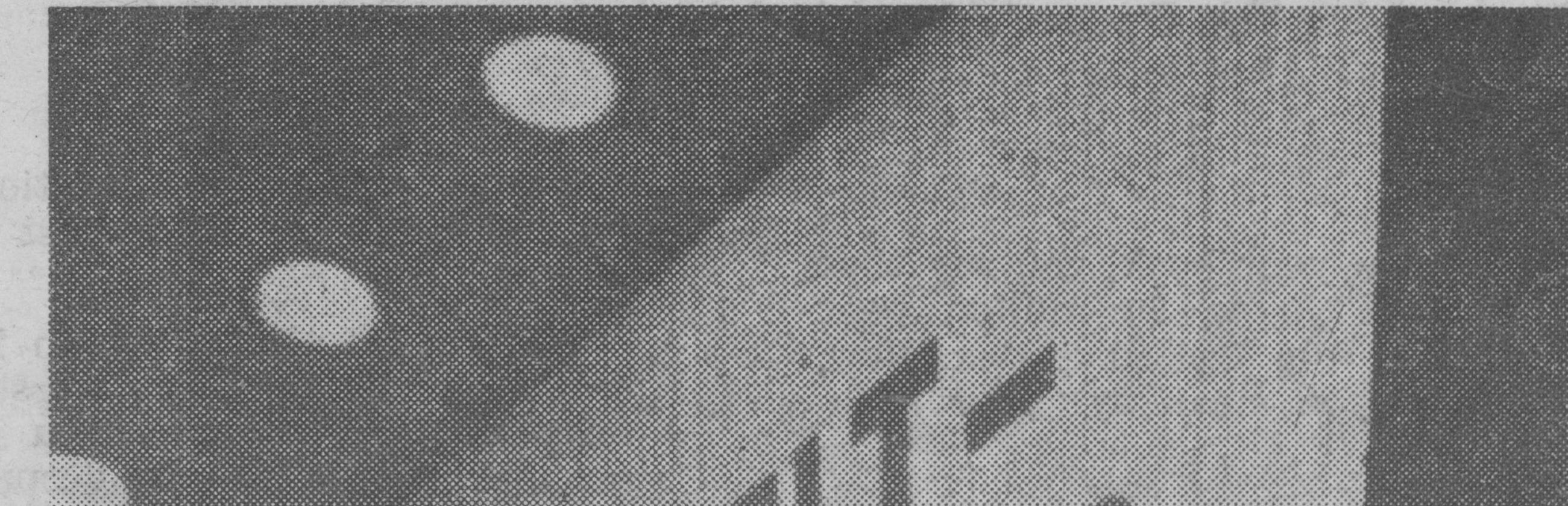


In the Aerospace Industry:

Presidential Panel Holds Hearings;



UAW Wins Agency Shop at Douglas

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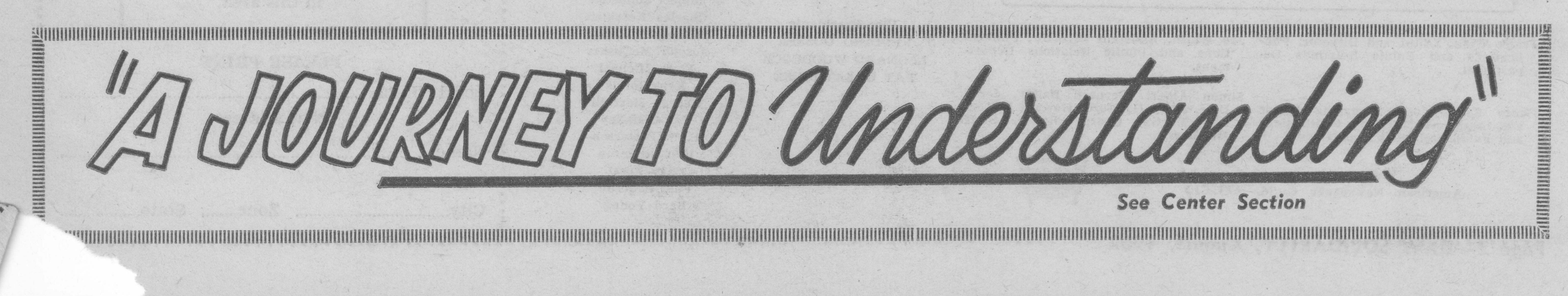
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An 'Eye Opener' Interview:

The Other America

There are 40 to 50 million poor people in the United States—a fact that should disturb all thoughtful people. Read what Michael Harrington, author, has to say about this serious problem in a thought-provoking interview with 'Eye Opener's' Paul Morris.

MORRIS:

Mike, in your book, you say that there are 40 to 50 million poor people in the United States. Now, what do you mean by "poor"?

more likely. On every question the poor assumed that the worst would happen.

The reason that they do is because for the poor the worst does happen. The result is you get a group of people who are despairing, who see no hope in the society for themselves, and that attitude of theirs, which is a realistic attitude given their conditions of life, keep them locked in their poverty.

in a society that doesn't understand them and with the American family pattern today, they're usually living alone. That's an enormous group. It amounts to 8 or 9 million people.

Then there are the racial and ethnic minorities — particularly and most dramatically, the Negroes but also Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, etc.

30%: There are areas, particularly when you deal with Negro youth, let's say, in this age group, where you have unemployment of 60%, 70%, 80%.

The point here, and I think it's a crucial one, is that a generation ago, when a kid dropped out of school at 16, that was bad enough but still he could go into a shop and, if he had some drive and some ambition, he could begin to pick up some skills in the shop.



HARRINGTON:

Well, I simply take the Federal Government's definition of what an adequate budget is for an urban family of four. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has published that. It says that such a budget is around \$6,000 a year for a working husband, a non-working wife and two children.

My standard of "poor" is about half of that. And if you take that standard of half of what we say is adequate equals poverty, you come up with a figure of 40 to 50 million.

More recently, Leon Keyserling, the economist, added to this category of "poor," the category of "deprived." Not in miserable grinding "poverty" but nevertheless, those people who are deprived of the things that this society should provide for them.

If you take Keyserling's standard of poverty and deprivation, there are 77 million people in the United States living under these conditions. That's about 40% of the population.

I might add just one point, there's sort of a numbers game on how many people are poor. There's disagreement and there's honest disagreement. I think the thing to emphasize is that the lowest estimate made by a serious person is 32 million people or 19% of the population.

MORRIS:

Well, who are they? Where are they? Why don't we see them?

HARRINGTON:

Well, I think first of all as to why we don't see them, one of the problems is the very way our cities are developed.

Middle class by far and large, has taken off to the suburbs. The poor are left behind in the central city area. So the middle class housewife and children don't even know the poor exist. They never see them.

Now, the middle class businessman might fly by in his car on his way to a downtown office, if that's where he works, but he hardly notices them.

The organized worker, who's got a decent house, he, too, might be out of all contact with the really

For example, the non-whites, according to the Federal figures, work at around 58% of the white wage.

Then there are the farm poor. And not simply the migrant worker — we've had a certain amount of consciousness of that recently — but also the Appalachian farmer who owns a miserable little plot of land and tries to scratch out a life in a short growing season. But he can't do it. He can't compete with the highly technological agriculture of modern day America.

And thus you have the paradox of — literally, according to government figures — people who suffer from malnutrition while they live on farms.

And finally, I think you have perhaps the most disturbing group of the poor. This is the area where the poor are increasing. And that's the area of the industrial reject, the guy whose job is destroyed by automation, the West Virginia coal miner, in some cases, possibly, the Detroit automobile worker, or the packing house worker in Oklahoma City.

In the automative economy, with the premium on skill going higher and higher and higher, if a young person doesn't have a high school diploma, the chances are he is not going to get a decent job ever in his life.

And one of the things we're now facing is that perhaps automation is going to give this economy a whole new group of bitter, frustrated, poor young people who really, because of their lack of education, there's very little they're ever going to be able to do to earn a decent living.

MORRIS:

Mike, I think we have time for maybe one more question on this program. Would you say that things are getting better or worse for these 40 to 50 million American poor?

MORRIS:

You speak of those without aspiration. What does this mean?

HARRINGTON:

Well, one of the most terrible things that happens to poor people is that they tend to become pessimistic - and rightly so. Sort of a surprising example of this came up in 1959 when the Gallup organization did a poll for Look Magazine. They were asking people what they expected in the nineteen hundred and sixties.

One of the interesting things they discovered is that the poor -the lowest fifth of the income group that they sampled - were pessimistic about literally everything.

They were, of course, pessimistic about what they themselves would do. But the poor thought that World War III was more likely. The poor thought that a depression was

poor.

Secondly, one of the reasons we don't see them is we notice all this slum clearance going on. And, a lot of times we assume that when these slums are being torn down, we're taking care of the people who lived in the bad buildings.

In actual point of fact, in an extraordinary number of times, we tear down the slums to put up middle class or even luxury housing.

And the result of slum clearance in many cities has been not that the slums have been eliminated, but that the slums have been made more crowded.

So, in that sense, one of the terrible things about the poor today is that they have no real contact with the society.

Now, as to who these people are, there are some major groups that you can find among the poor.

There are the aged poor. This is the group that has the largest single concentration of poverty in the United States. About 10% of our population is over 65. According to the Federal figures, over half of these people are impoverished. That is to say they have money incomes

Some of these are people who fought their way out of poverty in the 1930s and fought for the organization of the CIO. And now, through automation, a certain number of them are being forced back toward poverty.

In addition, there are all of the people in jobs that are not organized into unions, not covered by minimum wage, and in some cases, not even covered by Social Security.

For these people and for the poor generally, the welfare measures, the accomplishments of the New Deal, collective bargaining and the various laws that we have, really don't matter. If they have unemployment compensation, it's very little. They don't have Social Security.

And finally, in this group of industrial workers and people in what I call the economic underworlds, the sweatshop occupations, there's a new group becoming much more intense very recently.

This is the group of young people 16 to 21 who drop out of school. Their unemployment rate is incredible. In standard cases, it's

HARRINGTON:

I'd say that right now, if anything, they're getting slightly worse.

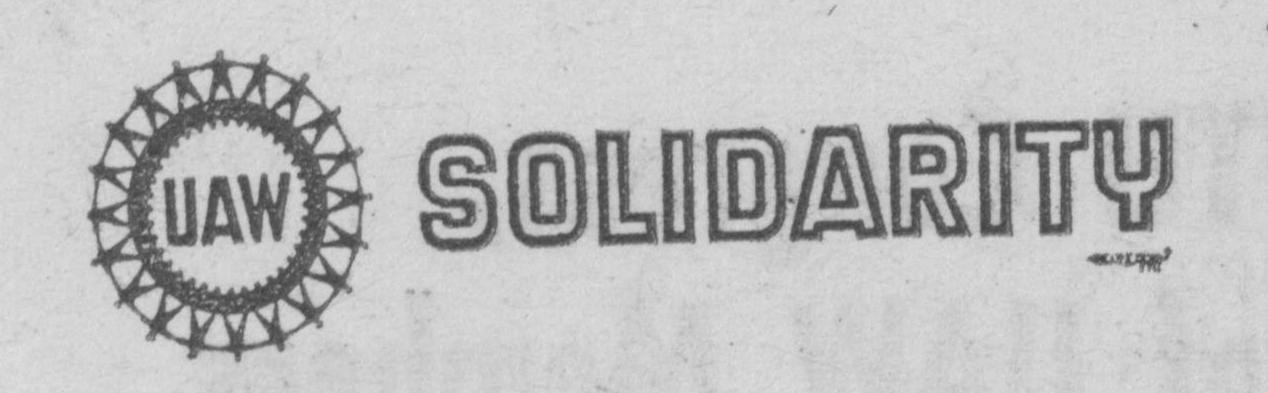
That is to say, the fact that we're really not dealing with automation, the fact that although the Administration has recognized the problems, the programs so far passed are really inadequate, the fact that with these young people we are adding poor to the economy, the fact that automation strikes very hard at the Negro because the Negro usually has inferior schools open to him, he doesn't have the opportunity to get these skills.

I would say that one of the great facts of the technological change in our society is that perhaps at this moment of extraordinary affluence in production, we're about to actually increase the percentage of the poor in the society. We are certainly not doing anything serious about decreasing that percentage.

MORRIS:

Thanks very much for being with us Mike. We've been talking with Michael Harrington, author of "The Other America," a study of poverty in the United States.

of less than \$1,000 a year. They're sick. They're often lonely. They're frustrated. They're



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Locals OK Alcoa Pact

Four UAW locals representing Alcoa fabricating and die cast plants in Illinois, New Jersey, Ohio and California have ratified a settlement reached earlier this month, it was announced by Nelson Jack Edwards, director of the union's Alcoa Department and an international executive board member-at-large.

The two-year agreement calls for substantial improvements in SUB and pension benefits, relocation allowances, a strong anti-discrimination clause, a novel supplementary vacation plan providing for extra weeks of vacations, and improvements in seniority, layoff and recall procedures, grievances and incentive plans, Edwards said.



HARD-HITTING REASONS, carefully detailed and thoroughly documented, why UAW's aerospace members should have the contract improvements the union is pressing for were presented to President Kennedy's special aerospace panel by UAW officials led by President Walter P. Reuther (second from left) and Vice President Leonard Woodcock (left), director of the union's National Aerospace Department. Members of the special panel are Dr. George W. Taylor (second from right) of the University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Ralph T. Seward (center), Washington, D.C., attorney, and Dr. Charles Killingsworth (right), Michigan State University economist.

The new SUB plan provides for:

- 1) payments up to one year after layoff;
- 2) maximum benefits of \$37.50 weekly plus \$1.50 extra for each dependent up to four, if the worker also draws unemployment compensation;
- 3) maximum benefits of \$60 weekly plus dependents' allowance if the worker cannot draw UC:
- 4) short work week benefits if worker works less than 32 hours a week;
- 5) relocation allowances ranging from \$75 to \$580 if a plant is moved, depending on the distance of the move and the size of the worker's family.

The anti-discrimination clause provides that "there shall be no discrimination at the time of employment against any **PROSPECTIVE** employe because of membership or non-membership in any labor organization and there shall be no discrimination against any employe by foremen, superintendents or any other person in the employ of the company because of membership or non-membership in any labor organization or because of race, sex, creed, color or national origin."

Pace-Setting Douglas Settlement Ratified; 5 Other Disputes Go to Kennedy Panel

The precedent-shattering union settlement at Douglas Aircraft Co., which brought important contract gains to aerospace members and breached the industry gang-up for an open shop, has been ratified overwhelmingly by members covered by the new agreement, Vice President Leonard Woodcock reported.

At the same time, the special board appointed by President John F. Kennedy to cover aerospace bargaining disputes recessed after the UAW and IAM and five huge aerospace corporations completed presenting their positions on issues in negotiations.

Heading the UAW officials making the presentations were Walter P. Reuther, president of the union, and Woodcock, director of UAW's National Aerospace Department.

The board, whose chairman is Dr. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania, now has heard UAW and IAM presentations along with company testimony covering North American Aviation, Lockheed, Aerojet-General, Ryan, and General Dynamics-Convair.

nomic security of aerospace workers.

The Douglas settlement brought a history-making agency shop, a provision for greater security under which the equivalent of union dues is collected from non-members for services the union provides.

"Winning the agency shop is a key gain," Woodcock said, "because union security puts the union in a better position to serve its members.

"The open shop, which the corporations have demanded, goes handin-hand with lowering wages, weakening job security and putting the companies in position to take away much of what aerospace workers have been able to gain through their union."

The settlement with Douglas was the result of trade union cooperation between the UAW and the IAM. It came when the company, faced with the joint bargaining efforts of the two unions which represent some 125,000 aerospace workers at 51 bargaining units in current negotiations, decided to pull away from the other members of the Southern California Aerospace Association-North American, Lockheed, Ryan, and General Dynamics-Convair.

• One cent hourly of the first costof-living increase due under the new agreement to be funded to offset up to 50 per cent of any rise in health insurance premiums.

• Present terminal layoff benefit and severance pay programs are to be continued under the contract. In addition, the company will start funding an additional two cents per hour per employee toward a future supplemental unemployment benefits program, details of which will be negotiated in 30 months' time.

The agency shop provision will go into effect at Douglas' Charlotte, N.C., plant if North Carolina law is changed to permit its operation.

Meanwhile, the special board appointed by President Kennedy was studying the briefs and testimony presented by the UAW and IAM and the five companies during its justcompleted West Coast hearings.

Members of the board are Dr. Taylor; Dr. Charles Killingsworth of the Michigan State University economics department, and Ralph T. Seward, Washington, D.C., attorney.

Improved pension benefits call for a payment of \$2.60 per month per year of service after January 1, 1960 and \$2.50 per month per year of service prior to that date. Retirees will also receive a 13-week paid vacation upon retirement.

Edwards estimated that an unusual supplementary vacation plan will give workers an additional week's vacation every two years. Vacations now range from one to four weeks, depending on length of service. However, the company will now add another 3 cents an hour into a supplementary vacation fund, and will add up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents more, should the SUB fund reach its maximum funding position.

The new agreement also has a one-year re-opener on wages, subcontracting, scheduling of overtime and other matters.

The contract covers about 5,000 Alcoa workers who are members of the following UAW locals: Local 1065, Hillside, Ill.; Local 1189, Edison, N.J.; Local 1050, Cleveland, O. and Local 808, Los Angeles, Calif.

Later included in President Kennedy's directive was bargaining involving UAW and Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc., of Dallas, Tex. A hearing on those issues, however, has not been held.

The UAW and IAM settlement with Douglas shattered the concerted front the industry giants had thrust at the unions, particularly in trying to force acceptance of an open shop and other company demands that would considerably have weakened the eco-

JFK Designates August Apprenticeship Month

In recognition of the achievements of labor and management in developing skilled craftsmen through voluntary effort, President John F. Kennedy has designated August as National Apprenticeship Month, marking the 25th anniversary of the program.

UAW plays a vigorous role in the apprenticeship program, which is carried on through the Skilled Trades Department, directed by UAW Vice President Richard T. Gosser.

The companies were insisting on eliminating cost-of-living protection for workers and also were proposing far-under-normal gains in wages and fringe benefits.

Economic gains in the new threeyear Douglas contract covering approximately 22,000 workers, include:

• General wage increases during the next three years amounting to five to eight cents an hour retroactive to July 2; another six to eight cents an hour effective next July 1, and two-and-one-half per cent increase (from six to nine cents hourly) on July 1, 1964. Additional inequity increases of four to eight cents an hour over two years also were won for Douglas employees at Charlotte, N.C.

• Continuation of cost - of - living protection (which all other aerospace companies had proposed to wipe out).

• Two cents per hour worked per employee to be earmarked for reducing the cost to employees of dependents' health insurance coverage.

• Insurance coverage extended to dependents, including unmarried children up to age 23.

The UAW and IAM had agreed to President Kennedy's request to withhold strike action 60 days when he named the board on July 21.

Foundry Council -~ Meets Sept. 14-16

DETROIT-The 17th annual conference of the UAW International Foundry Wage and Hour Council will be held September 14-16, 1962 in Green Bay, Wis., UAW executive board member Nelson Jack Edwards announced.

A full schedule of events pertaining to foundry department activities as well as other phases of union problems will be included in the three-day conference agenda, Edwards, director of the national UAW foundry department said.

"The featured conference speakers will include UAW Vice-President Duane (Pat) Greathouse, Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman and Board-Member-at-Large Ken Bannon who will give reports to the attending delegates," Edwards said.

UAW Pact Assures 25,000 Workers Share in AMC Profits on Sept. 6

A decision by UAW local union presidents makes possible the payment of an Annual Improvement Factor increase of 6c or $2\frac{1}{2}\%$, whichever is larger, to UAW-represented American Motors employees, it was announced by UAW American Motors Director Douglas Fraser.

"The American Motors nine-month profit figure is sufficient to permit us to decide that the Annual Improvement Factor could be paid as scheduled" said Fraser.

"Had profits been insufficient or had there been a loss, the Progress Sharing Fund would have required bolstering by the diversion of a part of this Annual Improvement Factor increase."

Approximately 25,000 American Motors workers will receive the increase effective Sept. 6.

According to Fraser, "the historic UAW - American Motors Progress Sharing Plan provides that certain portions of employee pension and insurance costs are paid for from the Progress Sharing Fund.

"In the absence of sufficient income to the fund because of low or non-extent profits, the Company or Union would decide to divert a portion of the Annual Improvement Factor increase to finance these costs," he said.

Fraser warned against the danger of speculating as to the amount of monies which will go into the Progress Sharing Fund from company profits or trying to calculate a peremployee share.

"Two-thirds of the income to the Fund is set aside to finance portions of present benefits, establish certain reserves, and only then to increase present or establish new benefits.

"It is too early to determine the degree to which these goals have been met. The final computation of income to the Progress Sharing Fund is made only after the fiscal year closes on September 30.

"One-third of the income to the Fund is set aside to finance the crediting of individual employee accounts with shares of American Motors stock.

"This stock can normally be received by the employee only upon retirement, extended layoff beyond one year, extended illness not covered by accident and sickness insurance, quit, discharge, or entering military service.

"Upon death, the stock is paid to a designated beneficiary. The amounts that will be credited to individual employees will likewise not be known until after the close of the fiscal year.

"Each employee will be notified within four months after the close of the fiscal year of the amount of stock credited to his account."

Fraser particularly warned against believing previous reports which indicated that each employee would receive a stock or cash distribution with the close of each fiscal year.

"The benefits of the Progress Sharing Plan are only available under the conditions listed in the agreement between American Motors and the UAW." he said.

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ICFTU Meets In W. Berlin

Close economic and fraternal relationship of UAW members with workers in comparable industries throughout the free world was underlined last month with the participation of UAW President Walter P. Reuther as a delegate to the Seventh World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).

Victor Reuther, director of the UAW international affairs department, accompanied the UAW President to the Congress, held in West Berlin under the shadow of the infamous Communist-built wall. (See special article, center section).

Besides participating in the sessions, the two UAW leaders held conferences with key trade union officials from organizations in industries closely related to those in which the UAW represents members.

The conferences explored the problems of raising wage levels in countries where they are below those in the United States through establishment of international minimum fair labor standards. Possibility of establishing an exchange program which would give key trade unionists a chance to visit labor organizations in other countries was also discussed, and plans were finalized for a visit of a high-level UAW delegation to Japan. The union leaders from throughout the free world with whom the Reuthers conferred showed great interest in the UAW International Free World Labor Defense Fund set up by the 18th Constitutional Convention to assist world wide efforts of the free labor movement to raise and protect economic levels of all workers.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY is demonstrated by this friendly handshake of UAW President Walter P. Reuther (center) with delegates from Africa and Asia at the Seventh World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) held in West Berlin in July. Victor Reuther, director of the UAW international department, also attended the Congress, representing the International Metalworkers Federation (IMF).

Corporate Profits Up-Jobs Down

The auto industry has been having a tremendous year-if you avoid talking about workers and jobs.

Production is high. Profits are higher. But the number of workers and jobs are down.

In the first six months this year compared to 1957, 11 per cent fewer workers produced eight percent more cars and trucks. These are the latest employment figures available.

Car and truck production totalled about 4.3 million vehicles through



\$20.1 million profit reported for the nine months period the year before.

What has been happening to auto industry employment, resulting in the prolonged layoff of tens of thousands of workers, many with high seniority, is shown by comparison of both production and employment figures for 1962 and other years.

The above comparison of this year's production and employment with 1957 is considered the most realistic because trucks amounted to about the same proportion of production in both periods.

In 1956, however, when truck production was less than one percentage point higher, a total of about 3,800,000 vehicles was manufactured by 656,000 workers. That was for the first six months of that year. In the same period of 1962, about 4.300.000 cars and trucks were produced by 562,000 workers. That means the auto companies produced about 400,000 more vehicles in the first six months this year than for the same period of 1956, but with approximately 104,000 fewer production workers.

In an address to the ICFTU Congress, President Reuther called upon the highly industrial nations to commit increased resources to help developing nations.

He urged the ICFTU to devote more funds to organization and education in the emerging, new countries "because democracy will not be possible in the developing nations in the absence of strong, militant trade union organizations."

"The people in Asia, Africa and Latin America are not going to wait," Reuther said. "We must help them make a hundred years of economic and social progress in the next 10 years."

June of this year, about 302,000 higher than the same six month period five years ago. But that production was achieved with approximately 69,000 fewer workers than in 1957.

Meanwhile, however, auto company profits were booming. General Motors' profits after taxes for the first six months this year totalled \$776 million, a 76 per cent increase over the \$440 million the giant corporation made during the first six months last year.

Ford's profits for the same period totalled \$268.3 million after taxes, a 28.1 per cent jump over the same period of 1961. Chrysler reported an \$11.9 million profit for 1962's first six months; in the same time last year, -Wirth for Solidarity

'I know it sounds ridiculous, but I thinking I hear someone keep shouting for help'

it had reported a \$15.7 million loss after tax refund.

And American Motors profits for the nine months ending June 30 totalled \$39.2 million after taxes and after allowances for profit sharing, an increase of 50 per cent over the

In other words, 1962 might be a good year for the auto companies in terms of production and profits but it's one in which the impact of automation and technological change on people and jobs is becoming increasingly plain.

AFL-CIO Warns: Recession Dead Ahead Unless Economy's Downward Drift Halts

CHICAGO (PAI) - The AFL-CIO Executive Council has warned that we are heading for a recession this winter "unless an all-out government effort is started to counter the economy's downward drift."

2. A temporary extension of unemployment compensation for the long term unemployed, which has lapsed. 3. A youth employment opportunities bill.

of a nation ultimately free of discrimination and segregation."

The council said it "unconditionally and unequivocally support those who seek equality," calling it "the greatest single moral issue of our time."

AFL-CIO Blasts Unfair Attack On ILGWU

CHICAGO-A Congressional investigation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union was blasted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council during its four day midsummer meeting here as a "political vendetta." In a strong resolution unanimously adopted by the council, the AFL-CIO

extended the ILGWU its "wholehearted support."

"We know the ILGWU would never fear a fair investigation," the AFL-CIO said. "Its record is impeccable."

The garment union is under investigation by a special subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee. Chairman of the subcommittee is Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D), who is opposed for renomination by William Fitts Ryan, backed by the Liberal Party. Garment union leaders are very active in the Liberal Party.

A statement issued by the council warned that "the number of jobless will rise toward 6% or more this winter."

Other economic indicators giving cause for concern are:

• Industrial production has increased only slightly since last April.

• New housing starts have slipped.

• The number of people on short workweeks because of economic reasons — 2.7 million nonfarm workers in July — has been increasing since the beginning of the year.

• Construction contracts point downward.

• New orders for hard goods, placed with manufacturers, have been declining since January. Backlogs of unfilled orders also have been falling.

To counter this economic trend the council is urging Congress to support the following four-point program:

1. A bill to step up federal, state and local public works programs in the next 12 months to increase jobs and economic activities.

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4. A federal aid to higher education bill plus urging action by the Federal Reserve Board to take steps to reverse the upward drift of interst rates.

In its four-day midsummer meeting here, the council took the following actions:

Legislation: Called upon Congress to pass measures for public works, drug protection, pay increases for postal and classified federal workers and international trade.

Extended Jobless Pay: Asked that Congress "not be lulled by recent statistics indicating a slight improvement in the unemployment picture into a belief that no action is now necessary." Urged passage of the McCarthy-Blatnik bill to continue the temporary extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961 until April 1 of next year.

Civil Rights: Saluted the "men and women who have gone to jail in Albany, Ga. rather than compromise their principles. They are the true spirit of America; they are our hope

35-Hour Week: A five-member committee of council members was set up to plan the campaign for the 35hour week on both the collective bargaining and legislative fronts.

Freedom from Hunger Campaign: Endorsed the drive initiated five years ago by the Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations.

The campaign is headed by James A. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, and Meany and UAW President Walter P. Reuther are on its top board.

Medical Care-Called upon all affiliated organizations, at every level, to undertake an unremitting effort to get unequivocal commitments on the medical care issue—in support of the Social Security approach—from each candidate for the House and Senate, and to exert every effort to insure the election of those candidates who support the badly needed protection for the aged that was contained in the Anderson-Javits amendment which was defeated on July 17.

The AFL-CIO statement charged the ILGWU was "under an unfair, unwarranted, political attack.

"The very wording of the resolution by the subcommittee launching this attack demonstrates that the committee has already pre-judged the outcome of its investigation," the AFL-CIO statement said.

"The basic concept of American justice—that the accused stands innocent until proven guilty-has been viciously flouted by this subcommittee. The language of the resolution is more than an indictment; it is a conclusion; false, uncalled for, despicable ...

"We insist that neither this union nor any other unions of the AFL-CIO should ever be forced to endure political blackmail and to undergo a loaded investigation. We do not intend to stand idly by while our unions are smeared for political purposes by anyone in any political party at any level."



Union Backs Retarded Aid

WILMINGTON, Del. — Because the union cares, thousands of children will have a better chance to lead healthy, normal lives.

That was the theme behind a major community relations job by the UAW local unions in Delaware, climaxed by an all-star football game at the University of Delaware Aug. 25 which raised thousands of dollars for the Delaware Foundation for Retarded Children.

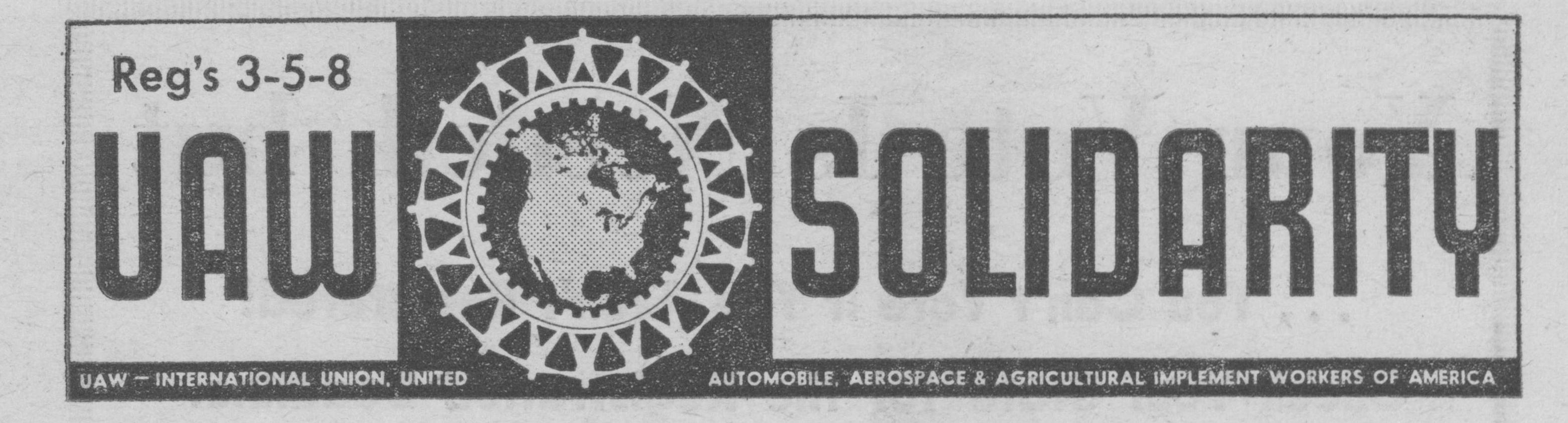
Strikers Hill COPE Quota

LOUISVILLE, Ky. - The day after their 105-day strike ended, every member of Local 791 here made his contribution to the COPE drive, convinced of the importance of political action.

"These members saw first hand how their own jobs could be affected by the actions of politicians, and how important it was for them to help get the right people elected," commented Region 3 Director Ray Berndt.

"Despite the fact they had been on strike for three and a half months, they decided the \$1 COPE contribution was a must."

The local, with 484 members, has had a contract with American Air Filter Co. since 1945. It never previously had been very active in raising funds for political action.



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Progress Slow in Talks For UAW-LTV Contract

GRAND PRAIRIE, Tex.—Despite a stepped-up schedule at the bargaining table, UAW negotiators were progressing slowly on non-economic items in contract talks here with Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc., a major aerospace firm, as Solidarity went to press.

UAW Helps Start Debs Memorial TERRE HAUTE, Ind. --The UAW has helped organize the Eugene Debs Foundation, established here in the former home of the famous labor leader. Indiana UAW locals have made a donation which helped bring the Foundation into being, and Region 3 Director Ray Berndt has been named to its board of directors to help formulate the policies and objectives of the foundation.

The locals responded warmly to a request by Region 8 Director E.T. Michael to support the charitable work, he reported, and have thus helped make it possible to wipe out the diseases which cripple children.

"It is a matter of record that the UAW is interested in the health and future of our children," Michael wrote. "Many UAW members serve on community committees. In 1961 many of our locals made a substantial contribution to the Foundation. I personally would appreciate 100 percent participation this year."

The UAW locals joined with the unions affiliated with the Delaware State AFL-CIO Labor Council in backing the fund-raising drive. In the past six years, more than \$150,000 has been raised in proceeds from the annual All-Star Football Game, Clement J. Lemon, president of the state labor council, reminded union members throughout the area.

Because of the company's antiunion actions, more than 58 issues had piled up when the local went out on strike April 3. A settlement was ratified July 17, led by Owen Hammons, the area's international representative, who then asked for COPE contributions in a brief speech.

Within a short time, the members contributed \$300. By the next morning, every member had chipped in his COPE buck, Hammons reported.

Indicative of the spirit of the small but determined local was the fact that 80 scabs crossed the picket line during the strike, but not one of them was a member of the local.

Two from '662' Meet in School

KENT, O.-The 18th annual Region 2 summer school here turned into a bit of a reunion for two members of the faculty.

UAW Educational Director Carroll Hutton, a former president of the Delco-Remy Local 662 in Anderson, Ind., discovered that the instructor in the labor journalism class of the school came from a solid Local 662 family.

The stepped-up schedule followed President John F. Kennedy's action in bringing the UAW-LTV negotiations under the jurisdiction of the special aerospace board he appointed to try to work out contract disagreements at major aerospace firms.

Complicating the talks here are two factors:

1. Management's efforts to take away benefits such as cost-of-living protection that many LTV workers have had for years.

2. With both the company and the union each having had mergers during the period of the current agreement, the need to work out a single contract covering the LTV setup here.

Basic in the negotiations covering some 5,200 members of UAW Local 848 are the five major points in this year's aerospace industry contract talks. They call for cost-of-living protection, fully-paid insurance. supplemental unemployment benefits. union security and a wage increase.

Other factors, however, also are involved in negotiations here. For example, the average wage rate for LTV workers amounts to \$2.59 an hour. Average for the West Coast aerospace industry has been \$2.71. but that was before current negotiations with the nation's aerospace firms began to hike the West Coast average.

the company picking up this cost as much as other aerospace firms do, the result would be more cents per hour staying in a UAW member's paycheck here.

The new UAW contract with Douglas, for example, brought insurance improvements that put money in the pockets of UAW members there. At Douglas, aerospace workers now have full medical-hospital-surgical coverage.

They obtained this through the union with a reduction for workers with dependents amounting to \$4.30 a month. They were paying \$7.25 a month; now they pay \$2.95.

Region 3 Head In Civil Rights Post

Ray Berndt, director of UAW Region 3, covering Indiana and Kentucky, has been appointed by President Kennedy to the Indiana Advisory Committee of the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

Berndt has served on the Fair Practices Committee of the UAW International Executive Board since 1947 and is a member of the Fair Practices Committee of the Indiana State AFL-CIO. He also is director of that state organization's Community Services Dept.

Unions Wanted Workers Show

DANVILLE, Ky. — By quickly signing up most of the workers in the Fram Filters plant near here, after a close NLRB election, the UAW has dramatically disproved the company's claim that its employees did not want the union. Region 3 Director Ray Berndt pointed out that results of the union representation election back in April had not been conclusive. The count then was 59 for UAW and 53 for no union, but the seven challenged ballots could have swung the election the company's way, if the ballots were determined to be "No" votes.

The instructor, William Fisher, teaches journalism at Kent State University, where Region 2 has been holding its summer schools for the past seven years. He was asked by Region 2 Director Pat O'Malley to teach the labor journalism class this year.

Hutton, principal speaker at the school's graduation exercises, discovered that Fisher's father was a charter member of Local 662. In fact, Hutton considered himself a protege of the elder Fisher.

The 107 students from Northeastern Ohio and Northwestern Pennsylvania heard Ken Bannon, UAW Executive Board member, discuss the need for creating new jobs to keep the nation's economy strong. They heard Dan Bedell, UAW staff representative in Washington, discuss the legislative situation in Congress.

Besides journalism, classes were held in the union's Core program, political action, collective bargaining, time study and community services.

Insurance, fully-paid by the company, is another urgent issue here. Currently, LTV employees pay far more for insurance protection out of their own pockets than workers at other aerospace corporations. With



That's an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour more in the paycheck of a UAW member at Douglas.

Other points at issue include sick pay; no downgrading; seniority protection; full automatic progression; a company-paid pension plan; improved vacation benefits; shift premium improvements; SUB-severance pay for laid-off workers; full arbitration and an additional paid holiday.

Emphasizing the critical importance of Local 848's bargaining with LTV was the assignment by Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the union's National Aerospace Department, of Ernest J. Moran, his administrative assistant, to the current contract bargaining here.

At the same time, Region 5 Director Ted Hawks also assigned Kenneth Worley, assistant regional director, to take part in these negotiations.

The union had set a strike deadline for August 10, but this was withheld 60 days when President Kennedy brought the UAW-LTV bargaining talks under the jurisdiction of his special panel headed by Dr. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania.

A determination by the NLRB gave UAW the majority votes, of the 119 total cast, but the company claimed the union did not represent the majority of the employes.

The claim died away when the UAW supporters in the plant quickly signed up 95 of the 114 workers there as members of the union, reported Owen Hammons, international representative who organized the shop.

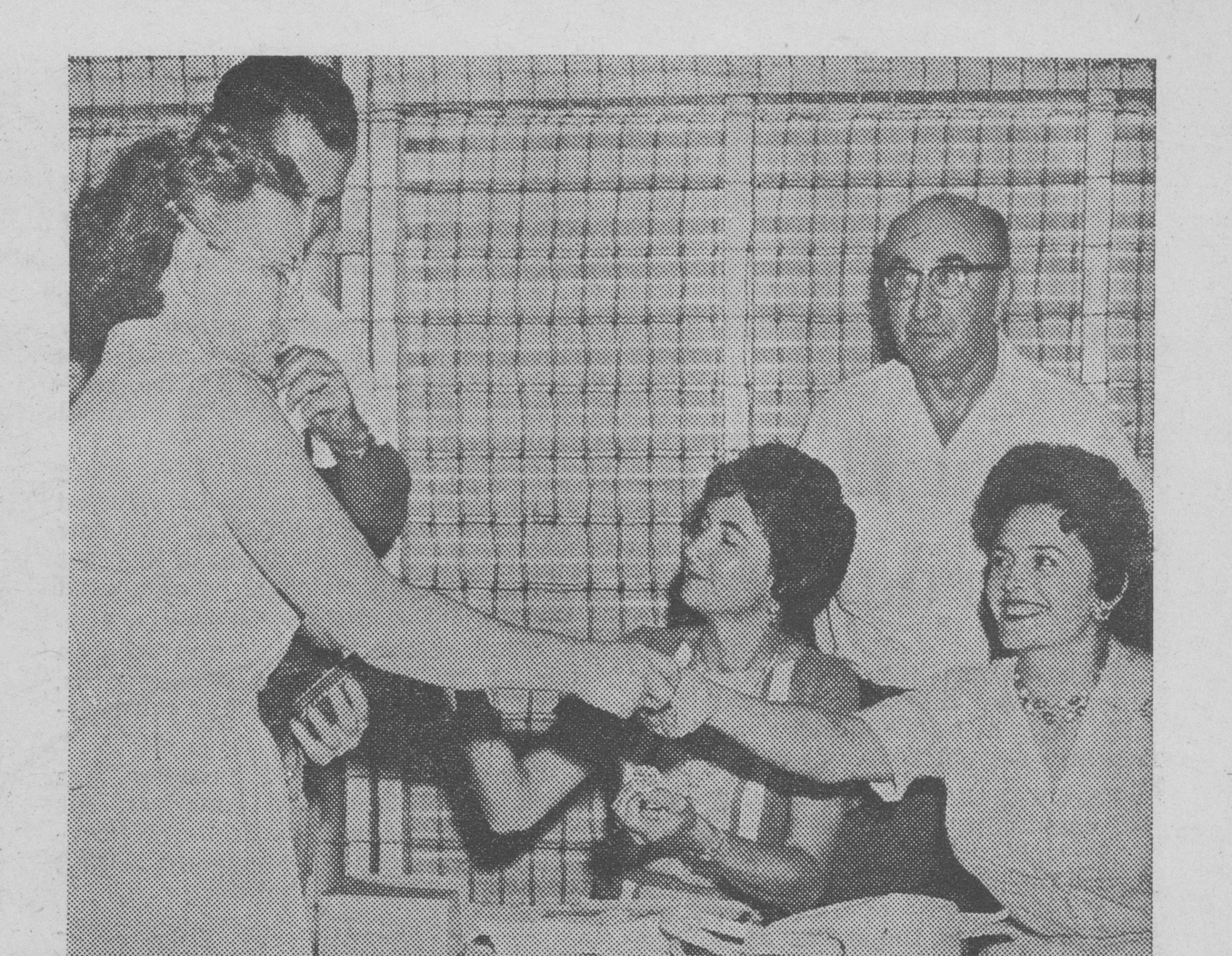
The 110 workers at the Randall Co., division of Textron, Madison, Ind., also choose the UAW in an NLRB election in July. The vote was 55 for the UAW and 51 for no union.



PREPARING FOR A STRIKE, if that becomes necessary, are members of the executive board and stewards' council of UAW Local 848 in Grand Prairie, Tex., as they listen to instructions at the blackboard from their local union president, Billy F. Owens, with tie. In photo above, Frances Stretcher, left, recording secretary of the local, pins a "I will fight for a better contract" button on a member.

Your Vote Is Needed, but ... You Can't Vote if You Aren't Registered! Check Your State for the Registration Deadline. Then Be Sure To Register in Time! Elect No. of Registration Elect Representatives State Deadline Senator Governor Alabama Oct. 26 yes yes Arkansas poll tax receipt yes yes Colorado Oct. 22 yes yes

Delaware Oct. 20 no no Florida Oct. 6 12 yes no Georgia 10 May 5 yes yes Indiana Oct. 8 11 yes no Oct. 16-3 cities Kansas yes yes Oct. 26—others Kentucky yes Sept. 8 no Louisiana Oct. 6 yes no



■ Maryland	yes	8	yes	Sept. 24	Nijevilja Nijevilja Nijevilja Nijevilja
Mississippi	no	5	no	July 6	
Missouri	yes	10	no	Oct. 10 - K.C.	
				Oct. 13 — St. L.	
New Mexico	no	2	yes	Oct. 8	
North Carolina	yes	11	no	Oct. 27	
Oklahoma	yes	6	yes	Oct. 26	
South Carolina	yes	6	yes	date unavailable	kittigi Milkon Milkon Milkon Milkon Milkon
Tennessee	no	9	yes	Oct. 7	
Texas	no	23	yes	poll tax receipt	
Virginia	no	10	no	Oct. 6	
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Delaware, Maryland 'Vote' Drive Pushed

BALTIMORE — A strong registerand-vote campaign by labor forces, led by the UAW, is rushing to a climax in Maryland and Delaware. With the Maryland registration deadline Sept. 24, Region 8 Director E. T. Michael is concentrating his political action efforts on the Baltimore area, on parts of the East Shore and in several cities in Western Maryland.

munity.

So effective was this method in the 1960 campaign that the Baltimore Area council won COPE's national award for the greatest percentage gain in voter participation of any area in the country. In most other areas of the vast 11-state region, UAW's efforts are not likely to bear much fruit, Michael points out. Other labor groups with bigger concentrations of members must take the lead there, since the UAW has only about 33,000 members in the entire region, and many of these are in Maryland and Delaware. In three of the states — Virginia, Alabama, and Mississippi – poll tax laws are in effect. To be eligible to vote, residents must have paid the tax long in advance of the electiona half year earlier in the case of Virginia, where the tax is \$2.50. "It isn't the amount of the tax that hurts so much as it is the nuisance of paying it, and the feeling on the part of some people that the tax collector will be around for other taxes if they pay this one," explained Wagner. "In any case, democracy takes quite a beating in poll tax states." The UAW has some membership in four Virginia areas-Norfolk, Lynchburg, Roanoke and Richmond—and works at getting out the vote, despite the roadblocks. Whenever possible, the political action committees work with community groups, such as area improvement associations and the Urban League—and this has proven particularly useful in areas where labor unions receive little recognition from the community.

THE GOOD UNION members who sell COPE buttons turned their selling ability recently to a different kind of button—with the slogan "I will fight for a better contract" on it—at a meeting of the membership of Local 848, Grand Prairie, Tex., to evaluate current negotiations with the Ling-Temco-Vought Corp. Here, two members at left receive buttons from LaVergne Rhodes and Louise Westmoreland, seated, and Eddie Robinson, local financial secretary.

Register' Drives On In Regions 3 and 5

* *

INDIANAPOLIS — The "best registration drive we've ever had" is shaping up in UAW's Region 3, comprising the two states of Indiana and Kentucky, says Region 3 Director Ray Berndt.

The enthusiasm in the region is due to one simple reason, and that is the possibility of electing two liberal Democratic senators this year, and thereby providing the margin, possibly, to pass the King-Anderson bill next year. The Democratic candidate in Indiana for the U.S. Senate is youthful, dynamic U.S. Rep. Birch Bayh, who has been steadfastly supported by the state's labor organizations. A firm supporter of President Kennedy's program, he will oppose the veteran conservative Republican incumbent, Homer Capehart. In Kentucky, labor is going all out to defeat another Republican stalwart, Sen. Thruston Morton. The Kentucky State AFL-CIO is backing Lt. Gov. Wilson Wyatt, former mayor of Louisville and former U.S. Housing Administrator, in his campaign to retire Morton. "These two races, plus several important contests in the House, have given our people a strong incentive to get as many voters registered as they can, in preparation for a really active get-out-the-vote drive before Election Day," commented Berndt. UAW's political efforts are tied in closely with the work of the 37 central labor bodies in Indiana. UAW membership is concentrated in about 10 Indiana cities. In Kentucky, UAW and labor in general is concentrating its registration efforts in the Louisville area and in the western part of the state, which has numbers of union members. UAW Citizenship Councils have been very active in some Indiana cities. UAW membership lists have been run off on COPE cards, and committees then check the names against the list of registered voters. Members eligible to vote but not on the registration lists are reminded by mail or telephone, or by personal contact by the steward or committeeman in the plant, that their votes will be important in November. The system is working well, reports the region's citizenship-education representative, Elmer Blankenship. In the past, the percentage of eligible voters registered has been high, and the percentage of registered voters. going to the polls has been even higher. In the 1960 election, for example, Indiana ranked 9th in the country in voting percentage—just under 80 percent of voters on the registration lists went to the polls on Election Day. "We hope to make an even betting showing this year," Blankenship said.

ST. LOUIS—With primary elections over in Missouri and Kansas, political action in the eight-state Region 5 of UAW is settling down to a registerand-vote drive in preparation for the November election.

The region, headquartered here by Director Ted Hawks, comprise the great Southwest from Missouri to Colorado down to New Mexico and Louisiana.

In two of the states, Texas and Arkansas-both with good concentrations of UAW membership-no registration drive is possible. The right to vote is evidenced by receipt of the poll tax, and to be able to vote in November, Texans must have paid the tax way back in January, and Arkansans even further back, by Oct. 1, 1961. The registration deadline is in October for the other states, with the first falling on Oct. 6, in Louisiana. New Mexico is Oct. 8; Missouri has two dates—Oct. 10 in Kansas City and Oct. 13 in St. Louis. In Colorado, the deadline for registration is Oct. 22 and in Oklahoma, Oct. 26, while Kansas observes two dates—Oct. 16 for the three big cities, Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita, and Oct. 26 for the rest of the state. The results of the primary election in Missouri, particularly St. Louis, showed what direct political action by the unions can accomplish, Hawks said. With UAW's backing, the region's education - citizenship representative John O'Hara, won renomination to the position he now holds, first district councilman in St. Louis. He garnered more votes than his two opponents together. Phil Maher, attorney and former assistant county counselor, won the hotly-contested Democratic race in the new Second Congressional district, comprising 12 of the 16 St. Louis county townships. Backed by the UAW, he easily beat two opponents for the nomination.

The Wilmington-Newcastle area is the target in Delaware.

Marylanders will elect a U.S. Senator and a Congressman-at-large this year, two posts which give labor a strong incentive for political action, explains Paul Wagner, the region's citizenship-education representative.

A big attraction in the 1960 election was a free ride by special bus into town to be registered, and this feature is being offered again this year.

"With the help of the Motor Coach Employees union, we got the use of a bus, decorated with appropriate signs, and advertised free registration busrides downtown to the Board of Supervisors," explained Michael. "We brought quite a few busloads of voters downtown to be registered, and picked up a lot of publicity, too."

Beside the special bus service, Baltimore's COPE workers will use roving registrars, who will set up shop in a local union hall or in some other convenient place near a plant, and register potential voters as they come to work or head for home.

The COPE workers will also use handbills, radio pleas, newspaper ads and soundtrucks to get the "Are you registered" message to the com-



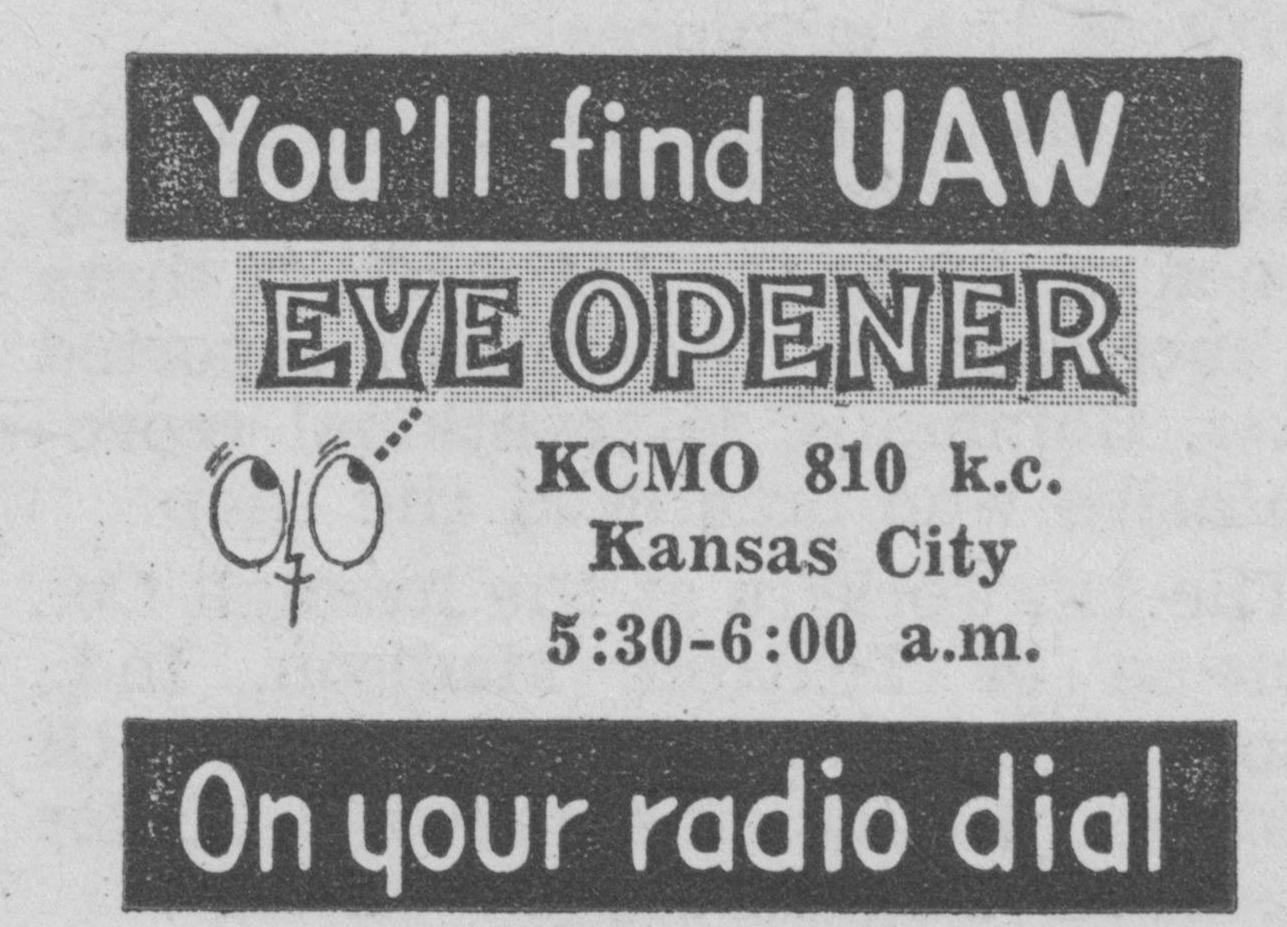
LEADERS OF FOUR Chrysler locals in Region 8—404, 1100, 1183 and 1212 listen to the UAW Chrysler Dept. director, Doug Fraser, Executive Board member, at a leadership meeting in Newark, Delaware. Behind him, second from left, is Region 8 Director E. T. Michael.

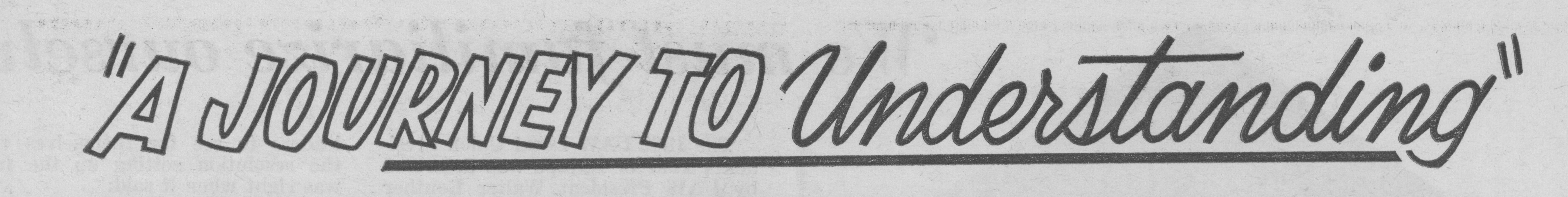
Page 6-SOUTH UAW SOLIDARITY, August 1962

Another winner with union backing was E. J. Cantrell, sixth district state representative, gaining the Democratic nomination.

The UAW has feminine representation on the county Democratic committee in St. Louis now, as a result of the primary election.

Mrs. Ken Worley, wife of the assistant director of Region 5, was elected committeewoman from Dardeen Township, beating an incumbent of 22 years' standing on the committee.







THE STORY OF A EUROPEAN TOUR TAKEN BY 35 UAW LOCAL UNION OFFICERS AND STAFF MEMBERS

WEST Berlin is a torch of freedom shining over the Iron Curtain, and one of the hands holding it aloft for East Germany's imprisoned millions to see is the free labor movement that insists that liberty and democracy must survive.

That fact became apparent to 35 UAW Local Union Presidents and staff members who began a three-week study tour of Europe with a six-day visit to this surrounded but defiant and freedom-loving city of 2.2 million people.

The extent to which West Berlin is surrounded by tyranny was brought sharply into focus for the UAW delegates by a day-long tour of grim stretches of the infamous "Wall of Shame," a 25-mile stretch of eightfeet-high concrete blocks topped with broken glass and barbed wire snaking through the city from northwest to southeast, put up by the East German puppet government August 13, 1961.

The defiance of West Berlin was personalized for the UAW delegation by talks with a man who has be-Continued next page

We must familiarize ourselves

The 1962 UAW Local Union Presidents Tour of Europe was described by UAW President Walter Reuther as "the advance party in an education program designed to familiarize our members with the nature of the world economy."

The tour followed the establishment of the UAW International Free World Labor Defense Fund "to assist the world wide effort of the free labor movement to establish for all workers minimum fair labor standards."

The tour enabled UAW local union

leaders to see for themselves that the resolution setting up the fund was right when it said:

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"Trade is vital to the continuance of freedom in the world. But the trade expansion program could boomerang in disaster, unless strong democratic unions harmonize wages and working conditions upward and harmonize the workweek downward in the factories of the world.

"A common technology is spreading throughout the world in the face of enormous disparities in wages and fringe benefits.

was virtually wiped out by bombs and artillery fire as the Allied armies converged on it in the waning days of war. By 1948, most of the principal



TRIBUTE TO MAYOR WILLY BRANDT is given by UAW President Walter P. Reuther after reception held for tour members at West Berlin's city hall, Schoneberg Rathaus.

Continued from Previous Page

come to many a one-man symbol of resistance-West Berlin's Social Democratic mayor, Willy Brandt.

Mayor Brandt not only met the delegation at Tempelhof Airport, but also later granted them an inverview at a reception in West Berlin's municipal government building-Schoneberg Rathaus.

How much West Berlin cherishes freedom was made clear not only by Brandt, but also by leaders of the free German labor movement—men such as Willi Richter, Walter Sickert and Otto Brenner.

West Berliners to rebuild their city and its industry was illustrated for the UAW delegation members during their visits to half-a-dozen refurbished or newly-built factories making products ranging all the way from delicate radio tubes to heavy machinery.

They Saw for Themselves

Besides seeing for themselves, besides being able to question the men responsible for West Berlin's government and its free labor movementthe UAW delegation was able to discuss West Berlin's present and future with UAW President Walter P. Reuther and the Union's international affairs director, Victor G. Reuther.

streets had been cleared, but many authorities predict it will take decades to fully restore Berlin.

Furthermore, the damage to the city was not restricted to bombs and shells alone. The Russian armies were the first to overrun Berlin, and during their occupation the city's factories that had not been destroyed were literally stripped of virtually all the still-workable machinery. The restoration of the city's industry took years,

City Is Surrounded

The whole city lies deep inside the Russian-controlled so-called East German Democratic Republic, miles from the eastern boundary of the free German Federal Republic.

Superhighways — they're called autobahns — and railroads lead into Berlin from the west, but passengers are subject to frequent and close scrutiny by Russion police. Most foreign visitors come to the city by air.

The UAW delegation, who flew to Europe from New York by overseas jet, could not fly directly to West Berlin. The only one of the three free airports that can accommodate jets is in the French sector.

Consequently, the UAW group landed at Frankfort and changed to a propellor-driven plane that could land at Tempelhof Airport—the historic terminal of the 1948-49 "Berlin Air Lift." West Berlin nominally is a part of the German Federal Republic, but in practice is it autonomous. It has 22 delegates to the Bundestag, the lower house of the West German parliament, but they are non-voting.

MARTYRS WERE HONORED by delegation with Spree River where Communists shot East Berline

UAW Shows Its Support

The UAW's support of these determined men and the workers they lead was expressed by the banner the UAW delegation was carrying when it arrived. It read:

"Freedom Will Not Be Walled In-UAW Greets Free Berlin."

The banner was presented to West Berlin's labor movement as a memento of the historic visit.

The labor movement's defiance and love of freedom also was underscored for the UAW delegation by the dramatic opening session of the Seventh World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in West Berlin's Kongresshalle.

The tension and precarlousness of daily life in West Berlin became evident from facts brought out in an interview given to the UAW group by Col. Thomas C. Foote, chief of staff for the American armed forces in the free city, the Berlin Brigade made up of some 6,000 troops.

Yet, the drive and determination of

Both were attending the ICFTU Congress as delegates, but both met frequently with the members of the tour. They took part, also, in two of the groups' most moving experiences: the tour of the "Wall of Shame," and the laying of a wreath at the marker on the free bank of the Spree River commemorating those who loved freedom so much they tried to swim to West Berlin, only to be shot by the East German police.

As the UAW delegation's bus roamed West Berlin, everywhere they saw depressing remnants of the war that Adolf Hitler foisted on these people.

Yet, also, everywhere there was ample evidence of progress toward rebirth—new apartment houses, new public buildings, new factories. Some 350,000 apartments have been built.

The UAW delegation found out through their eyes and their ears that West Berlin, indeed, is keeping freedom alive in this outpost of liberty beside the Iron Curtain of tyranny.

As for the free German trade union movement:

The equivalent there of the AFL-CIO is the German Confederation of Trade Unions, called the DGB (short for Deutscher Gewerkschaftbund).

The president of DGB is Willi Richter.

DGB's West Berlin chairman is Walter Sickert. His deputy is Anneliese Holtz.

16 Million in DGB

Over all, DGB membership throughout free Germany is about 16 million, with its West Berlin roster numbering about 250,000.

DGB is made up of 16 national labor federations. The largest of these is the IGM(short for Industriegewerkschaft Metall), the Metal Workers Union. The president of IGM is Otto Brenner.

IGM membership numbers about 1.8

Even neighbors living across the street from each other could no longer visit. For where the wall runs in front of a house, that dwelling has been evacuated and its windows bricked up.

Many congregations can no longer attend their church because of the wall.

Many bereaved cannot enter cemeteries where their loved ones are buried. They can only stick wreaths on the wall outside or burn candles on the pavement.

The "Wall of Shame" has been up a year now.

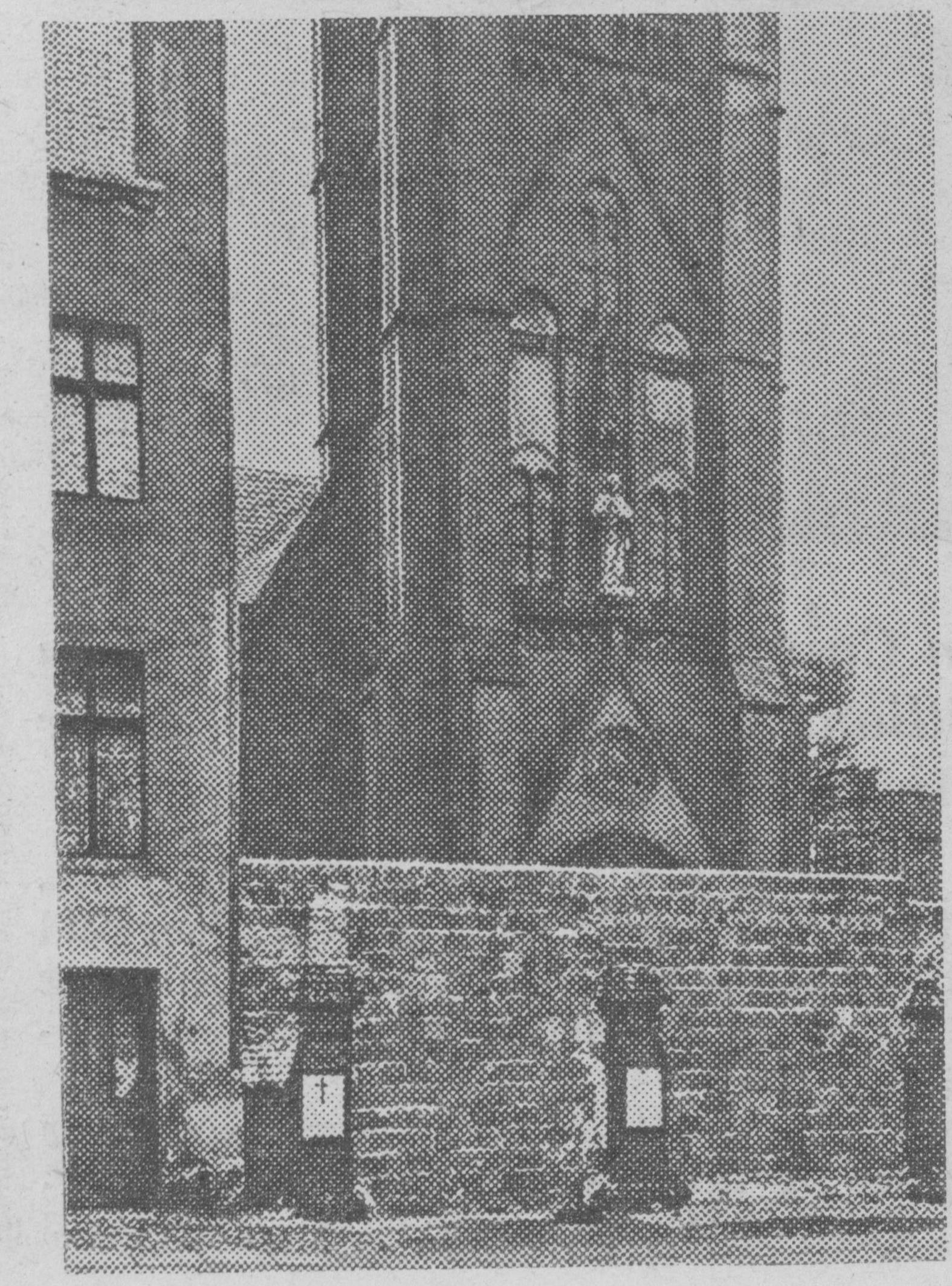
Its anniversary was marked by demonstrations by angry West Berliners.

It will always be so, for as West Berlin's Mayor Willy Brandt said:

"One feels today about the Wall of Shame exactly what one felt during

"BELL OF FREEDOM" is presented to UAW (lower photo). It was accepted by tour leader

CHURCH DESECRATED by Berlin Wall shows Communist callousness.



Russian Armies Stripped What Was Left of Berlin

The story unfolded for the UAW delegation centers around two symbols—the city of Berlin itself, and the free labor movement in West Berlin. In 1939, at its height before World War II, Berlin's population was about 4.3 million. Now, there are slightly over 3.25 million people living there some 2.2 million in free West Berlin, another 1.1 million behind the Iron Curtain in East Berlin.

The city covers some 340 square miles, about the same areas as the District of Columbia, Arlington and Alexandria, Va. Nearly half of Berlin is controlled and oppressed by the USSR. The remaining western sector is still occupied by the other major World War II allies—the French in the northwestern segment, the British in the central western part, and U.S. in the southwestern section.

Besides being the capital of pre-World War II Germany, Berlin also was a great manufacturing center. Both facts doomed it in the war. It

million.

By comparison with U.S. unions, the IGM's jurisdiction would include those of the UAW, the Steelworkers, the Machinists and the IUE.

'Wall of Shame' Offends All Who Respect Dignity

The "Wall of Shame," like so many communist maneuvers, began in the dark.

Berliners woke up about 1 a.m. August 13, 1961 to rumbling in the streets.

The noise was that of thousands of East German soldiers, police and forced laborers in trucks and troop carriers spreading out barbed wire along the 25-mile border of the Russian sector of Berlin.

The wall itself—about eight feet high and consisting of crudelymortared concrete blocks topped with broken glass and barbed wire—was built in succeeding days.

Workers found themselves cut off from their jobs.

Families were divided.

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"Giant international corporations such as those in the automobile and agricultural implement industries install the same advanced machinery and production methods in all countries in which they operate.

"They export their technology along with their capital, but they do not export their wage rates to any country in which they can get away with lower standards.

"Instead, they attempt to play each national group of workers off against the other to hold back the progress of workers in all countries.

"This international game of divide and rule played by international corporations . . . can be defeated only by welding tighter the bonds of international solidarity and improving the coordination and cooperation of workers in all lands in the common effort to assure that all workers everywhere share the fruits of technology through higher living standards."

That was the reason for the 1962 tour.

That is the reason why it is hoped that others will follow.

As a result, almost all of those who survived the war were Moscowtrained. Also most of the factories were in the Russian sector.

"The Free German Workers Union after the war was quickly taken over by the Communists," Sickert said. "Leaders who spoke out either were expelled or taken by force to the Soviet zone — and not heard from again."

The Communist plan, Sickert said, was to use the union movement to gain control of both Berlin and the Social Democratic Party.

Secret Ballot Beat Them

"But this failed because in 1947 there was a secret ballot election, and more than 70% voted for the Social Democrats and the Christian Democrats."

So, the Soviets tried another way, he said.

The city parliament was located in the eastern zone, where delegates were constantly pressured. Consequently, the members of the parliament—most of whom in 1948 were union members — decided they couldn't operate in East Berlin. They came over to the American sector.

This left the Communists free to take those seats, Sickert said, but they decided not to. They set up their



DIE Freiheit LASST SICH (GB)

THE UNW GRUSST DAS FREIE BERLIN UPP

OPENING SESSION of ICFTU 7th World Congress was attended by delegation who unfurled banner in front of famed Brandenberg Gate at the Berlin Wall (upper photo).

Labor Colleges Supply **Badly-Needed Leaders**

A long bus ride from downtown, out through leafy Spandau and other well-to-do suburbs, you come to a German Youth Labor College at Pichelsdorf.

Sitting like a crown at the top of a long, grassy slope, the modern style two-story building is both eye-pleasing and well-appointed.

cessible to the dining room through glass doors. Upstairs is a dormitory. Weekend students are accommodated in separate one-story buildings nearby, with their own cooking facilities.



delegation with a wreath laid at marker on bank of ot East Berliners trying to swim to freedom.

the first hour of its existence: it is a

permanent provocation. It is an af-

front to every person who respects

While the "Berlin Wall" was not

actually built until 1961, it had been

there in effect since 1948, the UAW

delegation was told by Walter Sickert,

The delegation met Sickert at the

DGB's labor college, Wilhelm Leusch-

ner Haus, named in honor of a Jewish

labor leader killed on Hitler's orders

freedom and human dignity."

Red Plan Was To Use

Berlin DGB chairman.

Unions To Control Berlin

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in the last days of World War II. In reviewing the struggle of the free labor movement to keep Berlin out of Communist control, Sickert pointed out that most of the German labor. leaders, like Leuschner, were murdered by Hitler.

ted to UAW by Walter Sickert, Berlin DGB chairman by tour leader, Education Director Carroll Hutton, cen-



own East Berlin parliament.

"From the fact that there were two governments, you had your first open sign of division," Sickert said. "In effect, the 'wall' was there in 1948. You just couldn't see it."

The Communists' last attempt to . take over the city completely was made in 1948, with the blockade.

But, led by the late Ernst Reuter, their Social Democratic mayor, the people of West Berlin fought back, with the help of Gen. Lucius Clay, the U.S. military administrator.

Sickert recalled that during that bleak winter, there was no bread, no milk, no gas, no electricity. Each family got only 20 pounds of coal. As a result, the West Berliners had to cut down trees to make cooking fires.

Thousands Died in Blockade

"Thousands, mainly infants and children, died," Sickert said.

But the Air Lift organized by General Clay forced the Communists to drop the blockade finally.

Sickert said that while the friendship of the Berliners and the Allied troops strengthened resistance, "the fight was only possible, too, with the support of the union movement.

"That is why the union movement here in Berlin is different than elsewhere in the world. Here, we know that ours is a political fight, too."

"Now this is what 1 call a labor school," commented Lyle 'Rocky' Stone, president of UAW Local 602, Lansing, Mich. "If a guy couldn't learn here, he couldn't learn anywhere."

After a walk through the grounds and a tour of the building, Otto Brenner, president of the Metal Workers Union, the equivalent of the UAW, told what the German labor movement hopes for from the school.

Three-Week Sessions

Here, he said, young trade unionists come from all over West Germany and from every affiliate of the DGB (the German federation of labor). Delegated by their local or by their district councils, the young people attend three-week sessions free of charge. They learn everything from lab or history to time-andmotion studies, from economics to labor legislation, and, of course, how to be a local union officer.

"We had a great scarcity of labor leaders after the war," explained Brenner. "We are still trying to fill the gap." There are 15 labor colleges throughout West Germany. The Pichelsdorf school concentrates specifically on young unionists.

Pichelsdorf has two main classrooms, a large dining room, a panelled library and stainless steel kitchen on the first floor, with a large patio ac-

LABOR COLLEGE at Pichelsdorf is visited by delegation who met and talked with IGM president, Otto Brenner, center foreground.

"Planning for People"

Next Month:

Sweden:

These are the 35 members of the pioneer 1962 UAW Local Union Presidents Tour:

Delbert W. Allen, grievance committee chairman, Local 317, Fort Worth, Texas.

Donald Beecher, president, Local 405, Torrington, Conn. John A. Beni, president, Local 72, Kenosha, Wis. Marco Cicala, president, Local 365, Bayside, N.Y. Gene F. Condon, president, Local 838, Waterloo, Ia. Paul W. Crunkilton, president, Local 14, Toledo, O. Joseph Danz, 1st vice president, Local 157, Detroit, Mich. Fred A. East, president, Local 1010, Huntington, Conn. Sam Fishman, president, Local 36, Wixom, Mich. Tom A. Galovic, Jr., president, Local 1122, Gary, Ind. Roland Garland, financial secretary, Local 174, Allen Park, Mich.

Gerald Kehoe, president, Local 596, Pontiac, Mich. Gerald Koskie, president, Local 314, Hazel Park, Mich. Thomas Lazzio, president, Local 300, Paterson, N.J. Edward L. Lucas, president, Local 19, Grand Rapids, Mich.

James Majors, executive board member, Local 1301, Chicago. Ill.

Michael Marlak, treasurer, Local 1565, Thomaston, Conn. Robert Ormsby, president, Local 669, Paterson, N.J.

Henry Oginsky, financial secretary, Local 599, Corrunna, Mich.

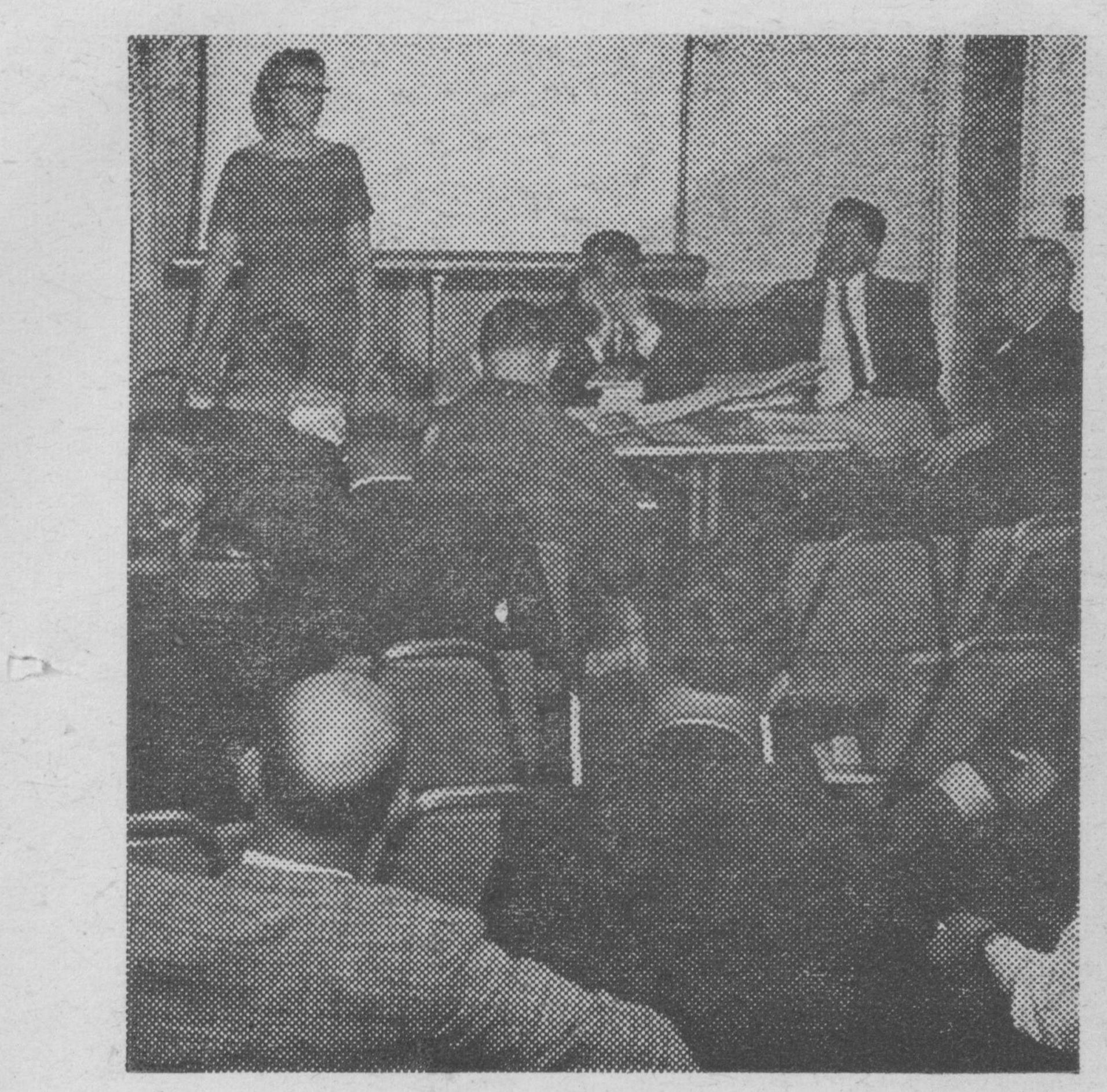
Claire D. Phillips, president, Local 771, Detroit, Mich. Roy Rammacher, president, Local 652, Lansing, Mich. Billy Joe Smith, vice president, Local 155, Madison Heights. Mich.

Roy H. Speth, president, Local 75, Milwaukee, Wis. R. Lyle Stone, president, Local 602, Lansing, Mich. Clark R. Tracy, president, Local 865, East Moline, Ill. Burleigh D. Wellman, president, Local 724, Lansing, Mich.

George P. Whitten, president, Local 49, Detroit, Mich. Those who were not presidents were delegated by their Local Unions to represent their local presidents.

Staff Members

Carroll Hutton, UAW Education Director, tour leader. James Cichocki, Chrysler Department. Jerry Hartford, Canadian Region. Ralph Robinson, Organizing Department. George Ryder, Education Department. Art Shy, International Harvester Department. Charles Yeager, Accounting Department. Joseph Zingaro, General Motors Department.



PRE-TOUR BRIEFING from American Travel Association staffer alerts members on what to expect in the way of food, lodgings and transportation when they arrive in Europe. Delega-tion also reviewed international situation.

PASSPORTS and tickets have to be checked before take-off. Education Director Hutton, the tour leader, does the chore at the airport in New York before the take-off for Germany.

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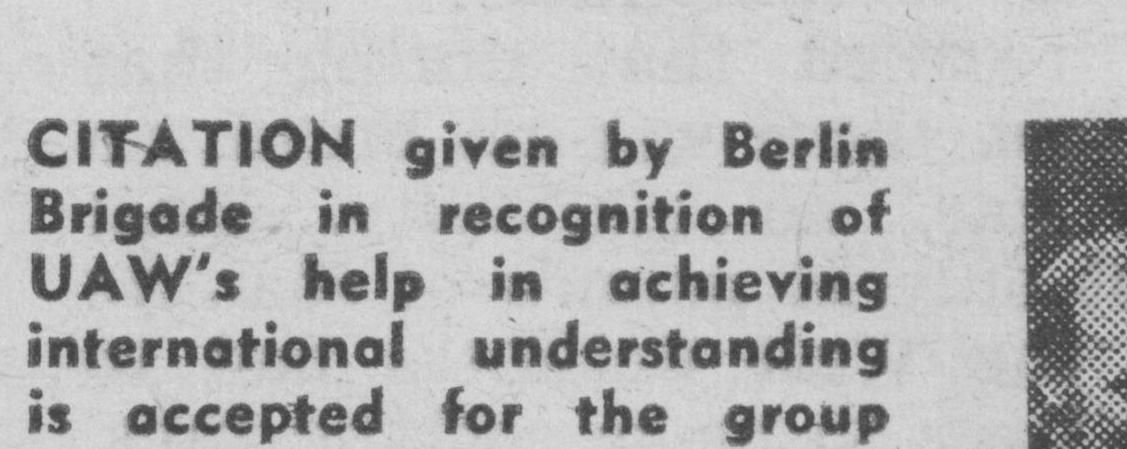
FACTORY TOURS were made. Here three delegation members pose with union stewards and supervisors after visit to West Berlin Telefunken radio tube plant.

SERIOUS MOMENTS on the tour included this laying of a wreath at the cemetery where this statue marks the graves of some of the Berlin workers killed by the Communists in suppressing the East Berlin uprising of June 17, 1953.





BUSES provided most of the on-thespot sightseeing. Each trip began with roll call and a briefing.



LAPEL INSIGNIAS pinned on tour members by West Berlin labor leader Annaliese Holtz emphasizes international solidarity the journey helped promote.

by Victor Reuther.



PLATFORM BESIDE THE INFAMOUS BERLIN WALL gives tour members a chance

to see for themselves and to take some memorable pictures to show the folks back

home of this symbol of the measures the Communists had to take to keep the people of East Berlin from fleeing to freedom.

The state

Fine



TRAINS also were used by those taking lengthy side trips to visit factories.



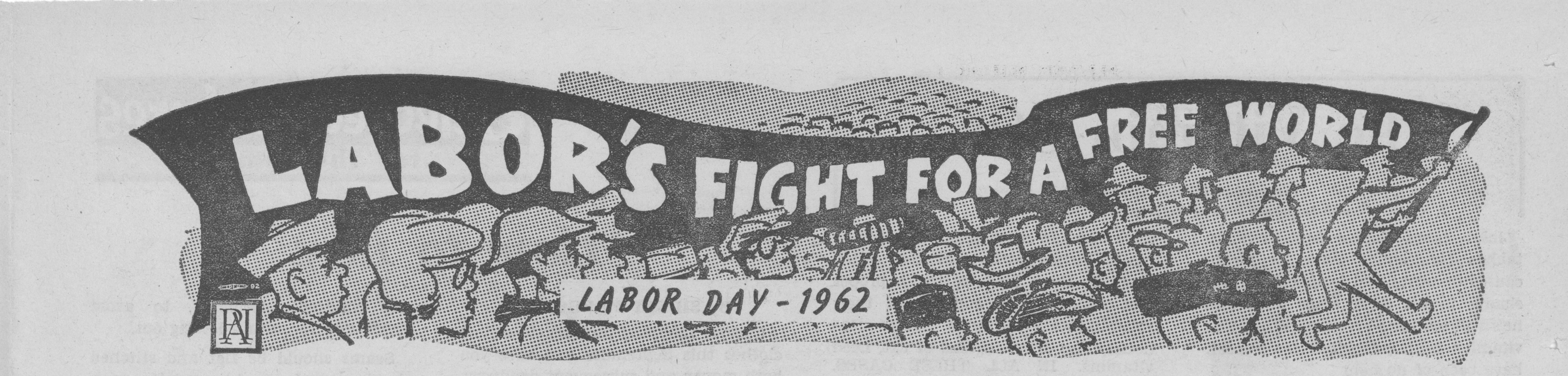
DISCUSSION with others in the group helped a member achieve perspective on what he had seen and heard on the tour.



FAREWELL from West Berlin labor movement was expressed on a banner reading "We Thank Our UAW Brothers for Their Visit to Berlin." UAW President Walter P. Reuther came to see the group off.

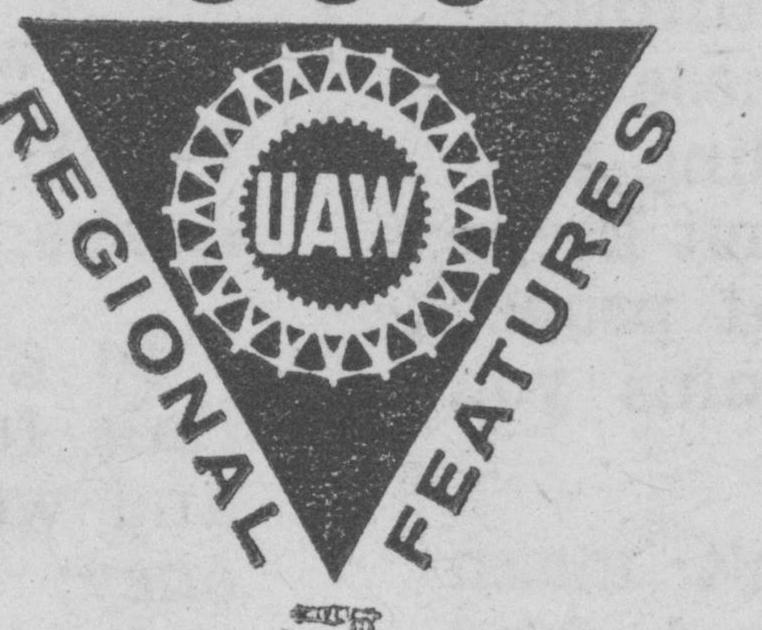
UP TO THE RAMP to the airplane go tour members embarking on the next leg of the journey. Their destination was to be Stockholm, Sweden, for a study of unions and social legislation there.





"Labor Day should not be restricted to a celebration expressing pride in the achievements of the labor movement in the United States. Labor Day should be a time of dedication to the goal of a strong, world-wide free trade union movement.

"I salute the achievements of America's working men and women for progress in this Nation. And I commend their new and increasing efforts in the international trade union movement." 3.5.8



"On this Labor Day, I wish to extend my congratulations to the United States labor movement for the work it is doing in aiding the growth of free unionism in the developing countries. Realizing the importance of ties with unions in Asia, Africa and Latin America as a helping bulwark against Communism, American labor has expended a significant amount of money and effort in its constructive in-

ternational operations. May these worthy activities be crowned with continued success."

- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D.-Minn.)

-Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.)

As yet another Labor Day approaches, Americans will take time out to listen to and heed the speeches, addresses, warnings and prophesies concerned with the relationship between labor, management and government. And yet is is perhaps only fitting and proper that on at least one day of the year the triumphs and trials, the progress and pitfalls encountered by the American Labor Movement should be duly and solemnly noted.

The long struggle of organized labor to bring a measure of simple justice, financial security and human dignity to the American worker during his productive years as well as in the summer of his retirement, has been difficult and at times bitter. But there have been spectacular successes, too.

The fight, however, is not over. It is a never-ending one which must be pressed forward with renewed vigor, strength and wisdom. As long as millions of unorganized American working men and women on the farms and in the factories continue to be exploited by selfish, reactionary management, the fight will continue. As long as we as a nation, with all of our technical know-how, fail to relate the abundance produced by our fields and plants to the needs of the people, the fight will continue. And as long as the twin spectre of automation and hard-core unemployment hangs heavy over the land, the fight will continue.

The excerpts of addresses on this page were especially prepared for delivery on this Labor Day by public figures familiar to American workers. For the most part, however, their words indicate they have given serious thought to the many complex problems facing the nation today and their words therefore will continue to be appropriate long after this Labor Day has been filed in the archives of history.

"I want to extend my greetings to all of you on Labor Day this year.

"I also want to congratulate you on the fine record which organized labor has established in America during the past year and throughout its history. No movement has contributed more to the development of democratic representative government in the United States or the other free nations of the world, and no movement promises more for the future in preserving and improving the society and institutions of free peoples.

"It is very appropriate that a major theme in the observance of Labor Day this year is labor's fight for a free world. It is a thoroughly established fact that individual labor unions are one of the first casualties under any totalitarian system. It is equally true that organized labor is in the vanguard of moving toward a free economic soicety in those nations which still suffer the burden of reactionary governments established in the past.

"The work you are doing and supporting in Asia, Africa and Latin America deserves every commendation for its contribution toward development of free and democratic societies in the new nation. I am confident that the year ahead will crown your efforts with even greater successes than in the past."

-Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson-Wis.

"... We have made substantial economic progress in the United States over the course of the years and, given a minimum of good sense and public spirit on the part of labor and management as well as on the part of government officials, we can expect to make even greater progress in the years that lie abead. "But the spirit of Labor Day, with its traditional emphasis on the dignity and worth of the individual human being, should serve to remind us that economic progress is not an end in itself; that, in the words of Pope John's encyclical, it "must be accompanied by a corresponding social progress so that all classes of citizens can participate in the increased productivity." The encyclical adds that "the utmost vigilance and effort are needed to insure that social inequalities, so far from increasing, are reduced to a minimum. "Now is the time for labor and management in the United States to face up to this challenge with renewed vigor and determination. We are confident that they will do so out of the highest motives of justice and charity. . "



"The American labor movement has fought consistently for a better America for all our citizens. Within the past year, organized labor has supported a long list of progressive measures, including federal aid to chronically depressed areas, public housing programs and urban renewal, federal aid for construction of school classrooms, health benefits for the aged, effective civil rights legislation, tax revision for economic growth, and natural resources development.

"The achievement of these and other humanitarian goals here in our own country is labor's first concern. It is also natural and fitting that the American labor movement should extend its ideals to the brotherhood of man throughout the world. For the past 16 years, organized labor has strongly supported the United Nations as man's best hope for world peace.

-Msgr. George G. Higgins, UAW Public Review Board and Director, Social Section, National Catholic Welfare Conference. "American trade unions have supported measures to strengthen democratic regimes in Latin America and have pressed for economic and social reforms as the basis of the Alliance for Progress program.

"They have urged our government to help the peoples of Africa attain national independence, economic development and democracy. Throughout the world the trade union movement has been a vigorous force for the promotion of peace, freedom and social justice.

"Labor union members will continue to be a tremendous force for good because they recognize that the success of our own democratic society depends on the extension of democratic ideals to men everywhere."

-Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D.-Wis.)

The Vitamin Story

Prepared by Medical Department Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (H.I.P.)

John takes "one-a-day" vitamin tablets for "undue stress or strain caused by worry and fatigue." He still slumps in his chair after work and he's still too tired every morning. The vitamins John prescribed for himself have been of no help.

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For example, recently the vitamin and mineral products of a highly reputable drug producer were seized by the Justice Department which declared the pills were "misbranded" in relation to claims made for them.

The promotion for the vitamins represented them as "a suitable corrective for all aspects of inadequate nutrition" and indicated that they had a variety of therapeutic uses. Such sters who can really make use of vitamins. People with a disease which prevents them from eating a proper diet also need to supplement their vitamin intake with pills. Severe alcoholics, who drink instead of eat, need vitamins. IN ALL THESE CASES, HOWEVER, VITAMINS ARE PRE-SCRIBED BY A PHYSICIAN - NOT AN ADVERTISING MAN.

WHO PROFITS?

Millions of dollars are spent for vitamins annually by families throughout the United States. For these people the only gain is the feeling that they are doing something about keeping healthy. The fact is that proper diet gives you all the vitamins you need.



How to Buy

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Careful shopping for back-to-school clothes this September can save you both money and subsequent drudgery. Especially in these days of discount and other self-service retailing at low prices, you yourself need to know how to tell durable, well-constructed garments from the poorly-made ones that will wear through quickly, get baggy, soil more readily, and spilt at seams.

In general, always examine materials for firm, close weave. In wool and wool blends also look for resiliency; in cotton knitwear, for elasticity, especially around collar and cuffs. any children's garments, to avoid strain and for future letting out.

Seams should be flat and stitched closely, evenly and securely with strong thread. Edges preferably should be overcast to protect against raveling. Generous, overcast seams are especially vital for wash-andwear garments made partly of synthetic fibers like Dacron or nylon, since synthetic fibers are slippery and tend to slip or unravel at seams.

Look for bar-tacking, taped seams and other reinforcements at such

claims are obviously an advertising man's dream.

WHAT ARE VITAMINS?

Vitamins are chemical substances different from the main food groupings, fats, proteins and carbohydrates. They are needed only in tiny quantities for the proper functioning of the body. They help the body to make use of food, but they are no substitute for them.

Taken in excess, vitamins can even be dangerous, because they mask certain diseases and can cause others. These, of course, are relatively rare situations.

WHO NEEDS VITAMINS?

Because vitamins are essential in helping the body to utilize properly those foods most important for growth, it is our infants and youngAnd a proper diet doesn't mean steaks and richly prepared food either. Many people who have a limited amount of money to spend on food feel that this restricts their ability to have a healthy diet.

Even a budget economy provides a family with proper food containing all necessary vitamins if it includes meat, fish, eggs, fruits, vegetables and milk products.

There is no scientific evidence to indicate that people in the United States need food supplements in the form of vitamins. Unless prescribed by a physician, buying vitamins needlessly increases your cost of living, and the profits of drug manufacturers. It leaves you with a little less money to spend on what you really need—a proper breakfast, lunch and dinner!



Especially avoid T-shirts and other knit garments with thin spots that will wear through soon, or that are loosely knitted. In all garments, look at the labels for colorfastness and shrinkage guarantees.

You may have seen some cotton shirts and other garments labeled "combed cotton". This is stronger and smoother than ordinary cotton. "Pima" cotton is a high grade of combed cotton.

SIMPLE STYLES SAVE MONEY

Simplicity of style, especially in children's dresses, is another important factor in saving you money and household work. "Sister fashions", fussy ruffles, bows and spurious waistlines (little girls really don't have one) divert your money, add to the work of laundering and often are a nuisance to the child.

In boys' slacks the exaggerated narrow styles that are a current fad, are more difficult to put on, and strain materials and seams.

You also have to be careful to fit, since manufacturers' sizes vary. Too, sometimes children take one size in one type of garment, another in another type. You have to be especially careful about fit in the new self-service discount department stores, where shirts and other garments often are packaged and cellophane-wrapped. Size is a particular problem in slimhipped Western jeans. In tee shirts, you can expect even superior ones to shrink as much as five per cent, and poorly-made ones up to ten. Tee shirts especially need to be bought roomy, or even a size larger.

points of strain as placket ends and under arms of dresses; pocket corners of trousers; shoulder seams of tee shirts.

Buttonholes should be closely bound so they won't tear easily with a child's rough handling.

CLOTHES THAT GROW: Parents may find a saving in clothes that grow with the child. For example, the "Add-A-Cuff" slacks can be let down simply by snipping a couple of threads. So can the "Grow-A-Size" creepers for age one to two.

"Gay Sprites" garments have seams that can be opened up to reveal another seam, and pleats that can be let out to lengthen sleeves. But even without these special devices, look for hems, seams and cuffs generous enough to allow for letting out, and for roomy armholes so the child will have freedom of movement as he grows.

SHOE PROBLEM IS TOUGH

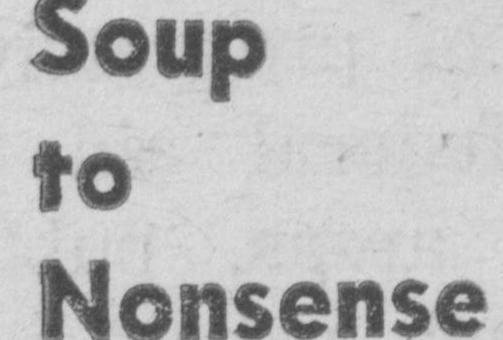
CHILDREN'S SHOES: The shoe problem is toughest. The nationallyadvertised brands like Stride-Rite, Buster Brown, Little Yankee, Weatherbird, Peters, Jumping Jacks and so on, provide high quality, careful fit and a wide range of lasts and sizes. But they often cost \$8-\$11 nowadays (Buster Brown is a little more reasonable than some of the others).



OLLIE OXEN FREE!

In some ways things have changed a lot since you and I were kids. Today little boys run around wearing space helmets instead of cowboy hats and holsters. Little girls cut out Lennon Sisters paper dolls instead of reading stories about the Bobbsey Twins, and Mad Magazine has taken up where Captain Billy's Whizbang left off

where Captain Billy's Whizbang left off.



But in other ways things haven't changed at all. Back in the days when you and I were kids, little boys used to tease little girls by yelling, "I see London, I see France, I see somebody's underpants!"

By Jane Goodsell

Little girls used to jump rope to the chant of "Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear, turn around, Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear, touch the ground!"

And you know what? They're still doing it.

Remember when we used to place our fingertips together and singsong, "Here's the church and here's the steeple, open the door and here are the people?" They're still doing that, too.

There is a sort of subculture of childhood that has remained unchanged since we were kids, since our parents were kids, maybe even since Mesozoic kids played tag in the swamps. I'll bet they, too, yelled, "Ollie, ollie, ollie, oxen free!"

The rituals, chants, jokes and taunts of childhood are passed on from child to child, and adults have little or nothing to do with it. Did any parent ever teach his child to sing, "Teacher, teacher, I declare! You forgot your underwear!"? And did any child ever grow up without learning it?

Kids are still extracting promises from each other by saying, "Cross your heart and hope to die?"

"Eenie, meenie, minie, mo" is still around, and always will be, although the words have been improved significantly since I was a child. It's the only way to decide whether to spend that penny on a jawbreaker or a licorice whip.

WATCH THE CONSTRUCTION

In addition to fabric quality, design and size, take a good look at construction.

Better-made garments are cut roomier. You can lay one brand against another and notice differences. Skimpily-cut garments put more strain on seams and materials.

Also notice how much wider the shoulder seams of well-made tee shirts are than those of cheap ones. Always look for generous seams in In comparison, children's shoes sold by chain stores are \$5-\$7. The chainstore shoes are likely to be medium to good quality. But the real difference is in fitting, sometimes more hurried at the chains.

The large national shoe chains considered to offer particularly good values include Thom McAnn, Kinney, J. C. Penney, Miles, Father& Son, and the retail stores of the large mailorder houses.

CHECK DISCOUNT STORES

The fast-spreading discount department stores often are lowest priced of all, in fact, some of the large, moderate-price chains operate the shoe departments in discount stores and charge 10-15 per cent less than in their own stores. For example, shoe departments in the Topps discount chain are operated by the Morse shoe chain of New England.



Kids are still taunting each other to the tune of da-da-da-da-da-da. The lyrics vary to the limits of infinity. (Jim-my is a sis-sy! Mar-gie is a do-ope! Bar-bie got a spank-ing!) But the melody is immortal.

Kids are still counting their buttons by chanting, "Rich man, poor man, beggerman, thief . . . " and they're still jabbering, "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers . . . " They're still singing, "We three kings of Orient are, tried to smoke a rubber cigar . . . "

Then there's the Adam and Eve and Pinch-Me business. It never made much sense, but it's indestructible. My six-year-old pulled it on me the other day. Remember how it goes? "Adam and Eve and Pinch-Me went down to the river to swim. Adam and Eve got drowned. Who was left?"

So you say, "Pinch-Me," and the kid pinches you, and howls with laughter. What kind of joke is that to linger on from generation to generation?

There's another one, and it's no better: "Look up, look down, look at your thumb, gee, you're dumb!"

Kids are still walking down the street, mumbling, "Step on a crack and you'll break your mother's back." They're still tangling their tongues over "How much wood would a woodchuck chuck " They still think it's funny to say, "What's my name? Pudd'n Taine!"

Despite child psychology, the space age and television, kids are pretty much the same as they've always been. And I'll bet if we ever discover life on Mars, the Martian kids will greet us to the tune of da-da-da-da-da-da!

Page Twelve-UAW SOLIDARITY, AUGUST, 1962



The Union Chef

At the head of Shubert alley, in the heart of New York's theatrical district, is the Hotel Piccadilly and its outstanding restaurant, the Scandia, featuring Smorgasbord.

We present a specialty of the Piccadilly chefs, headed by Executive Chef Eric Baltzerson, to bring you the spirit of Smorsgabord. The chefs are members of Local 6, Hotel & Restaurant and Bartenders Union.

SWEDISH MEATBALLS

(Serves large family)

1	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	beef						2.2
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	pork					*	70
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	veal						. (
(Cup o	nions,	sauteed	d				Ł
1	0 slic	es whit	e bread	lsoake	d in n	nilk		I

3 eggs Salt and pepper Ground nutmeg Allspice Brown gravy

Grind the meat, mix thoroughly with onions, bread and eggs. Season with ingredients to taste. Form into rolls approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Saute in clear butter, then broil in brown gravy. (To make brown gravy, use bouillon and Maggi sauce with butter in which meat balls were sauteed. The Scandia makes its own basic brown gravy from beef bones.) Serve hot.

Veeck Gets Best of Bigots

The following is an article taken from the book, "Veeck-As In Wreck," reprinted by permission of The Detroit Free Press, which ran a series of articles from the book, and G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers. Veeck, a colorful baseball showman-executive, owned the Cleveland Indians, St. Louis Browns and Chicago White Sox.

By BILL VEECK

When I signed Larry Doby, the first Negro player in the American League, we received 20,000 letters. most of them in violent and sometimes obscene protest.

Over a period of time I answered all. In each answer, I included a paragraph congratulating them on being wise enough to have chosen parents so obviously to their liking. If everyone knew their precious secret, I told them, I was sure everyone would conform to the majority. Until that happy day, I wrote, I was sure they would agree that any man should be judged on his personal merit and allowed to exploit his talents to the fullest, whether he happened to be black, green, or blue with pink dots.

he was going to help them slice a cut of that World Series money.

And when Doby hit a tremendous home run to put us ahead in the fourth game of the World Series, it could be observed that none of the 81,000 persons who were on their feet cheering seemed at all concerned about—or even conscious of—his color.

(Copyright 1962 by Mary Frances Veeck and Edward Linn, reprinted from "Veeck-As in Wreck" by Bill Veeck with Ed Linn, by permission of G. P. Putnam's Sons, Inc.)

occurred last June 28. The Kohler Company's Lyman C. Conger, major general of its eight-year fight against the UAW and Local 833, sat down at a table with ten of his associates to engage in collective bargaining. Opposite sat UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey and eight union colleagues. As if this were not miracle enough—even though forced by a U.S. Supreme Court decision three weeks earlier—Mr. Mazey called the atmosphere in the bargaining room "cordial."

WALKING TOGETHER

By Rev. Clair M. Cook, Th. D.

Rollgien and Laber

Connell of America

Out in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, a near-miracle

RICA

Various Viewpoints for your consideration

I am afraid irony is lost on these people, but that's not the point I want to make here. A year later, I was a collector for what is now called the Combined Jewish Appeal. This time I got something close to 5,000 violent and sometimes obscene letters.

In answering, something very interesting happened. The names began to have a familiar ring. became curious enough to check on our files and I found they were to an astonishing degree—about 95 per cent—the same people.

A year after that, I converted to Catholicism. About 2,000 anti-Catholics were concerned enough about my soul to write me violent and again often obscene letters.

All but a handful of them were already in our anti-Negro and anti-Semitic files.

So I am one man who has documentary proof that prejudice is indivisible. The jackal, after all, doesn't care what kind of animal he sinks his teeth into.

All this is background, a presentation of credentials to the signing of Larry Doby and Satchel Paige.

When I came to Cleveland, I was almost sure I was going to sign a Negro player. We had four or five Negro friends sending us reports from the beginning.

THE PLAYER whose name kept floating to the top was Larry Doby, the second baseman of the Newark Eagles.

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	Station	K.C.	Time	
California				and the second
Los Angeles	KHJ	930	6:00-6:30	A.M.
Connecticut				
New Britain	WHAY	910	6:00-6:30	A.M.
Waterbury	WATR	1320	6:15-6:45	A.M.
Illinois				
Aurora*	WKKD	1580	2:00-2:30	P.M. *
Chicago	WCFL	1000	5:45-6:15	A.M.
Indiana				
Anderson	WPBU	1240	6:15-6:45	A.M.
Maryland				
Baltimore	WCBM	680	6:00-6:30	P.M.
Michigan				
Detroit	CKLW	800	6:15-6:45	A.M.
Flint	WAMM	1420	6:00-6:30	
Grand Rapids	WMAX	1480	6:15-6:45	and the second second
Muskegon	WKBZ	850	6:00-6:30	A.M.
Missouri				
Kansas City	KCMO	810	5:30-6:00	A.M.
St. Louis	KADY	1460	6:15-6:45	A.M.
New Jersey				
Newark	WJRZ	970	6:15-6:45	A.M.
Trenton	WTTM	-920	6:00-6:30	
Ohio				
Cincinnati	WLW	700	6:15-6:45	A.M.
Cleveland	WERE	1300	6:00-6:30	A.M.
Pennsylvania				
Pottstown	WPAZ	1370	6:15-6:45	A.M.

Even as the Hundred Years' War had to come to an end, so has the longest and most expensive industrial strife in American history subsided.

In Kohler's last gasp of opposition, the Supreme Court refused to overturn a Court of Appeals decision upholding the NLRB 1960 strike-ending decision that the company was guilty of unfair labor practices.

Only by such federal government protection of the rights of workers, together with monumental efforts by the union, has the conflict been forced to its final conclusion. The union's direct cost from its strike fund alone was \$12 million.

Most of the action now forced upon the company is no more than restoration of conditions existing in 1954 before the strike began. Seventyseven strikers fired by the company will have their cases re-examined by the NLRB, before which briefs have already been filed.

Other strikers not yet reinstated after the August, 1960, NLRB ruling will have to be taken back with full pay from the date of their application for restoration. Housing will have to be restored to strikers ousted from company-owned Kohler homes.

The tragedy is that, after all the aches of head, heart and pocketbook, after all the bitterest disruption of work force and community, Kohler is now back to its ante bellum status: its surrender . at long last gains nothing for anyone, except the chance to begin over after eight years in this new "cordial" climate. Effort to escape the twentieth century was both costly and futile; a contract will be signed after all, with terms about as they would have been without the strike. But there is no compensation for all the suffering of these past years. Perhaps the chief significance now is simply the warning to any feudalistic employer tempted along the same road: "Free unions of their own choosing are the workers' right under the law of the land. The industrial democracy of collective bargaining must not be destroyed."

In his first day in uniform, July 3, 1947, Doby saw action as a pinch hitter and struck out. During that whole first year, he was a complete bust.

The next year, however, when Tris Speaker and Bill McKechnie converted him into a center fielder, Larry began to hit and one of our weak positions suddenly became one of our strongest.

Some of the players who had not seemed overjoyed at having Larry on the team became increasingly fond of him as it became apparent that

*Program aired each Wednesday only.

Special to Solidarity by Roscoe Fleming:

TVA Blew Whistle on Price-Fixing Conspiracy

Roscoe Fleming, noted newsman and free-lance writer, is a columnist for the Denver Post.

In one giant stroke the Tennessee Valley Authority, owned by the people of the U.S., has saved its owners more than TVA's total cost — that is, if the people will insist that the saving shows up on their electric bills.

For it was TVA that blew the whistle on the huge price-fixing conspiracy that had feloniously raised the price of everything that goes into an electricpower system whether public or private — with yourself, the consumer, paying the bills in higher costs and rates.

Private power companies are in effect merely regulated agents of cost-plus contractors hired to do a job for the public. They hate TVA because the latter is owned and run b- the public itself, and was set up in part as a yardstick of the job private companies do, and of the price they charge for doing it.

a howl from the same companies that were later revealed to have been systemically cheating the public.

Finally the U.S. Department of Justice's antitrust division under a vigorous young head named Robert Bicks, really went after the conspirators. The evidence was so overwhelming they saw there was nothing to do but plead guilty.

The great electrical-supply companies, headed by General Electric and Westinghouse, pleaded guilty to indictments that accused them of getting away with billions of dollars in illegal overcharges, through price-fixing and identical bids.

The full story, hitherto untold, is now available in two recommended books: "The Great Price Conspiracy" by John Herling; and "The Gentlemen Conspirators" by John G. Fuller.

The books were needed, because the conspiracy news faded quickly. Herling, whose book is the more thorough, says that only half the nation's newspapers made Page 1 news even of the sentencing of a score of big businessmen — the biggest anti-trust story of the century.

And these companies have gone right on smothering the public in their multi-million-dollar "public relations" programs — at public expense.

The TVA story is especially sensational, because TVA has been the No. 1 target of the private-power combine. In fact, the Eisenhower administration boldly moved to cripple TVA in the so-called Dixon-Yates deal, though this backfired.

TVA has doubly fulfilled its job as the public's automatic guard against extortionate rates, but partly in a way nobody could have foreseen. This is a gigantic piece of unexpected good fortune (or "serendipity") for the people of the U.S. who own it.

Its officials first began to smell a big and very dead rat years ago, when all bids on big equipment costing millions of dollars, would run identical down to the last penny. They'd run high, too -up to double what the same equipment would cost from foreign companies.

If private power companies ever noticed the same thing, they didn't care. For all they had to do to collect would be to show the bills to their regulatory commissions. Cost of equipment goes into their "rate-base" on which they collect a good profit after paying all expenses — so they pass it on to you, the consumer. Why shoud they care?

It was all a very fine game, with the public the goat. Every user was being mulcted alike, but only the people running public-power or cooperativepower suppliers had reason to care, as being direct agents of their owner-customers. TVA, the biggest of all, did care; and began probing, aided by some conscientious reporters.

TVA and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the two biggest U.S. suppliers of power, even began buying lower-cost foreign equipment. This brought

"The only thing the sons of bitches didn't warn them about was 'Burn this letter'," said President Eisenhower when he saw some of it.

But all responsible heads of the big companies escaped. They said they knew nothing about a conspiracy by people reporting to them, that had reaped their companies many millions of dollars and had gone on for years.

But, says Herling, G. E. later organized teams to go out and plead with 400 cities not to file suit for damages. G. E., he says, promised to be "nice" and maybe locate a new plan¹ in a community that would thus submit to being robbed. Just one city caved in, Herling adds.

So far more than 1600 suits, seeking billions of dollars in all in triple 'amages under the antitrust act, have been filed. Any damages recovered certainly should be subtr: cted from rate-bases public and private — and the public should see that they are — so as to reduce elastr' rates.

But if it hadn't been for TVA, the game of robthe-public would still be going on and with these same big companies telling the people how good and honest they are at a public expense of millions of dollars yearly.

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Satellite Bill Called U.S. Resource Giveaway

WASHINGTON — The controversial communications satellite bill, described bitterly by opponents as a giveaway of public resources to a private monopoly, has been passed by Congress after a powerful thrust from a political launching pad, but it is leaving these scars in its wake:

hand here

1: For the first time in 35 years, the Senate voted to limit debate involving a filibuster. The move, by three more votes than the required two-thirds majority, was unusual particularly because the Senate habitually beats down efforts to curb southern filibusters against civil rights proposals.

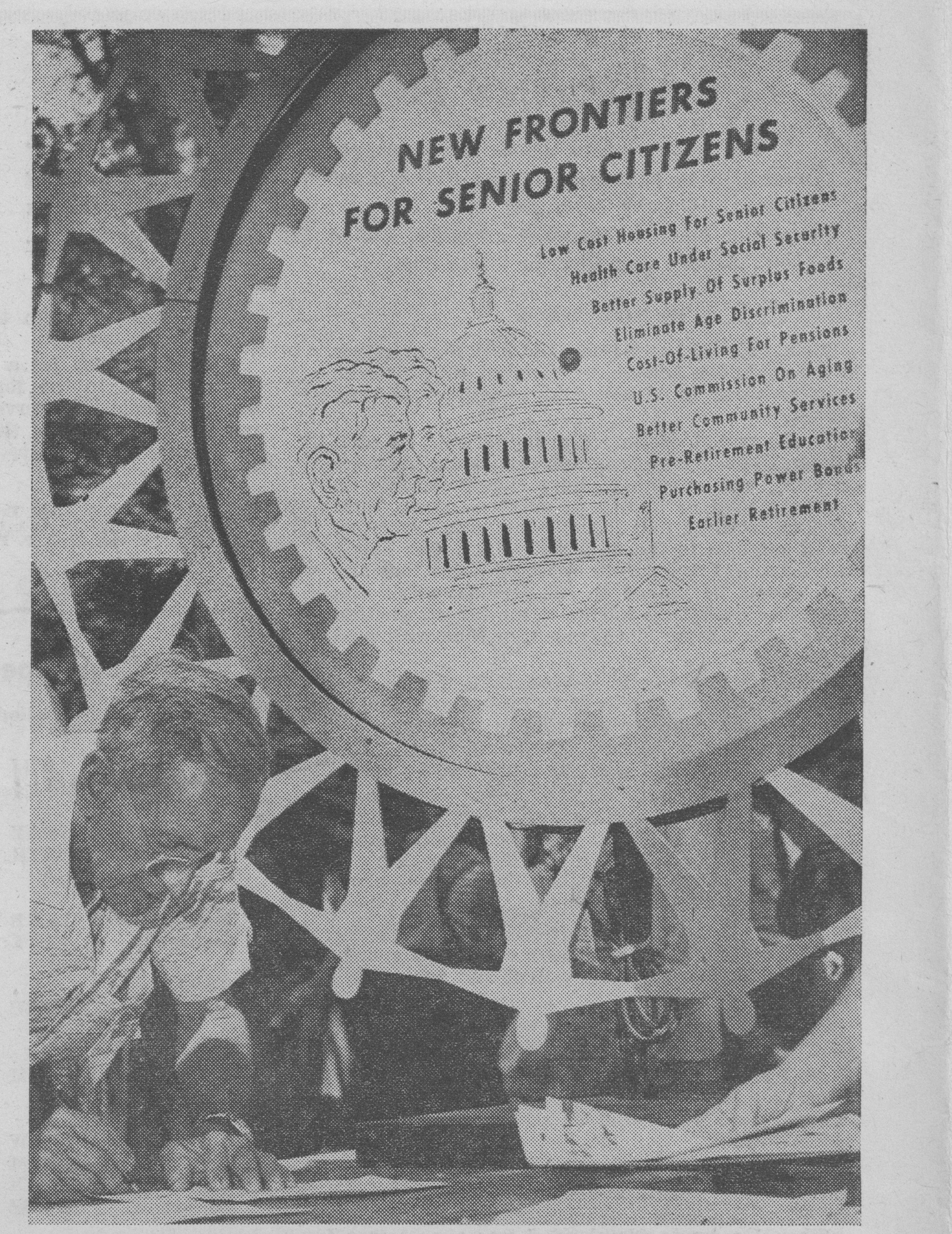
The action to limit debate was voted by what the New York Times described as "an unusual combination of Republicans, Democratic moderates and southern Democrats."

change it is expected to be made again in January.

The closure vote was put in perspective by Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) who told the Senate he was "tired of the one-sided application of the rules of the Senate" to defeat progressive legislation.

Douglas was contrasting the Senate's continued opposition against curbing filibusters involving civil rights measures with its willingness to close off speeches of those fighting the satellite giveaway.

EqualPayBill



2: The Senate also hammered down an anti-discrimination amendment to the bill. The amendment would have

Frights' Foes Vote Cloture

Senators on record as having \equiv voted to limit debate on the communications satellite measure and against cutting off debate on the civil rights literacy tests are:

REPUBLICANS: Aiken (Vt.), Bennett (Utah), Butler (Md.), Capehart (Ind.), Carlson (Kan.), Cooper (Ky.), Cotton (N.H.), \equiv Curtis (Neb.), Hickenlooper \equiv (Ia.), Hruska (Nebd.), Miller \equiv (Ia.), Morton (Ky.), Mundt \equiv (S.D.), Murphy (N.H.), Pearson \equiv (Kan.), Prouty (Vt.), Wiley \equiv (Wis.), Williams (Del.), and \equiv Young (N.D.). DEMOCRATS: Chavez (N.M.), \equiv Holland (Fla.), Kerr (Okla.), Ξ Monroney (Okla.), and Smathers \equiv (Fla.).

On Its Way

WASHINGTON — One-half the battle for a labor-backed bill for equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex, has been won with House passage of the measure by voice vote.

Considerable credit for successful passage of the bill through the House was given by political observers here to the enthusiastic lobbying for the measure by a group of women union members who came to Washington to take part in a program put on by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department.

A sizable UAW delegation which took part in the program was led by Mrs. Caroline Davis, director of the international's women's department.

The bill is now before the Senate Labor and Welfare Committee. It prohibits discrimination on account of sex in wages paid by employers engaged in commerce or in production of goods for commerce, and also provides for back pay for wages lost by workers by reason of any such discrimination.

The bill was weakened by an amendment offered by Rep. Katharine St. George (Rep., N.Y.), which changed the words preferred by the labor movement: "equal pay for work of comparable character," to "equal pay for equal work."

DESPITE THE HEARTBREAKING defeat of the medicare bill by a coalition of reactionary GOP and Dixiecrat Senators recently, the nation's senior citizens are determined that legislation providing medical care to the aged financed through Social Security will soon become the law of the land. Symbolic of that determination is the UAW retiree above signing a petition addressed to his senators and congressman in Washington urging their support of such a measure. The signing took place at the UAW Retiree picnic held on Detroit's Belle Isle recently.

prevented discrimination in employment by a private corporation to be created by the communications satellite measure.

The private corporation, to build, launch and operate communications satellites such as Telstar, would be owned half by the public, through stock, and half by communications corporations such as American Telephone and Telegraph.

The bill's opponents insisted the Federal government should own and operate the satellites, particularly in view of the vast expenditure of federal funds in their development.

3: UAW President Walter P. Reuther said in a telegram to members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, then considering the proposal, that the union strongly opposed the bill.

"The bill is a gargantuan giveaway of public resources," Reuther said. "American taxpayers have put billions of dollars into the development of space and space communications. To turn this development over to a private corporation is nothing more than a modern version of the 'public-be-

"Despite the change, we continue to support the bill and urge that everyone write to the Senate committee asking that it favorably report the bill as it was passed by the House," Mrs. Davis said.

Networks to Air Labor Day Talks

Top leaders of the American labor movement will discuss union goals and aspirations for people over coastto-coast radio hookups on Labor Day. Monday, Sept. 3.

AFL-CIO President George Meany will speak over the Columbia Broadcasting System network at 7:45 p.m. eastern daylight savings time.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther, who also is president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, will be the speaker at 8:05 p.m. eastern daylight savings time on the National Broadcasting Co. network.

President Kennedy Pushes Improved Drug Legislation

When President Kennedy asked Congress early this year to enact new, strong legislation to protect the public against drugs that could be a hazard to health, the nation's lawmakers acted as if a heavy dose of tranquilizers had slowed them to -a crawl.

Now the President again has pressed for protective legislation to insure safe and better drugs for people and he finally seems to be obtaining it.

Moreover, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), whose hard-hitting investigation of the nation's drug industry two years ago brought no new legislation after the drug firms poured huge amounts of cash into fighting it, also has renewed his fight for stringent measures to protect the public.

This time, President Kennedy's demand for adequate legislation was strengthened by the disclosure that

tor is not required to tell the patient the drug is experimental.

This was a major point in distribution of the drug thalidomide which is blamed for causing so many deformed births overseas. This drug never had reached the U.S. prescription market.

But to test its effectiveness as a tranguilizer, it was distributed to an estimated 1,230 doctors throughout the nation who then passed it along to patiens.

A series of amendments sent by President Kennedy to Congress this month and just okayed by the Senate Judiciary Committee would give the government greater power to remove drugs from the market that it considered unsafe, hazardous and ineffective. They also provide other public safeguards against hazardous drugs. Now, such drugs cannot be ordered off the market until after lengthy procedures.

damned' philosophy."

The vote to limit debate was itself important on a seemingly unrelated front—the battle by liberals at the beginning of every senate session to change Senate Rule 22.

That is the rule under which the Senate can limit debate only by a vote of two-thirds of its members who are present and voting. The fight to

13

William Schnitzler, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, will appear on the Mutual network at 9:15 p.m. eastern daylight time.

George Harrison, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, will speak over American Broadcasting Co. stations at 7:15 p.m. eastern daylight time.

many Americans without ever knowing it have been used as guinea pigs to try out new drugs that still are in the experimental stage.

In line with this, it has been pointed out, present federal controls are so limited that manufacturers can make arrangements with doctors for a new drug to be tried out on people without federal approval. The doc-

INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND FOR JUNE, 1962

TOTAL STRIKE FUND ASSETS May 31, 1962	\$41.734.369.17
INCOME FOR JUNE, 1962	
TOTAL TO ACCOUNT FOR	I43,073,290.14
DISBURSEMENTS IN JUNE, 1962	. 820,709.28

TOTAL RESOURCES, June 30, 1962......\$42,252,580.86 There were 23 strikes in effect at the time of this report involving 6,000 members of the UAW.

INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND FOR JULY, 1962

TOTAL STRIKE FUND ASSETS June 30, 1962	\$42,252,580.86
INCOME FOR JULY, 1962:	
TOTAL TO ACCOUNT FOR	\$43,632,527.61
DISBURSEMENTS IN JULY, 1962.	550,083.35
TOTAL RESOURCES, July 31, 1962	\$43,082,444.26
There were 14 strikes in effect at report involving 1,300 members of t	

The bill now goes to the full Senate for action.

Meanwhile, a noted professor of pediatrics said that new drugs are being offered too hastily for human use in some cases and without an adequate determination of their safety.

Dr. Helen Taussig of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine pointed out that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration "exercises no control until the drug is ready for sale."

"During testing conducted by and for the drug houses," she said, "a new compound may be distributed for clinical trial to many physicians." That was how thalidomide was distributed.

"They are supposed to warn patients that the drug is experimental and to obtain a release signed by the patient. Not all physicians keep careful records of the cases in which they have distributed such test drugs."

Companies are reported to often pay doctors \$500 to \$10,000 for these investigative services, and many are said to keep doctors on an annual retainer for such work.

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Foes of Medical Care Defeated in Tennessee

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (PAI)-The medical care issue in the 1962 Congressional elections got off to a flying start in Tennessee.

It carried down to apparent defeat two House members who had refused to support President Kennedy's medical care bill.

Rep. James B. Frazier, whose Third District encompasses Chattanooga, was seeking his eighth term in the House. As a member of the House Rules Committee he was an important factor in the bottlenecking of the King-Anderson bill.

Making medical care the key issue in his campaign, 41-year-old attorney Wilkes T. Thrasher, Jr., clashed with Frazier in the primary. He was a political unknown.

ever, gave him a 289 vote margin. The same story took place in the Eighth District, centered in Nashville.

Former State Senator Richard Fulton topped incumbent Rep. Carlton J. Loser, Jr. by less than 100 votes. Loser, who refused to come out and support King-Anderson, then demanded a recount which gave him a slight edge. The dispute is now before the state election commission.

Fulton pitched his campaign on the entire Kennedy program but placed particular stress on medical care for the aged.

Both Loser and Frazier received strong support from doctors. Many individual physicians worked in their campaigns as part of the American Medical Association's Political Action Committee. In many cases political notices asking patients to support Loser and Frazier were enclosed with bills to patients. Doctors also made speeches in behalf of Loser and Frazier.

HERELOCK 01962 THE WASHINGTON POST CO.

"A funny thing happened on the way back here — we were just telling the voters why we had opposed the Kennedy Program when ---"

TENNESSEE

CONGRESSIONAL

PISTRICT



Here's How to Collect COPE \$

In an early morning appearance at the gates of a Chrysler plant in the Detroit area, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey (left) collects voluntary dollars the way it should be done-by going after them. Here he explains the issues to Leonard Adamek, Local 212 member, who reaches for his pocketbook and turns over his contribution while Emil writes out the customary receipt.

Organized labor, consumer and senior citizens organizations threw their support behind Thrasher. Still the experts didn't give him much of a chance. The unofficial returns, how-

GOP Bloc 'Dry Gulching' Helped Kill 11 Good Bills

Most of the Republican "outs" in Congress have been "dry-gulching good legislation for strictly political reasons, without regard for the nation's needs," the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) has charged.

Here is the record of the GOP on the 11 key official votes selected by the AFL-CIO on which records of members of the 87th Congress will be judged:

In the Senate—an amendment to cripple the depressed areas bill: two Republicans voted right, 29 wrong. A move to weaken the unemployment compensation bill: five right, 26 wrong. Curbing filibusters: 15 right, 18 wrong. A bad minimum wage amendment: 13 right, 19 wrong. Aid to education: eight right, 22 wrong. Housing: four right, 27 wrong. Power: six right, 25 wrong. Retraining the

jobless: three right, 30 wrong. Helping farm workers: eight right, 20 wrong. Public works to help lower unemployment: one right, 28 wrong. Health care for the elderly: five right, 31 wrong.

In the House—on the important fight to liberalize the Rules Committee: 22 right, 148 wrong. Depressed areas aid: 43 right, 125 wrong. Higher minimum wage and expanded protection: 33 right, 138 wrong. Housing: NLRB action: 12 right, 153 wrong. Power: eight right, 155 wrong. Department of Urban Affairs: 13 right, 153 wrong. Better public welfare programs: 18 right, 144 wrong. Protecting workers' welfare and pension plans: 42 right, 126 wrong. Taxing dividend and interest income: NONE right, 163 wrong. Foreign trade: 43 right, 127 wrong.

'Awakened' Voters in 22 States Have Turned to Courts In Demanding Fair Reapportionment of Their Districts

(In 1961, Solidarity published a series of four articles exposing the evils of malapportionment of our state legislatures and our Congressional districts. "What's happening to U.S. Democracy?" was the question asked in the series. Since that time, much HAS been happening in this regard, as the story below indicates.—Ed.)

More than one-third of our states are now in the middle of bitter legal and political disputes concerning legislative apportionement and Congressional re-districting.

Yet only a year ago, most Ameriicans did not even know what the word "reapportionment" meant.

It refers to the redrawing of boundary lines for legislative districts so that one state representative—or state senator or Congressman—represents as many people as another.

Under practices long current in many of our states, one Congressman may represent 80,000 people, while another represents 800,000-yet both exercise the same one vote in Congress. One state senator may be elected by 55,000 voters, while another is elected by 700,000 voters, yet both senators have equal voting power in their state senate. But a recent decision by the U.S. Supreme Court has become the first step in changing all this—although some of these changes will hardly be of the "overnight" variety. Last March 26, in what is sure to become a landmark decision, the high court ruled, in the case of Baker vs. Carr, the federal courts had the power to inquire into the constitutionality of state systems for distributing seats in state legislatures. Since then, challenges to existing apportionment systems have been started in the courts in 22 states. (A few were started before the high court's decision). In at least a dozen states, these challenges have resulted in decisions by federal and state courts declaring existing apportionment and districting systems unconstitutional. In four states — Maryland, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia-token or provisional reapportionment and redistricting has been achieved.

In some states the courts have set a deadline for the legislature to reapportion. In others the state legislature acted without court orders, as in Virginia.

The reapportionement issue has a powerful potential for changing the legislative makeup of the states and of Congress, altering the balance of political power between rural and urban areas and affecting the strength of the two major parties. It could also have an impact on the political careers of people like Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) of New York

and Gov. John Swainson (D) of Michigan.

It must be noted, however, that the high court, in Baker vs. Carr, did not set any guide lines for the lower courts as to what is and what is not fair apportionment.

This is leading to a variety of approaches. Some courts have simply directed their respective legislatures to meet and change the apportionment formula. One—in Wisconsin—has appointed a special master to devise a new system. Others have just marked time, waiting on the legislatures to act at their next regular session.

Financial Editor Tells Businessmen:



Don't Advertise in Liberal Papers

A way of silencing the small number of newspapers that still occasionally endorse liberal programs has been proposed by the financial editor of the New York Herald Tribune.

"If I were a top executive of a company," said the editor, Donald I. Rogers, "I would quietly lay down the policy that prohibited advertising in any publication or upon any TV show which has a predominantly leftish tinge to it."

Three papers Rogers says have this "tinge" and carry heavy advertising are generally considered among the more fair-minded and editorially distinguished in the country: The New York Times, the Washington Post and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The New York Times, Rogers says, "supports most of the welfare-state program and at most only gently chides the administration."

He describes the Washington Post as "the journalistic flagship of the New Frontier," "liberal" and "welfare state loving." It "rallies behind anything that is advocated or even suggested by Kennedy," Rogers says.

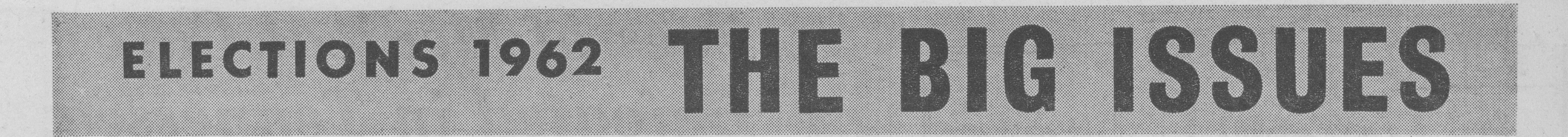
As for the Post-Dispatch, Rogers finds it "liberal — sometimes wildly liberal."

Rogers assured businessmen the job of stifling any expression of liberal policies shouldn't be too difficult.

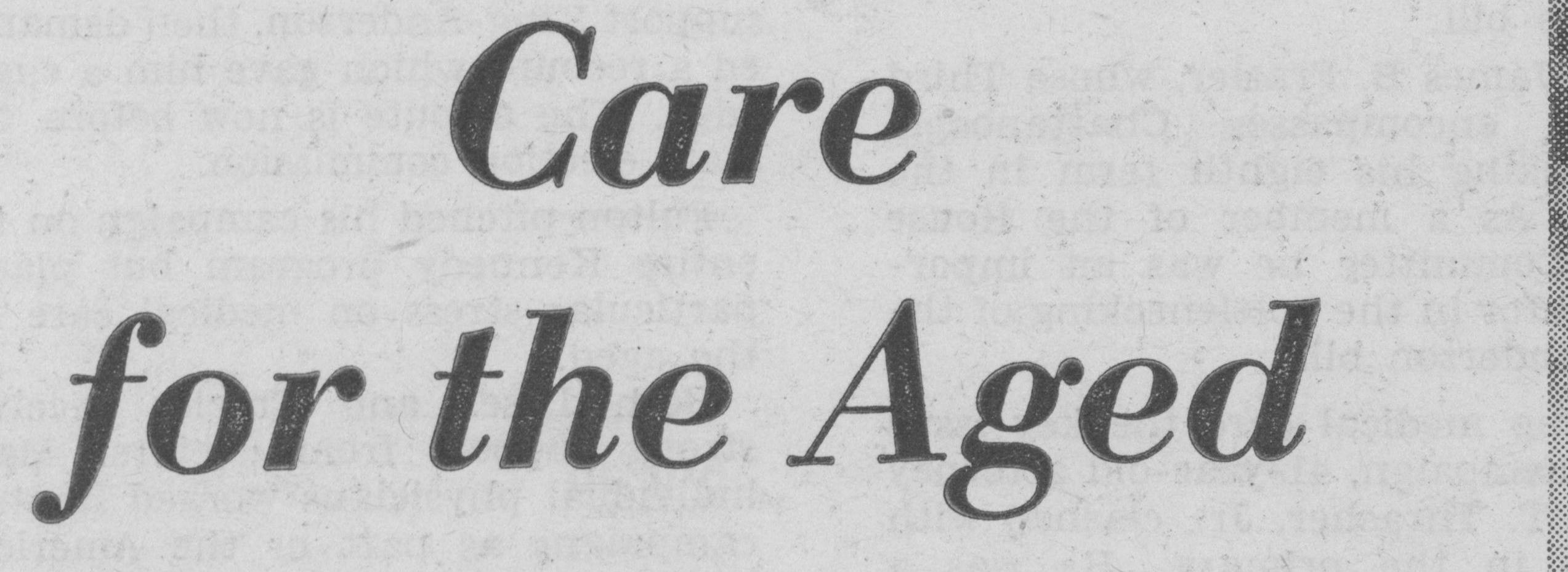
"Only a few newspapers have to be eliminated," he said, for "thank heaven, American newspapers by and large are predominantly conservative in their editorial policies—that is, on their editorial pages—as President Truman was wont to complain and FDR before him.

"President Kennedy has even commented on it, opining, 'I am reading more and liking it less'."

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Medical





Under Social

Security

THE tragedy of the compelling problem of providing medical care for the aged is this:

Down the far road of their lives, when their health needs become more pressing and more costly, their income is sharply reduced.

A long illness can reduce most older people to poverty. It can force the loss of their possessions, the sale of their home.

A younger person can repay his medical debts, start saving again. But once an older man or woman is wiped out, the chance to rebuild savings is gone.

The average hospital now costs more than \$32 a day. In more than half the hospitalization cases for people over 65, the costs are over \$500—but only 30 per cent of the people over 65 have three-fourths of their bill paid by insurance.

In short, older people by and large cannot afford the tremendous cost of medical care—and their sons and daughters have their own budget problems.

Health insurance for the aged through the social security system is the only satisfactory way to meet this great need for help in financing medical protection.

Just as with present social security benefits, people would contribute during their working years toward basic health insurance protection in old age, and would not have to make additional contributions after retirement.

This is the proposal President Kennedy wants to see become law. This is the proposal fought by Big Business, the American Medical Association, the nation's drug manufacturers.

This is the proposal an almost straight party line vote by Republicans was instrumental in defeating in the Senate.

We Have a Good President

This proposal can be made into law, as President Kennedy has fought for, by electing a better Congress.

COPE UAW Citizenship Dept. Solidarity House 8000 E. Jefferson Detroit 14, Mich.

Yes, I want to help. Here's my COPE dollar.

Name	
Address	
City, State	
Local Union, Plant or Unit	***************************************

COPE Needs Your Buck NOW!

The old gentleman in the picture above thanks you from the bottom of his heart—if you've already filled out one of the COPE blanks shown at the left.

He knows that COPE dollars are desperately needed to elect the kind of Representatives and Senators who will vote for Medical Care through Social Security—as well as the other liberal legislation President Kennedy wants but Congress isn't acting on.

If you haven't filled one out yet, now's the time.

If you've been on vacation, or haven't been able to make your contribution at the shop, just fill out the blank.

Send it to COPE, UAW Citizenship Department, Solidarity House, Detroit 14, Mich. You'll receive a COPE button to show that you've helped—and to bring an appreciative gleam into the eyes of those like the old gentleman above.