No. 1.

2. Gulik — Chain lockers at 44" Hot Strip locker rooms are a safety hazard. Chains breaking, causing baskets to fall from ceiling. Possibility of workers having their heads crushed. Shower water is impure and oily. Workers taking shower receive oil shower baths.

3. Jennings —Bad conditions in 40" Locker rooms. Unsanitary conditions. (This has been on the Union Agenda for about a year and one half).

4. Crain — Caution lights at No. 3 Plant needed to guide workers across street into clockhouse. Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company has caution lights for its workers at Clockhouse. "Sidewalk" leading to clock house is also used as highway by vehicles. There is no curb or marking to separate the highway from the "sidewalk."

5. Gurevitz — Bus service needed for Blast Furnace at No. 2 A. C. Station.

6. Truby — Coke workers are complaining about the inadequate supply of asbestos coats and gloves. Men are placing themselves in danger whenever supplies run short and new delivery is lax.

7. Cook — North End "quenchers" and No. 3 "quenches" cause icy conditions during cold weather.

The Safety and Health Committee in general, are complaining about the "spoiled food" served to the workers at the canteens which are serviced by Miner and Dunn. The Safety and Health Committeemen will also get the names and addresses of people who are laid-up because of injury or sickness.

A Good Reason To Celebrate

An "Ill wind" like Sen. Capehart may "blow some good" at least it saved the residents of Gary the ordeal of hearing from Senator Capehart, who was scheduled to be "the principal speaker at the Emancipation Day Celebration of Negroes in Gary" according to the local Republican release.

It is problematical whether the "legislative pressure" at Washington was a better break for his prospective audience, or for the Senator. In view of the Senator's betrayal of his campaign promises and platform pledging an F. E. P. C., the good Senator was doubtless saved the embarrassment of some very pointed questions from his constituents.

The Korean War, of course, has served as the perfect excuse for Republicans and Democrats alike to shelve the FEPC and other Civil Rights measures.

In any case, the shades of Abraham Lincoln were saved the anguish of hearing Senator Capehart's Emancipation Day oration.

LABOR SENTINEL

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Members' Welfare

The Joint Welfare Committee consisting of Management and our Union have discussed the following problems, presented by the Union to Management:

1. **Procedure on Disability Pension.** Mr. Luellen stated that he was not in a position to give the Union a definite procedure, but that it would be available in the near future.

2. **Men laid off in 1946 with less than 15 years (forced retirement without pension) if allowed to continue, would have had 15 years seniority.**

Don Lutes, Chairman of the Grievance Committee stated that employees who were retired in 1946 with less than fifteen (15) years, be permitted to collect pensions. Don Lutes pointed out that the matter of employees retired before the agreement of November 11, 1949 had been covered by agreement.

3. **Insurance Company refusing to pay up to the full $8.00 per day to dependents when in hospital if room cost were below that figure.**

Mr. Luellen stated that this subject had already been checked at the Union's request, and that, if dependents use an $8 hospital room they will receive that amount, the same as the insured employee, but if they use a LESS expensive room they are compensated for the actual cost and receive NO special allowance.

In other words — demand an $8.00 a day hospital room the Insurance Company will pay for it. If you are placed in a cheaper room the Insurance Company saves the difference.

4. **Inland fails to notify employees that their insurance is raised:** Management will find out whether it can be possible of getting this information to the employees.

5. **The Union requested information as to why the hospital and surgical coverage for employees (remember that $0.96 staring at you every other pay check?) is set out on the statement of earnings by itself, and not added to one of the other insurance items.** Mr. Hoover, Superintendent, Personnel Department, will see Mr. Zurn, Inland's Paymaster.

Liberal Changes in Your Accident, Health, Hospitalization Insurance

Don Lutes, Chairman of the Grievance Committee; Fred Gardner, Vice-Chairman; and August Sladcik, Secretary; received these answers to requests of the Union regarding your Accident, Health and Hospitalization Insurance:

1. Surgical benefits will be paid whether or not a person is hospitalized.

2. Persons entering a hospital within twenty-four (24) hours after accident will NOT be required to remain in the hospital any given amount of time in order to receive benefits.

3. X-rays taken in doctor's office or hospital twenty (24) hours before surgery and similar cases, will be paid.

4. Claims are now being taken for dependents confined in mental institutions.

5. Rare or unusual claims that formerly were processed through the Insurance Company's New York office, will now be handled by their Chicago office. This will eliminate waiting time on such cases.

You Can Help Pension Committee

The Pension Committee requests that if you know of anyone that has been retired from Inland with less than 15 years service, since 1946, to report to the Union Hall in person. Also any person who has been off sick for a number of months or years. If unable to report in person at the Union Hall, make sure that the representative that is sent to the Union Hall has full information. Such as name, address and the CORRECT CHECK NUMBER.

The Pension Committee states: "We are trying to find out their names and check numbers so we can submit them to the Company and try to get them pensions.

The Pension Committee Representatives are: Joe Jeneske, Don Lutes Fred Gardner and August Sladcik.

Gardner's Men Get Back Pay

MEN IN THE SHEET MILL ANNEALING DEPARTMENT have received a new bonus system since Gardner took the case. Fred Gardner, Grievanceman for the Sheet and Galvanize Department, fought Inland management verbally and won back pay of about $2,000. About 40 men were involved in the case. Of course this new bonus system will continue with considerable showing on future pay checks.

GALVANIZE DEPARTMENT CHIEF INSPECTORS AND ASSISTANT CHIEF INSPECTORS received a 4 cents an hour raise due to changed conditions in their work. Back pay will amount to about $500. Fifteen men were involved in this case.

Fred Gardner is one Grievanceman who is really hitting the jackpot for the men in his department. Fred Gardner, who is also Vice-Chairman of the Grievance Committee, is one of the boys who is "streamlining grievance procedures" with the aid of Don Lutes, Chairman, and August Sladcik, Secretary of the Grievance Committee.

The boys are doing a good job, let's give them a hand.

Guard Your Seniority Rights

1. Seniority provisions in basic agreement between the Company and the Union is a portion of the Bill of Rights to protect your working conditions. Violation of these basic provisions to which you are entitled constitutes an attack on you and your Union.

2. If, as a member of this Union, you are being bypassed and have any reason to doubt the action taken regarding your seniority, in promotion or demotions in your mill, department or the plant, as a whole, your Union wants to know about it. You can register your complaint with your Grievance Committeeman either at the Plant or the office of the Grievance Committee at the Union Hall.

I-Q Test Violates Contract

The Union has requested the Company to remove posted notices requiring ability tests in the Tin Mill, on the grounds that such tests are an outright violation of the contract.

Tin Mill production workers, who are being denied promotions because of the Company's I. Q. Test project, should file their grievance immediately.

The Union is processing a grievance on this point of the Company denying seniority rights. If your case is basically the same and won in this arbitration step, it will mean money in your pocket.

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LABOR DAY MESSAGE

By: WILLIAM MAIHOFER, President, Local 1010

On this Labor Holiday, it is well that we give serious thought to the existing forces that effect our conditions of existence and shape our destiny.

It is equally important that we of the Union take "inventory" of our progress and all tasks confronting labor. The Union, which is the great force dedicated to promote and represent labor, must give its message to the people in **word and in deed.** At present, there is a "crying" need for wage increases to catch up with high-prices, to the high cost of living. This grievance of the people has now become so outstandingly clear, that it is no longer necessary to quote figures of prices and company profits. The need for holding down prices has also been made very clear in the past several years, by experience of the people seeing their wage increases being offset by price increases. **Wages and prices is an immediate order of the day.** On this Labor Day, preceeding meetings of the Steelworkers Wage Policy Commitee, it should be pointed out that the speed-up of production has reached tremendous proportions with results of greater profit for industry, while the results for the worker is a sore back and a worried mind. A worried mind because of mounting unemployment figures and surplus that he has experienced, can smother instead of feed people in a crazy economy where money power takes precedence over human needs.

The struggles of labor to establish itself, organized as a force to be reckoned with, on behalf of the people, dates back many years, but it is only a few years back that many of us who are not very young, can remember and have seen how labors grievances were denied. In the past 15 years conditions have changed considerably. Labor now has organization in the large industrial combines. Back in the days when Unions were not tolerated by big industry, the main whip to defeat labor on a national scale was the National Guard. Now it is the Taft-Hartley Act. The main whip to defeat labor on a local scale has been the city police. Now it is the tricks of legality promoted by the company's lawyers. The crude and brutal methods of the old days have not been altogether dispensed with but by and large, the new tactics instituted with the Taft Hartley Act are doing a good job for the enemies of Labor. It is necessary that we know the main points of the attack upon labor, and high time that we take all necessary action to stop these attacks, to circumvent the grievances of the people.

We are only a few months away from the time that contracts between the Company and the Union can be reopened on wages. In addition to substantial wage demands that our Union must make, it is equally important that we do not allow an extension of the contract beyond its present expiration date of 1951, for the reason that our present contract is so worded that the company's lawyers can and do question every important point to the extent of defeating the intent and purpose of its very existence. When this point of lawyer relations supplanting Labor Relations is kept in mind it becomes easy to understand why the workers grievances have piled up dating back 2 and 3 years.

If Union organization is to play labors role of responsibility, which it must, if we are to act in a peaceful, progressive manner for societies benefit, it is necessary that grievances of the people get just consideration on a local scale as well as on a national scale. A sound economy and the welfare of the country depends upon Labor which mainly is represented by the Unions.

The solutions thus far experienced in our economic difficulties (for our surplus, our capacity to produce, our over-production) have been either depression or war.

Pray be it that the frequency of war in the days of our years, wil not thwart the minds of our young people to accept the War God as a necessity for prosperous human existence. On this Labor Day, let us remember the importance of Union organization to promote the welfare of Labor, for the welfare of Labor is the welfare of the Country and its Peple.

AMEN! AMEN! AMEN

BISHOP BERNARD SHEIL: "When one glances at the scareheads in the daily newspaper or hears the sometimes frantic voice of a radio commentator describe the undercover pattern of Red subversion that is being revealed in Washington; when one observes the charges and counter-charges, the smears, the allegations and character assassination now so typical of the Red hysteria that is spreading like a grass fire across our Nation, the serious question comes to the lips: 'Is this America; is this the land of the four freedoms; is that the Nation where a man is innocent until he is proven guilty; is this the country that must be to the world the last, best hope of democratic freedom?'"

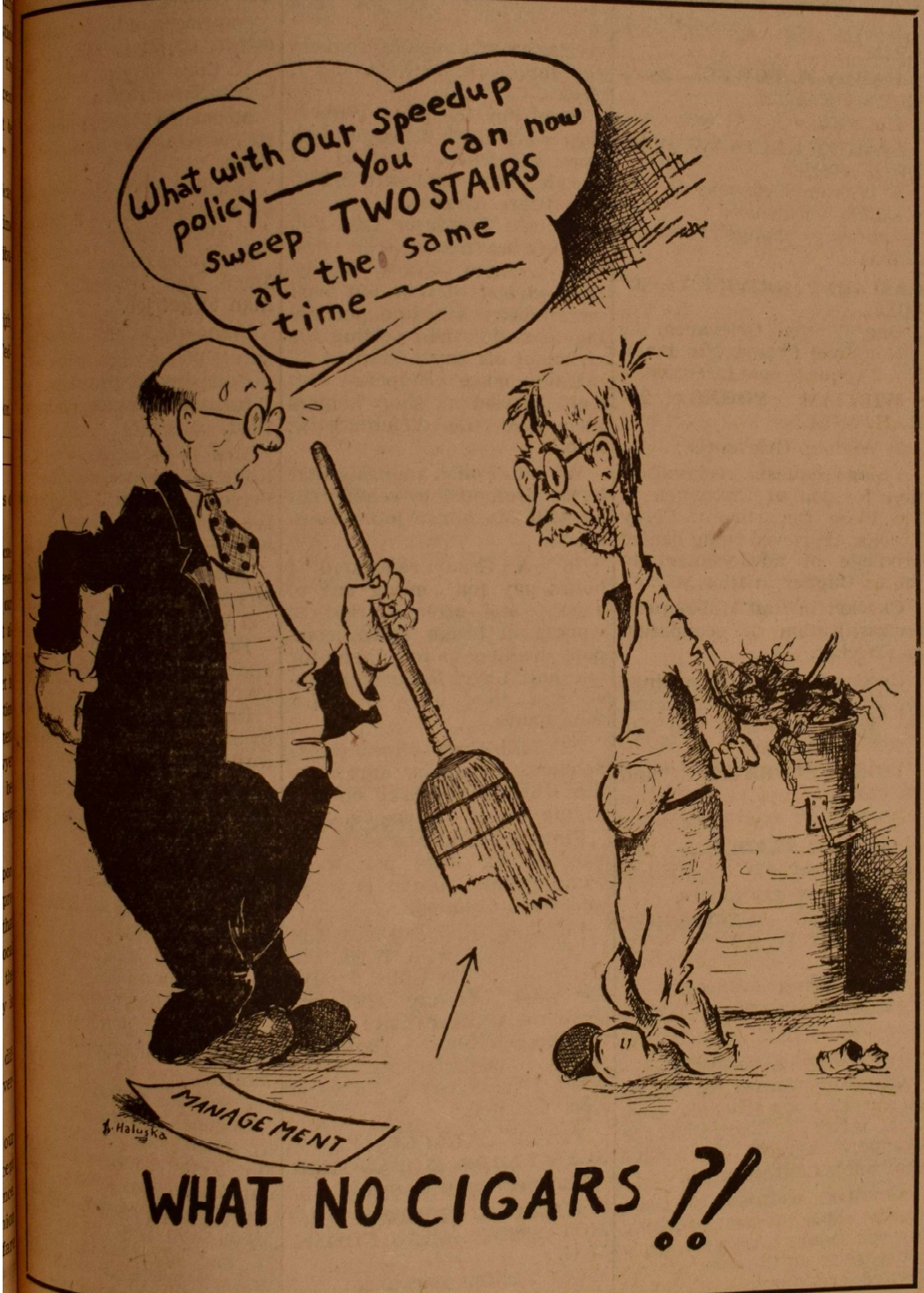
"We are trying to preserve, not destroy, American democracy, and the broken character of innocent victims sucked into the vortex of investigations is a sorry contribution to the preservation of a free America.

"It is stunning to consider the vigor and deadliness with which the Mundt-Nixon bill is being sponsored in the Federal Congress . . . "

—From an adress to ILGWU convention.

THERE IS NO LABOR MONOPOLY!

Can 16 million Americans, organized into Unions to defend their HUMAN RIGHTS be a monopoly? Read what famous patriots of our country had to say of labor.



"If I were to work in a factory the first thing I'd do would be to JOIN A UNION."

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

* * *

"I believe now as I have all my life, in the right of workers to join Unions and to protect their Unions."

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

* * *

"The only way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to remove the grievances."

Woodrow Wilson.

* * *

"The mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few, booted or spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God."

Thomas Jefferson.

* * *

"There has never been but one question in all civilization — How to keep a few men from saying to many men: You work and earn bread and we will eat it."

Abraham Lincoln.

* * *

"Labor is superior to capital and DESERVES much the higher CONSIDERATION."

Abraham Lincoln.

* * *

" . . . That Community cannot be called happy in which from the lowness of wages, the laboring class procures so scanty a subsistance."

Benjamin Franklin.

* * *

" . . . We can at least take a stand against . . . the advancement of the few at the expense of the many . . . "

Andrew Jackson.

* * *

" . . . The effect of paying too little . . . for labor . . . is that the working hand perishes in old age and the employer abounds in affluence."

Thomas Paine.

Department Grievers Report for July, 1950

WILLIAM MOWELL, BLAST FURNACE, ORE DOCKS.

No written grievances.

Booker finds scales not accurate on car. Will be awarded. Overtime at Sintering Plant. Will see that men are promoted on turns. Change method of reprimands. Equal pay for riggers No. 2 Plant and No. 1 Plant. Monthly meeting. Seniority at Mud Mixer. Discussed with Synko. More money for recovery scrap to try to find out if possible. Post sequences. Second week of August.

SYLVESTER LOGAN, COKE PLANT.

No written grievances.

JAMES FLYNN, PLANCOR.

One written grievance.

Union asking vacancies be filled by promotion on turns.

Dock vacations. Not filling turns. Will straighten out Anderson on filling oiler turns.

Repairmen waivers. Agrees that man cannot hold seniority in more than one sequence. Will send waivers and lifting to Flynn & Mowell. Washroom and lockers in No. 3 Plant. Will get new lockers and willing to try to get new wash room.

A telephone at Door Thickner. Will find out why it isn't installed. Promotions in Cast House No. 3 Plant. Flynn to straighten out with Synko. Changing schedule at No. 3 Plant. Will inform Flynn and Mowell of changes. Fill in turns on stores. According to Seniority. Car helper cannot read or write. Up to Mowell.

Promotions in Mechanical No. 2 Plant. Will discuss later with Mowell. Painting on docks. Painters wages.

Meeting with No. 3 Coke Plant Management on filling turns. OK.

Meeting with No. 3 Coke Plant Management on Spellman on Battery. OK.

Meeting with No. 3 Coke Plant Supt., on Promotions in case of temporary vacancies. OK.

Meeting with Blts. Suppt. on difference Department condition report turned into Grievance Committee Chairman, Don Lutes.

Major grievance filed on Art. 7, Sec. 6 in Blast Furnace Dept. with C. A. Anderson, General Foreman.

JOSEPH GYURKO, JR. No. 1 OPEN HEARTH.

One Written Grievances.

Failure to promote Roy White.

HARRY H. POWELL, No. 2 OPEN HEARTH.

No written grievances.

SAMUEL KRUPSAW, POWER & STEAM.

2 Written Grievances.

Filling vacancies.

Arbitrary change in work schedule.

CASIMIR P. KRIVICKAS, 40" MILL.

One Written Grievance:

Hot Steel Cranes No. 1 and No. 2 request new incentive.

WILLIAM YOUNG, 28" RAIL MILL.

3 Written Grievances:

Union requests reclassification for job of Cranemen in Tie Plate Department. Percy Brooks, aggrieved being denied privilege of advancement to job of Gagger in Rail Mill.

Checker in Rail Mill request reclassification of occupation of Checker.

Received average earnings for No. 11537, M. Viramontes, No. 11510, S. Arges and No. 11502, A. Causnard.

LOREN ZUGBAUM, 10" and 14,, MILL.

No written grievances.

AUGUST SLADCIK, 19", 24" 36", PLANT NO. 1 MILLS.

No written grievances.

EUGENE WASLEWICZ, PLATE MILL, BOLT AND SPIKE.

No written grievances.

FRED GARDNER, GALVANIZE.

No written grievances.

Company wanted to change an agreed upon schedule. Answer: After a discussion the Company agreed to leave schedule as agreed upon.

Company refused to issue lunch slips to men working sixteen hours. Answer: They were given to the men after a heated argument.

DON LUTES, 76" HOT STRIP FINISHING.

Four Written Grievances:

Aggrieved request vacancy be filled by him rather than by younger man.

Aggrieved request posting of schedules.

As a result of change in schedule, the aggrieved lost 2 days, request pay for time lost.

Change in schedule, request pay for lost time — A and C Crews.

Pipefitter Helpers request they work their schedule with same Pipefitters instead of working part time with different fitters. Granted.

Request Pipefitter Ldr. Job be filled when Ldr. is on vacation. Granted. Crane Handyman request they be put back on seniority schedule pertaining to senior man getting his choice of off days. Granted.

Maintenance Helpers who were carried as shop helpers men paid the difference in rate.

William Polich requests that he be promoted to relief man on Mill Machinist job. Granted.

76" A Crew requested 4 hours pay for coming out to work and after started to work mill broke down, company wanted to pay them for one half hour. Request granted and crew were paid for four hours.

76" Mill Crew Promotional Sequence Company agreed to the Union's proposal on the Flying Shear Crews request.

Finishing End Machinist requested six days per week while Frank Gordon is away at school. Granted.

Finishing End & Plate End Units. Agreed with T. M. Davitt to give the Units 7 days for week of July 24th and work the Units straight thru.

Robert Elliott requested pump machinist leader job while Wm. Pryor is on vacation. Granted.

PETER CALACCI, 44", 76" SLAB YARDS, 46" BLOOMER

No written grievances.

WILLIAM BROWN, 44" HOT STRIP MILL, FINISHING.

One written grievance:

Aggrieved entitled to promotion from 1st Class Mi... wright to Bearring Machini...

Promotions for jobs that ar... going to be permanent are ... be posted and men eligible a... to be posted also. OK.

Waivers are to be signed ... men refusing advancement ... sequences, both Mechanic... and Rolling Departments. O...

Sequences to be followed a... drawn up, May, 1950. OK.

T. Cure to give answer o... Circle Shear rates.

Mechanical Department t... follow sequences in all promo... tions.

Mechanical to post notice... of jobs that are to be opene... on bulletin board.

Grievance filed on Brg... Mach. Job, requesting olde... man to get job.

Company to give answer o... (oral) bonus when rolling tin...

Company to give answer o... 1 furnace operation, grievance... filed.

Men to be advanced in Mi... Rolling Sequence, according t... Seniority. (Oral). OK. Relie... for Coil Dock Cranes, No. ... and No. 4 Cranemen. Settled.

JAMES STONE, COLD STRIP.

2 Written Grievances.

Request tools be returned ... and compensation for 2 days ... lost time.

Request new jobs be offered ... to all men in department ac... cording to their seniority.

JAMES BEKIZO, TIN MILL

2 Written Grievances.

Request aggrieved be paid ... the difference of a feeder ... catcher. Aggrieved has more ... sequencial seniority than man ... promoted to job.

Aggrieved being denied the ... right to promote to Catcher ... because of illegitimate waiver.

EDWARD DITMARS TRANSPORTATION AND YARD.

2 Written Grievances.

Request upward adjustment ... in their rates — Blast Fce... Hot Metal & Cinder Ladle Op... cupation.

Switching Crews on Hot ... Metal Run between No. 2 O... H. and 46" Bloomer request ... upward adjustment of their ... rate. (Continued on page 8)

SAFETY HAZARD KILLS INLAND STEEL WORKER

WILLIE JAMES is not with us any more. James, a worker in No. 2 Coke Plant, was crushed between a mud car and wall. Sylvester Truby, Union Safety Representative, stated that during his investigation of the accident, he found that the mud car which killed James had no brakes. The driver of the mud car tried to stop the mud car by "plugging" it (setting travel control in reverse).

The Safety Representative stated that "if the mud car had the proper brakes the killing of James would have been avoided."

Truby reports that the day AFTER the killing the superintendent ordered all machinery be checked for safety sake.

Of course, it is understood why the machinery is now being fixed to work properly and safe. "The heat is on." What with the city and state officials investigating the killing, it is no more than proper to have everything in working order for them. After the "heat is on" cools off, than the department will go back to its usual procedure — PRODUCTION FIRST — SAFETY LAST —.

Inland Steel Company gives out little booklets on safety rules, on the back cover of the booklet, it states: Safety First, Quality Second, Production Last. Maybe the big shots in Inland "Chicago" office want it that way but the subordinate men in the Indiana Harbor Works don't follow that poliey of safety close enough. If safety interferes with production than safety is shoved aside until the mills go down for repairs. Of course, the man operating an unsafe vehicle or machinery is just as much to be blamed as Management of Inland Steel Company. The whole trouble in this safety business is the fact that production has to be stopped or slowed down occasionally to get the vehicle or machinery repaired for safe use. This is where the small supervisor (the turn or general foreman) steps in. When a worker reports a safety hazard than this foreman uses his own judgment as to whether it is a safety hazard. (Nine times out of ten he will consider the unsafe hazard — safe because of the fear of losing production. If the worker protests the decision of the foreman and refuses to work under unsafe conditions he is threatened with being laid off by the foreman.

Here is an example and this example is DIRECT FROM A MONTHLY - UNION, MANAGEMENT MEETING held on May 23rd, 1950 as reported by Frank Kretz, former Secretary of the Grievance Committee.

UNION'S POSITION: AN EMPLOYEE ASSIGNED TO DO DANGEROUS AND UNSAFE WORK, HAS THE RIGHT TO REFUSE, HE SHOULD BE ASSIGNED TO DIFERENT WORK WHILE THE UNSAFE CONDITION IS INVESTIGATED AND CORRECTED.

Now according to John Keckich's statement (Keckich is Assistant Superintendent of Inland's Labor Relations) the foreman was right and the worker was wrong. In other words, the "big wheels" of management have given the green light to the foremen in using their OWN judgment on safety. So that phrase comes rolling back to us again, Production First, Quality Second, Safety Last, providing Safety and Quality interferes with production.

This death of Willie James is a challenge to all steelworkers — DON'T OPERATE UNSAFE VEHICLES OR MACHINERY. As for the foreman who insists that you do—tell him to go to hell—or you may get there before he does.

Now get a load of this:

WORK "UNDER PROTEST?" HELL NO!

CAN AN EMPLOYEE BE FORCED TO WORK ON A JOB HE CONSIDERS UNSAFE AND DANGEROUS?

THE GRIEVER FROM THE COLD STRIP CITED A CASE WHERE A MAN WAS SENT HOME FOR REFUSING A DANGEROUS AND UNSAFE ASSIGNMENT. INLAND'S POSITION, AS STATED BY EX-COLD STRIP FOREMAN KECKICH: AN EMPLOYEE WHO IS CONCERNED ABOUT AN UNSAFE JOB SHOULD WORK "UNDER PROTEST." LATER ON, MANAGEMENT WOULD INVESTIGATE THE UNSAFE CONDITION. EACH CASE MUST BE TREATED INDIVIDUALLY, SAID MANAGEMENT, OR AN EMPLOYEE'S ATTITUDE "MAY DEVELOP INTO A ONE-MAN STRIKE."

"All that serves labor, serves the Nation. All that harms labor is treason to America."
Abraham Lincoln.

DEPARTMENT GRIEVERS REPORT FOR JULY

(Continued from Page 4)

HENRY CEPERICH, NEW CONSTRUCTION.
No written grievances.

DON BLACK, STORES, TOOLS & REFRACTORIES.
One written grievance.
Aggrieved was unjustly discharged. Request reinstatement.
(Pete Wein) Assistant Griev-

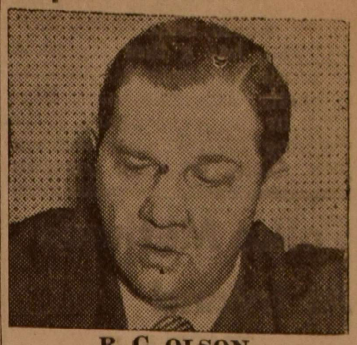
Men not receiving appropriate bonus system inadequate. Promise to change system to make it more concise and understandable. Aggrieved. Diesel mechanists would not have man taking test sign for it. Settled and man signs 3 forms to receive retroactive pay from date written. Aggrieved: Dick Bissett. Company using boiler washer to help steam boiler makers and machinists without bonus. Settled and boiler washer will receive bonus when helping. Aggrieved: Boiler Washer.

WILLIAM FOZKOS, METALLURGICAL & INSPECTION DEPARTMENTS.

One written grievance:

Aggrieved request reclassification and upward revision of present rates.

Inadequate Safety Representation



R. C. OLSON

America's losses in manpower due to industrial accidents must be very consoling to the enemies of this country, R. C. Olson, Assistant Labor Commissioner said in Indianapolis this week. Last year over 200 million man days were lost to the nation due to injuries received in industry.

The annual loss in Indiana from industrial accidents during this past year, according to Olson, reads like a box score on the Korean war.

Total injuries	**23,000**
Total fatalities	**208**
Total killed, disabled	**23,208**

Some of these accidents, he said, can be traced to the insufficient number of inspectors employed by the Inspection Division of the State Department of Labor. This staff is definitely undermanned and is not able to fill the role for which it was created.

We now have 7,000 manufacturing and non-manufacturing plants which must be inspected by a staff of 11 full-time inspectors and 2 part-time inspectors. Last year these men were able to inspect only 3,971 plants out of this total of 7,000.

The more than one million employees who labor in these plants are obviously not receiving the attention which they deserve.

Advanced reports from the Governor's Safety Conference, to be held September 14 and 15 at the Murat Temple in Indianapolis, indicate that recommendations will be made to encourage the next session of the General Assembly to increase the size of this Inspection Staff so that it can function properly.

In helping to reduce accidents, the safety leader concluded, is the patriotic duty of everyone.

LA HAYNE CREATES TROUBLE

By: GEORGE HORAN, Assistant Griever

It would seem that Luke LaHayne, turn foreman, in the 10" Mill, has a flair for making headlines. Not so long ago, he made headlines in our Sentinel for a contract violation on seniority. He must have liked the notoriety, for here he is back in the news again. It seems that the 10" Mill, which is working 17 turns per week is discriminating against certain jobs. Some jobs are scheduled for 6 days per week while others are only given 5 because Management does not consider them key jobs, (the Union maintains otherwise.) In the Finishing End, the Shear Cradle Helpers are only given 5 days per week. This particular day there happened to be several cases of absenteeism besides the regularly scheduled off employees, leaving a shortage of help on the shear cradles. There are 2 cradles there and on 1 side there happened to be only 1 man. When this man spoke to "Little Caesar La Hayne" about some help, he was told on no uncertain terms that he was expected to work there alone, doing 3 men's work or else he (La Hayne) would call a plant policeman and have the cradle helper forcibly ejected from the plant. Now this incident is just one of many contract violations occuring in the 10" Mill. Besides this, there is an epidemic of "Working Supervision Cases," which the various grievers have from time to time tried to stop.

Brothers, the old emergency clause in the contract is taking an awful trimming from the 10" Mill supervision and the funny part is that it is entirely uncalled for. There is absolutely no need for labor shortage emergencies or supervisors working. If Management would let every employee work the scheduled number of turns, there would be no labor shortage, no emergency, no bickering and no contract violation. Everybody would be happy, except, maybe Mr. LaHayne.

How about it, Mr. Gentz? Let's stop the dictatorial tactics of Little Caesar and also these so-called emergencies.

Police Methods At Inland

CHAPTER II

Richard Smallman, Griever Steward

Well, I'm glad to report that Stanley Mirecki got his tools back. But he did not get an apology nor his 2 days pay for the time he lost through the police methods of Inland.

Now then, after 32 days, Stanley finally got his letter, with an explanation for two days lay-off. I thought you would like to know what went on during those 32 days.

BOY! Does it smell. Everett and Harris, two of the top police of Inland, called a former Cold Strip electrician, named Paul Spires, who quit about 6 weeks ago and told him they had captured a worker who had stolen a bunch of electrical tools and doggone, if they didn't look just like his. (Funny, they look just like mine too!) Any way they told Paul that all he had to do was to come down and get the tools. It was very fortunate for Stanley that Paul is honest. Paul poked a pin in these two "Sam Spades" gassy balloon when he told them he was quite sure he had all his tools out of the mill when he quit his job at Inland. **This looks to me like a desperate last minute effort to make a frame up stick and also to save face.**

Well, I still haven't marked my tools. Maybe some day the Inland police will grab me for stealing my own tools too. Remember this. You can do as you please with your tools so long as Inland doesn't furnish them. You do not have to mark 'em boys.

Well, Stanley, the rest of the gang and I hope that if we are called away to help stop suppression of freedom and liberty, that the suppressors will be gone from Inland and America.

Editor Knocks "L" Out of Helen And Kelley

In the July 26th publication of the LABOR SENTINEL, H-E-L-E-N K-E-L-L-E-Y, Recording Secretary for Local 1010, contributed a poem entitled "Prayer." In giving Helen Kelley credit, the editor knocked the "L" out of Kelley thus spelling her name K-E-L-E-Y. A misunderstanding between Helen Kelley and the editor took place before the error was made. Helen stated that she did not want to see two L's in her name (meaning no two L's in Helen). The editor thought she didn't want two L's in Kelley so, he knocked the L out of Kelley when he should have knocked the L out of Helen. So he knocked the L out of Helen and Kelley.

Helen Kelley has three L's the editor has none, but he gets L from everybody else.

Oh what the L, this could go on forever; this is an L of a job.

YOUR DOLLAR -- CONSUMER REPORT

12-INCH TV SETS

A report on fourteen 12" television sets in CONSUMER REPORTS shows three, priced from $191 to $231, at the head of the quality list. The other sets tested were priced at from $173 to $330. Many considerations may enter into your choice of television set. Skillful installation and good service are still major factors in getting your money's worth from your set. Few 7" and 10" sets are now made. The choices are among the 12" (or 12½"), 14" rectangular tube and the 16" set with round or rectangular tube.

The three 12-inch sets found best by Consumers Union, in estimated order of over-all quality, are **Hoffman**, 621, $231.95; **RCA Victor** T-120, $231.20; **Ward's** Airline 3024B, $191.31 (available only at Ward's retail stores). All prices are listed as include Federal tax and parts guarantee. Consumers Union is now testing sets with larger picture tubes.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC WASHING MACHINES

Five washing machines having some, though not all, the advantages of automatic washers were tested by Consumers Union. All five can be used for washing, rinsing and partial drying without auxiliary tubs. None needs special wiring or plumbing connections. Two were not only outstanding in washing efficiency, according to CONSUMER REPORTS, but were also the most nearly automatic of the five. They were the **Bendix** N-601, $169.95, and the **Thor** 244C, $199.50. The **Bendix** does everything automatically except that a control knob must be reset for each rinsing. The **Bendix** has a collapsible rubber tub which removes water from the clothes by squeezing. Not quite as much water is removed as with ordinary wringer and spinners. Since the **Thor** has no automatic timing, the control must be set manually for each operation; however, there is no handling of the clothes until the final spin-drying is completed.

CANNED PEARS

In tests of canned pears, Consumers Union found that price was a very unreliable guide to quality; also of 72 brands tested, only five met government specifications for Grade A. The cheapest Grade A brand bought by CU's shoppers cost 29c. So did the cheapest Grade D. according to CONSUMER REPORTS. All brands tested were cored and peeled, halved and packed in sugar syrup—extra heavy, heavy or light — or water, slightly sweetened. The brands rated Grade A were **Raycroft** in Light Syrup, 29c; **"Yor" Garden** in Heavy Syrup, 38c; **Iris** in Heavy Syrup, 39c; **Solitaire,** in Heavy Syrup, 41c; **S. S. Pierce Co.** Red Label in Extra Heavy Syrup, 49c; Among the Grade B brands were **Freshpak** in Light Syrup, 29c; **Kroger** in Heavy Syrup, 32c; **A&P** Grade A in Heavy Syrup, 35c;**Stokely's** Finest in Heavy Syrup, 35c. Forty-one brands were rated Grade B, 23 brands Grade C, and 3 brands Grade D. (Prices are averages paid for No. 2½ cans.)

YOUR DOLLAR is a digest of articles appearing in CONSUMER REPORT (the monthly magazine published by Consumers Union, 38 E. First Street, N. Y. 3, and available by individual subscription at $5 a year). Product ratings are based on unbiased laboratory tests on samples purchased by Consumers Union in the open market.

WHAT DO YOU EAT!

CONVICTIONS IN JULY 1950 — VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, and COSMETIC ACT.

—:—

G. W. Opell Co., Inc. Vincennes, Indiana

Bread and cinnamon rolls contained insects and rodent hairs; prepared under insanitary conditions. Fined $250.00.

—:—

Joe F. Johnson, t/a Joe F. Johnson Popcorn Co., Columbus, Ohio

Unpopped popcorn contained rodent hair fragments and excreta and insect fragments and larvae; prepared under insanitary conditions. Fined $500 and sentenced to 60 days in jail.

—:—

Essig Co-operative Dairy Association, and Milo Ellingson, manager, Essig, Minn.

Butter contained insect and manure fragments, rodent hairs, and sediment; made from filthy cream. Assoc. fined $400; individual fined $100.

—:—

George A. Dardanes, Trinidad, Colo.

Goat cheese contained fly eggs, feather barbules, hair, maggots, manure, threads, carbon, vegetable material, and insect fragments. Fined $600.

—:—

Northern Colorado Dairy Co., Fort Morgan, Colo.

Cheddar cheese contained insect fragments and feather barbules; made from dirty milk. Fined $500.

—:—

Ray Umland, t/a the Cissna Park Cheese Co., Cissna Park, Illinois

Cheddar cheese contained insect and manure fragments; made from dirty milk. Fined $200, plus costs.

—:—

Fruitcrest Corp., New York, N. Y.

Frozen blackberries contained rotten, wormy and moldy berries. Fined $500.

—:—

Tolerton & Warfield Co., t/a Norfolk Packing Co., and Elmer Bernhardt, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Canned beans with pork contained decomposed tomato material; prepared under insanitary conditions. Corp. fined $400 and costs; individual fined $100.

—:—

Virgil Etchison, t/a the New Palestine Canning Co., New Palestine, Ind., and the Omega Canning Co., Atlanta, Indiana

Tomato Juice made from decomposed tomatoes; canned tomatoes contained fly eggs, and maggots; prepared under insanitary conditions. Individual fined $300.

—:—

Sardik Food Products Corp., Shirley, Indiana

Tomato catsup made from decomposed tomatoes. Fined $200.

—:—

MISBRANDED FOODS

John J. Killeas, t/a Farmers Creamery Co., and Forrest G. Miller, Pender, Nebr.

Butter deficient in milkfat. Fined $50 each and court costs.

—:—

Kentucky Chemical, Industrial Inc., t/a Provico Feeds & Concentrates, Lawrenceburg, Indiana

Dairy feed deficient in protein and fat. Fined $200.

Ignorance of Law Is No Excuse

Washington, D. C. — A statement issued by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin outlines how commercial and industrial purchasers of goods in interstate commerce may protect themselves from penalties for innocent and unwitting violations of the "hot goods" provisions of the Federal wage-hour law. "Hot goods" are those produced in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act's wage, hours, or child- labor standards. Putting such goods into interstate commerce is unlawful.

The statement points out that the law does not require a purchaser to secure written assurance, or a supplier to give such assurance. However, the protection provided for innocent purchasers under these new provisions is available only when written assurance is obtained , it adds.

Issued only as the U. S. Labor Department's "best judgment as to what the courts may hold," the statement also points out that a written assurance must relate to the particular goods in question, and suggests as a sample method that assurance may be placed on the invoice which covers the particular goods in question.

STREAMLINED GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE IN MOTION

EDITORS NOTE: During the Union elections of Last June, it was pledged by the new administration now in office, that a streamlined grievance procedure would be set up if elected.

The streamlined grievance procedure has been set up with satisfactory results. The officers of your Grievance Committee, Don Lutes, Fred Gardner and August Sladcik are cleaning up old and current grievances as quickly as possible through the procedure set up in the grievance office. On this page and throughout the LABOR SENTINEL you will find examples of the splendid work that has and is being done under this "Streamlined Grievance Procedure."

We have handled 123 cases through our office in the past four weeks.

On pensions and insurance, we handled 41 cases of which we settled 28 cases and have 13 pending. Many of our retired people are not receiving the right amounts of money due them. Some have retired 6 months and haven't received any money until we put the pressure on the company. The Company makes no effort to see that these pensions are right, so the duty falls on us to see that they get what is coming to them. Insurance; we have a lot of Latin speaking brothers, and because they don't know the procedure, we must follow to collect the insurance due them. Because they failed to file proper claims, they would have lost money, and we would have not taken their cases to the company and demanded an adjustment. We had insurance claims as much as $115.00 short which we collected for those people.

We handled 57 other contractual grievances of which we settled 37 and 20 are pending. The cases are too numerous to mention in detail.

Simon Petro of Cold Strip had back pay due him from the Inequity Program which was refused him. The Company claimed the Inequity Program wash closed, we told them it was their mistake by missing him in the final payment, therefore, they must pay him. He will receive his money August 30th.

Collected back pay due Harper Byran. A day's wages for Carl Sellers. A lot of cases are on promotions throughout the Mill, the Company is trying to ignore seniority. Thru the officers of the Grievance Committee, we have been able to get a great number of cases rectified.

Also we have put the following men back to work:

Teodore Castillo, No. 9998— reinstated in 76" Mill.

G. Greski, Coke Plant — reinstated.

Otis Ryan, Coke Plant, — reinstated.

Manual Durand, No. 21542, probationary employee of No. 1 Hearth, transferred to No. 2 Yards.

Joe Crnkovich, No. 14161, laid off from Cold Strip, rehired in 10" Mill.

Chester Claussen, discharged No. 2 O. H. transferred to No. 1 Pipe Shop.

R. Riveria, suspended, pput back on job.

I. Gonzalez, Plate Mill, will be put back to work as soon as he gets birth certificate.

Here are more examples of cases where the Company's management was lax in its duties toward its employees until the Union stepped in.

Andrew Johnson, No. 4746, Sheet Mill, was off sick from November 14, 1949 to January 23, 1950. After the first of this year, he was paid his insurance claim under the old insurance policy Whereas he should have been paid under the new insurance policy. A check of $66.00 was granted to Andrew Johnson.

Rade Ivanovich, No. 6715, Blast Furnace Dept., was retired January 7, 1950. All the while he was retired had NEVER received any social

(Continued on page 8)

Your Department Safety and Health Representatives, Where to Locate Them

HELEN KELLEY, Labs Metallurgical & Insp.
JOHN DURCHO, Tin Mill - Electrolytic Line or Shipping Dept.
CLARENCE CRAIN, Blast Furnace, Station No. 38
JESSE CRAWFORD, 28" Mill - Mechanical
LOUIS CHICKIE, 10" Mill - Rougher Speed Operator
LOUIS KERR, 36" Mill - Hot Bed
CARL SELLERS, 76" Hot Strip-Mechanical
THOMAS NONDORF, New Construction - Mechanical
JOSEPH GULIK, 44" Slab Yard - Craneman
CLYDE HARVEY, Sheet Mill - No. 1 Crane
AL McCLAIN, No. 2 Open Hearth - Floor
OPHELIE JENNINGS, No. 1 Billet Dock
FRED HILL, 44" Hot Strip - Mechanical
JAMES PRESNELL, Power - No. 2 A. C. Station
SYLVESTER TRUBY, Coke Plant - Lab.
EDWARD GUREVITZ, Blast Furnace, Ph: 323
CARL COOK, Transportation Ph: 421 or 543
JOSEPH POTCHEN, Cold Strip - Coil Pickler Shear
MIKE NOCH, Stores, Shop, Refractories
F. V. JONES, Plate Mill, Bolt, & Spike
BONIFACE LOPEZ, No. 1 Open Hearth

Streamlined Grievance Procedure --

(Continued from page 7)

security pension, either by Inland or the Federal Social Security Office. We (Union) took this case to Inland's Management Representatives and to the Federal Social Security Office. Inland Steel Company kicked in with $268.50 back pay for Social Security Pension and the Federal Social Security Office granted back pay of $298.60. A total of $567.10. Rade Ivanovich will get his monthly pension check hereon.

Imigue Gonzalez, No. 13576, No. 2 Plant Dept., did not receive the proper amount of insurance claim due him. We (Union) notified Inland's Insurance Dept. Gonzalez has received the proper amount of insurance claim.

John McDonald, No. 13004, No. 2 Plant Dept., retired January 1, 1950, NEVER received any pension since his retirement. McDonald collected his back pay pension August 14, 1950. He will also get his monthly pension check hereon.

Edward Tapney, No. 1118, No. 2 Plant Wife confined to hospital. Hospital insurance claim given by Inland Hospital and Insurance Dept., inadequate. Union saw to it that he received an additional $100 check on his insurance Claim.

T. Pike, No. 4922, Sheet Mill Dept., Ill since January 16th to July 5th, 1950. Received inadequate insurance claim from Inlands Insurance Dept. Union notified Inland Insurance Dept. Pike was paid the proper amount on his claim.

Don Lutes, Chairman, **Fred Gardner,** Vice-Chairman, **August Sladcik,** Sec'y.

Union Goes to Bat for Disabled

The Union through Don Lutes, Fred Gardner and August Sladcik, Grievance Committee Officers, requested of Inland's representatives that some consideration be given to employees who were sick for two (2) years, then dropped from the rolls of the Company. Mr. Luellen requested the Union to hand over a list of such employees in order that the different cases could be examined before any settlements are made.

If you are one of the unfortunate sick, keep in touch with the company medical doctor at all times. Elsewhere in this issue you will find more information on this subject.

Wise Steelworkers Say:

"HE WHO WORKS TOO MANY "DOUBLE TURNS" IN SUCCESSION WILL BE THE RICHEST MAN IN GRAVEYARD."

LOCAL 1010 PICNIC DATE

SET FOR SEPT. 9th, AT WICKER PARK

Tom Conway, Financial Secretary, announces that Local 1010's Annual Free Picnic will be held at Wicker Park on Sept. 9, 1950. A Committee, composed of the Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Recording Secretary and the 3 Trustees has been set up to handle the arrangements for the Picnic. A gigantic affair including Free Rides, Favors, Games and Refreshments for all members of Local 1010 and their families is being planned by Tom and the Committee.

Final arrangements are completed with the Wicker Park authorities and the Park will be placed at the disposal of Local 1010 for this Gala affair. High Caliber entertainment, including an amateur Boxing and Wrestling Show and Lazell's Accordion Band from East Chicago, which won Second Place at the Illinois State Fair, will be on hand for the pleasure of all. Come one and all for an enjoyable day at one of the Highlights of Local 1010's program for benefitting the Membership. The Officers and Committeemen who are privileged to represent you, Cordially invite each and every Member of Local 1010 and their families to participate in this Annual Affair which is every year becoming Bigger and Better. Come On Out — Bring Your Family. Enjoy Yourself, its Later Than You Think.

Don't forget Local 1010's

FREE PICNIC

for members and their families!!

Saturday, September 9, 1950

at Wicker Park from noon until 9 p.m.

★ **Free rides for the children**

★ **Free beer**

★ **Free pop, free ice cream bars and Cracker Jack**

★ **Free all star wrestling and boxing bouts**

★ **Accordian band**

Come one and all!

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol. 7, No. 4 · 360 Chicago, Ill. 5¢ a Copy September 13, 1950

LUELLEN RENEGES — LUTES

Director of Inland "Industrial Relations" Ignores Contract; Rich Silent

Mr. L. B. Luellen, Ass't Superintendent, Industrial Relations, of Inland, is pulling a filibuster technique on grievances placed on the agenda of your Union Grievance Committee.

The Grievance Committee when meeting with Luellen presents an agenda. According to the contract the Union and the Company present brief statements on each item of the agenda; analyze important bearings of the discussion.

Then a conclusion is reached on each item and statement of agreement in or exception taken to come to terms.

At the time of this writing Inland refuses to do just that. The contract states: Copies of such minutes (pertaining to the Grievance Committee) SHALL be handed to the Grievance Committee NOT LATER than ten (10) days following the day on which the meeting was held. Following is the letter Don Lutes, Chairman of the Grievance Committee, sent to Luellen.

August 31, 1950

Mr. L. B. Luellen,
Asst. Gen. Supt.,
Industrial Relations
Inland Steel Company
3210 Watling Street
Indiana Harbor, Indiana

Dear Sir:

This letter pertains to the regular monthly meeting of the Grievance Committee of the Union and the Representatives of the Plant Management. The Union is postponing this meeting of Tuesday, September 5, 1950, for the reason that the minutes of the past two meetings have not been answered in writing. The Union takes the position, "It is useless to hold these meetings, if we don't get answers in writing to agenda questions."

As soon as answers are given to the previous meetings held, Union shall continue with the regular monthly meetings. Sincerely yours,

Don Lutes, Chairman.

Take note of the date of the letter. A copy of the letter also was sent to Mr. Rich, General Superintendent of Inland. To the time of writing this article, Mr. Rich has NOT prompted Mr. Luellen to give the answers in writing.

McDonald Raps Truman Offer

1,000 delegates closing the two-day annual conference of the Chicago-Calumet-Gary District of the United Steelworkers (CIO) at the Morrison Hotel, Sept. 10, heard David J. McDonald, International Secretary-Treasurer of the USA, who took issue with President Trumans wage-price-production message.

"President Truman has asked labor to tie wage demands only to cost of living," said McDonald. "We reject the principle of basing wages on cost of living alone.

"We reject the theory of giving workers only the same loaf of bread year after year. Other factors must be considered besides cost of living.

"Profits, now fabulous in the steel industry, must be shared. We must constantly improve our standard of living."

Another speaker was Arthur Goldberg of Washington, D. C., general counsel for the union, who asserted:

"We know the United Steelworkers' members are entitled to a substantial wage increase, and we are going to get it."

HIT 'ROYALISTS'

Following Goldberg's talk, the conference adopted a resolution:

"That the international officers, international executive board and international wage policy committee be empowered to take such steps as they deem necessary to secure substantial wage increases from the steel industry, economic royalists who are now rolling in the wealth of exorbitant profits."

Fourteen delegates from the district were elected to attend the meeting of the wage policy committee at Pittsburgh, Sept. 21.

Where Part of Your Dues is Invested -- In Your Shop Paper

Local 1010 has a record as a militant rank and file Union which few local unions can equal. The great majority of us have a pride and confidence in our local because we feel that it is truly ours — *the property of the membership.*

We feel that the Labor Sentinel has been an important reason that this is so. As long as the membership is kept informed of every major decisions of the local union, of every important shop issue — Local 1010 will remain the kind of local it has been in the past. We know that not every member attends every local meeting, but all major questions are brought to his home by the Labor Sentinel.

There is no doubt that an active membership, like that of 1010, places heavy demands on its leadership. Local elections are never cut and dried affairs which automatically reelect the incumbent officers. On the contrary, the membership has constantly reasserted its independence by making changes when they felt that leaders had drifted away from the kind of rank-and-file unionism that made our local what it is today. If issues rather than personalities or political machine have dominated our local elections, we feel that the Labor Sentinel can take some of the credit(or the blame, depending on how you feel about it.)

Some people may feel that we don't need a local paper, since our International has a publication. There is one field, however, which no paper, except a local shop paper, can adequately cover—and that is shop issues, grievances, and a dozen and one seemingly "small" questions, which make up 90 % of the working conditions we face on the job. Since the problem of earning a decent living is the number one problem for each of us, these "small" items are in reality pretty darn big ones.

One measure of the worth of a union publication is not only the friends it makes, but also the enemies.

The Labor Sentinel is not the boss's favorite publication. No doubt the consistent job done by the Sentinel in keeping the membership on the alert against every company maneuvre against the workers and their union has earned it high place on the Company "unpopularity" list.

We feel that the services of the Sentinel have returned your investment with interest. How do you feel?

LABOR SENTINEL

1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Ill.
A Politically Non-Partisan Paper to Guard the Interests of the Common Man.
Entered as 2nd Class Matter at the Post Office in Chicago
Published by Local Union 1010, USA-CIO
at 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Ill.
Published every other Saturday

JOHN DURCHO, Editor — THOMAS CONWAY, Business Manager

Entered as 2nd Class Matter at the Post Office in Chicago. Opinions expressed by correspondents from the various local unions are not necessarily those of the publishing committee or of other local unions in the sub-district nor do advertisements in these pages constitute official labor endorsement.

Mail subscriptions: $1.50 for 26 issues.
Subscriptions must be accompanied with cash payment.

The Wearing of the Red (Colors)

The spotlight on the colors chosen for jackets and caps is to some a question! At least some of the leaders have been asked.

The reason red was selected, of all colors, because Blood is the same color — RED. In this day and age, it may be unpopular to even mention the word, let alone wear it. Steelworkers of this local wear red because the Steelworkers of America were baptized in the R-E-D Blood of human beings.

The Memorial Day Massacre in 1937, when 10 peaceful pickets were murdered in cold blood by the police, during the LITTLE STEEL STRIKE, a gruesome, but not separated example of the USA-being initiated into the Union with their own blood, and that of their brothers. Red Blood indeed.

Whenever you see a Local 1010 member wearing a red jacket, shirt or cap, that member is honoring the men who gave their lives that you may have a better America to live and work in. No matter what the color of your skin may be, the blood will always be red.

The Union will continue to wear the red color in their honor, Local 1010 will never forget their heroes.

NOTICE

Nominations and Elections of Delegates

12th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INDIANA STATE CIO INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

To be held at the Following Local Union Meetings:

NOMINATIONS, THURSDAY, OCT. 5, 8 P.M.
ELECTIONS AT SPECIAL MEETING, Thurs. Oct. 12, 1950 8 P.M.

Your Local Union is entitled to nine delegates

Convention to be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, October 20, 21 and 22nd. Convention Headquarters Parlor E at the Claypool Hotel.

Convention Sessions, K of C Hall, 17th and N Delaware Streets.

Local Union 1010

Register and Vote!

Enjoy Yourself--Get Into a Huddle With Mamula and Huttle

To members who are not familiar with the procedure of getting a couple of hours of relaxation at Local 1010 Club Bar: The Club Bar is located 3 flights up of the Union Building (3436 Michigan Avenue, Indiana Harbor). Go up the first flight of steps then turn to your left; up another flight of steps turn to your left again. LO! And Behold! You will see the door to the Club Bar of Local 1010..

When entering the Club Bar Room you will find Alex Huttle or Mike Mamula, managers, to serve you. In the next room you will find the Recreation Room which is furnished with a Pool Table and a Television Set. You may use the Pool Table free of charge. The Bar Room too has a television set for those who may care to converse with managers Huttle or Mamula while observing television.

Refreshments are priced at a very popular rate. Popcorn, nuts, and potato chips are also served at the Club Bar.

If you wish to have a party here, you are welcome to do so. All you have to do is to make the arrangements with the managers. You will find the Club Bar an ideal spot for a couple of hours of relaxation. The ideal spot to meet your fraternal brothers and sisters, and your best friends. At the Club Bar you will meet all your Union leaders: Grievance men, Assistant Grievers, Safety men and Stewards (and your Editor, too!) You may bring your family to the Bar and Recreation Room if you wish. Bring them to look at television. Get them away from the television set at home for a change! You can be assured they will enjoy themselves at the Club. And besides they'll be with their Daddy!

Hey! Mom! Get you "Daddy" to take you to the Local Union Club!

The Club opens at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

NEW MEMBERS

To new members, not yet familiar with the dates of the regular membership meetings: **1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at 8 p.m.**

It is the sincere desire of the Union Leaders that new members of this Union have an opportunity to get acquainted with the affairs of the Union, and to participate in their programs. We must all stand shoulder to shoulder, old and new to make this Union stronger. Your Union, is only what the members make it.

Test yourself by attending the next meeting. Remember the date!

PAYROLL PADDER FREE

J. Parnell Thomas, former chairman of the Committee to investigate Un-American activities is scott free as of Sept. 11th. While working over time on his investigations, in his spare time he padded pay rolls amounting to $8,000 (?) and admitted the same. Well, he sat it out for 9 months. Upon his release he said "FREEDOM IS WONDERFUL." Hmm, for $8,000.

—:—

LET 'EM EAT CAKE

Families at the $5,000 to $7,000 level spend 85 percent more for fresh fruit, including citrus, than families which earn between $1,000 and $2,000.

WHEN DEATH OR SICKNESS STRIKE

Local 1010, which is your Union wants to assist its members in every possible way. Your Union has a "Compensation Committee" that is to help you when you are sick or injured. The "Compensation Committee" will see that you will get your just share of insurance money.

The "Sick Committee" visits the sick members. If and when there is a death in your immediate family and ballbearers are needed, call the Union Hall. Flower wreaths will be sent to all Local 1010 members at their death.

For information call East Chicago 3074.

GRIEVANCE REPORT, AUGUST, 1950

Griever No. 1, WILLIAM POWELL.
BLAST FURNACE.
No written grievances.

Griever No. 2, SYLVESTER LOGAN.
COKE PLANT.
No written grievances.

Griever No. 3, JAMES FLINN.
BLANCOR.
No written grievances.

Griever No. 4, JOSEPH GYEKO, JR.
NO. 1 OPEN HEARTH.
One written grievance.
No. 1 O. H. (Pit & Floor) request special rate with retroactive pay.
Ganty Cr. Man request that all over-time be split equally.
Checker Blowers when told to sweep up basement of O. H. took case up, settled.
Case of No. 673, man requested that he be given turn on Highlift Tractor. Settled.
Case of O. Martian, younger man was promoted ahead of him. Settled.
Request that over-time in the Material Pit be split up among the men. Settled. Case of C. Moulty. Job was done away with, trying to find her another job.
Request that bad valve in Shower Room be fixed.
Stopper Rod incentive (turned down.)
Job classification settlement for the Electrical Shop.

Griever No. 5, HARRY H. POWELL.
NO. 2 OPEN HEARTH.
No written grievances.

Griever No. 6, SAM KRUPSAW.
POWER & STEAM.
No written grievances.

Griever No. 7, CASIMIR REVICKAS.
40" BLOOMER MILL.
No written grievances.

Griever No. 8, WILLIAM YOUNG.
28" TIE PLATE, SPLICE BAR.
No written grievances.

Griever No. 9, LOREN ZUGHAM.
12" & 14" MILL.
No written grievances.
Aggrieved: Assorters, Drillers and Stampers:

Axle Billets, Assorted, drilled and stamped by crew at labor rate. Jobs evaluated and time study applied. Assorters received 8c per hour increase, drillers, 4c per hour on base rate. Incentive also applied so jobs can also receive approximately another 12½c to 15c per hour. New rates retroactive to January 26th, 1950.

Insanitary condition of South Locker Room, crowded and dirty. Management agreed to clean up locker room and remodel same causing less congestion, more showers to be installed and wash basins to be completely checked and overhauled.

Griever No. 11, EUGENE WASLEWICZ.
PLATE MILL, BOLT AND SPIKE.
No written grievances.

Griever No. 12, FRED GARDNER.
GALVANIZE.
Two written grievances.
Full crew necessary in Shipping Department.
Not scheduling Handyman.
Rollers having to fill out additional reports. (Engineers will study).

Working Sunday in Sheet Mill. (Will schedule Mills so it will be down on Sunday when mills work 5 days).

Iron running light to gauge in Sheet Mill. (Will be paid for gauge it weighs out).

Not breaking in new men in Galvanize & Sheet Mill. (Will be done in the future).

Relief for Changers. (Will be given relief whenever needed).

Want day rate for all delays over ½ hour in Sheet Mill. (Will attempt to grant this).

Table man to help out on Tag Iron. (Denied).

Yield Bonus on Hot Mill and opening floor unsatisfactory. (Is being studied by Engineers).

New Incentive installed in Annealing Floor.

Griever No. 13, DON LUTES.
76" HOT STRIP MILL.
One Written Grievance:
Aggrieved are requesting to do greasing job on No. 41 Slab Yard Crane.

Griever No. 14, PETER CALACCI.
44"—76" SLAB YARDS — 46" BLOOMER.
One Written Grievance:
Restoration of premium time for holiday worked on the 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. turn.

Griever No. 15, WILLIAM BROWN.
44" HOT STRIP MILL & FINISHING.
One Written Grievance.
Aggrieved contend they are doing the work of Job Class No. 10.
Have plates welded on sides of furnace to keep counter weights of the doors from falling. Ok'd.
Air conditioning for coiler pulpit. Up for arbitration.
Soap powder for locker rooms. Pending.
Fan in Oil Dock office. Ok'd.
Plate to cover hole from tension reel of skin mill. Ok'd.
Change air lines down in coiler hole to decrease hazards. Pending.
Fill or cover ditch back of coilers. Pending.
Construct better burning outfits with bigger wheels. Ok'd.
Air conditioning for oil house. Verbally denied.
Leaking valves repaired in showers. Ok'd.
Screen doors and screened enclosure around 44" Hot Strip Canteen. Miner-Dunn promised to repair and replace all screens.

Griever No. 16, JAMES STONE.
COLD STRIP.
Seven written grievances.
Electrical Gauge Operator's request new job description and retroactive pay to July 30, 1950.
Tractor Repairmen 1st Cl. feel changed condition exists, request revision of job description.
L. D. Rothrock, requested to fill a permanent opening as Feeder on 54" Tandem, Retroactivity on difference in pay including fill in turns as a Sticker to July 28, 1950.
Request new rate equitable to 40" Tandem Tractor Operator for Tractor Operator 54" & 76" Tandem Mills.
Request 2/C Mlrts. pay for 3/C Mlrts. on Backup Brgs. & retroactivity to August 8, 1950.
Request 2/C Mlrt. pay for the aggrieved and retroactivity to August 8, 1950.
Men working on 72" Tandem Mill request earnings to be made equitable and retroactivity to March 21, 1950.

Griever No. 17, JAMES BEKIZO.
TIN MILL.
No written grievances.

Griever No. 18, EDWARD DITMARS.
TRANSPORTATION.
No written grievances.

Griever No. 19, HENRY CEPERICH.
NEW CONSTRUCTION.
One written grievance.
Demotion of Barey Wujek.

Griever No. 20, DON BLACK.
SHOPS & STORES.
Two written grievances.
Request retroactive date of reclassification.
Marvin Carrier requests consideration as 'grandfather' under M. & M. Agreement.

Griever No. 21, WILIAM FOZKOS.
LABS., MET., COMB. INSP.
No written grievances.

DO YOU BUY TEXACO GAS?

There's no mistaking how Mrs. Felps who runs a rooming house in Port Arthur, Texas, feels about scabs. The sign on her front porch is sufficient notice that there will be no trespassing on her doorsteps by the spineless creatures. The sign reads: No Scabs Allowed Here.

Texaco Oil Workers (CIO) have been out on strike against the Company over 100 days and are still going strong.

—:—

HALF AND HALF

The 900,000 hospital beds in the U. S., outside of Federal hospitals, are about half the number required to meet present needs.

—:—

Since 1939 corporation profits have risen over 300%.

SINCE THE C.I.O. WAS BORN IN 1935

It organized six and a half million workers, mostly in the giant mass production industries of America. CIO has raised the living standards of all wage earners, forged the weapons that won the World War II. It helped strengthen democracy throughout our country and the world.

The CIO has the same ideals as when it started and is opposed by the same kind of enemies. The way ahead will be clearer if we pause to look back over the hard road we have traveled.

Our organization was born out of the misery of wage cuts, layoffs, and breadlines in the 1930's. Workers wanted to earn a decent living for their families. They wanted steady jobs year after year, decent treatment by their foremen, and relief from the industrial "speedup." But, in the great mass production industries of America there were no unions. Millions were unemployed, and any worker could be fired for no reason at a moment's notice. The downward plunge to the depths of the depression in 1932 resulted in nationwide misery and despair. Something had to be done to wipe out the evils that had led to such suffering.

American workers were right in believing that unions were an answer.

After World War I, the organizing efforts launched in steel, meat-packing, and elsewhere were smashed by force. All through the 1920,s company unions, spies, paternalistic practices, and ruthless firings defeated every effort to build unions in the plants of the huge steel, auto, rubber, oil, electrical, chemical, and other mass production industries. The "open shop" drive of the employers succeeded in breaking up unions even where they had already existed. Between 1920 and 1926, the total membership of the American Federation of Labor fell from over 4 million to 2.8 million.

Thus, Big Business, was free to pay the wages it wished, hire and fire as it chose, and run the nation's economy to suit itself. While successfully destroying unions, on the one hand, American corporations enjoyed soaring profits and rising production during the "prosperous" twenties. But workers' wages were held down firmly. For example, the U. S. Steel Corporation doubled its profits between 1924-29, but did not grant a general wage increase. As a result of pegging wages, while profits and output climbed constantly higher, goods began to pile up as consumer purchasing power lagged behind rising production. But the stock market was booming and business leaders promised "permanent prosperity."

Then came the crash. In 1930, hundreds of thousands of workers were laid off, and wages were drastically cut. Markets slumped further — more layoffs and more wage cuts followed. There were no unions in mass production industries to stop the trend. Management had its way.

From 1929 to 1932, national income fell from $87 billion to $42 bilion. Banks failed. Farm prices hit new bottoms. Fifteen millions were unemployed.

Then, a revolt against the causes and people responsible for such suffering placed Roosevelt in the White House, launched the New Deal, and set the stage for the greatest union drive in American history. Millions of American workers were now in a mood to — Sign Up.

CRAFT UNIONS FAIL

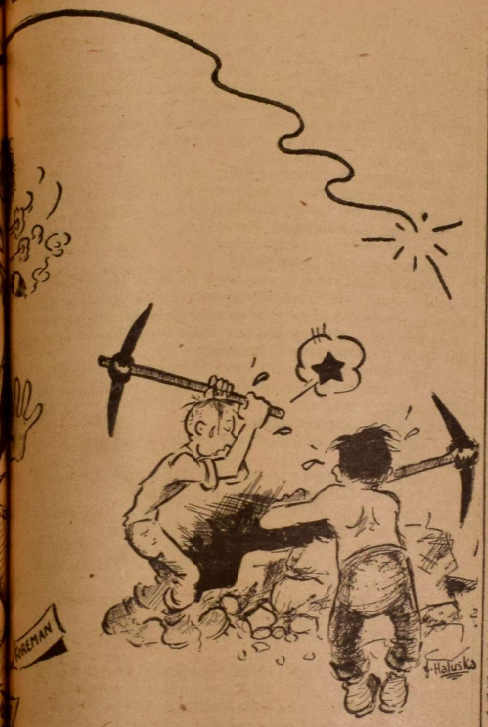
Unfortunately, the American Federation of Labor fumbled the opportunity. Made up largely of "craft" unions — exclusive organizations of skilled workers such as carpenters, electricians, or boilermakers — they failed to understand the problems of the factory workers. AFL operated outside of America's mass production industries; its members were primarily in the building, printing, transport and service trades. Many craft union leaders considered unskilled factory workers undesirable "riff-raff" and were not interested in organizing them.

The natural desire of industrial workers to unite in one union for all the workers in a given plant and industry regardless of craft or occupation ran counter to the desires of the AFL craft leaders. They had "jurisdictional" paper claims on the factory workers and wanted them split up by crafts, if they were to be organized at all.

Where factory workers did organize they were subjected to craft union "raids" and forbidden to unite with workers in other plants into one dustry-wide" union and to ect their own officers.

America's industrial work understood what the AFL not, that only through "in trial unions" combining all workers in each mass p uction industry, would l be able to stand up aga the billion dollar corporat at the heart of our indus system.

AFL indifference and open sabotage of the craft ions divided and weakened effort of steel, auto, rub and electrical workers to successful unions in those



Deal days. Passage of ational Labor Relations 1935, which provided al right of workers anize without interfer- coercion by employers, an unequalled oppor- But AFL ineptitude prevented America's rners from taking ad- of it. Something had one.

e next AFL convention ber, 1935, leaders of older AFL unions valiantly for the right trial workers to or- nto industrial unions. craft union control of was too strong. The industrial union resolution was beaten down. However, the spokesmen for industrial unions were unwilling to waste more years trying to win over the reactionary AFL leaders. They had to act at once or lose the chance.

THE CIO IS BORN

On November 9, 1935, the presidents of eight AFL international unions formed the Committee for Industrial Organization. The Committee made it clear it had no quarrel with the eixsting craft unions; it merely sought industrial unions in the unorganized mass production industries where the crafts had no following. The goal was to enlarge and unify the labor movement by using modern methods. In addition, all of the workers added by CIO were to come within the framework of the AFL.

But the controlling group in the AFL continued to insist on craft "rights," and in 1936 its craft-dominated executive board arbitrarily suspended the CIO affiliates. This was regrettable, but it did not shake the resolve of CIO to carry out its appointed task.

CIO's success outran even the hopes of its founders.

The first great test of CIO industrial unionism came in Akron early in 1936. A six weeks' strike forced Goodyear, one of the most anti-union companies in the nation, to recognize the union. From then on the United Rubber Workers grew by leaps and bounds.

In March, scores of locals of workers in radio and electrical appliance plants met in Buffalo to launch a new industrial union, the United Electrical and Radio Workers. Repeatedly denied a charter by the AFL, they now swept forward under the banner of CIO.

In June, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee was founded to tackle the toughest anti-union stronghold of them all. Two hundred organizers went to work, and within eight months, local after local had been built despite the steel industry's use of strongarm tactics, spies, and terrorism.

Meanwhile, the automobile workers, with CIO leadership were rebuilding their locals in Detroit, Flint, Toledo, and elsewhere. The United Automobile Workers, under CIO auspices, was launched, and members flocked to this new industrial union.

The defeat of the Liberty Leaguers and the re-election of President Roosevelt in November, 1936, added to the confidence of workers everywhere. By the end of the year the UAW decided to move boldly against General Motors. After a dramatic sitdown strike, the largest corporation in the automobile industry signed up with CIO, and Chrysler followed soon after.

By now, SWOC was enrolling thousands of steelworkers daily and on March 1, 1937, came the headline that electrified America. The greatest anti-union citadel of them all, the U. S. Steel Corporation, had signed up with SWOC, later to become the powerful United Steelworkers of America.

During 1937, CIO industrial unionism was firmly planted in the steel, auto, rubber, and electrical appliance industries at the heart of our mass production system.

A Brother in Need

Exiquio Trevino, Ch. No. 9742, Slab Yard Scarfer, and his wife had a serious automobile accident on July 4th. Mrs. Trevino's arm and leg was broken and Mr. Trevino's leg was broken also.

They live on the 2nd floor of an apartment building and both are unable to get down the steps because of the casts on their arms and legs. These casts must remain on until about November 1st.

They have no children, and must therefore, depend upon friends for help.

If someone would rent them an apartment on the first floor Mr. Trevino feels he could run some errands for himself and his wife, even if it was on crutches.

Mr. and Mrs. Trevino are a very nice couple who are in dire need of a place to live, on the first floor; they need about 4 rooms with steam heat and bath. If you have a place to rent please help this Union Brother by calling East Chicago 6140 or 3074 at once.

1010 Wins Int'l. Baseball Tourney

Local 1010 Baseball team went to Merriville, Tennessee and returned with a trophy 3ft. high and top honors, winning the CIO **International Baseball Tournament.** Local 1010 won six to zero with "Squeezer" Pawiniski pitching. Bob Shau of the 44" Mill hit a home run with the bases loaded to place the game on ice. This all happened Friday, September 1. Saturday, September 2, Local 1010 baseball team played the Monesson, Pennsylvania team and won the game 11 to 7. Sunday, September 3rd, Local 1010 played the Merriville Blue Jays and won 16 to 8. Monday, Labor Day, 1010 played Merriville again, in the playoff. Local 1010 lost the first game 9 to 6, but came back in the second game and won 15 to 9 to win the championship. This last victory also went to "Squeezer" Pawiniski with the aid of his team.

Christ Platis of Local 1010 was picked as the most valuable player in the tournament. The trip to Tennessee was worth while for the 1010 baseball team.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR:
WANTS MORE OF IT
Editor:

September 4, 1950

I don't believe in cutting the size of the Labor Sentinel, I would rather see it increased instead. To cut it down anymore, it would serve no purpose.

As for the expense on it, how about running down all these rumors on unnecessary expenditures; maybe enough could be saved to help defray the expense on it.

On the rumors of this paper being too Radical, Red, or too strong, if the truth is construed to be any of this, let's have more of it.

S. S. Savitski, Tin Mill
Box 126
East Chicago, Indiana

The Public Contracts Act requires that goods supplied on a U. S. Government contract in excess of $10,000 be manufactured or furnished under safe and sanitary working conditions.

Income Lower in '49 -- 1950 Next?

Income payments to individuals in 34 states were LOWER in 1949 than in 1948, according to an article to appear in August issue of "Survey of Current Business," the monthly publication of the Office of Business Economics, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

On a nation-wide basis, the total income received by individuals declined 2 percent, from $202 billion in 1948 to $198 billion in 1949. Per capita income (total income divided by total population) was $1,330 for the United States as a whole in 1949 — 4 percent less than the $1,387 average for 1948.

INCOME PAYMENTS REPRESENT ALL INCOME

Income payments represent the current income received by individuals from all sources during the calendar year and comprise wages and salaries, the net income of unincorporated businesses including farms, dividends, interest, net rents, AND SUCH OTHER ITEMS as social insurance benefits, relief and veterans' pensions and benefits.

FARMERS HOLDING THE BAG, TOO

A general decline in farm income which amounted to 22% nationally, was the chief factor influencing geographic changes in total income from 1948 to 1949. In three fourths of the States, the drop was 15 percent or more. Only in Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona did agriculture income increase in 1949.

Central States per capita Income:

	1948	1949
Indiana	$1,389	$1,290
Illinois	$1,722	$1,618
Iowa	$1,507	$1,292
Michigan	$1,493	$1,443
Minnesota	$1,340	$1,227
Missouri	$1,339	$1,286
Ohio	$1,534	$1,436
Wisconsin	$1,400	$1,329

What this U. S. Business Economics report adds up to is that profits are at a very high level while the income of the United States citizen is at a low level. Plus the fact that the purchasing dollar is not a WHOLE DOLLAR at the present time.

In comparison, the years from 1936 to 1939 and this year, a person spends $1.73 cents to purchase goods that ONE DOLLAR SHOULD BUY. In other words: Your dollar today is worth 37 cents.

It used to be when the dollar went to market to BUY, now the dollar goes — BYE, BYE.

Scab Jobs, Cheap Wages --Yes Total Disability Insurance--No!

ADOPTION OF MORE LIBERAL SOCIAL SECURITY provisions was voted by Congress as the House approved by a vote of 374 to 1, the report of its conference committee and the Senate, the following day, also approved by a voice vote the report and sent the measure to the White House.

The new bill extends the coverage of social security benefits to an additional 10 million people and raises average monthly payments from $26 a month to $48 a month and top monthly payments from $85 to $150.

As approved, however, the measure did not contain CIO-backed provisions for social security benefits to persons totally and permanently disabled before reaching age 65. It did contain the CIO-opposed Knowland amendment which strips from the Secretary of Labor the power to disapprove standards for unemployment insurance.

This amendment, sponsored by Sen. Knowland (R. Cal.), would permit state unemployment compensation officials to require unemployed people to take jobs at sub-standard wages or struck jobs. If they did not take these jobs they would forfeit their unemployment insurance.

The vote which would have permitted House action on the Knowland amendment and total disability coverage was 188 to 185 against consideration. Here's the House roll call on Indiana-Illinois Congressmen:

FOR the Knowland Amendment: Andrew Jacobs, Democrat (Ind.).

Indiana Republicans for the Knowland Amendment: Harden, Harvey, Halleck, Vursell and Wilson.

Illinois Republicans: Allen, Arens, Hoffman, Jenison, Jonas, Reed, Simpson, Velde, and McMillen.

AGAINST the Knowland Amendment are the following Indiana Democrat Congressmen: Crook, Denton, Madden, Noland and Walsh.

Illinois Democrats: Buckley, Chesney, Gordon, Mack, O'Hara, Price, Sabath, and Yates.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN C. W. Bishop voted AGAINST the Knowland amendment.

The LABOR SENTINEL congratulates the Congressmen who voted AGAINST the Knowland amendment.

It is hoped that the CIO Political Action Committee (PAC) will remember the Congressmen, who voted FOR the amendment, as a vote against LABOR.

The amended Federal wage-hour law continues to exempt workers in "retail and service" establishments such as local grocery stores, shoe repair shops, barber shops, beauty parlors, hotels, drug stores, restaurants, department stores, variety stores, tailor shops, gasoline filling stations, motion picture theaters, hospitals, nursing homes, etc.

What Do You Eat?

In the August 16th publication of this paper, it was stated that the Vienna Model Bakery Inc., Chicago, Ill. was fined by the Federal government for insanitary conditions.

This company is no longer in business or operating, as it was sold to the DEPPE-VIENNA BAKING CO.

The bakery, under new management has moved from its old site and is now situated at 701 South Halsted Street, Chicago 7, Illinois.

The Deppe Vienna Baking Company invites the public to visit the bakery kitchen at its new location.

The new manager's are certain you will find their kitchen very sanitary indeed.

WORLD GOVERNMENT; PEACE

The people of Tennessee, true to the State's tradition as he Volunteer State, have become the pioneers for world gov- rnment. At the regular or general election held in the State n August 3rd, three delegates were elected to the World Con- tituent Assembly. The law adopted by the Tennessee General ssembly in 1949, authorizing the election, recites that the World Constituent Assembly will be held in Geneva in "the all of 1950" and that all nations are invited to be represented n the basis of one delegate per million population. The object f the Assembly will be to formulate a World Constitution. pon ratification by a sufficient number of nations, world ederal government will be inaugurated.

The three delegates elected were J. B. Avery, Jr. of Ala- no, W. A. Harwell of Law- enceburg, and Fyke Farmer f Nashville. All three are law- ers. Although the act of the General Assembly authorizing he election provides for an appropriation of State funds to over the salary and expenses f the delegates, no money is available because of the con- dition that fifteen other states must take similar action. No other state has acted yet.

The three delegates have an- nounced that they will go to Geneva and convoke the first session of the World Consti- tuent Assembly pursuant to the mandate they have receiv- ed from the people of their state, even if they have to "thumb their way."

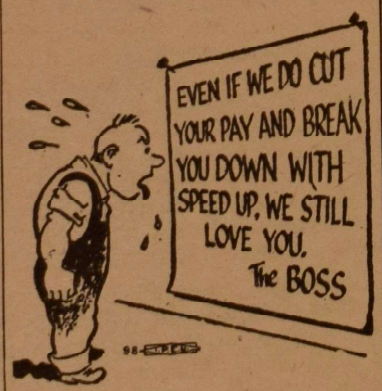
But they are commencing a campaign to get other states to pass laws in 1951 when 44 state legislatures will meet again.

A bill similar to the Tennes- see law to provide for the dir- ect election of 40 delegates in France and the overseas ter- ritories is now pending in the French Parliament. In the Ital- ian Parliament, a bill to auth- orize participation in the World Constituent Assembly was introduced on June 29th by Mme. Mary Tibaldi Chies and 37 other members. The Italian bill would provide for the selection of delegates from the Parliamentary Federalists and outside members of Feder- alist Organizations until elec- tions can be held.

The three Tennessee deleg- ates are confident that a world government can be set up. They described the world situ- ation in the following terms:

"Two big military systems are headed toward each other for collision. It is as if two motorists were about to run together on a narrow road where there is not room for both to pass. One must be the first to stop. To avoid the war collision between the Western and the communist nations, one should stop and propose world law under a democratic- ally controlled world federal government. The offer can take the form of electing del- egates to the World Constitu- ent Assembly according to the plan of one delegate per mil- lion population, all nations be- ing invited. Tennessee has shown the way to the world."

The international planning for the Geneva Assembly is under the direction of the Peo- ples' World Convention Exec- utive on Arrangements. This Committee with representa- tives from 14 countries has al- ready established offices at Palais Wilson, in Geneva, with Gerry Kraus, editor of AC- ROSS FRONTIERS of Lon- don, as Secretary. The Com- mittee is calling a Convention to meet at Geneva at the same time as the elected delegates. Individuals and representatives of organizations from all over the world are being invited to a three day session, December 30, 1950 to January 2, 1951, to discuss additional delegate elections throughout the world.



Social Security Payments Raised

Here is what happened to old-age and survivors insurance in the Lake County area when President Truman signed the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act.

All monthly insurance checks now being paid to the estimat- ed 8,960 social security bene- ficiaries in Lake County will be raised substantially, begin- ning with the September checks, according to Charles S. Davis, Manager of the local office. Davis explained that these automatic increases, for September, are scheduled to reach local beneficiaries dur- ing the first week of October. Increases will range from about 50% to about 100%. For example, the average primary benefit of approximately $26 per month for a retired work- er will be increased to about $46. A widow with two children who had been receiving $55 a month will now receive about $100 altogether.

Manager Davis said that under the old terms of the social security law the 8,960 beneficiaries in this area would have received about $215,700 (total) for the month of Sep- tember. Under the new increas- es, however, total payments for September are estimated to be about $393,700, or an immediate increase of some $178,000 monthly in insurance benefits to this area.

Under the new law the amount of earnings which a beneficiary may make in a month, and still accept his in- surance payment for that month, is raised from $14.99 to $50. This applies to bene- ficiaries under 75, and for earn- ings in a job covered by so- cial security. After attaining age 75, a beneficiary may have any amount of earnings and still accept his insurance checks.

A very important aspect of the new legislation is the more liberal qualifying conditions. Davis pointed out that any in- dividual now age 65 or more who has at least six "quarters of coverage" may be immediat- ely eligible for monthly bene- fit payments. It has been es- timated that about 750,000 old people in the United States may qualify for insurance benefits under this clause. Many aged persons may now claim benefits even though they have not been employed long enough to qualify under the former requirements. Da- vis said that this would affect a considerable number of aged persons in this area who had once filed claims for social se- curity benefits but had not at that time been able to qualify. The Hammond social security office has been reviewing re- cords for several weeks to screen as many as possible of these persons and will send let- ters notifying them that bene- fits may now be payable if the claim is renewed.

EDITORS NOTE:

Under the improvements voted, the amount workers get when they retire at 65 was boosted in this fashion:

Average Monthy Wage	Present Benefits	New Benefits
1.—$100	1.—$26	1.—$50
2.— 150	2.— 32	2.— 58.50
3.— 200	3.— 37	3.— 65

Those improvements were voted by men backed with the PAC dollars of CIO members. They were not all the CIO asked for but that was because there were not more members of the House backed by CIO-PAC.

And **that** was because there were not enough dollars to CIO-PAC.

JOE GERMANO
A TRUE UNION MAN

Joe Germano was born of humble Italian parents, on Chicago's south side, on Abraham Lincoln's birthday — February 12, 1904.

His formal education in Chicago public schools ended abruptly in the sixth grade when necessity forced him to help support the family after the father died.

His first job was a far cry from the position he holds today. Still in knee-pants, he became a floor messenger for a brokerage firm in the Chicago Board of Trade Building.

When World War I broke out, he decided to enlist. Although only 14, he boldly stretched his age and was accepted by a recruiting officer. On the day he was to leave, after his buddies at the brokerage firm had tendered him a rousing farewell, a red-faced Navy discovered his right age. His enlistment was promptly cancelled!

Too embarrassed to go back to his job as messenger, he then hired in as a rivet-heater at the Morova Construction Co., now operated by Bethlehem Steel Corp. It was here he first felt the need for union organization. The long hours, low wages and poor working conditions left a lasting impression on the kid of 14 who hardly belonged in a factory.

When news of the 1919 steel organizing campaign reached Chicago, he decided he wanted more than anything else to be in a union.

Lacking the money required for an initiation fee and his first month's dues (a sum totaling only $4), he approached a company official for an advance in pay. When asked what the money was for, he innocently told his supervisor he planned to join the union. The loan was granted, but two weeks later the youngster also got a discharge notice. The incident taught him that joining a union was a risky business.

In succeeding years, he worked as a millwright's helper at the Iroquios Steel Co., in South Chicago, a plant since taken over by the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.; drifted to Southern Indiana where he became a drill operator in a stone quarry and then, for two years, fed coal to a steam locomotive as a road fireman for the Illinois Central Railroad in Chicago.

In 1928, after getting married, he began working as a millwright at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube plant in South Chicago. It was here, in 1933, that he led a drive to organize the plant under the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers of North America. He became the first president of Lodge 56 at the plant and was re-elected to that post repeatedly.

JOE GERMANO

When the Committee for Industrial Organization was formed within the A. F. of L. in 1936, its leaders proposed a great steel organizing campaign. Members of the Amalgamated Association, the only semblance of a union in steel at the time, were undecided about the CIO proposal for a general organizing drive in the industry. One group resisted the CIO offer. Another group, realizing the possibilities, argued that CIO help should be accepted. At a convention where the issue came to a head, Joseph Germano introduced the resolution that invited CIO help. The resolution was adopted and the campaign was opened.

Early in the drive, Mr. Germano was chosen to serve as an organizer for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. Two years later he became sub-district director at Indiana Harbor, Indiana.

In 1940, Philip Murray, chairman of the SWOC, was looking for someone to fill the job as director of the union in the Chicago-Calumet area. He chose Mr. Germano on the basis of his record of accomplishment. Mr. Germano was officially elected to the directorship two years later, at the first convention of the union, and has been re-elected by overwhelming votes of rank and file members in all succeeding elections.

Under his administration, membership of District 31 has risen from 18,000 in 1940 to 120,000 today. The district is the largest of 37 geographical sub-divisions in the union.

Mr. Germano is happily married, has two daughters and two grandchildren. His wife, Mary, is a gracious helpmate who has willingly shared her husband's life of service and self-sacrifice.

Mr. Germano was elected President of the Illinois State CIO Industrial Union Council in 1947 and was re-elected for another two year term in 1949. He has been elected as delegate to CIO conventions by the Steelworkers union, year after year. He is a member of the Steelworkers national Civil Rights Committee and serves on the national CIO American-Italian Commission. The University of Illinois has appointed him as an advisor to the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations. Two years ago, he was cited by Bishop Sheil Foundation for his fight against intolerance.

He resides, with his family, at 7920 S. Manistee Ave., Chicago. Offices of District 31 are at 211 First National Bank Bldg., East Chicago, Indiana.

This Will Move You!

Jim Cole, Union member of the Yard Department, (Group No. 7) has a 1½ ton stake truck and will do odd jobs for Local 1010 members for a nominal fee.

ADDRESS: 1701 Center St., Whiteing, Indiana, Phone: Whiting 2675-J.

REARGUMENT ORDERED

Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Chicago. The Supreme Court of the United States on June 5 restored this case to the docket for reargument. The case originally was argued on June 9 and 10, 1950. It involves a Commission order directed against price discrimination in the sale of gasoline, in violation of the Clayton Act as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act.

SO THAT YOU MAY KNOW

Children may be employed in agriculture only outside of the school hours of the school district where they live while working, under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

—:—

The Administrator of the Federal wage and hour law has authority to supervise the payment of back wages owed employees, under certain conditions.

—:—

Inquiries from workers are treated confidentially when they ask about their employer's compliance with the 75-cents-an-hour minimum wage and other requirements of the amended Federal wage and hour law.

—:—

Nearly all workers covered by the Public Contracts are also under the broader coverage provisions of the Federal wage and hour law, which applies to employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce. Some of the industry minimum-wage rates set under the Public Contracts Act are higher than the 75-cent wage and hour law minimum.

—:—

Boys under 16 years of age and girls under 18 are not permitted to work on materials furnished to the Government under the Public Contracts Act.

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol. 7, No. 5 — 3436 Chicago, Ill. — 5¢ a Copy — September 27, 1950

Education Program Starts Rolling for Local 1010

HARRY ROCKWELL, ACTING SECRETARY

Our Educational Program at Local 1010 is rapidly getting underway. As you may have read in the Labor Sentinel a short while ago, three of our men, Clarence Royster (Blast Furnace), Richard Smallman (Cold Strip), and Jesse Arredondo (76" Hot Strip) were sent by 1010 to the University of Illinois for a week's intensive training in conducting an educational program. These three men will be the officers of the Education Committee, which will consist of about twenty to twenty-five capable and interested members of Local 1010 from the various departments of Inland Steel.

The members of this committee will meet once a week on their own time, because of their interest in our local union and their fellow workers. They will discuss such subjects as grievance procedure, seniority, and collective bargaining, which are all of vital concern to every working man. From these discussions the committee will gain a greater understanding of how and why our union does what it does. One of the primary duties of the members of the committee will be to talk things over with their fellow workers and pass on the understanding they have gained. Another undertaking of the education committee will be to keep every member of the union informed of events in the union and in his department.

Your Education Committee will also keep informed of the wishes and ideas of every man in the mill who has something to offer for the improved operation of Local 1010. Every man's ideas will play a most important part in making this education program a successful one.

The men who have been selected as members of the committee are:

Clarence Royster, Chairman
Jesse Arredondo, Vice Chairman
Richard Smallman, Secretary
M. Dale
George Dawkins, (Blast Fur.)
Bob Erickson
Fred Goodman, (Blast Fur.)
Tom Griffen
Walter Hines, (Blast Furnace)
Steve Janik
Joe Kish
Ernest Lax
John McAleavy
Leon Ojeda
Simon Petro, (Cold Strip)
Harry Rockwell, (Cold tSrip)
Ed Sadowski, (Coke Plant, Plant 3)
George Stoddard
Bill Thompson

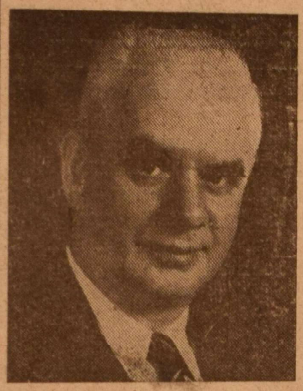
It is hoped that this small group of men meeting in their own and the union's interests is only the beginning of an education program and discussion groups that will eventually include a vast majority, if not all, of the men of Local Union 1010. The officers of your Education Committee sincerely hope that before long everyone will avail themselves of the opportunity to meet and objectively discuss the principle underlying an effective union and put their suggestions before our leadership.

Hello Suckers!

Congress adjourned without taking action on the question of excess profits taxes on wealthy tax-payers. Meanwhile, wage earners, and citizens in the lower income brackets will begin October 1 paying a sharply increased tax rate.

To drain off some of the huge profits the corporations are making — and cannot avoid making — in the war economy, Senator O'Mahoney offered a moderate excess profits tax which would have added 3½ billion dollars a year to Government revenue. Led by the George bloc, which claimed the O'Mahoney plan was hastily drafted, the majority of the Senate Committee failed to act on the excess profits amendments, and virtually guaranteed that big business would pay no excess profits for 1950.

CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY BLASTED the Senate Committee bill as one of the "most brazen examples of special interest legislation to come before Congress in many years." In a strong letter to all senators, Murray indorsed the O'Mahoney amendments as a start toward a fair war tax program and called for plugging up the loopholes opened up by the committee for speculators and wealthy taxpayers.



PHILIP MURRAY

"The bill (said Murray) is an affront to the people of the United States and a disservice to the cause of national unity at a time when our fighting men are engaged with the enemy." He added:

"A spokesman of the Finance Committee is said to have assured corporations that they can count on no taxation of thir excess profits before January 1, 1950, if then. The same Congress that is now being asked to skip excess profit taxes until some time next year did not hesitate to step up drafting of young men for battle and death in Korea. It did not hesitate to approve compulsory extension of voluntary elistments in the armed services. It did not hesitate to authorize that wages be established, while enacting price exemptions and profit guarantees for every special interest that can claim its attention. It will not hesitate to adopt the Finance Committee's recommendation to impose wartime income taxes on individuals beginning October 1 . . .

Blood! And You!

Brothers of Local 1010:

John "Scotty" Galbraith of the No. 2 Open Hearth needs your blood to replace the blood he used from the hospital blood bank. Any type blood will do. Contact the St. Margaret's Hospital, Hammond, Indiana. When donating blood, mention the name of JOHN GALBRAITH.

G.I.'s

Members of Local 1010 are rapidly being called to serve Uncle Sam in the armed forces. Local 1010 wishes to send its publication the "Labor Sentinel" to those members who are now in service.

Send names and addresses of Servicemen to Labor Sentinel, 3436 Michigan Avenue, East Chicago, Indiana.

LABOR SENTINEL
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JOHN DURCHO, Editor — THOMAS CONWAY, Business Manager

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Mail subscriptions: $1.50 for 26 issues.
Subscriptions must be accompanied with cash payment.

Local 1010 Goes on Record...

Opposing, very strongly, any attempt to extend the present contract on its expiration.

The speedup of production and added duties in various forms have taken a heavy toll of life and limb.

This brutal, unsafe and hazardous operation has put an additional burden upon the Steelworkers in relation to wages, health and safety. Local 1010 goes on record that our International Union give special attention to this problem.

At the present time there is an urgent need for a wage increase to offset the high cost of living and rising prices. This major grievance, of the Steelworkers, has become so outstandingly clear that it is no longer necessary to quote price indexes or corporation profits.

This condition indicates that substantial wage demands are the order of the day, to effect a more equitable balance between wages and prices.

Local 1010, at the coming opening of contract negotiations, relative to wages, will request a VERY SUBSTANTIAL WAGE INCREASE.

Local 1010 goes on record to promote a concentrated Political Action Committee (PAC) drive to defeat the reactionaries in this coming November election.

Statesmen and Indians

The Idaho Supreme Court reversed a District Court's ruling that four young Indians must serve sentences of 14 years each for stealing a sheep valued at $12.

Although a new trial was ordered, it is very probable that they will escape further prosecution and possible punishment.

The Supreme Court held that the defendants "were not advised as to their rights" since they were not represented by counsel in the lower court.

The new trial decision was widely hailed for it assurance to Indians in all States that their right to counsel would be respected.

Now if the Indians were a couple of statesmen, maybe they could have gotten away from punishment for stealing a sheep valued at $12. Maybe that was the reason for the Indians being punished, they didn't steal anything valuable, such as several thousand dollars.

Just think, if they did, it may have been possible for them to have gotten out of prison on parole after a short stay. That's the way the "big shots" do it. The slogan of "big shots" in trouble usually is — "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours."

Anti "Better Health" Propaganda Ready

The American Medical Association (AMA, the doctors organization) and the Patent Medicine manufacturers, are ready to spend 20 million dollars on anti-better health for the American people. The whole propaganda drive centers around the National Health Program, which some of our able statesmen in Washington, D. C. are trying to make into a law.

The doctors union (AMA) will spend most of the 20 million dollars in the month of October by advertising in all newspapers, magazines and radio. Of course the patent medicine men will be directing the anti-health propaganda drive, in as much that they have a lot to lose.

With a National Health Program put into law there would be less people sick, therefore less patent medicines would be sold across the counter. Results: Less profits for the patent medicine men. Profits at the expense of the poor unfortunate American's who get relief of pain from patent medicines but not cured. With a National Health Program there would be more people cured by doctors and not patent medicine quacks. And as for the AMA, why it is worried about a better health program, is beyond the scope of the average American, unless they don't want Americans to get cured of illness immediately.

Senator James E. Murray (D., Mont.) termed "a tragic waste" the 20 million dollars that will be spent on an advertising and propaganda campaign against the people of America.

"The money these people are spending to confuse and mislead the public about the health program is a tragic waste —" I only hope that this lavish expenditure of funds to work against the welfare of millions of American's will backfire by calling attention to the present lack in the national health picture and making millions of Americans want to learn the facts about the Administration health program."

The LABOR SENTINEL is devoting a full page in giving you the facts about the National Health Insurance.

See page 4 please.

It's Your Money -- Collect it

Recently two people lost eight monthly payments of their Old-Age and Survivors Insurance because they thought they had to be in need to collect it.

They did not know that it is insurance which can be collected despite other income from rent, profits, dividends, interest, private insurance and other investments.

During the past few weeks, three people who had lost 62 monthly payments of the Old-Age Survivors Insurance filed their claim. They thought the federal insurance benefits was charity. They did not know that it is insurance which they had earned. They did not know that they and their employers had paid premiums for it.

(Continued on Page 7)

"Not Far Away"

What CIO had been charging would take place actually occurred in 1949. Between the end of 1948 and the end of 1949, the cash reserves of American corporations increased from $37.9 billion to $40.6 billion. With investment needs dropping off, the inevitable was happening. The huge profits that were still being taken in were being converted into idle cash.

This idle cash is, of course, a tremendously useful cushion for industry in a depression. It is their rainy day insurance. Back in the Thirties many large corporations continued to pay dividends to their stockholders while the rest of the country was nearly paralyzed economically.

In ordinary times, when many corporations accumulate large cash reserves, they are practically banking on the re-occurence of a large-scale depression.

In March this year, Sewell Avery, chairman of the United States Gypsum Company reported to his stockholders that he was accumulating vast liquid reserves for just that purpose. He reported to them: the thing that hit us in 1929 cannot be assumed not to happen again." Moreover, he added: "Personally, I have been waiting for years for the axe to fall, and I am becoming more convinced momentarily that it is not far away." Mr. Avery recalled how large cash reserves had smoothed their company's path through the depression of the Thirties and that it had paid large dividends regularly. He added: "We have that type of reserve now for the thing that is going to come."

What he failed to say is that this kind of planning by many large corporations in ordinary times is precisely one of the most important factors in bringing on a depression. What Mr. Avery calls rainy day insurance actually spells fewer jobs for workers, for you simply cannot pull several billion dollars of cash out of circulation without reducing the demand for goods and for labor. Ordinarily, the appearance of growing cash reserves in the hands of corporations is a harbinger of depression.

As it happened, at the end of 1949 and in 1950 other forms of spending, notably government deficit spending, including the huge $2 billion veterans' life insurance refund, poured into circulation and offset corporation withdrawals. Without this offset, the corporation withdrawals into reserves would have had an even more depressing effect than they were tending to exercise in 1949.

Tom Murray Murders Friendship

Tom Murray, a switchman in the Yard and Transportation Department, serves as a "extra yardmaster" occasionally. Instead of staying in his shanty as he should, he pokes around the yard, running after the switchmen and engineers with commands that are not necessary, because the workers have already received orders before they went to work.

The feeling among the workers is that they would do their job a lot better if Tom Murray would quit pestering them about minor details.

If Murray thinks that he is going to get a pat on the back from Management for browbeating his fellow-workers, he is badly mistaken. It is rumored around the yards that the boys are tired of Murray's tactics. And when the switchmen get restless, there is usually trouble. Trouble that won't be in Tom Murray's favor.

They mention Murray when they are on the job, but they call him everything except his right name. But the workers insist that the names mentioned are suitable.

Pulitzer Prize Goes to Negro Woman

L. R. — For the first time in its long history, the Pulitzer prize was given to a Negro woman, Gwendolyn Brooks of Cihcago. The 32 year old poetess received the award for her book of poetry, "Annie Allen", published in the fall of 1949. She is now completing a book of short stories, entitled "Bronzeville Sky."

Organized Labor-- Industrial Hygiene

By FRANK BURKE,
Director of Safety & Health
United Steelworkers of America, CIO

In a sense this is a pretty risky subject to talk about — "What organized Labor Wants From Industrial Hygiene." As safety and health director of the steelworkers union, I can tell you what I am pretty sure my own organization expects from industrial hygiene agencies. Or I can tell you what I think organized labor in general expects from industrial hygiene. But some of you may be pretty familiar with what other unions expect — and those ideas may differ from mine. So let's say this will be my own general opinion about what labor expects, based on close observation — and bitter experience — over the last few years.

I could tell you really what I want from industrial hygiene in one word — **service.** But let's be more specific and consider industrial hygiene and its place in the field of labor management relations today, as well as its place in the field of public health.

Let's begin by accepting the fact that labor unions are very much interested in the health and welfare of their members. You know as well as I, that this is a fairly recent development. It wasn't many years ago when we were forced to spend all our time and energy in organizing and fighting for the right to collective bargaining and other basic objectives. Now we are able to turn to things like health and welfare. Of course, the ability to give attention to matters of health and welfare varies with individual unions and in relation to size. The smaller unions still are concerned mainly with organizing. Because, however, health and welfare are so close to the purpose of labor unions, I believe it is only a question of time until all unions will make it a primary concern.

Part of speech presented at the twelfth annual meeting of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, April 24, 1950.

Letter to the Editor:

Inland Time Office Bulldoze Workers

Whenever a person has a shortage on his check and goes to the Time Office, he is greeted very roughly by the man at the cage. (Iron Bars on it, too.)

If you don't carry a brief case full of information with you, they will probably try to prove that they overpaid you, instead of being short.

We are wondering if the move to Dickey Road Office wasn't made to discourage men from calling on the Time Office when a little shortage exists.

More complaints comes to the Union Office about the treatment they receive when calling at the paymasters office.

The Union Officers have called the Time Office too and have been treated rudely.

Mr. Rich and his buddies are asking for good labor relations, why not train the boys that figure our pay that we have the right to question our pay checks, that we want a sensible answer from the Time Department at all times.

F. G. A.

University Bows

L. R. — The University of Texas enrolled two Negro students, thus bowing to the United States Supreme Court's segregation ban.

John Saunders Chase, a veteran of World War II, and Horace Heath, 50, will seek a Master's Degree in Architecture and a Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Government respectively.

Heman Marion Sweatt, whose suit against the University broke down the segregation barriers, will enter the University Law School in September.

Better Medical Care That You Can Afford

This is a brief but complete picture of the National Health Program. It tells the facts about national health insurance and shows how — and— why it is one necessary part of a well-rounded proposal through which the whole nation can get.

BETTER MEDICAL CARE THAT YOU CAN AFFORD

The USA has good medical care and public services, good hospitals and clinics and medical schools, good doctors, dentists, nurses, sanitary engineers and other health workers. BUT

did YOU ever have a sick child — with the nearest doctor miles away?

Did YOU ever put off going to the doctor, or lie in a hospital bed and worry — because medical bills come so high?

These things are happening every day to millions of Americans — because — our medical care is spotty, unevenly located — too few doctors and nurses, too few hospitals and health centers in most small towns and in the country — and because — even with medical care nearby, as in our big cities, too many people go without the medical care they need BECAUSE THEY CANNOT AFFORD IT.

So most Americans have learned the hard way that sickness is costly and that health care and preventive medicine is a GOOD INVESTMENT, worth working for, with real teamwork in our home towns, our states and our Nation. The President has proposed a program so that we can all work together to do two things—

To get more medical facilities.

To get rid of the dollar barrier that keeps patients from doctors.

The President's plan calls for — **more** Medical Education through government aid to medical schools to help them train more doctors, dentists, nurses and other health workers and aid to the states for scholarships so that qualified young people can afford this expensive training.

More Medical Research thru additional grants — like those we already have for cancer, heart, and mental hygiene — to help medical institutions study crippling and killing diseases of many kinds.

More Hospitals and Health Centers through increasing federal financial aid — to help States and communities — especially country communities, and other shortage areas — build more hospitals and health centers.

More Local Public Health Work through increasing present government grants to the States for training public health workers and for extending disease control, water and milk sanitation and all the other services that make a community a healthy place.

More Health Protection for Babies and Children through increasing present government grants to the States for health services to mothers and babies and for the care of crippled children . . .

through new Federal grants to research institutions and research workers for the study of child development and children's needs.

All this will go a long way toward strengthening the ranks of our doctors and other health experts and providing the hospitals and equipment they need to work with.

But medical care will not be shared fairly while the dollar barrier still stands.

What can we do about that—

A Common Sense Plan—

Remove the dollar barrier by everybody paying his share of the cost of medical care in small, regular payments.

This is not an untried plan—

It's just one more way of using the insurance principle—like accident or life insurance. It's also like social security, through which a worker provides job insurance and old-age benefits for himself, and protection for his children if he should die.

Health insurance would be paid for the way workers now pay old age and survivors insurance premiums or as railway workers pay into the railroad retirement fund. A worker would pay 1½% of earnings under $400 per month. No worker would pay more than $6 a month. Self-employed persons could be covered, paying only slightly more. It is paying for medical care on the principle of insurance on the installment plan. Employers would match premiums paid by people on their pay-roll.

YOU could budget doctor bills.

With this kind of insurance, you wouldn't have to meet medical bills at the worst possible time— when sickness strikes and you are least able to pay. Instead you could budget your medical expense, because you would pay a small regular amount out of each pay envelope.

To spread the cost widely and keep operating expenses low, there would be a national health insurance trust fund in the U. S. Treasury. You would pay your premiums into this trust fund. From it funds would be transferred to your State, so that it could pay medical bills.

Local Control.

Your State—not Washington — would operate its own plan. And in your own community, home town people — including doctors and hospital heads — would keep arrangements for medical care in their own hands.

YOU would choose your own doctor.

You would not be assigned to a doctor. There would be no medical regimentation. But you wouldn't worry about fees. Your prepaid insurance payments would have taken care of them.

The **doctor** would choose his patients.

He would have the right to control his practice that he has now — but he would not have to worry about getting the bills due him paid. Your insurance would take care of that.

Why do some people oppose it? Either because of self-interest or because they don't understand it.

As a matter of fact nearly everyone in the USA.

WANTS—

More medical education and more doctors.

More medical research.

More hospitals and health centers.

More community public health work.

More health protection for children.

AND NEARLY everyone also agrees that the only way to pay for good medical care for everyone is to S-P-R-E-A-D the cost, to prepay the bill by insurance.

Some people say—

Why can't voluntary insurance do the job?

Voluntary plans HAVE helped. But they cannot really do the job because they charge a fixed premium without regard to income —and this is more than most people can pay; their operating costs are higher than national health insurance — with less money left for medical services; most of them don't provide such essential — but high cost — services as doctor's home-visits, laboratory tests, expensive medicines, or medical care for older people.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE CAN DO THE JOB!

YOU get the medical care you and your family need — and you pay for it while you are well and able to earn your salary.

The doctor **CAN** give the kind of service he wants his patients to have — and his bills would be paid regularly without hardship on them.

The doctor and the whole health team, including **YOU**— as citizen and tax payer — can work together for better health under the NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM for more and better training and research.

For more and better prevention.

For more and better child health protection.

For national health insurance.

This all adds up to BETTER MEDICAL CARE THAT YOU CAN AFFORD.

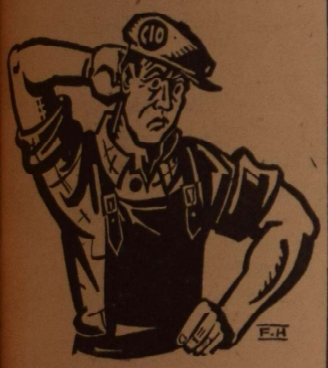
The CIO What it is and What it Does

OTHER UNIONS JOIN THE MARCH

CIO, CIO, CIO became the symbol and the hope. More nationwide industrial unions joined the ranks — the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, the American Newspaper Guild. The Maritime workers, too, — the men on board the ships and at the ports — marched forward under CIO banners and won long overdue improvements in wages, hours, and working conditions.

Everywhere American workers turned to CIO — in packinghouses, quarries, aluminum and shoe plants, offices, fur and furniture shops, canneries, stores, utilities, fisheries, and lumber mills.

The flood of membership applications engulfed the CIO or-



ganizers. When a substantial number of local unions in a particular industry were organized, a charter was issued for a CIO industrial union which then elected its officers and administered its own affairs. (These nationwide industrial unions have come to be called "Internationals" because their membership often includes locals in U. S. Territories and Canada.) In some industries, temporary Organizing Committees were established under CIO leadership. Miscellaneous groups of workers were organized into "local industrial unions" to be later absorbed into an appropriate parent International or Organizing Committee.

In order to unite all CIO organizations within each state city, or county, regional CIO Industrial Union Councils were set up which brought together the CIO organizations within each geographic area.

The unions which had left the AFL to start the CIO also swept along with the rising tide. New gains in members and contracts were won by the older clothing workers and miners unions. At its 1937 convention, the Oil Workers reported a doubled membership. The old United Textile Workers Union was absorbed in early 1937 into a new Textile Workers Organizing Committee which, with the help of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, set out to organize the substandard textile industry. Before the year was out TWOC which later became the Textile Workers Union of America, had negotiated contracts covering a quarter of a million workers.

CIO victories did not come easily. Anti-unionism was too ingrained in most managements to yield even to the requirements of the National Labor Relations Act. Instead, often both the CIO and the law were defied in the hope that the courts would declare the Act illegal.

In April, 1937, the Supreme Court declared the Act constitutional, but many employers continued to defy its terms. Anti-union tactics previously revealed to the American public by the LaFollette Committee on Civil Liberties — the use of labor spies and company unions, the discharge of union members and use of physical violence against organizers — continued to be practiced by some of the country's largest corporations. The Chicago Massacre in the summer of 1937, when ten peaceful pickets were wantonly murdered during the Little Steel Strike, was a spectacular but not isolated example of the extent to which many employers would go to prevent the growth of CIO.

But CIO fought on. Within two years after it came into existence, it had broken the back of anti-unionism and brought substantial gains to its four million members. CIO had become, undeniably, the most progressive and powerful force in the American labor movement.

However, CIO was still a loose association of industrial unions. With AFL doors tightly closed against it, a change in structure was needed. In November, 1938, a constitutional convention in Pittsburgh transformed the Committee for Industrial Organization into the Congress of Industrial Organizations. John L. Lewis was elected President and James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer. Lewis served until 1940 when he resigned after unsuccessfully opposing the re-election of President Roosevelt. Philip Murray, head of the United Steelworkers, succeeded him; subsequently, Lewis and the United Mine Workers withdrew from CIO.

The constitution which CIO adopted is a simple democratic document. It states as major objectives the effective organization of working men and women regardless of race, creed, color, or nationality; the extension of the benefits of collective bargaining by forming modern labor unions capable of dealing with the power of industry and finance; adherence to responsibilities under wage agreements; the securing of legislation to safeguard the economic and social welfare of the workers of America; and the portection and extension of our democratic institutions, civil rights and liberties.

Conventions would be held yearly and would serve as the highest policy-making body of CIO. Between conventions, CIO would be governed by an Executive Board , on which every affiliated international union and organizing committee, whether large or small, would be represented.

CIO has been built by hard work against great odds, and it has developed a leadership devoted to its members. Here was no easy road to fame and comfort for demands on union leadership are great. Hours are unending, and the material rewards are low compared with those in business.

Obeys Uncle Sam

Steve Gruenstein, No. 15766, Tin Mill worker, received a reprimand in writing from W. H. Hammond, Foreman. He reported to Indianapolis, Indiana for an Army physical check-up. Steve had to be back to work by midnight, the same day of the examination, but didn't make it on time to work. Results: **'Further violation of company rules will be met with suitable discipline.'** It seems that a call from Uncle Sam is not too important to W. H. Hammond when it concerns the workers in his department. Steve did "report off" the one day, and made an honest effort to report for work on the Midnight shift, but Uncle Sam's chartered bus could not get him there fast enough. W. H. Hammond better make out his reprimand letters in advance from now on, there are a lot of young workers in his department that may be called by Uncle Sam soon.

Retired?

Bigger Checks Now!

INCREASES in retirement and survivors benefits, YOU CAN EARN up to $50 a month and still accept checks. AFTER 75, you may earn any amount in a month and still accept checks.

MORE JOBS are now covered by social security.

Your social security office is working at stop speed to take care of all these changes so don't ask for a full explanation of the new law. Read newspapers and listen to your radio about the new social security program, but if you need more information, get in touch with your local office and ask for a pamphlet.

The office serving your community is located at

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
417 Post Office Building,
Hammond, Indiana.

In the United States...

(Labor Report). — The St. Louis Board of Education acted to nullify Judge Robert L. Aronson's ruling that Missouri schools must offer equal education to Negroes or admit them to schools where white students are enrolled.

The Superintendent of Instruction revealed the Board's decision to discontinue a course in aeromechanics at Hadley Tech High School, **rather than admit two Negroes who applied for the courses, or carry the course at Washington Tech High School, an all-Negro school.**

NO SWIMMING?

U. S. District Judge Rubey M. Hulen ordered the City of St. Louis to admit Negroes to all city-owned, open-air swimming pools.

An injunction was issued by Judge Hulen in a suit brought by two Negroes. They contended that the city's policy of barring Negroes from municipal swimming pools violated the 14th Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

In addition to directing that Negroes should be allowed to use of pools, the Court also ordered that "no rule or regulation shall be made applicable to members of the Negro race that is not equally applicable to members of all other races using the open-air pools."

A VET SPEAKS OUT

At the recent national convention of the Textile Workers Union of America, a compelling argument for civil rights came from a delegate, Howard Robinson of Danville, Virginia, who told the convention he was born in a county where Negroes were barred and was raised "to hate colored people."

"In 1944," Robinson continued, "I was drafted into the army. I went to Europe. I spent 15 months there. I was in three major combats. I fought side by side with these colored people. I ate by them. I slept by them. I spent 30 days in the hospital next to colored people and I found out they're good.

"They have a soul. They're as good as I am or anyone. The only thing they've got to have is equal rights. They should have the freedom to live as Americans."

Municipal Court Judge Frank J. Myers dismissed charges of discrimination in two cases brought against Thompson's Restaurant in Washington, D. C. which refused to serve Negroes.

In the first case, the Court ruled that the Organic Act of 1878 which established a permanent form of government for the District repealed by implication the restaurant anti-segregation law of 1873. Although recognizing that this poses a real problem for Negroes to find adequate eating places, Judge Myers stated that the solution does not lie in "attempted enforcement of old municipal regulations" that have been "superseded" by later legislation.

In refusing to hear the second Thompson case, Judge Myers asserted that it was similar to the first and therefore his earlier ruling is binding in both cases.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark F. King indicated that the decision opens the way for a test-case appeal and that he will initiate one shortly.

In a suit brought by Negro plaintiffs against the Euless Independent School District in Texas, Federal District Court Judge Joseph B. Doolery held that under the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution, the school board had to provide public school facilities for Negro students which are "substantially equal" to those for white students.

The ruling emphasized that the right to equal schooling by members of the Negro race is not satisfied when the Negro is offered an equivalent education only upon the condition that he attend school outside the school district.

The decision can have an immediate effect upon 1,100 school districts in Texas and several other southern states.

Your Dollar -- Consumer Report

TEA

Tea tasting is an old and highly specialized occupation. Consumers Union based its ratings on 62 brands of tea on tests by a tea expert who took into consideration flavor, color and body (giving greatest weight to flavor). As CONSUMER REPORTS warns, preference in teas is solely a matter of taste and yours may differ from that of the professional taster. The ratings are in terms of standard classifications of the tea industry. The top grade is "fine" and 23 brands of those tested were so rated. Within the "fine" classification the following black teas were at the head of the list, in order of price: **Merit** Blended Black Pekoe, 47c for 8 oz. **Finast** Homeland Tea Pekoe & Orange Pekoe, 25c for 4 oz. **Nectar** Pekoe & Orange Pekoe, 25c for 4 oz. **Bohack's** Best Orange Pekoe & Pekoe, 27c for 4 oz. **Schilling** Orange Pekoe & Pekoe, 56c for 8 oz. **Elm Farm** Orange Pekoe, Pekoe & Cut Black Tea, 29c for 4 oz. **Ecco** Orange Pekoe & Pekoe, 31c for 4 oz. Ehler's Grade "A" Pekoe & Orange Pekoe, 31c for 4 oz. The prices are for loose tea. There is no quality difference between the loose tea and the tea bags of the same brand, according to Consumers Union.

ELECTRIC FOOD MIXERS

If you want an electric mixer which will make malted milk, beat a cake batter, and do other kitchen chores, you will be interested in the results of Consumers Union tests of 14 home mixers. Tests simulating kitchen use were run for Consumer Union by three members of a university home economics faculty, to judge performance and convenience. Laboratory durability tests were also run. One or more samples of each of five models presented the possibility of severe electric shock, according to CONSUMER REPORTS. Consumers Union considers this inexcusable in a product designed for the kitchen where touching grounded metal is a constant possibility. The only moderately priced model to earn a "Very Good" rating in the tests was the **Sunbeam** Mixmaster 9, $39.50, including juicer. Consumers Union rated as "Good" the **Westinghouse** FM-81, $35.50.

BAKING POWDER

Eleven brands of baking powder tested by Consumers Union met federal specifications and were rated "Acceptable" in CONSUMER REPORTS. However, there were great variations in speed of action and in price. On the basis of cost per 100 teaspoonfuls, the least expensive powder cost 10c, the most expensive, 44c. In general, the use of a delayed action powder will allow the baker more time after adding the baking powder and before getting the dough into the oven. The so-called "double-acting" powders are in two groups. Those double-acting powders which in Consumers Union tests released one-third or less of their available carbon dioxide at room temperature were **Clabber Girl,** 10c (10 oz.); **Hearth Club** 11c (11 oz.). Among those with somewhat less delayed action were **Co-op,** 19c (1 lb.) and **Calumet,** 11c (8 oz.)

YOUR DOLLAR is a digest of articles appearing in CONSUMER REPORTS (the monthly magazine published by Consumers Union, 38 E. First Street, N. Y. 3, and available by individual subscription at $5 a year). Product ratings are based on unbiased laboratory tests on samples purchased by Consumers Union in the open market.

So That You May Know

CARL STANLEY, Former Compensation Committee Chairman

Occupation Diseases. — So many men and women ask if there are laws in the State of Indiana pertaining to Occupation Diseases. Yes, there is. In 1937 the Legislatures passed the Occupational Disease Act which provides COMPENSATION for occupational disease caused in industries. The statute requires that the "disease must be fairly traced to the employment as the proximate cause, and does not come from a hazard to which workmen would have been equally exposed outside of employment." Ordinary diseases of life to which the general public is exposed outside of employment are not compensable, except where such diseases follow as a accident of an occupational disease.

The question of whether or not the disease is an occupational one is usually one for the doctor to answer.

It would seem that if a person inhaled dust or any kind of fumes or gas, thus creating a silicosis and this resulted in the weakening of his lungs, whereby he contracted tuberculosis, the tuberculosis would be CONSIDERED under the definition as an occupational disease.

Notwithstanding the fact that it is a disease to which the general public is exposed.

There is no definition given by the statute, although the statute provides that the disease shall be considered an occupational disease if it is apparent to the rational mind that the disease was the natural incident result, of the work, coming as a result of the exposure aided by the nature of employment.

Today, more than ever, it is important that the worker should know what his rights are and what he should do to safeguard them. I am taking advantage of the LABOR SENTINEL publication in letting the members and ALL the people know that OUR Union is concerned with their welfare and to make certain that none of them are cheated out of insurance or occupational disease benefits that rightfully belong to them.

Defeat of FEPC Laid to Business Groups

Labor Reports.—The defeat of fair employment practices laws in many states has been laid to the concerted opposition of business and industrial groups and the failure of FEPC sponsors to win the support of groups that would benefit from such legislation.

These were the principal findings of a report recently issued by the University of Chicago in cooperation with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

"In state after state," the reports finds, "from one year to the next, the organized business and industrial interests have opposed state FEPC. In every state where the issue was important enough to be brought out into the open, it has been possible to identify one of these organizations as the leader of the opposition. In almost every case, the chamber of commerce, board of trade, real estateboard, retailers' associations and assorted business and employers associations were listed either as outspoken opponents or as having appeared to testify against FEPC, or both."

Pointing up the need for more active support from veterans organizations, religious denominations and organized labor, the report calls for a more wide-spread airing of the issues of FEPC.

The study also deals with the problem of left-wing support in FEPC campaigns. Opponents will make use of every opportunity, it declares, to describe FEPC as "Communist inspired" and its proponents as "Communist tools." Realistically there is little that can be done about this. A positive solution is to organize the elements in the community so that the "left-wing" groups become an unimportant minority.

Race Bias Experts Report

L. R. — After intensive study, an international panel of experts on race problems under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concluded that there was no scientific justification for race discrimination.

In a recently published report, described by UNESCO as "the most authoritative statement of modern scientific doctrine on the controversial subject of race ever to be issued," members of the panel agreed that:

1. The range of mental capacities in all races is much the same.

2. There is no evidence that race mixtures produce biologically bad results.

3. Race is less a biological fact than a social myth.

4. No large modern national or religious group is scientifically speaking a race.

The report states that "it is now generally recognized that intelligence tests do not in themselves enable us to differentiate safely between what is due to innate capacity and what is the result of environmental influences. Wherever it has been possible to make allowances for differences in environmental opportunities, tests have shown essential similarity in mental characteristics among all human groups."

Action Needed Now

—Senator Matthew Neely introduced S. 2595, a bill which calls for the establishment of a Human Rights Commission in the District of Columbia. The purpose of the proposed commission is to investigate complaints of discrimination, to make studies to determine the extent of religious and racial discrimination in the District of Columbia, and to initiate programs which would help to eliminate any discrimination which the commission found to exist.

Franco Spain

Washington.—Spanish workers have the lowest standard of living of any country in Europe, according to a report on the economic and financial condition of Franco Spain. In February 1949, an AP survey showed that in Washington, D. C. a family of four could live on 42 weekly working hours; in Paris, 170 weekly working hours, but in Madrid, 622 weekly working hours!

If all four members of a family were adults and worked 12 hours a day, seven days a week, they would still have a total of only 336 working hours each week. It is thus impossible for a family in Madrid to achieve a minimum decent standard of living.

Furthermore, all Spanish workers are required by law to belong to the National Falange Syndicates. These are government-operated, political trade unions. The Falange Syndicates offer a social security program to the workers in which 64% of expenses go for administration and politics.

Because of such mismanagement and corruption, the Spanish economy is now facing bankruptcy. Franco wishes to save himself and his government by obtaining a loan from the United States, a loan which would be financed by American taxpayers' dollars.

A loan to Franco would be a bad risk conomically and a bad risk politically. In the last war, Spain was on the side of Germany and the Axis powers.

It's Your Money-Collect

(Continued from page 2)

Would you like to know the amount of wages credited to your social security account? You can secure such a statement free of charge once a year by sending in a postcard form prepared for that purpose. To get the postcard form, write or telephone the Social Security Administration, 417 Post Office Building, Hammond, Indiana. Ask for form 7004.

* * *

If you have a social security card, and have used it in any of your york, you should get in touch with the nearest office of the Social Security Administration as soon as you become 65 years of age.

Richard Smallman Called to Duty

Richard Smallman, Assistant Griever Steward for the Cold Strip Department, is now stationed at Forth Worth, Texas. His family bid him good-by Sunday, September 24th. He had 16 months of active duty in the last war. (World War II.)

Richard Smallman leaves his wife and two children to shift around for a living all alone. Linda is 2½ years of age and little Tom is 3 months old.

At the time of this writing Richard Smallman is running to and from the County Welfare Relief Office trying to get relief for his family. The U. S. Government will not start supporting families of our soldiers until December of this year.

Smallman also a member of the Education Committee for Local 1010, is the same person that contributed articles in the Labor Sentinel under the heading of "Inland Police Methods."

Stanley Mirecki, the worker who was accused of stealing his own tools from the plant, is also in the U. S. Army now.

Local 1010 and the Labor Sentinel wishes Richard Smallman and Stanley Mirecki a speedy return to home.

Scars and You

There is a new contact X-Ray machine that removes EXCESS SCAR TISSUES. This machine should be of vital importance to the workers who are injured in industries. There has been many a worker released from the hospital, after an injury treatment, letting nature take its course in healing the wound. After the wound is healed, there is always a chance of excess scar tissues being on and around the healed wound.

If you should happen to get injured and a wound takes place from the injuries, be sure you are not released from your doctor's care until all EXCESS SCAR TISSUES ARE REMOVED.

There is no reason for anybody to go through life disfigured with scars as long as there is a way to remove that scar as much as is possible.

Don't take "No" for an answer when demanding this hospital attention. Scars are not in style in this country.

Beg Jobs For Vets

Gov. Henry F. Schricker set aside the week of October 1 to 7 as "Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" in Indiana with a proclamation urging citizens to make every effort to secure suitable jobs for the physically disabled, both veteran and civilian.

The Governor's proclamation initiates Indiana's observance of the Week which will be marked with similar ceremony throughout the Nation. This is the sixth annual observance of a week first so designated by Congress in 1945 to enlist public support for and interest in the employment of otherwise qualified but physically handicapped workers.

"Here in Indiana," Governor Schricker said, "thousands of persons with significant physical handicaps are gainfully employed. Each day their above-average production provides striking evidence that it is ability, not disability, which counts.

"However," he continued, "there are still some 3,800 handicapped Hoosiers, including about 1,350 veterans, who are seeking work. These are the ones on whom we must concentrate our efforts."

The Governor called upon leaders of industry and business; labor, veterans, farm, civic, fraternal, women's, educational, religious, scientific and professional groups, and all interested organizations and individuals to cooperate so that disabled veterans and other handicapped persons may have adequate treatment and training and be channeled into jobs which they can fill. He added that such activity on the part of Indiana's citizens will pay handsome dividends in increased productivity in the state and greater happiness and security for the handicapped.

CLIP and SAVE

OCTOBER 9: Last Day To Register.

OCTOBER 24: Last Day To Challange Registration of a Voter.

OCTOBER 28: First Day To Vote on Absentee Ballot.

NOVEMBER 4: Last Day To Vote on Absentee Ballot.

NOVEMBER 7: Election Day — 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.

The Day That We Either Gain Many New Benefits or Lose Those Benefits We Have.

BE SURE — REGISTER AND VOTE!!!!

Labor Must Be Alert To "Roadblocks"

Houston, Texas. — Labor's progress in the United States will help to show other freedom-seeking peoples of the world that democracy works," Assistant Secretary of Labor Ralph Wright told members of the American Federation of Labor. He warned, however, that "while we review the advances we have made, we must always be alert to the aims of greedy, selfish interests who would put roadblocks in the way or who would give the aspirations of the people a backward shove."

The Assistant Secretary pointed to recent attacks on two phases of labor legislation which he said were "part of the bedrock of our national labor policy." He referred to the Davis-Bacon and related acts authorizing the Secretary of Labor to determine prevailing wages for Federal and federally financed construction, and to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act under which the Secretary is authorized to determine prevailing minimum wage rates for work on public contracts of $10,000 or more.

"The people who are attacking the Public Contracts Act and the Davis-Bacon Act are the same people who say they want to 'protect' you by below-the-belt legislation such as the Taft-Hartley Act," Wright charged. "The same interests are against any kind of minimum wage legislation; they are against housing legislation, they are against anything and everything for the plain people."

WHEN DEATH OR SICKNESS STRIKE

Local 1010, which is your Union wants to assist its members in every possible way. Your Union has a "Compensation Committee" that is to help you when you are sick or injured. The "Compensation Committee" will see that you will get your just share of insurance money.

The "Sick Committee" visits the sick members. If and when there is a death in your immediate family and pallbearers are needed, call the Union Hall. Flower wreaths will be sent to all Local 1010 members at their death.

For information call East Chicago 3074.

"We're running a raffle for a poor widow. Will you buy a ticket?"

"Nope. My wife wouldn't let me keep her if I won."

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol. 7, No. 6 | Chicago, Ill. | 5¢ a Copy | Wednesday, October 11, 1950

Local 1010 "Ammunition" For Higher Wages

Peter Calacci, Grievanceman of Local 1010, will represent all Local's in Sub-District No. 2 of District No. 31 as a Wage-Policy Committee member for better wages. Local 1010 has supplied Peter Calacci with plenty of "ammunition" in the form of resolutions to present to the International Wage Policy Committee of the Steelworkers.

Local 1010 is determined, as it has been in the past, to protect its member's wages, and to see that the members have a better standard of living.

These are some of the resolutions Peter Calacci has presented to the Wage Policy Committee:

INLAND INSURANCE PLAN

There are no provisions in the present Insurance Plan regarding an option to limit insurance purchases by the individual.

Inland workers are forced to purchase insurance in excessive amounts in order to participate in the plan.

Calacci has been instructed by Local 1010 to have the Wage-Policy Committee study this unnecessary chiseling of the Inland Workers wages.

CHANGE IN PENSION PLAN

Due to the recent changes to the Federal Security laws passed by Congress and Senate in Washington, D. C., (with the aid of the steel lobbyists) the cost to companies on the present Pension-Insurance Plan is practically nothing. The present Pension Plan is not adequate.

Our delegate has been instructed by Local 1010 that the Committee request of the companies to amend the present agreement because of the recent changes.

Local 1010 feels that Inland Steel Company should pay for the workers insurance in full and workers be paid $150.00 per month, 20 year service on pensions.

WAGE RATE INEQUITY PROGRAM

The Wage Rate Inequity Program has not done the job insofar as bringing up the earnings of the MAINTENANCE MECHANICAL and the COKE PLANT, BLAST FURNACE, TRANSPORTATION and YARD DEPARTMENT.

Local 1010 has instructed Peter Calacci to see that the Wage Policy Committee give extra consideration to those groups to bring their earnings up comparable to the earnings of the production workers.

HALF CENT MORE ATOP NEW WAGE INCREASE DEMANDS

A step increase in wage rates similar to the type of increase secured by our Union in 1948, and, since the old wage increases between job classes at the Inland are one half cent lower then the corporations; that if such a formula is used for a general change in basic wage rates, the Inland Steel Company should grant one half cent more, thereby bringing the base rate wage scale the same as the rest of the Industry.

WAGE INCREASE NEEDED NOW

Peter Calacci, under the direction of Local 1010 will see that at the coming opening of contract negotiations, with regard to wages, that the Wage Policy Committee demand a twenty-five (25) cent per hour general wage increase. Present conditions indicate that substantial wage demands are the order of the day, to effect a more equitable balance between wages and prices.

SPEEDUP CRAZE

Our delegate will bring to the attention of the Wage Policy Committee that since the speedup of production has reached tremendous proportions, with results of higher profits for industry and, said speedup of production, too, added duties in various forms, have taken a heavy toll of life and limb, this brutal, unsafe and hazardous operation, have put additional burdens upon the Steelworkers, in relation to wages, health and safety.

Therefore there is definite need on Wage Policy regarding speedup, and the International Union give special attention to this problem.

1010 WILL NOT EXTEND OLD CONTRACT

Peter Calacci has been instructed to oppose any attempt to extend the present Local 1010 contract at any time.

ADJUSTMENT OR INCENTIVES

Incentives will be brought out before the Wage-Policy Committee by Peter Calacci.

Incentives throughout the steel industry have become

(Continued on page 4)

Inland Cheats Loyal Workers

Pete Duffy, who worked in Inland's 76" Hot Strip Mechanical Department, as an Oil System Attendant, is $52.72 per month happier today. Pete was "pensioned off" by Inland in 1947 with no pension. That was his reward after 22 years and 9 months of service at Inland.

The Company told Pete Duffy he had no pension coming because he only had 13½ years of service. They "forgot" to tell him that during the time he was 'laid-off" in 1932 to 1933 that he was "laid-off" for only 18 months and not 2 years. They did not tell him that he had to be "laid-off" over 2 years to lose his years of service.

The Company did not notify Pete Duffy that he was entitled to a pension, after the Union and the Company signed a pension agreement. Of course, Pete Duffy not informed of the facts of the new pension system, took the company at its word. The years went by till 1950. Then Duffy was informed that he should "see the Union about it."

Duffy was sure the Union would take care of him as it did in the past. Duffy waited patiently for the Union Pension andInsurance Committee to settle his case.

He will now be pensioned off at $91.00 a month starting October 1, of this year. $40.00 Federal Social Security and $51.00 from Inland Steel Company.

Local Union 1010 Headquarters Phone Numbers:

President:

WILLIAM MAIHOFER, EAST CHICAGO 2930

Journal Agent

LABOR SENTINEL PUBLICATION

JOHN DURCHO, EAST CHICAGO 2930

Grievance Committee Officers

CHAIRMAN, DON LUTES VICE-CHAIRMAN, FRED GARDNER, SECRETARY AUGUST SLADCIK, EAST CHICAGO, 6140.

Workmen's Compensation Committee

MIKE MAMULA, EAST CHICAGO 6140

Financial Secretary

TOM CONWAY, EAST CHICAGO 3074.

To All Members, United Steelworkers Of America

I am sure we will agree that betterment of our community is a primary objective of our Union.

The various organizations depend upon the financial aid of the Community Chest are necessary to the welfare of any worthwhile community.

As an important part of this Community, Local Union 1010 of the United Steelworkers of America, urges its membership to do their part in the current drive for funds.

Wm. Maihofer, President
Local Union No. 1010, USA-CIO.

CITES NEED FOR FREEDOM

Melvyn Douglas

Melvyn Douglas, actor and director, warns: "There will be another war if nations and the peoples of those nations do not immediately and continuously work to prevent it. The building of a better world must begin here, within our own United States. Freedom must be assured for people within our own United States. Freedom must be assured for people within our borders, no matter what their color, their religion or their nationality. Only then are we, as a country, fit to lead other countries into world democracy."

Spanish Copies of Pension; Insurance Agreement

The Union Pension and Insurance Committee was able to convince the Company to agree that they will print pension and insurance contracts Spanish so that our Mexican Brothers will be able to understand this agreement better.

From time to time, we find many of our people losing money because they are not aware of our rights, we feel this will really help Spanish speaking Brothers.

At our next meeting with Management on Pension and Insurance, we will discuss how to distribute these contracts.

If anyone has a question on pension and insurance, or needs help to fill out his claim please come to the Union Hall and ask for Fred Gardner at the Grievance Committee Office, or call East Chicago 6140.

Spanish Speaking Union Members Of Local 1010

Urging all Spanish speaking members to attend English classes sponsored by Local 1010. Take advantage of these opportunities!

Class is held every Tuesday and Wednesday. Time: 7:30 p.m. Place: Union Hall, 3436 Michigan Avenue, Indiana Harbor, Indiana.

ADVERTISING

The Labor Sentinel, as you will notice, has gone back to tabloid size. Our paper will now accept advertising. Any one, desiring to do so, send all correspondence to the Editor or John Durcho, Journal Agent, 3436 Michigan Ave, East Chicago, Ind. Advertisements do not constitute official labor endorsement.

Inland Labor Relation "Goons!"

The Inland Steel Company claims they are trying to build good labor relations through its Labor Relations Department.

The members of Local 1010 should know why this department exists.

The first objective of the Labor Relations Department is to defeat your grievance. No matter how plain the outright violation of the contract, they encourage the foreman that he is right, and uphold him. Their job is to find a loop hole in the contract, to stop your grievance from being granted.

They are trying to do away with Article VIII of the contract which deals with grievance procedure.

These men who make up labor relations must be watched at all times, they will try to gain your confidence, so they can find things beneficial to the company. We caution any man

(Continued on Page 4)

A TREAT FOR STEWARDS

It was decided at the last meeting of the Stewards Committee on October 2nd that our educational program be put across with all the tricks there are in the book.

As a kickoff for the next meeting of the Stewards body on November 6th, a motion picture on UNIONISM awaits the members. After adjournment refreshments and sandwiches will be served.

All stewards are urged to attend this interesting meeting that the Union has in store for them. Members of the Educational Committee are: Mike Mamula, Clarence Royster and Frank Gordon.

Watch the calendar, these meetings occur every FIRST MONDAY of the month.

To Whom It May Concern:

We wish to inform our readers that space is now available for advertising in this paper.

It is the Union's desire to make the Labor Sentinel a bigger and better source of information to its many readers, all of 14,000 members of this Local at Inland Steel. Members receive the Sentinel by mail twice each month. We feel that your advertising in this union newspaper is good business for you, in addition to helping the cause of labor.

Your cooperation of buying advertising space in this union newspaper will be sincerely appreciated.

Your phone call will summon a Union Representative with proper credentials and full information. To place your ad, phone the Union Hall, Indiana Harbor 2930, 3074 or 6140.

Sincerely yours,

John Ducho, Journal Agent
Wm. Maihofer, President.

LABOR SENTINEL

1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Ill.
A Politically Non-Partisan Paper to Guard the Interests of the Common Man.
Entered as 2nd Class Matter at the Post Office in Chicago
Published by Local Union 1010, USA-CIO
at 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Ill.
Published every other Saturday

JOHN DURCHO, Editor — THOMAS CONWAY, Business Manager

Entered as 2nd Class Matter at the Post Office in Chicago. Opinions expressed by correspondents from the various local unions are not necessarily those of the publishing committee or of other local unions in the sub-district nor do advertisements in these pages constitute official labor endorsement.

Mail subscriptions: $1.50 for 26 issues.
Subscriptions must be accompanied with cash payment.

$20,000,000 To Confuse You

IN THESE NEXT 30 DAYS THE MEDICAL LOBBY AND ITS REACTIONARY ALLIES — THE ONES THAT ALWAYS FIGHT ORGANIZED LABOR — HOPE TO SPEND $20,000,000.—

$20,000,000 to buy an election

$20,000,000 to kill sound health legislation

$20,000,000 to obscure America's health needs

The medical lobby — the American Medical Association — is working desperately to keep the truth from you. And soon, $20,000,000 will be spent on paid propaganda in your newspapers, magazines and radios to pound you with scare words — "creeping socialism" . . . "political medicine." They are lining up with the real estate lobbyists, utility companies, Chambers of Commerce, private profit insurance companies, patent medicine concerns and anti-labor outfits like Committee for Constitutional Government (whose executive secretary has been indicted for contempt of the U. S. Congress.)

BUT, WHEN YOU SEE THIS PROPAGANDA, REMEMBER THAT EVEN $20,000,000 CAN'T HIDE THE TRUTH: National Health Insurance simply means the best modern medical care for you and your family, from the doctor of your choice. It is an extension of social security—financed thrugh a small regular payroll deduction of about a dollar a week.

You see the doctor of your choice — and National Health Insurance foots the bill. No more worrying about whether you can afford to go to the doctor.

Organized labor, liberal Congressmen, independent doctors support National Health Insurance.

IT'S UP TO YOU . . . IT'S YOU AND YOUR FELLOW UNIONISTS AGAINST $20,000,000 . . . GET THE FACTS . . . SPREAD THE TRUTH . . . SUPPORT YOUR UNION'S POLITICAL DRIVE.

(A penny postcard to the Committee for the Nation's Health, 1416 F. Street N. W., Washington 4, D. C., will bring you the facts on National Health Insurance. The Committee is endorsed by both AFL and CIO.)

UNIONS READY FOR POLITICAL ACTION

FRANK GORDON,
PAC Director, Local 1010

The Indiana Democratic State Central Committee has organized a committee to facilitate joint Labor political effort in the coming campaign. The CIO is cooperating along these lines.

By Working with this committee, we are continuing to maintain our CIO Policy of Independence of all political parties. It is essential that we of CIO join with other labor parties if we are going to elect our endorsed candidates for Senate, Congress, State, County and Township offices. All that is asked is voluntary cooperation.

The following groups of labor, beside Indiana State PAC, are also on this labor committee:— AFL Labor's League for Political Education, Railroad Brotherhoods, I.A.M. Machinists Non-Partisan Political League and the United Mine Workers of America, Harry Conn of Textile Workers Union, is representing CIO and is Co-Chairman. C. O. Huff of AF of L is the other Co-Chairman.

The offices of this committee is being maintained in Room 746 of the Claypool Hotel in Indianapolis.

By working with this committee, CIO-PAC expects to bring about better results for labor and to work with unified effort to defeat the reactionaries running for public offices who are labor foes.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946. (TITLE 39, United States Code, Section 233) of LABOR SENTINEL, published 2nd & 4th Wed. of Month, at CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, for OCTOBER 1, 1950

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business Manager are: PUBLISHER USA CIO LOCAL UNION 1010, LABOR SENTINEL 1510 W. 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois, Editor JOHN DURCHO, 2911 Berry Avenue, Whiting, Indiana. Managing Editor, NONE, Business Manager, Thomas Conway, 635 Porter St., Gary, Indiana.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.) USA-CIO LOCAL UNION 1010, 3436 Michigan Avenue, East Chicago, Ind.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) NONE.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.) 15,000. Thomas Conway, Business Manager. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19 day of September, 1950. Clementine Haira. (My commission expires March, 1954.)

Letters to the Editor:

The July 26th issue of Sentinel, with the cartoon by J. Haiska really hit the spot. Yes, high production records are being broken right along, and what do the men get for it? Cigars and cigarettes, stuff you can't eat or take home to your family. BUT MR. BRASS, HE GETS HIS BONUS IN COLD CASH.

A worker from the 14" mill told me that they rolled 85 tons in one hour on Campbells turn. This in the past was done in 2 or three hours. He continued to say "along came the Lehman crew, with the HUNGRY TONNAGE SEEKER, Bob Evans, who operates the mill tables and acts as chief boss in the mill. Mr. Know It All or better yet, Mr. Inland himself, manages to squeeze out 560 tons in 8 hours, which in the past was done in 14 to 16 hours of rolling!

On the Burns turn, one of the greatest tonnage seekers, who by hook or by crook, comes along and puts his paws into your shirt pockets and mooches his way into your "bonus cigarettes" and even matches. How this hungry slave driver can get away with this daily, its amazing that the men let him. My friend said that all workmen are not to blame, because this Ligree has pets and stooges who operate their fool heads in the hopes that there would be a reward. The only ones that will get a reward from this speedup is the hungry boss who gets at least $3.00 per ton in addition to his salary, while the workers reward is 4 DAYS A WEEK.

While the brass gets all these cold cash advantages, the workers lose a days pay for producing too much yesterday. Nice going eh? Shows what ignorant men can do to hurt themselves. With their bonuses only a smoke the company reaps huge profits. How long can Inland get away with this?

Take Inlands vacation plan. In order to get a 3 week vacation. 25 years of service is required. In the Oil Co., and Carbide Works, a worker gets four weeks vacation after 25 years of service. Here at Inland the guys get a 25c pencil that Inland buys by the truckload.

You'd think that the stockholders were going to take the money and profits with them when they die, and if they do, my friend said, he'd get his pick and shovel and start digging NOW for what rightfully belongs to him.

What fools men are, for not using their only weapon, their Union to stop this suicide production.

J. P.
East Chicago, Indiana

Thanks to J. P. for his interesting letter, Editor.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR: CLEAN UP TIME OFFICE

Last week a young man notified his Superintendent he was to be inducted into the Army on Friday and needed his money by Thursday night.

A notice was given at the Time Office, to have this pay ready Thursday. When he went to get it, he was told he had to wait until Friday and they did not care what anyone said. The man then went back to his Griever and they contacted the Superintendent again. After a couple of phone calls to some of the 'big shots' of the Time Office, he was told to come over and get his money.

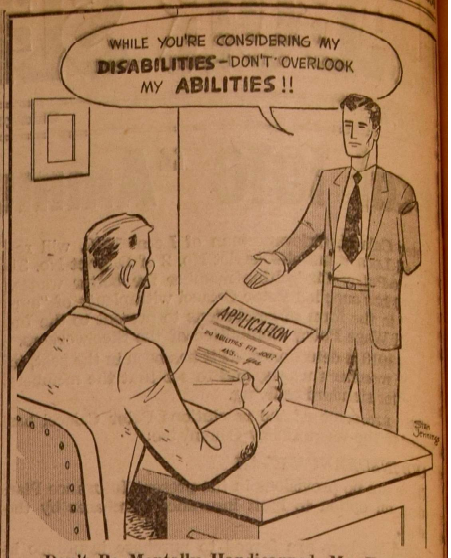
Why do they operate like this? Why does Management allow this to go on?

This young man was going to the Army to fight for them, and they didn't give him the consideration of even having his check ready for him.

This is only one of the many complaints we receive on the Time Office Personnel.

If Management is out to build morale, they will try to teach these boys there are other people in the world besides themselves. Let's start by cleaning up the Time Office.

F. G. A.



Don't Be Mentally Handicapped, Mr. Employer!

Wright Is Right. . .

Ralph Wright, Assistant Secretary of Labor says: " . . . collective bargaining agreements should be changed, where necessary, to bring in recent facts conecrning the handicapped. By this I mean that in many plants the physical requirements set up by management and agreed to by unions are utterly unrealistic when matched with the requirements of the job. By the same token, provisions are now being made by many unions to make allowances in seniority and job preference positions for handicapped workers who are injured on the job and who may have to move into other divisions or departments in making allowances for the new disability. There has been some difficulty in this respect, and it is hoped that realistic and honest effort wll be made to give the worker injured on the job the even break the government asks for its disabled veterans."

$20,000,000 To Fight For You

Questions and Answers for all good union members.

Question: WHO IS SPENDING $20,000,000?

Answer: Reactionary lobbies, led by the biggest of them all—the paid press agents of the American Medical Association. Asked to contribute are: Chambers of Commerce, patent drug sellers, banks, big business, private utilities, real estate lobby, private profit insurance companies — all the usual anti-labor, anti-liberal groups, including the notorious Committee for Constitutional Government.

Question: WHY ARE THEY PUTTING UP $20,000,000?

Answer: To buy an election . . . to kill sound health legislation . . . to obscure America's health needs . . . to block social and economic progress which you and your union want.

Question: HOW IS THE MEDICAL LOBBY SPENDING $20,000,000?

Answer: Not one cent of this money is for better medical care or for reasearch to improve your health or to train needed doctors, nurses, etc. It is all for the biggest propaganda drive in American history. To keep the truth from you will cost these reactionary forces over $600,000 today and every day this month. Your newspapers, radio stations, magazines will be flooded with paid propaganda — scare words about "creeping socialism . . ." "political medicine," smearing President Truman's National Health Insurance program as "socialized medicine," just as organized labor's better housing program is smeared as "socialized housing."

Question: WHY DOES THE MEDICAL LOBBY ATTACK NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE?

Answer: Because it blindly opposes needed progress now, just as it opposed in the past social security, workmen's compensation, etc. Its propagandists are paid $100,000 a year to mix politics with the nation's health by opposing legislation to help train more doctors, build up community resources and, above all, enable American working families, through social security insurance, to get all needed medical care as their right.

Question: WHO SUPPORTS NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE?

Answer: Organized labor, liberal Congressmen, independent doctors, and millions of people who want relief from worry over medical bills, who want to save money and lives. You can plan to see the doctor of your choice and National Health Insurance foots the bill. It is simply an extension of social security, financed through small regular payroll deductions of about a dollar a week.

Question: HOW CAN YOU FIGHT BACK AGAINST $20,000,000?

Answer: Truth can beat propaganda if you help. Support your union's political drive to elect pro-labor Congressmen . . . get the facts . . . spread the truth . . . a postcard to the Committee for the Nation's Health, 1416 F Street, N.W., Washington D. C., will bring you more information. The Committee is endorsed by both AFL and CIO.

This announcement is carried as a public service for better health for you and your family.

The Governors Safety Conference

Viewpoint of John Durcho, Delegate to Conference; Vice-Chairman, Safety and Health Committee of Local No. 1010

There was a two day meeting sponsored by the State of Indiana (September 14, 15). In general, the meeting was a success as an educational program on safety, but as having more and better safety and health records in the industries, because of this conference, will depend on the industrial managers of industry, and NOT on the industrial safety representatives. Top management will decide whether or not management's safety representatives will be allowed to go along with the constructive reports as given out at this safety conference. Will top management give FULL AUTHORITY to their safety representatives, or will the superintendents of each department still be the judges as to what is unsafe? That is the vital question. Company safety representative may be sent to all educational safety and health conferences possible, but when returning back from those conferences they should have the AUTHORITY to enforce their office as safety representatives, not REQUEST it.

At present, the Inland Safety Department representatives are no in name only. The safety representatives of Inland are the department superintendents. That is, they are the one's that give out the orders pertaining to safety in their own departments and not the "safety representatives." As for the safety conferences, it would be appropriate to have a SPECIAL Safety Conference for SUPERINTENDENTS ONLY. Then they should relay the reports of the conference to the foremen, with strict orders that SAFETY FIRST, QUALITY SECOND AND PRODUCTION LAST, SHALL be the motto of each department.

As for the Indiana State Safety Codes, they should be fool-proof and made into hard, fast laws that would work with clock-work precision. These state safety Codes, in the opinion of this writer, are rules that were set-up as requests and not as orders or law. It can be safely said that the Codes do not have law enforcing teeth.

It has been brought out at this Governor's Safety Conference, by Al McClain, former chairman of Local 1010's Safety Committee, member of the Governor's Safety Conference Sub-Committee, that when State Safety Factory Inspectors investigate and inspect a factory and hand in their reports to the heads of the State Labor Board, the reports are kept a secret. That is, the factory inspectors written reports are not open to the public at ANYTIME. The industry involved in the report, is the only one that is allowed to see the report. A UNION SAFETY REPRESENTATIVE IS NOT ALLOWED TO SEE THE REPORT. IT'S AGAINST THE LAW! It is the opinion of this writer, that the only way to get uniformity into State Safety Laws is to revise them in the next state legislative session. This will take strong Political Action Committee (PAC) work.

You will find that there will be some legislature statesmen who will not be very safety minded when it comes down to making a law for the benefit of the worker. Industrial lobbyists will be on hand to see that there are not STRICT SAFETY AND HEALTH LAWS.

Again this writer stresses the point that ALL Local Unions in each Sub-District must unite. This body which has been set up in each Sub-District, has been named as the 'Sub-District Safety and Health Council.' To this date, the committee is inactive. No meetings have been held since the birth of the committee.

The way to get action is for EACH Local Union to write Lester Thornton, Sub-Diserict Director, asking for meetings pertaining to safety and health. Lester Thornton is chairman of the Sub-District Safety and Health Council.

Educational Conference Report

By CLARENCE ROYSTER, Delegate

The Second Annual meeting of the Northern Indiana Educational Conference was held September 24, 25, in the Empire Room, Elkart Hotel, Elkart, Indiana.

On hand were 52 delegates, representing 13 local Unions and 6 County Industrial Councils.

The activities of the conference were very stimulating and the interest very high. The panel discussions dealt with the immediate problems facing CIO today. Plans for positive action were formulated with every delegate dedicating himself to carry on a very progressive program in his local union activities. The problems that are given top priority are Legislative, Anti-Discrimination and Education.

Legislation: Most of labor's objectives as National Health Insurance, Permanent FEPC, Repeal Taft-Hartley Act, Better Housing, Increased Social Security benefits, Federal Aid to Education, etc., are not to be obtained by collective bargaining but by legislation. There are those among us who are against our participation in politics but if we just look around ourselves we can see the profound effect politics has upon our daily lives, our taxes, our purchasing power, our wages, our standard of living are affected by politics. Whether we like it or not, CIO-PAC is doing a good job with its limited resources but presently it is inefective because of lack of activity on the local level. We should do all we can to interest those in the ranks of labor who are qualified to represent labor to seek political office in which they can best serve the interest of labor. PAC is our weapon, let us make the most of it.

Anti-Discrimination: Our country, today, is involved in a war of ideologies and needless to say we have lost the faith and confidence of the Eastern World because of our discriminatory practices against our miniority groups here at home. Daily the old saying, "practice what you preach" is being thrown back into our faces. CIO is democracy in action. We have set a democratic pattern for all of labor to follow. It is not a "middle of the road" policy of appeasement compromise or tolerance, but a policy that is broadly stated in our constitution with a guarantee of equal rights and privileges to all working men and working women, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin. The women felt that the word "sex" should also be added because of discriminatory practices against women in employment where women are engaged in the same type of occupation as men but receive less pay. CIO says "equal pay for equal work."

Just as CIO, especially in Indiana, spearheaded the drive against the American Bowling Congress and caused this organization to drop its discriminatory practices of "Caucasian males only" participation in its tournaments, we must also attack discrimination wherever it exist in our democratic society.

Education: In recent years our International Union has put a great deal of emphasis on education. It has sponsored educational conferences and institute training programs at some of the leading universities. Trained leaders are most essential to labor to combat the influence of the streamlined industrial relation set-up of the management. No matter how much knowledge is absorbed by the leaders the program cannot be a successful one unless it is concentrated in the local level and specifically designed to reach the rank and file. Our total membership should be well-informed in all fields of activities relative to labor.

The conference was highlighted by our own David Cohen, Local 1010 legal adviser, who gave a thorough analization of our Indiana State Workmen's Compensation Law. While the act is grossly inadequate it is important that we know the benefits that are to be derived so that me may gain for our membership the maximum of benefits and protection.

Mr. George Gettinger and Mr. John Harregon gave addresses and Farm-Labor Relations and Unemployment Compensation, respectively. Topics which are of vital interest to labor.

United Steelworkers Of America Next

Phialdelphia. — (FP) — A 25c hourly pay hike was won by 10,000 members of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (unaffiliated) Sept. 27.

Retroactive to Sept. 1, the boost was awarded by an arbitration board set up under an eixsting 2-year pact between the Union and the Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America. The ruling, which affects workers employed in 88 mills, is expected to set a standard for the entire industry.

Although the average wage increase was 25c hourly, the union said, some workers gained as much as 45c an hour under the award. The new average hourly figure for production workers is $1.75.

The arbitration board ruled 2 to 1 in the union's favor with the employer member dissenting. The majority decision was based on current economic conditions which have placed a hardship on workers and have greatly benefitted hosiery employers, the union said.

Hailing the decision, AFHN Pres. Alexander McKeown pointed to the 25c award as "the largest of the current round of wage increases." He announced the union would extend its present organizing drive and "point to the wage increase decision as evidence of the benefits brought by unionism."

Inland Morale Builders. . .

The men in the Sheet Mill are now being given warning letters for not goingto bed early. There is a rumor out that L. Rupert, Turn Foreman, is the Wee Willie Winkle who peeps into each of his men's windows to see if they are getting the proper rest. If they aren't sleeping, he gives them a warning letter like the following one:

INLAND STEEL COMPANY
EAST CHICAGO, INDIANA

WARNING:

DATE September 22, 1950

To E. Cooper, Occupation Labor, Check No. 5029, Register No. 200064. You are hereby advised that you have violated the Safety Policy of this Company in the manner set forth below:

On September 16, 1950, you reported to your Foreman that you were tired and unfit to work. It has been explained to you by your Foreman that in order to do your work you must get the proper rest.

Failure to report to work in good physical condition may subject you to discipline and possible suspension.

By further violation of Company Safety Policy you will render yourself liable to discipline.

Signed By: L. Rupert, Turn Foreman, 12:00—8:00 Turn. W. Peek, General Foreman, Hot Mills Division. Leonard Pietsch, Superintendent, Sheet Mill, Department.

NOTE: To be made up in triplicate; original to offender, duplicate to Safety Department, and the triplicate to the Department Superintendent's file.

It's wonderful the way the company is trying to build up their employees morale. I wonder if the issuing of silly letters like the above one is a part of your morale building program Mr. Rich.

Fred Gardner,

Galvanize and Sheet Mill Grievance Committeeman

This Is Our PAC Program:

FRANK GORDON,
Local 1010 PAC Director

1. Better workingman's compensation.
2. Better Unemployment Compensation benefits.
3. Better old age security.
4. Better Veterans benefits.
5. Better Health Conditions for all people.
6. Better educational facilities.
7. Slum clearance and better housing.
8. Anti-Discrimination Legislation.
9. Repeal of Anti-Labor Legislation and supression of Civil Rights.
10. Officials in public office who work for all people and not a chosen few.
11. Dollar for dollar value for all taxes paid.
12. Over or underpass at the mill gates.
13. More parking facilities at the Mills as well as in the City.
14. Better roads in the City.
15. A Civic Center in East Chicago.

There are a great many more points that can be added to this program and from time to time this will be brought out.

But, these things cannot be accomplished without your support by PAC contributions or without your support of the PAC endorsed candidates for public offices who will support your program, or who will give you the representation in the County, Township and City. And legislative sessions of State, remember that to carry out the CIO-PAC Program, yours is the vote that counts. Make sure you are registered for you cannot vote if you are not registered. Contact your local union office for time and places. The November elections are not far off.

URGES STRONG UN

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, United States Representative to the UN General Assembly, recently issued the following statement: "In all my travels and in my work with the UN, I have learned that oceans do not separate peoples — really. The same longing for peace and sane and decent lives for our children elxsts in all our hearts — French, American, Swedish or Russian; white or Negro; Catholic, Jew or Protestant. The hope for all of us is in a strong affirmative United Nations. Give it your support."

LAW EXAMPLES FOR INDIANA

Rhode Island enacted a law creating a legislative committee to investigate the practices of nonhiring or discharging employees because they have reached the age of 40 or over, and to propose legislation to correct the situation.

Another Rhode Island law provided for the administration of first aid or other medical services to employes in factories or stores employing more than 25 persons, with the additional requirement that there be an "accident room" approved by the Director of Labor, under the direction of a registered nurse, in such establishments employing 400 or more persons.

Following the lead of 10 states passing such laws in 1949, Kentucky made it unlawful for an employer to require an employee or applicant for employment to pay the cost of a medical examination required by the employer as a condition of employment.

Jack and Jill went
up the hill
To do their civic
duty
Said Jack to Jill
"that we may vote
Come, Register, my
beauty."

WHAT DO YOU EAT!

Convictions in August 1950 — Violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act! Unfit Foods.

Pure Foods Corp. Los Angeles Calif., Peach nectar contained insects, insect parts, and insect excreta; made of unfit fruit, Corp. fined $1,001. Sentence suspended for individual, who was placed on probation for 2 years.

* * *

J. Hungerford Smith Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y. Soda fountain supplies (black walnut frappe, crushed cherries, walnut sundae and cocoa base), manufactured under insanitary conditions. Fined $800.

* * *

Padua Cooperative Creamery Assoc., Padua, Minn. Butter contained insects, insect fragments, rodent hairs, manure fragments, sediment, and feather barbules; made from dirty milk. Fined $150 and placed on probation for 3 years.

* * *

Indiana Farm Bureau Coop. Asoc., Inc., Hayden, Ind. Unfit poultry, emaciated and died otherwise than by slaughter. Assoc. fined $200; individual fined $100.

* * *

Frank J. Peterson t/a F. J. Peterson Co., Maquoketa, Iowa. Dressed poultry contaminated by mouse pellets; packed under insanitary conditions. Fined $150 and costs.

Inland Labor Relation "Goons!"

(Continued from page 1)

having dealings with these informers.

One of these stooges made a statement to one of our officers, that his job is to stop the Union.

These boys did spy dutiy for the Inland Steel Company during the last strike. They were on duty 24 hours a day. They kept the top informed on how many pickets we had; when the best time to sneak in and out of the plant.

This point was proven when L. B. Luellen tried to go in at the change of picket turns, but was given a great surprise. (Maybe the labor relations boys couldn't count.)

The company is using this spy system as a training ground for future foremen, who will be put throughout the mill where the Union is strong. These men are to try to break down the Union in these places.

Two have been sent into the Galvanize Department in Plant No. 1. These men are making weekly reports of what happens in the department, which is later sent to the brass.

They are trying to gain the confidence of the men, and undermine the Griever and his assistants.

If they prove successful in this department, they will try to spread thru the entire mill. Reports coming to the Union tells us that thus far, they have not been very successful anywhere.

We all must battle this set-up of the Company, and give your Grievance committee help at all times. Let's all band together and send these "Goons" back to Cornell and Harvard for additional education on human relations.

Attention Union Shop Stewards

The next meeting of the Shop Stewards Committee will be held on November 6th at 4:30 p.m.

Subsequent meetings will be held at the same time on every 1st Monday of the month. Attend these meetings for they are of importance to you.

Mike Mamula, Chairman
Clarence Royster, Vice-Chair.
Frank Gordon, Secretary.

Your Dollar -- Consumer Report

The 1950 Automobiles

In its annual review of American automobiles, published in the current issue of CONSUMER REPORTS, Consumer Union rates 40 different models in six different price groups. In the lowest price groups, in which are included **Ford, Chevrolet, Plymouth, Studebaker Champion** and **Nash** Statesman, Consumer Union auto consultants give the highest rating to the **Plymouth** Deluxe as the outstanding family and general purpose car in the group. It excels in riding qualities, according to CONSUMER REPORTS, but is inferior to other cars in the group in power.

For the high speed driver Consumers Union recommends the **Ford** Deluxe V-8, among the cars in the lowest price group. The ratings are based on road tests of many of the cars, on statistical comparisons, inspection and analysis of all of the cars by Consumers Union's automotive consultants, and on careful screening of reports and opinions of owners, service managers and body repairmen.

The **Pontiac** 8 rates highest in the second price group. Consumers Union's consultants call the **Pontiac** one of the toughest and longest lived cars in any group."

PLASTIC STARCHES

Ordinary starch always comes out in the wash, but the best of the plastic starches tested by Consumers Union will keep fabrics fairly stiff through a number of washings. In general, says CONSUMER REPORTS, the heavier the fabric, the better job a plastic starch will do. Even with the best of the plastic starches, a fabric loses a good deal of stiffness after the first washing. Therefore with plastic starch you have to make the clothes stiffer to start with than you normally want them. Clothes should be almost or completely dry before the starch is applied. It is a good idea to iron at lower temperatures than those ordinarily used for a given fabric.

The best buys among 14 brands of plastic starches by QU were **Texize** Permanent Resin-Starch. 39c 1 pt.; **Korex** Permanent Synthetic Starch. 59c 1 pt. The following were rated "Acceptable Good": **Dura** Starch, 43c 1 pt.; and Plasta "Starch," 59c 1 pt.

YOUR DOLLAR is a digest of articles appearing in CONSUMER REPORT (the monthly magazine published by Consumers Union, 38 E. First Street, N. Y. 3, and available by individual subscription at $5 a year). Product ratings are based on unbiased laboratory tests on samples purchased by Consumers Union in the open market.

Local 1010 "Ammunition" For Higher Wages

(Continued from page 1)

inappropriate, because of wage raises, new and changed conditions, in the last few years.

Local 1010 has gone on record that in our coming negotiations in the steel industry, we demand an incentive pattern to be formulated, giving the employees additional benefits long due them, because of the company's position in refusing to adjust them.

This is the Local 1010 Wage Policy Resolution Committee that has supplied Peter Calacci with "ammunition" for wage policy discussions: Willam Maihofer, President; Joseph Jeneske, Local 1010 International Representative; Don Lutes, Chairman of Grievance Committee; Fred Gardner, Vice-Chairman; August Sladcik, Secretary; Peter Calacci, Wage-Policy Committee Representative for Sub-District 2 of District 31.

Local 1010 Speaks

Prices rise constantly regardless of wage increases. The only excuse for this is due to profiteers. Selfish gains. At present there is an urgent need to offset high cost of living, and rising prices, by a substantial wage increase.

And every time a wage increase is granted the workers, an intensified drive is launched by the profiteers for commodity price increases, nullifying the wage increases received by the workers, and on the basis of facts the steel companies and other profit corporations disregard the need for reducing prices and spite the facts by demanding and getting price increases to enhance their profits.

These corporation methods continue to aggravate a sound economy and the major grievance of the Steelworkers, therefore be it resolved that this Wage-Policy Committee go on record for controls in prices.

* * *

The Workman's Compensation Laws are written to protect the employer more than its employees. Therefore be it resolved, that the United Steelworkers of America petition each of its State Representatives to introduce and enact compensation laws more liberal to the employees, in the next meeting of the State Legislature, requesting a weekly benefit of $50.00 under the Workman's Compensation Act.

Steelworkers Ask Union Shop Vote In Two Plants

The CIO United Steelworkers petitioned the NLRB last week for an election to determine if the workers at Bethlehem Steel Co., and American Steel and Wire Co., favor the UNION SHOP.

The election will include 400 production and maintenance workers at Bethlehem's plant, 8301 S. Stewart Ave., and 2,900 in three American Steel & Wire plants in Waukegan and DeKalb.

Under a union shop, employees must join the union after 30 days or quit their jobs. However, even though a majority of workers vote for a union shop the Taft-Hartley law does the trick for the employers, in enforcing the demand of the majority.

You Can Say That Again!

There'd be less pedestrian patients, if there were more patient pedestrians.

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol. 7, No. 7 | Chicago, Ill. | 5¢ a Copy | Wednesday, October 25, 1950

General Election News

By FRANK GORDON,
Chairman, Local 1010, PAC

TIME: First Tuesday, after first Monday in November which is November 7, 1950.

You elect these officials with two year terms at every election:

1. Representative to Congress.
2. Representatives to State Legislature.
3. All state officials except Governor, Lt. Governor, and Attorney-General.
4. County officials with two year terms.

In the 1950 non-presidential election and every four years thereafter, you also elect:

1. Township officials.
2. Half the members of the state senate.
3. County officials.

One U. S. Senator will be elected in 1950, and every six years thereafter. The other U. S. Senators will be elected in 1952 and every six years thereafter.

Since terms for judges vary from county to county and according to the type of judge, you will vote for some judge at almost every election.

Your city election will be held in 1951 and every four years thereafter for city officials.

Who May Vote?

Every person who is:

A citizen of the united States.

At least 21 years of age.

A resident of Indiana for at least six months.

A resident of the township for at least 60 days.

A resident of the precinct for at least 30 days.

Duly registered (If residence and age requirements will be met by time of general election, you may register and vote in preceeding primary.

Where Do You Vote?

At your precinct polling place. It will be announced in the papers or you can inquire at your local union headquarters.

For Whom Should You Vote?

You vote for the people who run your government, who make and enforce its laws — nationally, in your state, your county, your township, your city or town.

When Do You Vote?

The next election which is November 7, 1950. The polls are open from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Central Standard Time).

VOTING PROCEDURE

Steps In Voting

On entering the polling place, you give your name and address to the clerks. You then sign your name on the poll lists, if the signature corresponds with that on your record, in the registration file, you are permitted to vote, and the fact is entered on your registration record and on your poll list. You are now ready to vote.

Challenges

You may be challenged on

(Cont. on page 3)

URGENTE

A los miembros de la Union Local 1010 de habla Espanola Urgemos a todos los miembros de habla Espanola que atienda a todes las clases Ingles derigidas por el Local 1010 no pierdan esta oportunidad. Las clases seran los Martes y los Miercoles a las 7:30 p.m. en el salon de la Union por la calle 3436 Michigan Avenue, Indiana Harbor, Indiana.

United Steelworkers Local 1010 Demands $2 a Day Raise in Pay Plus Additional Benefits:

Elimination of gross inequities still existing.

Time and one half pay for Saturday, double-time for Sunday.

Straight time pay for holidays not worked.

Two and one half time pay for holidays worked.

Improved vacation plan.

Increase in shift premium pay.

Severance pay for employment termination other than quit or discharge cases.

Compensation to employees entering military service.

Improvement of Pension and Insurance benefits.

Guaranteed minimum weekly wages.

Speedier disposition of grievances.

UNITED STEELWORKERS WANT A UNION SHOP — INLAND WORKERS WANT NO EXTENSION OF THE PRESENT CONTRACT.

Lake County Political Action Committee
CIO
Election: November 7, 1950

These Candidates Have Received the Endorsement of the Lake County PAC-CIO

DEMOCRAT

U. S. SENATOR
Alex Campbell

SECRETARY OF STATE
Charles F. Fleming

AUDITOR OF STATE
James M. Propst

TREASURER OF STATE
F. Shirley Wilcox

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Deane E. Walker

CLERK OF THE SUPREME AND APPELLATE COURTS
Paul V. Kumple

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DISTRICT
Benjamin E. Buente

SUPREME COURT, THIRD DISTRICT
William Nelson White

SUPREME COURT, FIFTH DISTRICT
Henry Sackett

APPELLATE COURT, FIRST DISTRICT
Clyde P. Miller
Clyde R. Lottick

APPELLATE COURT, SECOND DISTRICT
Harold J. Tuberty
Robert S. Whitehead

CONGRESS, FIRST INDIANA DISTRICT
Ray J. Madden

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
Ben Schwartz

JUDGE CIRCUIT COURT
Felix A. Kaul

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT ROOM 1
Joseph V. Stodola Jr.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT ROOM 2
John G. Baran

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT ROOM 3
Fred A. Egan

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT ROOM 4
Anthony D. Roszkowski

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT ROOM 5
Harold Lee Strickland

STATE SENATOR
Edward L. Chubinski

STATE REPRESENTATIVE
Sam J. Bushemi
Louis F. Churilla
James S. Hunter
Joseph Klein
Betty Malinka

JOINT REPRESENTATIVE
Peter Bartock

CLERK
Bartel Zandstra

AUDITOR
Stanley E. Olszewski

TREASURER
Geneva Vlasic

SHERIFF
Jack West

CORONER
J. Joseph McGuan

SURVEYOR
Samuel E. Brownstein

ASSESSOR
Thomas S. Kennedy

COMMISSIONER FIRST DISTRICT
Joseph J. Forszt

COMMISSIONER THIRD DISTRICT
Benjamin F. Roberts

COUNTY COUNCILMAN AT LARGE
Edward Bielewicz
Charles S. Carlson
Thomas J. Lynch

COUNTY COUNCILMAN FIRST DISTRICT
Harry S. Gallagher

COUNTY COUNCILMAN SECOND DISTRICT
James J. Finnerty

COUNTY COUNCILMAN THIRD DISTRICT
Frank Govert

NORTH TOWNSHIP

TRUSTEE
Mary Ginther

ASSESSOR
Leon J. Granger

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
Peter S. Chronowski

CONSTABLE
Michael M. Matovina

ADVISORY BOARD
Stanley Kulik
John H. McKenna

LAKE COUNTY POLITICAL ACTION
Chairman — George Colwell

COMMITTEE—C. I. O.
Vice Chairman — John L. Howard
Secretary — Ralph Tremel
Treasurer — Nelle Riddle

Inland "Labor Relations" Goons

"Labor Relations" — Two words that make one sentence. A powerful, true sentence when it is used by the Union. A false sentence and statement when used by Inland's representatives who work as "Labor Relation" representatives. Everybody knows what the word "Labor" means and everybody knows the meaning of the word "relation." Combining the two words give it a meaning of importance to the labor movement.

The representatives of Inland are not related to Labor any more than a Capitalist is related to a Socialist. So why should they call themselves "Labor Relation" representatives.

The only true representatives for the working class are the Unions, and not company stooges.

The reason for Inland Steel setting up a "Labor Relations" Department, is because the foremen need the service of information on how to misconstrue the reading of the contract between Management and Union.

As a whole, the average foreman or supervisor is ignorant of the contract and studies the contract only when a grievance arises. The foremen and the grievancemen usually settled their disputes in the first step of the grievance procedure.

This was too much for the BIG managers of Inland. The foremen usually honest enough to recognize the contract as it read and not as it SHOULD read. So what happened? The BIG managers of Inland created a "Labor Relation Department." A "Labor Relation Department" to make it tough for the Union Grievancemen to settle their cases in the first and even in the second step of the grievance procedure.

You have probably read of the Chicago Tribune calling militant strikers "goons," well, Inland's "Labor Relations" representatives are "goons" also, whatever that may be. For they use the same technique as the militant strikers do, only Inland' Labor Relations representatives use sneak methods of misconstruing the contract. Their job is to see that the good points of the contract are used the least and the bad points used the most.

Have you heard of any one person or groups of workers, receiving a wage increase directly through the good graces of Inland' Relation Goons, without a Union Grievanceman being there, guarding the interest of the worker?

Have you ever heard of anybody getting any good deal of any sort from the Inland "Labor Relation" Department?

Elsewhere in this issue of the LABOR SENTINEL, you will find items from different departments of how the "Labor Relation" Goons hinder the grievance procedure.

If the "Labor Relation" Goons do not think this is so, they are welcome to settle those grievances immediately. A good way to show their colors.

"LABOR RELATIONS" REPRESENTATIVES — WHAT A LIE!!!!

Korean Casualties

Washington. (UP) — The Defense Dept. reported last week, that 20,756 casualties have been officially reported to Sept. 29th. The report is based on official notification to next of kin.

The breakdown: Dead 2,954, Wounded, 13,953, Missing 4,143.

LABOR SENTINEL

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Published every other Saturday

JOHN DURCHO, Editor

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Mail subscriptions: $1.50 for 26 issues.
Subscriptions must be accompanied with cash payment.

CIO Demands Repeal of McCarran Law

The CIO has already indicated it is for the repeal of the McCarran-Mundt law. The CIO, AFL and the rest of Labor is opposed to the so-called anti-Communist McCarran law. The CIO news of August 20th said that the McCarran bill, "contains definite threats to the continued functioning of bonafide labor organizations."

American labor must remember that the Nazis in Hitler Germany first took care of the Communists then proceeded to smash the German labor movement. Who is to decide what a Communist is? To some people anyone who fights for higher wages or for other conditions for the working man is a Communist. That could mean a lot of people in the CIO.

This shows anyone can be pointed to as a Communist. And if the McCarran law is not repealed many staunch Americans fighting to retain and promote liberty will be prosecuted.

In Hammond and East Chicago where many of our members live, the press reports that the city councils are considering the passage of so-called anti-communist ordinances, which are no doubt in line with the McCarran law. The sponsors of these ordinances may have good intentions but the ordinances are not in the best interest of labor and should not be passed.

We of Labor are for the repeal of the McCarran law and also are against the Hammond and East Chicago ordinances. If they are passed no union man is safe, because to some anti-labor people, unions are communist organizations. Repeal Taft-Hartley and the McCarran law. More freedom for the people and not less. That's what we need.

Community Chest Proves Need of Health and Education

THE CONGRESS MADE A SORRY RECORD on health and education, and as the week ended the community chests of the country — wholly without intending to do so — were filling the newspapers with evidence of just how bad this record was.

The chests are putting on drives for money, and they sparked their drives in every city and town with the facts on health and medical care, showing just how many people during the last year simply were unable to get the protection that would have been theirs without question if the Nation had a universal health program. The Community Chests, by a coincidence, gave the facts which answer the $20,000,000 worth of propaganda being put out in October by the medical lobby.

President Truman, as he has for several years, recommended a health insurance program, but both Houses called committee hearings and then let the program die, along with some thousands of men, women and children who might have lived if the program had been enacted. Also neglected were Fair Deal programs for improving local health services and for Federal aid for medical training. The only bright spot in this record was the National Science Foundation, which was set up after being blocked for years by the Dixiecrat-Taft Republican coalition.

Bills to aid school construction passed both Houses, but proposals for high school schlarships and Federal subsidies to school systems were blocked.

Sound Advice

Washington, D. C. — Dr. E. Stanley Jones, noted Protestant missionary-evangelist, discussed with President Truman the outlook for peace in the Far East.

Dr. Jones, who has spent 43 years as a missionary in India, declined to say what specific proposal he had made to the President.

He did say, however, upon leaving the White House, that he thought the United States should listen to the voice of Prime Minister Nehru of India.

"Nehru is important," said Dr. Jones. "When he speaks, the voice of the Far East speaks. He represents the millions in the Far East who are struggling for freedom."

Dr. Jones also said that he had advised Mr. Truman of plans for a seven-day around-the-clock vigil of prayer for peace at the Church of the Epiphany (Episcopal) in downtown Washington, three blocks from the White House.

The War Cry (Official Organ of the Salvation Army).

Letters to the Editor:

THANKS

As most of you know at the PAC picnic held at Wicker Park on August 26, 1950 there were fifteen prizes given away.

There also was a first prize of $50.00 cash, a second prize of $30.00 and six prizes at $20.00 each as an incentive for the individual who sold the most PAC membership cards at $1.00 each in all of Sub-District No. 2 USA-CIO. Today, I received a check for $50.00 for which I am grateful for having sold the most membership cards in Sub-District No. 2.

I wish to thank all those who bought tickets from me as it was through your splendid cooperation that it was possible for me to secure the first prize in the contest, and in conclusion I sincerely urge all of you to get out and vote in the coming November election. Remember it is the fellow who stays away from the polls that elects the Candidate we do not want in office.

Sincerely yours,
Jim Cole,
Griever Steward
Group No. 7 Trns.-Yard Depts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

Hammond, Indiana
843 State Street
October 7, 1950

My son has entered the Air Force, so I am sending you his address as he was a member of Local No. 1010. He will enjoy the "Labor Sentinel."

Yours truly,
A. D. Dietzman

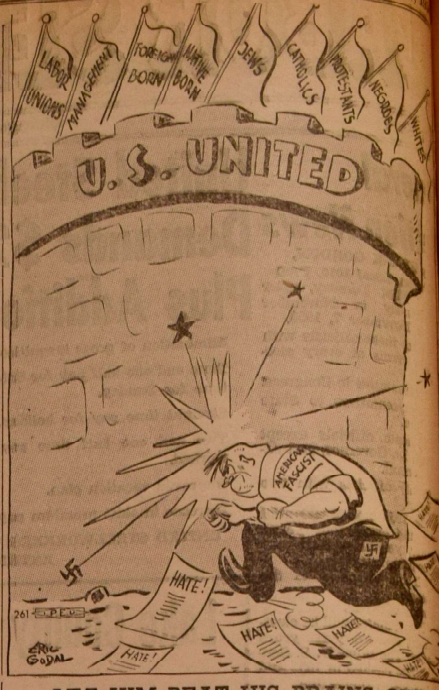
Pvt. Ralph D. Dietzman,
A. F. 1633345-A
3395 Stud. Squad. Box 118
Keesler Air Force Base
Mississippi

The "Labor Sentinel" is on its way to greet the U. S. Sentinel, Dietzman.

The Editor.

Union Dues Pay Dividends

Your investment in union dues pays dividends in shorter hours, wage increases, better work rules, vacations with pay, sick leave, dismissal wage, job protection through seniority, counsel to represent you in matters to be taken up with management, strike benefits and other advantages. Finances give power to the services of labor. Without financial power to sustain you, you cannot hope to win these advantages. Your union cannot remain stronger than its treasury. — Los Angeles Citizen.



LET HIM BEAT HIS BRAINS OUT!

High Prices May Mean Indust. Strife

Los Angeles. — (FP) — Spiraling living costs since outbreak of shooting in Korea brought demands for higher wages from one union attorney and stern warnings from another.

"Unless price stability is achieved at pre-Korean levels, we are bound to have industrial unrest and strife," was the warning sounded to a businessmen's club by CIO General Counsel Arthur Goldberg.

Declaring the cost of living is at an all-time high, Goldberg said failure of Congress to enact an excess profits tax has produced a 10% jump in wholesale prices of 31 important commodities.

Another attorney, Dee Holder, counsel for the All-City Employees Assn., said living costs have jumped so much since the Korean war got under way that pay hikes "are not only justified but are a dire necessity." He demanded immediate wage increases for city workers.

Same Here

Denver. — (FP) — "It goes without saying that there is no such thing as a neutral or unbiased press," Pres. John Clark told the convention here of the Intl. Union of Mine Mill and Smelter Workers (unaffiliated).

"Our members, in order to keep up with local, national and world events, are forced to buy daily papers in their home towns. And with only a tiny handful of rare exceptions all of those daily papers reflect the special biases and prejudices of the publishers, which are always identical with the special biases and prejudices of the monopoly owners of the mines, mills, smelters and refineries."

During the First Half of 1950

There has been a substantial INCREASE this year in reportable Indiana traffic accidents.

Virtually SEVEN out of TEN traffic deaths were from RURAL accidents. FOUR of FIVE rural fatal accidents occurred on state maintained highways. SATURDAY followed by SUNDAY carried the highest day frequency in fatal accidents.

The **Four to Eight P.M.** period and the **Eleven P.M. to One A.M.** period were the hours of highest fatal accident frequency.

Glib Tax Talk

There is a lot of glib talk in the newspapers and elsewhere on the need of higher taxes and the alleged necessity of "steep" increases in the income taxes of individuals. The aim seemingly is to spread the impression that the great mass of people are simply rolling in wealth, in fact hardly know what to do with their money and are responsible for the rush to buy goods and hence for rising prices and increasing inflation. It is nonsense to assert that the low and moderate income people of the U. S. can easily afford much higher taxes. A great number of them are having a tough time to pay present taxes and meet present living costs. Radically higher taxes would force many into debt, which surely would not be a good thing for the nation . . . Those in the higher brackets could pay more, but sharply increased taxation of the great mass of people would in many cases cause actual hardship and could lead to deterioration in national morale. — FDR. (Mich.) Labor News.

Your Enemy's Weapon

Headlines, repeated, wield amazing power. Monopoly production of newspaper headlines may very well be the most damaging monopoly in America today. The trend that way is increasing steadily. All daily newspaper headlines published in San Diego come, day in and day out, from a single source. In all but a few cities of the U. S. today — and those few decrease in total every year — the daily headline output is a monopoly. Only the rich man can acquire such a monopoly — and only an extremely rich man can even attempt to break such a monopoly. Rich men control headlines. Headlines, repeated, hammer strange distortions into public opinion . . . Labor is always victimized by the headline monopoly. — Labor Leader (San Diego, aClif.)

GRIEVANCE REPORT to the Members of Local 1010

10" and 14" Mills Roll Shop

LOREN ZUGBAUM, Grievanceman

Refuse to move J. Vega, aggrieved, to temporary opening as Heater Helper.

Taking top men from 14" Mill Electrical sequence and filling in top jobs in 10" Mill instead of stepping up 10" Mill sequences. Settlement: In the future the 14" and 10" Sequences will be separated down to the helpers. The sequences will be strictly followed.

H. Rogers, No. 12748, request a transfer to Open Hearth. Settlement: Granted.

Foremen working on cranes, hot bed saw, generally throughout the mill. LaHayne, O'Keefe and Ajavoil, etc., the foremen. Settlement: R. Gentz, Sutp., said this practice will be stopped.

Requests a tonnage on flats at the west end straighteners. Settlement: T. Tikalsky said the rate will be installed by October 15th.

14" Mill Pulpit — since adding another control wants a new description and classification. Settlement: This is being done. Should have it completed soon by October 15th.

Cranemen want their sequence revised and new job classification. Settlement: Granted.

Younger men getting 6 days before older men in 10" Mill Cranemen. Sequence Settlement: This practice will be stopped. Each craneman will be rotated according to sequence.

Want Electric Fan in No. 2 Crane. Settlement: Granted-on order.

Oil on floor from Billet Dock to Locker Room. Settlement: This will be taken care of. Ask men using oil around this area to be more careful.

Scrap and cobbles blocking walkway in a dangerous condition. Settlement: Will work men on it, until this condition is cleaned up.

Request adjustment on 24" Fin. Splice Bar. Settlement: Granted — 6 hours added to job. Request one extra day for painting and cleaning shop. Settlement: Granted.

Want new sprays and drain traps in wash room — 10" Mill — Settlement: On Order.

Demebrio, No. 12330, aggrieved was put back to work without losing any time. Received a reprimand letter.

Want new classification on wood saw at Fin. End. Settlement: Granted.

Broke the electrical sequence, — 14" Mill — Settlement: Was told by R. Gentz that this will not happen again.

Men that are working 6 days, on jobs that are temporary filled are now only getting 5 days Settlement: R. Gentz promised that the "fill end" will get full time (6 days).

Want practical heater for 10" Mill Hot Bed Pulpit — Settlement: Granted.

Reprimand letter out of order, (August 23rd, 1950 to P. Soto, No. 12286). Settlement: Retracted.

19", 24" and 36" Mill, Plant No. 1

AUGUST SLADCIK, Grievanceman

O. R. Satterbloom, agrieved, requests demotion from 36"-19" Mill Motor Inspector to 36" Mill Motor Room Tender.

36" New job of "Maintenance Welder" was reviewed, job description, job classification, Rate $1,745 per hr. Rate approved.

24" Bar Mill — Harding and Vargas request the Department to check their seniority to end the dispute — which one is older — Harding was stablished as the eldest.

19", and 36", Robt. Mena, No. 1943, Request promotion to higher paying crane jobs. Had employee withdraw waiver, as of September 11, 1950.

36" Scale Conveyor Operators had asked for Winch for moving scale car. Work is now in progress, and should be completed soon.

19"-36" Mtr. Inspec. request demotion to 36" Mill Motor Room — Grievance filed — 10-C 15.

36" Pit Crane Operators, requested that they be paid individual turn tonnage, down turns be paid on each ingot handled and twenty-minute lunch period.

These three points were granted. They asked for third man on all turns, this point was turned down by the Company.

Domicio Esquibal No. 2559, 24" Bar Mill Warehouse, Craneman helping the Crane Machinist on a breakdown; hurt his foot. Union requests two days pay for the day he lost due to the accident. The moral of the story is — mind your own business, because the Company doesn't pay off when you get hurt.

Plant No. 1 Painter Rate, should have been presented, September 13, 1950.

36" — 24" Locker Room, New Locker room to be completed by December 25, 1950.

36" Shear Recorders requested reevaluate their job, due to changed condition. Company has not answered this problem in writing as yet.

36", 24", 19", and No. 1 Billet to post new sequential list and diagrams. List are posted but no diagrams.

Ventilation in locker rooms — 36" — 36" Mech. — 19" Elec. Locker rooms need ventilation. Still waiting for results.

19" Shipper and Loader want there job reevaluated, due to added work and changed condition. Company agrees to reevaluate the job.

Mr. Rich: Plant No. 1 still needs more parking space. If you are interested in raising the moral of the people that drive auto's, get adequate parking space. Hoping that you are interested in resolving this parking problem.

36" — 24" 19" and No. 1 Billet Electrical Foreman has poor memory as to who works six days and who work five days, when it come to distribution of overtime. His excuse was that he forgot about certain individuals. Three or four other employees already had worked six days and were working overtime, but the employee with five days was allowed to go home. Company policy is to divide the overtime work. I think Company better send this electrical foreman to school to brief up on little simple mathematics.

Coke Plant

SYLVESTER LOGAN, Grievanceman

Buster Logan has requested of Management that they discontinue the practice of splitting the Millwright Gang when there is a job to do. He is also asking Management better facilities for No. 6 Battery and also a water cooler. "Production First" must be the rule of Management in the Coke Plant, Safety must NOT be part of their program. The brakes on Quencher car are not working properly. Very unsafe for workers working around Quencher Car. The cabs are also in very poor condition and should be repaired. How long it would take for Management of the Coke Plant to remedy these unsafe conditions, nobody knows. This is something for the Company Safety Department to look into.

The Millwright Gang will NOT be requsted to weld. Pumpmen in By-product are given additional duties when running Salt Dryer. Logan believes that Pumpmen should not be burdened with additional duties, as they have enough work to take care of without additional duties. Bulldozer Operator wishes to be placed on Bulldozer at Plancor on day turns. Mike Medina given five days "Off." Management reduced days "off" to two days by request of Logan.

Management of the Coke Plant is violating the contract again. Seniority lists are not being posted. This is something for Inland "Labor Relation" men to look into if they are sincere about their title.

Here's one for the book. The men do not have the PROPER tools for cleaning doors. Poor Management, no doubt.

Floor should be insulated for No. 4 pusher.

List of "job openings" are not being posted in Coal Handling Dept. Again Management is disobeying the contract.

Logan feels that only "painters" do all the painting, to make it a steady job. Better operating controls are needed on Mono-Rail crane. Also brakes are in poor condition. Oh, "Safety First" where are thou! You are needed in the Coke Plant. Right Now!

Wins-Shield wipers — pst, pst, for safety sake, they are needed for the Bulldozer, Buster Logan, reports.

CONCISED GRIEVANCE REPORTS

JOSEPH GYURKO, JR. No. 1 Open Hearth, is working on the case of Jean Helfer, who feels she was unjustly disciplined.

WILLIAM YOUNG, 28" Rail Mill, Tie Plate, Splice Bar, working for an incentive rate for Cranemen on P. C. Dock.

FRED GARDNER, Galvanize and Sheet Mill, working on improper classified job description of Grease Maker and Painter.

WILLIAM BROWN, 44" Hot Strip Finishing End. — No. 2 and No. 4 Cranes in for a new wage rate, job has been rechecked. Re-opened No. 1 and No. 2 Crane Operators grievance case. Grievance in 3rd step. Bearing Machine grievance settled. Assistant Roller grieavnce to be arbitrated. Grievance filed for Finishing End Greasers, want new wage rate. Halden Shear grievance in hands of Engineering Dept. for recheck for new rates. Same for Skin Mill Grievance.

JAMES STONE, Cold Strip Dept. Working on grievance of 40" Tandem Crews. Tandem Crews claim Company is cheating them of their proper earnings.

EDWARD DITMARS, Transportation and Yard Dept.—1st Class Car Repairmen, High Line Engineers, and Narrow Gauge Engineers feel that their rate should be adjusted to job class No. 14. Ditmars is working on their case. Ditmars is also working on the case of Alfaro Esquiel, who was demoted by the Company without proper cause.

DON BLACK, Stores and Shops, Marvin Carrier received a higher rate of pay after case was grieved under the "grandfather" clause. Black is working on the case of Tonnage Labor Leaders of Plant No. 1 and No. 2, who request incentive be established for their job. Black is also working towards a settlement of job reclassification for the Forge Maching Operator and also the helper.

WILLIAM FOZKOS, Metallurgical and Inspection Dept. Fozkos is working towards a settlement of job reclassification of the Plate Mill, 1st Assistant Inspector.

Gen'l Election News

(Continued from page 1)

the grounds of age, citizenship, residence, a charge of having already voted, or non-ergistration.

Ballot Voting

The election officials will hand you the ballot, which you take to the voting booth and draw the curtains.

In this November 7th election, or general election, you may vote a straight party ticket, by marking an "X" in the circle below the party emblem at the top of the ballot, OR, by marking an "X" in the square at the left of the names of the candidates you chose from any party.

After you finish voting, fold the ballot so that the initials of the clerks are visible on the outside and hand it to the election official who will deposit it in the ballot box in your presence.

MACHINE VOTING

In the general election, you draw the curtains of the machine and then you pull a party lever at the left of the machine.

If you wish to vote a "straight" party ticket, you then pull the lever which opens the curtain and leave.

If you wish to vote a split ticket, after you have pulled the party lever, you raise the small lever immediately over the name of the candidate for whom you **do not** wish to vote and **pull down** the lever over the lever of the candidate for whom you do wish to vote.

You may do this as often as you wish. You are given one minute for voting.

Constitutional Amendments and non-partisan offices sometimes are voted upon separately; sometimes they appear on the ballot or machine along with the names of the candidates. Watch for them!

The foregoing information applies only to the Indiana Election. We, of PAC, believe in giving you this information in order to help you who feel that democracy is worth voting for.

James Stone, Cold Strip Union Leader, Speaks...

Changed conditions in our department have created a terrific problem. Our sequences have been shortened which gives us no security at all.

This change in sequence, creates a seniority problem. Twenty-five per cent of our members are seeking information regarding their status in production cut backs. We find it impossible to answer questions regarding seniority because it takes a lot of time and it affects a lot of our members.

The sequence now in effect in our department, is a monster created by the Inland brain trust, that tends to destroy our security. Conditions in the Cold Strip today, are not normal, should they return t noormal, 25% of our members now holding down good paying jobs are going to be pushing a broom.

Our basic union principle is security. We have too many members in our organization who have turned there backs on our Union. The days of the 30's have been forgotten too soon by these individuals.

Your grievance committee needs your cooperation. The back log of grievances that must be settled immediately. We must bring back to our department job security. Wake up, it's later than you think.

We cannot discuss or settle grievances on the job effectively, it is a selfish method of grieving and it is unfair to some of our members who may be affected or displaced by a sneak move.

Attend your group and lodge meetings. You may be affected by the next move and pay for it the rest of your life.

Let me remind you again, your Union is as strong as you want it to be. We will meet every first and third Tuesday of the month, 7:30 P.M., to discuss our problems in a business-like manner.

Vote November 7

Local 1010 Political Action Committee has gone on record at it's last session to support all the candidates as listed on the endorsed list, decided upon the Lake County PAC-CIO.

On page 1 you will find the Lake County PAC-CIO endorsed list.

FRANK C. GORDON

ADVERTISING

The Labor Sentinel, as you will notice, has gone back to tabloid size. Our paper will now accept advertising. Any one, desiring to do so, send all correspondence to the Editor or John Durcho, Journal Agent, 3436 Michigan Ave. East Chicago, Ind. Advertisements do not constitute official labor endorsement.

Broken Eye Glases Replaced In One To Three Hours

DR. M. L. LIPNER

Optometrist

3614 MAIN STREET
Indiana Harbor, Indiana
Garden Theatre Bldg.
Phone: 4303

Hadacol, Had a Call by FTC

HADACOL, HADACOL, HADACOL.

That's about all you hear over the radio. You would think that Hadacol tonic was the miracle tonic to cure all ills. The local newspapers were filled with advertisements about Hadacol.

The LeBlanc Corp., Lafayette, La., and its President, Dudley J. LeBlanc, were "called on the carpet," by the Federal Trade Commission for false advertising.

The manufacturers of this product agreed that they will discontinue certain representations concerning the remedy properties of Hadacol, a mineral and vitamin supplement.

They agreed to stop representing that Hadacol has any (remedy) value other than such as results from the vitamin B, and B 2.

Other representation to be discontinued under the provisions agreement are that Hadacol assures good health, restores youthful feeling and appearance, does not contain drugs or influences health without the use of drugs.

This is an example of how advertisements in the newspapers and over the radio can be misleading. Don't believe everything you hear and see!

Safety During Hunting Season

Hunting accidents each year affect not only the hunter but also his relatives, safety advisors of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture say in calling the attention of the whole family to the need for precautions at hunting season.

For the children's safety, all guns and ammunition in the home should be kept out of their reach and sight, preferably in a locked closet. Onlyempty guns, taken down or with action open, should be carried in automobiles or taken into camps or homes. Hunting season is a dangerous time for farm children to be roaming woods and fields.

The cardinal rule for gun safety at all times is: Treat every gun as if it is leoded

Women who go along on hunting trips may well adopt the hunter's bright red for caps and jackets. They, as well as men, may benefit from a review of the important rules for gun safety issued by the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute:

1. Be surethe barrel and action of the gun is clear of obstructions.

2. Always carry the gun so you can control the direction of the muzzleeven if you tumble.

3. Never climb a fence or tree with a loaded gun.

4. Be sure of the target before you pull the trigger.

5.Never shoot at a flat, hard surface or the surface of water because the missile may glance off.

6. Never point a gun at anything you do not want to shoot.

7. Never leave a gun without unloading it first.

Editors Note:

You may have heard or read of these safety suggestions before but take heed of them or you may never hear or read of them again.

The Union will furnish pallbearers but it can't furnish the breadwinner for the family. There will be other persons in the fields and forests hunting too. Think twice before you pull the trigger of your shot gun or rifle. You may shoot down the breadwinner of a family.

For the sake of others, hunt safely. And above all, don't drink if you are going to hunt game. You may be the one hunted down.

Job Discrimination —

"Free Enterprise" At Work

Washington, D. C. — Secretary of Labor aMurice J. Tobin said it is unpatriotic to discriminate in employment because of a person's liability for military service as a reservist or under the Selective Service Act.

Programs for the employment of veterans, through the Veterans Employment Service, and for the reemployment of veterans, through the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights are a part of the U. S. Labor Department's manpower program. The Secretary stated he is receiving many complaints that members of reserve components and persons subject to selective service are being refused employment or promotions and, in some cases, discharged due to their possible liability for military service.

"Such discrimination is not only manifestly unfair and unpatriotic," the Secretary said, "but tends to deny the country the services of such individuals at a time when all of our manpower resources are needed."

Maintenance of the armed strength necessary for the defense of the country requires a strong reserve force, and the difficulty faced by employers in adjusting personnel programs to meet the problems of those called to active duty is small compared with the sacrifice such persons may be called upon to make, Secretary Tobin pointed out.

"The Department of Labor is cognizant of the problems and will take all possible steps to meet promptly the need for replacement of persons called into the military service," the Secretary declared.

Work-Injury Rates Up

Washington, D. C. — Work-injury rates in manufacturing reversed the usual seasonal trend by increasing during the second quarter of 1950, according to preliminary reports received by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The average injury-frequency rate for all manufacturing industries increased 4 percent from the first to the second quarter of 1950. In each of the preceding 5 years the average for the second quarter had been lower than that for the first.

Abou 87,500 workers in manufacturing establishments were disabled for one or more days because of work injuries during the second quarter. This total was 9 percent above the estimate for the first quarter of 1950 and 4 percent over that for the second quarter of 1949. An increase in employment and average hours worked per week accounted for part of the recent rise in the number of injury cases. Of the total number disabled, 300 died as a result of their injuries and 5,000 suffered some permanent body impairment.

Working time lost during the quarter by these injured persons is estimated at about wage levels, this represents an 1,800,000 man-days. At current estimated value of about 18 million dollars. However, there are in addition continuing economic losses arising from the deaths and permanent impairments, or for hospital, medical, and other costs incidental to the treatment of these injuries.

WHAT DO YOU EAT!

Violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

UNFIT FOODS

Pfaff Baking Co., and Otto C. Pfaff, secretary, Fort Dodge, Iowa: Bread contained insect, feather, and rodent hair fragments; baked in insanitary plant. Corporation fined $200 and costs; individual fined $25.

—●—

Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati, Ohio: Corn meal contained insect and rodent filth. Fined $500.

—●—

David Alton Monroe, Jr. t/a X-Way Milling Co., Laurinburg, N. C.: Corn meal contained insect fragments; prepared in insanitary mill. Fined $300; 2 years' probation.

—●—

Procino-Rossi Corp., Auburn, N. Y.: Macaroni contained rodent hair and pellets, and floor sweeping; prepared in insanitary plant. Corp. fined $1,500.

—●—

Bernard C. Crane, t/a Crane Candy Co., Harrison, Ark.: Candy contained insect fragments and rodent hairs; prepared in insanitary plant. Fined $50.

—●—

Frederick & Nelson, Seattle, Wash.: Candy contained insects insect parts, and rodent hairs; prepared in insanitary plant. Fined $3,000 and $41.50 costs.

—●—

Wiggins Candy & Restaurant Co., Lancaster, Pa.: Candy contained rodent hair fragments; produced in insanitary plant. Fined $1,000.

—●—

Tom Corwin Canning Co., and Herschel N. Bunnell, Lebanon, Ohio,: Canned corn and creamed corn, decomposed because of improper processing. Corp. fined $600; individual fined $300.

—●—

Comstock Canning Corp., Neward, N. Y.: Tomato Juice contained decomposed tomato material. Fined $500.

—●—

MISBRANDED FOODS

Fraser, Milling Co., Albuquerque, N. Mex.: Enriched flour, below standard for enrichment. Fined $100.

—●—

Paul T. Brown, t/a P. F. Brown & Co.,: Butter deficient in fat. Fined $75.

—●—

William B. Pruitt, t/a W. B. Pruitt, Produce Co., Muskogee, Okla.: Butter deficient in fat. Fined $25.

—●—

Sante Foods, Inc., and Joel Taub, New York, N. Y. —Cream cheese and creamed cottage cheese below standard because of excess moisture and fat deficiency. Corporation fined $300; individual's fine of $3 remitted.

—●—

Wm. G. Taylor, Jr. t/a W. G. Taylor Jr., White Stone, Va. — Oysters, substandard because of excessive soaking in fresh water. Fined $100.

—●—

Rose Lawn Dairy, a partnership, Thomas Conrady and Henry O. Williams, individuals, Muskogee, Okla. — Ice cream and chocolate-coated ice cream bar with vegetable fat substituted in part for milk fat. Corp. and individuals fined $100 total.

—●—

Cultured Mushroom Industries Inc., Seattle, Washington. Mushroom salt contained insects, worm fragments, and excreta pellets; dried mushrooms contained insects. Corp. fined $102; Individual sentenced to Federal Prison Camp for 6 months.

—●—

Owensboro Grain Co., Inc. Owensboro, Ky. — Soy bean meal and soy bean oil meal contained undeclared calcium carbonate. Fined $900 and $15 costs.

Your Dollar -- Consumer Report

SEWING MACHINES

With the **Singer** still the outstanding American sewing machine, there is little except the electric motor drive to distinguish today's sewing machine from the models grandmother used half a century ago, according to CONSUMERS REPORTS.

Tests of 26 electric sewing machines by Consumers Union show two minor innovations. One innovation — zigzag sewing — is found in the Italian-made Necchi machines. This feature makes possible to use the machine for sewing on buttons, making buttonholes and a variety of trimming stitches. The other innovation, found in the Swiss Elna and the American-made Portman, is the free lower arm, over which socks or sleeves could be worked. The main use of this feature is for darning.

The only console machines rated by Consumers Union after extensive sewing tests and egineering examinations were the **SINGER** 15-90 series, the **Singer** 201-2-40, 201-3-56, and the **Necchi** BF-105. The cheapest **Singer** console is the 15-90-56 selling for $192.50. The **Necchi** sells for $164. The **Singer** Featherweight 221-1 ($145) and the **Elna** ($179) were the only two portables to receive a superior rating.

The cheapest "Acceptable" machine rated in CONSUMER REPORTS is **Ward's** Portable-1110 M (74.95 plus shipping.) While this machine is much lower in quality than many of the more expensive machines, according to Consumers Union, it is adequate for the person who does only occasional sewing and who doesn't want to invest much money in a machine. The cheanest "Acceptable" **Singer** is model 128-23-198 (89.50), which is also considered satisfactory for occasional use.

—●—

Kitchen Thermometers

Many kitchen operations such as baking, raosting, deep fat frying and preserve-and-candy-making are less hit-and-miss if carried out at the proper temperatures, according to CONSUMER REPORTS. With an accurate refrigerator thermometer, you can determine whether your refrigerator will store food, frozen and fresh, safely. When oven thermometers tell the truth they enable you to follow modern recipes which call for specific temperatures. A meat thermometer will tell when meat is roasted to the desired degree, and will cut the risk of acquiring trichinosis from underdone pork. For top-of-the-stove cooking, a thermometer with a wide enough range (from 100 degrees to 400 degrees F) would be helpful in candy and jelly-making, deep fat frying, etc.

Some refrigerator thermometers found "Acceptable" by CU were: Taylor Frigid Guide No. 5926, $2; Ice-O-Meter, 98c. Some "Acceptable" oven thermometers were: Taylor Oven Guide No. 5927, $2; Weksler No. 235-1, $1.50. "Acceptable" cooking thermometers were: Taylor Candy Guide No. 5916, $2; Ohio Deep Frying, Candy, Icing, and Jelly No. 6980, $1; and "Acceptable" roast meat thermometers included Tel-Tru Roast Meat No. RM36, $2.50; Rochester Roast Meat Model 1120, $2.50.

—●—

Scouring Powders

Both harsh and mild scouring powders have their place in household cleaning routines, according to CONSUMER REPORTS. But a good rule to follow is not to use even a mild scouring powder on anything which can be adequately cleaned with water and soap or a synthetic detergent. Harsh scouring powders are useful for ironware, to remove stubborn dirt and grease. They are also suitable for tile, ceramic and terrazzo floors, unfinished wood floors, cement walls, steps, etc. Mild scouring powders may be used on percelain, enamel and glass cooking utensils. The use of harsh powders creates a vicious circle; the abrasive scratches the surface, the scratches collect dirt more readily, thus requiring more vigorous scouring.

Consumers Union rated the following as "mild" scouring powders: Larkin Cleanser, 29c plus postage for four 14-oz. cans; moderate scouring powders included: Co-op Scouring cleanser, Lemon Scented, 9c for 14 oz.; Kitchen Klenzer, 9c for 13 oz.; harsh powders included: Bright Sail Cleanser, 8c for 14 oz.; Lighthouse Cleanser, 8c for 14 oz.; Octagon Cleanser, 8c for 13 oz.

YOUR DOLLAR is a digest of articles appearing in CONSUMER REPORT (the monthly magazine published by Consumers Union, 38 E. First Street, N. Y. 3, and available by individual subscription at $5 a year). Product ratings are based on unbiased laboratory tests on samples purchased by Consumers Union in the open market.

BENEFIT DANCE
Sponsored by Local 1010
Twin City Recreational League
at UNION HALL
3436 Michigan Avenue
Saturday, Nov. 11, 1950
8:00 P.M.
Music by Artie Starks
Proceeds for Maintenance of Childrens Center

SATTERBLOM SERVICE
Automobiles Repaired
Ignition
Carburization
Motor Rebuilding
Brakes

4940 TOD AVENUE
O. R. SATTERBLOM — Local 1010, USA-CIO Member
Phone: East Chicago 1532-R **East Chicago, Indiana**

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol. 7, No. 8 | Chicago, Ill. | 5¢ a Copy | Saturday, Nov. 11, 1950

Let's Have a Real Rank and File Union

We Don't Want 'Free Riders' in the Mill

Support Your Union

Vote "Yes" For a Union Shop

Polls Open

Nov. 27 & 29th

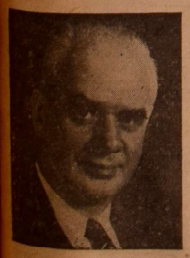
UNITED WE STAND --- DIVIDED WE FALL

Philip Murray Says: VOTE "YES"

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

I am taking the liberty to address you with respect to the Union Shop elections which will be conducted under the auspices of the National Labor Relations Board at the plant where you are employed.

I am sure you have the same understanding of the need of a Union Shop in the steel industry that I do. Unfortunately, a number of people employed in the industry are willing to accept all of the protections of the Union yet refuse to assume any responsibility for benefits that accrue them as a result of the organization's endeavors to improve the living standards and working conditions of the people employed in the industry.



PHILIP MURRAY

To protect and improve our living standards and working conditions it is necessary for your Union, its officers and members, to continue the organization of the unorganized workers.

Therefore, your big opportunity will come to you shortly. The National Labor Relations Board will soon conduct an election in your plant to determine how many there are who favor real union security. To achieve this important objective it is necessary that we have an overwhelming vote in favor of it. I urge each of you to do your part by getting out the largest vote possible.

In its brief history your Union has won many victories for its members. This one, when achieved, will prove to be a boon to the members of the United Steelworkers of America and their families. I therefore urge you to do your part. Lets get an overwhelming victory and proceed toward the attainment of greater achievements for our members.

Why We Want The Union Shop

BILL MAIHOFER, President

To the Individual: Don't be confused by rumors — the Union Shop is not a closed shop. Under a Union Shop contract, a worker need not be a member of the Union to get a job, only under a closed shop would the Union do the hiring. Your Union does not want the closed shop. If you are one of the vast majority that belong to the Union now, your status will be unchanged by the Union Shop. If you are one of the few who have not joined the Union, you will be required to join and pay the same dues of $2.00 per month, as the big majority of workers are paying. Everybody will share the bill, there will be no free-riders in a Union Shop.

To the Union: For many years, workers have looked to the day when they would be able to say something about their conditions of work, that medium of expression has been found in the Union; it has been an uphill climb of self-denial and suffering on the part of many workers. It is only 13 years since the big industrial combines had to give recognition to the Union. In all these 13 years, they have looked for ways and means to destroy the Unions. With the successful establishment of a Union Shop in big industry, should come a new era of accomplishment for the people. The Union must be financially secure and recognition of that basic need must be had if we are to expect greater benefits from our Union. Getting a Union Shop is a necessary and an historical event that must not fail if we are to secure that medium through which working men and women voice their grievances. A Union Shop means job security.

To the Community: Every worthwhile community is dependent upon organizational activities within it. labor's organizational activities within the Community on a broader scale, can enhance its social, cultural and educational activities. The need and the possibilities that are open to the people who are members of the Union to build a better community, can only be measured by the extent of the people's interest and participation in what is their medium of expression — the Union. That the possibilities are great cannot be denied when it is taken into consideration that large scale union organization is still in its infancy.

To the Nation: At present, the day to day organized activities of the common man through his Union have a bearing on the National scene of events. The voice of labor and consequently the voice of the people play a more important role in shaping our destinies, as a free people we cannot overlook the necessity of a more active participating role in our Union and its security. Voting "Yes" for the Union Shop, means a vote for Union security, job security and security for the people.

LABOR SENTINEL

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A Politically Non-Partisan Paper to Guard the Interests of the Common Man.
Entered as 2nd Class Matter at the Post Office in Chicago
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JOHN DURCHO, Journal Agent

Entered as 2nd Class Matter at the Post Office in Chicago. Opinions expressed by correspondents from the various local unions are not necessarily those of the publishing committee or of other local unions in the sub-district nor do advertisements in these pages constitute official labor endorsement.

Mail subscriptions: $1.50 for 26 issues.
Subscriptions must be accompanied with cash payment.

The Gloom Bill

THE PEOPLE FOUND OUT that Congress slipped them a lead quarter. As they read the so-called anti-Communist bill, the people saw that President Truman was right in his veto message, that the Mundt-McCarran bill *helps* the Communists, *handicaps* the Government and *harms* nobody but loyal, law abiding *citizens*.

President Truman voted the measure on Friday, Sept. 22. Without considering his message the House at once voted 286 to 48 to override. A handful of Senators kept the Upper House in session over 24 hours before the veto was overriden (on Saturday, Sept. 23) by a vote of 57 to 10.

The prosecutors and investigators who must carry out the law are appalled by the vagueness of its terms, the harm the nation will suffer from its application and the impossibility of getting any results. The *only* factions pleased by the prospect are the Taft Republicans and the Communists. The Taft crowd looks forward to a field day of sideshows and Red scares, punctuated by charges the law is not being enforced. The Communists, whose leaders have been sent to jail under ordinary laws, look forward to using hnudreds of courts all over the land as sounding boards.

The bill requires publication of a complete list of vital *defense* plants, laboratories and the like, no matter how *secret*. The Defense Secretary must approve this publication, but unless he does the plants lose the "protection" of the bill. President Truman said foreign spies now work years to get information this clause would hand them on a silver platter and said this alone would require him to veto the bill.

The bill requires all Communist front outfits to register and give details about themselves. If they don't, the Attorney General must file a complaint before a Subversive Activities Control Board, which must hold hearings. During these hearings the "defendants" have full power to subpoena FBI reports and other data. When the SACB has ruled, then there can be an appeal to the courts, which are obliged to review not only the law but *all* the evidence.

President Truman pointed out that the military intelligence and the FBI are well posted on hostile and subversive activity right now, and the hearings provided by the bill would destroy the secrecy of our security system. Hearings and appeals would take from two to four years. President Truman pointed out that then all a Communist outfit would have to do to escape — under the law — would be to disband and start over again with a new set of officers.

The bill says organizations are to be rated by whether their programs take the same line as the Communists. The President said there would be no problem if the bill condemned organizations controlled or financed by the Communists. But he said that as the bill was written, a group of loyal citizens working for low cost housing might be cited, because Communist propaganda exploits slum conditions as a fifth column technique.

Ending his message, Mr. Truman said:

"No considerations of expediency can justify the enactment of such a bill as this, a bill which would so greatly weaken our liberties and give aid and comfort to those who would destroy us."

We Must Vote "Yes"

10" & 14" Mill & Roll Shop
LOREN ZUGBAUM,
Grievanceman

We must vote "yes" for a Union Shop. Why? In order to maintain our position, and to improve upon it.

We must vote "yes" against a company whose main concern is speedup, profits, breaking records and fighting against benefits that we won and are entitled to.

We must vote "yes" so that we might live a happier and better life.

If you don't vote or vote "no," you are voting against yourself and your Union, and everything you and your Union stand for.

Remember 1937.

Vote "yes" for a Union Shop.

AN HONEST 1010 MEMBER

Stanley Ruszowski, Cold Strip worker, is a honest man as this story proves it.

About two months ago, Stanley found a wallet in Gary at Washington and 8th Avenue. The wallet contained a certain amount of money but no identification of the owner.

Stanley has advertised in the local papers for the owner of the wallet and money but no one responded as yet.

If you think you are owner of the wallet, call E. C. 1528-R or visit Stanley at his home to claim wallet. Address: 2824 Euclid Avenue, Indiana Harbor.

This is Stanley's last resort in finding the owner, through the "Labor Sentinel."

Letters to the Editor:

U. S. Sailor, "Union Man"

October 30, 1950

To the Labor Sentinel
Sirs:

I have been getting copy's of our Union paper off and on for some time and in the September 27th copy, I saw where you agreed to send copy's to service men. Well, I am one of those, as well as a Union Man. I worked as a pipe-fitter handy-man in the Plant No. 2, New Construction Pipe Shop. Clock Number 17638.

Sincerely,
Tom Conroy F.N 326-35-69
c/o F.P.O. San Francisco,
California

HOWDY CONROY:

We, the officers of Your Union, Local 1010, were glad to receive your letter.

We also are happy to know that you announce yourself as a "Union Man."

It is the hope of the Local Union officers and its members that you and other Union men in service of Uncle Sam, keep the spirit of unity and of the workers, in mind.

Your name is now on the Labor Sentinel's Servicemen's mailing list.

Editor

"UNION SHOP" -- A BETTER FUTURE FOR YOU

By JOHN DURCHO,
Journal Agent, Local 1010

"Union Shop." What does "Union Shop" mean. It means that under a UNION SHOP Agreement, present members of the Union would retain their present status, but all those who are NOT now members, and all new employees would be required to become members of the Union within a specified time.

In other words, everybody would shoulder the burden of the cost necessary to operate a Union. There will be no "free riders" getting benefits of your Union when you vote for the Union Shop.

As you know there are a few "free riders" working in Inland Steel Co., who do not care to join your Union. They do not pay dues but reap the same benefits as you do. The only way Union members can stop that practice of the "free riders" is to vote "YES" at the time of the "Union Shop" Election. In the near future we are going to bargain with Inland Steel Company on better wages and better working conditions. Show the Company that you back your Union 100%, by voting "Yes."

We must have a large majority of our Union members to vote "yes" for the "Union Shop" or else we will not be in a favorable position to deal with management on better wages and better working conditions. A small percentage of "yes" votes will mean that you are not in favor of backing the demands of your Union for better wages and better working conditions. To support your Union vote "YES" for a Union Shop. "Union Shop" means a better standard of living for you.

Why We Need a "Union Shop"

Mr. Dooley on the Open Shop

"What's all this that's in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"Why don't you know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Really, I'm surprised at your ignorance, Hennessey. What is the open shop? Sure, its where they keep the doors open to accommodate the constant stream of men coming in to take jobs cheaper than the men what has the jobs. "It's like this, Hennessey: Suppose one of these freeborn citizens is working in an open shop for the princely wage of one large iron dollar a day of ten hours.

Mr. Dooley and Mr. Hennessey

"Along comes another son-of-a-gun and he says to the boss, 'I think I could handle the job nicely for ninety cents.'

"Sure," says the boss, and the one-dollar man gets out *into the cruel* world to *exercise* his *inalienable rights* as a freeborn American citizen and scab on some other poor devil. And so it goes on, Hennessey. And who gets the benefits? True, it save the boss money, but he don't care no more for money then he does for his right eye.

"It's all principle with him. He hates to see men robbed of their independence. They must have their independence, regardless of anything else."

"But," said Mr. Hennessey, "these open-shop men you mentioned say they are for unions if properly conducted."

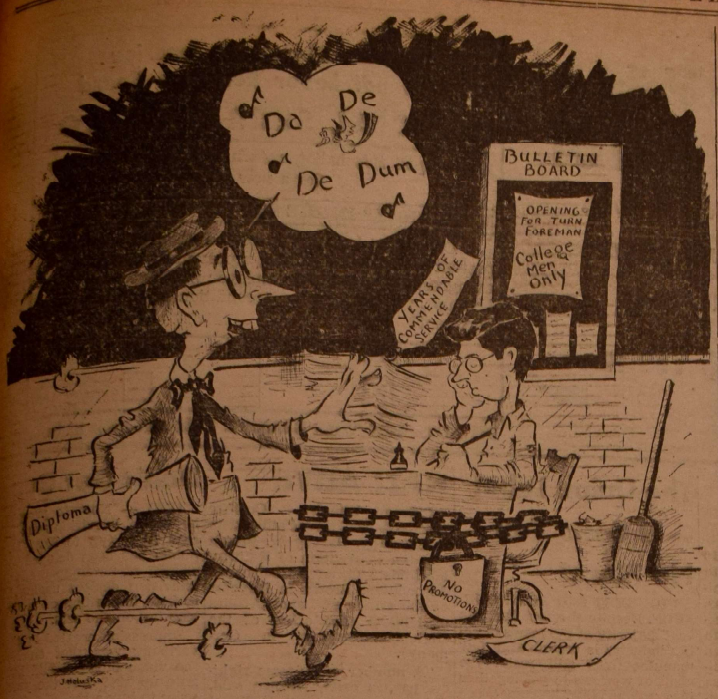
"Sure," said Mr. Dooley, "if properly conducted. And there we are; an' how would they have them conducted? No strikes, no rules, no contracts, no scales, hardly any wages an damned few members."

FINLEY PETER DUNNE
UAW-CIO Ammunition

1010 CLOSES CLUB BAR

1010 members, by an overwhelming vote, ruled that the Club Bar be closed for the good of the Local Union.

The order of the Club Bar to close, was given at the regular meeting, Thursday, November 2, 1950.



SOMETIMES EDUCATION IS A POOR EXCUSE FOR COMMON SENSE

Inland "White Collar Worker"

It has been brought to the attention of Local 1010 that the clerks and office workers of Inland Steel Company are not being treated fairly when there are promotions and better jobs to be had.

And as for wages, that too is of importance to the "white collar worker." But, Alas! The poor "white Collar" worker is not organized in the Inland Steel Company. He has no Union to represent him. His fellow worker and he are separated from each other in terms of good working conditions, wages and seniority. They cannot confide in each other regarding their work. They fear each other because they are not organized.

The timekeepers are classed as "white collar workers" too. They too do not have a Union to turn to, to help them.

"The Lord helps those, who help themselves.'

The way to help yourself (you White Collar Workers) is to form a Union of your own, affiliated with the CIO.

Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and the Carnegie Steel "White Collar Workers" are united into the CIO and have benefited greatly through better wages. ONLY A FEW MONTHS AGO, THE "WHITE COLLAR WORKERS" OF YOUNGSTOWN SHEET AND TUBE, AND CARNEGIE STEEL RECEIVED BACK WAGES OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS. Of course, when the United Steelworkers win a general wage increase, some of the "white collar workers" receive a token wage increase from the Company. But do they get a standard living wage increase in proportion to the cost of living? Hardly not. Everytime United Labor goes out for a general wage increase the newspapers and radio commentators hold up the "poor white collar worker" before the public and say: United Labor is going to receive a wage increase, but the poor white collar workers are not organized, and therefore will suffer greatly because they will NOT receive a wage raise.

And the reason why they do suffer is because they are NOT organized.

United you gain — Divided you lose.

The doors of the CIO are open to the "white collar workers." "White Collar Workers" must be united if they care to have a better standard of living.

For further information on how to organize the "white collar workers" at the Inland Steel Company contact Local 1010 Union Hall, 3436 Michigan Avenue, East Chicago, Indiana. Phone EC 6140 or 2930.

WHY WE SHOULD VOTE FOR A UNION SHOP

FRED GARDNER,
Griever of Galvanize & Sheet Mill

The Inland Steel Company hates our Union, they would rather admit we are not the sole bargaining agent for the people in the mill.

This is the bread winners chance to prove to them we are united and we are behind our union.

If we didn't have a Union, Inland would laugh at your grievances. They would tell you as they told others and myself before the Union was organized, that if, "If you don't like the way you're being treated, quit."

The Union is your protection against a Company that only wants more and more work out of you from day to day.

Let's show the Inland Steel Company our teeth by voting 100% for a Union Shop.

44" MILL

WILLIAM BROWN,
Grievanceman

Here are a few grievance cases that have been settled and cases that are being settled and some cases that are being investigated:

Back pay for Pipefitter Leader. Retroactive to 1948 at 12½c per hour.

Back pay for Hot Strip Motor Inspectors, now classed as "Motor Inspector Leaders," 4c base pay, ½c per hour, overall pay total 4½ cents. Retroactive to 1948.

Three months back pay for Halden Shear Operators. Also "out of line" rates rechecked and now being studied. No information as yet.

No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 Cranes also being rechecked for "out of line" rates. Case is in Engineers office.

All jobs to be filled with "full crew." Full crew to be had on all jobs at all times. Mr. Cure "Labor Relation" representative for Inland agreed.

"Out of line" rates rechecked on No. 1 Finishing End Skin Mill. Case is now in Engineers office. No information as yet.

Inland Top Managers -- Take Note

Dollars and cents savings brought to industry by well-managed safety programs were emphasized at sessions of the National Safety Congress held in Chicago.

C. M. Read, Chief Engineer of E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company, pointed out that the direct cost of a disabling accident averages $750, but the indirect cost involved in work stoppage, spoiled work, equipment damage and the like is at least $3,000.

He said a well-managed safety program costing less than 1 per cent of the payroll can reduce the accident rate to one-twentieth its former size.

TOP MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBLE

G. M. Read, put the responsibility for safety on top management because it alone "is responsible for putting up the money." F. E. Olson, safety engineer for the International Harvester Company, Waukesha, Wisconsin, works, said an investment in safety clothing helped his firm cut on-the-job accidents to near the vanishing point. What it all amounts to is that top management should spend a little more money towards safety and health in their industries.

Inland top managers have a safety program and a very good staff of safety representatives, but the safety representatives do not have the authority to back up their requests on safety and health. The top managers in each department are responsible for all safety and health programs and NOT the company safety representatives.

If a safety hazard has to be remedied and there is money involved in the remedy than there is a lot of red tape to cut through before the hazard is remedied. But when it comes to spending money to improve production speed-ups there is no time lost in spending money. It all adds up to top management weighing money and safety in deciding the safety or health hazard. Safety usually loses out in the weighing contest of management. It would be well of Inland top management to take heed of G. M. Reads advice and spend a little more money on safety and health.

After all these articles in the LABOR SENTINEL on safety, health and the AUTHORITY of Inlands Safety Department, in dealing with the superintendents of different departments, that Mr. Rich, Inland Works Manager (top management) would investigate the conditions and make a few changes in favor of Inland's Safety Department.

UNION SHOP MEANS UNITY

CASIMIR KRIVICKAS,
Grievanceman, 40" Mill

The Steelworkers need a Union Shops for practical and progressive reasons as itemized herewith:

1. Union Shop will be a bulwark against slave driving tactics employed by Supervision Personnel.

2. Union Shop will keep us together and be firmly united for better working conditions.

3. Our progressive membership can and will prosper by having the Union Shop.

4. Without the Union Shop, employers will push us around and force wage cuts on us.

5. We need a Union Shop because workers not organized will not be responsive to cooperate to make our Union 100% effective on the job.

6. The Union Shop will keep our fellow-workers from becoming potential strike breakers.

What a Union Shop Means To Us

JIM STONE,
Cold Strip Grievanceman

A Union Shop is important to us as the Atom Bomb is to Uncle Sam. A Union Shop gives the workers union security. Union security means job security. You don't have to take my word for it, ask an authority, your foreman, he has neither.

I will give you my personal opinion why we need a Union Shop. I can recall the days of 1933 when I first went to work for Inland at No. 2 Scrap Yard. We had no drinking fountain, fifty of us workers used one cup to drink water with. We had no lockers or showers, to wash in after a hard days work. The mice and rats ate our lunches before we did. We had no place to warm up on a cold winter night and I mean cold. There were no promotions, it was not hard work that got you a promotion, you had to "buy" a promotion.

I remember getting two days suspension for telling Hutcheson, General Foreman, to get the walk way cleaned between the Yard Masters Office and Scrap Yard office so that the workers going to and from work wouldn't stumble on the scrap that was scattered all over the place.

I just can't forget the barbarian methods employed by Inland in 1933.

Inland will never give up the idea to break our Union. We must have a Union Shop in the Steel Industry to assure us life long security. I urge you to vote for a Union Shop on November 27th and 29th.

Inland Community Chest Drive

It has been reported to the "Labor Sentinel" that there are a few supervisors of Inland who are TELLING the workers how much to give, instead of ASKING THE WORKERS how much they WANT to give towards the Community Chest Fund.

According to the report, there are some workers who feel that they can only give a certain amount of money and that is all, but the supervisors use high pressure salesmanship on the workers, plus their rank as supervisors.

It is alright to ASK the workers if they can afford to give more, but it sure isn't alright to DEMAND of the workers more contribution towards the Community Chest Fund.

If a worker wants to give, let him "give from the heart." If he can't, or won't give, than leave him alone.

No worker should be forced to contribute.

If Inland wishes to make a good showing in the news releases of the Community Chest Drive, they are welcome to add some of their high profits towards the shortcoming fund of Inland's Community Chest Drive, if their may be a shortcoming in the fund.

Year in and year out it is the same complaint — supervisors high pressuring the workers into contributing toward the Community Chest.

It's about time "top management" "Lay the law down" on these supervisors, and warn them as to how they should "sell" the Community Chest and its goodness.

Inland supervisors should remember that workers of Inland also contribute towards the Community Chest Fund in the community in which they live and that they would rather give their Community Chest contribution in the community in which they live, so that the community can receive the credit instead of Inland.

Whenver the reports on the Community Chest Drive for industries are released to the public, the newspapers, the reports do not state that the workers of the individual industries contributed but the news report is so slanted as to imply that the industries contributed instead of the workers in the industries. It is always the worker who contributes the most towards welfare work and not the person who has the "mostest."

It is always the worker who worries more of the future, because he doesn't have anything to fall back on in case of a emergency such as sickness, loss of his job, or a financial depression.

That is why he, the worker, contributes more towards welfare programs, because he probably already has had the experience of being in want and need, and not the one who has the "mostest."

About the only subject Inland top managers agree with the Union on, is that the workers should contribute financially towards welfare programs.

U.S. STEEL PILES UP HIGHEST PROFIT IN 33 YEARS

New York — (FP) — For the first nine months of 1950, U. S. Steel Corp., made a net profit of $178,821,540, a haul exceeding the all-year 1949 total of $166 million. The 9-month total for 1949 was $133,223,409.

But the steel giant isn t happy. Announcing the highest 9-month net since 1917, Board Chairman Irving S. Olds said an increase in steel prices is "inevitable" if the industry is forced to grant any substantial wage raise to employees.

For common stockholders, the juicy profit equals $6.12 a share, compared with $4.38 in the corresponding 1949 period. Deluged by the bonanza, Big Steel's directors declared a quarterly dividend of 75c a share and a special dividend of the same amount.

Totalling $39,164,634, this payoff for stockholders was the largest quarterly cash disbursement ever made on the stock.

Aided by four price increases since the end of World War II, steel profits have mounted steadily — from $58 million in 1945 to the present annual rate of more than $230 million.

Despite the steady profit climb, U. S. Steel has fought bitterly union efforts to win wage increases and other benefits. Two major strikes have been required to wrest improvements from the mammoth steelmaker.

Americans Want Higher Corp. Taxes

Palm Springs, Calif. (FP) — Sixty-four percent of the people of this country think corporate income taxes should be raised to finance the multi-billion dollar armament program, but a Notre Dame researcher thinks the money should be raised by a federal sales tax.

Both proposals were presented to 175 delegates of the Los Angeles Merchants & Manufacturers Assn. as they met in this swank desert play spot for their annual conference.

The sales tax idea was presented by Rev. Edward A. Keller, director of the bureau of economic research at Notre Dame University.

The 64% figure was offered by Vice Pres. Dilman M. K. Smith of Opinion Research Corp. of Princeton, N. J., who said results of other surveys showed that 83% of the people think the government should regulate big companies, 59% approve price controls, 46% think industry profits will be large as a result of the arms program, and 44% think manufacturers are pushing up prices.

'Taller Organizado' Un Futuro Mejor Para Ud

JOHN DURCHO,
Journal Agent, Inland Local No. 1010

"Taller Organizado" — Que quiero decir Taller Organizado? Quiere decir que bajo contrato de Taller Organizado los presentes miembros de la Union retienen las mismas condiciones, pero todos los que ahorita en la actualidad no son miembros, y todos los empleados nuevos tendrian que ser miembros de la Union dentro de un tiempo especificado.

En otras palabras, todos ayudarian para los costos necesarios para operar una union. Como Uds. bien saben, todavia hay algunos trabajadores que no les gusta pertenecer a la Union pero si les gusta recibir los beneficios como los demas trabajadores que tienen anos de ser miembros. Por eso debe Ud. de votar por "Taller Organizado" para que todos los trabajadores, igual que Ud., sean tambien miembros. Uds, bien saben que la Union es la fnerza, por eso debemos estar unidos el 100%.

Dentro de un corto tempo la Union tendra negociaciones con la Inland Steel Co. para un aumento de sueldo y mejores condiciones de trabajo. Demostremosel a la compania que estamos de acuerdo con nuestra Union votando SI el dia de los elecciones, por un Taller Organizado. Es necesario que la Union tenga un gran numero de votos favorables para poder tener las negociaciones con la compania pidiendo el aumento de sueldo y mejores condiciones de trabajo. Esto tambien quiere decir un mejoramiento de vida para Uds. Asi es que no se les olvide el dia de las elecciones.

VOTAR SI
Por un Taller Organizado

Sample of the OFFICIAL BALLOT

POLLS OPEN ALL DAY.

SEE SCHEDULE POSTED IN YOUR PLANT

Vote YES Here

United States of America
National Labor Relations Board

OFFICIAL SECRET BALLOT

If you spoil this ballot, return it to the Board Agent for a new one

MARK AN "X" IN THE SQUARE OF YOUR CHOICE

Do you wish to authorize the union which is your present collective bargaining representative to enter into an agreement with your employer which requires membership in such union as a condition of continued employment?

YES	NO
☒	☐

DO NOT SIGN THIS BALLOT. Fold and drop in ballot box.

UD Y EL TALLER ORGANIZADO

By WILLIAM MAIHOFER,
President, Inland Local N. 1010

Los dias 27y 29 del presente mes, UD. va a tener la oportunidad de votar. En otros palabras, el motivo para para esta eleccion es para decidir si Ud. esta en favor o en ocntra su Union. Si Ud. esta en favor de su Union Ud., ira a votar Si, o mas bien sea "Yes." Si Ud esta contra su Union Ud. votara que "No." O a la mejor mi siquiera va a votar, en tal caso su voto sera contado como si Ud. hubiera votado "No." Los reglamentos son como para facorecer los enemigos de la Union. Esta votacion para Taller Organizado, o sea "Union Shop," sera como una vara con la cual sera medida su determinacion para un aumento de sueldo, mejores condiciones de trabajo, etc.

Si la mayoria de los trabajadores votan Si en favor de la Union, no quiere necesariamente decir que la compania nos consedera el Taller Oraganizado, pero quiere decir que Ud. como trabajador da su apoyo a la Union para que su voz y la voz del trabajador sea permanentemento establecida como algo necesaria de gente que ama la libertad, y apoya las demandos de mejores sveldos, mejores condiciones de trabajo, seguridad en nuesta vejes, un controte mejor, etc.

Su Union ya osmetio demandas a la compania para el mejoramiento de los trabajadores. Por eso es necesario que todos los trabajadores den su apoyo votando Si, o sea "Yes." Yo, como Presidente de la Union les exijo honestamente y sinceramente que voten "Si" para un Taller Organizado el dia de las elecciones.

Broken Eye-Glases Replaced In One To Three Hours
DR. M. L. LIPNER
Optometrist
3614 MAIN STREET
Indiana Harbor, Indiana
Garden Theatre Bldg.
Phone: 4303

The Union Label -- It Costs You No More!

FIGURE IT OUT FOR YOURSELF. Despite the fact that the vast majority of the men's clothing industry is organized, a few manufacturers still resist the right of workers to get together in a union. Why?

THE ANSWER IS PROFITS. Those union-busting manufacturers aren't satisfied with reasonable profits — they want excessive profits. By keeping the union out, they keep their payrolls down and push their profits up. The workers suffer from low wages. The country suffers from low buying power.

AND THE CONSUMER? He doesn't make a cent. Those low wages don't mean lower-priced suits. Non-union manufacturers aren't fighting unions out of charity — the last thing they want to do is pass on their high profits to the consumer. Most of it they keep themselves. The rest goes into the retailer's pocket.

So when someone buys a suit without the union label, everyone suffers — the workers, the country, and the consumer.

FOR FAIR VALUE—in every price range — stick to clothes, with the union label. Next time you shop for a suit —

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

NAZI ALIVE

Chicago, Illinois. — October 13th — A Nazi threat still exists in Germany, Harvey W. Brown told the Convention of Railway Machinists General Chairmen's Association. Brown is Director of the Office of Labor Affairs of HICOG (the office of the High Commissioner in Germany).

"A number of extreme right-est parties exist,' Brown said, "These parties and political groups still quarrel among themselves and juggle for position and prestige. They, therefore, do not at present constitute a real danger to the young German democracy. As far as I can see, a potentially greater danger from this group exists in the infiltration of former prominent and less prominent Nazis in important positions in the political and business community."

Brown said that he shared his suspicions with the German trade unions, and that the suspicions could only be allayed if the group would show by its actions that it has abandoned its autocratic philosophy and that it is determined to make democracy work both on the political and economic front.

CIO Exec. Board Meeting Delayed

Washington — (FP) — The CIO executive board has postponed from Nov. 15 to Nov. 16 its pre-convention meeting in the Palmer House, Chicago. The convention opens Nov. 20, CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg will hold a special labor law conference opening on the afternoon of Nov. 24 following adjournment of the convention.

Don't Get Gyped

(FP) — Note to prospective buyers of television sets: In recent days (up to Nov. 1), the public has been deluged with a swarm of newspaper ads from television dealers urging them to beat imposition of a 10% excise tax on the sets.

Impression created by the advertising was that on Nov. 1 the video buyer would have to ante up 10% over the purchase price to buy a set.

However, the excise tax of 10% is a tax on the manufacturer's price — not on the retailor's price.

So if the retailers blandly bill you for a 10% tax on the retail purchase price, you've got all the right in the world to holler bloody murder.

YOUR NEW SOCIAL SECURITY ON THE AIR!

Listen to our weekly radio program, "Your New Social Security," heard each Monday afternoon at 2:30 p.m. over Radio Station WJOB (the 1230 spot on your dial). The program is presented as a public service by Station WJOB.

This program now features detailed information regarding the 1950 AMENDMENTS to the Social Security Act.

FOR SALE
Golf Clubs; Storm Windows
$90.00 set golf clubs with Bag—$35.00
Storm Windows — 25"x54" — Each $3.00
Ernest Gorley, 6807 Carolina Street, Hammond, Indiana — Phone: RUssell 7405

Deposits Now Insured up to $10,000
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in East Chicago
UNION NATIONAL BANK
of Indiana Harbor
Members Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Members Federal Reserve System
41 Years of Safety and Service

JUNTA ESPECIAL

Para Los Miembros De Habla Española

PARA NOVIEMBRE 21 A LAS 7:30 P.M.

EN EL SALON DE LA UNION

3436 Michigan Avenue, East Chicago, Indiana

LABOR SENTINEL

Vol. 7, No. 9 | Chicago, Ill. | 5¢ a Copy | Monday, Nov. 27, 1950

The Big Chisel

By WM. CHANALL,
Assistant Griever, Tin Mill

Of the many unjust happenings at Inland, one that seems to top them all is the gross exploitation of the assorting room girls in the Tin Mill. They have a second class rate which the girls receive when they begin and a first class rate which they are supposed to receive when they learn to do their job. Naturally, some girls learn faster than others and some are faster workers than others, but at Inland they are required to do a certain number of inches as well as quality work before they can qualify for their first class rate. The time varies greatly, but I know of no girl in recent years who received the first class rate in less than six months and there are many who have been working over a year and still receive 2nd class wages.

By way of comparison, Youngstown Sheet & Tube Tin Mill girls work four weeks to receive their first class rate. And they are not checked on how much work they do as Inland does.

Such practices as this must be discontinued. They are a disgrace to the plant and even management should be ashamed of conditions of this sort.

Mr. Schreiner, general foreman in the Assorting Room of the Tin Mill knows very well that there are assorters that should have received there **first class rate** years ago. Mind you, there are girls assorting tin plate for over a year and still receiving only their **second** class rate in wages.

In other words, these girls are doing the same kind of work and the same amount of work as "first class assorter," yet they are only getting **second class rate in wages!** The Big Steal.

Mr. Schreiner, general foreman, has been approached several different times by me in the last 4 months pertaining to the "second class assorters" but he has done nothing to eliminate this big steal of the girls wages. He has promised to look into this situation, but his promise is just a word that has no meaning. He is always asking for more time to look into this grievance case, evidently just to stall the grievance procedure and to get the assorting girls disgusted (and me) and to forget the grievance case.

This grievance will not be forgotten. It is very plain that top management is just as responsible for this big steal as well as Mr. Schreiner. It can be proven that these "second class assorters" produce as well as any of the other assorters. This is just another case of plain cheating. Cheating workers of their just wages. How these intellectuals of management can sit back and do nothing about this big steal is beyond the understanding of the common worker.

HERE'S THE CHANCE FOR THE INLAND "LABOR RELATION REPRESENTATIVES" TO PROVE THEIR WORTH.

If the Inland "Labor Relation" Department, wishes to bring good relations between LABOR and MANAGEMENT they can order Mr. Hensey Jr., Tin Mill representative of the "Labor Relation" Dept. to stop this practice of cheating the assorters of their daily bread. These girls work hard and are deserving of their just wages and no less. How Mr. Schreiner can go to bed, without a troubled mind, after a days work in the assorting room, with all those girls receiving only second class rate, is for him and him alone to understand. Give us this our daily bread.

Tin Mill Rating Berated

Most of the workers of the Tin Mill have received their "Notice of Employee Rating" signed by Mr. Koegle, Superintendent.

The workers are rated as: Outstanding, Very Good, Satisfactory, Marginal or Unsatisfactory.

This is a psychological move by Mr. Koegle and the "Labor Relation" Dept. of Inland to pit the workers against each other. The move on the part of management is a very good idea, if it works. The idea of management as far as we can see, pertaining to these ratings of employees is to have every worker compare their ratings with each other and then walking away from each other in an angry mood. There may be some workers who may think they should have a better credit rating for the work they are doing than their fellow worker. This credit rating for job performance is nothing but a stunt by management to have the workers fight each other for a **better credit rating; instead of** uniting with each other for a **better WAGE INCREASE** for their individual jobs.

ADVICE TO ALL TIN MILL WORKERS

If you have received a "Notice Of Employee Rating" and you believe it is unfair credit rating in comparison to your job duties forget about it.

That is the idea behind this notice to you. They don't want you to forget about it. Management wants you to visit them and then give you a pep talk on how you can help increase production, to get a **better rating, but not more money** for **your efforts.**

It is a well known fact that if you were not doing a very good job in your line of work that they would not wait for a period of six months to let you know that you are doing marginal or unsatisfactory work. Your foreman would let you know "right now" that you are laying down on the job.

It is very urgent, that you, the workers, from the Tin Mill ignore this "Notice Of Employee Rating." **Don't dislike** your fellow worker because he may have a better credit rating than you have, as long as you are getting the same rate of pay as your fellow worker.

Don't have these ratings confuse you. In all probability, you are giving Inland an honest day of work, but they want to use a bit of psychology to get more work from you without giving you an incentive in your pay check. For better Unity, within your Union, overlook these "Employee Credit Ratings." If you are doing a poor job, you can rest assured that Inland Management will let you know of it, without you asking them first.

Strike Leader Blasts Bell Officials

Pittsburgh. — (FP) — Bell Telephone Co. officials love a GI in wartime but treat him with scorn and ridicule when peace comes, Pres. John Shaffer of Div. 18, Communications Workers (CIO) charged here as his local continued striking against Western Electric Co. Nov. 12.

Shaffer observed that 80% of the pickets parading outside the company on Armistice Day would have been marching in the annual veterans' parade, but for the strike.

"Here they had a little parade of their own," he said, "wearing their old army uniforms or what was left of them. They found it necessary to march in an effort to get a living wage from their employer, the mighty Bell Telephone System."

Shaffer said he was shocked to see Bell officials standing in doors and windows of the main building "giving pickets the horse laugh." How different it was from the first days of World War II, he recalled, "when those officials were shaking and shivering, wondering what was going to happen . . . These same men, now on the picketline, were heroes then and nothing was too good for them."

Today, Shaffer said, these company executives show a changed attitude. "Their callous disregard of plain human rights is amazing to me. Actually, I wonder how the AT&T, Bell's parent concern, can, with a clear conscience, display the American flag in front of their building."

Shaffer pointed out that "such actions by men of supposed responsibility and dignity are incongruous and baffling to the man or woman who looks for genuine patriotism and leadership."

The Bell System has already singled out Shaffer, cutting off his home telephone service. A Bell spokesman accused Shaffer of leaving the receiver off the hook to escape the annoyance of a flood of calls about the strike. Shaffer denied the charge and said the receiver never was intentionally left off the hook in his home.

His wife said a man came to her door, wearing "something that looked like a holster with a gun in it," and remarked casually that he had come to remove the telephone. She slammed the door and locked it. The stranger climbed a pole and snipped the wires. The phone went dead.

Mrs. Shaffer insists the holster held a gun. She says she knows a pair of pliers in a lineman's belt when she sees one.

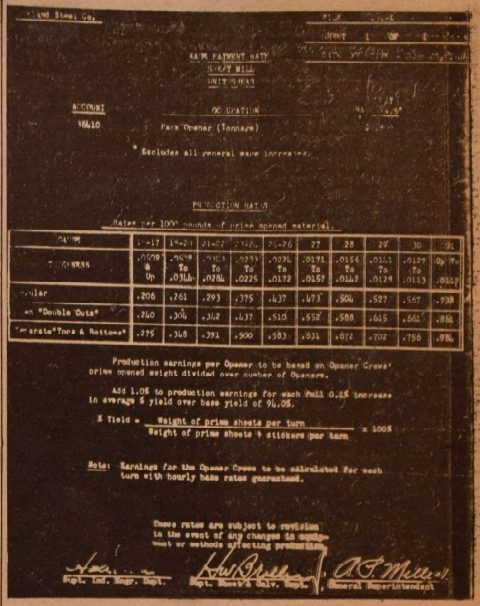
Wholesale Prices Go Up Again

Washington. — (FP) — Average primary market prices rose another 0.2% in the week ended Nov. 7, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

This brought the wholesale index of all prices to 170% of the prices paid in 1926. This was the highest point hit since the Korean war and only 0.2% below the all time peak in August, 1948.

These wholesale prices will be reflected in higher retail levels in months to come.

ANOTHER BIG STEAL



Rate Opener (Tonnage)

* Excludes all general wage increases.

PRODUCTION RATIO

Rates per 1000 pounds of prime opened material.

Gauge	17	18-21	22-23	24	25-26	27	28	29	30	31
Thousands	.0709 & Up	.0709 To .0314	.0313 To .0218	.0293 To .0225	.0231 To .0172	.0191 To .0157	.0156 To .0142	.0141 To .0128	.0129 To .0113	.0129 To .0097
Regular	.206	.261	.293	.375	.437	.473	.504	.527	.567	.738
on "Double Cuts"	.240	.304	.342	.437	.510	.552	.588	.615	.661	.861
"Separate"Tons & Bottoms"	.275	.348	.391	.500	.583	.631	.672	.702	.756	.984

Production earnings per Opener to be based on Opener Crews' prime opened weight divided over number of Openers.

Add 1.0% to production earnings for each full 0.1% increase in average % yield over base yield of 94.0%.

% Yield = (Weight of prime sheets per turn / Weight of prime sheets + stickers per turn) x 100%

Note: Earnings for the Opener Crews to be calculated for each turn with hourly base rates guaranteed.

These rates are subject to revision in the event of any changes in equipment or methods affecting production.

Mgr. Ind. Rel. Dept. — Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr. — General Superintendent

By FRED GARDNER,
Vice-Chairman, Grievance Committee

In the Sheet Mill, the Company and the Union agreed upon the following rates for the Opening Floor:

If you notice the rate sheet tells you how to figure their Yield Bonus. It says to find the Yield Bonus, you take the prime sheets divided by the prime sheets plus stickers, and this figure times 100 and if the yield is over 94%, they get 1% of their tonnage earnings for every 1/10 (one-tenth) over 94%.

After the rate was in effect, the Company refused to pay it as it was stated on the rate sheet.

Instead of only using stickers in figuring the yield, they used all the mill defects, short sheets and spread packs, this percentage being so great that it cost these men a loss of about $2.00 per day.

These men have lost about $30,000 due to Inland's refusal to figure this rate as they agreed on the above rate sheet. If you notice, it is signed by Executives of the Company now they are trying to back out. If they'll try to back out on a signed agreement, they will try anything.

We tried to settle this case with the Company before a written grievance was presented.

They offered us $9,000 back pay and a new tonnage rate which was supposed to increase the men's wages $1.26 per day.

We checked it against October's tonnage on the Opening Floor and found the rate was a cut of about $.45 per day. This is how these people operate, they were going to hand us money with one hand and take it back with the other.

We have filed a grievance asking that they pay the men by the rate sheet that was signed and agreed upon. They did pay us right for a couple of weeks then went back to their old way of cheating the men.

We are going to take this case to arbitration if the company refuses to change their position. It's a shame when we must take a case to arbitration to collect a man's pay, that he works for, this is down-right cheating by the Company.

The Inland Steel Company has the nerve to tell us we are breaching our contract with them to reopen the contract. They have not lived up to the contract on the above rate sheet, so according to my thinking the company is trying to make it a one-way street.

This is only one of the many clear cut violations of the contract by the Company. If Inland doesn't start to settle these cases without going to arbitration, we will print each clear cut violation in the SENTINEL and let our people make their own decision on how Inland treats its workers.

I urge every grievance man to check all his rates to see if they are being paid right, because this is the fifth case like the above one I've found in the Galvanize and Sheet Mill Department.

1010 Congratulates East Chicago

A grievance was presented by Local 1010 to officials of East Chicago, and settled to benefit the workers. The curbing of Commonwealth Street, between the two parking lots of the Inland Steel Company has been chipped down in certain spots to permit workers of Inland, to drive in and out of the parking lots.

All credit goes to the officials of the City of East Chicago for cooperating with officials of Local 1010.

In the meantime, Commonwealth Street has been dug out and ready for a new paving job but Inland has at the present time, backed down on their promise of paving the street, if the city would dig the street out.

Inland can show that good community spirit by helping in paving Commonwealth Street.

LABOR SENTINEL

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A Politically Non-Partisan Paper to Guard the Interests of the Common Man.
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JOHN DURCHO, Journal Agent

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Subscriptions must be accompanied with cash payment.

Labor and the MacCarran Act

Through bitter experience labor has learned that legislation ostensibly passed in the interests of internal security is often aimed at the rights of workers and the people generally.

Taft-Hartley was propagandized in part as an act which would protect commerce and the national economy from Communists and political strikes.

Its real use has been to cripple labor unions and thus lower wages and impair working conditions.

The Internal Security Act of 1950, commonly known as the McCarran-Wood-Mundt Act is a similar fraud.

Passed over the President's veto and against the opposition of organized labor, it is a handy tool for suppressing liberty under the pretext of curbing Communism.

One section of the Act makes it a crime to agree to perform any act "which would substantially contribute to the establishment within the U. S. of a totalitarian dictatorship".

Under this dragnet, the government could decide to prosecute strikers in coal, steel, railroad, or other major industries, on the ground that their strike "would substantially contribute" to the establishment of Communism by "hurting" our economic system.

The penalty under this section is as high as 10 years and $10.000.

The Act requires "Communist-Action" and "Communist-Front" organizations to register as subversive organizations, and to disclose all kinds of information about their membership and affairs. But the Act's definitions and standards are so vague, that all kinds of organizations, whether or not Communistic, could be found to be such organizations by a hostile administration.

It would be quite easy to find a labor union to be a "Communist-Front", under the Act's standards, on the grounds that some of its members are claimed to be Communists, and that many of its public positions (such as opposition to Taft-Hartley) are the same as public positions of the Communist Party.

If labor fall out with the administration in power, if a public hysteria is created because of some strikes in basic industries, it is not too far-fetched that the government would try to destroy militant labor unions by seeking to force them to register as Communist fronts.

Even if the government is hesitant about attacking a labor union directly, it still might do so indirectly by seeking to make militant labor leaders register as individual Communists.

With public hysteria what it is, and with the government's predilection for using notorious perjurers and stool pigeons as witnesses, almost anybody can be "proved" to be a Communist.

The prime example of a governmental attack on a labor union by charging its leaders with being Communists is, of course, the Harry Bridges case.

The Act puts the federal government even more than before into the business of spying on organizations to determine if they have to register. There is every reason to believe that labor unions will not be exempt from this dirty business of spying on people's beliefs and associations.

The Act is aimed at brutally suppressing all political dissent. Governments which are able to silence dissenters soon discover that they do not need labor's support to remain in power.

Organized labor will also discover that its natural allies, liberal and radical groups, have been hounded underground. Labor loses its political leverage once that occurs. Labor then loses its economic gains.

AFL Workers Strike Hospital

San Diego, Calif. — (FP) — An unprecedented 10-day radio campaign prepared the general public for a picketline which was placed around the privately operated Quintard Hospital by Local 102, Building Service Employees Intl. Union (AFL).

Local 102 Sec. Ed Gund took to the airwaves each night to explain the issues at stake — substandard wages and working conditions and refusal of the hospital management to hold a collective bargaining election under auspices of the state conciliation service.

Free ambulance service was offered patients who preferred treatment at other hospitals rather than remain behind a picketline.

Gund claimed organization of a majority of the nurses and other hospital employees and charged the hospital was "afraid" to hold an election because it feared the union would win.

NOT FOR YOU

Here is a report from the U. S. Department of Commerce on what is being done with some of the high corporation profits! Dividend disbursements in September were $3 billion larger, at annual rates, than in the previous month. According to a special tabulation of the Office of Business Economics, many corporations paid special and extra dividends in September, with payments by three large corporations accounting for the bulk of these. In addition, regular dividends were increased in numerous instances.

RENT RISE . . .

Not only has food and clothing gone up in price, rental housing in this Calumet Area also is taking a jump higher.

The rent office has received 1659 petitions for rent increases. As of November 10, 1950 — 1316 rent increases have already been granted.

In the meantime wages of the United Steelworkers remain at a standstill.

A Little Child Shall Lead You

November 11, 1950

Mr. William Maihofer
President, Local 1010
United Steelworkers of America
3436 Michigan Avenue
East Chicago, Indiana

Dear Bill:

Your committee of Alex Huttle, Mike Mamula, Frank Gordon, Clarence Royster, and Joe Mamula, called yesterday afternoon and presented me with one-hundred tickets to the dance the local union is sponsoring this evening for maintenance of the Twin City Recreational League's Center for Children.

With this letter, in payment for the one-hundred tickets, is our check number 8 3237, dated November 11, 1950, payable in the amount of one-hundred dollars to the Twin City Recreational League and United Steelworkers of America, Local Union 1010. I have retained five of the tickets for possible use and the balance is returned herewith.

Mr. Rich has asked me to express to you all of management's good wishes for a successful dance in fulfillment of its worth objective.

Yours very truly,
J. M. HELME,
Administrative Assistant
Industrial Relations

The Inside Story

New York. — (FP) — The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. locked out hundreds of long lines operators who reported for work at the main AT&T long lines building here as the Communications Workers (CIO) withdrew picketlines under its hit-and-run strike strategy.

The operators charged they had been locked out by the giant monopoly after being asked by supervisors whether they intended to respect future picketlines which might be set up by the union in its strike against the Western Electric Co., a subsidiary of AT&T.

Workers answering they would respect picketlines were told to leave "because we have replacements for you."

CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne accused the telephone company of violating the Taft-Hartley law and said he would bring charges before the NLRB. The union said that 3,00 employees reported for work at the long lines building, most of them refusing to return on management terms.

Meanwhile negotiating efforts were under way with federal mediators seeking to arrange a settlement. The union is after a substantial wage boost. Western Electric has offered 10c an hour for distribution and warehouse workers and 11c for installers.

Another point of difference is management's insistence on an 18-month contract without a wage reopener or a 2-year pact with a wage reopening after 16 months. The union wants a 1-year agreement.

BLOODY MONEY

Warning that the benefits would not "come easy," the CIO leader, Philip Murray, said: "The fellows that are the heads of great industrial enterprises are not easy to get along with.

"They are awfully fond of money and they never seem to know that when they get too much of it, it isn't good for them. They don't know what to do with it, but I am shortly going to tell them." Speaking from experience, Murray blamed industry for the nationwide steel strikes of 1946 and 1949.

Letter to the Editor:

CLUB BAR

On the night of November 2nd, 1950, a mandate from the Rank and File members of Local No. 1010 was rendered to the leaders of said Local. It all came about because of the question arising as to whether the Club Bar should close or remain open, whether either should happen was neither here nor there to me at that time.

However, watching it from a financial angle, I was somewhat concerned because I think leaders of the organization should value highly the trust handed to them by the members. Being lead to see it from another angle caused me to become more concerned because it was said that the Bar promoted friendly race relation and was a major factor in breaking down discrimination.

This statement put me, and no doubt others, into such a state of bewilderness that it took sometime to recover. If this is true, why has it not produced results, and why is it not doing something tangible. When this great Country of ours entered into World War 2, we relinquished our jobs at Inland Steel Company to answer a worthy call. Through victories and near defeats, we were there. Through the continent of Africa and on through Europe we were there, from D. Day to V. E. Day we were there. From Pearl Harbor to V. J. Day we were there with every true-blooded American we gave our all, our very life blood was spilled from Island to island for the cause of Democracy. On land, on sea, and in the air we were there. From every branch of service, into the homes, yes, many homes, came that pathetic message from our Government, "We regret, "lest we forget, in the meantime, the Club Bar was still in operation.

Then comes the long expected "V-J Day". From time to time, however, those of us that were fortunate enough were returning to the same Club Bar, returning to the same Inland Steel Company, where conditions remained the same or worse, the same Inland Steel Company where Negroes and Mexicans are doing the worse jobs and receiving the least pay, the same Inland Steel Company with it's 'Lilly-White Department's.' Returning to that same Club Bar, mind you, that is a major factor in breaking down discrimination is still operating. Now form your own opinion.

Again we are on the march; again we are relinquishing our jobs at Inland Steel Company, and again we are answering the worthy call to save democracy, again we are spilling our very blood in the rugged mountains fo North Korea, with a possibility of spilling it into China Formosa, into Russia and God knows where.

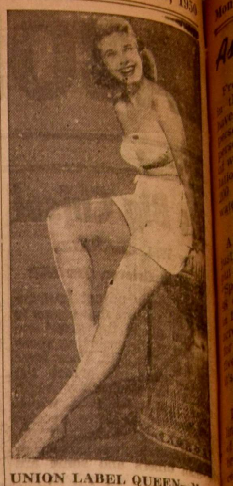
When that great day arrives, the day of Victory, those of us who are fortunate will return. What we return to depends entirely upon those of us, who are here, and those of us who will remain here.

Definitely, we can return and find that there is a new spirit in the air, a spirit that makes One family of us all. A family in which there is no Race, nor Creed, a family in which there is no rich or poor, weak or strong, monster or under-dog. A family in which there is no **separate dealings.** Surely, we can return and find every member of Local 1010 standing shoulder to shoulder welded for a command goal.

Truly, we can return, and find that Local 1010, backed by the International Union has gone into Inland Steel Company and demanded that it operate every department, every unit, every sequence, democratically. We can find that Local No. 1010 has demanded that every department, every Unit, every sequence, employ all workers, who seek employment, irrespectively of Race, Creed or Color.

Then will fifteen million Negroes and many times more, none Whites, and every true blooded American, who judges are according to his worth, Cry Out! — Great is Local No. 1010, Great is the Club Bar, Great is Inland Steel and Greatly to be praised.

William Gailey
Sheet Mill



UNION LABEL QUEEN—Mona Freeman, featured in Paramount's "Copper Canyon," was selected "Union Label Queen" by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers of Los Angeles during ceremonies marking Union Label Week.

In The United States

Louisville, Ky. — (FP) — More than a score of religious, labor and civic organizations have formed the Interracial Hospital Movement to fight discrimination against Negroes in Kentucky hospitals.

The new organization is circulating a petition which was drawn up after three Negroes were refused treatment in Hardinsburg in August. The men lay on the floor of the Breckinridge County Hospital for four hours after they were hurt in an automobile accident. One of them died.

The petition notes that many other Kentucky counties have no facilities for Negro patients. It calls on state officials to provide hospital care for all citizens regardless of race. It also urges "all doctors to uphold the ethics of their profession by treating all injured and dying persons to the best of their ability."

Almost 2,500 copies of the petition are being circulated throughout the state. Originally the sponsors had set a goal of 10,000 signers by Nov. 27 but this figure is expected to be surpassed.

Organizations participating include the Baptist Ministers & Deacons Meeting of Louisville, Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky, Local 89, Intl. Bro. of Teamsters (AFL), Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People, Local 236, United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers (unaffiliated), Local 620, United Public Workers (unaffiliated) and student groups at Louisville Municipal College and the University of Louisville.

As You See It

From 1940 to 1948 population of the U. S. is estimated to have risen by nearly 2 million persons a year. The average person uses about 200 gallons of water a day. Thus, the population increase alone calls for 400 million gallons of new water daily.

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A Washington, D. C., grocer, just to see what would happen, put a sign outside his door, "Special-Five Pounds of Sugar, 59 cents." He sold 800 pounds in four hours while competitors across the street had no rush for their sugar at 59 cents for five pounds. It's not the price, it's the stupidity.

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In St. Joseph, Mo., a gamblers raid resulted in the seizing of a slot machine. The cops brought it in and left it in the courthouse corridor for a few moments. Three people stopped to try their luck.

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The Treasury is getting ready to print 240 million new dollar bills. In addition to ordinary wear and tear, today's dollars are subjected to prolonged and severe stretching which isn't doing them any good, either.

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Senator Morse, (R. Ore.) has suggested that there may be men seeking active duty in the army as a way of getting away from their wives. Men who will admit it need no further proof of their courage.

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Post Office officials cut city mail deliveries to one a day after Congress demanded economy. Now the House has voted to order the Post Office to restore twice-a-day mail deliveries so that you can be sure of getting all your bills promptly on the first of the month.

—●—

STEEL CURTAIN ON PROFITS

The attitude of some of the steel companies was tipped by a speech by Ben Morrell, president of Jones & Laughlin, who told a meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute in Pittsburgh that the Steel industry was not doing as well as other industries in terms of sales and profits. J & L profits in the second quarter of 1950 were "only" 16.7%.

ALL FOR 30-HOUR WEEK

Cleveland. — (FP) — Demands for a 35-hour week and company-paid pensions highlighted proposals presented at the opening of the annual convention of the United Shoe Workers (CIO) Oct. 2.

Recommending a 5-hour reduction in the workweek, USW Pres. William E. Thornton cited increased productivity because of greater use of machinery in the factories.

Some 300 delegates representing 70,000 workers were present for the meeting, which will continue until Oct. 6.

Unions Plan Fund for Roosevelt College

Chicago. — (FP) — Three CIO union leaders — AFL Pres. William Green, CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Pres. Albert J. Hayes of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists — have joined together to sponsor and establish a $100,000 Samuel Gompers Memorial Fund to be presented to Roosevelt College at endowment ceremonies in December.

Proposed by the union officials as part of this year's nationwide observance of the 100th anniversary of Gompers' birth, the fund will be a permanent memorial to the pioneer AFL leader.

The money will be used to provide scholarships, improve educational facilities and to develop greater labor education opportunities at Roosevelt College, the only U. S. college to place its labor education division on an equal footing with its other departments.

LABOR'S NEWS IN BRIEF

Washington. — After making one of the greatest and most unified political efforts in recent history, organized labor took it on the chin in the elections.

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New York. — In key gubernatorial posts — as in congressional races — the Republican party gained over the Democrats in the election.

—●—

Washington. — With Dixiecrats in virtual control of both houses, the 82nd Congress presents a dismal prospect for labor legislation.

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Chicago. — Three top union leaders — AFL Pres. William Green, CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Pres. Albert J. Hayes of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists — have joined together to sponsor and establish a $100,000 Samuel Gompers Memorial Fund to be presented to Roosevelt College at endowment ceremonies in December.

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Torrance, Calif. — Eight hundred members of Local 1414, United Steelworkers CIO, were locked out of the big Columbia Steel Corp. plant in this Los Angeles suburb in a showdown fight over a single grievance-speedup.

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Washington. — All organized labor was aroused over profits skyrocketing to the record high of $40 billion a year, prices soaring to an alltime high and wages lagging far behind.

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Pittsburgh. — The only daily newspaper now serving this city — the Pittsburgh Daily Reporter — is threatened with a newsprint shortage.

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Detroit. — Fired by order of the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board in Washington, Pres. James S. Nonen of Branch 1, Natl. Letter Carriers Assn. (AFL), is fighting both to clear himself of unknown specific charges and to regain his job status in the Detroit postoffice. He joined the union in 1923 and has been president of Branch 1, one of the best in the country, since 1943. He has resigned as local president.

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New York. — A basic salary schedule of $4,000 to $7,500 annually for all teachers, with comparable increase for clerks and other non-teaching personnel, was urged here by the New York Teachers Union (unaffiliated).

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New York. — Big Business is making more money than ever before in American history.

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Washington. — The Administration is thinking about price controls on some basic industrial materials like steel alloys, Commerce Sec. Charles Sawyer reveals in an exclusive interview with U. S. News and World Report.

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Los Angeles. — In three votes here, members of Local 923, United Auto Workers CIO, showed their determination to continue striking against the Ford Motor Co.'s Lincoln-Mercury assembly plant.

FOR OCTOBER

Griever, BUSTER LOGAN. Coke Plant.

Union request higher job class for Painter Laborer.

Union request higher rate for Pumpman in Tar Plant Department.

Griever, JAMES FLYNN. Plancor.

Request additional man be placed on each turn, men working in building around moving machinery by themselves, this is an unsafe practice.

Griever, WILLIAM YOUNG. 28" Rail Mill.

Request job as Whistle Man on furnace be evaluated.

L. Giford, aggrieved was carried as Blacksmith, job which was never evaluated under the Inequity Program. Union feels that this man should be paid for the six month period that he was carried as a Blacksmith.

Griever, FRED GARDNER. Galvanize & Sheet Mill.

Hiring of two men in Electrical Department without giving anyone in the Galvanize or Sheet Mill a chance to bid for the job. Aggrieved want these men removed at once and the job posted for 7 days.

Griever, DON LUTES. 76" Hot Strip Mill.

Aggrieved requesting Management to institute and put into effect straight daily tonnage plan.

Griever, JAMES STONE. Cold Strip.

Due to changed conditions, incentive rate on 24-A, and 24 Crane inappropriate. Request an equitable incentive be installed.

Request foreman, John Santay, desist from violating the contract.

On September 18, 8/4 turn, Coil Tilter broke down, causing a changed condition which made the incentive rate inappropriate. Aggrieved requests average earnings.

Rate installed on Pickle house cranes is insufficient. Request a rate relative to increased production.

Allege new job classification installed on 54" and 72" Tandem Coil Tracers is improperly classified. Request reclassification.

Griever, EDWARD DITMARS. Transportation.

Request adjustment in earnings — Yard Labor — Cold Strip.

Request re-evaluation of Weightmaster Occupations. Request upward adjustment in earnings.

Request upward adjustment in rate of job — Weighmaster Recorder.

Allege added effort, increased responsibility changed working conditions.

Employees are meeting and performing the requirements of No. 2 O. H. car repairman. Request adjustment of rate of pay to conform with No. 2 O. H. car repairman.

Griever, HENRY CEPERICH. New Construction.

Disrupted schedule, week of Sept. 11, 1950. Denied overtime when they worked on the sixth and seventh day of the work week.

Griever No. 20, DON BLACK. Shops & Stores.

Aggrieved are performing the work of a Heat Treater and request the pay of a Blacksmith.

Aggrieved wants the established rate for the work he is performing.

Griever, WM. FOZKOS. Metallurgical &n Inspection.

Pyrometer Maint. Man Sr., aggrieved request re-evaluation.

Pyrometer Maint. Man. Jr., aggrieved request re-evaluation.

Pyrometer Maint. Man Ldr. Request re-evaluation.

Reclassification due to safety hazard. Removal of foot bridge over table rolls between hot beds.

Labor Hits Present Taxing System

Chicago. — (FP) — Charging that "corporations, monopoly firms and banks are looting the American nation," the Chicago Committee for Labor Unity called for drastic changes in the present tax structure.

At a meeting attended by more than 100 delegates, the CCLU demanded repeal of "the misnamed victory tax saddled on low income people during World War II, removal of excise taxes on the necessities of American life, levying of excess profits taxes on big business and removal of all taxation on income of less than $5,000 a year."

Also demanded was a price rollback to April 1950 levels. Due to the price-tax squeeze, the CCLU said, "all wage increases have been devoured so that American living standards have declined while corporation profits reached new heights, making further pay increases imperative."

Sec.-Treas. Grant W. Oakes of Dist. 11, United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers (unaffiliated) was elected chairman of the new body by delegates who pledged "to unite with any and all sections of labor on basic issues . . . to preserve trade union democracy and give a voice to the overwhelming desire for peace." In addition to UE, the Intl. Union of Mine Mill & Smelter Workers, Intl. Fur & Leather Workers Union, Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union and United Public Workers were represented.

Steelworker Wins His Job Back, Stoppage Ends

Torrance, Calif. — (FP) — One steelworker's return to work after a 4-day disciplinary layoff made the difference between shutdown and renewed activity at Columbia Steel Corp.'s big plant here.

Reason: 799 of the layoff victim's co-workers and co-members of Local 1414, United Steelworkers (CIO) went out of the plant at the same time in protest, stayed out for the same stretch and went back at the same time.

Management claimed the suspension was for "slowing down production."

What really sparked the labor solidarity, union men said, was the company's efforts to speed up production in recent months. Workers have denounced a new incentive plan as "murderous."

High Cost of Hospital Care

Since 1940 the costs of hospital care have been climbing and since the end of the war they've gone sky high.

For the one out of 10 people who have to go to a general hospital each year this has created enormous problems.

What's in back of it and what can be done about it?

Basically hospital costs have gone up because all other costs have risen — especially since price control was scrapped by Congress. The prices of food, drugs, linens, fuel, and all the other things needed in hospitals have soared.

Pay for nurses, attendants, technicians, and all other hospital workers naturally had to rise. Hospital employees have been badly underpaid for years, largely because they weren't organized in unions. Today their pay is higher, but it's still low relative to other industries.

The quality of hospital care has also improved. Nowadays the average patient in a hospital gets a lot of laboratory tests, x-rays, special diets, physical therapy and other special services. These are expensive but they are important for good medical care.

One step taken to reduce hospital costs for the patient has been to shorten the length of his stay. This has been done through the practice of "early ambulation" or getting patients out of bed only a day or two after operations or deliveries. This seems to help them get their strength back quickly so they can go home sooner.

Hospital stays have also been shortened through home care programs. These involve sending the patient home — especially chronic disease cases — and bringing the technical services of the hospital staff to him. Visits are made frequently by doctors, nurses, technicians, social workers and dieticians to help the family give the patient the care he needs — at a much lower cost.

Despite these adjustments to hospital costs, they remain high for most patients. Blue Cross insurance plans often pay only 60 or 70% of the whole hospital bill. Commercial insurance plans pay even less. And then there's the surgeon's or physician's bill to pay on top of this.

It all adds up to the fact that good hospital care is an expensive commodity. Unlike a Cadillac car or a fur coat, however, it isn't a luxury but a necessity — if we value human life. To support the cost of this essential but expensive service we need something more than private pocketbooks or voluntary insurance.

As a nation we realized this long ago for the extremely expensive hospital care of tuberculosis in which months of care are often required. It's becoming recognized for poliomyelitis and other crippling conditions. These conditions are being hospitalized with collective financing mainly public taxes.

In Europe most hospital care for illness is financed by government the same as care of tuberculosis here. It's regarded just as essential as public education or police protection.

Another approach would be through compulsory health insurance. This is really a conservative method because it spreads the tax burden evenly on the rich and poor without taking larger revenues from the rich.

Whichever method is used to finance hospital care something should be done soon. Too many workers and their families are deprived of the benefits of hospitalization because of its skyscraper costs.

The Price Parade. . .

UNDERWEAR IS GOING UP, TOO

The B.V.D. has hiked prices of its spring line of union suits from $16.25 per dozen to $18 at wholesale. Robert Reis Co., which also makes men's unmentionables, lifted its dainty brief shorts from $6.75 a dozen to $7.25. That's the wholesale tariff. Consumers will pay $1 apiece — or more.

Pajamas will also have the price tag changed from $3.95 a pair to $4.50.

TIRE COMPANIES ARE PLAYING FOLLOW-THE-LEADER

In recent days just about every major maker has hiked prices 7½c. Not to be outdone, Goodrich did the same Nov. 2.

Hallicrafters Co. also is taking part in the same game. On the heels of increases by several other television manufacturers, it announced boosts in several models. Increases were from $30 to $55.

And it's going to cost you more to go to bed next spring, too. F. Jacobson & Sons, makers of pajamas, upped the wholesale price by amounts ranging from 6% to 10%.

Then there is tin — a story in itself. Ever since the Korean war began, tin has been soaring skyward, smashing all records. Currently it is selling for $1.28 a pound, highest level in 110 years. During World War II it sold for 52c.

A basic material, lead, was hiked 1c a pound Oct. 31 — indicating that a host of consumer items will be increased soon.

Present price is 17c. In March 1950, lead was selling for 10½c. Then there's tin. By reaching $1.28 a pound, this metal is now at its highest price in history — and that goes back a long way.

Another tire manufacturer, Dayton Rubber Co., announced a 7½c jump in tire prices — except for whitewalls, which were raised 10%. Rubber tubes, of course, were upped the same amount.

Washington — (FP) — For the second time within a week economists of the Agriculture Dept. warned Oct. 31 that the highest prices the U. S. ever paid for food are in the offing.

The new warning was contained in the regular study of the national food situation. It declared, "There is likely to be reinforced pressure on prices next spring. Accelerated consumer demand for food, unless checked by anti-inflationary measures or other developments, could push food prices by midyear up to and even above the record level of the summer of 1948."

In an obvious bid for a continuation of the no price control policy, the department economists listed as counter inflationary measures, higher taxes and credit controls.

Tires, tubes and television sets hopped on the high price elevator Sept. 28.

The Dunlop Tire Co. announced a 5% increase in the price of tires and tubes. The reason advanced was slightly different from the usual "labor and material costs." Dunlop blamed a recent tax increase.

The television boost came from Philco Co., which raised prices $10 to $30 a set.

Then there was the promise of higher suit prices next spring. The maker was Jerome Udell, a leading clothing manufacturer, who predicted a 10% jump next spring and another 10% lift in the fall.

The wholesale price of nylon hose hopped up by amounts ranging from 75c to $1.25 a dozen. This sharp hike will, of course, shortly be reflected in rising retail prices.

But stockings weren't the only item to announce price jumps Oct. 2. Mohawk Carpet Mills boosted its woven carpet line for the fifth time this year. Latest lift was 10%, which upped the total spread since January to 35%. Bigelow-Sanford Co. kept pace with Mohawk by hoisting its rugs the same 10%.

Coffee also climbed. Latest company to swell the cost to consumers was the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. New prices popped up by 2c to 4c a pound.

A week ago the Aluminum Co. of America upped prices 8% effective Oct. 2. The Wearever Co., maker of those aluminum pots and pans, didn't even wait until that day to raise the ante of its items. A 10% jump was announced Sept. 30.

This weekend hike was quickly followed by a host of others. General Electric, which has been raising prices all along the line, boosted vacuum cleaners $5 and automatic electric blankets as high as $6. The New York Times hoisted advertising rates 5%. Hudson Motor Co. peaked prices by $98 to $122. Sylvania Electric made it 5c to 10c more expensive for you to break fluorescent bulbs. The Karagheusian Carpet Co. lifted the cost of its Gulistan rugs 10%.

P.S. How much have your wages been raised?

Both beer and Coca Cola will cost you more soon. In Alexandria, Va., the retail price of Coke has already moved up to 10c a bottle. In Cleveland, two companies raised the price of their canned beer 5c a case to $3 wholesale.

Also reporting increases Oct. 3 were the Pittsburgh Steel Co., which upped prices of wire and wire products 3%, and Standard Oil of California, which hiked gasoline by .2c to .4c a gallon.

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WHAT DO YOU EAT!

Violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

UNFIT FOODS

William Rydberg Baking Co., and Walter C. Rydberg, Cambridge, Mass. Swedish bread and rusks contained insects, insect fragments and rodent hair fragments; prepared in insanitary plant. Corporation fined $200, individual fined $50.

Fischer's Bakery, Inc. and John Fischer, Cincinnati, Ohio. Cinnamon cake, bread, and buns prepared in rodent and insect-infested factory. Corporation fined $600, individual fined $400: total $1,000.

Oakley H. Callicott, t/a Wade Cookie Co., Nashville, Tenn. Vanilla wafers contained insect and rodent filth; prepared in insanitary plant. Fined $100.

Arthur J. Frank t/a Frank Cookie Co., and Herschell B. Frank, Nashville, Tenn. Vanilla cookies contained insect and rodent filth; prepared in insanitary plant. Fined $100 each; total $200.

Ararat Co., Inc., and Sarkis G. Sarkisian, Cambridge, Mass. Cereal contained insects, insect fragments and rodent excreta, prepared in insanitary plant. Corporation fined $200; individual fined $50; total $250.

Preston Milling Industries & Fred H. Preston, Sr., Fairburg, Nebr. Flour contained insect parts and rodent hairs; prepared in insanitary plant. Company fined $100; individual fined $50; total $150.

Sully County Coop Assoc., Onida, S. Dak. Decomposed and musty wheat. Fined $25.

Farmer City Cheese Co., Farmer City, Ill. Cheddar cheese contained insect and plant fragments; prepared from filthy milk. Fined $300.

Del H. Bryson, t/a Bryson Egg Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. Shell eggs, partly rotten. Fined $250.

John Clare Tracy and W. Emory Hobbs, Dallas, Oregon. Canned dried prunes contained insects, insect fragments, and rodent hairs; prepared from dried prunes stored under insanitary conditions. Fined $500 (including fine for substandard peaches listed below).

Altura Rex Turkeys, Inc., & Edward J. Simon, Altura, Minn. Diseased turkeys. Corporation and individual fined $500 each; total $1,000.

YOUR SAVINGS LARGE OR SMALL Always Welcome Here

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Union National Bank of Indiana Harbor

Members Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Reserve System

41 YEARS OF SAFETY AND SERVICE

TOUGHENING OF T-H IS PREDICTED

Washington. — (FP) — Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.) told a jovial jampacked press conference Nov. 13 that he will demand the Senate labor committee give serious consideration to "strengthening" the Taft-Hartley police state law in the 82nd Congress.

The outstanding foe of organized labor did not spell out all of the proposals he has for making the antilabor law more effective but did say in response to repeated questions that the matter of bargaining on a nationwide basis will be among the proposals he will bring up.

Flushed with his victory which piled up the biggest plurality ever given an Ohio candidate for the Senate, Taft told the overflow crowd most of whom sought to congratulate him that he is not against nationwide bargaining but he will insist on legislation giving local unions the right to make individual settlements with employers while national negotiations are going on.

The Ohio senator said he saw no chance of rent control extension being passed by the lame duck session of the 81st Congress which is scheduled to open Nov. 27. He said he was personally against a special law on rent control.

"It should be embodied in legislation governing wage and price controls," he said.

Taft sees no need now for wage-price control, he said, at this time.

He blamed the defeat of Democrats in the Nov. 7 election on lack of confidence in Pres. Truman's foreign policy and claimed that "men and women workers — the actual workers themselves" are satisfied with the Taft-Hartley law.

Against Profits Tax

Asked if Congress is committed to passage of an excess profits tax, Taft said, "I'm not committed. The committee may be. Personally I am not in favor of an excess profits tax. I think the whole realm of taxation should come under careful study."

NAACP Demands Inquiry Into Arrest Of Negro GI's

By Federated Press

New York. — (FP) — Pointing to published reports of large-scale arrests and courts-martial of Negro soldiers in Korea, the Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People has instructed its attorneys to make inquiries of army officials as to the validity of these allegations.

There have been no similar reports of courtsmartial action against white soldiers, the NAACP noted.

In the Nov. 4 issue of the Afro-American, reporter James L. Hicks wrote from Tokyo that he had seen on a train in Japan 11 members of the 24th Infantry who had been convicted of "misconduct before the enemy" and had been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment at hard labor.

Hicks said he was not permitted to talk to the men, who were under heavy guard.

Recently, the NAACP said, Frank Whisonant reported in the Pittsburgh Courier that "99.9% of the men tried" before courtsmartial boards were Negro troops from the 24th Infantry.

"Coming on the heels of the conviction of Lt. Leon Gilbert (who faces death), the reports of these cases seem to fit into a pattern designed to discredit the heroic performance of Negro soldiers in Korea," the NAACP said.

CHILD LABOR

New York. — (FP) — In some age brackets child labor has tripled in the last 10 years, the Natl. Child Labor Committee charged here Nov. 12, warning that the expanding rearmament program will bring more youngsters into the labor force.

These startling allegations were contained in the annual report of the committee, which stated that more than three million boys and girls 14 to 17 years of age were employed in full or part-time jobs during the last year. Thousands of children under 14, it was said, were employed, chiefly on large commercial farms.

Such statistics, Sec. Gertrude F. Zimand said, prove that the problem of child labor, far from being a dead issue, is "a matter of continuing concern."

Mrs. Zimand pointed out that the number of children 14 and 15 gainfully employed in April 1950 was three times greater than the number in April 1949. Twice as many 16 and 17 year-olds were employed this April than in April a decade ago.

"The statistics give only a partial picture," Mrs. Zimand said. "They do not reveal the social, economic and psychological factors that impel boys and girls to take employment, nor the effect of work upon the young people involved.

"Employment under proper conditions may be harmless — or beneficial — for some boys and girls. But studies of certain industries or areas . . . suggest that many school-age boys and girls are still employed under conditions that may be detrimental to their well-being and that do not meet the standards that are generally considered desirable for young workers."

Advice to Teachers

New York — (FP) — A basic salary schedule of $4,000 to $7,500 annually for all teachers with comparable increases for clerks and other non-teaching personnel, was urged here by the New York Teachers Union (unaffiliated) Oct. 31.

The union's program was presented to Chairman Arthur S. Meyer of the Board of Education's Salary Fact-Finding Committee by TU Pres. Abraham Lederman and a union committee.

In addition to the higher salary schedule, the union called for teacher status for librarians and laboratory assistants, increases for substitutes, reduction of hours for vocational school teachers and no increase in teachers' duties by reclassification of extracurricular activities.

"This caution is of extreme importance to teachers," the union said, "because of the veiled threats and hints occasionally put forward by various school officials in connection with the teachers' stoppage of voluntary, after-school activities, that certain functions now considered extracurricular might be incorporated as mandated assignments . . . Any attempt would be regarded as an unwarranted stretchout and would be vigorously opposed by the teaching staff."

The union has urged all teachers to maintain the present protest stoppage until adequate wage increases are granted.

The union condemned attempts to compel some elementary and junior high school teachers to attend evening meetings during Open School Week. Such functions have always been considered voluntary, the union said, calling on all factions "to resist these renewed attempts at coercion and intimidation."

LABOR SENTINEL

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Local 1010 Gets More From Inland

SHORE LINE BUS MONOPOLY

East Chicago's City Council at the meeting of Monday, November 24th began considering a legislative course to bring a new bus line to town unless "present rates are lowered and improved."

The East Chicago City Council has the full support of Local 1010 and Local 1011 who represent workers of the Inland Steel Company and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, and we believe it is safe to say, the full support of the citizens of East Chicago.

It is hoped by many of the bus riders that the East Chicago City Council stick to its guns and aim them at the Chicago and Calumet District Company (The Shoreline) and blast it clear out of this region.

The Bus Service gives to the city of East Chicago (Hammond and Whiting too) is a disgrace to the intelligence of the people.

When the Hammond City Council gave the Shoreline a 20-year franchise, they "sold the people down the river." It was one of the biggest legal double crosses ever imposed on the people of this region.

The City Councilmen of East Chicago have the support of thousands of people within all cities of this region. These thousands of people depend on the City Councilmen to keep the ball rolling on this poor bus service that the Shoreline is giving to the people.

Alderman Lamb, Guzorek, Bielski, Forzt, Hill, Bogusz are to be commended for their stand against the Shoreline Bus Transit Company who's "bus service is lousy."

The Hammond City Council which railroaded the 20-year franchise gave no consideration to the public. It was a settlement between politicians and a large Company. The public was left out in the settlement.

The Shoreline Bus service is poor. Price of bus fare was raised to 15c one way or two tokens for 25c.

The Shoreline has discontinued its "Loop run" from East Chicago, via Indianapolis Blvd. Bus riders are herded into 63rd & South Park or Whiting "runs" given transfers to transfer unto Loop Buses arriving from Indiana Harbor that are ALREADY LOADED to the rafters. Cattle cars would be more appropriate instead of the Shoreline Buses.

Mayor Anderson of Hammond must have been "looking out the window" when the 20-year franchise was drawn up. Mayor Anderson sure wasn't looking out for the best interest of public when he allowed the 20-year franchise to the Shoreline.

It would be the appropriate time for the East Chicago City Council to write to the council of Atlantic City, where a excellent "Jitney" service is established, thus getting information for better service when a

(Continued on Page 4)

Duffy Gets Paid

Pete Duffy who worked in Inland's 76" Hot strip Mechanical Dept. as an Oil System Attendant is happy as a lark.

He received Twelve Hundred and forty-four Dollars in "back pay" on his Old Age Pension that the Inland tried to hold out on. The Grievance Committee officers who are working under a new setup in grievance procedure at the Local Union Hall saw to it that Pete Duffy would not get cheated of any of his pension.

Inland Steel, by juggling Duffy's years of seniority, juggled Duffy out of twleve hundred and forty-four dollars. Duffy received his "back pay" December 4th.

Inland Workers Tell T-H "YES"! We Want a Union Shop

Wewant no free riders to get the benefits of our Union — so said the Inland Workers by casting a noverwhelming "yes" vote for the Union Shop, November 27th and 29th. This should show Taft and Hartley, the guys who wrote the Taft-Hartley Law, that Inland workers are determined to stay united, and that they want a stronger Union.

National Labor Relations Board tabulation of ballots cast in the two-day elections showed that 91 percent of the participating Inland Workers want a clause in their Contract with Inland which would require non-union employees (free riders) to become United Steelworkers of America-CIO.

91% voted "yes."

86.7% eligible, voted.

No. of Eligible voters	14,891
Void Ballots	198
"Yes" votes	11,358
"No" votes	1,143
Challenged ballots	74
Valid Votes counted including challenges	12,575
Total No. of votes cast	12,773

These figures include Chicago Heights Plant, who cast 312 ballots out of 321 eligible.

According to the Taft-Hartley count, 76% of the 14,891 workers voted "Yes."

Back Pay -- Sheet and Galvanize

Fred Gardner, Vice Chairman of the Grievance Committee and Griever for the Sheet and Galvanize Department came out victorious in a grievance for his men.

Back pay totaling about $3,000 was won by Fred Gardner. Here is the list of occupations and rate of pay per hour.

1. Under incentive file 139-W-1 retroactively to August 15, 1950, pay the following occupations the indicated hourly increase.

Opening Floor Craneman	$.143
Head Hooker	.154
Hooker	.148

2. Under incentive file numbers 146-K, 146-L, and 145-M pay the following occupations retroactively to April 1, 1950 the indicated hourly increase.

First Pickler	.120
Dryer Pickler	.023
Crane Operator No. 1	.095
Crane Operator No. 2	.080
Dryer Inspector	.094
Dryer Feeder	.055
Dryer Loader&Cleaner	.012

3. Under incentive file number 56-A-14-B pay the following occupations retroactively for the period from April 1, 1950.

Chief Inspector	$.050
Chief Insp. Asist.	.050
Warehouse Crane Opr.	.026
Head Hooker	.019
Hooker	.019

Local 1010 Comes Out On Top - All Workers Gain

At a well attended Local Union meeting held on the stormy night of Thursday, December 7th, 1950, the Rank and File of the membership of Local Union 1010 voted full confidence and support in its Negotiating Committee to deal with Management of Inland.

The Negotiating Committee of Local 1010 came out with these additional gains for Inland workers, as compared to the U. S. Steel settlement. Out of line rates in various Job classes effecting hundreds of workers whose earnings are dependent on base rate pay and who would have received only the minimum of 12½ cents wage increase paid on job class number one will now receive the one-half cent step increase for each job class, the same as all other workers. This additional gain in pay increase brings the total average increase at Inland to 16½ cents which puts Inland workers one-half cent above U. S. Steel's 16 cents average.

Other gains made for the workers at Inland came in the form of commitments by the Company. Number one, that the Company would get together with the Union for better off-day scheduling on Saturday and Sunday. Number two, the Company will apply incentive rates wherever possible and wherever requested by the Union. Number three, Arbitration cases that are now on the docket awaiting the slow process of settlement that has been used in the past, are going to get special consideration to be processed speedily.

Because of the fact that the contemplated general reopening of the contract has not been agreed to by the Basic Steel Industry's Management. The only issue on which the Union could bargain under the terms of the contract was wages. The general reopening of the contract will come about on the expiration date December 31, 1951, at which time the Union may make formal demands for the various benefits that have been made, because of the anticipated mutual agreement of general reopening that did not materialize at this time. In view of the prevailing circumstances, the substantial wage increase, and no further extension of the present contract are gains for which we can all be thankful.

What Local 1010 Demanded

Local 1010 in its first meeting with Inland management since the signing of wage contract with "Big Steel," has placed these demands on the conference table:

1. 17 cents an hour wage increase "across the board." In other words, 17 cents an hour for every worker and not just a few.

2. Time and one-half for Saturday work. Double time for Sunday work.

3. Have "out of line" rates adjusted.

4. Have management discontinue practice of operating mills on Sundays wherever possible. At the present time, management has a tendency of starting work turns on Sundays.

5. Union Shop. Local Union 1010 in winning the Union Shop election feels that management should grant Local 1010 a Union Shop without an argument as the majority of the workers want a Union Shop.

Local Union 1010 Wage Negotiations Committee are:

William Maihofer, President
Peter Calacci, Wage Policy Committee Member
Don Lutes, 76" Hot Strip, Chairman Grievance Comm.
Fred Gardner, Sheet & Galvanize, Vice-Chairman
August Sladcik, 19", 24", 36" Bloomer, Secretary
Edward Ditmars, Transportation & Yard
"Buster" Logan, Coke Plant
William Mowell, Blast Furnace
Harry Powell, No. 2 O. H.
James Stone, Cold Strip
William Young, 28" Mill Splice Bar & Tie Plate

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Expand Production -- Truman

In a message to the CIO convention in Chicago, President Truman said "U. S. Unions must work toward the further expansion of our industrial strength." Describing the role of labor as vital, Truman said: "The demands on our system of production can only be met if labor does its utmost to expand our output of defense materials and equipment." "The Labor movement also has a great spiritual contribution to make," he said, "declaring that it can speak directly to the working people of other lands."

Nice speech. Very inspiring. So, Mr. President Truman wants the U. S. Labor Unions to speak directly to the working people of other lands. Okay, here goes (and we speak to the working people of the U. S. too.)

How in the name of steel are we, the U. S. Labor Unions, going to "work toward the further expansion of our industrial strength," when people like C. E. Wilson, President of the huge General Motors Corporation and Edward L. Ryerson, Chairman of the Inland Steel Company, disagree with each other in the production of steel for the present and future use.

For example: Thursday, October 26, 1950, C. E. Wilson, President of the huge General Motors Corporation told the steel industry to take off its blinders and expand with the U. S.

Wilson bawled advice after he had listened to a talk by Edward L. Ryerson, Chairman of the Inland Steel Company. Ryerson had declared that the steel industry is "an early target of an obvious campaign that will lead to socialization of American industry." Both executives were addressing an American Society for Metals forum at the Palmer House in Chicago.

Wilson exposed Ryerson's speech wide open. He said men in the steel industry made two major mistakes after World War II: (1) They underestimated (willingly or otherwise) the number of men that were going to be working in this country, (2) and that each employee was going to use more steel than before the war. **STEEL EXECUTIVES DIDN'T HAVE MUCH CONFIDENCE IN ECONOMY OF U. S.**

Wilson the G. M. executive stated, "I think I'm a bigger believer in the steel industry than some of the men in it.

"Steel men (top management) didn't have enough confidence in our Country." They were worrying about when they were going to shut down the mills like they did in the 1930's."

Wilson then pointed out to Ryerson and the other steel executives that since 1900 the steel industry has only grown to eight times its former size compared to 30 times for oil, 70 times for electricity, and 2,000 times for autos.

Ryerson admitted "apparent shortages at the moment in the supply of steel," but that the shortages were not hindering the country's industrial growth or the nation's rearmament.

So there you are looking over the fence and finding disunity among the executives of industries, while President Truman asks Labor Unions to "work toward the further expansion of our industrial strength."

Evidently President Truman's ghost writers and advisers are trying to tell the Labor Unions to produce more material, expanding our production but overlooking the fact that the industrial executives are willing to produce and expand production at the expense of the workers by keeping the industries the same size today as they were fifteen yars ago, except for installing speed-craze machinery that requires less men and more work effort on the part of the workers that operate the high-speed machinery.

It would be well if President Truman would throw a few brick bats, and advice at the industrial executives who are hogging profits that are the highest in U. S. history. Instead he is giving them high policy-making jobs in our government, that will decide how America will be run in the future, come war or peace. And you can be assured that these industrial executives who are in high government jobs will see to it that their industries are cut in for some of that nice big, fat profit at the expense of the public.

The only time the industries expand in size is when Uncle Sam gives away war production plants to the industrial executives for a few token dollars.

The workers in all industries are producing more material now than ever before without industries expanding in size.

If there were more industries, there wouldn't have to be a wholesale reduction of production in civilian goods.

There are plenty of people who are still unemployed in this great Country of ours, who would be working today if there were more industries.

Again we say, there would be more production in less time if there were more industries. President Truman's advice is well taken but we would rather that the industrial executives give us a cash incentive for more production.

THANK YOU MR. CASTLE

The following letter received by the Union, sent by Mr. Castle former Supt. of the Cold Strip and Tin Mill Depts. We appreciate his sentiments!

Dear Mr. Sladcik:

This is to inform you that I have left the employ of Inland Steel Company, which you perhaps already know. However, inasmuch as it will be impossible to see all my good friends in the immediate future, I do wish to thank all with whom it has been my pleasure to be associated during my many years at Inland, not only for the association but also for the help I have received from so many during those years. In this group I certainly wish to include the officers and members of your Local 1010. Although we did not always see eye to eye in all matters, I always tried to be fair and honest in my thinking, and I am happy to say I found this also to be true with the Union.

I am happy to look back thru the years and be proud in knowing, because of the mutual understading of our problems, that no really serious troubles ever developed in operations which were under my supervision. For this fine cooperation on the part of Local 1010 I wish to express to all officers and members my sincere thanks.

Very truly yours,
A. J. Castle

AJC:mh

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT: Inland 'White-Collar' Workers Want A Union

Mr. Maihofer, President
CIO No. 1010
East Chicago, Indiana

Dear Mr. Maihofer:

A short note for you to know that most of the office workers are back of you fellows 100%, and we hope some day you will have a closed shop at the Inland and the Steel Works throughout the U.S.A.

Most of the old timers at the Inland would like to stay until we are 68 years the same as the CIO members, so plug for us at the meetings between the Inland and your fine CIO. At Youngstown the office men can stay until 67 years.

Why not Inland?

Some day we will be glad to work under you fellows.

Best regards,
A Group of Office Workers

E. Chicago FEPC And Rent Control

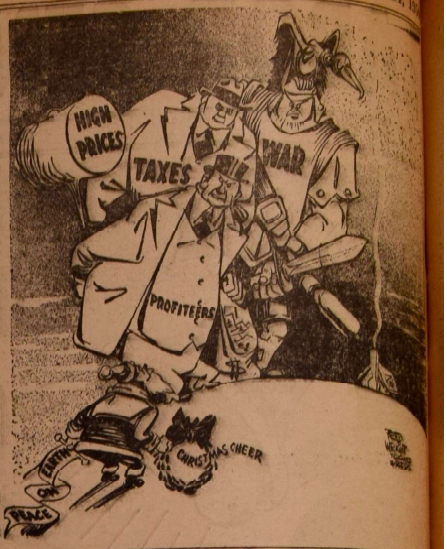
Report by P. C. GORDON

Passage of Fair Employment Practice (FEPC) legislation and extension of rent control in East Chicago appears at this time to be assured.

Members of PAC Locals 1010 and 1011 of Youngstown Sheet and Tube helped to spearhead the drive which after weeks of work finally will bear fruit.

Hearings on extension of rent control will be held soon. Separate meetings for those who are opposed to rent control, and those in favor will be heard.

Members of Local 1010 and any other interested parties are urged to attend when these hearings are held.



LETTER TO THE EDITOR:

The Forgotten Men

Transportation workers at Inland are the forgotten men of the industry. Since these workers are only service employees, the Inland Steel has not included them in a fair share of its profits & profits which have resulted from increased production.

Although Inland has indicated a willingness to pay more to transportation, the smart boys of the Company say they can't figure out a way to do it. They mean, of course, the longer they can stall the Transportation workers from getting their fair day's pay, the bigger the Company's profits will be.

Instead of paying more to these forgotten men, Inland expects them to be grateful for an occasional package of cigarettes, a cigar or a bar of candy. Perhaps the music played each Wednesday at the plant gates is expected to cause these workers to have kind thoughts for the Company.

Transportation plays an important part in production. Without this service, fast and on time, high production would be impossible. These men, who are skilled workers, should be paid accordingly.

Although they are underpaid, these workers have never used their bargaining strength. Instead they have worked in the rain and in freezing weather to assist in breaking production records. It is time for transportation workers to become strong and militant in their determination to get the increased pay to which they are entitled. A little militancy would soon cause Inland's smart boys to figure out a way to pay it.

A Group of Switchmen.

In Memory of Floyd Roebuck's Mother

Mrs. Roebuck, mother to Floyd Roebuck former Grievanceman of the Blast Furnace, passed away Wednesday, December 6, 1950.

Corporations On Gravy Train

General Motors Corporation reported nine months net income in excess of its record earnings for the full year 1948. HOW THE PROFITS STACK UP

Net for the nine months ended September 30th totaled [illegible] 655,156, compared with [illegible] $646,434,232 for ALL OF 1948 which established a new record for corporate earnings. In plain simple words, General Motors earned forty-six million, two hundred twenty thousand, nine hundred twenty-four dollars more in 9 months of this year than they did for the whole year of 1949.

* * *

Bethlehem Steel Corporation second laregst steel producer hit a new high in its third quarter net income for this year. THIRTY-THREE MILLION, FIVE HUNDRED SIXTY-THREE THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED FORTY-ONE DOLLARS.

This compares with TWENTY-THREE MILLION, NINETY-THOUSAND, SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE DOLLARS in the third quarter of 1949.

It all comes out to THIRTY-MILLION, FIVE HUNDRED FORTY - FOUR THOUSAND AND FORTY-TWO DOLLARS more in profits for this third quarter.

Up goes the profits of the corporations; down goes the standard of living for the workers.

Help! Help!

A Union brother who is now ill at the St. Catherine's Hospital needs help for his family. The children are in dire need of colthes. There are two boys age 7 and 9, and two girls 6 and 4 years old.

Local 1010 will try to aid our Union brothers and sisters that are in need.

If you have any clothing of any sort that you may not need please deliver to Local 1010 Union Hall, 3486 Michigan Avenue, Indiana Harbor, Indiana Phone E. C. 3074, 6140 or 3936.

All clothing will be mended and given to the needy [illegible] as the need arises. Let's [illegible] out the New Year with a [illegible] by helping out our needy [illegible] brothers and sisters.

GRIEVANCE REPORT

NOVEMBER

HARRY H. POWELL, No. 2 Open Hearth.

Aggrieved, Everett Edwards, contends discipline unjust, unfair, and unwarranted. Request withdrawal of letter and restoration of loss in wages.

* * *

CASIMIR KRIVICKAS, 40" Bloomer Mill.

The Shear Recorders, because of changed conditions and added duties and responsibilities, request a new and revised Job Description and Classification.

* * *

WILLIAM YOUNG, 28" Rail Mill, Tie Plate, Splice Bar.

The Union requests that the new occupation of Shearman Helper be described, classified, and a rate of pay applied thereto.

* * *

JAMES STONE, Cold Strip.

Anneal 2/c Pipe-fitter not being paid the rate of the job. Request that 2/c pipefitter in the Anneal be paid 1/c Pipefitters rate until the former 1/c pipefitter was promoted to Gas System Attendant, and the 1/c job paid 2/c after that. Job be properly classified and filled by seniority.

* * *

FRED GARDNER, Galvanize.

The Mechanical & Electrical Division in the Sheet Mill have an incentive based upon tonnage from the Hot Mill, which has not been paid since June 15, 1947. The aggrieved employees want their tonnage restored to them and retroactive pay to June 15, 1947 due them because of the Company's failure to figure their tonnage.

* * *

PETER CALACCI, 44" & 76" Slab Yards, 46" Bloomer.

Aggrieved left Inland in June 1938 for Yugoslavia (with leave of absence) because of the War in Europe. Came back in 1946 and was rehired. Union requests that he be given his plant service date of 1924.

* * *

JAMES STNE, Cold Strip

Anneal 2/c Pipe-fitter not being paid the rate of the job. Request that 2/c pipefitter in the Anneal be paid 1/c Pipefitter rate. The job always paid 1/c Pipefitters rate until the former 1/c pipefitter was promoted to Gas System Attendant, and the 1/c job paid 2/c after that. Job to be properly classified and filled by seniority.

Crane operators, aggrieved. The earnings on these cranes have become inappropriate due to changed condition. Request new rate.

We request that these employees be paid for Metal production as specified on rate sheet.

The aggrieved is being denied the right to exercise his Seniority rights.

The aggrieved Toolkeepers request a new Job Description and Job Classification. The old job description is inadequate and the job classification inappropriate.

The agrieved was issued a reprimand for refusing to pick up scrap collected "about the belt wrapper" on the 40" Tandem. Job Description does not cover this job. Request a new job description or if the Company does not consider this part of the catcher's duties, then aggrieved requests withdrawal of the reprimand.

The aggrieved worked as Millwright Leaders until approximately September 1st and were cut one job classification lower although they are still performing the same type of work. Request the aggrieved be restored as Leaders previously and retroactive pay to September 1, 1950.

* * *

JAMES BEKIZO, Tin Mill.

The aggrieved employees of the Strip Anneal which consist of a 5 man crew request the Company that a Job Description, Classification, plus Incentive rates be developed and installed according to Article V.

* * *

EDWARD DITMARS, Transportation & Yard.

Request re-evaluation and reclassification of above named occupations. Alleges employees are meeting and performing the requirements of boiler maker occupations. Request job class No. 18. Aggrieved: Car Repairmen—First Class.

* * *

DON BLACK, Shops & Stores.

You refused to promote Frank Basinski (17831) and on June 5th, 1949, you promoted other men who were younger in Seniority to Handyman instead of the aggrieved. Aggrieved wants paid retroactive to the date he was denied promotion and promoted to Handyman at once.

* * *

WILLIAM BROWN, 44" Hot Strip Mill & Finishing.

No. 9 and No. 10 Cranes, aggrieved. Management has added several duties to their job. Request they reclassify the job immediately.

The Mill Crews in the 44" Hot Strip Mill have received $7.220 in back pay.

Finishing End Greaser — their grievance is now in the 3rd step of the grievance procedure.

New set-up in seniority sequence for Mill Laborers in Mill Rolling Division.

All old grievances to be checked and followed through as soon as possible.

To be sure, a man does not live without bread, but he does not live at all if bread is all he gets.

—Russell Frank Auman

WM. BROWN WINS $7,220 FOR WORKERS

Wm. Brown, Grievanceman for the 44" Mill showed Management that the men were deserving of their wages that they were supposed to receive but didn't get! Brown filed a grievance and now Management is $7,220 short in their profits while the Mill crews are $7,220 ahead.

The Labor Sentinel congratulates Brown.

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to our members and their families from the office staff of Local 1010 USA-CIO.

Left to right are: Sue Arredondo, Susan DuFallo and Mary Frances Johnson.

Saviano; East Chicago FEPC

Mr. Saviano, President of East Chicago City Councilmen, let his hair down at several council meetings in which a Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC) program for the city was discussed.

A group of Labor Leaders from Local 1011 and 1010, representing Union members of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and Inland Steel Company, supported by citizens of East Chicago, requested that the city of East Chicago set up FEPC legislation within the city.

Mr. Saviano immediately attacked the Unions for not practicing FEPC within their own Locals and stated that "left wingers" were running and instigating the movement for a FEPC in East Chicago.

Mr. Saviano who at one time used to be a steelworker, knows very well that our Union is a democratic organization and that the individual Local Unions do practice FEPC.

It is a fact that the Constitution of the CIO forbids discrimination against race, creed, or color.

Wherever possible Local Unions hire help regardless of race, creed, or color. Mr. Saviano must remember that Unions do not hire help everyday and by the hundreds, therefore, eliminating the opportunity of hiring people of all colors.

Local 1010 had a job opening in its office force and immediately sent out a request for Negro women to apply for the job. The results were the hiring of Mary Frances Johnson of 3802 Alder Street, Indiana Harbor.

Local 1010 also has a Mexican woman, Sue Arredondo of 3424 Block Avenue, Indiana Harbor.

Small Local Unions have office force employees who have been with the Local for years, therefore, giving no turn over in the hiring of employees.

As for "left wingers" running the show on FEPC with the City, Mr. Saviano is using the same technique other "flag waving patriots" are using when they beat around the bush.

Mr. Saviano, we presume, is beating around the bush on the proposed FEPC program. It is correct for him to give out constructive criticism to Local Unions, but at the same time he should support a program for FEPC without a doubt. In that way he would show the public that he is democratic and interested in the Civil Rights of all people.

With the help of Mr. Saviano and the entire City Council, much good can be done within the industries as far as FEPC is concerned.

If Mr. Saviano is sincere in FEPC legislation for the city, he will support the Local Unions and citizens of East Chicago in their efforts for a better community to live in.

The near future will tell if Mr. Saviano is sincere.

PARA TODOS LOS TRABAJADORES DE HABLA ESPANOL MIEMBROS DE LA UNION, LOCAL NO. 1010

La unión y los oficiales de la Local No. 1010 desean felicitar a todos ustedes por la cooperación que dieron los dos dias de la elección al votar en favor del "Taller Organizado." Gracias a todos ustedes por demostrar el firme deseo de obtener una unión más fuerte, si no, nos hubiera sido más difícil obtener el grán número de votos en favor del "Taller Organizado." La unión conoce y agradece la ayuda enérgica que ustedes prestaron, con motivo para que nosotros ganaramos ésta elección.

Dentro de corto tiempo, por medio de éste periódico, o de otra manera, todos los trabajadores miembros de la unión de habla español serán avisados de una junta que tendrá lugar especialmente para ustedes, como la junta que tuvimos en noviembre.

Es importante que todos ustedes, los trabajadores de habla español atiendan con frecuencia a las juntas de la unión que tienen lugar el primer y tercer Jueves de cada mes a las 8:00 P.M. en el salón de la union, 3436 Michigan Avenue. No importa que las juntas sean en español o en inglés, lo importante es que atiendan para que estén al corriente de lo que pasa dentro de su unión.

UN SALUDO PARA TODOS USTEDES BUENOS UNIONISTAS!

'REASON' FOR THE KOREAN WAR

William Schmidt, Chicago managing editor of "Free Enterprise," weekly paper of the Proper Owners' Association of America, explained the Korean war to a group of Milwaukee property owners the other nite.

"The war in Korea," Schmidt said, "Is merely an incident. It was started by the meneuvering of bureaucrats in Washington for one purpose — the extension of rent control". Now, we hope, you've heard everything!

Milwaukee Journal

1010 SCORES

1010 DEFEATED Superheater 53-52 in a hot contested Basketball game on December 4th. Trailing 52-51 with 15 seconds to go, "OPAT" sank a 35 footer to clinch the victory.

Come out and back the team!

•

1010 took over 1st place in the District 31 Basketball League. In a moral victory 1010 knocked off with a final score of 56 to 52. 1066 was last year's league champion. Let's back up our team.

"Rusty" Williams,
Assistant Manager

Truck Drivers Alert

Inland Truck Drivers had a special meeting Monday, December 4th. The meeting consisted of plans to unite their group against the Inland Steel's tactics that are unfair to the Truck Drivers.

Inland Truck Drivers are being disciplined for no reason at all as far as "fair play" is concerned.

They are given "days off" for minor infraction of rules. The Truck Drivers are now united in one body to fight management's unfair attitude in "Labor Relations" towards them. When Union men get together at the Union Hall for a strategy meeting, it's time for Inland management to wake up.

Deposits Now Insured up to $10,000

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in East Chicago

UNION NATIONAL BANK
of Indiana Harbor

Members Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Members Federal Reserve System

41 Years of Safety and Service

Quarterly Report to Union Members of 1010

WILLIAM MAIHOFER, President

November 7th marked three months of office for the new administration of this Local Union. I am sure you agree that a brief report on the general conditions of your Local Union organization is in order in addition to what we are doing now. First of all on Grievances and Grievance machinery now in operation. We have been successful in establishing the three officers of the Grievance Committee on a permanent basis, of working out of the office ta the Union hall as coordinators of the work of our 21 man Grievance Committee, their work in helping individual Grievance Committee men as well as members that bring their problems to the office in the union hall. It is an improvement to service our members and their union organization in general.

The accomplishments of this Grievance Committee organizational setup judging from the past, has brought this local union very effective results, in spite of the obstacles that we have had to overcome. The main obstacles such as the Company-Labor Relations Dept. taking Grievances out of the superintendent's hands for the purpose of stalling and defeating the intent and purpose of the contract. And the stalling on arbitration cases have yet to be overcome. Our Grievance Committee has settled more cases in the past three months than were settled in the past two years. I believe it is safe to say three years. The pile of 532 cases that our Grievance Committee inherited has become smaller; I think that the figure is now under 400 cases. Service on special problem cases, on Grievance pension and insurance cases and counselors service, has been given our membership with wonderful results and great appreciation by the membership.

On our Treasure Chest, in other words our finances, we have made progress in this respect. The first two months' expenses included commitments that were made prior to July 7th. These first two months' expenses were greater than our income, that condition according to the Financial Secretary existed for the past 18 months with the exception of last month. This last month which was our first month without past commitments and in spite of the fact that it was a high month of expenses because of the Conevntion, the Union Shop drive, the Quarterly Safety Committee meeting with management, etc., we were able to put $1,774.31 into the bank. This is a good sign that we can do much better. We still have one big hole in our treasure chest that is apparent at this time and should be acted upon by you, and that hole is that from time to time this local union has purchased material in large quantities, and instead of buying this material at wholesale prices we were buying at retail prices with the result of this costing us anywhere from 30 to 100 percent more. Under new business at this meeting, a motion to the effect: That the trustees (in compliance with the provisions already set up regarding requisition on all purchases) be assigned to make such quantity purchases: would seem to be a solution to plugging up that hole in our treasury.

On the Labor Sentinel by going to the large size paper as we have at present, we were able to save approximately 200 dollars a month on the printing bill alone. Getting ads to further offset the cost looks very promising; ads seem to be very easy to get. In the near future we can look forward to the cost of the paper being very small in comparison to what it has been. Many favorable comments and requests for subscriptions have been received by this Local Union from various Local Unions and teachers in Universitys. Our Sentinel is a powerful weapon for the benefit of our members in many ways. Through our paper we speak out to many people twice each month, our voice reaching far and wide as it does has a very favorable effect on settling grievances. Being the 2nd largest Local in the Steelworkers International and the fact that we have done outstanding things on behalf of labor from time to time during and since 1937, people in the Labor movement and otherwise are watching and interested in what we do. This is one big reason why we should be a good Union for working people to be proud of, so that people in far off places that are watching what we do find us a good example of union organization. Our Sentinel is very important in this job.

Youth Organization:

By getting our young people together into a youth organization which we are now in the process of organizing, we hope to have a better sports-social and recreational program with much less cost to our union than we have spent in the past on sports alone. Getting our young people together on the basis of Recreational-Social-Educational and sports activities could bring a new flood of interest in our union, take for example the possibilities of having a Local Union Band, a Local Union Singing Choir, a recreation room and library with Educational, Cultural and sports activities that our young people would be interested in promoting.

On the 3rd floor of this hall, we have what we can make into a library and recreation room for our young people. Progress to get our young people interested in the union looks promising. We have a group of 26 young people that are at present functioning as an educational committee; they are still in the organizing stage. What progress this educational group will make still remains to be seen.

Anti-Discrimination Committee:

For the first time in many months the anti-discrimination committee has begun to function; they have held two meetings thus far.

On the Union Shop. We have scheduled meetings of all the group organizations; the last one is to be held on the 20th of this month. On Friday the 17th at 8:00 P.M., that's tommorrow night, we will have a meeting of all the elected representatives, all stewards, and active members of this local union plus any member that wishes to attend. On December 21st we will have a meeting of all the spanish speaking people to acquaint them with the issue of the union shop. Material that has already been purchased for the campaign is as follows, approximately 50,000 handbills, 10,000 buttons, 17,000 book matches, a special edition of the Labor Sentinel, and more leaflets are yet to be purchased. In addition to the 31 watchers that have been designated by the union at the request of the NLRB we must have all of the Grievance Committee Men and the Executive Board members on hand the days of elections November 27th and 29th regardless of them losing time on those 2 days. Lost time will be paid for those two days; we can not afford to take any chances on this Union shop election. All of the elected representatives and Stewards have received a letter for the meeting on the 17th; in this letter there was also a schedule of the meetings and dates that distribution of literature will be made at the plant gates. It is very important that we have a lot of people distributing that literature.

Negotiations:

In regards to the wage negotiations with the Company, we have heard nothing from the Company regarding our request to open negotiations ahead of contract specifications. It is more likely that there will be nothing on the negotiations until after the union shop elections. In this Union Shop elections we had better do a good job. Otherwise it will be tough going in our negotiations.

In conclusion I take the privilege to tell you that in spite of the arguments and dissatisfaction that we have had among ourselves (and let us remember that this is not something new in this Local), we have made much progress for the benefit of the people in this union, in the last three months. Some of the arguments that went on in these Local Union meetings may have seemed to many of you as so much petty bickering when in reality you were determining whether or not this local union's foundation was going to be a whiskey bottle and basehall bat, or a good grievance machinery and organization for our people, both young and old. And so far, you have made your decisions for a good grievance machinery and organization.

Unity is a mighty fine thing to have but we don't want the kind that comes at the expense of the people that belong to this Union. Many of us here know the necessity of Unity, we want Unity. We are working for Unity on a basis for the best interest of our membership. In other words, the way our people, the membership would want it to be.

Bus Monopoly --

(Continued from Page 1)

new bus line is put into operation in the City of East Chicago. Atlantic City has a very good "shuttle" bus service which may work here between the Twin Cities.

The East Chicago merchants Association is not being heard in regards to better bus service and a new bus line. What are they afraid of?

Hammond business merchants know the value of good bus service. They've complained to their City Council to have buses load and unload at different business streets besides Hohman Avenue where the loading and unloading zones are at the present. The East Chicago merchants can be assured that the Hammond business merchants won't be let down by their city council.

At the time of this writing President, Fred Saviano, is to name members to a special committee created by the Council to carry its fight to the State Legislature in January. Good strong competition is needed against the SHORELINE Bus Service.

Monopoly stands out like a sore thumb. With no competition the public can wait for the NEXT bus from the same Company. No profit lost there.

Broken Eye Glases Replaced In One To Three Hours
DR. M. L. LIPNER
Optometrist
3614 MAIN STREET
Indiana Harbor, Indiana
Garden Theatre Bldg.
Phone: 4303

LABOR SENTINEL

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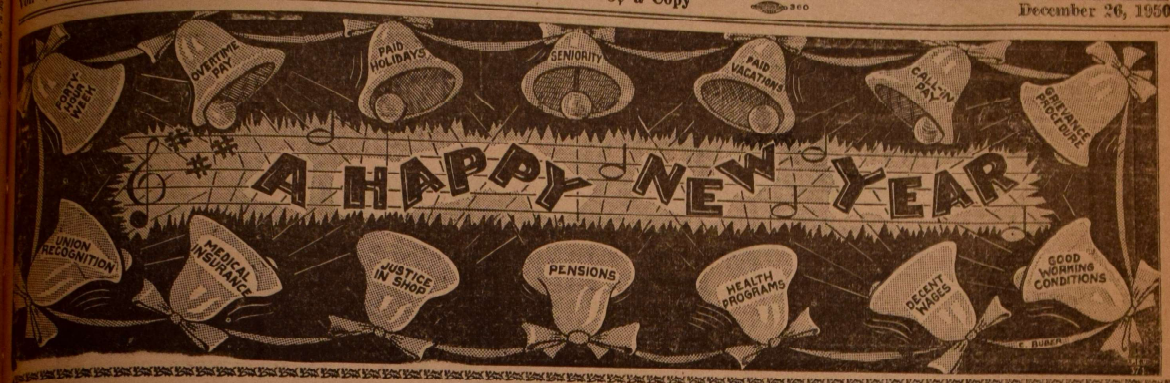

Truck Drivers Meeting Successful; Better Working Conditions Won

Inland Truck Drivers got together at the Union Hall on Dec. 4th for a special pow wow. The topic of discussion: MR. SCHNEIDER, Sutp. of Stores and Refractories Department WHY? VIOLATION OF CONTRACT.

Officers of the Grievance Committee and Don Black, Griever, who represents the Truck Drivers met with Mr. Schneider. These were the grievances discussed and settled:

1. Arbitrary change of work schedules. Mr. Schneider agreed that in the future there will be no more arbitrary changing of schedules.

2. The weekly schedule will now be posted in WRITING OUTSIDE the office where the Truck Drivers can see the schedule.

3. Truck Drivers will NOT be "docked" for arriving at their "quiting station" 5 to 10 minutes before their quiting hour as in the past. 10 minutes will be allowed Truck Drivers to prepare themselves for the quitting hour.

(No wonder that the Inland Truck Drivers are always speeding to their "quitting station" just before their "quitting hour!" Mr. Schneider expected them to hit their trucks into the "quitting station" right smack on the hour! Safety First?)

4. A Union Bulletin Board for Union news will now be placed in the Garage.

5. Truck Drivers will now be compensated for their lunch period when working during that period.

6. Bonus rate of coil trucks will be restudied by engineers.

It pays to meet in a group to discuss your grievances. The Union Hall and the Grievance Committee officers with the aid of your Grievanceman of your department is at your service at all times. Take advantage of it.

Your Union is as strong as you are. You can make it strong- er by being united at all times.

Richard Smallman Returns

The Army's loss, is the Cold Strip's gain as Richard Smallman returns from the service and resumes his post as Assistant Griever Steward. James Stone and Stanley Ryges both active in this department welcome Smallman with both arms because they have plenty of work for him. He will also take up his duties as Sec'y of the Educational Committee of this Union. Did we say welcome back? WELCOME.

'Defective Cord' R.V. Brown Saves Brother's Life

Al McClaine, Local 1010 Safety and Health Representative, No. 2 Open Hearth

Brother R. V. Brown who works in my department should be commended for his quick thinking and alertness on the job, for the action he took in the near tragedy accident of Brother A. Vasquez last month. His quick thinking and alertness saved his co-worker from shock and possible death by electrocution.

Al McClaine

Vasquez who was down in the flue chamebrs working had to use an extension cord on his job. The light cord, which was defective, was moved by Vasquez to a better lighting position. In grabbing hold of the defective light cord, the electricity immediately ran through Vasquez and he could not release the live cord! The light switch wasn't nearby to cut off the current!

R. V. Brown who was working next to Vasquez, grabbed a board to which the light cord was fastened and broke the light cord, thus breaking the circuit.

As all safetymen know, our job as Union Safety and Health representatives seems to be a thankless job. But there are cases such as this that makes us feel that we are doing some good, and that keeps us plugging along.

It makes us feel mighty fine to know that our fellow workers not only think of their own safety, but also the safety of their fellow workers.

I now want to take this opportunity to congratulate Brother Brown for his quick action that saved the life of his fellow worker.

We are our brother's keeper.

* * *

Editor's Note: Al McClain who is one of our very active Union Safety and Health representatives, is not alone in congratulating R. V. Brown. All the members of Local 1010 are waiting in line to congratulate our man of the hour, R. V. Brown.

Union Local 1010 and the Labor Sentinel salutes R. V. Brown.

Tin Mill Electricians Win Grievance

Tin Mill Electricians protested management's way of the 6-2 work schedule. Management refused to do anything about the work schedule.

The grievance was studied by the Grievance Committee officers and Local 1010's Arbitration Committee, and then was put before an impartial arbitrator for his consideration.

Results: The arbitrator ruled in favor of the Union's position. The old work schedule must be placed into use again instead of the 6-2 work schedule.

This grievance should settle the Power Dept. 44" Mill and 76" Mechanical schedules without protests from Management.

Start The New Year Right

Now that we are starting out into the year of 1951, let's do the new year justice. Let's attend our Local Union meetings.

Local 1010 can do a lot more for you in the Labor Field if you attend your Union meetings. You can define your problems at the meetings and the problems of the Local Union in general.

Don't be a dues paying member only. Be an active member by attending your Local Union meetings.

It is important to your Local Union that you attend all meetings possible.

Look at your 1951 calendar and make a circle around the FIRST and THIRD THURSDAY OF EACH MONTH. Do it right now before you forget. Good working conditions and better rate of pay in your field of work can be improved only if you know the business of your Local Union. The business of your Local Union is YOUR business. Take care of your business.

Goodwill Station?

Detroit. — (FP) — No CIO man was to be allowed on Station WJR's Victory FOB program said owner G. A. Richards in a letter to Leo J. Fitzpatrick, at that time station general manager. This developed in continued hearings in Detroit by the federal communications commission on the fitness of Richards to have licenses for his three stations renewed by the FCC.

WJR advertises itself as the goodwill station.

AFL Pres. Wm. Green and UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther appeared on one of the programs despite Richard's written prohibition, as Fitzpatrick, who subsequently resigned did not always carry out Richard's prejudice-drenched instructions.

Pipe Shop Workers Piping Hot! Dan Callis Cools Off

Miscalculating the calibre of the workers of the Pipe Shop, placed Dan Callis, General Foreman,in a very uncomfortable position.

He also miscalculated the caliber of the Grievance Committee officers. Pipe Shop workers came streaming and steaming hot to the Union Hall to voice their objections of Mr. Calli's method of promoting workers to jobs. Mr. Callis had a very bad habit (a habit that he liked) of promoting workers on "friendship basis." (You know, that buddy, buddy technique that was used very frequently, before Unions came about.)

The Grievance Committee officers after meeting with the Pipe Shop Workers and hearing their complaints, telephoned Mr. Callis. They brought out the fact of the grievance to Mr. Callis that men were promoted by him on "friendship basis" and therefore, it was a violation of the contract.

Mr. Callis replied to the Grievance Committee officers that he would promote workers the way HE wanted to promote them and NOT the way the CONTRACT called for promotions — according to SENIORITY.

A grievance was filed against Mr. Callis and his pre-Union methods and before the grievance reached Mr. Callis, the Union officers of the Grievance Committee were notified that 12 men were promoted in the Pipe Shop according to THEIR SENIORITY! Mr. Callis saw the light, the Union light of RIGHT.

In the future if any of the Union members of the Pipe Shop feel that Mr. Callis will try some of his tricks again, they should come to the Grievance Committee officers with their complaint.

Sheet Mill Workers Win Again at Inland

Three and one-half years ago, Mechanical and Electrical Division of the Sheet Mill had an incentive based on tonnage from the Hot Mill.

Management took the workers' incentive away from them and substituted a lower incentive rate, "arbitrary 5 per cent" rate.

All this was done by management WITHOUT consulting the Union. Fred Gardner, Griever for the Sheet and Galvanize Dept. fought this grievance and won in favor of the workers.

The old incentive based on tonnage from the Hot Mill is NOW in effect. Here are the results of the grievance that was won by Fred Gardner: A review of this grievance has shown that the Mechanical and Electrical Division of the Sheet Mill has not been paid according to the agreement regarding payment of maintenance occupations as a result of intra-plant inequity agreement dated October 29, 1947.

It has, therefore, been agreed by Management, and with your concurrence, to pay the Mechanical and Electrical Division of the Sheet Mill according to the literal interpretation of the Agreement and to use the following bonus bases in the future.

Turn Millwright Leader	**$1.815**
Millwright, General Maintenance	**1.735**
Millwright, Roll Train	**1.735**
Painter	**1.525**
Motor Inspector, Senior	**1.795**
Motor Insp. Tender	**1.640**

Retroactive pay will be paid at the rate of $0.0385 per hour per man on the above occupations for the period extending from the date of the grievance back to June 15, 1947.

It is also understood that any future general wage increase will be added to the base rates and bonus base for the above listed occupations.

E. C. Councilmen Double Talk — Page 3.

Life is Cheap to Railroad Companies — Page 3.

Parking Meter System — a System to Bleed the Consumer — Page 4.

Attention Tin Mill Assorters

The Union is aware of the fact that many assorters in the Tin Mill have been giving "first class work" and getting back "second class wages." According to the contract after 3 months on the job, FIRST CLASS RATES MUST BE PAID.

This is a notice for all assorters to report this chiseling to your Steward or the Union at headquarters 3436 Michigan Ave. In order to correct this condition, we must have your cooperation. Office hours from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, Saturdays till noon.

LABOR SENTINEL

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Mail subscriptions: $1.50 for 26 issues.
Subscriptions must be accompanied with cash payment.

The 82nd Congress and Excess Profits Tax

The public in general expects the 82nd Congress of the United States to pass a good strong excess profit tax bill. A profit tax that will siphon all excess profits into the United States Treasury.

If the small tax payer be taxed beyond his limit, then for sure the large corporations should be taxed on THEIR EXCESS PROFITS.

The Government is asking for all out support in the defense of our Country. It is asking everyobdy to sacrifice. Okay.

Now the 82nd Congress which is our governing body of the United States better think twice before they refuse to tax corporations on their EXCESS PROFITS.

The President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, says this will be an ALL OUT EFFORT to line up for the sacrifices which may come in the near future.

The little taxpayer is wondering how he will be able to shoulder anymore tax burdens. A taxpayer with a family has it plenty tough right now with the standard of living going sky high. More taxes on the small taxpayer means that his children will suffer. The children are the citizens of tomorrow who will be our leaders in different fields of life.

They may be good leaders or bad leaders. It all depends on us. If we let them suffer for lack of food and clothes because of the high tax imposed on their parents, then maybe the United States will suffer in the FUTURE WITH BAD LEADERSHIP produced by these same children we LET suffer because of high taxes.

Better to impose an EXCESS PROFIT TAX on Corporations than to tax the small taxpayer and the FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY.

If the 82nd Congress does NOT impose an EXCESS PROFIT TAX on Corporations, then it will show up the leaders of our country as being tools of Corporations instead of our Country. All out cooperation will be given towards defense of our Country only if there is NO PROFIT INVOLVED. If a PROFIT IS MADE ON DEFENSE and WAR then there is no all out effort of Sacrifice.

The public will watch the 82nd Congress very closely. Will the 82nd Congress be leaders or tools?

She Too, Was Jewish

If all the deadly bacilli constantly attacking man could be fused into one death-dealing specie, the effect would not be as deadly upon the human heart as the ever present germ of bigotry. It is nauseating to hear so many who perennially secretly despise the Jew to make the remark, "It looks like everyone the FBI is arresting for selling atomic secrets to Russia are Jews." Such remarks are merely forging another link in the chain of Jewish baiting. It is sad that a world has already forgotten that some four million Jewish people were fed to gas chambers and to lingering death in concentration camps by a brutal Jew-hating Nazi regime in Germany within a period of less than four years' time.

The whole history of the United States is interwoven with Jewish patriotism and Jewish sacrifice. The Jewish Rabbi who went down with the sinking ship along with a Catholic Priest and a Protestant Chaplain to make room in a life-boat for soldiers is also forgotten all too soon. It took approximately one hundred and twentyyears after the Declaration of Independence was signed for tht people of the United States to realize that had it not been for the fortune and patriotism of Haym Solomon, a Jew, that the cause for independence might have been lost. Even today the name of Haym Solomon is all too obscure.

There is a legend that come out of Germany in the dark days of Jewish persecution under Hitler. A pastor, acting on Nazi orders to purge the Jews from his congregation, said from the pulpit, "All of you who had Jewish fathers will please leave and never return." A few worshippers arose and slipped out.

Then the pastor said, "Now all of you who had Jewish mothers please go and do not return." Again, a few of the worshippers left. Then suddenly all those who remained turned pale because they saw the Christ figure on the cross above the altar loose itself. The Savior stepped down upon the altar and vanished from the sanctuary.

The Christian who engages, in times like these, in bigotry against the Jews ought to tremble before the cross because they blaspheme the name of the Virgin Mary, the Mother of Christ, for she, too, was Jewish.

—From the Butcher Workman

East Chicago Honorable Mayor Speaks

The following letter was sent by the Mayor of East Chicago, Frank J. Migas, to the Labor Sentinel.

December 14, 1950

There seems to be a lot of confusion and misunderstanding with regard to my opinions as to taxing the earnings of the people. Therefore, I wish to let the following information be known to the people of East Chicago and to anyone else it may concern:

As Mayor of East Chicago, I do not believe in higher taxation. It is my opinion that too many taxes are being collected now. Let me explain further.

If a new tax is created upon earnings, it will only start with a small amount. But highly paid workers will be needed — collectors, etc. — and, of course offices, desks, chairs, and other equipment which will probably use up half of the tax money. It seems to me that it will promote more jobs, which will only create higher taxes. Undoubtedly, therefore, they will keep increasing.

The voting public should remember that if the State Representatives and State Senators will try ot pass such an act to tax the earnings of working individuals, they should not forget this on election day — and not only let these state officials know about it, but get out and vote against them! This will greatly aid in stopping this tax nuisance.

Again I state that I am not for any more taxes and any form of taxes, I am for reducing the old ones; and, in my opinion, it is time to stop this constant climbing and increasing. Further, I state that I will refuse to enter into anyconferences, meetings, or deliberations of any kind to create a new tax.

My opinion should now be clear to those who misquoted me previously.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK J. MIGAS

Mayor

FJM:iag

Editors Note: Men in high places have the right to ask for an excess profits tax to help pay for the highly paid tax collectors and office furniture and adding machines. Refer to our editorial on this same page.

WHAT DO YOU EAT!

ANIMAL FEED

Michlin Surplus Co., and Arnold S. Michlin, Detroit, Mich. Charcoal for chicken feeding, injurious because it contained copper, a poisonous substance. Fined $200 each and court costs. Total $430.

—●—

SUBSTANDARD FOODS

De Coursey Cream Co., Wichita, Kans. Butter deficient in fat. Fined $200 plus court costs.

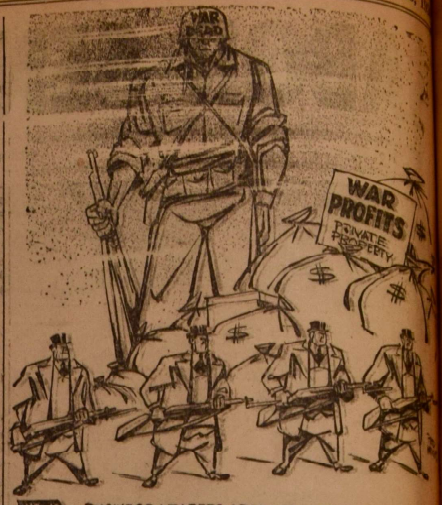
—●—

Darrell A. Parsons, t/a Parsons Creamery & Locker Co., Woonsocket, S. Dak. Butter deficient in fat. Fined $25.

—●—

Delbert E. Allen, t/a Allen Canning Co., Siloam Springs, Ark. Canned spinach contained grass and weeds. Fined $25.

LOCAL 1010 UNION MEETING WILL BE HELD ON JANUARY 18, 1951



As You See It

AMERICANS GETTING NERVOUS?

Beer consumption in 1949 was 85 million barrels, or 300 bottles for every resident of the U. S., 18 or older. Two out of three adults drink some kind of alcoholic beverage. Of male population, 75% are drinkers—and 56% of female population. In metropolitan centers, 77% are drinkers to 46% in farm communities.

—:—

ON THE BALL

A team of 10 British trade union leaders, who took a brief but intensive look at the American scene of higher productivity late last year, finding much to praise — and even something to learn, cautioned Unions against "resisting" new development but at the same time urged them to see that "abuses are eliminated" and that the "inaccuracies of 'scientific management' are not exploited at the expense of work people."

—:—

The Federal Public Contracts Act requires time and one-half pay for hours worked after 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week, whichever will net the employee more pay.

—:—

POLICE STATE

It happened in America. In Mobile, Alabama city officials fired eight policemen and thirty-three firemen who refused to renounce their membership in Labor Unions. Men in the two departments had been asked to sign affidavits declaring they are not Union members.

—:—

YOU SHOULD LIVE SO LONG!

In 1850 only one out of every 38 Americans was over 65 years of age. In 1900 it was one out of 25 while today it is one out of 13. Do you think you will be able to collect your first old age pension check? It may be your last. After hitting the age of 65 you may live two more years.

—:—

A BARGAIN

For the first time a consumer book will reach the newsstand audience! "How to Buy More for Your Money" by Sidney Margolius is being published later this summer by the New American Library in a pocket edition selling for .25 cents.

Watch for it and tell your friends.

—:—

The Public Contracts Act prohibits the employment of convict labor on goods and materials manufactured or furnished to the U. S. Government under this act.

GARY WORKS NO. 2 OPEN HEARTH

Big Steel is not only setting a pattern for a "standard living wage" for the steelworkers and the public in general, but also setting up a pattern for future wage cuts.

Carnegie Steel of the Gary Works, installed new and improved ladles in its No. 2 Open Hearth and also installed a new incentive plan for the workers in the Open Hearth. A new incentive plan that means more profits for the Company at the expense of the workers.

The workers refused to work with the new incentive plan that were foreed on them.

At this writing the Open Hearth are still shut down (December 12, 1950). The workers claim that these new ladles will mean increased production, more profits for the Company and more work for them.

Under the old tonnage rate this would result in more money for the workers. Under the new incentive plan, the workers claim that they will produce MORE STEEL and earn less money. The Company is big enough to say *that the men are making too much money.*

The new plan would create new "out of line" rates on the open Hearth jobs.

Some of the men would get a cut of as much as 46 cents an hour.

The Company did NOT request the Union to study the new plan before putting it into effect.

The workers are determined to stay out till they get their just and fair share.

Local 1010 Supports Gary Workers

Our Local Grievance and Negotiations Committee at a joint meeting held Tuesday, December 12, voted unanimously to send a telegram to Local 1014 supporting No. 2 Open Hearth workers in their fight against wage cuts that Carnegie Steel Company is imposing upon them.

This is a warning to Inland Steel Company that the Grievance Committee of Local 1010 will not tolerate any wage cuts that may be imposed on Inland Steel workers.

Local 1010 Acts On Rent Control

By F. C. GORDON, Chairman Local 1010 PAC

Letters from Local 1010 PAC-CIO were sent recently to the Mayor of the City of East Chicago and to all councilmen requesting a special session of the City Council to act upon rent control extension.

As you may know, rent control will expire ninety (90) days after the first of January, 1951, unless the City Council takes action to extend it past that date. Failure to act before the first of January, 1951, will cause rent control to expire as per Federal Law, and the City Council cannot take any further action on rent control.

At this writing, it is the hope of Local Union 1010 that the Mayor and the City Councilmen will recognize our request for a special session for it is to the best interest of all our workers in this city that rent control be extended until such a time when more houses are built and rent would be more reasonable in this City.

A rent control bill was presented at the last Council meeting but the bill was pigeon-holed and not acted upon. Further from that, the next regular meeting of the City Council was cancelled because the meeting would be on the 25th of December which is Christmas Day.

It is our hope that if this request for a meeting is granted that all members of Local Union 1010 attend this meeting and show cause for rent control extension. Your best interests are at stake.

Better Protection Needed By Railroads in East Chicago

At the East Chicago Council meeting, Monday, December 11, 1950, the E. C. Railroad Ordinance was discussed regarding gates for all railroad crossings in E. C.

Alderman Herbert Hill, who is one of the principle supporters of strict railroad ordinances for E. C., said that arrests should be made every day if the ordinance isn't complied with by the railroads. Alderman Hill does not want an "arrest by test" case; he wants wholesale arrests of railroad company officials and their representatives until they comply with the laws of the city railroad ordinances.

Alderman Hill has the support of the whole community and the Local Unions in this district. Safety First — Last — and Always is one of the main programs of Labor Unions. Local 1010 supports Hill in his stand for strict enforcement of the railroad ordinances.

Railroad gates are not enough at some of the railroad crossings. For example: AN UNDERPASS OR VIADUCT FOR THE RAILROADS AT THE NO. 2 GATES AT INLAND STEEL COMPANY.

In 1949 the Journal Agent of this paper requested of the Ind. Harbor Police a list of people killed at this suicide pass.

Chief of Detectives Otto Stumpf, Dorcik and Detective Wilgus gave their whole hearted cooperation by looking thru the files and presented this list to the Journal Agent of the Labor Sentinel.

Following is a list of persons killed by railroad trains near the No. 1 and No. 2 Gates of the Inland Steel Company from the year of 1942 to 1949.

On January 8th, 1942 Axil S. Ullstam 63 yrs., of 3929 Hemlock St. was killed by a south bound New York Central Freight Train at the Michigan Ave., Crossing near the No. 2 Inland Steel Gate.

On November 26th, 1943 at 9:09 A.M. one Peter Gyerko 56 yrs., of 1907 Broadway St. was killed by an East Bound New York Central Train while he was walking about 2000 feet East of Michigan Ave. railroad crossing which is near the No. 2 Gate of the Inland Steel Company.

On August 9th, 1947 one Sam Jelie 58 yrs. of 3808 Melville Ave. was killed by a South Bound Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Freight Train at the Michigan Avenue Crossing of same Railroad Company which is near the No. 2 Inland Steel Company gate.

On December 29th, 1948 at 6:08 A. M. one Ramon Rojas 59 yrs. of 3411 Block Avenue was killed by a West Bound New York Central Railroad mail train at the Michigan Ave. Crossing of same railroad which is near the No. 2, Inland Steel Company gate.

On March 30th, 1949 one R. B. Chandler 25 yrs. of 3446 Michigan Ave. was killed by an East Bound New York Central Passenger Train at the Michigan Ave. Crossing which is near the No. 2 Gate of the Inland Steel Company.

On September 5th, 1942 at 4:00 P.M. George Pinto 11 yrs. of 3541 Penn Ave. was killed by a Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Train at the Michigan Ave. Crossing of the same Railroad Company.

On October 2nd, 1942, at 6:20 A.M. Elmer Elno Koykka 35 yrs. of 967 Broad St. Conneaut, Ohio was killed by a West Bound New York Central Freight Train near the New York Central Railroad Depot at Watling St. and Regent St. which is near the No. 2 Gate of the Inland Steel Co.

On May 25th, 1945, at 3:40 P. M. one Mary Jovas 12 yrs. and her sister Evelyn Javos 6 years, both of 3332 Block Avenue were struck by a Pennsylvania Liberty Limited Passenger Train which was East bound and Mary Jovas was killed instantly while her sister suffered injuries. Both girls were crossing at the Michigan Avenue Railroad Crossing of said railroad.

On November 15th, 1943 at 7:30 A. M. one Sisto Trejo 63 wrs. of 3476 Guthrie St. was killed by a West Bound Pennsyvania Passenger Train at the Michigan Ave. crossing of same railroad Company.

On November 1st, 1944 one Joseph Kussos 48 yrs. of 3736 Pulaski St. was killed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Freight Train at the Michigan Ave., crossing of same railroad.

On Sept. 17th, 1947 at 11:20 P.M., one Salvador Cardona 58 yrs. of 3225 Michigan Ave. was killed by an East Bound New York Central Passenger Train at the Michigan Ave. Crossing of the same railroad.

On December 24th, 1948 at 9:00 P.M. one Edgar M. Picard 66 yrs. of 5480 Cornell Ave. Chicago, Ill. and Frances Granberg 50 yrs. of 720 E. 79th St. Chicago, Ill. were killed when their automobile was struck by a West Bound Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Train at the Watling Street Crossing of the same railroad which is near the No. 1 Gate of the Inland Steel Company.

On Sept., 1st, 1948 at 1:20 A.M. one Nick Kosich 56 yrs. of 3215 Watling St. was killed by an East oBund Pennsylvania Freight Train at the Michigan Avenue Railroad Crossing while walking on foot.

East Chicago City Council Waves Flag — But They're Against FEPC

COUNCILMEN DUCK FEPC

By F. C. GORDON, Chairman Local 1010 PAC

Members of Local 1010 PAC attended the last meeting of the City Council in East Chicago and were given what is generally called the "brush-off."

We attended this meeting to try to get a bill passed on FEPC and Rent Control.

It so happens that the Council is not too concerned with the National Policy of the CIO or the needs of the minority groups in our city. The impression left by the Council is that only a few councilmen know what FEPC means.

But regardless of whether they know or not, some of these councilmen have the audacity to stand upon the Council Chamber floor and attack the people who come to ask for FEPC and attack the CIO in general and Local 1010 and Local 1011 in particular.

We are pretty sure that some of these councilmen would better acquaint themselves of world affairs, some of the ridiculous and preposterous statements that were made by them would not have been said. Those are the men who represent you in important affairs of our city.

We surely do not believe in pressuring anyone to do anything that is contrary to the best interests of the majority of the people. We are taxpayers of this city and we believe that we should be heard.

Furthermore, it is high time some of these swivel chair solons understand that they are the servants of the people, not the people their servants. We certainly hope that in the future they will bear the fact in mind.

We will continue to press for an adequate FEPC bill and any other bill that would be in the best interests of our Union and its 14,000 people.

Bear in mind that in this democracy, we still have the opportunity to select and elect the best qualified men to represent us and remove those who have failed.

NO STATE OR FEDERAL TAX SERVICE WILL BE HAD AT LOCAL 1010 HALL THIS YEAR OF 1951.

FEPC. What does FEPC mean? It means Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Monday, December 11, 1950, Local 1010, Local 1011 and the Lake County National Association for the Advancement of Colored People plus the citizens of East Chicago attended the East Chicago Council meeting to find out what the E. C. Council was going to do about FEPC legislation for the city of East Chicago.

The East Chicago City Council did not do anything about FEPC, but they sure did underrate the leaders and representatives of the Unions who were there fighting for FEPC.

FRED SAVIANO, Council President, was the first to let the Labor Leaders and representatives have it below the belt.

Waving a "letter received from the Communist Party," Saviano stated that the Labor representatives are being "used by some people." Or course everybody knew that Saviano meant that Labor representatives attending the meeting backing FEPC, were being used by the Communist Party.

Saviano challenged the leaders backing the FEPC to stand and declare "I am not a member of the Communist Party."

Saviano may just as well have shouted out these words: You people who are supporting FEPC legislation are a bunch of Communists. Stand up and show yourself to the public. What he did say had the same effect.

Saviano who at one time used to work in the steel mills for a living knows that the USA-CIO is a fighting organization for the Laboring people and justice, yet he renews his charge that Labor representatives are tools of the Communists.

Mr. Fred Saviano, "the great Champion of the People" who comes running to Union Halls during elections asking support of organized Labor is now throwing mud at organized Labor.

Because Labor now is organized, and committees are formed from within organized Labor to help people in their Cities and towns to get better legislation, Saviano considers organized Labor as pressure groups. But it is alright for organized Labor to be organized during political elections providing they support Mr. Saviano.

It is being wondered around the Local Unions in District 31 if Mr. Saviano will ask the aid of organized Labor after all his mud slinging against Labor for supporting FEPC.

Most of the councilmen were waving the flag with Saviano. The other councilmen who were silent during this fight for FEPC, are just as guilty of being against FEPC as the one's who spoke the loudest.

Councilman Guzorek bellowed that "The only time I'll vote for FEPC is when I know it is 100 per cent American." If Guzorek wants to "vote for a 100 per cent American" FEPC, all he has to do is draw up a "good 100 per cent American FEPC" legislation program and present it to his colleagues, and we are sure it will be "100 per cent American" and he WILL vote for it.

FEPC really meaans FAIR EMPLOYMENT regardless of race, creed, or color. What's no American about that? Mr. Guzorek should do his own thinking and forget about this "red hysteria" blanket that is being used to smother all progressive legislation that good honest organizations are fighting for.

Alderman William Bielski also used the "red hysteria" blanket to cover his reasons for not wanting Fair Employment in East Chicago. Councilman William Bielski is the gentleman that told Police Chief Martin Zarkovich, after the council meeting was adjourned, "Break up that gang and chase them out of here."

Police Chief Martin Zarkovich, who is a very level headed person, because of his years of experience as a police officer did not carry out Bielski's command.

Councilman Thad Bogusz who said "this touches me very deeply" during the "red hysteria" council meeting, made a motion before the council that the entire audience take a non-communist oath. Of course the entire council voted "Yes" for the motion. That is the easiest way to side track progressive legislation such as FEPC.

Now that the Labor Leaders have taken the non-communist oath, (thanks to Councilman Bogusz) we hope he will introduce that "100 per cent American FEPC."

Councilman Dan Ladella made the motion to adjourn the meeting, President Saviano grabbed the opportunity of adjourning with the approval of the entire council. Of course the FEPC program was pigeon holed.

1951 City Elections are around the corner. The people of East Chicago are waiting.

Wm. Maihofer, President of Local 1010 Blasts Anti-FEPC Saviano; Colleagues

Inland Local Union 1010, regarding the FEPC Legislation before the East Chicago Council, and statements that were made by Alderman Fred Saviano, directed at Local Union 1010 and its representatives at the Council meeting, I take liberty to briefly clarify to all concerned, that FEPC Legislation is supported by our Local Union regardless of what position Left Wingers or anyone else takes on this legislation. Let it also be understood that support of FEPC is in conformity with National CIO Policy.

Local Union 1010 has had Negro girls on its clerical staff as far back as 1937 and has at no time made exceptions in its hiring of office help on the basis of Race, Creed, or Color.

Local Union 1010 is very proud of its many Negro Representatives acting in official capacity and registering accomplishments to benefit all workers. The record and accomplishments of Local Union 1010 in fighting discrimination is one of the best in the Country. Intimations to the contrary, to offset responsibilities to other sources on worthy Legislation such as FEPC can only be looked upon with contempt by the good people of organized labor.

Ralph Tremel

Local 1010 mourns the loss of Brother Ralph Tremel, December 13, 1950. Brother Tremel active in the affairs of Local 1011 served in the capacity of Chairman of the USA East Chicago Building Corporation, Recording Secretary of the Industrial Union Council. He was also a member of the Lake County Tax Board.

Broken Eye Glases Replaced In One To Three Hours
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Optometrist
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Indiana Harbor, Indiana
Garden Theatre Bldg.
Phone: 4303

Local 1010 Opposes Parking Meters

The Executive Board of Local 1010 went on record as being AGAINST parking meters for the Twin Cities of East Chicago.

The Executive Board believes it is just another way of taking money out of the citizens pocket.

The decision of the Executive Board was brought before Local 1010 members, and the decision of the Executive Board was accepted.

Parking meters do not solve the problem of having better parking facilities. As for shortening the hours of parking, that is a lot of bunk. Whenever the parking time runs out at the parking meter space, all a person has to do is to drop more "tax money" into the parking meters.

Parking meter "tax money" would only take the burden off of the business men and industries and place the burden of taxes on the consumers who are already taxed beyond their limit. That is the real reason for parking meters — TAX THE CONSUMER.

This parking meter business can get out of bounds too. The officials who run a city can go "tax money" mad as the officials of Hammond Board of works.

The Hammond board of works at a meeting held Tuesday, December 12, 1950 considered the possibilty of installing about 100 parking meters in Hammond's downtown FREE parking lot between Sibley and State.

The proposal was brought out by City Engineer Roy Rubright for two reasons, he said.

The reasons for taxing the motorist: TO INCREASE the city's parking meter revenue, and to free the FREE PARKING LOTS for more uniform usage.

The Hammond Board Members indicated that MOST of the parking spaces are used ALL day by people who WORK in downtown Hammond, and cannot be used by shoppers and people on urgent business.

Now what's wrong with a Hammond "downtown worker" getting parking space free of taxation? Isn't it enough that, the "downtown worker," who usually is a "white collar" worker, is being paid low wages these trying times without being taxed for parking his car.

The Hammond board of works considered two uses for the (free) spaces. One was that they could provide two hour parking for shoppers — for 5 cents — (NOW PAY ATTENTION TO THIS) or all day parking for workers — for a quarter (25 cents.) Or both kinds of meters.

How nice of the Hammond board of works to think of the "downtown worker." They may let him or her park the car for 25 cents a day.

A "white collar" worker usually works a six day week — 6 times 25 cents equals $1.50. In a period of one month the downtown "white collar" worker would be taxed for parking his car to the tune of about $6. Twelve months in the year, the tax would amount to about $82.

So there you are. The parking meter business can be abused by city officials. And the abuse will be heaped on the poor consumer who already is abused by taxes galore.

The parking meter system can get so out of line that eventually the worker will be paying taxes for street repair and lights while the business man and the industries' tax burden will be less.

The parking meter is a tax meter. The members of the Hammond board of works are: Rubright, City Engineer; Becker, City Attorney; Wainright, City Controller; and Mrs. Whitaker, Secretary.

BLOOD! BLOOD!

The Executive Board, with the whole hearted approval of Local 1010, is now going to try to work out a "live blood bank system" for the members of Local 1010.

In this community, at the present time there is much need of a "live blood bank system" and Local 1010 will try its best to get such a system started with the cooperation of all members of Local 1010.

Meeting Dates of Local 1010

DEPARTMENT GROUPS

GROUP 1
Blast Furnace, Ore Docks, Fabricating, Laboratory, Coke Plant, Tar Pit, Sintering Pit and Plancor.
2nd Tuesday of Month 5 p.m.

GROUP 2
No. 1 and No. 2 Open Hearths
1st Friday of Month, 7:30 p.m.

GROUP 3
40" Billet Mill, Rail, 28" Tie Plate and Splice Bar
1st and 3rd Sunday, 10:00 a.m.

GROUP 4
10", 14" Mills, Roll Shop
2nd Sunday of Month, 2 p.m.

GROUP 5
44" H. S. Mill, 76" H. S. Mill, 44", 76" Slab Yds., 46" Bloomer
4th Wed. of Month, 7:30 p.m.

GROUP 6
Cold Strip and Tin Mill
1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 p.m.

GROUP 7
Transportation, Yards, Car Shop Engineers and Hostlers
4th Monday of Month, 7:30 p.m.

GROUP 8
New Construction
3rd Monday of Month, 4:30 p.m.

GROUP 9
36", 19", 24" Mills, Stores, Machine, Blacksmith & Boiler Shop
1st and 3rd Monday, 7:30 p.m.

GROUP 10
Galvanize, Plate Mill, Bolt and Spike, Sheet Mill
1st Sunday of Month, 4 p.m.

GROUP 11
Power Department
2nd Monday, 7:30 p.m.

GROUP 12
Lab. Met. Insp. No. 1 and Combustion
2nd Friday, 4:30 p.m.

44" and 76" Slab Yard Goodfellows Club
4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

Grievance Committee meets every first Tuesday of the month.

REGULAR LOCAL UNION 1010 MEETING EVERY 1st & 3rd THURSDAY OF MONTH 8 P.M.

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Local 1011 Creates 'Voice of Labor'

Local Union 1011 (Youngstown Sheet and Tube) are publishing a Labor newspaper of their own.

For the time being, it will be called THE RECORD. The editor of the publication, Francis Malloy, former editor, Labor Sentinel. The associate editors are: Walter C. Smith and Fred Stern.

Local 1010 extend their congratulations and best wishes to 1011 for a very successful Labor newspaper.

A Labor newspaper within each Local Union is very necessary, so that its members may be informed of what their Local Union is doing and what progress it is making.

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