

Closeup: UAW Aircraft Workers See pp. 4, 5



INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

Vol. 2, No. 6

Michigan Edition

July, 1959

America Needs the Forand Bill

POSTMASTER: Send undelivered copies with Form 3579 attached directly under mailing label to 2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, Ind.—RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED.

Second class postage paid at Indianapolis, Ind.—EDITORIAL OFFICE 800 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14. Mich.-5c a copy. Published monthly at 2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, Ind.

Protect Retirees' Health, Income; Pass Forand Bill, Reuther Urges

Mazey Sends Out Convention Call

Official call to the UAW 17th constitutional convention to be held in the Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N.J., Oct. 9 through 16, has been issued by UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

Local elections to select convention delegates are now being held and will continue to mid-September.

The following additional points were listed in the call for the information of delgates and affiliated local unions:

• Voting strength for the convention will be determined by the average membership strength for the 30-month period beginning January, 1957.

Registration of delegates will take place in the lobby entrance to the hall, 10 a.m., Thursday, Oct. 8.

• Duplicate credentials must be in the hands of the International secretary-treasurer not later than Thursday, Sept. 17.

• Copies of all resolutions, grievances and constitutional amendments must be in the hands of the International secretary-treasurer not later than Thursday, Sept. 17.

• Mail duplicate credentials and copies of resolutions, etc., to Emil Mazey, Secretary-Treasurer, UAW, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.



A HUGE SCROLL bearing the signatures of more than 1,700 and more than 400 peronal letters urging Congressmen to support the Forand bill was presented to the House Ways and Means Committee in Washington by Mrs. Jennie Herbon (above) and John Fitzpatrick, who testified before the committee. (See story on p. 8.)

The only practical way Americans 65 years of age and older can hope for more adequate health protection is through federal legislation such as the Forand Bill, Walter P. Reuther, president of the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO and of the UAW, told the House Ways and Means Committee.

Reuther testified in vigorous support of the Forand bill at the committee hearings as a spokesman for both the IUD and UAW.

Medical insurance for older people, which was scarcely available at all until proposals for federal insurance began to be discussed seriously by the Congress, is so expensive as to be out of reach of most retired citizens, he said.

Its restrictions and reservations disqualify a vast number who would be willing to pay its exorbitant costs, and the benefits it provides are so inadequate they do not nearly meet the costs of medical care, particularly

Continued on Page \$

UAW-IAM Aircraft Conference Near The joint national con-

ference of UAW and IAM aircraft, missile, rocket, electronic and related workers will be held in Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 5-8, top officers of the two unions have

The session previously had been scheduled for Alberque, N.M. About 445 querque, N.M. About 445 delegates representing 600,-000 workers in both unions are expected to attend the Kansas City meeting.

announced. The session previously had

Greathouse Lashes GOP; Demands Aid for Farmers

WASHINGTON-In testimony before the House Agriculture Committee that was sharply critical of Eisenhower administration farm policies, UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse urged Congress to enact a national farm program that would:

- Raise farm income;
- Protect the familysize farmer from absorption by giant agricultural corporations;
- Use food surpluses to correct diet deficiencies of hungry human beings at home and abroad.

Greathouse, director of the UAW agricultural implement department, told the committee the union will "support programs to conserve the soil, protect the farmers' cooperatives and improve the stabilization of income of rural people."

Appearance of Greathouse before the committee precipitated an uproar from Republican members who atpublican members who, atblock his testimony.

As Greathouse was called to the stand, Charles Hoeven (R., Iowa) waved a copy of his prepared testimony and shouted angrily, "This is a political tirade and has no business being presented to this committee of agricul-

The chairman of the com-

mittee, Harold Cooley (D., N.C.) said Greathouse could testify and that he did not agree with Hoeven that it was a political tirade.

"But if it is," Cooney added, "it is a pretty good ti-

Presumably what aroused Continued on Page 8



HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE members Lester R. Johnson (D. Wis.) (left), Ross Bass (D. Tenn.) and Harold Cooley (D. N.C.), committee chairman, chat amiably with UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse following his testimony before the congressional group.

Labor Solid In Support

The steel industry's refusal to share spectacular productivity gains with workers and steel consumers and its rejection of good faith collective bargaining led to a nation-wide walkout by more than a half-million members of the United Steelworkers union last week.

The companies, which account for nearly 90 percent of the nation's steel output, were completely closed by the strike.

The Steelworkers union was assured of the solid support of the trade union movement, having had pledges to that effect from, among others, the AFL-CIO, the Industrial Union Department of the federation and the UAW.

Negotiations, which had been in progress for two months, produced little more from the

Continued on Page 8

" Matthews Tells Rally:

No Letup in UA W Fight à Against Unemployment

UAW is continuing its intensive battle against unemployment, even though jobs may be picking up to a small extent nationally, union officials made it clear at a huge rally of unemployed members of 17 Detroit locals this month.

"As long as there are men and women who want and need

work and can't find it, UAW is going to keep pounding away to get things done on this issue," Vice President Norman Matthews told the crowd of 4,000 jobless workers who packed Keyworth Stadium for the meeting.

Wille most of them were members of Local 3, workers also were there from Locals 80, 208, 235, 236, 246, 262, 272, 304, 313, 329, 332, 351, 355, 358, 490 and 835.

Spelling out how the recession and automation had teamed up to bring on heavy unemployment, Matthews, director of the union's Chrysler Department, reported employment at the Dodge plant had totalled 24,760 in January, 1956; 20,665 in January, 1957; 10,681 in January, 1958, and 7,512 this past January.

"At the same time, the company is opening up a new plant in St. Louis which will turn out more production with 3,500 workers than it did with 6,000 at the plant it is closing in Evansville," Matthews said. "That's our story. That's our problem."

The UAW Vice President said the primary remedies for joblessness are increased unemployment compensation, elimination of overtime work while men and women are laid off, and a shorter work week.

Local 3 President C. Pat Quinn, who served as chairman of the meeting, detailed the results of meetings with Chrysler to date to reach agreement on workers transferring to oth-

er company plants here and out of town. He also described employment possibilities when Chrysler starts calling back workers for 1960 model pro-

which Chrysler workers had been laid off since 1956, Quinn pointed out employment chances for about 4,000 of the unemployed workers may be good if the company's "small" car meets with suc-

He explained that laid-off agreement with the company. years seniority who previousseniority workers who had remained here.

Region I Co-Director George pany's decentralization moves, told the workers they and the union "must keep up the pressure to bring jobs back to

Co-Director Ken Morris of Region 1 emphasized that despite widespread propaganda campaigns to the contrary, "the people who make the decisions which move plants and pany management."



DISCUSSING THE PROBLEMS of the unemployed were (left to right) Ken Morris and George Merrelli, co-directors of Region 1, and C. Pat Quinn, Local 3 president who served as chairman of the meeting.

duction. Emphasizing the extent to

workers who have less seniority here may have greater job security by accepting jobs at Chrysler's newer out-of-town plants under the UAW transfer Quinn added that Dodge workers with four and five ly had transferred in this way had suffered far less unemployment than the higher

Merrelli, describing the com-Dodge."



UAW RETIREES graduated recently after completing the first union course anywhere in conducting local union classes to prepare workers for retirement. About 30 men and women took the course, arranged by the union's Retired Workers Department. Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor (right) of Local 174 received their diplomas from Prof. Woodrow Hunter (third from right) of the University of Michigan division of gerontology as Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Frazier (left) of Local 600 and Region 1-A Director Joseph McCusker (third from left) looked on.

UAW Wins by Heavy Vote at Indiana Plant

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind.—UAW has won representation rights for employees here of the Clark Equipment Co., manufacturers of industrial lift trucks and related equipment. The election was conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Vice President Richard T. Gosser, director of the union's Competitive Shop Department, and Region 3 Director Raymond H. Berndt reported that UAW received 61 of the 68 votes cast. The other 7 votes were received by the International Association of Machinists. A total of 71 employees were eligible to vote.

UAW Locals 186 and 468 already represented workers at two other company plants. Local 468 represents those of the Clark plant at Buchanan, Mich., and Local 186 represents workers at the firm's Brown division at Denver, Col.

Berndt said the plant here is expected to employ about 700 workers when it reaches full production.

ANN ARBOR—Schooling may be the most important thing in the life of lower class adolescents. — University of Michigan news release.

Well, where there's a school there's a class.

Local Renames Coleman; President Now for 22 Years

Local 205 has re-elected Ned Coleman as its president. He's held the office since 1937.

Coleman, a charter member of the amalgamated local and its vice-president at the time, moved up into the presidency 22 years ago when the official holding that office resigned to go to work for the union in the Ford organizing drive. Earlier, Coleman had helped organize Woodall Industries, the plant at which he worked.

Now 43, he takes pride in reporting his family "has been union a long way back." His grandfather, for example, was the first United Mine Worker organizer in the "Bloody Valley" coal section of Ohio in 1889. Coleman said.

The long-time Local 205 president was re-elected by acclamation. The local now numbers about 2,200 members, down because of unemployment from the normal peak of about 3,000.

Bosses Axe UC Plan, MESC Official Reveals

Nearly 30,000 Michigan workers have been denied temporary unemployment compensation (TUC) because a group of big businessmen demanded permanent and damaging amendments to the state law in return for their approval of the benefit program.

This was revealed last week by J. T. Hammond, former Republican state senator and currently chairman of the Michigan Employment Security Commission.

In a letter to the Detroit News last week, Hammond disclosed that he had played the role of voluntary peacemaker in the fight that has split the state legislature since the state supreme court handed down its ruling in the so-called Ford case last January. The decision ordered payment of state unemployment benefits to a group of Detroit-area Ford workers who were idled in 1953 by a local union strike against Ford's forge plant in Canton, Ohio.

Employers have claimed publicly they want the state compensation law amended to prevent its possible "abuse" by unions that would use it as a strike relief fund.

Republicans in Lansing have blocked passage of an act enabling nearly 30,000 workers in Michigan to collect TUCmoney loaned the state by the federal government—by tying to it a provision overturning the supreme court ruling.

Hammond said business wanted "much more" than a

reversal of the Ford dicision, however.

"They submitted and insisted on amendments which would have broadened the labor dispute disqualifications to a greater extent than has ever been done either in our law or that of any of the 50 states," Hammond stated.

A Benton Harbor lawyer and former state senator, Hammond said the AFL-CIO "was willing to prohibit misuse of our unemployment trust fund by themselves or any other union, thereby in effect making employers finance strikes against themselves."

But a measure to prevent that "was not enough for at least one of the Big Three," he added. He did not name the company.

He said he drew up his proposal at the request of both labor and management "to prepare an effective amendment that might be palatable to both sides."

But, he added, "by insisting on the impossible, demanding as a 'must' something they knew the 55 Democrats in the House could never accept, they killed both TUC and the best chance we will probably ever have to reach an agreement concerning the Ford - Canton

Average monthly social security benefits should be raised 50 percent during the next 10 years, Prof. Wilbur J. Cohen, nationally - known University of Michigan expert, told the university's 12th annual conference on aging.



UNEMPLOYED WORKERS, filling the stands, heard Vice President Norman Matthews, director of UAW's Chrysler Department, hammer away athe need for more jobs. "Four million unemployed workers," Matthews said, "means an additional 10 million underprivileged women and children."





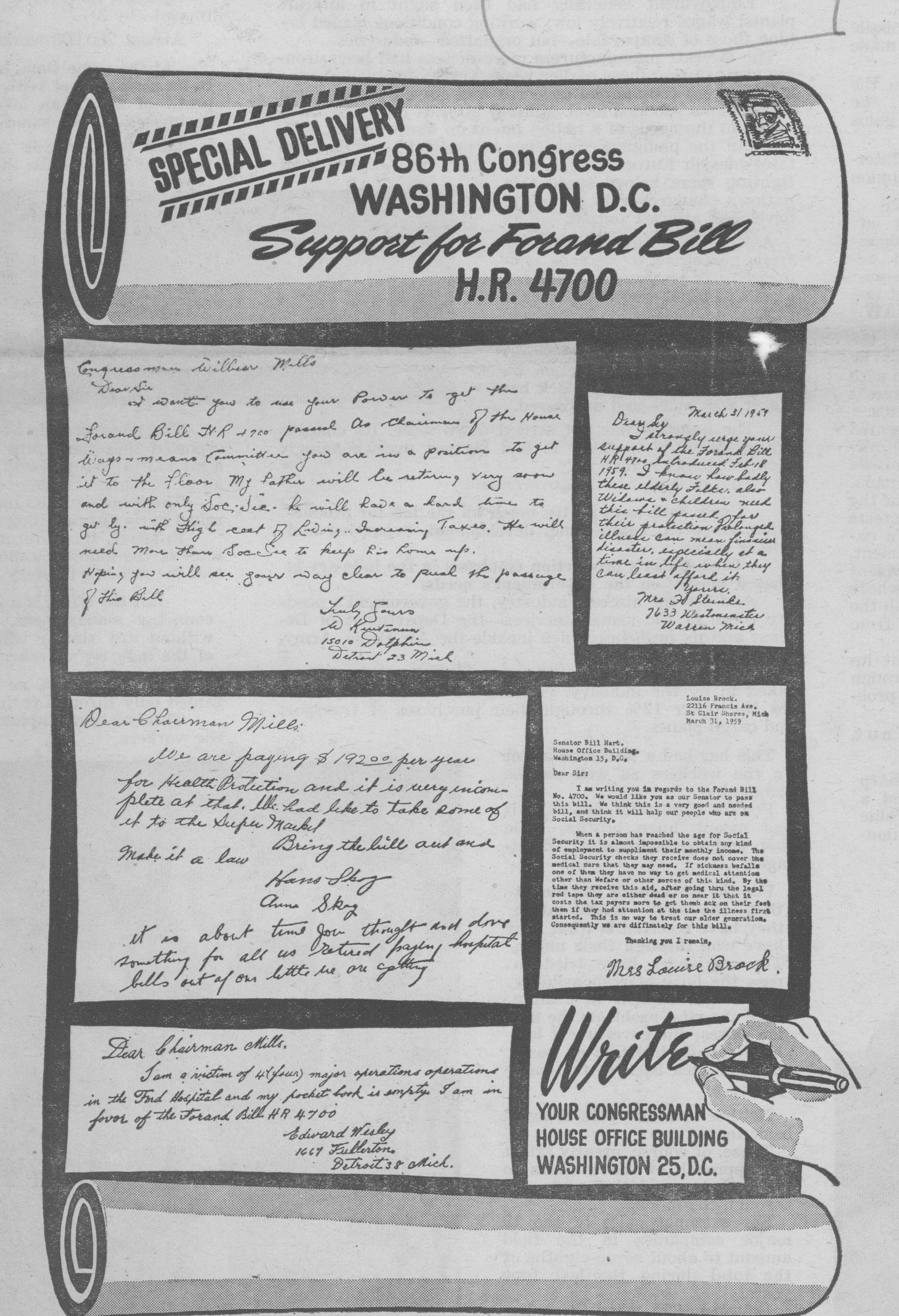


A HUGE SCROLL, 72-feet long and bearing the signatures of more than 1,700 citizens and over 400 personal letters urging Congressmen to pass the Forand bill is unrolled by some of the retirees who did the hard work of getting the scroll together. The scroll was presented to the House Ways and Means Committee in a hearing on the Forand bill in Washington by

retired workers program and a former Ford Motor Co. worker. Both testified on the need for the Forand Bill.

Tell Your Congressman:

Back Forand 'Health' Bill for Retirees



The Forand Bill—HR 4700—is now being considered by the House Ways and Means Committee. Hearings are being held in Washington on this vitally important piece of legislation as Solidarity goes to press.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther has testified in support of this bill.

In his testimony, he cited several letters from UAW retired workers. Some of them are reproduced on this page.

One of them, a Ford retiree, wrote: "They have took \$4.32 more out of my Blue Cross and Blue Shield. They are taking \$16.13 out of my Ford pension which is \$33.75. That don't leave enough to pay my gas bill. Is there anything you can do about it?"

Yes, there is something you can do about it.

You, too, can do what thousands of other citizens—young and old—have done. You can do what the hard-working, dedicated older people did when they wrote enough letters to make up the 72-foot long scroll which was sent to Washington.

You can help get the Forand bill enacted into law.

The most important unmet need of retired people is the lack of adequate, prepaid hospital and health insurance.

The most practical way to meet this need is to get Congress to pass the Forand bill. It proposes to amend the Social Security act so as to provide insurance against the cost of hospital, nursing home and surgical services to all those eligible for old age and survivors insurance bene-

The Forand bill is opposed by such powerful groups as the American Medical Association and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

But the power of a free people, aroused to action, can unleash an irresistible force of public opinion which will guarantee passage of the Forand bill.

Write to your Congressman today and urge him to support the Forand bill. Do it now.

Tomorrow may be too late.

"It is universally agreed that the spectre of failing health and the cost of hospital and medical care is the greatest problem facing our older people. I therefore regard passage of the Forand Bill as a much needed and positive step toward a better tomorrow for all senior citizens."

President, UAW



The nation's first rocket to the moon may well be made by UAW aircraft, rocket and missile workers.

They already have turned out rockets speeding into orbit around the earth, missiles spanning continents and oceans, and planes welding cities thousands of miles apart into one essential community.

Only last month, moreover, a mail-carrying missile was used for the first time in U. S. history. It, too, was made by UAW members.

All these obviously represent important gains in the nation's security and advancement. Through UAW, the workers who produce them are pushing for needed gains in their own security and advancement, too.

So are the aircraft workers represented by the International Association of Machinists, the other major union representing workers in the industry.



Currently, one out of every eight UAW members is an aircraft, rocket or missile worker. They comprise the second largest industrial group within UAW.

Their membership in the union has been marked by steady growth. It started with only a few thousand aircraft workers in the early 1940s.

Today, they're represented by UAW at a total of 60 aircraft, rocket and missile plants in the U.S. and Canada.

Within the structure of the international, their interests are advanced by UAW's national aircraft department, directed by Vice President Leonard Woodcock whose staff, in coordination with the

regional directors, assists them on problems ranging from research to negotiations, from training to economics.

In addition, UAW locals representing workers at individual plants of the same corporation function through councils. In this way, they tackle and solve common problems and shoot for mutual goals.

These problems and goals, Woodcock pointed out, have become particularly acute in the past two years.

They've been marked as much by a sudden, sharp dive in employment—from 903,000 to 732,000—and a slow but continuing shift of about 1% a year from "blue collar" to white-collar jobs as by the rapid, revolutionary changes in the products themselves.



This is a far cry from the early 1940s when aircraft workers just were beginning to organize in the union, Woodcock explained.

At that time, the nation's aircraft industry was starting its vast World War II expansion.

Employment generally had been slight in aircraft plants; wages relatively low; working conditions lagged behind those of comparable—but organized—industries.

The aircraft manufacturers more or less had been droning along during those earlier years. Orders for planes came largely from commercial concerns and stayed pretty much on the same subdued level. Military aircraft production was keyed to the needs of a nation intent on disarmament.

But the plunging emergence of prowling, warring dictatorships in Europe changed all that. The outbreak of

fighting there helped speed this nation's changeover to a highly-developed aircraft output.

As the U.S. switched hurriedly from peacetime to defense production, its emphasized goal for aircraft output was 500 planes a day.

Citics proclaimed that target to high. But with aircraft workers swinging into production on a three-shift, round-the-clock basis, it was met—and surpassed.

The industry has not settled down since. Its changes largely were permanent. It had become overwhelmingly a one-customer industry.

That customer is the government.

Uncle Sam pays pretty much all the bill for production, research, engineering, development, expansion and other costs.

Thus, today's production emphasis in the industry is based mostly on the government's needs.

And for the aircraft industry, the government's needs are those of the armed services—the Department of Defense and its branches which include the Air Force, Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

Actually, the government spends 88% of the money taken in by the industry. Commercial companies account for the other 12% through their purchases of transport and cargo planes.

This has had a profound effect on the workers as well as the companies.

For the companies, generally it has meant huge profits, little risk, and many financial advantages.

For the workers, it has meant that the only consideration they have received is what they have won through their union. The companies have tried to pass the buck of responsibility to the government in dealing with the vital problems the union raises; the government has been equally insistent on passing the buck back to the companies.

Neither has been able to avoid basic facts.

These, of course, greatly affect the approach of the workers to the industry and the companies through the union.

For example, sales of the 18 major companies in the field amount to about seven-eighths of the total during the last four years.

Between 1955, when the industry's economic boom was catapulting ahead, and 1957, sales in-

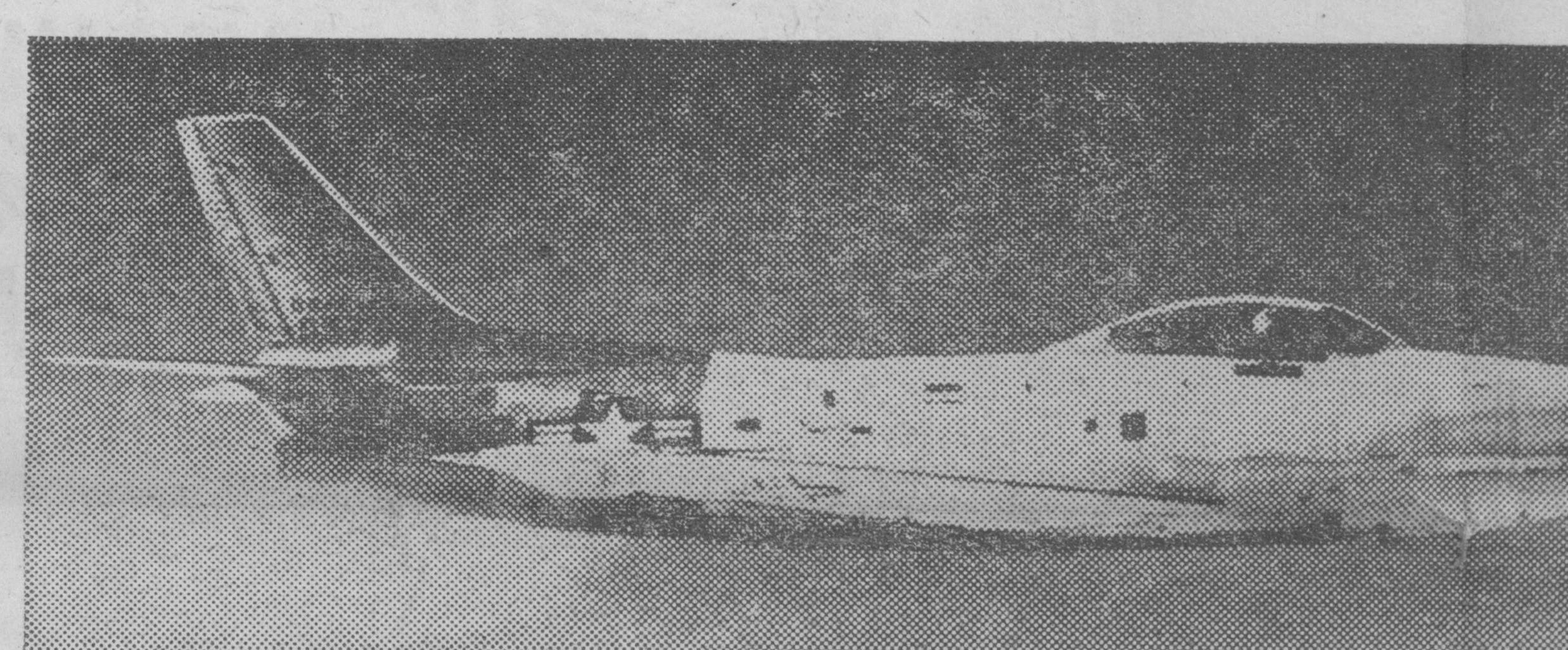
creased by 39%. During this san companies' sales expanded by 41% Six—Boeing, Convair, Douglas, Loand United Aircraft—by more that

By 1958, however, a "recession dropped—by 3%.

Almost 200,000 workers were

At the same time, however, I In its peak year of 1957, the 18 m profit of 20.5% on investment. on investment the same year was

Last year, the 18 major firm averaging 13.7% while the "Big Six



The government's Security and reported that the entire aircraft is aged 13.2% on ne worth, compare all U.S. manufacturing companies.

These huge profits have made raked in by aircraft company stock In effect, the government prot most of the industry's money. It do

But the effect is a government company management, machines without any similar willingness to

of the industry's workers.

Their protection, as Woodcock gained only through their union.

This has been emphasized by prothe workers.



A large percentage of aircraft company technical



this same period, the 18 major ed by 41% and those of the "Big ouglas, Lockheed, North American more than 55%.

"recession" hit the industry. Sales

kers were laid off.

however, profits remained heavy. , the 18 major firms took in a net vestment. The "Big Six" profit year was 22.3%.

major firms showed a net profit ne "Big Six" made a 15.3% return.

ecurity and Exchange Commission

aircraft industry last year aver-

n, compared to a return of 9% for

ave made possible the high returns

ment protects them by putting up

oney. It does so, of course, to pro-

government safeguard of aircraft

machines, tools, and buildings

llingness to protect the interests

Woodcock pointed out, has been

sized by problems now confronting

companies.

production.

r union.

pany stockholders.

In 1950, for example, about 1% of the government's aircraft procurement budget was earmarked for missiles.

This year, the sum amounts to about 40%. By 1963, military estimates call for expenditures of about 50%.

The growing shift to the production of missiles has been coupled with a sharp dropoff in production of conventional aircraft, particularly fighters and interceptors, Woodcock explained.

In terms of overall empoyment, in the past two years, this was a major factor in the drop from 903,000 workers

to 732,000, the UAW Vice President stressed. Moreover, he said, the job upturn since the layoffs

amounted only to about 2% Jobs just didn't open up again to absorb most of the workers who had been laid off. Manpower needs of the plants working on missiles, rockets and space-craft are not as great.

"During that period of cutbacks and stretchouts," Woodcock said, "managements, plant and stockholders all received far more consideration than the workers.

"The problems of people are a lot more real. We have insisted that new contracts must go to those areas where aircraft workers have distressing problems of unemployment.

"Moreover, we have been fighting for severance allowances for aircraft workers hit by such layoffs along with adequate relocation provisions," the UAW Vice President

In addition, the growing importance in the industry of the electronics control of missiles, rockets and similar space-vehicles also has had a heavy impact on employment, Woodcock said.

New plants and facilities have been set up to produce these, many in other areas of the country. One result is plants already working on these products now are operating at less than normal capacity. This means that jobs are taken away from these communities, thus creating greater unemployment.

In addition, these plants employ fewer workers than those turning out other aircraft.

But it also has resulted in new job classifications at the plants doing this work. "That has brought about a need for training workers as well as for establishing proper wage rates for the new classifications," Woodcock added.

Despite their problems of working in what amounts to a one-customer industry and of working under rapid changes in both the product and plant operations, the union has made important progress for the aircraft, missile and rocket workers it represents, Woodcock noted.

Pension plans finally were gained generally in 1956. Union shop provisions have become common in many eastern plants but still are to be established at the larger companies of the west and southwest.

On wages, UAW has succeeded in considerably reducing the lag in aircraft wages behind those in other metalworking industries.

In 1949, for example, aircraft

workers averaged 18c an hour less than the wages paid auto workers.

By April of this year, their average hourly earnings amounted to \$2.59 an hour, just 9c under auto.

Moreover, 1958 negotiations enabled the more than half the industry's workers, most of them members of a different union who were not enjoying the cost-of-living features in their contracts, to gain them, thus ending the previous spread of 16c an hour.

This "catch-up" money represented a healthy increase. Yet in addition, general increases of 5c an hour also were won although the industry was unstabilized and contracting. Other important gains also were chalked up.

an end in itself." "Some problems are solved; others remain to be solved in future negotiations. New problems come up," he ex-

"We're intent on licking those problems for aircraft, missile and rocket workers," he said.

But, Woodcock noted, each set of negotiations "is not

UAW has made plain what its goals are to do much of this. In addition to continuing improvement in wage

• Higher pensions to enable workers to keep a decent standard of living when they retire. The pensions also must carry vested rights so a worker will not lose them when he leaves the employ of one aircraft company for an-

rates, these include:

plained.

other.

• Raising the total insurance coverage of aircraft

workers to provide more adequate standards of hospital, medical and surgical coverage and sickness and accident weekly disability benefits.

• Severance pay based on the worker's length of service. • Doing away with inaccurate and overlapping job descriptions through which management can downgrade workers, thus lowering wages while the worker's job duties stay the same.

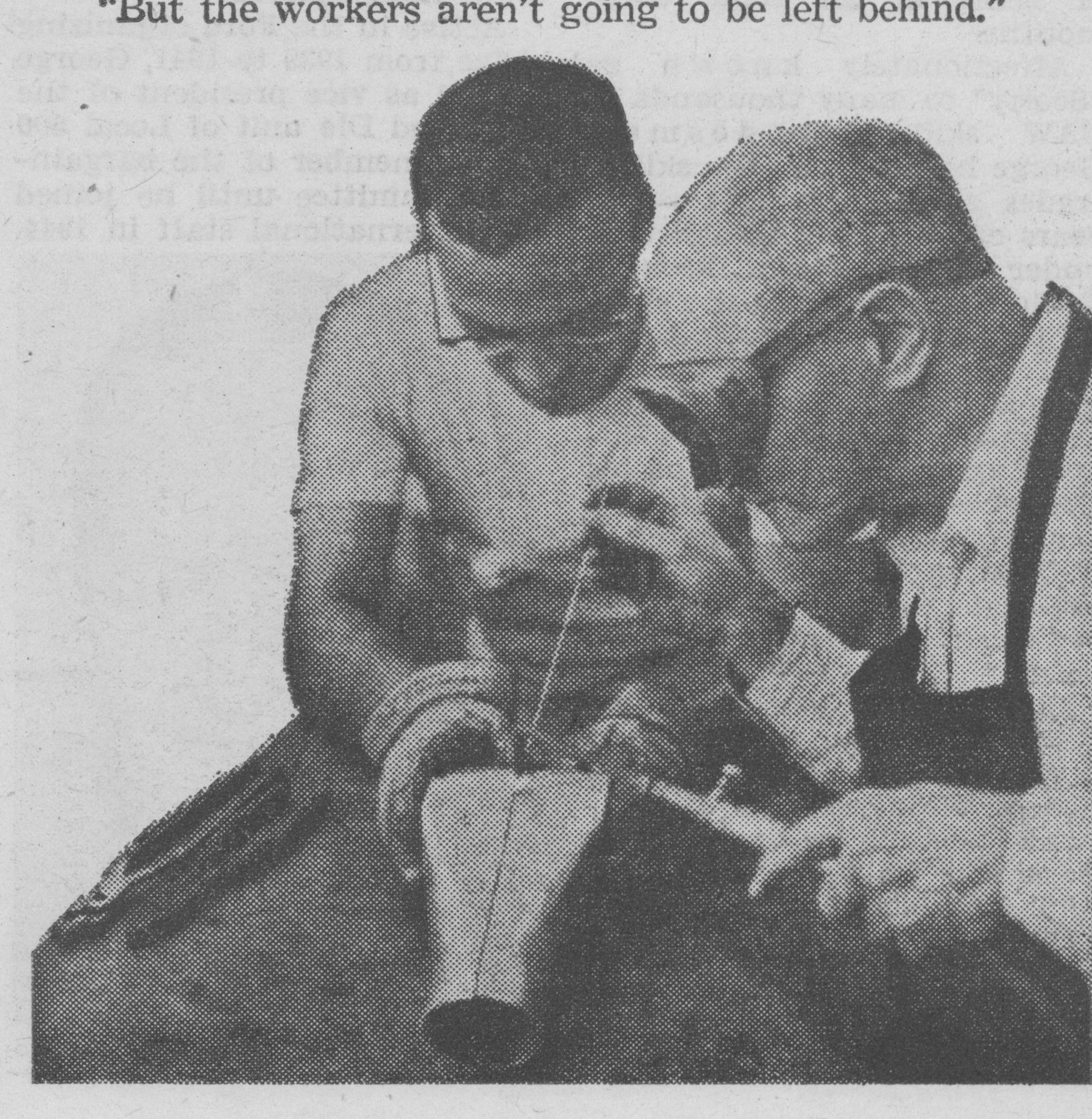
• Achievement of greater individual and job security through the union shop where state laws permit.

"We're not shooting for the moon," Woodcock said, "even though UAW members make the products for space travel.

"But the workers aren't going to be left behind."



technical and office workers are members of UAW.



A Happy Third Birthday for SUB— Kespan Gen on OPENER \$ \$105 Million in Benefits for Jobless

Only three years old, but already a lusty and growing force in gaining economic security for workers.

That's the story of the UAW-negotiated supplemental unemployment benefit plans which in June marked the third anniversary of the first payments ever made. Benefits began in June 1956 under SUB agreements negotiated in 1955.

In three short years, SUB plans have: 1. Paid out more than \$105 million to unemployed UAW members in United States.

2. Stimulated effective political and legislative action to bring about integration of SUB and state unemployment compensation benefits in states where integration was resisted by reactionary employer groups.

3. Added impetus to improvements in many state UC laws.

4. Been significantly improved in 1958-'59 negotiations, particularly with Studebaker-Packard and Allis-Chalmers.

5. Proven that SUB offers a realistic, practical new force to increase the security of workers and help to stabilize the nation's economy.

Big Three Payments

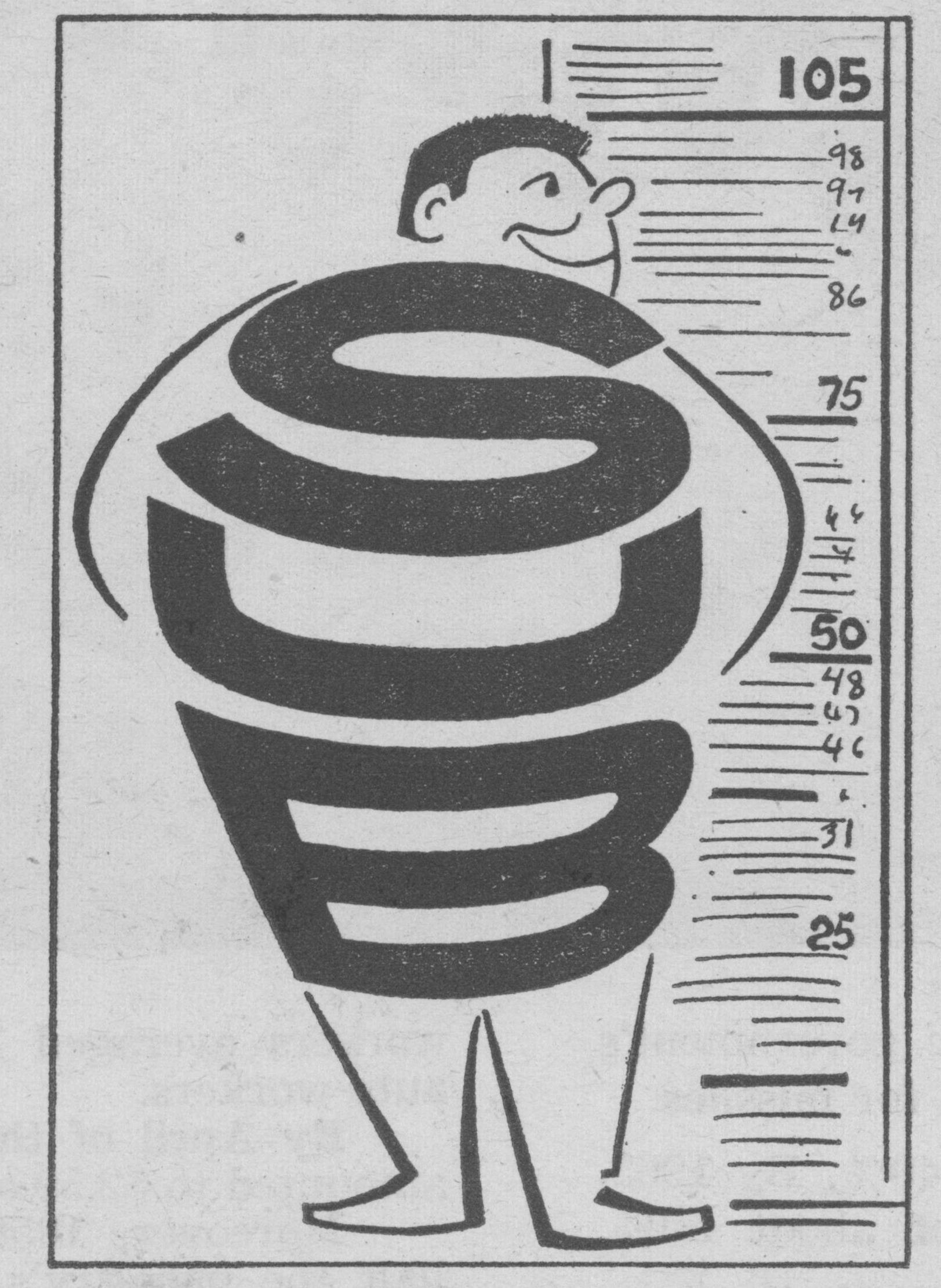
Of the \$105 million in SUB payments during the three-year period, Big Three auto SUB plans alone paid out more than \$62.7 million to jobless workers. Big Three SUB funds have received contributions of almost \$182 million; their balances as of June totalled nearly \$124 million.

SUB funds came through the relatively heavy drains of the 1958 recession in excellent financial shape, bearing out UAW's predictions that employer contributions to the funds would be more than adequate to meet both current and improved benefit programs.

> UAW achieved another important milestone on the road to effective employment security during the past three years with the integration of SUB with state UC benefits in virtually all states.

This gain was realized despite bitter opposition from reactionary employer groups which lobbied for anti-SUB legislation or sought state rulings that SUB payments were "wages" which would bar or reduce benefits to workers receiving SUB.

Action to bar SUB integration with state UC either by legislative or administrative steps was successful in only four states—Ohio, Indiana, Virginia and North Carolina. A total of 39 other states (including Hawaii) and the District of Columbia permitted SUB-UC integration, while the issue did not arise



Growing Steadily

at all in seven states where there are no plants covered by SUB.

Ohio and Indiana enacted legislation permitting SUB-UC integration, despite strenuous opposition of reactionary employer groups, after effective political action by the UAW and other labor. and liberal groups had helped to alter the political climate in those states.

In California, Too

In addition, California, where a lower court decision overturned a pro-SUB ruling made by the then-attorney-general, now Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, the 1959 legislature enacted legislation nailing down the right of jobless workers to get both SUB and UC benefits.

Almost all UAW members covered by SUB plans are in states in which benefits are integrated. Only Virginia and North Carolina still bar SUB-UC integration and alternate benefit programs are in effect there.

UAW-negotiated SUB plans also have helped to give marked impetus to the improvement of state UC laws. Required to meet full cost of maintaining SUB plans to supplement inadequate state UC benefits, employers have noticeably slackened resistance to improved UC laws in the past three years.

Partly as a result of this reduced employer resistance and partly as a result

of increased labor political activity, substantial improvements in state UC laws have been enacted. Once again it was demonstrated that the ballot box and the bread box are truly inseparable.

Separation Payments

New separation payments, providing a maximum of 1,200 hours' (30 weeks' pay) in a lump sum to workers laid off permanently as a result of transfers of operations, plant closings or other causes, also will come out of SUB funds.

In the case of the Ford separation plan, which was retroactive to June 1 in order to cover workers affected by the shutdown of Ford's plants at Memphis and Chicago, separation payments already have been paid to workers formerly employed in those plants.

Significant improvements were made in 1958 in the standard SUB agreements negotiated with the Big Three. But, in addition, important breakthroughs were made this year in key provisions of a number of SUB plans, including those at Studebaker-Packard and Allis-Chalmers, which indicate the direction of future progress on SUB.

For example, at Allis-Chalmers, benefits for workers with children are higher than 65% of the weekly after-tax pay. Maximum benefits are \$50 a week if UC is also received, and \$75 a week if UC is not received. Minimum payment at A-C is \$3 weekly, even if the benefit under the formula yields a lower figure.

The Studebaker-Packard plan provides increased short work - week protection. Those employed less than 40 hours a week are entitled to a payment from the SUB fund equal to 1/40th of 65% weekly after-tax pay for each hour fewer than 40 worked.

This provision won at Studebaker-Packard is identical with the UAW's 1958 demand to the Big Three for short workweek protection.

SUB Points the Way

Although these recently negotiated plans contain significant improvement and point the way for further progress, they do not mark the achievement of the full measure of economic security against layoffs and short workweeks which workers, like other groups in American society, have a right to expect.

Improvements in benefit amounts. duration, and eligibility must still be made in order to reach the goals of stabilizing employment, maintaining income security for workers and helping to insulate our economy against spiralling recession.

The progress made in the first three years of SUB payments points the way.

When the rest of the party talks it up and makes with the inside news and views, do you have to sit there silent as a Steel Co. executive at a bargaining session?

Well, get with it, pal, get with it — get with EYE OPENER. It's your program, designed to keep you in the real "know." You can't be sure if it's Eastinghouse, but you sure can be sure if you hear it from Guy Nunn.

So, lend an ear to EYE OPENER every morning, and hear the straight stuff — the facts and figures that somehow never show up in your daily paper.

PRESIDENT PAT GREATHOUSE will review his testimony on farm policy and surplus food distribution from Washington (see story on page 1).

FRANK TUTTLE, first Chrysler worker to retire on a union-negotiated pension, will review the nine years of retirement security since "the walls came tumbling down" and pensions became a reality for Chrysler and GM workers.

EYE OPENER will analyze, with Senators Clifford P. Case (R.-N.J.) and Ralph Yarborough (D.-Texas), the need for legislation to prevent the wholesale abandonment by the railroads of passenger service.

REP. JAMES O'HARA (D.-Mich.) will report from Washington on the prospects for passage of an effective (and non-punitive) labor "reform" bill.

MIKE AND LOUIE will take a worm's-eye view of management racketeering.

AL HAMILTON will be reporting daily on key legislative developments in the dying days of the Congress.

EYE OPENER will check into what might happen if executives as well as employees were obliged to take polygraph (lie-detector) examinations as a condition of employment.

IMPACT of the administration's "tight money" policy will be examined.

AND PLENTY more to come -keep tuned in, and take it easy—but TAKE IT!

SOLIDARITY

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION, International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, AFL-CIO. Published monthly. Editorial office, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Michigan. Yearly subscription to members, 60c; to non-members, \$2.50.

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Guild, AFL-CIO.

George Campbell Dies After Heart Attack

George Campbell, assistant director of the UAW skilled trades department, died recently from heart trouble after being ill for some three months.

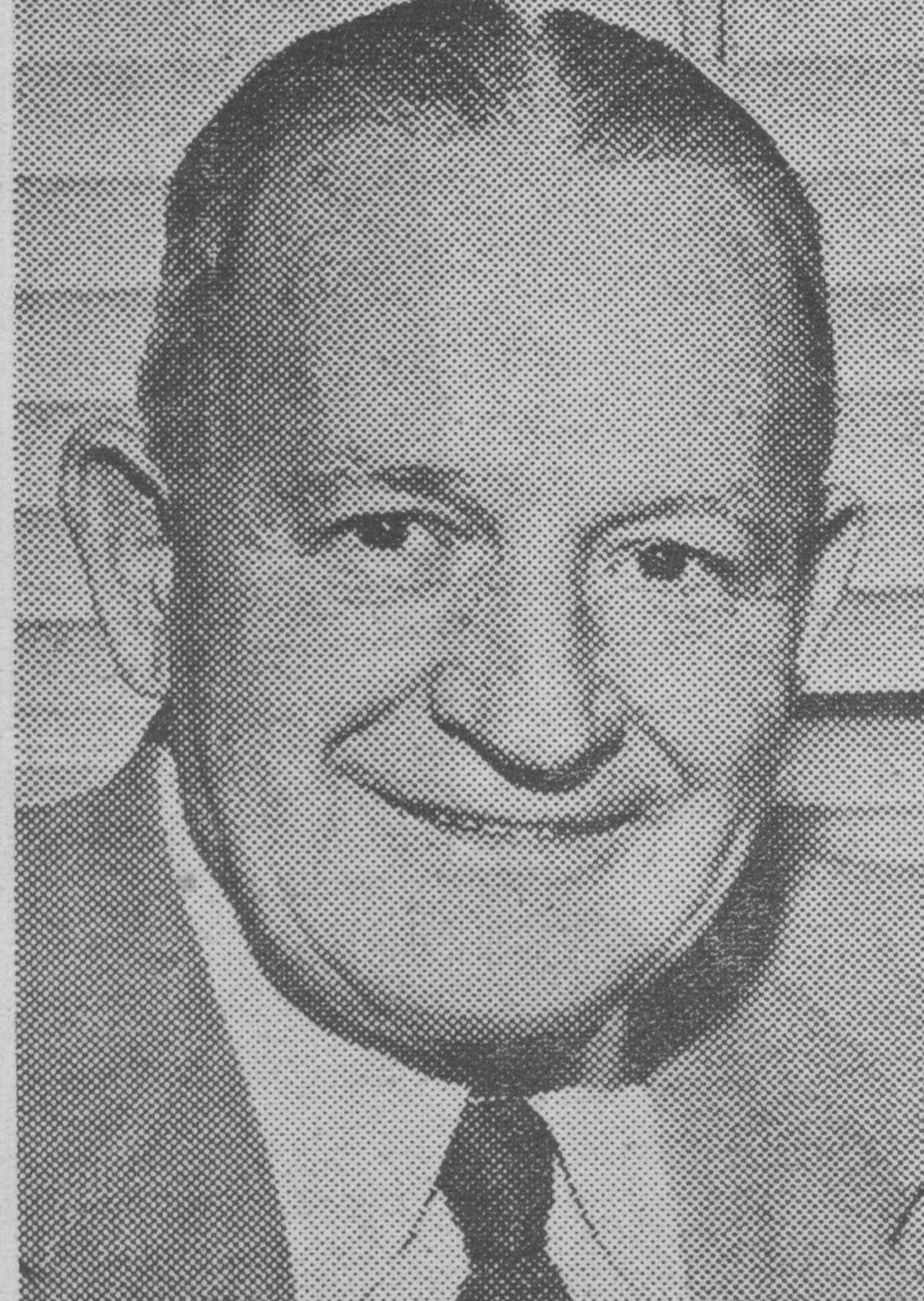
Affectionately known as "Scotty" to many thousands of UAW skilled tradesmen, George had been on the skilled trades staff since 1944 — 12 years of that time as assistant under Vice President Richard T. Gosser, director of the skilled trades department.

"I am filled with deep regret at the passing of George Campbell," said Gosser, summing up the sentiments of his UAW co-workers. "During the years of work with George, I found him to be a true trade unionist dedicated to the cause of the skilled men in our great union."

George was born Sept. 15, 1898 at Parkhead, Scotland and attended the Quarry Brae School. He served his apprenticeship as "fitter-engineer" at Parkhead Forge and Rolling Mill and Steel Works from 1913 through 1917. He was active in the Amalgamated Engineering Union (AEU) in Scotland until 1923, then came

to America, and like most diemakers moved from plant to plant acquiring broader experience until locating at the Ford Rouge plant.

Active in the Ford organizing drive from 1939 to 1941, George served as vice president of the Tool and Die unit of Local 600 and a member of the bargaining committee until he joined the international staff in 1944.



George Cambpell

Skilled Trades Conference Starts July 23 in Milwaukee

The seventh annual International UAW Skilled Trades Conference will be held in Milwaukee beginning Thursday, July 23 through Saturday, July 25, it was announced by Vice President Richard T. Gosser, director of the union's skilled trades department.

Conference headquarters will be in the Schroeder Hotel in the conference will be held in the Milwaukee Auditorium.

The conference will hear reports dealing with unemployment, automation and technological changes and their effect on skilled tradesmen, and ways and means of bettering conditions.

UAW International officers are scheduled to address the delegates. Secretary Treasurer Emil Mazey and Vice President Pat Greathouse will speak Thursday afternoon. Scheduled to speak Friday at 2 p.m. is President Walter P. Reuther, and speaking Saturday morning will be Vice Presidents Norman Matthews and Leonard Woodcock. Vice President Gosser will chair the meeting.

About 750 delegates are ex-

pected to attend the threeday conference with an estimated total of 900 to 1,000 including visitors and guests.

Highlights of the conference are expected to include election of members to the new National Skilled trades advisory committee, according to Gosser.

This new nine-man advisory committe was established last February by the UAW International Executive Board.

Charles Bethel

Another one of the valiant fighters who helped build the UAW passed on when Charles Bethel succumbed to lung cancer late last month.

He was one of the first Plymouth workers to wear a union button in the plant back in 1935, and stayed in with the other Plymouth sitdowners in 1937. He served UAW Local 51 as vice president and chief steward, and was first appointed to the UAW Competitive Shop staff in 1939.



THE 1,000th SET OF BOOKS in UAW's Labor Bookshelf program was presented to the Inkster (Mich.) High School by President Walter P. Reuther just before he spoke at the school's graduation ceremonies last month. Sponsored by UAW's Education Department, the program has resulted in the five-book set being presented by UAW locals to high schools throughout the nation. At the Inkster presentation were (left to right) Lawrence Read, school superintendent; Henry E. Fortson, principal; Reuther; Allen Lemke, vice president of UAW Local 157 which donated the five books, and John Burton, UAW Region 1A education representative.

Two Council Leaders Blast Chamberlain Dixiecrat Vote

A Michigan congressman's vote for the so-called "state's rights" bill recently passed by the House of Representatives has been blasted by Norman Bully and Eldon Tubbs, presidents of the Flint and Lansing AFL-CIO Councils respectively.

The congressman is Charles E. Chamberlain, Republican, who represents Michigan's sixth district which includes both cities. His action was described by Bully and Tubbs as "a bad vote for a bad bill."

"Chamberlain was one of the 114 Republicans who joined with Dixiecrats to pass this bill in spite of clear information that part of it is pointed against unions and against civil rights," Bully said.

The measure, which now goes to the Senate, provides that a federal law does not take precedence over a state law in the same field unless Congress specifically approves or unless the two statutes cannot be shown to have the same objective.

Pointing out that widespread

These Maps Lead to Fun

Picnic, anyone?

If you're wondering just where to go for a family outing, UAW's Recreation Department has a ready answer.

Just write for a free, colorful map that gives information and directions on the six parks of the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority.

Map requests should be addressed to Solidarity, c/o UAW, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.

Session Set On Retired Workers

A leadership training conference for members of local union retired workers committees in the Detroit area will be held Sept. 12 at Solidarity House, 8000 East Jefferson Ave.

Conference training will cover the development of activities and services for meeting education, recreation, housing, health, counseling, citizenship and related needs of both older and retired local union members.

Names of committee members to attend the conference should be sent to UAW's Retired Workers Department by Sept. 1, it was emphasized by Region 1 Co-Directors George Merrelli and Ken Morris, and Region 1-A Co-Directors Joseph McCusker and Douglas Fraser.

opposition has been voiced against the bill, including editorial opposition from newspapers such as the Detroit Free Press. Tubbs said the U.S. Jus-

tice Department had declared

the measure would create

"confusion and uncertainty

and litigation over federal and

state statutes operating in the same fields." "If this bill becomes law," they added, "states can pass laws that will hurt working people and their unions, or

whittle away at civil rights,

and get by with both."

Unemployment Up Again in State

An additional 3,651 persons in Detroit and 6,362 in Michigan exhausted their unemployment benefits in June, the Michigan Employment Security Commission has reported. Total for the year in the state now stands at 62,638 persons whose jobless benefits have run out.

At the same time, the Commission added, unemployment went up 4,000 in Detroit and 5,000 in the rest of the state for a total increase of 9,000. Detroit's joblessness now amounts to 144,000 which equals 10 percent of its work force. Unemployment in the state totals 245,000, equalling 9.4 percent of the work force. The Commission attributed to increase to college and high school graduates looking for jobs.

TUC Still in Hopper; Legislature on Spot

LANSING—The state legislature is back where it started on a temporary unemployment compensation bill, amid strong indications the Republicans don't like it.

Reports are circulating that top GOP legislators feel the U.S. Labor Department jerked the rug out from under them

by announcing the state has until Sept. 30 to pass a TUC

Under the belief the deadline was June 30, they had stalled passage of a measure to extend temporary benefits for some 30,000 jobless workers. up to an additional 13 weeks.

At the same time, the GOP blasted away trying to make it appear that the Democrats were responsible for the lack of action.

"Now," said a veteran observer of the Lansing legislative scene, "the Republicans are in the unhappy position of having to produce.

"They've got the big majority in the Senate, and there's better than two months to get the bill passed."

News that the deadline had not been reached spread quickly throughout the state capital. Even though the word was received by wire and telephone as well as news reports, State Sen. John P. Smeekens (R., Coldwater) quickly hopped a plane at the taxpayers' epense and sped to Washington.

Smeekens, chairman of the Michigan Senate's Labor Committee, said he wanted U.S. Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell to tell him by "what legal magic" the June 30 deadline could be extended.

There was conjecture he also wanted to complain that the state GOP's political interests had been undercut.

Undersecretary of Labor James T. O'Connell told Smee-

kens there wasn't any June Z 30 deadline. That was just the last eligibility date for unemployed workers qualified for jobless pay under the program C authorized by Congress, he

But Mitchell can okay an agreement with Michigan if the state passes an extension law o by Sept. 30, the date the congressional appropriation expires, O'Connell added.

Smeekens didn't talk to reporters after his meeting with the Labor Department official. He left by a side door.

Later, he announced he still wasn't satisfied. He intends to spend part of the next few months in Washington making sure the Sept. 30 date is correct, he said.

Meanwhile, O'Connell said he couldn't uiderstand the confusion about the date. No other state had the same problem, he added.

Sometimes described as the "Coldwater Goldwater" because of his attacks on unions, Smeekens' additional trips to Washington presumably will be made at the taxpayers' ex-

The Democrats have introducer a bill which would simply extended the temporary unemployment compensation law to enable Michigan to take advantage of some \$4½ million in federal money.

The GOP has refused to go along with the measure.

UAW Member Sparks New Look for Run-Down City Area

John Hardy is a hi-lo driver, not a doctor — but he's given the rundown Delray section of southwest Detroit a needed shot in the arm.

It's been cleaned up, painted up and fixed up. Streets have been made safer for children, playgrounds improved, rat-infested alleys cleaned, shacks torn down, mountainous piles of rubbish hauled away, houses and buildings repaired.

Leader in much of this has been the tall, thin, dignified Hardy, a quiet-spoken, decisive man who has been a member of UAW Local 15 for the past 16 years.

Named president of the Delray Men's Civic Association in recognition of his efforts, he now is turning his attention to a neighborhood smoke abatement campaign to improve the health and cleanliness of the area.

An older section of the city, Delray is bounded by Jefferson avenue on the south, Livernois on the east. Fort street on the north and River Rouge on its

It's a combination of residences and factories. The plants are numerous, the larger ones including auto, auto parts, paper, and cement manufacturers. About half Delray's residents live in rented flats, rooms, apartments or houses; the rest are said to own their own homes, most of which were erected years ago.

AREA RUN DOWN "The whole area has been so

run down," said one resident, "that if it wasn't already a slum, it was getting to be one — fast."

Hardy started his struggle to improve the neighborhood about the beginning of the year.

"When you live in a community for 15 years, and start to feel it looks so bad it's a disgrace, you know something's bound to be wrong," he said.

"You see stores closed, buildings poorly kept, and you start to wonder about the effect on people.

"Then you go into other neighborhoods and see how well kept they are, and you feel everybody is entitled to the same thing. People around Delray said they tried for years to do something about the conditions but were stymied at every step.

"I just made up my mind to stay on it until things started to move," Hardy said. "I guess they have."

After talking about ways of cleaning up and improving the neighborhood with Detroit city departments, Hardy figured things were going to move slowly if they moved at all.

APPEALED TO UNION He appealed to Local 15 and the Wayne County AFL-CIO Council for help. Council president Al Barbour and Local 15's then-president Nick Cervelli aided in arranging a tour of the area for the city's redevelopment commission chairman Robert E. Smith.

"He saw the rundown condition, the rat-infested areas," Hardy said. "He saw the filthy condition of the alleys; many had not been cleaned or scraped for 30 years.

"He saw the homes whose absentee owners were letting them literally fall apart, not worrying about anything but collecting the rent every month. He saw the unsafe condtions around the schools, with heavy traffic, few stop signs, and a scarcity of school and playground signs to warn drivers.

"With his help and the help of councilman Del Smith and the city departments, the

clean-up, paint-up, fix-up and tear down job was started. City inspectors made sure rat walls were erected around buildings; they made sure rat holes were stopped up.

"One landlord tried to get by just scattering a little cement around. The inspector made him take it all out and replace it with a complete rat wall. It makes you wonder where the inspectors had been to let the neighborhood get the way it was in the first place.



John Hardy

"But now the dirt has been pretty much removed. Houses have been painted up and remodeled. Broken sidings were taken down; so were the old fences, garages and shacks that were falling apart and were an eyesore.

"That old, rotted lumber laying around created a rubbish problem because of the expense of hauling it away," Hardy continued. "When we first brought up the problem, the city wanted very high sums to remove and dump it. But we pointed out the city trucks were available. Now we've been given assurance that the city

will investigate, and try to remove it and little or no cost."

Although the area now looks - in the words of one resident — "a million times better," Hardy's campaign for neighborhood improvement hasn't lessened. He's turned his attention to a smoke control campaign.

SMOKE CONTROL NEEDED "People can feel the whole thing can be useless and a waster of money if they pay out to repair and paint up and then have fly ash from the factory smokestacks or particles of cement damaging their houses and cars," he said.

"We think industry has an obligation and responsibility to the community and the people to help keep the area clean and decent and healthy. Other cities have strong smoke control laws, and industry has cooperated. That ought to be done here, too."

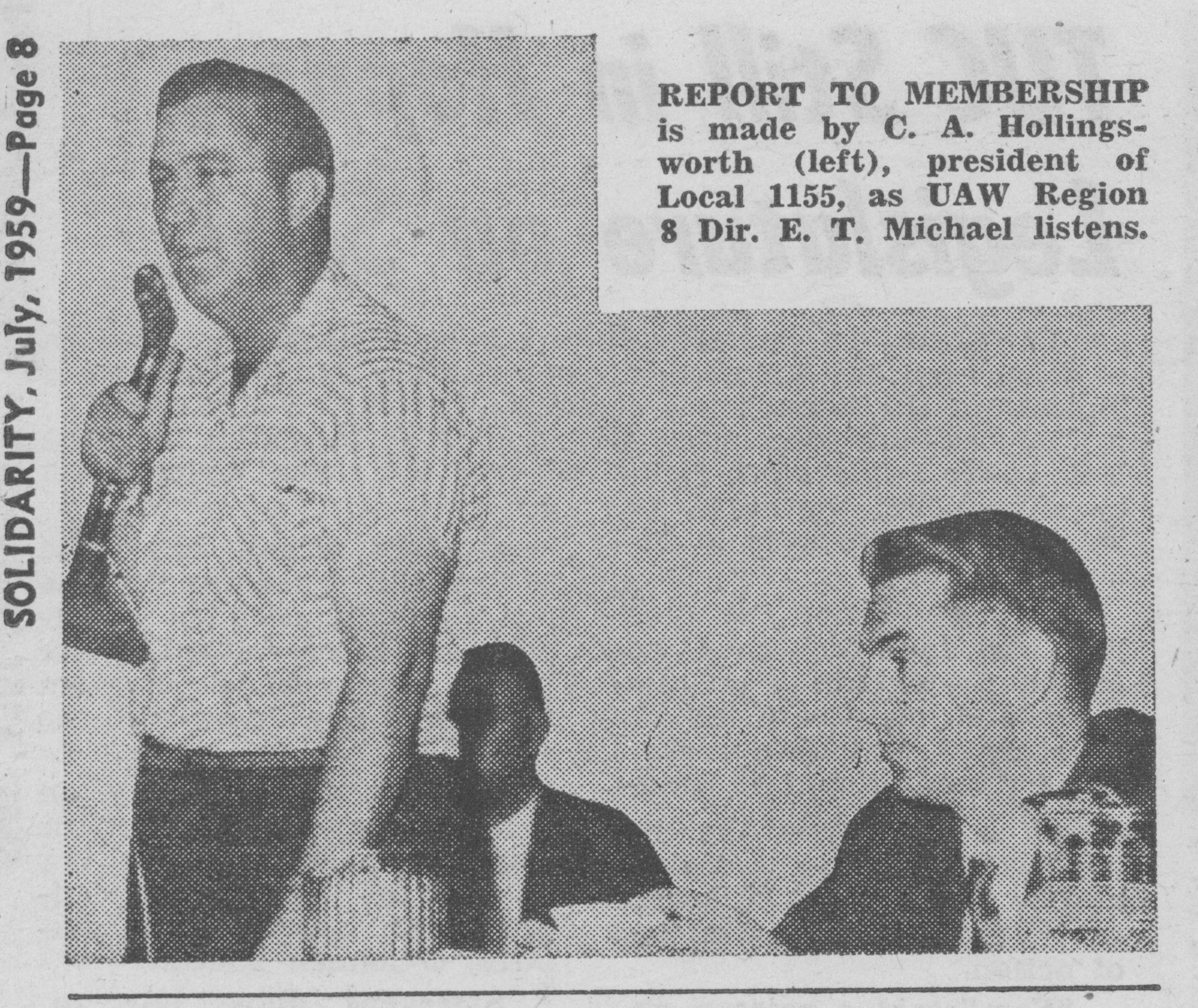
Hardy emphasizes that his experiences in the neighborhood improvement struggles have made him an even stronger believer in union political action.

"People in the Delray neighborhood tried for years to get things done and couldn't. They signed one petition after another, but got no action.

"Until we got in touch with Local 15. If it wasn't for UAW, our neighborhood would be in the same condition it was in the first of the year.

"But when you look at the change for the better, you know why UAW belongs in community action. Political action was what brought the improvements to Delray.

"John Hardy couldn't have done a thing if the union hadn't got back of him," he said. "I thank God I'm connected with UAW."



Testify on Medical Needs:

Pensioners Cite Cost of 'Living'

WASHINGTON—Two Detroit-area retired workers told the House Ways and Means Committee last week about their own and other retirees' experiences trying to stretch meager incomes to cover medical costs as well as the basic necessities of food, clothing and shelter.

The two presented the committee with a huge scroll bearing the signatures of 1,700 and individual letters from 400 persons urging congressmen to pass the Forand bill.

Mrs. Jennie Herbon, 69, mother of nine living children, four of them World War II veterans, and the wife of a heart disease victim, said the last increase in Social Security — 7% in January, 1959—was immediately more than off-set by an increase in her rent in a Detroit public housing project and a cut in her medical allowance under old age assistance so that she sustained a net loss in income of \$3.50

Her present income from both social security and old age assistance is \$129, an amount greater than that enjoyed by many of her nearly 1,000 housing project neighbors who are also above retirement age and many of whom are in even greater need of medical care than she.

Specifically, Mrs. Herbon told the committee, older persons favor the Forand Bill because:

• The greater majority of retirees do not have and cannot afford any form of hospital and medical insurance protection, so most older people will not seek medical care even when they need it.

"We oldsters, who are living on very low income, must now sacrifice our dignity and self-respect in order to get

medical care.

"The Forand Bill seems to me to be the only practical way in which older people will have freedom to choose their

own doctor and hospital in the event of illness."

John Fitzpatrick, 69, secretary of the steering committee of the UAW Detroit area retired workers program and a former Ford worker, listed numerous cases of medical care neglect known personally to him of older persons whose income prevented proper health protection until their need became so desperate as to require emergency action.

"Individual medical service is, for the vast majority of these needy, aged people an impossible expense," Fitzpatrick told the committee.

"The high cost of surgery,

however necessary, is prohibitive. Recovery from any types of illness is seldom complete unless followed by a period of competently supervised convalescent care.

"So far," he said, "society has given little, if any, attention to the urgent needs of its impoverished aged in this sector of human welfare."

'Help Farmer'— Greathouse

Continued from Page 1

the ire of Hoeven and other Republican members of the committee were such wellaimed remarks as:

"An annual rate of growth of 2% or 2.5% may be entirely satisfactory to those who golf at the Burning Tree, Gettysburg or the Augusta Country Clubs, but it has tragic consequences for the people of agriculture who cannot make a decent living on the land...

"Some way should be found to impress upon the minds of the Madison Avenue word jugglers — who sometimes appear to be the present administration's substitute for brains—that we are a part of one small world today, whether we like it or not...

Following his testimony, Cooley said Greathouse had presented many specific recommendations, and Ross Bass (D. Tenn.) said he had made a constructive statement.

Specifically, the UAW official said, "we believe the system of democratically elected county committees of farmers, scrapped by Secretary Benson, was and is a sound way to promote effective administration of farm programs.

"We urge full consideration of the general proposition that a system of production payments is superior to other systems of farm price supports," he added.

Greathouse urged passage of a national nutritional program as well as a measure "to provide for at least an experimental food stamp program in a few areas along the lines of HR 7218."

Greathouse stressed the interdependence of organized labor and farmers in our economy and pointed out that in 1957, "agriculture bought more petroleum than any other industry; more finished steel than was ever used in the production of passenger autos up to the peak year of 1955; 50 million tons of chemicals" and more electricity than was needed by the combined cities of Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Baltimore and Boston.

REPORT TO MEMBERSHIP is made by C. A. Hollingsworth (left), president of Local 1155, as UAW Region 8 Dir. E. T. Michael listens. REPORT TO MEMBERSHIP is made by C. A. Hollingsworth (left), president of Local 1155, as UAW Region 8 Dir. E. T. Michael listens. Ratify New Agreement

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — More than 4,000 members of UAW Local 1155 ended their 50-day strike at the Hayes Aircraft Co. here when they ratified terms of a new agreement hammered out by their negotiators in round-the-clock bargaining sessions.

"The success of this aircraft strike, which was forced upon the union by the company trying to slash apart the gains previously won, was made possible only because of the solidarity and strength of the local," said UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock and Regional Director E. T. Michael, both of whom took part in the negotiations resulting in the new agreement.

It's present membership, in a 'right to work' state, is 99% with several hundred new members signed up during the strike," they added. Woodcock is director of the union's national aircraft department which, with Region 8 Director Michael and members of his staff, joined the

Strike Fund Aids Aircraft Members

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Assistance from UAW's strike funds was invaluable in aiding the strike of more than 4,000 Local 1155 members against the Hayes Aircraft Co., Mrs. Lorraine Downs, financial secretary, said.

"Strike benefits were received by 3,211 members during the walkout," Mrs. Downs reported. "The international union strike benefits to members thus far in aded \$555,714 in direct relief and \$50,000 in insurance coverage for a total of \$605,714." Legal fees were not included in that total.

Mrs. Downs added that final accounting is expected to bring the total of strike assistance to Local 1155 aircraft workers to more than \$700,000.

local's bargaining committee negotiating with Hayes.

Among key gains in the new agreement are:

1. Establishment of a sick leave pay plan which the company had said it would never grant.

2. Extensive revisions in 68 job descriptions, clarifying and distinguishing the lines of demarcation between the jobs.

3. Tightening of the seniority system to provide that during

temporary layoffs, project seniority will prevail, even though the layoff is for no more than part of a day.

4. A ban on temporary transfers within a classification in excess of 15 days.

5. Downgraded employees returning to higher paid jobs formerly held will now re-enter the rate range at their former status, receiving any general or cost of living increases added since they left. Hitherto, they did not receive any such increases which went into effect aftr they were downgraded.

Settlement terms included an immediate wage increase of 4c an hour coupled with freezing of 11c of the 13c cost-of-living

float into base rates: deferred wage boost of 5c; an hour in May 1960; a wage reopener in May 1961, and increased holiday premium pay.

The new contract also notes that time on strike will count for vacation pay purposes.

Local 1155's negotiators were C. A. Hollingsworth, president; Don O. Cromer, chairman; George Siddons, Robert Reams and E. T. Gossett. In addition to Woodcock and Michael, the international union was represented in negotiations by John J. Case, Region 8 representative; Irving Bluestone, administrative assistant to Woodcock, and George Frongillo, of the union's aircraft department.

Reuther Backs Forand Bill

Continued from Page 1

among older people who require more medical attention than younger persons, he added.

Reuther made it clear that while UAW members who have the benefit of a negotiated collective bargaining supplement to their federal social security benefit are themselves beset by serious problems of paying for medical care, older citizens who have only old age insurance, or some even more inadequate source of income, have an even greater problem.

The labor movement's concern, for both practical and humanitarian reasons, extends to the problems of all older citizens and is not limited to the problems of union members alone, he told the committee.

"It is almost unbelievable that a profession dedicated to administering to the sick, and which has contributed to some of the great triumphs of civilization, should employ the weight and privilege of its professional associations to fight a measure so eminently in the public and in their own interest," Reuther said.

UAW Praised

Democratic procedures of the UAW were praised in a survey on union constitutions prepared for the Fund for the Republic and released July 12.

The study, called "Union Constitutions," was written by Leo Bromwich, lawyer and member of the research staff of the University of California Institute of Industrial Relations.

"It is tragic that they, standing almost alone in our American civilization, have come to be so out of tune with the social needs of the people for a decent measure of security that they have boycotted the social security system which is the principal source of retirement, survivor and disability protection for most of us."

"No solution is acceptable which would force older people to accept charity, to sell their houses, or to seriously threaten the economic welfare of their children. We must look for a solution that the aged can accept with dignity, without undue sacrifice, and without ruination."

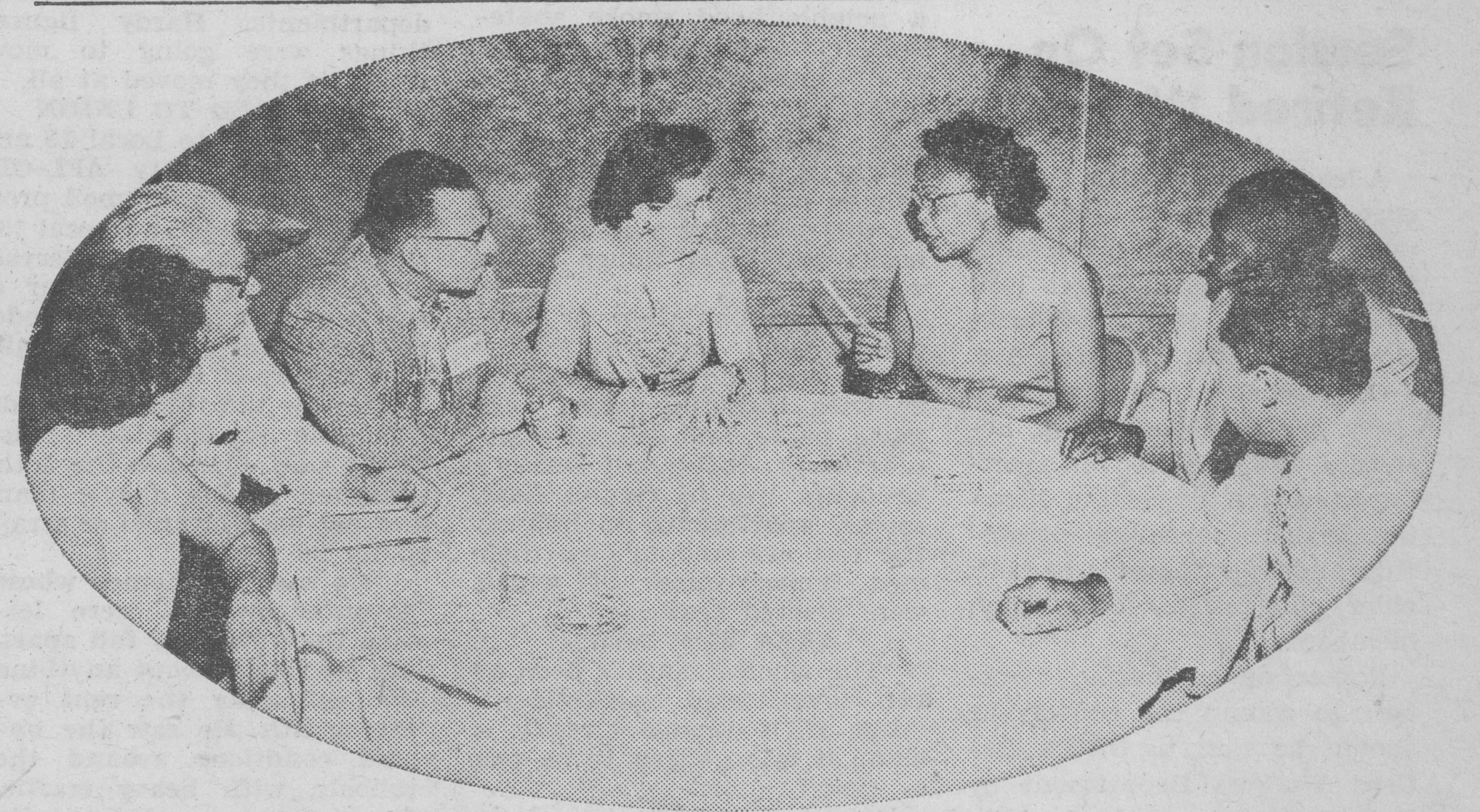
Labor Supports Steel Workers

Continued from Page 1

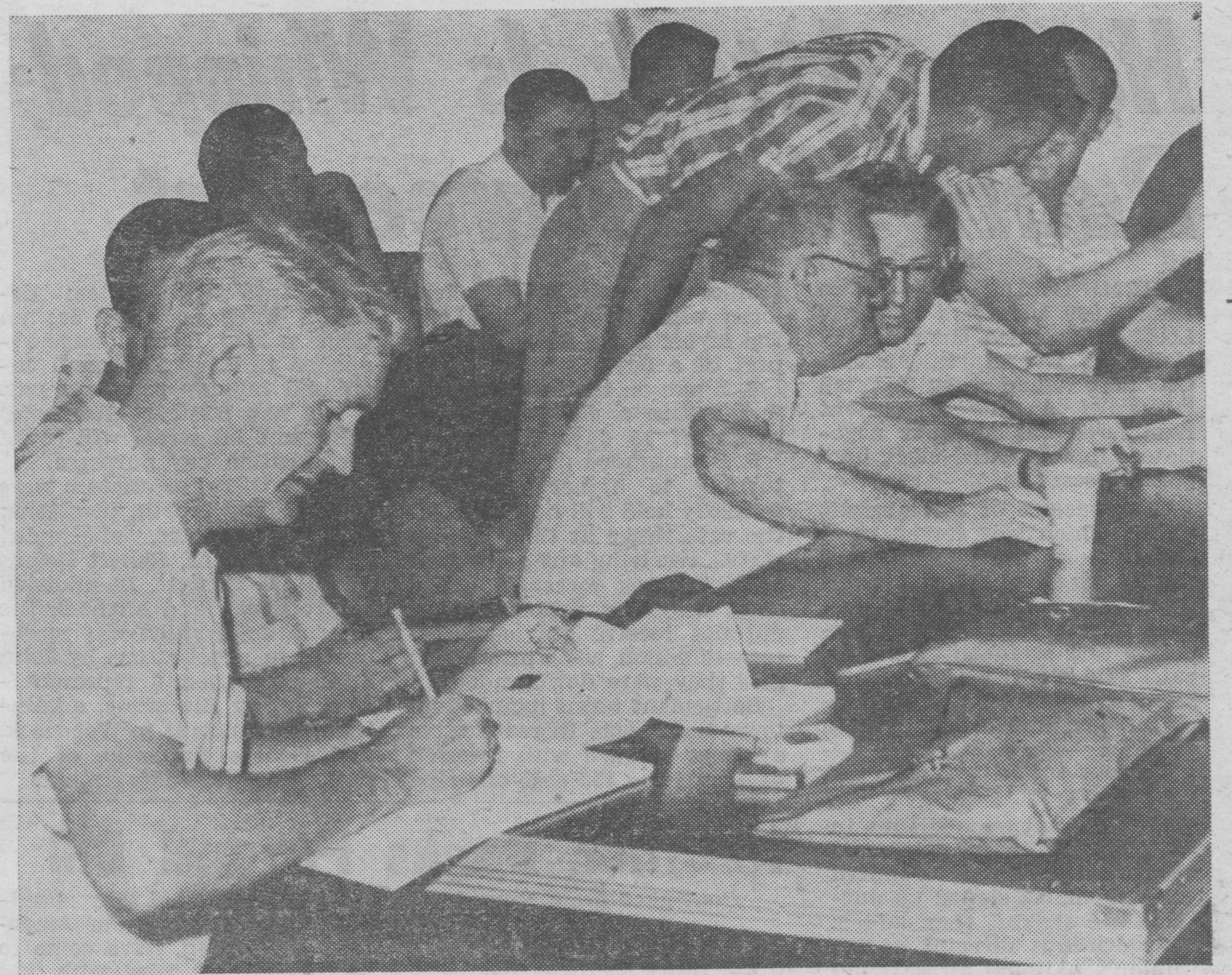
industry than propaganda blasts at steelworkers and their union. Repeated efforts by the USW reach a settlement based on equity for workers and their families as well as consumers of steel, were rebuffed by the industry committee.

Thus, members of the USW are currently confronted with the identical anti-union attitude which faced the UAW last year in contract negotiations with the auto and agricultural implement industries.

Steel employers have demanded, in return for wage increases, drastic contract changes that would "destroy wage level and working conditions won through collective bargaining during the past 18 years.



LIVELY ROUND-TABLE discussions characterized the major, three-day education conference held in Region 6 in late June and attended by more than 500 delegates. UAW President Walter P. Reuther addressed more than 900 union community guests at a banquet. UAW Secretary-treasurer Emil Mazey was a guest speaker at another session, and California Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP general counsel, also spoke. The conference was arranged through the cooperation of the region and the UAW education department.



LOCAL 1155 NEGOTIATIORS HUDDLE over details before the meeting which ratified settlement of the lengthy strike at the Hayes Aircraft Co. in Birmingham, Ala. Left to right were John J. Case, Region 8 International representative; committee chairman Don Cromer (hidden by camera angle); committeeman George Siddons; recording secretary Charles Mays; president C. A. Hollingsworth; and E. T. Michael, regional director (back to camera). Leaning over to talk to Hollingsworth is committeeman Bob Reams. Seated in the second row are George Frongillo, National Aircraft Department representative, and Irving Bluestone, administrative assistant to Vice President Leonard Woodcock, who took part in the negotiations.

Company Union Exposed; Workers "Get Business"

ELKHART, Ind.—Workers at the Miratile Corp. here know the inside story of a company union. They've had one.

But they'll soon have the chance to toss it out. A National

Labor Relations Board election has been filed for by UAW.

A Winner for

About 120 workers are employed at the plant which manufactures interior trim for house trailers. The company also has a plant in Chicago.

creases of \$5 a week plus in-

equity increases which boosted

many pay hikes to as much as

\$18 a week have been gained

by UAW Local 223 in its first

contract for office employees

of Air Mod, Inc., here, Region

8 Director E. T. Michael re-

ported. The workers chose

UAW as their bargaining rep-

resentative in an NLRB elec-

Automatic progression to

maximum rates for the Air

Mod office workers also will

mean additional increases un-

der the new one-year agree-

8 paid holidays, first and sec-

ond shift premiums of 7% and

8% respectively, 10 paid sick

leave days per year, a 2-weeks

vacation after 6 months serv-

ice, and call-in and premium

mittee included Fred Bullock,

Alice eKiser and Croner Cau-

Local 223's negotiating com-

Other economic gains include

tion in March.

ment, he said.

pay provisions.

It was there that the company-slanted Wallboard and Aluminum Workers group was started in 1954. When Miratile put the Elkhart plant in operation in 1957, the so-called "union" got going in the new plant at the same time.

Some laid-off UAW members hired into the plant. They were confronted by the information that they had to join the "union" if they wanted to "get along."

Those who refused said they either were fired before completing their probationary period or were ruled out for promotions and pay increases.

Moreover, the "steward" who collected initiation fees and "dues" insisted he didn't know a thing about the workings of the "union" he was taking the money for.

In addition, workers said, his stock answer to questions about the matter was that the plant manager made the rules and he abided by them.

Barnard Appointed

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — A UAW local union president has been named to the United Fund's allocations a dvisory committee here. He is Edgar L. Barnard, president of UAW Local 98 which represents International Harvester plant mployees. Barnard was appointed to the committee along with Russell E. Hopper, president of Steelworkers Local 1150, and George E. Hensley, AFL-CIO Central Labor Council representative.

Texas Local Stages Bronc-Bustin' Rodeo

A-C Council

Elects Colvard

E. GADSDEN, Ala.-Roy Col-

vard, president of UAW Local

487 here, was elected president

of the union's Allis-Chalmers

Council at its meeting last

He succeeds Ed Merte, im-

mediate past president of Local

248 at West Allis, Wis. Frank

Scharf, president of Local 1319,

La Porte, Ind., was elected a

UAW Vice President Pat

Greathouse, director of the

union's A-C Department, said

the session also heard reports

on an upswing in employment

and an organizing drive.

month in Chicago, Ill.

council trustee.

FT. WORTH, Tex.—The full-scale rodeo staged by UAW Local 218 at nearby Arlington was packed with action and thrills for a crowd of more than 3,000.

Taking place on each of two successive nights to raise funds for a new building, it also was designed to give Local 218

families the chance to get together, said George Cayce,
president of the local which
represents workers at the Bell
Aircraft plant here.

Included in the 2½-hour show were such features as bareback bronc riding, bull roping and riding, steer wrestling, a women's barrel race, and saddle bronc riding.

In addition, "the youngsters had their own part on the program with a 'kiddies' chase' in which a young calf wearing a ribbon around its neck was turned loose in the arena. The first yougster getting the ribbon won", Cayce added.

With all expenses paid, the local's rodeo profit amounted to \$440, Cayce said. The money is earmarked for a new local union hall, he added. Profits from last year's Local 218 rodeo were set aside for the same purpose.



Women's Barrel Race at Local 218's Rodeo



IT'S ALL OVER, and taking their bows before the appreciative crowd were (left to right) Bill Henderson, second vice-president of Local 218; rodeo queen Sharon Walton, 16, of Ft. Worth; Local 218 president George Cayce, and Basil Harris, chairman of the local's recreation and rodeo committees.



The beginning



The End