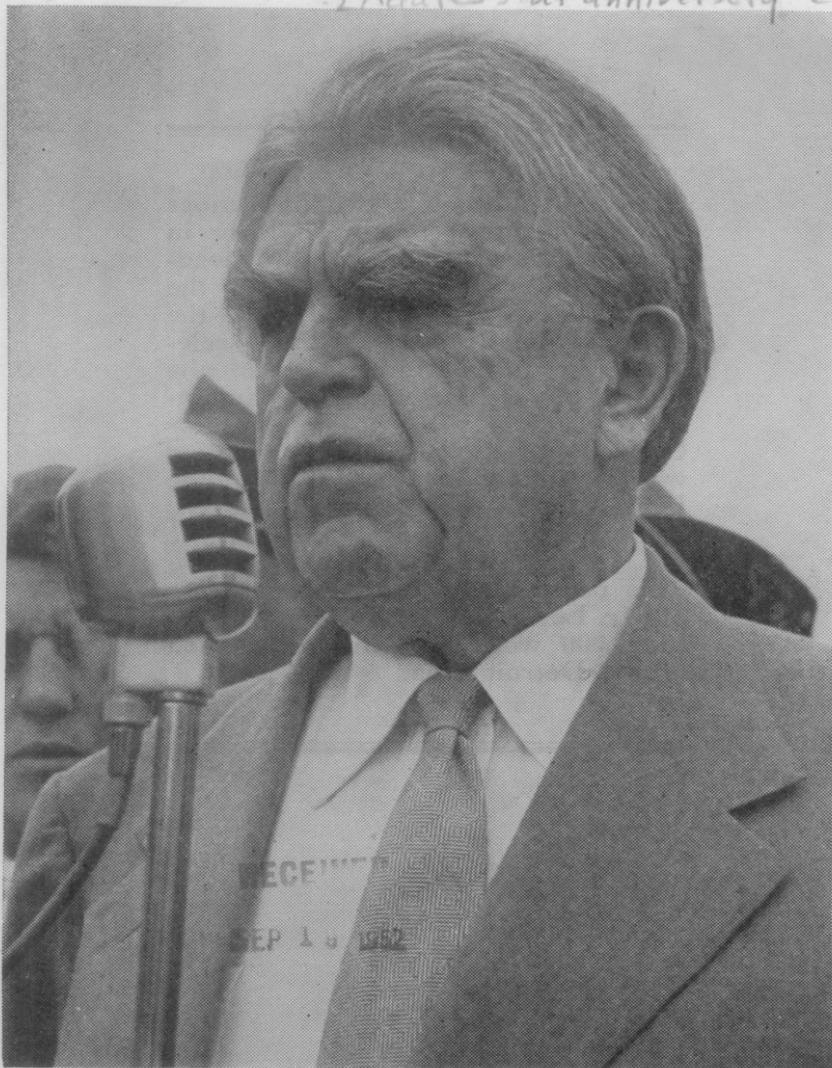


Labor movement - U.S. (1951)

AUTO RANK AND FILE HAIL

"Mr. Organized Labor"

Lewis, John L. Address at anniversary etc.



As the honored guest and principal speaker at the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Ford union contract, President Lewis was given a resounding ovation by 60,000 Michigan CIO members.

INSTITUTE OF
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

One of the greatest mass meetings in the history of organized labor in Detroit assembled outside the headquarters of Ford Local 600 of the United Auto Workers (CIO) on the afternoon of June 23, 1951, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the signing of the first collective bargaining agreement with the Ford Motor Co. Honored guest at the meeting was President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, who was hailed as "Father of the CIO" and "Mr. Organized Labor." This pamphlet contains the full text of Mr. Lewis' history-making address to 60,000 working men and women of the Detroit area.

Lewis Urges Action on Labor's "Bread and Butter" Task

The text of President Lewis' main address at the Ford Local 600 anniversary celebration Detroit, Mich., June 23, 1951, follows:

It would seem that a good way to have a successful anniversary celebration is to have some pseudo-intellectual nitwit put a boycott on it.

President Stellato, officers, executive board, the general council and members of Local Union 600 and the visiting delegations from other local unions, including that great delegation here from my own union, District 50, *I salute you*. I do not know whether or not it be so that labor unions have founders as such. If it is, however, true, I can lay claim to being one of the millions of founders of the CIO and of the United Automobile Workers of America.

I think the founders of this great union are the men who tired of exploitation, denial of privileges and liberty, victims of economic oppression, who resolved to fight the combined wealth of the great corporations of this country as American citizens have a right to do and form a union of their industry to work with and associate with their fellows similarly situated to improve the lot of the common man in America. These are the founders of this UAW. Those are the founders of the CIO.

It is known to many of you that the United Mine Workers of America through long years gave of its leadership, its officers and organizers and the funds of its treasury without stint, in order, among other things, that this anniversary celebration could be held today under the auspices of your magnificent union. Those were long years of struggle, highly essential to the welfare of the country and to the integration of America's modern industrial establishment.

Organized Labor's Strength Diminished

For many years the relationship of the two and one-half million members of the various craft organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor had been growing annually less in proportion to the total employed in American industry. There had sprung up, during the lifetime of many of us, these great modern industries employing modern engineering and industrial techniques that had resulted in our mass-production output of many commodities.

In those industries the right of self-organization did not prevail. The right of the individual was ignored in his relationship to the corporation. The wages paid were subnormal. The conditions of employment were adverse, and the power of the American Federation of Labor, representing the skilled unions, was con-

stantly growing less and less as industry in our nation expanded. For a period of 25 years, the American Federation of Labor had resolved, upon each annual occasion of its convention, to organize the mass-production industries. And for 25 years no one was organized. As a matter of fact, it became so routine that the newspapers would rarely mention the fact that the American Federation of Labor once more was going to organize the automobile industry, or the steel industry or some other industry.

It was not until the Committee for Industrial Organization was formed, after a major convulsion in the councils of the American Federation of Labor, that the world of industry and modern finance and politics took cognizance of the fact and arrayed their forces in solid phalanx against the organization of your industry and others similar. It is not my purpose today to regale you with the intimate details of that past history, because the record is there for all who wish to read it. That is the history of yesterday. Rather we are concerned and oppressed, each of us, with the problem of today and of tomorrow.

The United Mine Workers of America made their contribution to your cause; seven and one-half millions of dollars from the treasury of the United Mine Workers for which men mined coal, sometimes working in water, under dangerous roof, under explosive condition—very many of them died. They gave seven and one-half millions of dollars and the services of their organization and its staff to help you and you and those similarly situated to exercise your privileges as American citizens and have something to say in the future about the wages for which you would work, the hour you would leave home in the morning, and the hour when you would return to your family.

And also there was the question as to what would become of the worker when the corporation had used his physical strength and impaired his health and turned him out to die. So there was formed this great organization of the CIO. Seven years of my life were given to the preliminary plans for its organization and for the implementation of those plans.

I left the CIO with a paid-up membership of five million men, with a balanced, operating budget and gave it to my successors in office. Since that time, I have returned to my own union, and have been slightly engaged in working for them. And perhaps in the things that we have done during those years in the mining industry we have paved the way for you to follow with your own great organization and to make progress that prior to that time was impossible.

The United Mine Workers of America and its valliant membership has always been in the forefront in the breaking of new ground for labor, in the evolvment of new ideas, and has never been backward in throwing its mass strength into the fray because they recognize that labor, against the massed opposition of finance and industry in this country, would only receive what it is able to take. So let me say that's true of the automotive industry.

You will never receive any material consideration from industry, or the employers of the industry, except as your union demands that consideration and makes it possible. I well remember when we first met General Motors for a conference in the automobile industry to work out a collective bargaining agreement. The chairman of the board of General Motors said that John Lewis didn't have his employes organized, that he had no intention of meeting with him, and that if John Lewis had his employes into a union as he claimed to have, then the best thing for John Lewis to do would be to shut down the plant and demonstrate to Mr. Sloan that they were organized—and we did.

And we did—and how! And to those men who are here today from Flint and from other great units of that industry, I take off my hat in salutation to the contribution they made to the formation of this union at that time.

Industry Said “No,” We Said “Yes”

As a result of that action we met here in Detroit—the three representatives of that union, the three from the company, and the governor of the state of Michigan, Frank Murphy, who has gone to that bourne from which no traveller returns, and I hope to his eternal reward. And for long days and nights Mr. Knudsen said no, Donaldson Brown said no, and John Thomas Smith, the general counsel of the organization, said no. And we said yes, yes.

And one morning, at three o'clock in the morning on one of the high floors of the Statler Hotel, Mr. Knudsen, the president, Donaldson Brown, chairman of the finance committee of the board, and John Thomas Smith walked into my room, when I was in bed. And they had on their overcoats, and they had their hard hats in their hands, and their gloves on because the room was cold. I didn't get up, and they said that they would sign the contract at 11 o'clock that morning in Governor Murphy's office. And they did.

So the impossible was accomplished. And it was just accomplished by saying yes and kind of sticking to it, with the support of the men back in the ranks who were carrying on the fight and who were determined to win because they were fighting for their families; they were fighting for their homes; they were fighting for the future of their children, and they were fighting for the future of America.

There were some men, the same as there are some now, who said then that John Lewis was carrying on a great struggle in America to help out the Communist cause. Well, John Lewis was opposing Communism in this country on the public platforms, and his organization was solidly supporting him, before ever Walter Reuther went to Russia. John Lewis was opposing Communism in America as a philosophy, as a doctrine in all of its precepts before Walter Reuther read Karl Marx' "Das Kapital" and failed to understand it. John Lewis was opposing Communism in America when Averill Harriman, one of our great ambassadors at large, was putting in his time between the two wars trying to secure the recognition of Russia.

The United Mine Workers of America Executive Board in 1923 issued a pronunciamento to labor warning American labor of Communism. The United Mine Workers of America, in 1926, wrote into its Constitution that a Communist could not be a member of the organization. *The United Mine Workers of America has no Communists in its ranks.*

So it's idle for such charges and averments to be made. They are made to confuse, to create misunderstanding in the great ranks of labor. The fact that a man wants a wage increase or wants improved working conditions, or wants a decent pension arrangement, or wants shorter hours, or wants security for his old age doesn't make him a Communist—not in America, not in my book.

I am informed that in your industry you have what is known to the mine workers of this country as a sliding scale of wages. That's what the mine workers have been calling it since 1874 when it was first introduced into the coal mining industry. And they have found that except in times of emergency or scarcity for artificial reasons the sliding scale always slid in the wrong direction. And now in 1950 or thereabouts, somebody has dressed it up, called it by another name and induced the United Automobile Workers' organization to accept it.

Sliding Scale Abandoned By Miners

Let me tell you what your contract plan, your agreement plan, would have meant in the mining industry had the United Mine Workers of America not been powerful enough to rub it out of the industry. Fifty years ago, the bulk of the coal mined in this country for industrial purpose was mined in the state of Ohio, the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania and the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania.

During that 50 years, the United Mine Workers have been able to negotiate advances in wages, on the base rates of 50 years ago, amounting to 1,760 percent increase—1,760 percent higher in 50 years. In the meantime, the price of coal at the mine tipples has only increased 40 percent to the consumer. Most of the improvements came from the increased efficiencies of the industry and the increased productivity of the individual miner, with no burden to the consumer.

If the mine workers had continued the sliding scale in effect—or your plan—during that 50-year period their advances during that 50 years would have been 500 percent on the base rate, *or less than one-third of the advances that have taken place through the instrumentality of collective bargaining.* Does that mean bread and butter for you?

In addition to that, we have shortened the hours, we have improved the conditions, we have made the mines more safe, we have abolished child labor in the mining industry, and we have established a welfare plan that provides hospitalization and medical attention, widows' relief, orphans' relief, a death benefit of \$1,000

per man and a \$100 a month pension plus social security. Those are the fruits of collective bargaining in contradistinction to the fruits of an iron-clad sliding-scale contract such as you have in the automobile industry.

Several weeks ago, I sat in a small conference in Washington. There were a number of eminent industrialists there. There were five. There were about three representatives of labor. Among the industrialists there was Mr. Charles Wilson, president of General Motors. That's the same Charles Wilson whom General Motors paid \$620,000 in wages last year—\$626,000 to be exact. And that's the same General Motors that made \$887,000,000 net last year that I'm talking about—same company. Mr. Wilson used about an hour of time in an informal way to tell about the beauties of the sliding-scale plan you have in the industry here.

He said that he invented it, and he told us how he came to invent it. He said that he had the misfortune to break his leg and had to go to the hospital, and while he was in the hospital he had a lot of time to think. He thought this out all by himself. He said that when he got out of the hospital, he took it to the board of directors of General Motors and they agreed with him that it would be a good thing for General Motors to adopt it. Then he took it to the union officials and they liked it and they went for it strong. So you've got it. And Charlie Wilson claims he invented it, and to the best of my knowledge it's the first time I ever heard him claim that he invented anything that was any good for you. ***I think he invented it for General Motors; in fact, I know it very well.***

I don't want, in the mining industry—and the United Mine Workers don't want it—any "broken-leg" contracts of that kind. Under our free enterprise system, and our nation now stands almost alone as a free-enterprise economy dedicated to the principles of the charter of American liberty, we must necessarily in our industrial techniques permit a participation on the part of the population in the increased productivity by all our people who are gainfully employed.

For instance, in the mining industry through the modern techniques and the productive capacity of the modern miner the national average of coal produced for each man employed is about seven tons. The wage structure of the mine workers and their living standards are based on the money value that comes from the sale of seven tons per man for each day's work. Over in England, the production per each man in the mining industry is one ton per man employed—one ton point three.

The wage structure and the living standards of the British miners are based upon what that one ton can be sold in the market for, and their participation in the sale of that value is limited by the value of one ton. That's the reason that the wage structure in the British mines, under nationalization of the mining industry by the government, is such that the British miner makes less in one week's work than the American miner makes in one day.

Our economy is such that the buying power of the population must be maintained in order to take away from the factory doors the increasing volume of productivity. The increased productivity per man among those gainfully employed in our country is now conservatively 25 percent more in the capital goods industries as against the pre-war base in 1941, 25 percent more volume of goods from the labor of the same number of people.

Add to that the constantly increasing number of those gainfully employed in our country, turning out goods, commodities. Last month the government figures were 62,800,000 gainfully employed. Were it not for the foreign policy of Government which has been sending goods and commodities in great volume for some years to the stricken nations of the world, *and were it not for the present rearmament program, the buying power of our country would be insufficient to take away the output of our mines, and our mills and our factories.* Idleness would ensue, buying power drop off and a depression would follow.

Nation Faces Surplus Of Goods

Down the road ahead now, let me say to you, many of our consumer goods industries are now turning out too many goods for the market, and the warehouses and the shelves of the retailers are filled with those consumer goods. It is true in the capital goods industries because of the billions being spent by the Government in the rearmament of our nation, in the arming of Europe, the building up of our naval establishment, the expansion of our air force, and the preparation for war.

When that program begins to near completion, as it will, perhaps in some industries in 1952 and in some industries in 1953, you'll find that the buying power of the American people is insufficient to move that vast volume of increased production away from our factory doors and warehouses. Idleness will ensue and a depression will follow unless labor in this country improves its place and consolidates its position and makes itself sufficiently strong to constantly and constantly and constantly demand a participation in the increased values of increased efficiencies, shorter hours, greater production, higher wages—that's what.

Those are the bread and butter considerations in our land of free enterprise.

In more than 100 years of history, our country has never been able to sell in foreign markets any more than six or eight percent of its production. Why? Because the people in foreign lands are not able to buy it. They neither have the currency exchange nor the values to trade in such quantities that the books can be balanced. In consequence, it has been our history that internal America, the population of America, the working people of our nation have to have buying power sufficient to buy those goods in order to keep our factory wheels turning.

Another grave consideration that runs to our economic welfare

is the degree to which foreign goods will be coming into this country after productivity is restored in the stricken nations of Europe, Japan, India and elsewhere throughout the world. Their living standards and wages are so low that we cannot compete here with those goods that are dumped on our shores and that will augment our economic distress when the time comes.

So, consequently, the burden is very great on the leaders and the members of organized labor in this country to perfect and put in order their own establishment so that the labor movement in this country will not be a labor movement of splinter segments, like it is now, but will be a consolidated organization, 16,000,000 strong, with unified policies and unified leadership.

There is history attached to the efforts to unify American labor. I shall not weary you with its recitation today. Those of us who engaged in the struggle and organized the great mass-production industries knew that the job would not be done when we numerically enrolled the men in an industry. *We knew that it would be essential, and in fact highly imperative, to consolidate the strength of the many great segments of American labor.*

Leaders Responsible For Disunity

While I was still president of the CIO, five representatives of the CIO met five representatives of the AFL for a peace conference in New York. As spokesman for the CIO, I presented a formula of organizational peace to the delegates of the American Federation of Labor. This was the formula, in brief. That on any given day of the month that we could name, the CIO with all of its national unions and its membership, horse, foot and dragoon, would become a part of the American Federation of Labor, and that any question of overlapping jurisdiction should be taken up after the fact of amalgamation and adjusted regardless. That was the offer of the CIO; that was the offer I made. The offer was made in those words. The representatives of the Executive Council of AFL, five in number, rejected the plan, and the conferences were aborted. The years passed and there was another peace conference in the Statler Hotel in Washington.

And again, five representatives of each side met. And this time I was a spokesman for the American Federation of Labor, and I made the offer of the American Federation of Labor to the CIO. And I said on any given day that you can name in the month the two organizations shall amalgamate and be one. And any question of overlapping jurisdiction should be adjusted through conferences, as best we could, following that fact. And I got the American Federation of Labor to agree with me. And I presented the formula, the same formula I presented in New York some years before. And this time the great brains of the CIO rejected the plan. So what? So what?

So the form of division in American labor is not the fault of the rank and file. It is the fault of those leaders with responsibility of leadership and who after all are paid for representing the best interests of the membership that pays them. And who is

there that can successfully say that it will not be to the benefit of every member of organized labor, and his children beyond him, and to Americans as a whole, to unify the strength of these 16 million men behind a recognized and accepted policy, with unified leadership before our adversaries at the conference table.

I think now that American labor should awake to the fact that economic and social peril lies not far down the road ahead. And, I think, in justice to ourselves and those we represent, that we should awaken to that fact and take steps to promote labor unity in America.

Our representatives of labor, as well as representatives of many other segments of our population, utilize a lot of time in saying that the world should be unified; that the United Nations and Russia should agree. Well—they should. But shouldn't we also, at home? Or does charity begin at home? What do you think?

While we're working for structural and policy unity in the labor movement in this country, I have a little suggestion to make that might hold us up until our leaders can get in the happy frame of mind where they can agree with each other. This is a simple little suggestion. I suggest that the great organizations of labor in this country that are able to and can afford to can immediately create a huge fund for the common defense of the great unions and organizations of labor in this country. I know of at least 40 unions in the CIO and in the AFL which are financially able, tomorrow if they wish, to contribute a million dollars each into that revolving trust fund.

If they would do so we would have that \$40,000,000 trust fund to be put behind any union in distress or danger from Ford or General Motors or United States Steel or anyone else. *I would be happy to recommend to the United Mine Workers of America that they put in \$10,000,000 so we could have a \$50,000,000 fund.*

And if we have \$50,000,000 in this fund administered by a board of trustees, which might be the presidents of the participating unions, to which any union might make application for aid and succor, I doubt whether young Henry Ford or Alfred Sloan, or Charlie Wilson, or Ben Fairless would ever see fit to attack us. What do you think? Now there's a simple little insurance policy that will prevent labor from being preyed upon organization by organization when the hard times come, down the road. *And we might set up that little device right away while we argue with each other on Sunday what we should do on the week days as to unity. Do you like it? Well, tell your union about it. And for God's sake send word to your international president and his board. I'd like them to hear about it.*

The road ahead, as I told you, is fraught with peril. There is no guarantee of the perpetuity of our organizations today, nor of our living standards today, except through eternal vigilance, eternal activity and eternal fighting. It has been well said by others that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. The price of

increased standards of living requires eternal attention and watchfulness and effort and struggle upon the part of the organizations that have achieved those standards. *There isn't any security except as you make security through the strength of your arm and the association of your fellows.*

You waited long years in the auto industry for somebody to help you. And no one helped you because everyone felt sorry for you, but they were sorry in an academic way. They were only momentarily sorry when they read in the papers that 7,000 men who had been laid off in the annual shutdown would not be reemployed because they were 39 years old. As a matter of fact a great many of them were not reemployed by the company because they were friendly towards the organization of a union. *And academic sorrow didn't put any bread in the mouths of your children or shoes on their feet.*

The Christian Church, concerned with the spiritual values of the nation and its communicants, was not organized to help you in the material problems that faced your everyday existence: the question of paying your rent and your store bill and your water bill; the question of providing proper clothes for your children so they could go to school without being ashamed of being seen on the street.

UMWA First to Help Auto Workers

As a matter of fact, as I recall it, there wasn't anybody that helped you until the United Mine Workers got strong enough to lend you a helping hand. And even then we were fought by the established organizations of the country.

When I was in conference over here in Detroit with the governor of the state and the representatives of General Motors, the American Federation of Labor would send telegrams to the governor and the president of General Motors telling them not to make a contract with the CIO. While I was in conference with the Chrysler Corporation—with Walter Chrysler, himself—the same outfit sent the same telegrams, made the same telephone calls and urged in the name of organized labor in the country, that the Chrysler Corporation shouldn't make a contract with the United Automobile Workers of the CIO.

So who helped you? You helped yourself. And your future in this industry is dependent upon what you're going to do for yourselves through the instrumentalities at your command.

You have a great union here in Local 600 in the Ford plant. You've established unity among yourselves. And the strength of 60,000 men is a mighty strength indeed. You have brilliant and competent leadership of your local union, in your general council, in your executive board and its executive officers, and your brilliant president. Use those devices to carry the fight into your own organization for modern policies and modern protection and an increasing participation in the great values that Ford and General Motors and Chrysler and a host of others are taking from

the American people in the form of reward for their manufactured cars.

You know, in our form of economy, there are three parties to benefit as a result of this improved technique—blending together a new chemical formula, a new invention, a new process. Three parties benefit. *I am among those who do not believe that God ever put an idea in the mind of an inventor for the sole advantage of the employer.* The parties to benefit from that improved technique and that increased productivity are a) the investor and the employer who has his investment made more secure and more profitable; b) the worker who is able to have a higher wage, shorter hours, improved conditions and greater protection against evil days, and c) the public that draws its reward from having a unit of manufacture at a lesser cost.

How much for each? That's where collective bargaining comes in. That's where collective bargaining comes in. How much for each? Who gets so much? That's the bargaining proposition. That's the bargaining that's been going on in the market places through 7,000 years of known human history.

The right of the buyer to buy or not to buy; the right of the seller to sell or not to sell; the right to bargain in conference as to how much we want before we'd accept. That's the difference between freedom and serfdom. In the middle ages when men were serfs to landowners they did not have the right of contract. They did not bargain for their services, the work of their hands, their brains or their goods without the consent of the master. The thing that made men free was to have the unqualified right to contract their own goods and their own services and not to contract those goods and services if they were not satisfied. *That's what the difference is between freedom and serfdom in America.*

So I look with growing alarm at the tendency of the CIO as an organization and the American Federation of Labor as an organization to constantly agree in Washington that some government board will have the right of life and death in every economic sense over the 62,000,000 workers in America gainfully employed. That's the trend towards compulsory arbitration. I do not yield to any man in America, who is not a party to my employment to have the right to say how much my wages shall be, what my working conditions will be, and what kind of an education I give my children through his fixation of my income. That's just too damned much power to give to somebody else.

So that's what the Stabilization Board in Washington, with the long haired college professors who work for it at \$50 a day and expenses, are trying to put over on American labor. And that's what the lackadaisical policies of the AFL and the CIO are permitting them to do, under the guise of being patriotic. You know, someone said one time, he said that patriotism was the last refuge of the scoundrel. When he couldn't justify his conduct in any

other way he said he would allege that he did it for patriotic reasons.

All of these strictures on the advances of labor, on the advancing wages of labor, on the improved conditions that labor seeks, are a liability to the future of the nation. If we restrain the legitimate unions now from exercising their logical functions during a so-called emergency period that is only taking 12½ percent of our output, then our wage structure when the war emergency is over is going to be insufficient to maintain the buying power of the country. *And the labor unions, which are the natural checks and balances, along with other voluntary organizations of our economy, will have been prevented from exercising their function.*

The Taft-Hartley slave law is an act of oppression, because it is designed not to destroy labor as such in a forthright and immediate manner but first to prevent the logical growth of unions, as such. And it's delaying them. Because, if you'll tell me how many members the AFL and CIO have organized since the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, I'll be much obliged to you. I can tell you now. It's none. And furthermore, the Taft-Hartley slave act in its civil provisions has legalized the methods of disemboweling our modern labor organizations through civil damage suits which will be filed whenever the evil days come and it's possible for industry to strike down these unions one by one. That's what Taft is doing to American labor.

Restraints On Labor Injure Nation

And that's what American labor was ignoring when they fell over themselves to give their adherence and their compliance to the Taft-Hartley Act which they did at the San Francisco convention four years ago. *There'll be a day of reckoning on that because Robert Taft, United States Senator from Ohio, in every economic and social sense is a throwback to the Middle Ages—a throwback to the Middle Ages.* So, it's time for labor to organize. I mean organize its head, not its feet. We've got the feet pretty well organized. So why don't you make known to some of these leaders what you expect them to do, so they can continue to enjoy your support and your fealty.

I'm not speaking in any personal sense on these things. Because the United Mine Workers of America is a going concern and, if the day ever comes when our unions will be struck down, I confidently expect that the United Mine Workers of America will be the last union on its feet in the ring.

So I'm looking to the future and I'm concerned with the welfare of all labor and I think I owe that concern, that regard for the future welfare, not only to the organizations of labor but to my fellow citizens of this republic. I know something about the

integration of America's modern industrial economy. And it can't continuously stand on its present policies unless we plow down into the population constantly and constantly an increasing participation in the fruits and bounties of our nation and its natural resources.

And the aptitudes of our workers, our managers, our engineers, our inventors, our physicists, our chemists, are so productive in the realm of industrial chemistry that the surface has scarcely been scratched. I personally feel that in the realm of mass productivity there is no reason to doubt that for an indefinite period of time we can richly increase the individual output of each American gainfully employed.

The seven tons per man per day in the coal industry today will be ten tons tomorrow. And there's no reason why we can't realize the production of 25 tons per day per man employed in the industry. That can't come about for the sole benefit of the coal operators or the investors of dollars in the coal industry. It can only come about through a participating population, and that participation won't come unless the great mass of the members of labor unions in our country recognize these facts and will be satisfied with nothing less than their rightful participation.

My friends, the hour grows late and I know you are weary of standing in this great meeting for this length of time. I want to present to you and each of you the sincere and hearty greetings of every coal miner in this country. I want to warn you against these false agents who come among you and say that John Lewis and the United Mine Workers have an ulterior motive in the automobile industry; that John Lewis wants to take over the automobile workers and put them in District 50, or in his hip pocket, or something else.

John Lewis wants nothing. His union wants nothing, except to assist you in your struggle in every possible way because when you go forward we go forward. When the coal miner goes forward you go forward.

The labor movement of this country has not achieved perfection. Perhaps it will never achieve perfection, because human agencies do not achieve perfection. But it can make itself forceful. It can become more efficient and resourceful. It can be more influential in the councils of industry and in the councils of the nation. I heartily pray that you, in Local 600, will do your part in making your organization, the United Automobile Workers of America, a union that can join hands with the United Mine Workers of America in fellowship. And with all other unions in this country let's go down the road to the ultimate advantage of every citizen of our great land. I thank you all.

THE BOYCOTT THAT FAILED!



This is but a small portion of the mammoth assembly at the open-air rally sponsored by Local 600 of the UAW-CIO which included rank and file members from all locals in the Detroit area who cheered lustily the high points of President Lewis' address.