#### News and Notes

Local 856's 2,500 members struck at Goodyear Aircraft, Akron, Ohio over a backlog of grievances and contract matters. Also in aerospace, Local 112, Toronto, is waiting for government mediation panel to issue report on negotiations between union and DeHavilland Co.



GOLDBERG

sentative to the United Nations, Arthur J. Goldberg said: "I have no illusions that peace can be achieved rapidly, but I have every confidence that it is going to be possible to inch forward to it, inch by agonizing inch."

Sworn in as U.S. repre-

Quote of the Month: After Federal Judge Herbert W. Christenberry watched angrily as the Justice Dept. presented motion picture evidence that Bogalusa, La., police had ignored his injunction to protect civil rights demonstrators: "Apparently some people must be shown that the court issued this injunction and intends to enforce it and will do everything necessary to enforce it. Bring these policemen in."

Another Federal judge was busy elsewhere: Judge Sylvester J. Ryan of New York levied fines totaling \$150,000 for pricefixing against Bethlehem Steel, U.S. Steel, Midvale-Heppenstall and the Erie Forge and Steel Corp. For the Bethlehem and U.S. Steel giants, it was their second appearance in court in three days. Earlier they were alongside six other steel companies found guilty and fined \$50,000 each for price conspiracy against the public interest.

From Harrisburg, Pa., this wire service news filler: "They roared with laughter yesterday when State Rep. Blaine C. Hocker, during debate on juvenile detention centers, declared: 'I'm not talking as a Republican. I'm speaking as a human being'."

On the House's repeal of Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b) which granted states' passage of "right-to-work" laws, UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey said: "It's good to know that this section—which is really nothing more than license to pass compulsory open shop laws—has been rejected by a majority of the House as it had been previously rejected by a great majority of states and people. I urge the Senate to do likewise."

By the Pint: During their six-week strike, brewery workers in Copenhagen continued to supply Denmark's hospitals which have an an unusual tradition of giving blood donors a pint of beer for a pint of blood. Hospital officials now report the stock of plasma at an alltime high.

Since so many of the nutty, right-wing extremists have lined up against the one-man,



one-vote Supreme Court decision, Rep. James G. O'Hara of Mich., felt it his duty to remind Congress that the nation's leading bigot, Gerald L. K. Smith and his forces have joined the campaign to overturn the principle of voter equality. "Finding Smith on the opposite side," said O'Hara, "reinforces my

O'HARA conviction that the fight to reapportion our state legislatures on a population basis is a vital one."

Following is the latest monthly summary of the UAW's Strike Fund as issued by Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey:

\$32,833,327.37 Fund assets, May 31, 1965 \$ 1,848,035.58 Income for June \$34,681,362.95 Total to account for 746,966.32 Disbursements, June \$33,934,396.63 Total resources, June 30

At June's end, there were 22 strikes in effect involving 7,500 members.

(Continued on page 2)

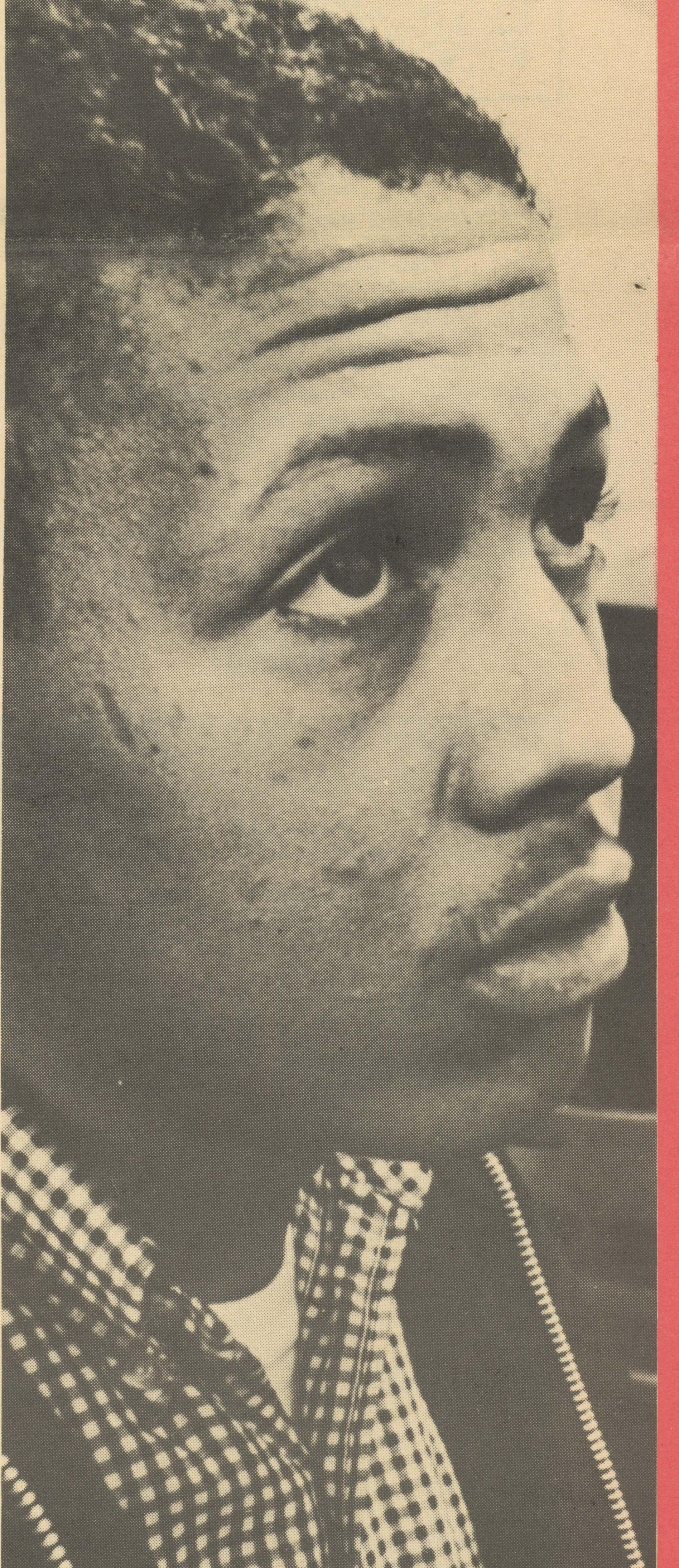
# settlement at Douglas

Vol. 9 August, 1965 Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D.C.

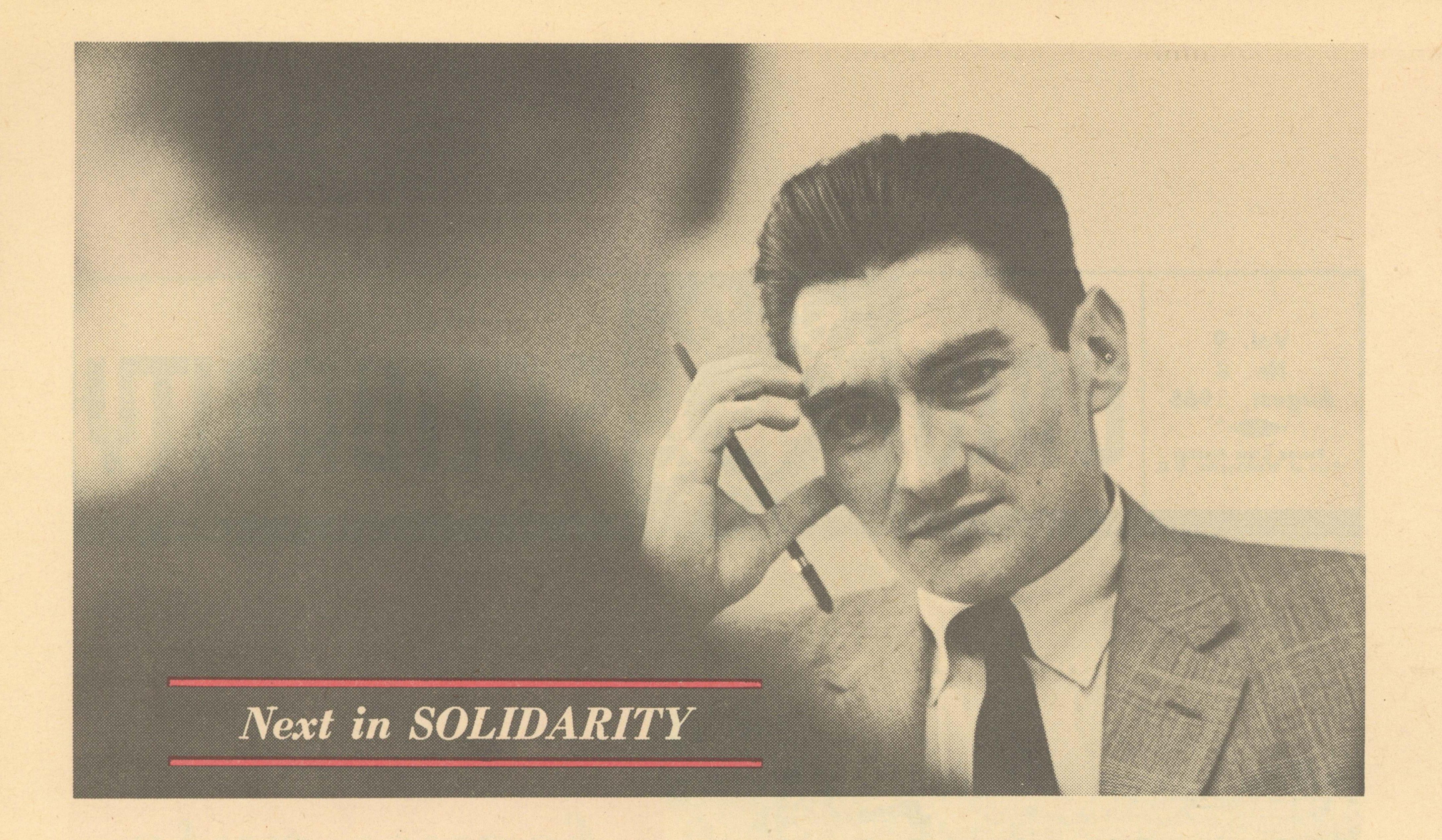




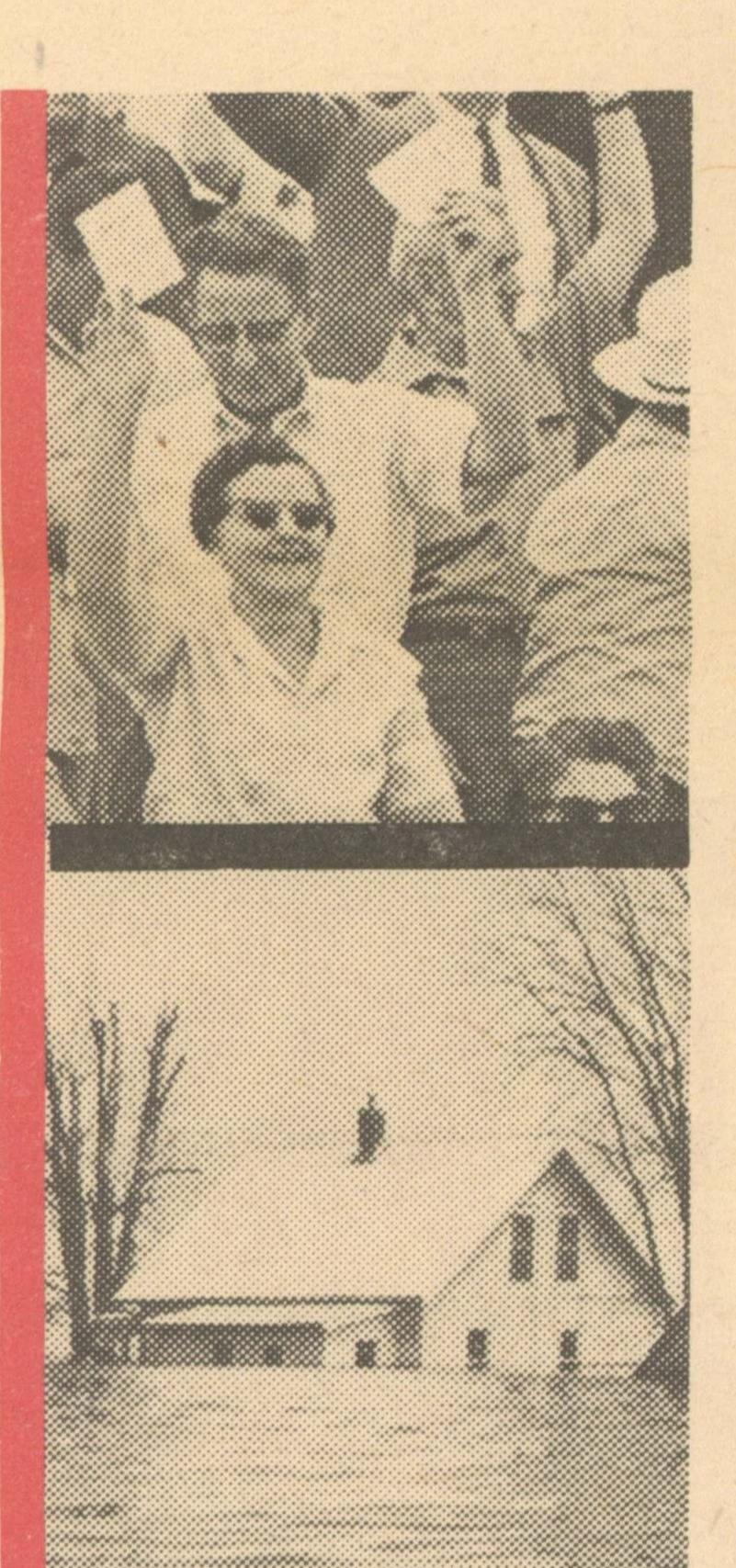
tocus: auto insurance



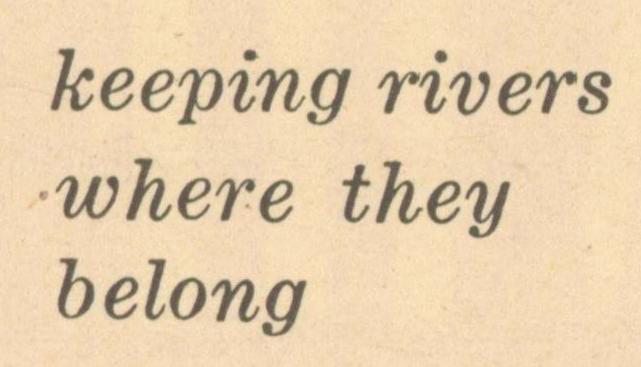
New York City tries rescuing

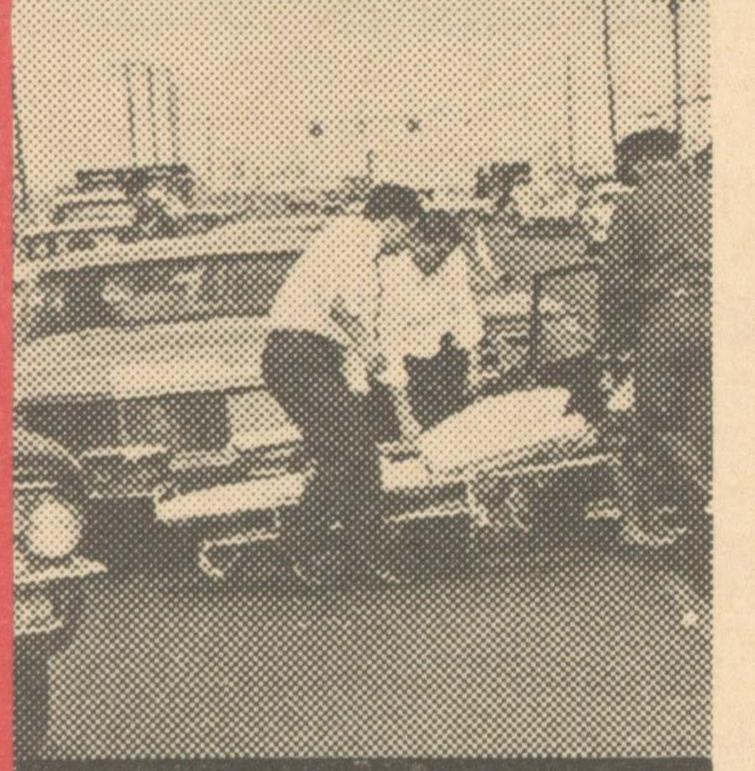


What causes fear? What does it do to us? What can we do about it? A psychiatrist explains emotional problems to Solidarity staffer George Ryder.

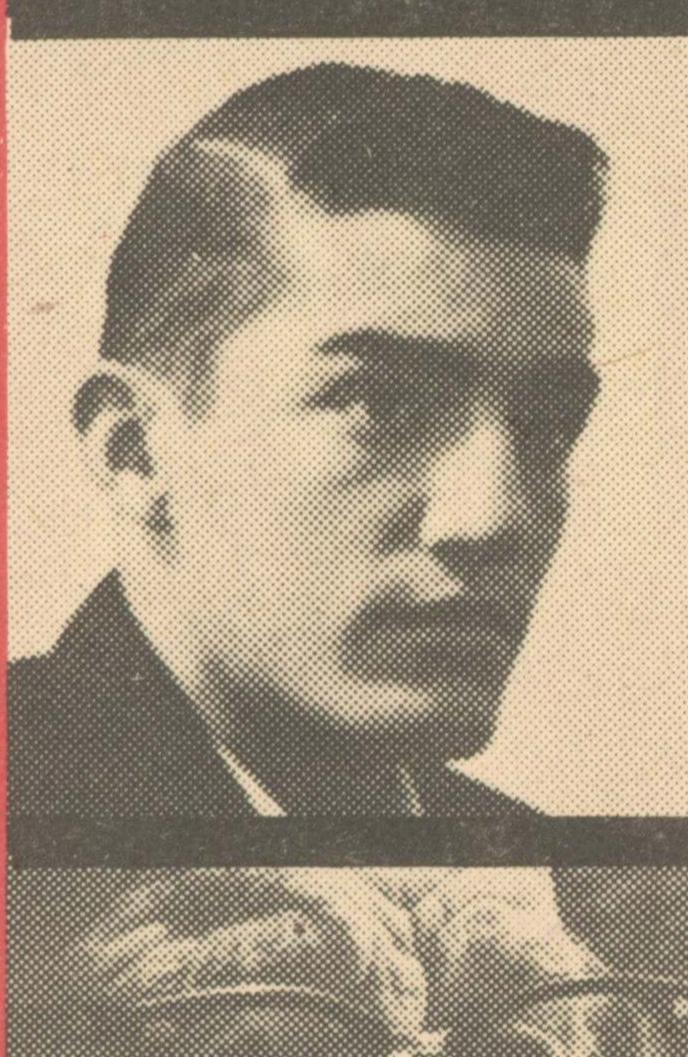


in aerospace:
off to a
flying start





auto insurance: the growing rumble



a nation's
youth and a
rescue attempt



Medicare arrives: Q's and A's about it

the dilemma facing feeder plant workers



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION, International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, AFL-CIO. Published monthly. Editorial office, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit, Michigan 48214. Yearly subscription to members, 60¢; to non-members, \$1.00.

POSTMASTER: Send Form 3579 attached directly under mailing label to 8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Michigan 48214. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. Published monthly at 1126 16th St., N. W., Washington, D.C. 20002.

President WALTER P. REUTHER

Secretary-Treasurer EMIL MAZEY

Vice Presidents

ON CREATHOUSE LEONARD W

PAT GREATHOUSE LEONARD WOODCOCK

International Executive Board

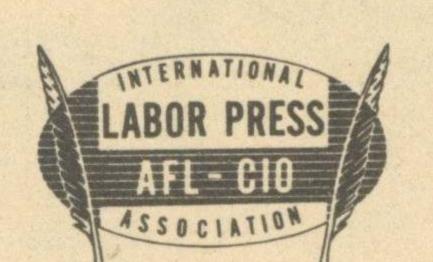
Charles Ballard, Ken Bannon, Ray Berndt, George Burt, Nelson Jack Edwards, Douglas Fraser, Martin Gerber, Ted Hawks, Robert Johnston, Charles Kerrigan, Harvey Kitzman, Joseph McCusker, E. T. Michael, Ken Morris, George Merrelli, Pat O'Malley, E. S. Patterson, Ken Robinson, Ray Ross, Paul Schrade, Bard Young.

Public Relations Department
Joseph Walsh
Director

Ray Martin Managing Editor

Staff Members: Jerry Dale, Jerry Hartford, Howard Lipton, George Ryder.

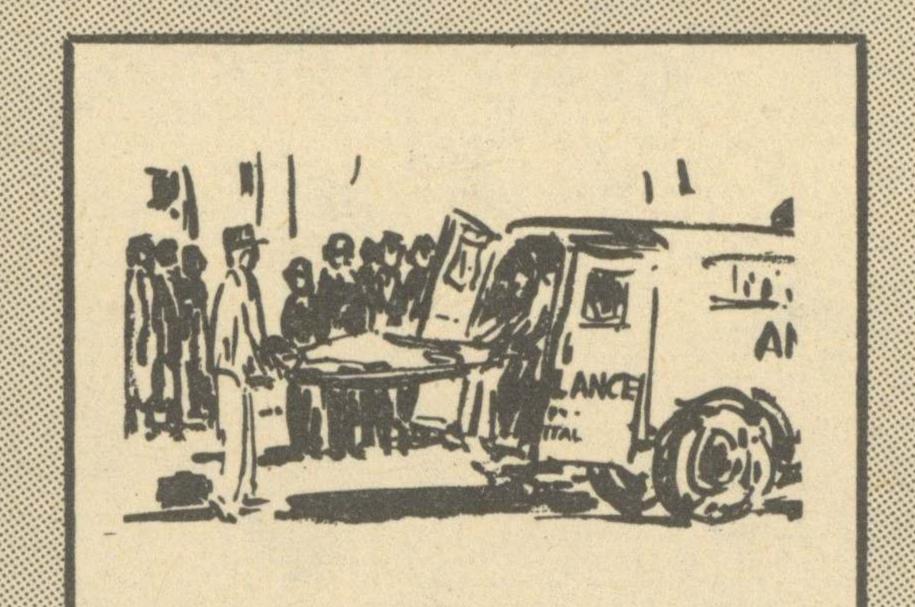
Members, American Newspaper Guild, AFL-CIO



DIRECT MAIL CIRCULATION 1,466,856

July 1965

MOVING SOON??



Please use this form to change your SOLIDARITY address stencil.

Name

New Address

City

Zip Code

With this form, attach your address label on page one, and mail BOTH to UAW Solidarity, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich. 48214.

News and Notes

## IN SHORI

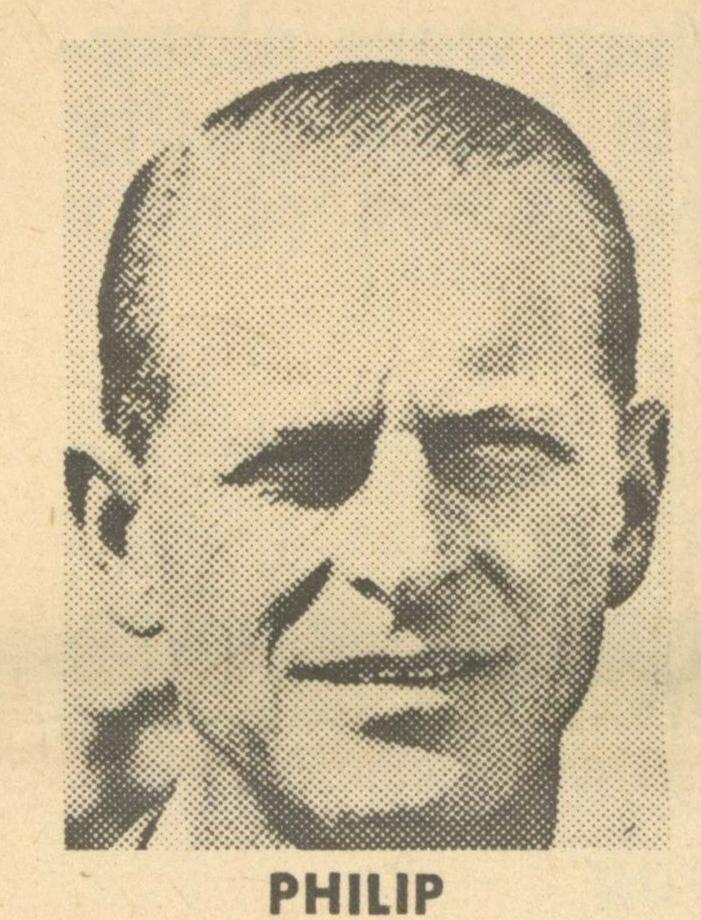
(Continued from page 1)

Short Shorts: Travelers Insurance Co. told Peace Corps Dir. Sargent Shriver it's safer to serve in the Corps abroad than stay at home . . . When 47 state legislatures complete their '65 sessions, there'll be around 300,000 new laws in the books . . . California State Supreme Court, in a trail-blazing decision, ruled the payment of severance pay to a worker should not bar him from receiving unemployment compensation.

Reg. 2A Dir. Ray Ross has been elected to the executive committee of the Ohio Council on Economic Education. Dr. Vernon R. Alden, president of Ohio University, is the council's chairman.

For three days, beginning Sept. 17, the 20th annual UAW Foundry Wage and Hour Conference will tussle with problems and promises facing foundry workers, according to Nelson Jack Edwards who, among other assignments, heads up the union's Foundry Dept. Setting will be Cleveland's Statler-Hilton.

John J. Spillane, UAW's Philadelphia area director under Reg. 9 Dir. Martin Gerber, come Oct. 2 will add a trophy to his belt. He's been chosen to receive the national "Torch of Hope Award" from the City of Hope Medical Center. City of Hope is a free, non-sectarian national medical and research center in Duarte, Calif., that gives care to working people from all parts of the country who are victims of cancer, leukemia, heart, blood and chest disorders.



Royal Unionist: Queen Elizabeth's husband, Prince Philip, is a dues-paying union member. In 1959 he joined the Screen Writers Guild because "when he appears on television to talk about his travels, he uses scripts he writes himself," reported a Buckingham Palace official spokesman.

UAW Ford workers in Lima, Ohio are caught up in Ford's expansion boom. Engine plant there will be enlarged 15 per cent, hike V-8 engine production. Some 325 new hourly jobs should open up, UAW Ford Dir. Ken Bannon was advised.

Wayne State U. is scampering to expand its highly successful labor school, offered to Detroit area trade unionists in cooperation with the Wayne County AFL-CIO. Last year's first run saw 1,716 workers from 362 different local unions participate. Information on enrolling comes from the university's Institute of Industrial Relations.

Reg. 9A Dir. Charles Kerrigan reports two recent election victories. Workers at the Aeroil Co., makers of welding and plumbing equipment in Hackensack, N.J., voted 111 to 12 to join the UAW. And in Hartford, Conn., employes of Atlantic Screw Inc. voted for UAW. This firm, in existence since the 19th century, had never been unionized.

Cabin in the Sky: Retirees in Regions 1 and 1A searching for comfortable, low-cost housing can look up—way up, at that—now. Four Freedoms House of Detroit, Inc., a non-profit organization, is taking applications for apartments in a brand new 21-story high-rise in the Lafayette Park urban renewal area. Rentals start at \$73.50 a month. The UAW is represented on the project's board.

There's about 52 cents an hour involved in benefits negotiated for UAW Local 1184's members at Lapeer Metal Products, Lapeer, Mich., according to Reg. 1 Co-dir. George Merrelli. In wages alone, rates will jump 15, then 13, then another 13 cents over the three-year contract period.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey was one of the principal speakers at the convention of the American Newspaper Guild, held in Detroit. He urged the formation of "one big industrial union" to cover all employes of the newspaper industry.



For aerospace workers across the U.S. and Canada, UAW's just-won contract with the Douglas Aircraft Co. is a powerful pace-set-

In terms of new value to workers at the big West Coast-based aerospace and missile manufacturer's plants, it's worth 54 cents an hour.

"It achieves significant progress in the areas established by your union for progress in 1965," UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock told applauding aerospace workers. "It moves substantially toward our goal of parity."

The new three-year pact was ratified overwhelmingly at membership meetings of the three UAW local unions representing Douglas workers-Locals 148, Long Beach, Calif.; 243, Charlotte, N.C. and 1093, Tulsa, Okla.

The membership vote approving the new agreement was estimated at 95 per cent. UAW represents approximately 17,000 Douglas employes.

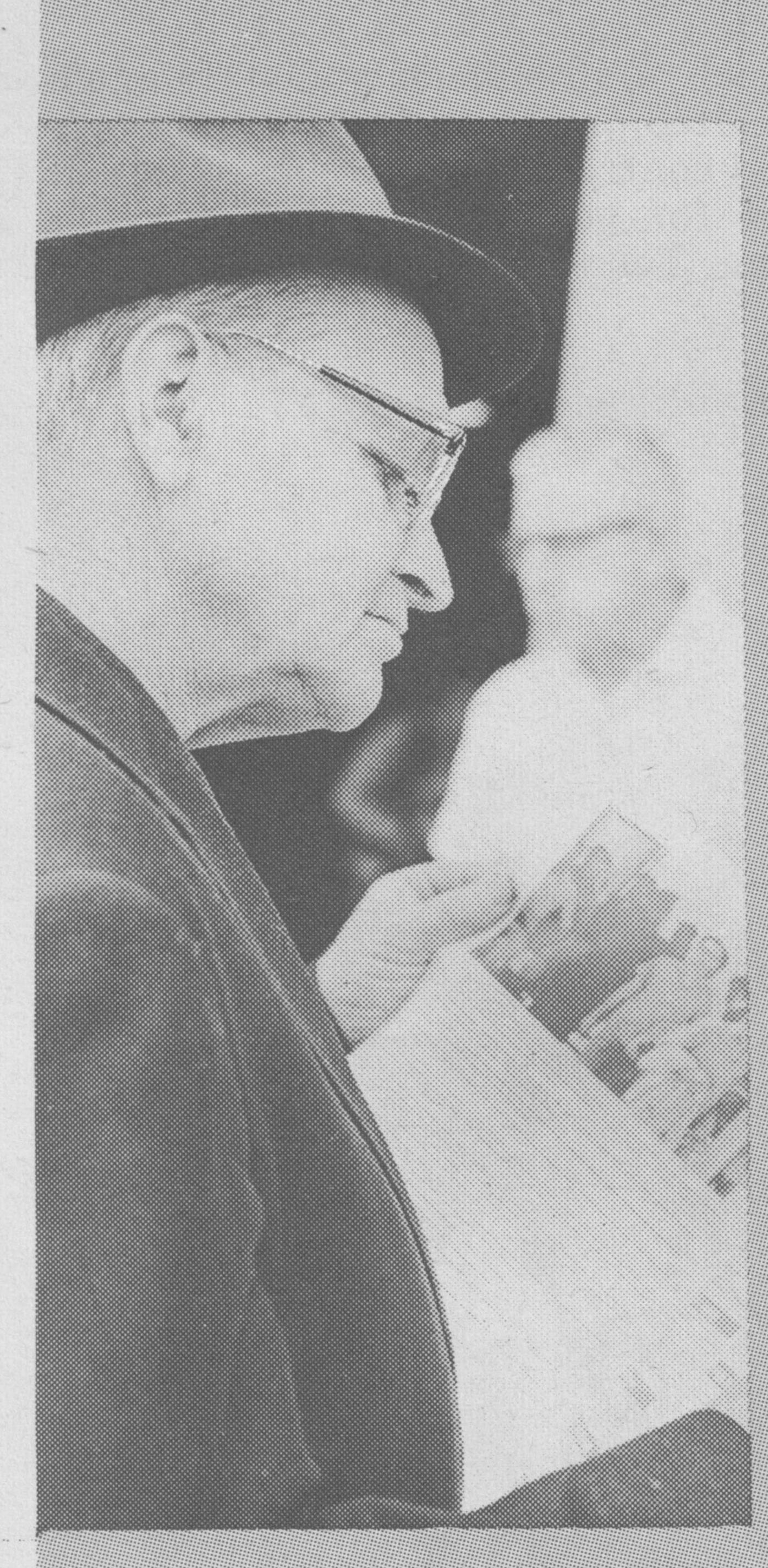
Woodcock immediately notified President Lyndon B. Johnson by telegram that UAW members employed by Douglas had ratified the new agreement.

"It is a pleasure to state that management of the Douglas Aircraft Co. again has proved its sense of responsibility through the exercise of free collective bargaining with its employes' representative," said Woodcock in his telegram to the White House.

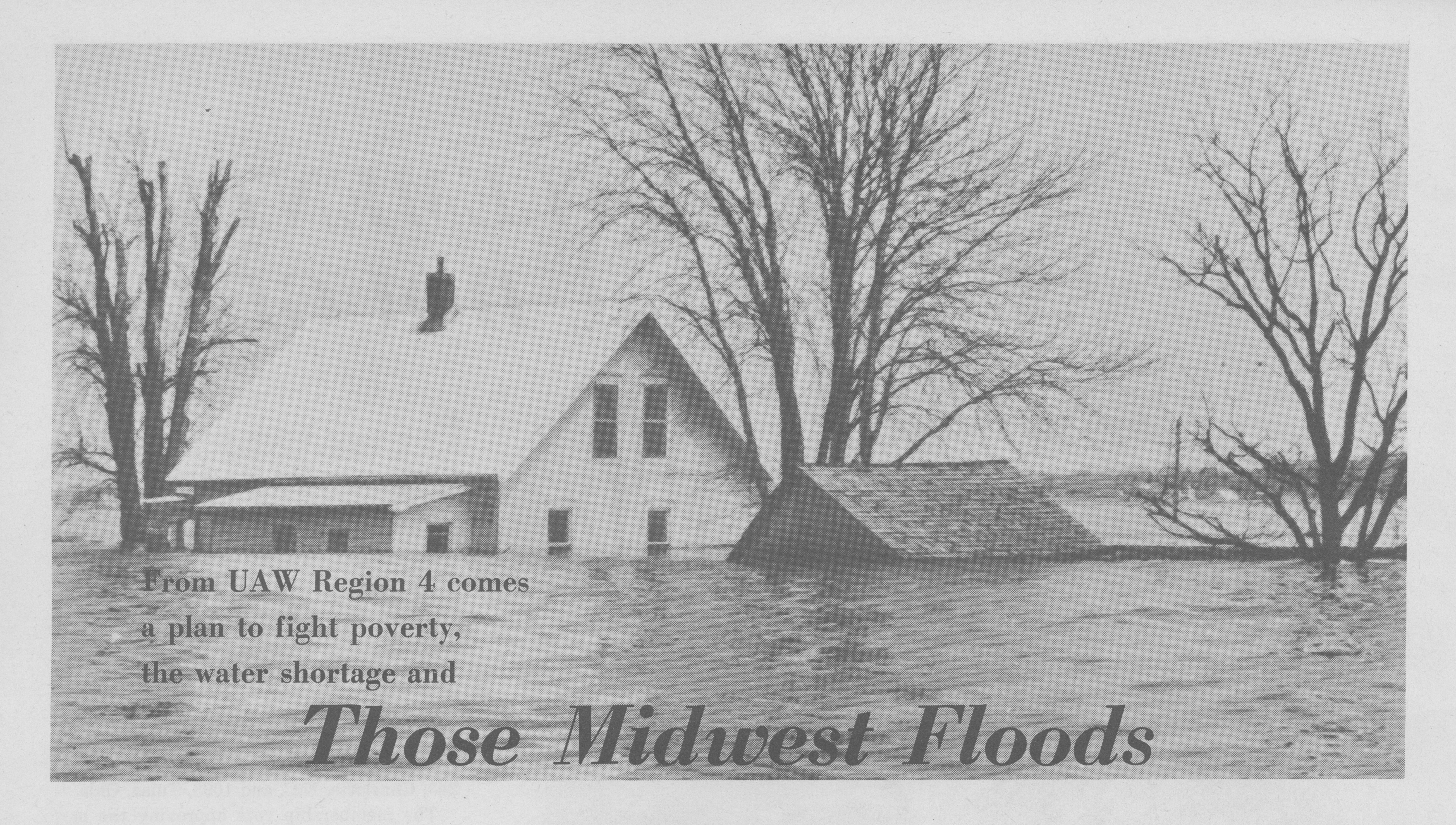
"Douglas management and this union once again have honored their obligation to the nation in this hour of threat by a peaceful

(Continued on page 16)

# The 54-Cent Wage-Benefit Gain-Point by Point







By the hundreds, members of UAW local unions in cities and towns along the Mississippi pitched in to keep the river where it belongs. It was a sad, losing fight.

A few billion gallons of wasted water later, after the floods had receded from such cities as Dubuque, Iowa, Moline and Quincy, Ill., and Hannibal, Mo., it made strange reading for midwesterners that New York City restaurants stopped serving water with meals because of the water shortage there.

Sandbags along the Mississippi, waterless meals in New York, ordinances against watering lawns in Philadelphia are temporary expediences dramatizing the paradox of a growing water shortage amidst the runoff of billions of gallons each year as flooding rivers erode farmlands and cause widespread property damage.

All this went through the mind of UAW Region 4 Director Robert Johnston in his Chicago office and along the Mississippi as he quickly became involved in the crisis that faced thousands of Region 4 members during the wet, wet spring. Johnston had a plan and he talked it over with Harvey Kitzman, director of Region 10, out of which the Mississippi had come roaring.

Water is a national problem ranging from parched New England, the Great Lakes and their declining water level, to western litigation over water rights.

Containment of river water and the con-

By DeWITT GILPIN Region 4 Staff Writer

serving of the spring and summer runoff from the hills and mountains are major steps toward ending the depletion of our great natural resource of water. The current waste and pollution of water tops such historic excesses as cutting off the virgin forests and indiscriminately plowing the southwest into a dust bowl.

"Just as the problems of the dust bowl and the farm created the need for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) under President Franklin Roosevelt, the growing water problem demands the establishment of a national agency to deal with the problem. This can best be done under a Natural Water Resources Commission," is the way Johnston put it.

Such a commission could survey needs, develop programs and recommend expenditures to Congress based on the nation's welfare. The states singularly cannot cope with this problem for the simple reason that a river like the Mississippi originates in Minnesota and runs past nine other states on its way to the Gulf of Mexico.

Such a commission could also coordinate the various programs that are related to water conservation. For example, Congressman John R. Schmidhauser, 1st District Iowa, has proposed a series of steps to develop the upper Mississippi Valley region which includes parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri.

Schmidhauser's and Johnston's proposals include a series of reservoirs to contain the Mississippi and its tributaries, a water purification program to end pollution, soil and land conservation including badly needed reforestation, and the development of recreation areas.

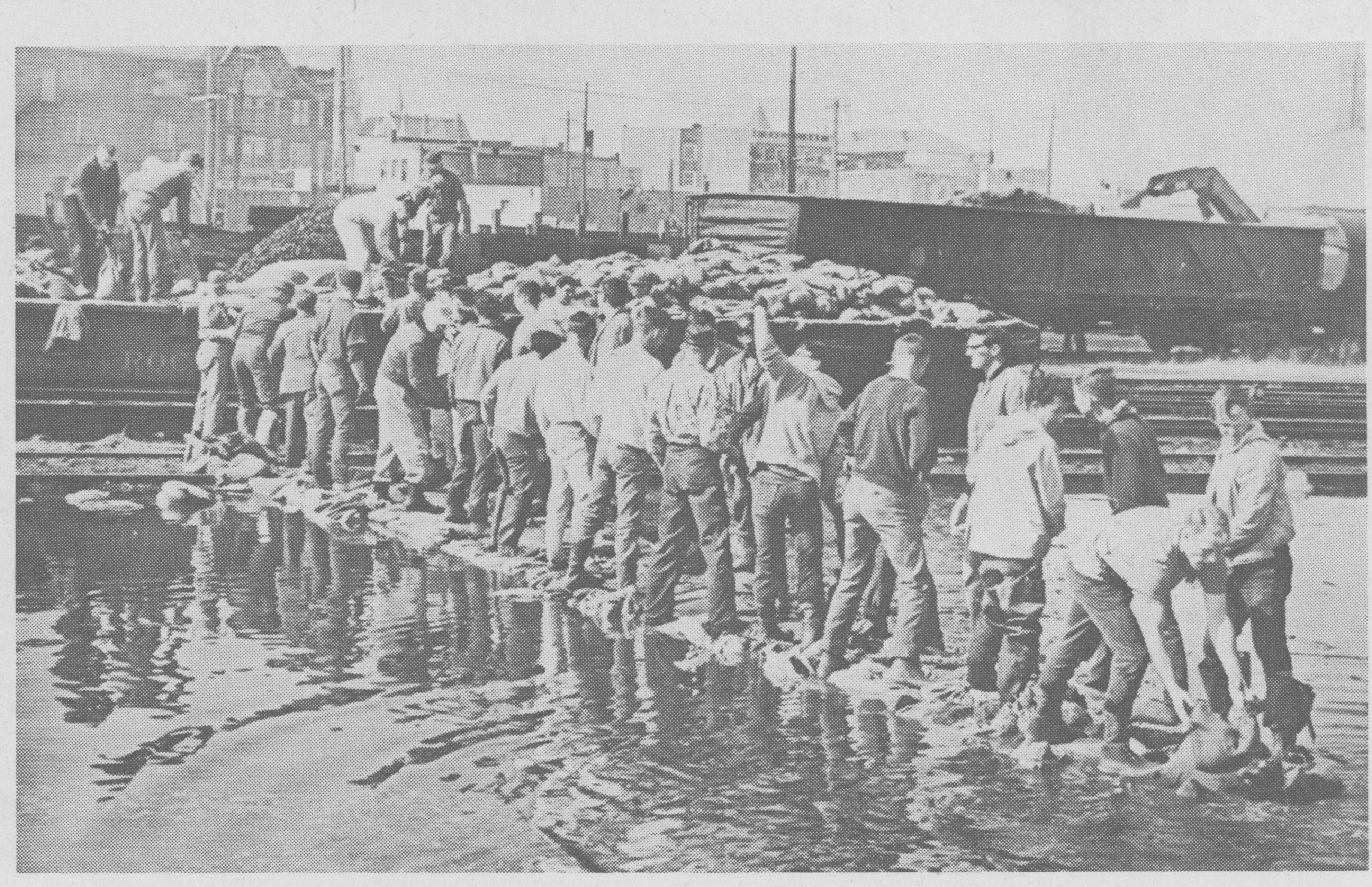
In addition, they call for the creation of a Great River Road—first proposed by Vice President Hubert Humphrey—running the length of the Mississippi. Such a modern four-lane highway providing fast transportation facilities would be an inducement for new factories to locate in many of the now dormant river towns.

Numerous Federal and state agencies would be involved in the overall development of such a program. "It necessarily includes everything from reservoirs to roads, and a Natural Resources Commission could effectively coordinate such a project," Johnston said.

The approach of all Federal and state agencies to the related problem of water conservation and flood control should be based on the use of water for power. A proven example exists in the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

(Continued on page 5)

Many a Rock Island, Ill., UAW member put in long, hard hours last spring, lugging and stacking sand bags to stem the Mississippi. Here a second line of defense works near the downtown area, far from the more heavily damaged areas.



The TVA-created system of dams and lakes control flood waters to provide a source of low-cost power for farm, home and factory, and as a by-product, produce outstanding recreational areas.

TVA also provides an answer as to where the money comes from for development of water conservation and flood control programs. TVA pays for itself! It is a successful example of a government-developed project that is self-supporting while providing significant benefits for the people.

"It can be expected that forces of greed will oppose any bold approach to flood control water conservation and its use for power with the same ferocity with which they defend the pollution of our waters by industrial

wastes," said Johnston.

"But powerful evidence exists that the people will support effective Federal action to contain and conserve our natural resource of water. People are more water conscious than ever. Senator Goldwater found that out when he proposed selling TVA, whose harnessed flood waters played a major role in developing nuclear power. All he got was a flood of protests."

"An Upper Mississippi Valley TVA and similar projects throughout the country would not only strengthen our economy for the crucial challenges it faces in giving leadership to the free world, but it would provide employment for several million workers at meaningful jobs, and would help win our

war against poverty."

As Johnston sees it: "This country and its people have some king-sized problems. Just imagine a river sweeping in on your home! But when you look at all the problems together, a single answer emerges.

"All it takes is king-sized courage to do now what must be done."

Solidarity Talks to TVA Officials

Ordinarily nobody outside Tennessee pays much attention to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Of course, there was that incident when financier friends steamed up a President to brand TVA as "socialism." But the scandal that rocked their party when it attempted to chisel into this government agency ended all that.

As a rule, even conservative politicians have smartened up enough to realize that knocking TVA is the quickest way known to man to lose votes in Tennessee. The last to learn this was Barry Goldwater.

So, TVA is left to go quietly about the job Congress gave it back in 1933—to enrich the lives, communities, farms and businesses of a vast region by harnessing its water into cheap, efficient electric power.

So successful has the agency been that public administrators from far-off deprived areas consider TVA a "must" visit. They want to see how to turn barren, hopeless acres into prosperous, comfort-

able farms and towns.

But only when floods rip a region—as the waters of the Mississippi recently did in Iowa and Illinois—does the general public take another look at the way TVA shackled a once-rampaging, destructive river.

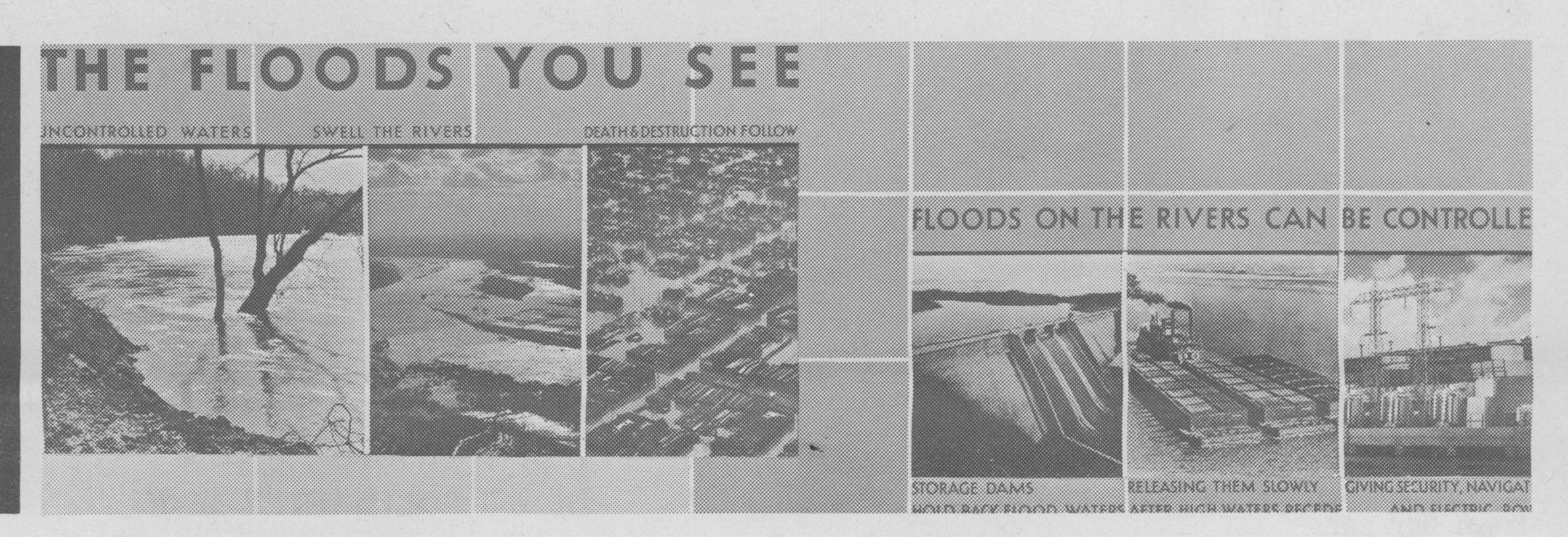
SOLIDARITY asked TVA officials in Washington, D. C. about the work of the agency.

#### Q: How has TVA prevented floods?

A: Its system of dams provides storage for 12 million acre-feet of water. This gives complete or partial protection to almost 264,000 acres of privately-owned and highly-developed land in the Tennessee Valley alone. At Cairo, Ill. two to four feet have been cut from crests which Ohio and Mississippi floods would have reached if the Tennessee, which empties into them, had not been restrained.



dens of the contract of the co



#### Q: How much damage has TVA averted?

A: Flood damages avoided through TVA operations are estimated at more than \$350 million. If there had been no TVA reservoirs in 1963, for example, floods in just that one year would have done more than \$100 million damage to Chattanooga alone.

#### Q: Has TVA helped land values?

A: TVA's protection has brought an estimated increase of \$150 million in the value of millions of acres of productive land behind Mississippi River levees.

#### Q: But hasn't TVA been costly?

A: Together, those benefits listed above are more than double the total flood control investment in the TVA system, plus operating and maintenance costs over the years.

These, of course, are only dollar savings. They do not take into consideration the value of lives and familiar belongings that have been saved—instead of being buried in river mud.

These just can't be measured.

#### Q: What about TVA electric power?

A: The cheaper power that the architects of TVA predicted in 1933 is here today, and it's being used. More than 158 local electric systems buy power wholesale from TVA and distribute it to more than 5.5 million people at more than 1.6 million homes and farms in seven states— Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina. Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

#### Q: But is it cheaper?

A: The average home in the area now uses about 11,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity a year—almost 20 times as much as in 1933. Electricity then cost the home user an average of about 5.5 cents a kilo-

watt-hour. Today the average is less than one cent.

Compared to the national average, TV consumers use about 2.5 times as much electricity and pay less than half as much per kilowatt-hour as consumers elsewhere.

#### Q: How come it's cheaper?

A: Greater use. The more used, the less the cost of each kilowatt-hour delivered. As a result, over half the local distribution systems have been able to reduce their retail rates—even below the very low rates of 1933.

#### Q: What has this meant to the area's economy?

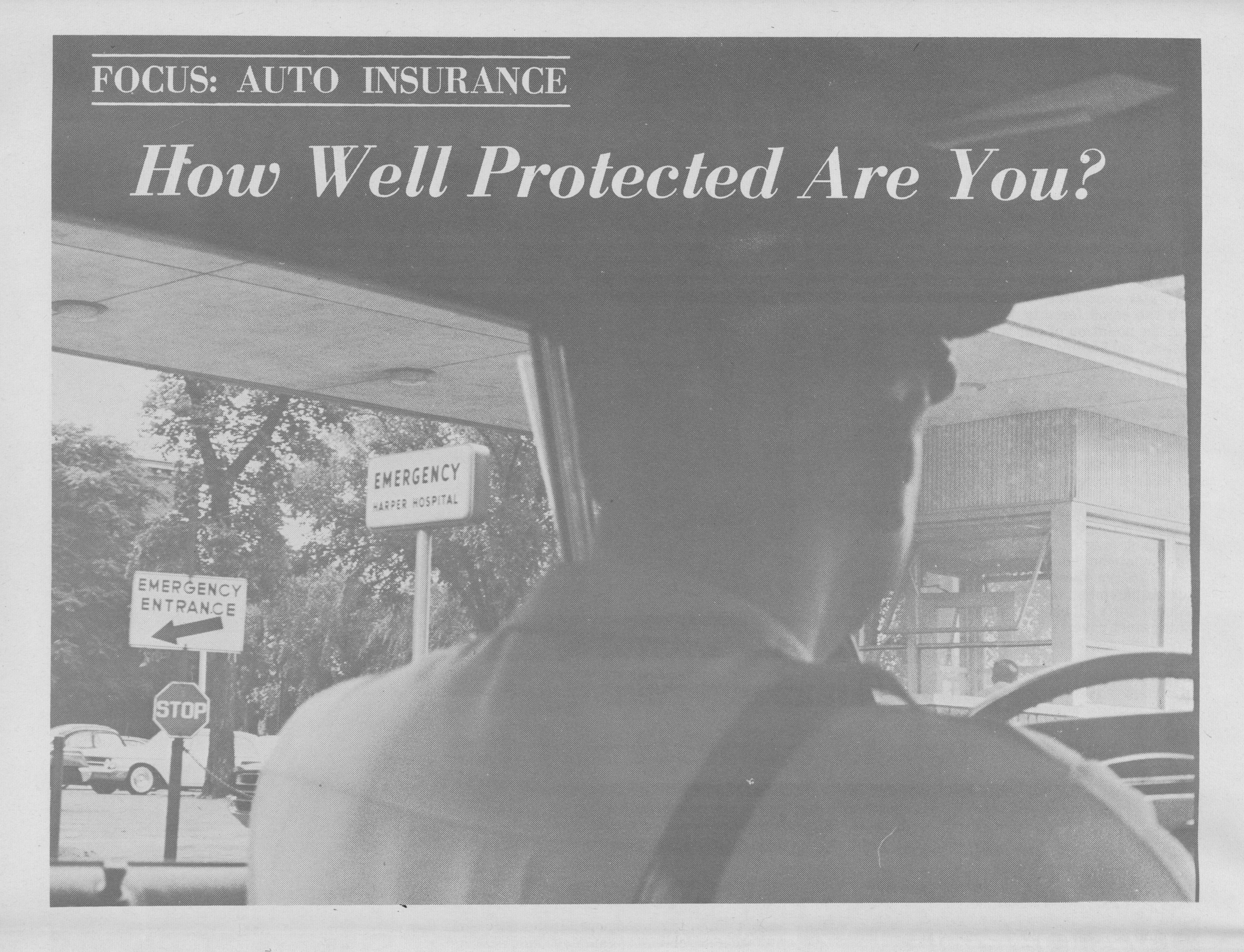
A: Manufacturing payrolls have increased 905 per cent from pre-TVA levels, compared with a national increase of only 485 per cent. Census of Manufactures figures for 1958 showed more than 7,400 plants in the region, and manufacturing employment in 1962 was estimated at over 520,000. Last year 500 new industrial operations or plant expansions, on an investment of about \$349 million, brought some 33,000 new jobs into the region.

#### Q: But what about workers' incomes?

A: Between 1933 and 1963, per capita personal income in the region grew from \$168—less than half the national average —to \$1,584, two thirds the national average. While the region is still behind, it is gaining. The gain represents \$3 billion more annually in personal income than if the per capita average had only kept pace with the national growth rate.

#### Q: Has the nation profited?

A: In the seven TVA-area states, the percentage share of Federal individual income tax has doubled, from less than 3.5 per cent of the total to seven per cent.



Mrs. Mary Wise, a member of UAW Local 887 in Los Angeles, was the victim of a theft from her car.

The radio was stolen one night while her car was parked at her house. The thief also cracked a window. She filed a \$90 claim for the loss.

The insurance company paid it, then can-

celed her policy.

John J. McGuire had only one blot on his driving record. Three years ago, he went through a red light. Recently, his policy was suddenly canceled. He had paid premiums for many years.

The company gave him the reason: age.

McGuire is a 68-year-old retiree.

Ernest S. Curtis of Huntington Woods, Mich., his wife and son haven't had any accidents. His wife has been driving 25 years without a ticket, Curtis has had two minor violations in the last two years and his son was ticketed once for speeding.

But the insurance firm notified Curtis they judged his family "accident prone" and were refusing to carry his policy any longer.

Vesta Calhoun's husband was involved in an accident while driving her car. The Calhouns live in Morningside, a Los Angeles suburb. She's a Local 887 member. After the accident, the insurance company tore up its policies on Mrs. Calhoun's car and her husband's as well.

The agent told her why: the company had to pay for the damage to her auto after the accident.

"What in the world was I paying premiums for?" she exclaimed.

n one form or another, the experience of Mary Wise, John McGuire, Ernest Curtis and Vesta Calhoun is being repeated untold times in state after state.

Complaints by policyholders are on the rise concerning abuses and unjust treatment by a large number of auto insurance companies. The complainants are a minority but their number is sizable nevertheless. And the problems they point to are increasing.

They range from embittered reports of policies canceled with little or no notice or

By HOWARD LIPTON
Of the SOLIDARITY Staff

without the policyholder being told why, to delays in settlements or unfairly low ones.

They tell of cancelations because a spouse has been granted a divorce, because a child has become old enough to drive or just because the insuror wants to cut down on the number of its policyholders in a certain area.

Not all companies engage in these practices. Experiences also vary from state to state, in some cases even from area to area within a state. Obviously, some cancelations are justified; more than one conviction for

If you have a long drive to work, or if driving is part of your work, your job could well depend on how your auto insurance firm treats you.

In this first of two instalments: a general look at the mounting rumble about adequate, continued protection for car owners.

careless driving can justify an insuror's conclusion that the motorist is a bad risk.

But in Michigan, California and several other states, unions and civic-spirited groups are beginning to move against the problems pointed up by the many complaints that do stand up under inspection.

In a few states, labor already has indicated it will push for greatly tightened government regulation of the car insurance firms. It points to the strict regulatory laws now in effect in some Canadian provinces as examples that can be followed.

They've also spotlighted the growing belief that auto insurors should file detailed monthly public reports on their finances, methods of operation and policy cancelations.

Such reports, they insist, should list the reason for each cancelation. Many gripes involve the refusal of an insuror to tell a policyholder why it has decided to cancel his insurance.

Mary Wise, a senior electronics bench inspector at North American Aviation's sprawling Compton facility in the Los Angeles area, says such laws are needed. Urgently, she emphasizes.

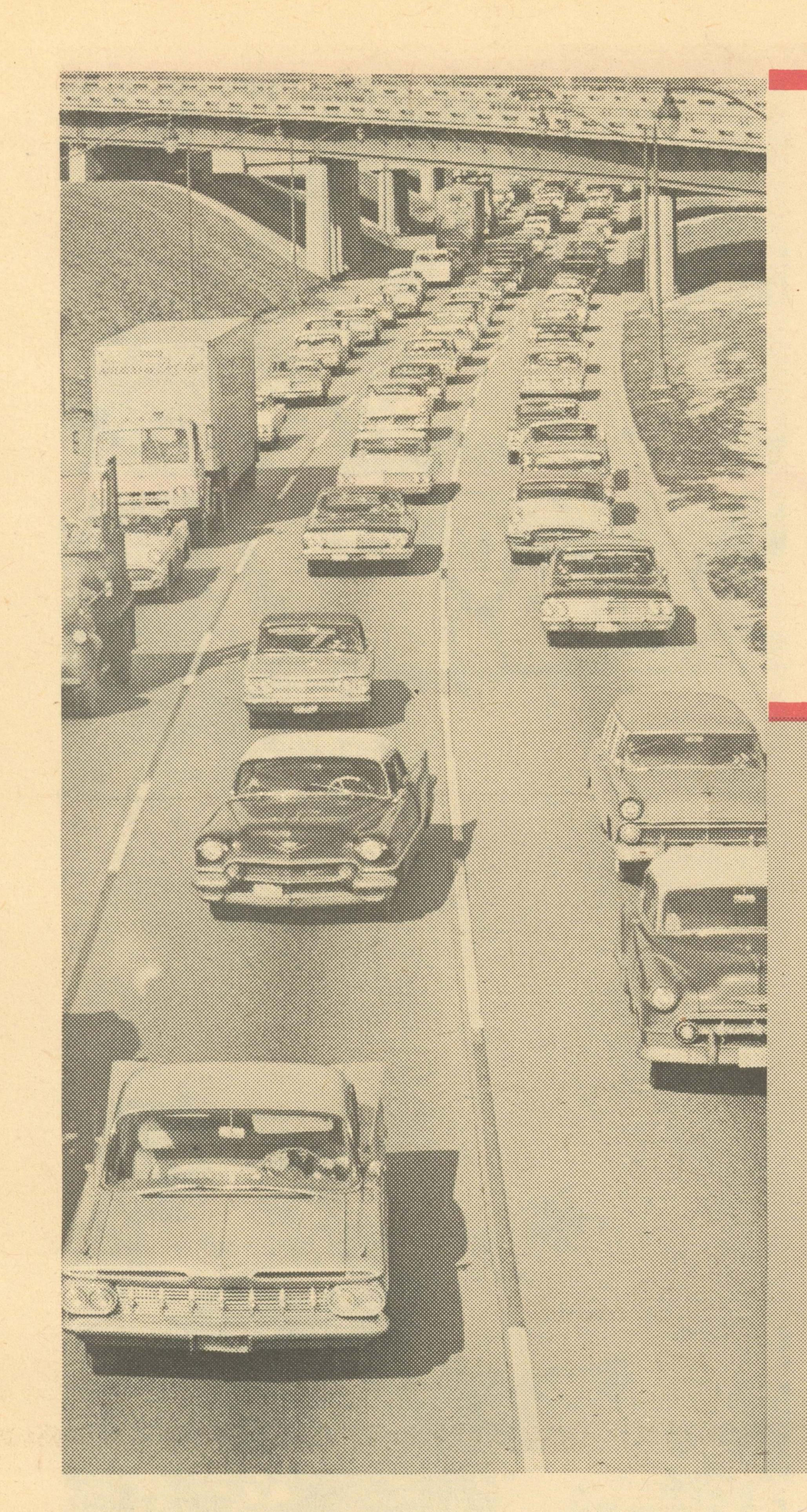
"I was the victim of a theft from my car, but it wasn't nearly as bad as being the victim of the insurance company just because I dared to file a claim," she said.

"At the point they canceled my policy, it labeled me as a 'high risk' for other companies" she said. "Try to get insurance under those circumstances. I haven't been able to find a reputable company yet—you have to tell them you've had a policy canceled—and when you do, you have to pay three or four times as much for the same coverage.

"People can't afford that."
Records are beginning to show that certain highly-advertised auto insurance firms—their salesmen, anyway—do some of their canceled-out clients a "favor" by referring them to other insurance companies where, naturally, the rate is much higher.

The practice has caused some state legisla-

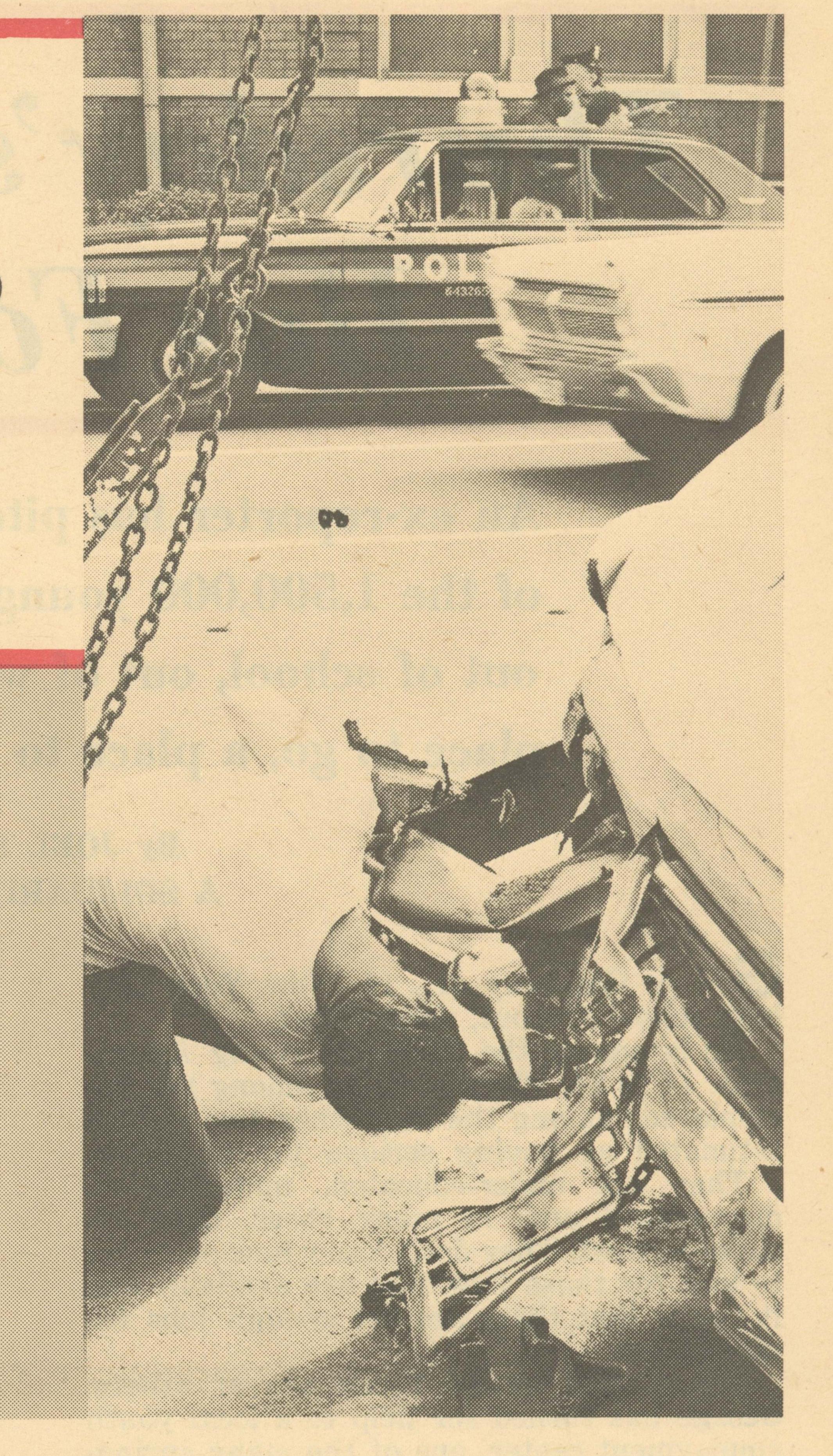
(Continued on page 7)



### Focus:

# Auto Insurance

Arithmetic: if just half the UAW's membership of 1,300,000 buys auto insurance—and if each pays only \$100 a year—then UAW members have a \$65 million a year stake in how properly the nation's auto insurance firms operate.



(Continued from page 6)

tors to begin wondering if, maybe, some of the bigger companies have offshoot firms specializing in higher premium cases.

The "favor" grated against John McGuire. He'd been paying \$94 a year for the policy that was canceled because he's now 68 years old. McGuire learned he can get the same coverage from another company. But it would cost him \$250!

That comes roughly to \$13 more a month. For a retiree, it's money needed for food, rent or house payments, doctors, medicines.

It's money needed for necessities even for

the average worker's family.

In terms of cash, it's the equivalent of an eight-cents-an-hour pay cut when a worker is forced to shell out that much more for the same insurance coverage—and workers have been known to strike for less than eight cents an hour.

here also is another dollars-and-cents cost that can affect anyone.

Heavy premium increases tend to price a rising number of auto owners out of the insurance market. Michigan alone now has an estimated 600,000 uninsured drivers.

Unless a state law requires some liability coverage or a fund arrangement to pay damages caused by uninsured motorists, (Ontario has such a fund) those priced out of the market will join the long list of drivers without liability insurance. If they get into an accident, claims against them can go unpaid.

Then the money to repair the damages and pay other costs must come out of the victim's

own pocket.

Insurance spokesmen say costs keep rising for a number of reasons. Accidents are more severe, having shot up to 11 million a year now from 8.7 million since 1955, they say.

Repair bills are higher. They've risen 22 per cent in the past 10 years, the spokesmen declare. Doctors' bills and hospital bills have spiraled 37 per cent since 1954. Court cash awards in auto accident injury cases have risen some 25 per cent since 1955.

sen some 25 per cent since 1955.

And the industry also points to padded re-

pair bills and exaggerated claims as still another reason why these costs are soaring up.

Furthermore, with more cars, more drivers, more horsepower, more road congestion and inadequate public transit facilities to relieve the auto load, costs will continue to climb, the industry officials predict.

Moreover, they assert, policyholders with valid complaints about being victimized by insurors are actually in a minority.

Michigan AFL-CIO President August Scholle, a leader in the attack against insurance victimization, answered that directly:

"I don't agree," he said, "that just because a 'small' percentage of drivers has been victimized that this is insignificant.

"No one really knows how 'small' this percentage really is. Anyway, an injury to one is an injury to all."

Judging from a partial sampling of the number of complaints being received by state insurance offices, however, that minority is pretty big right now. And it's growing—almost as fast and as high as new insurance buildings across the country.



# 'Thursday's Child Has Far to Go...'

An ex-reporter has pitched in to help some of the 1,500,000 young Americans who are out of school, out of work, looking for a place to go, a place to fit.

By JOEL SELDIN
A SOLIDARITY Special

George Galloway Jr., 19, New York City high school dropout, unemployed.

He is among the 1,500,000 young Americans, 14 to 24, officially listed among the unemployed; among the more than two million estimated as having serious job problems.

They are under-educated, under-skilled, discouraged and, in many cases, discriminated against. They don't know how or where to look for those jobs that are available and it seems that there are not enough jobs for all of them.

Along with untold thousands of others, George has turned for help to a local youth employment center, one of the many springing up around the country with money from Washington. New names like Job Corps and Neighborhood Youth Corps, new initials like OEO, OJT, YOC and MDTA, are seen or heard everywhere. For these youth, this is "the war on poverty," the fight for the "Great Society."

What does it all add up to so far for the George Galloways? What are his chances of really getting some help and a decent job?

A typical day at the youth center, located temporarily in a condemned brownstone on Manhattan's upper West Side, gives a fair idea of what this agency, and others like it, have to offer George and others like him.

n many places, a young man like George would have gone to one of the new Youth Opportunity Centers, or YOCs. These are clearing houses from which "youngsters" in need of job help are sent to agencies and programs that can serve them best. In large cities like New York, where youth agencies

were already in existence, much of this work is being done by them, in addition to their regular activities. In either case, YOC or community agency, the procedures are about the same.

As one comes in there are the new applicants, talking to receptionists, filling out applications, and scheduling medical examinations and tests—mechanical aptitude tests, reading tests and mathematics tests.

Among the jobless youth, even filling in forms can present difficulties. So the agency helps where it can.

In a back room, a group is meeting. They had previously completed a first day of filling in forms and now they are back to hear a counselor explain what the agency has to offer them; to tell him what it is that they would like from the agency. A young man says he wants training for a trade and the other boys nod agreement, but a girl wants "nothing in particular—just any kind of work."

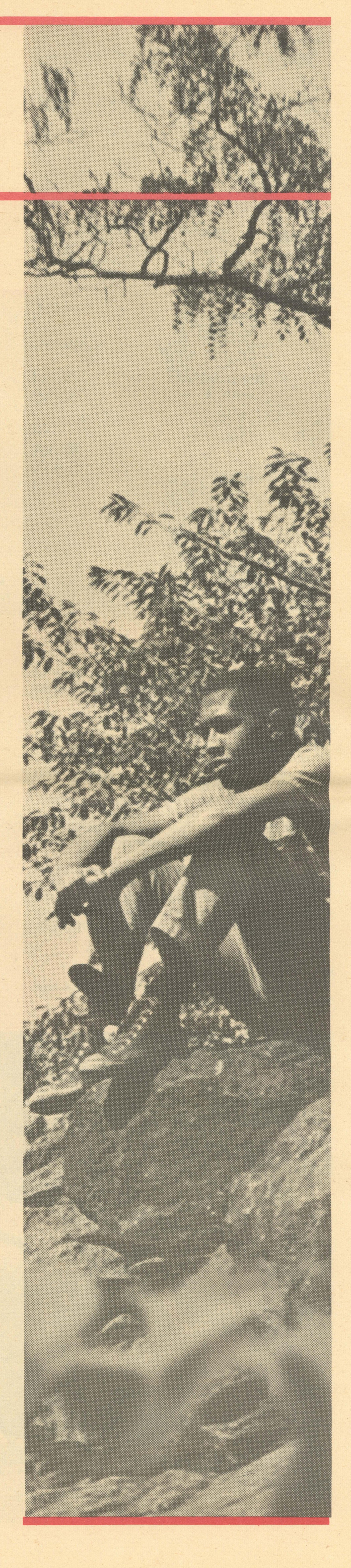
Another girl has already worked two months in a restaurant and three weeks in a linen service and wants something better. A boy put in two months making deliveries and feels the same. Many of them have never worked before.

The counselor talks about the drawbacks of unskilled and semi-skilled jobs—the layoffs, low pay and lack of opportunity for advancement. He explains that employers, and even training programs, often demand eighth-grade language and math skills. He tells the group that at the agency they will get help finding a job but that, first, it must

(Continued on page 9)



George Galloway doesn't want to get lost on New York City's streets. He has pinned his hopes on the Federal government succeeding in its program for youth. At right, he's like a young lion in Central Park. Above, he's with neighborhood pals, all unemployed, all waiting to see how George makes out.



### unemployment among teen-agers: 14.5 per cent!

"find out what you want to do" and then "help you to get ready to do it."

Getting ready involves training, but it also involves getting ready for training. There will be discussions with counselors about job choices, work habits and attitudes, and anything else that may be troubling the applicants and hindering their ability to find and hold jobs. There will also be classes for remedial help with reading, writing and arithmetic.

Depending on how serious the problems of the individual youth are, his "getting ready" period can take from three weeks to six months.

During this time, one of the things the agency can offer is a position in the Neighborhood Youth Corps. These jobs, in other agencies or in local government, are to give work experience. They pay \$1.25 an hour for a 30-hour week—\$37.50 a week before deductions—for office work, maintenance work or helping with recreation programs. By law, the work must not compete with industry or other regular jobs.

While in the Youth Corps, the young people also attend counseling sessions and remediation classes, for an additional two or

three hours a day.

In addition to these full-time jobs, the Youth Corps also has part-time work for young people still in school. By June 30, the end of its first fiscal year, it had signed contracts for 230,000 jobs, both full- and part-time, but only 130,000 of them were filled. It set up summer programs for 120,000, some of which were taken by former part-timers during their school vacations.

Some agencies fear that when the summer programs end there will not be enough Youth Corps positions for all the young people who will need them. In many places, the Youth Corps jobs are used mainly as an opportunity to prepare unemployed youth, through counseling and remediation, for further training. This training is, for the most part, of two kinds.

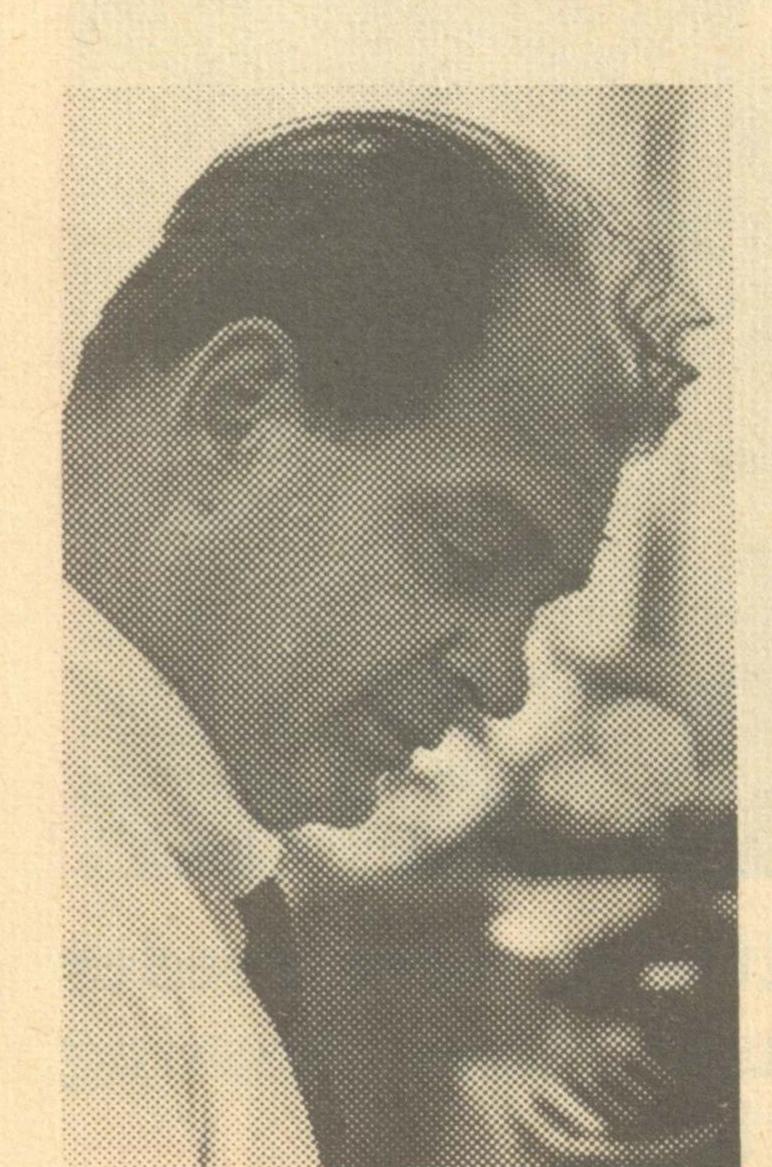
One, an arrangement with private employers to provide work and training in their own establishments, at real jobs, is called onthe-job training, or OJT. Depending on how much the trainee is paid by the employer—it varies from \$50 to \$70 a week on the average—the employer is reimbursed up to \$25 a week. This is to cover his administrative costs and the trainee's reduced productivity. OJT placements can last up to six months.

At the agency to which George has turned, typical OJT positions include auto mechanic, service station attendant, watch assembler, hairdresser, dry cleaner, photo lab technician and upholsterer. However, the agency has money for only 200 such positions for an 18-month period, and must develop the opportunities itself.

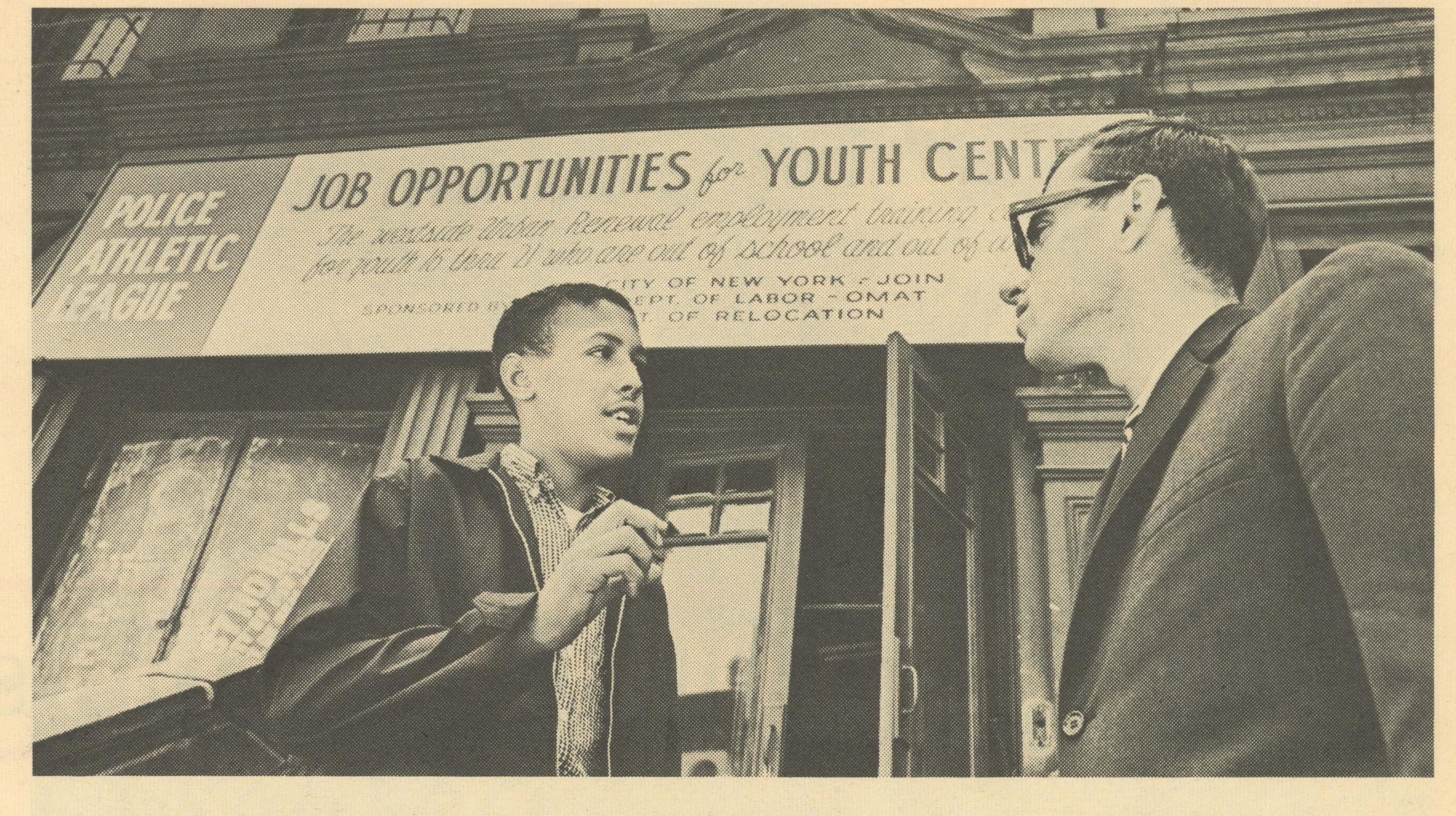
Another kind of training is in formal classes, more like the traditional vocational education, although some of the programs have tried to break away from that pattern

#### ABOUT THE AUTHOR

For six years, Joel Seldin was the New York Herald Tribune's man covering the



labor beat. Earlier this year he left behind the deadlines of newspaper life to help New York youngsters meet the deadline in their lives. He's associate executive secretary of the National Committee on Employment of Youth, the only national agency concentrating exclusively on youth employment problems.



George O'Toole, PAL counselor: "Listening hard is an important first step . . ."

and develop new ones. The money is provided under the Manpower Development and Training Act and these programs are generally referred to as MDTA projects. Before they will be approved, they must show that graduates will have a reasonable assurance of employment.

People working in the youth agencies say that although these MDTA programs cover a wide range of skills training—clerical work, machine operations of all kinds, and repairs from household appliances to business machines and automobiles—their usefulness for the jobless youth are often limited.

In addition to requiring the youth to reach a firm decision about what he wants to do, they say, he must also be able to meet relatively high standards of aptitude, reading and math. He must also be able to wait as much as six months for an opening.

But the most serious drawback is that the pay during training is less—about \$20 a week—than in the Neighborhood Youth Corps. For youth expected to "progress" from the Youth Corps to these training programs, this seems unreasonable, and many of them turn it down.

Like most applicants, George Galloway came looking for an immediate placement.

He had little patience for more schooling; more training. But few good jobs are available at the agencies for youths when they first apply, and even more rarely are they ready for such jobs.

George got a porter's job through the agency, but after a few months he had to leave because of an infected toe and the employer replaced him. Now, George is a maintenance worker at a social agency, working for the Youth Corps. He cleans desks, washes and waxes the floors, and runs errands. He has begun remediation classes and he is discussing with his counselor his wish to be a carpenter.

When he first came to the agency, like many others, he was most interested in the Job Corps. He had seen circulars and other publicity and he knew vaguely that it meant schooling and skills training in residence centers away from home. Job Corps, a provision of the Economic Opportunities Act, is administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity, or OEO. It has camps for education and job training for young men and women, 16 to 21, and other camps where forestry and conservation work will be done.

George was warned against getting his hopes too high. The camps have been slow to open and expand. This first year there were to have been places for 40,000, but it seems that at best there will be 10,000. Meanwhile, 297,000 youths have applied, mostly by mail, and screening them is a slow process.

Agencies have had to tell their applicants that if Job Corps is what they want, they will have to expect to wait at least a year, possibly more. By that time, present 18- and 19-year-olds may be too old for the program. Slowness in getting started is only one of

the criticisms of the Federal youth-employment programs. Many critics, the AFL-CIO among them, feel too much attention is being paid to what is wrong with young people in the present job market. They want more attention directed toward the shortage of jobs and, particularly, the shortage of the kind of jobs that young people can fill.

On the positive side of the picture, it seems clear that more is being done now for young people than ever before and that there is a national determination to solve the youth-job problem.

On the other hand, however, there still seems to be too much reliance on the established methods of education and counseling. For the deprived youth, at least, these methods have already failed.

There is a need not only for bolder experimentation and more emphasis on job creation, but also for more focus on the particular problems of young people.

Lately, we have brought the unemployment rate for adult, married men down to 2.5 per cent, but the rate for teen-agers remains where it has been for some years, about 14.5 per cent.

It is also clear that the situation will not solve itself, or even remain static.

This year, George Galloway was one of 17 million Americans between 15 and 19. Ten years from now, there will be 20.5 million in that age group, and in 1985, 24 million.

Unless we are imaginative, courageous and unstinting, we could all be smothered one day by the growing youth employment problem.





'Monopsony' puts small parts plant workers in distress

# 150,000 Members Sound SOS

#### By JERRY DALE Of the SOLIDARITY Staff

What is it like to work for a company that's here today—but may be gone tomorrow?

Ask any of the 150,000 UAW members who work for independent automotive parts

and supplier companies.

While three years of relative prosperity in the auto industry have tended to obscure the problem of late, these workers continue to face the specter of job insecurity. Many of them not only earn less than workers in the big auto companies, but also do not enjoy all of their fringe benefits—such as \$400-amonth pensions and early retirement.

These conditions arise out of the cutthroat competition in parts production fostered by the Big Three car makers. Economists have a fancy word for it. They call it "monopsony,"—a market in which there is only one buyer for a given product.

But whatever you call it, it's not doing the employes of the small parts industry any

That's why the UAW is determined to do something about it.

he kickoff of a UAW campaign to improve the conditions of workers in the small parts industry came late last month when the union's brand-new Independent Automotive Parts and Suppliers Council held a daylong conference in Washington to give the subject a thorough airing within range of Congress.

Douglas Fraser, director of the council and chairman of the conference, told the 75 delegates that in the past five years alone, more than 115 UAW-negotiated pension plans had to be "closed out" because the small parts firms involved had been forced out of business by competition.

"The younger workers in these plants lost their jobs but had at least the prospect of finding work elsewhere. But the old-timers lost their jobs and their pension benefits and have no hope of finding other work," Fraser pointed out.

He cited as an example a worker in the National Castings plant in Cleveland who had worked there since his teens and had 45 years of seniority. When the plant closed, his pension rights vanished.

"Frankly, we have been negligent in getting the facts to our congressmen about this. Every time a plant closes, every time a pension plan goes down the drain, let's tell them about it," Fraser urged the delegates.

"I was shocked to learn that even some of the delegates here didn't know that Sen. Vance Hartke (D., Ind.) had introduced a bill which calls for government reinsurance of private pension plans.

"Let's tell people about this bill—and let's tell them about monopsony," Fraser declared. "Let's tell them how 2,800 Budd workers lost their jobs in Detroit when Ford decided to make its own Thunderbird bodies.

"Let's tell them that the Big Three give the small parts supplier only the 'cats and dogs' parts, and that as soon as a part can be produced profitably, the production of it is taken away from him.

"Let's tell people how the Big Three play one supplier against the other, till they've squeezed them all dry.

"If we can have laws on monopoly, why not on monopsony." Fraser asked. "But we've got to arouse public opinion on this."

uring the floor discussion, delegate after delegate arose to cite examples of pressure exerted on supplier companies.

Region 1 staffer Paul Silver told of one firm which had offered a "pattern" settle-

ment during negotiations.

"But before the contract was even signed, the company's Big Three customer sent in its auditors and told the management that 'if you can afford to give the UAW the pattern, then you're charging us too much,' and demanded a price cut," Silver said.

Sen. Hartke discussed his bill (S. 1575) calling for government reinsurance of pension funds and candidly admitted that he didn't know a problem existed until the Studebaker plant in South Bend folded and many of its workers lost their pension rights.

"We cannot sit idly by and see, as we did at Studebaker, workers with 30 years service receiving none of the pension on which they had counted, simply because they were still below the age of 60 and funds were not available," Hartke told the conference. He thanked the UAW for its assistance in drawing up the bill.

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D., Mich.), chairman of the Senate anti-trust subcommittee, discussed the "difficult and complex" problem of monopsony, a "problem to which there are no easy answers.

"The concentration of economic power has been a factor that's been with us since the turn of the century," he noted.

"Obviously, the producer who has only one customer does not enjoy economic freedom, and his employes are at a disadvantage. Monopsony is a problem not only in the auto industry but in the food industry and many others.

"The trend toward further concentration of economic power is continuing. Our subcommittee has been holding hearings on this, but we have many months to go."

elegates passed, by unanimous vote, three resolutions. One, on the "problems of monopsony," called on all locals in the parts industry to "gather the evidence" on monopsony and pass it on to the council and to contact their congressmen and urge an investigation of the problem.

A resolution on the 'protection for pension programs" commended Sen. Hartke and his co-sponsors for introducing S. 1575, called on locals to lobby for the bill and to acquaint their members with its provisions.

A third resolution called for a seven-point legislative program which the council would support and work for in Congress.

The program includes provisions for the retraining of workers, relocation allowances, earlier retirement under Social Security with higher benefits, a system of Federal standards for unemployment compensation, a debt moratorium for unemployed workers, government control over the relocation of plants and laws to protect workers who refuse to handle scab-made products.

Among the conferees were Regional Directors George Merrelli, Ken Morris, Bard Young and Harvey Kitzman, staff members from most of the other regions and officers of the various parts councils.



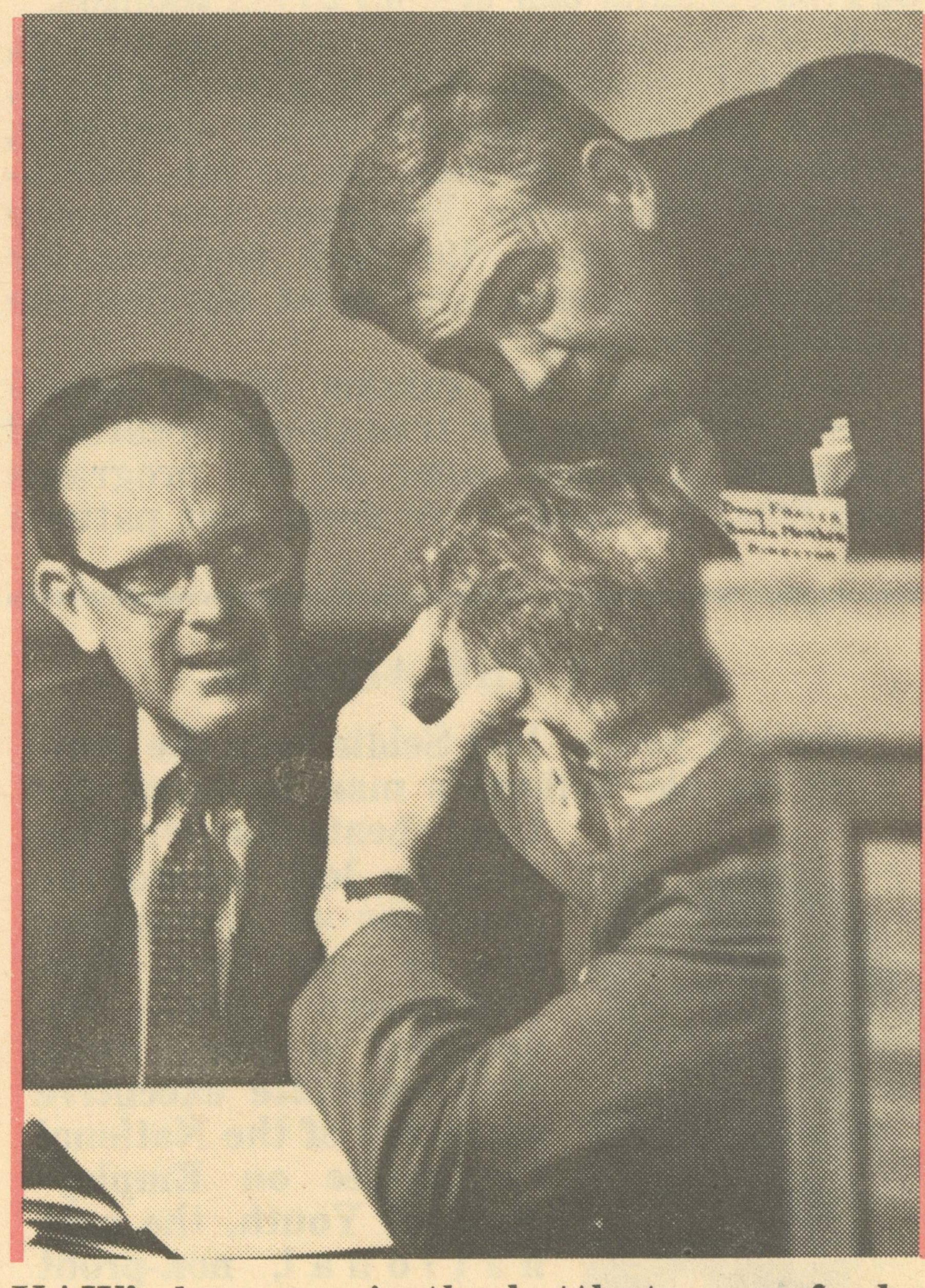
Sen. Hartke

Sen. Hart

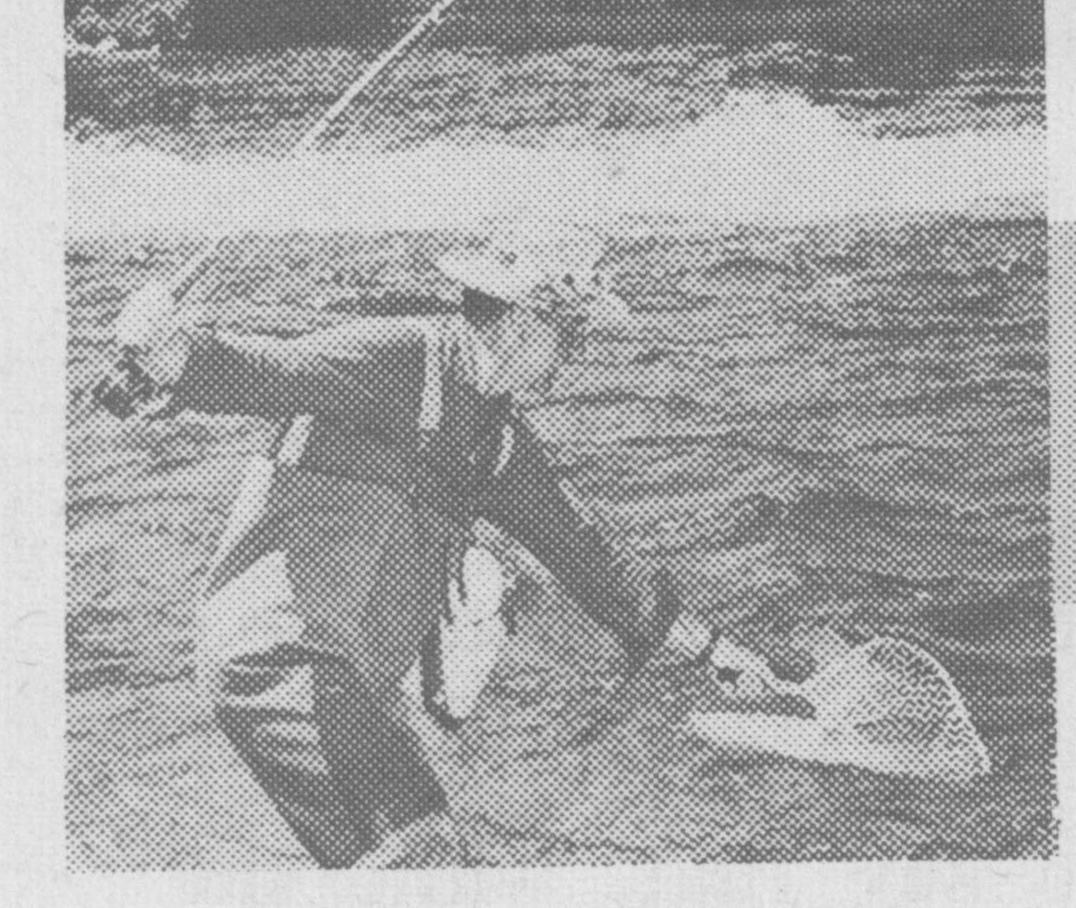
-Congress was tuned in-



Local 819's John Chunn -"End this withering"-



UAW's key man in the battle to save feeder plant jobs is Douglas Fraser, here leaning over a headtable conversation.



# Ever Hunt Blue-Wing Teal?



By Fred Goetz

Most of us are still preoccupied with fishing, but duck hunters will be happy to learn of a special pre-season nine-day hunt, scheduled for September in the central and Mississippi flyways.

The hunt, which is strictly experimental, will be confined to an early-migrating species, the bluewinged teal.

The bulk of the blue-wings normally migrate before the opening day of the regular waterfowl season, and harvest for the species is usually very light.

Basically, the regulations will permit each state, in either flyway, to select a nine-day season sometime during September this year.

The bag limit will be four birds a day and eight in possession.

These limits can include bluewinged, green-winged and cinnamon teal, singly or in the aggregate.

Shooting hours will be from sunrise to sunset.

Hunters participating in the special season will have to have a permit which they can get from their state wildlife agencies. Good huntin'!

H. P. Louden, who now lives in Ravenna, Ohio but who is a retired member of Twinsburg, Ohio Local 122, wrote to tell me he



Louden and Friends

learned a lesson back in 1920 that he has never forgotten—that is, "never embark on a hunting trip into the boondocks without a compass."

H. P. sent a picture of himself and three buddies lost and bogged down in the mud near Houghton Lake, Mich. 45 years ago. I'm printing the picture for the benefit of you old-car buffs who may be able to recognize the auto. Pipe those classy portholetype windows in the back end.

"Shown in the picture," Brother Louden wrote, "are a group of pattern makers from Bryan, Ohio. The only one whose name I can remember is Paul Briner, kneeling."

Anybody who recognizes himself in the picture can probably contact Brother Louden through Local 122.

H. P. added in his letter that he has lots of time now for his favorite pastime, fishing and upland game bird hunting. He's very active in the Associated Ohio Sportsmen, an organization he founded in 1946 which has its headquarters in Ravenna.

A couple more pictures arrived in the mail.

One, from E. B. Millican, of Peoria, Ariz., showed this retired member of UAW Local 91 with a string of sea bass, cod, snappers and sole caught off Santa Barbara, Calif. Brother Millican asked us to "give the boys in .75 gear department at Lynch Road my regards." I gather from his letter his fellow members would most likely remember him as "Alabama."

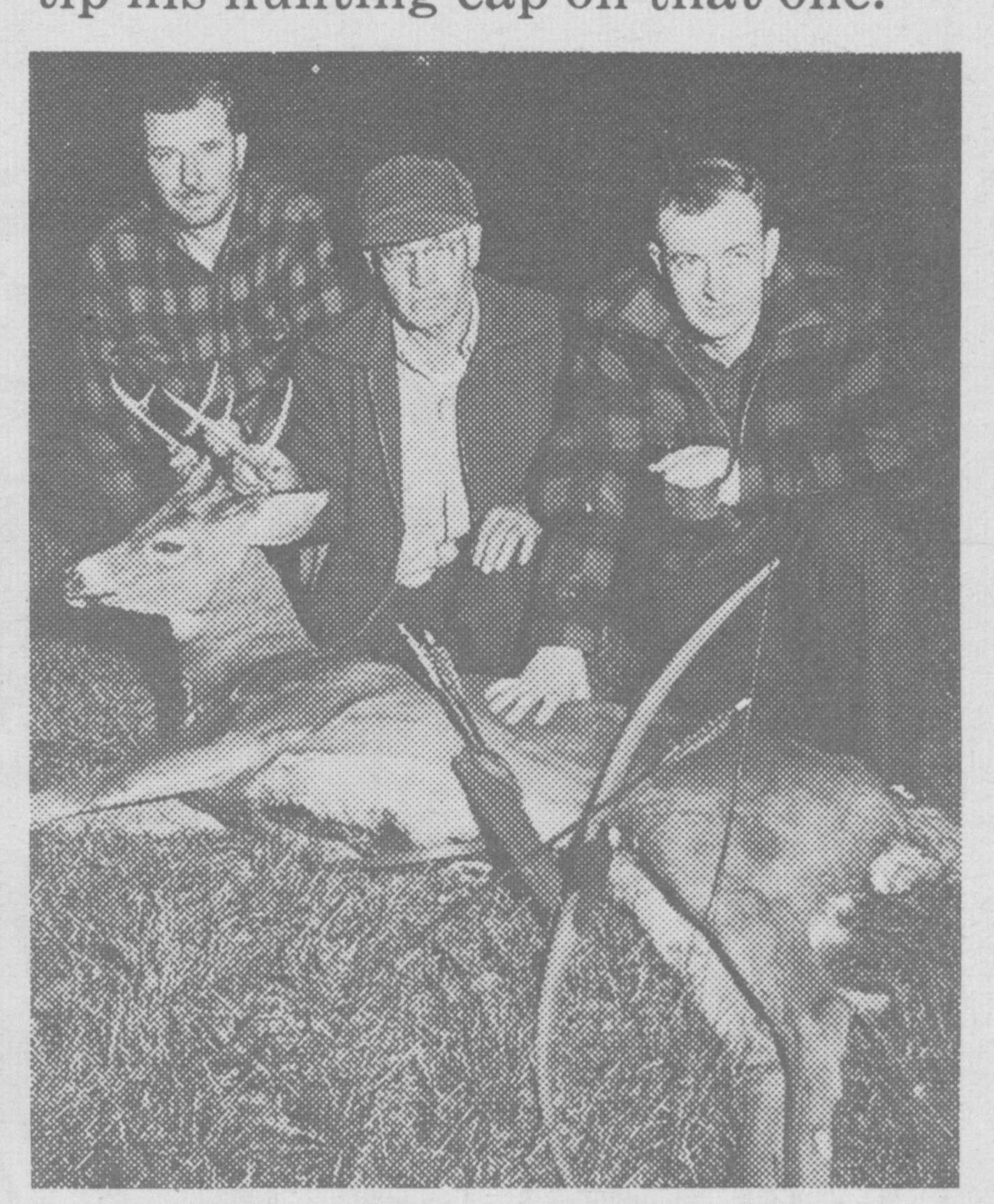
The other picture was a little out of season, but interesting, nevertheless. It's of J. Borowitz (right), a member of Local 771, and a couple of hunting partners with an eight-point deer he downed. The note with the picture—which came from Mrs. Borowitz, by the way—said the rack is mounted on the wall at their home. What socked meand you, too, I imagine—is that Brother Borowitz got the deer



E. B. Millican

the really hard way—with bow and arrow.

Old Living Outdoors has got to tip his hunting cap on that one.



Borowitz and Friends

# Congress Reveals Firm Fleecing Gl Car Buyers

UAW members who expect to be called into the armed forces or those already serving in the Army, Navy or Air Force should beware of shady finance companies which specialize in fleecing enlisted men.

One serviceman, in recent testimony before a subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee, told of paying \$3,300 for a loan to finance a \$2,400 car. Moreover, he is still paying on the car although it was repossessed many months ago.

The Congressional committee is looking into practices of the Federal Services Finance Corp., a private firm described by the committee chairman, Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex.), as a "worldwide lending operation primarily engaged in the business of financing autos and making small loans" to servicemen.

Committee investigators, Patman said, have found a "multitude of evidence of abuse of military personnel" by this company.

Allan Warner of Union Lake, Mich. said he made arrangements to buy a \$3,300 sports car while stationed in France in 1963 but received a \$2,400 car instead. The finance company man, who also acted as the auto salesman, refused to make any adjustment, the soldier testified.

Moreover, Warner unwittingly signed a paper which authorized the Army to deduct the car payments for his \$286 monthly pay. He had to abandon the car before leaving France, he said, and it was later repossessed by the company. The firm is still trying to collect \$1,800.

Warner said he was offered a Volkswagen as a "settlement" but rejected it because it would have meant paying \$3,300 for a \$1,400 car.

Rep. Patman said the finance company's operations "are well known to every military legal officer contacted by the committee staff" and that serious questions in regard to its operations were raised as far back as 1953.

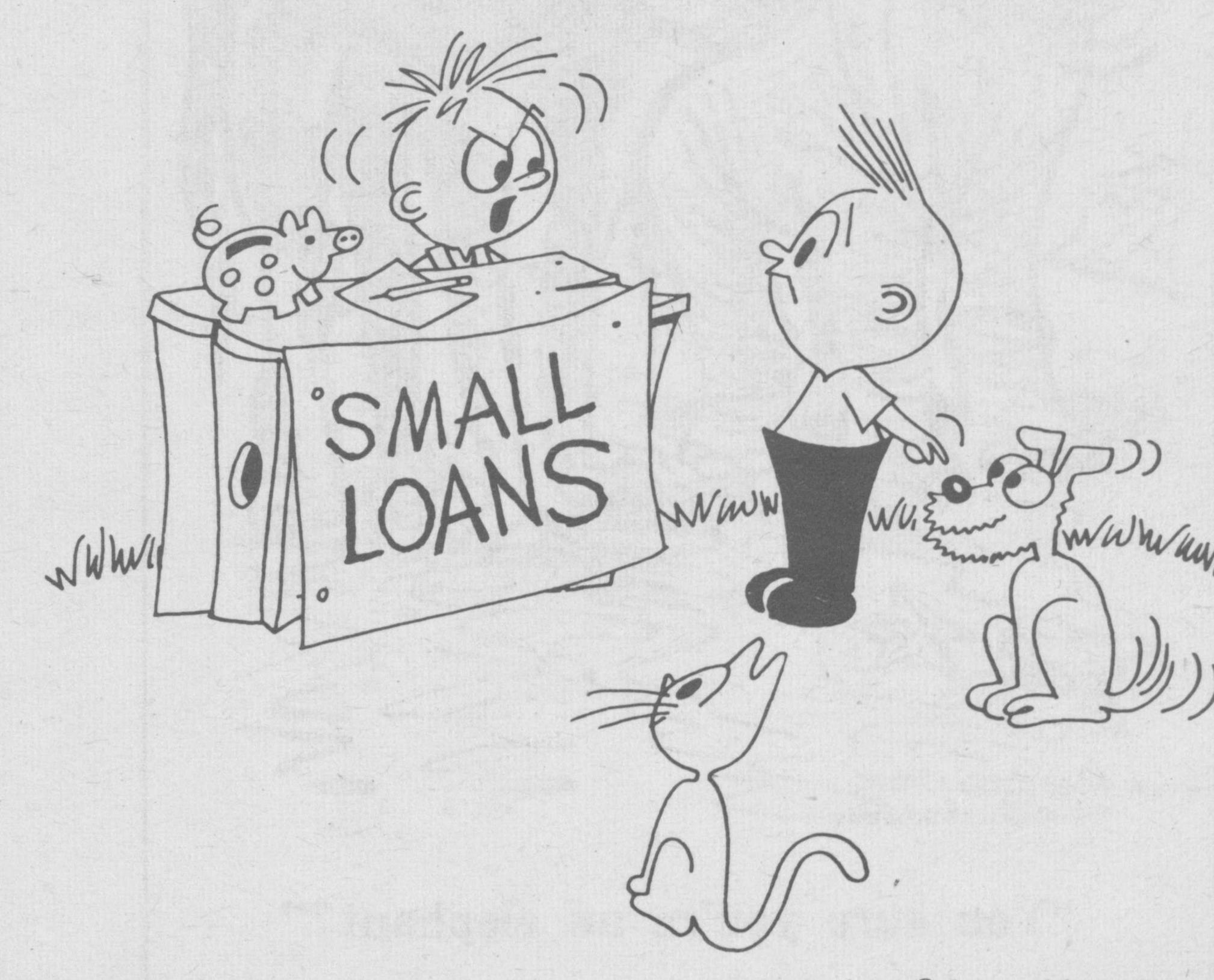
"But apparently no one has stepped forward to protect military personnel from this company," the congressman observed.

The committee also heard testimony from a former employe that the finance company got its customers to sign legal papers in blank.

Duane J. Sorenson, the ex-employe, also testified that repossessed

cars were often sold quickly at a low price to a Florida firm owned by the finance company. It, in turn, would re-sell the cars at retail, with financing by Federal Serv-

But, Sorenson said, the original debtor would be credited with only the low price and would be pursued to pay the remaining balance owing, even though the car had been resold for more than the amount of the remaining debt.



"We'll need better references than those two!"

### 

Here are more highly informative, low-cost pamphlets available by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Where prices are indicated, send check or money order. Do not send postage stamps.

Your Child from One to Three -Publication 35H. A short picture pamphlet designed for quick and easy reading. It covers the most important points parents need to consider as their child leaves babyhood and enters childhood—20 cents.

How Disabled Must You Be?— Publication 32H. Briefly describes the benefits provided under the disability provisions of the Social Security law and gives information on how disabled a person must be to be eligible for those benefits—five cents.

Cold Facts About Home Food Protection—Publication 30H.

Brief information prepared by the Public Health Service about disease-producing bacteria and how we can prevent their growth by refrigerating food—five cents.

Our Public Lands-Magazine issued quarterly which features all news about the 460 million acres of public domain. It tells, among other things, how to buy public lands, where to hunt and fish, new camping sites and conservation highlights—60 cents a year.

Ideas Getting Your Across Through Writing—Publication 4 (Catalog No. GP 1.2: St 9/18/959. A practical guide for writing direct, useful and readily understandable letters and other communications. The booklet also discusses how to write in fewer words, choosing the right words and putting them together properly and the value of planning before you start writing—20 cents.

#### HERBLOCK:

### Summer in D.C.





THE COMMERCIALS ARE TOO LOUD?"

"My dear chaps, have you no refinement, no finesse?"



# When Stewards Sleep

By STEVE SCHLOSSBERG (Associate General Counsel, UAW)

One of the great justices of the Supreme Court, Oliver Wendell Holmes, long ago said:

"Sometimes it is said that if a man neglects to enforce his rights, he cannot complain if, after a while, the law follows his example."

A recent decision by a well-k nown arbitrator, Lewis M. Gill, rams home again the truth and timeliness of Justice Holmes' words in a union-management context.

The facts of the case before arbitrator Gill were not too complicated. The

collective bargaining agreement before him barred supervisors from doing bargaining unit work except that foremen were permitted to "perform work sufficient to insure that a fixture or a setup is performing satisfactorily."

In Gill's case, there was no real conflict in the evidence. Both union and company agreed that the foremen in question were testing samples of items from the production line. The tests, however, were made every half-hour and the foremen worked on them for five to 20 minutes at a crack. But and here's the fly in the ointment—the foremen had been making these tests for more than five years running! And the union grievance before Gill was the first one on the matter.

In deciding the case, the arbitrator noted that while there was something to the company argument that the supervisor was checking to see that the machines were performing properly, he was inclined to suppose that the union and the company, by the contract language, had not intended to permit foremen to do routine tests covering as much as 40 minutes of every hour, on a regular basis.

So, while the wording of the contract was not without question, the arbitrator was, at first blush, friendly toward the union's view

of its meaning. At this point, in Gill's opinion, it would appear that the union would be up-

But the union lost the case!

Gill went on to say that, while the meaning of the agreement might have been debatable, he was convinced that the inaction of the union over the years added up to an unspoken agreement with the company's right to have the supervisors do the work.

The union's failure to file a grievance or even to yell foul over, in Gill's words, "a practice which was obviously well known, at least to the union stewards in that area, amounts to a tacit agreement on what the contract permited in this situation."

This is a tough one to lose, for one of the gravest problems facing modern unions is the protection of bargaining unit work.

If, however, we can learn a valuable lesson from the loss, the blow is somewhat softened.

The message, it seems to us, is pretty

clear.

First, it's a mighty dangerous practice to sleep on your rights. When the boss breaks the contract, then and there the union should act. And grumbling alone won't do the trick. You've got to crank up and start the grievance machinery. That's why it is in the contract.

Second, the workers and the stewards are the union. You can't depend on a local officer or an International rep to use a crystal ball so he will know when to file a grievance. The guy who sees a contract broken has got to holler.

The moral of this tale is, of course, not limited to cases where a company tries to nibble away at the union members' work. It applies with equal force to any disregard of worker and union contract rights.

Grievance machinery, like any other, will rust if left unused too long.

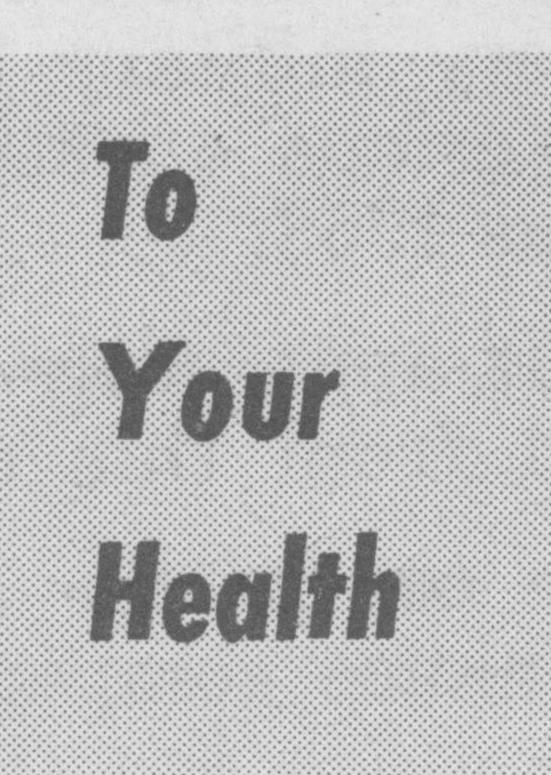
So, an arbitrator's decision in 1965 points up the wisdom of a long dead jurist. If we care so little that we sleep on our rights for years, the law is most likely to take the hint and refuse to protect those rights when we finally do awaken.

## A Cancer Test in Texas

Anybody opposed to fighting cancer, heart disease, leukemia, you name it?

Not from the public reception given President Johnson earlier this year when he declared war on killer diseases.

But because it's in a rut opposing so much of what government does, the American Medical Assn. finds itself against Washington's war on cancer!



President Johnson's \$650 million program includes building 60 new regional health centers and 450 subcenters throughout the country. Such health centers were recommended by a blue-ribbon medical committee headed by Dr. Michael DeBakey, world-

famous heart surgeon.

The medical publication, Health Bulletin, reported: "AMA criticism of the health center project reportedly focuses on the idea that building such centers might encroach. upon a doctor's right to decide how his patients should be treated and to treat them to the best of his ability."

Among those supporting the President, much to the chagrin of the AMA, are Dr. Luther Terry, U.S. surgeon general, the American Heart Assn., the American Cancer Society, the American Hospital Assn. and the Assn. of American Medical Colleges.

A Texas biochemist, Hector Otero of Houston, using sunflower seeds, may have come up with what the medical world has been searching for many years: a simple test to detect cancer in its early stages.

Otero reported sunflower seeds, saline solution and a blood sample are all that's needed

to find a cancer in time to cure it. If a person's blood contains cancerous cells, then his blood plasma in the test tube will turn from clear to a deep lavender when mixed with the sunflower-saline solution.

He added that he doesn't know how the process works, but affirms "it does work."

Claiming his findings to date have proved nearly 90 per cent accurate, Otero will soon get his chance to prove his findings when he performs his tests on about 100 blood samples now being collected at random by the University of Texas' M.D. Anderson Hospital.

The National Cancer Institue will participate in the testing.

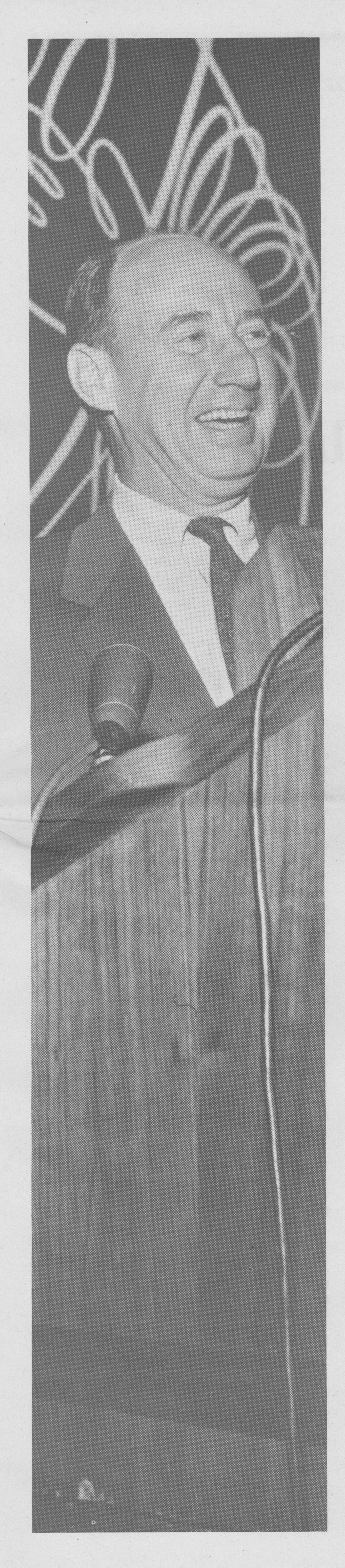
More in brief: An Illinois state senator, Harris W. Fawell, said last month that large numbers of diseased animals are being illegally slaughtered for human consumption instead of being sent to rendering plants. "There is wholesale trafficking in diseased meat all over Illinois," he said, adding he thinks all over Iowa, Michigan and Indiana, as well.

• A British researcher, Dr. F. D. P. Wicker, points out that while lung cancer has been a serious problem only for the last 35 years, Europeans have been smoking tobacco for 350 years.

Dr. Wicker writes that the major change in the nature of tobacco in that time has been the use of poisons to control insect pests of the tobacco plant.

Since cigarette tobacco must be kept in storage for aging longer than other tobaccos, and treated with more poisons to ward off storage insects, he says this could explain the higher hazard of cigarette smoking as opposed to pipe and cigar smoking.

"You sure you're an elephant?"



"Human decency is the theme of our history and the spirit of our religion. We must never cease trying to write its guarantees not just into our laws, but into the hearts and minds of men."

-Labor Day, Sept. 1, 1952, Detroit, Mich.

"a voice of sanity, f compassion, of reason. . . ??

he voice of Adlai Stevenson—surely one of the most eloquent to ring through this century—has been stilled.

But the forums where his voice was heard still echo with its clarity and the minds of those who listened are enriched with its wis-

Wherever Adlai Stevenson spoke—whether before the cheering multitude in Detroit on Labor Day, or at the tension-filled table of the United Nations Security Council or before throngs of hopeful Democrats in the Presidential campaigns of 1952 and 1956 he expressed with dazzling insight the concerns and hopes of men who work and yearn for peace and freedom.

His timing was off. He was offered to America at a time when the country was in a mood to accept incoherence as a mask for the harsh truth about this land and the role it must play in this world. Intelligence was not the order of the day, as a glance at editorials of those days reveals.

In every utterance, he reflected the mind and manner of a statesman.

"I have been told that I should try here today to make you roar with enthusiasm," he told a labor convention in 1952.

"Why, I would not do that even if I could. After all, you are the responsible leaders of

organized labor which, if it does not act responsibly, could do the nation and the working people infinite harm.

"And I, in turn, am a candidate for the most important individual responsibility in the world. If I were more comforted by your cheers than your thoughts I would hardly merit the confidence of responsible men."

he sadness that swept through the UAW at the death of Adlai Stevenson resounded in the statements of UAW President Walter P. Reuther and Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey.

"His was a voice of sanity, of compassion, of reason in a troubled and tortured world," said Reuther.

"He was profoundly aware of the dimensions of man's ancient enemies of hunger, ignorance and disease, and he spent his adult life in a courageous struggle to defeat these enemies and to bring light... to the conduct of human affairs."

"America, indeed the whole world," Mazey said, "is a richer place for his having lived

and served."

To the UAW, July 14, 1965 wasn't a day of discovery of Adlai Stevenson's greatness. It was a day of sorrow. The union knew he was great all along.

#### Mr. Stevenson's Words

"My definition of a free society is a society where it is safe to be unpopular."

"I believe in the forgiveness of sin and the redemption of ignorance."

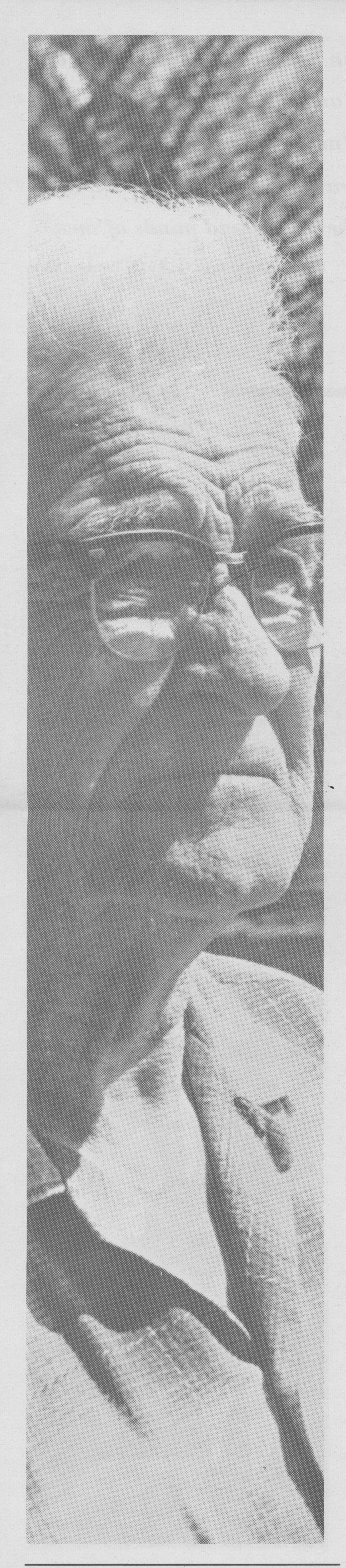
"The sound of tireless voices is the price we pay for the right to hear the music of our own opinions."

"If communism is a problem to the United Nations, so is the United Nations a problem for communism. The UN is a community of tolerance, and a community of tolerance is a terrible frustration to the totalitarian mind."

"I say to you that the anatomy of patriotism is complex. But surely intolerance and public irresponsibility cannot be cloaked in the shining armor of rectitude and of righteousness, nor can the denial of the right to hold ideas that are different—the freedom of man to think as he pleases. To strike freedom of the mind with the fist of patriotism is an old and ugly subtlety."



August, 1965-UAW SOLIDARITY-Page 13



### 'milestone in the history of social justice'

"The passage of the Medicare bill," said UAW President Walter P. Reuther, "is a milestone in the history of social justice in this nation."

He said the bill is "a meaningful expression of the nation's determination that economic security and access to the means of protecting and maintaining health can be provided by the resources of our Social Security system while preserving all the democratic values of our free society.

"We in the UAW are proud," he said, "that many years ago we were among the original supporters of the principle that adequate health care through Social Security is a right to be enjoyed by all our older citizens."

But, Reuther went on to point out, "the new, improved benefits will still keep most retirees below the poverty level.

"We must continue to press for very substantial improvements here, in light of the fact that the average retired couple today is receiving only about \$131 a month from Social Security, compared to the \$250 a month required to provide a modest and decent standard of living."

While "these long overdue 1965 amendments are an important step forward," he concluded, the Medicare bill only "points the direction for the future."

# Medicare: What It Offers

The dreadful prospect of financial bankruptcy because of a long, expensive illness was lifted from the shoulders of our nation's retirees when President Johnson signed the 1965 amendments to Social Security.

At long last, because of the pleading, urging and prodding of such organizations as the UAW, Congress has answered President Johnson's request and has bolstered Social Security with Medicare, higher benefits and other improvements for any person over 65.

SOLIDARITY asked experts in the UAW Social Security Dept. to spell out some of the ways Social Security has been strengthened.

Q: In general, what have the 1965 amendments done for retirees depending on Social Security?

A: The amendments have increased the monthly benefit check and provided a basic health care program bolstered by a voluntary supplemental plan offering still more protection for a mere \$3 a month for each person.

Q: How much bigger will the monthly check be?

A: At least \$4, possibly more. The amendments call for a seven per cent increase or a minimum of \$4. That increase was made retroactive to Jan. 1.

Q: When will retirees start drawing the higher amount?

A: With their September check which they will get early in October.

Q: How about the retroactivity?

A: The retroactive payment for the eight months through August will be made in a separate check which will be issued Sept. 15.

Q: How soon will the Medicare provisions take effect?

A: Both the basic plan and the supplemental plan are scheduled to go into effect July 1, 1966—with one exception: the nursing home care phase of the basic plan will start Jan. 1, 1967.

Q: Just how much protection will the basic plan give a retiree?

A: The basic plan will provide 90 days' hospitalization—including semi-private room and all inpatient hospital auxiliary services—in any given illness, with 100 days' nursing home care after three or more days in the hospital. It will also provide outpatient hospital diagnostic service and up to 100 home health visits after three or more days in a hospital or nursing home.

Q: What will the \$3 supplemental plan add to this?

A: It will cover doctor bills in the home, at the doctor's office or in the hospital. Besides that, it will provide services not in the basic plan—such as diagnostic x-ray and laboratory services outside the hospital, radium therapy, ambulance service, casts, braces, prosthetic devices and the rental of iron lungs and oxygen tents—in addition to another 100 home health service visits during a calendar year. It will also pay for treatment outside the hospital for mental dis-

orders but only up to \$250 a year or 50 per cent of the expense, whichever is smaller.

Q: How much will the retiree be out of pocket during an illness?

A: Under the basic plan, the retiree will pay the first \$40 of a hospital stay. If the stay is longer than 60 days, he will pay \$10 a day up to 30 days. For the outpatient diagnostic service, he will pay the first \$20 charged for tests during a 20-day period. He will also have to pay 20 per cent of the costs above the \$20. These costs may be less, however, if the retiree's own health plan has made provision to cover them.

Q: How about his bills under the supplemental plan?

A: He will pay a premium of \$3 a month, or \$6 if married. In addition, he will pay an annual \$50 deductible on the total of bills covered by the supplemental plan and he will pay 20 per cent of the total charges above the \$50.

Q: What medical or health costs won't be covered by the two plans?

A: Drugs used outside the hospital, dental costs including dentures, routine physical examinations, eye glasses and hearing aids won't be paid for by the plans. It has been estimated, however, that between them the two plans will take care of about 60 per cent of the average medical costs of a retiree.

Q: Since the UAW negotiated companypaid health insurance, what does Medicare mean to a UAW retiree?

A: Medicare will offer protections and services that will be new—for example, treatment and consultations in the home or physician's office—and substitute for certain services available under the negotiated plan. Even with the company-paid plan available, the UAW is strongly urging retirees to take advantage of the Medicare supplemental plan.

Q: Suppose a UAW member with a family has been paying for private health coverage for his mother. How much is Medicare going to save him without reducing the mother's protection?

A: That can't be answered exactly because private insurance costs differ. But this can be said: For that \$3 a month the member will pay—which will be matched by \$3 from the government—the mother will receive a range of medical care for which most private insurance firms would charge at least \$18 a month in premiums. That would mean a saving of about \$180 a year.

Q: How about earnings?

A: You can now earn up to \$1,500 a year without loss of benefits (was \$1,200). If you earn between \$1,500 and \$2,700, there is a \$1 reduction in Social Security for each \$2 of earnings.

Q: What about widows' benefits?

A: They are now payable at reduced rates at age 60 instead of 62. The benefit now equals 71.5 per cent of the husband's benefit rather than 82.5 per cent.

Page 14-UAW SOLIDARITY-August, 1965

# UAW Urges Study of Auto Industry Pricing

The UAW has urged the President's Council of Economic Advisors to extend its planned prices study to "include the whole cost-price-profit relationship in the auto industry."

In a letter to Gardner Ackley, chairman of CEA, UAW President Walter P. Reuther expressed pleasure at the fact that President Johnson has asked CEA to study how completely the nation's consumers are benefiting from the recent cut in excise taxes.

"Like all Americans, we in the UAW want to see the potential economic stimulus of the excise tax cut fully realized," Reuther said. "We want to see consumers gain the benefits which the President and Congress intended them to have.

"In addition, we have a special interest in the question of car prices since lower prices mean higher sales and thus more jobs for auto workers."

Any study of car prices should not be restricted to the effect of the tax cut, Reuther said. It should survey the whole costprice-profit relationship.

"The auto industry is one above all others in which prices could and should go down, apart from any effect of the tax cut. The industry is earning far higher than average profits. General Motors, for example, the industry price leader, in 1964 made a profit after taxes of \$1.7 billion. This represented a return on stockholders' investment of 24.4 per cent, more than double the average return of 12.1 per cent enjoyed by all manufacturing corporations.

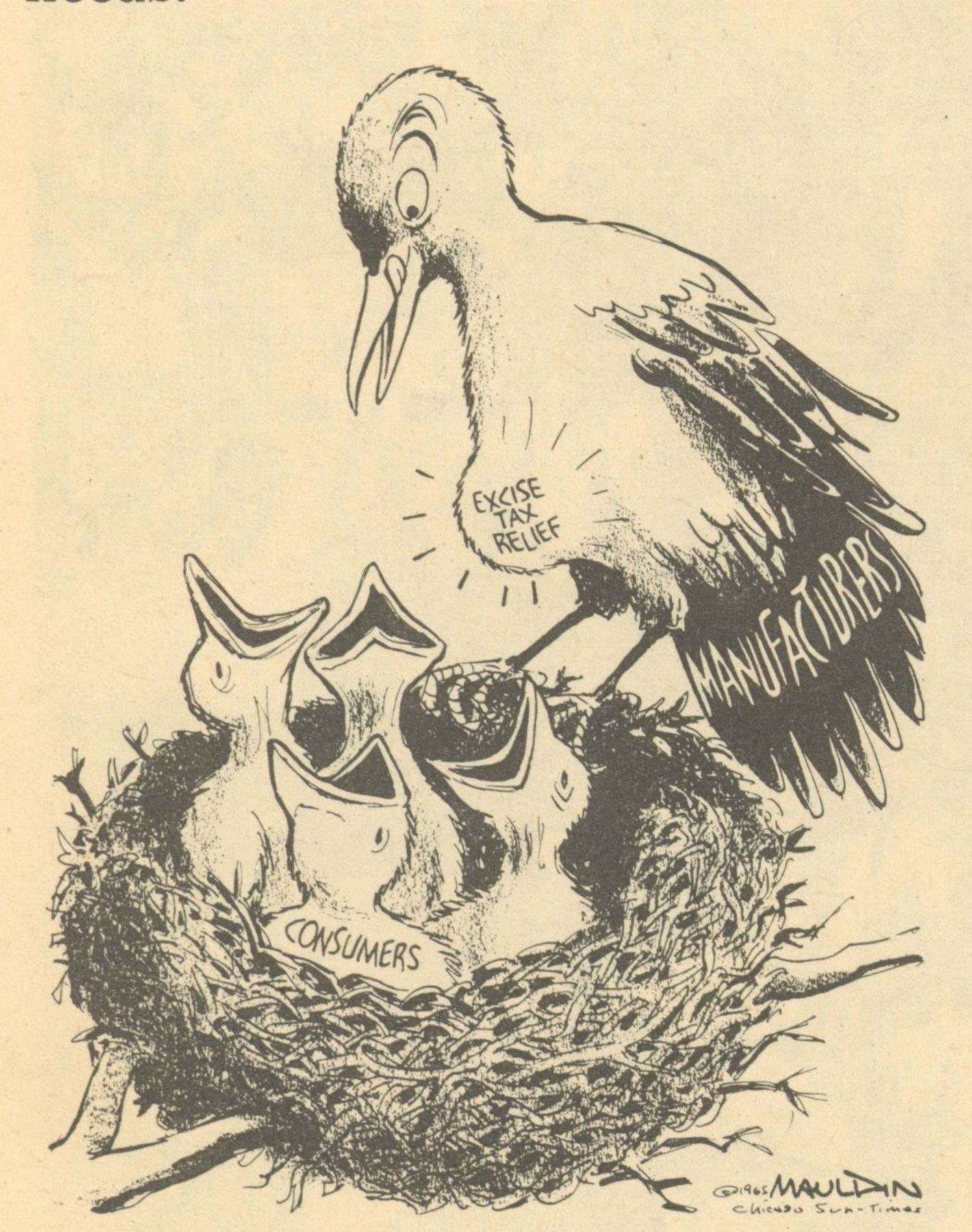
"GM could have cut wholesale prices by \$100 per car—equivalent to a retail price cut of about \$140—and its rate of return would still have been 21.6 per cent," said Reuther.

Evidence is mounting that prices may soon be on the rise, Reuther said, adding:

"Our best protection against such price increases is the companies' fear of an informed and aroused public opinion.

"It is very possible that even the announcement of your intention to study costs, prices and profits in the auto industry would inhibit price increases on the 1966 models.

"We are confident that the results of such a study would put strong public pressures on the companies, not only against future price increases, but toward actual price cuts (in addition to those resulting from tax reduction) which they can so well afford, which consumers deserve and which the economy badly needs."



"WHAT WORM?"

### New Ford Plant To Use 4,000

WOODHAVEN, Mich.—UAW Local 387 has been chartered to serve union members at the new stamping plant of the Ford Motor Co. here, south of Detroit.

The plant has gone into operation with a skeleton force of 125, but is slated to employ 4,000 when full production is reached, sometime within the next 16 months.

A statement issued jointly by Ken Bannon, UAW's National Ford director, and Bard Young, co-director of Region 1A, announced that the union and Ford management have signed a union recognition agreement.

# 2,200 Carter Workers End 33-Day Strike

ST. LOUIS—Over 2,200 members of UAW Local 819 ended their 33-day strike by ratifying a new three-year contract with Carter Carburetor Division, ACF Industries.

The new contract, covering three St. Louis area plants, provides for an 18-cent an hour increase in wages plus substantial improvements in pensions, insurance and other fringe benefits.

Region 5 Director Ted Hawks, in announcing the settlement, praised the work of Local 819. "The entire membership of Local 819, through their farsightedness and militancy, preserved and expanded the principles for which our union was founded," he said. "The company should realize that all of us do not want to strike but as a last resort, if we are treated as we were in these negotiations, we will do so."

The strike, called June 9 at 4 a.m., was the first at Carter Carburetor since 1947.

The new contract calls for increases of five cents an hour for all day work and eight cents for skilled trades work during the first year. All employes will get a six-cent increase during the second year and seven cents during the third year.

In addition, cost of living pay was increased 29 cents an hour, of which 21 cents will be applied to the base rate and only eight cents to the float.

Pensions for present and future retirees were increased from \$2.25 per month for each year of service to \$3.75 effective Aug. 1, and \$4.25 effective Aug. 1, next year.

The contract also provides for company-paid Blue Cross and surgical-medical insurance for both retirees and active employes. Life insurance was increased from \$3,-000 to \$4,500 for employes and from \$1,000 to \$1,500 for retirees.

Other benefits include two additional paid holidays, bereavement pay, increased vacations, and improvements in seniority, leave of absence and grievance procedure. The contract provides for a full-time chairman of the shop committee.





For the first time in its history, UAW Region 1A took its entire summer school program to the Canadian region's school at Port Elgin, Ont. Regional Directors Bard Young and Joseph McCusker said it was the "most youthful school we've conducted in two decades." That's Local 564's Emma Merkle of Saline, Mich., at top, in the midst of her class' buzz session. Below, Joseph Hattley, Region 1A citizenship representative, stands listening to Carl Loshinskie of Local 898, Rawsonville, Mich.

### Oshkosh Organizing Perks Up

MILWAUKEE—Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman reported a UAW victory in an NLRB election at the Leach Manufacturing Co., Oshkosh, Wis.

Leach Co. produces bodies for trash and garbage disposal trucks and is one of the major suppliers of such equipment in the midwest.

This victory was the second try

at organization of the plant. Kitzman hailed the victory as a continuation of the UAW organizational program in the Oshkosh-Fox River Valley area.

Kitzman said: "The victory is another step forward in making better wages and working conditions a reality not only at Leach, but in the entire Oshkosh area."

### Region 9 Stresses Greater Contact With Its New Members

NEW YORK CITY—Over 400 local union officers of Region 9 affiliates have completed a series of five leadership conferences throughout the tri-state area, it was announced by Region 9 Director Martin Gerber.

Conferences were designed to

#### 'Unfired' Plus!

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Al Joiner, an employe of Hamlin Products, Inc. here is not yet a member of the UAW but he is well aware of the advantages offered by the union.

Thanks to the UAW, Joiner, who was unfairly discharged for organizing activity last July, has been reinstated and awarded \$1,912 gross for back pay plus six per cent interest.

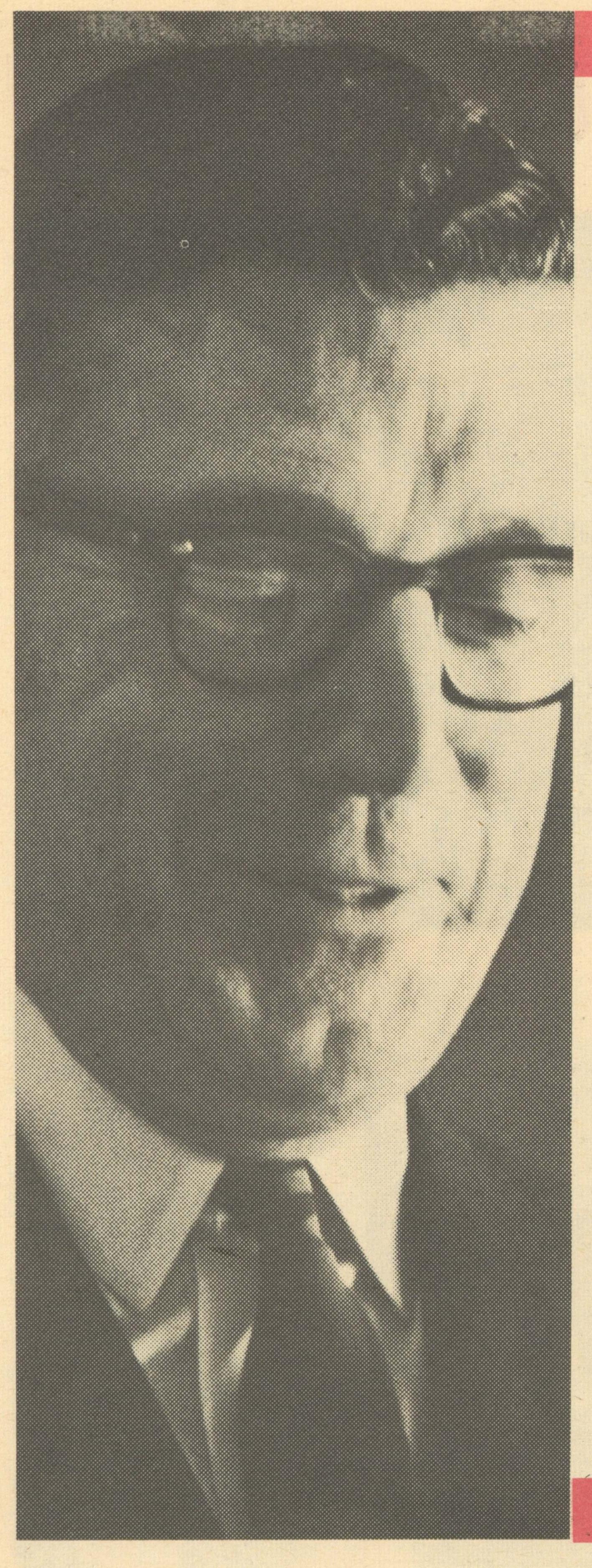
The back pay award made by a trial examiner, Ivar H. Peterson, has been backed up by the full National Labor Relations Board.

gear local unions for a varied program of activities in 1966. They were held in New Brunswick, N.J., Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Rochester and Syracuse, N. Y.

Featured speakers were Gerber, Edward F. Gray, assistant director, and Larry Carlstrom of the UAW's arbitration service.

Gerber emphasized the need for integrating the new member into the UAW as soon as he gets his job. "Ten thousand new members were brought into Region 9 in 1964. Far too many of these members had no contact at all with the union prior to or during the first months of employment. Establishing better contact with new members will be one of the primary tasks for the union in the period ahead," he said.

At each session, delegates convened in separate panel sessions, each dealing with a specific area of union activity.



Woodcock: "This settlement can well be used as a pattern by other aerospace firms."

# Douglas Settles— Next: North American

Schrade: "Importantly responsible because its benefits include workers, dependents, those already retired."



(Continued from page 3) settlement which, at the same time, grants equity and justice to the people directly affected."

Woodcock sent copies of his telegram to Vice President Hubert Humphrey, Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz.

In a sharply pointed reference to upcoming UAW negotiations when he spoke at Local 148's ratification meeting, Woodcock warned the giant North American Aviation Co. that, to obtain a contract settlement, it would have to meet the economic terms of the new Douglas agreement.

Those negotiations start Aug. 17. Woodcock, who is director of the union's Aerospace Dept., will head the UAW negotiating team at North American just as he led the UAW national bargaining committee at Douglas. Alongside Woodcock—just as at Douglas—will be UAW Western Regional

Director Paul Schrade. Woodcock said the UAW-Douglas settlement scored a number of "significant breakthroughs in vital economic and pocketbook areas."

These include:

• A total of 24 cents an hour in wage increases over the next two years—eight cents an hour as of this past July 19, eight cents more starting July 18, 1966, and another eight cents an hour beginning July 17, 1967.

"This is the first agreement in aerospace to close the gap by nine cents an hour for wage parity with workers in other basic industries," Woodcock said. Additionally, a fund of three cents an hour was won to work at the problem of wage inequities and wage reform, he added.

• Normal pensions of \$4.75 a month times years of service. That compares with the \$4.25 times years of service pension won in last year's widely acclaimed auto settlements.

• Establishment of a supplemental unemployment benefits program—a "first" in the West Coast-based aerospace industry and payment of a worker's health-medical insurance premiums during periods of eligible layoff.

• Higher benefits and longer coverage for workers under the hospital-medical-surgical

program.

• A maximum \$20,000 health plan coverage for workers and dependents for the disability period or a two-year limit, compared to the former \$7,500 maximum for total hospital-medical-surgical bills.

• Higher age limit—25—for hospitalmedical-surgical insurance coverage for de-

pendents; no age limit for disabled children or disabled workers not receiving Social Security disability payments.

• Dependents entitled to same hospitalmedical-surgical insurance benefits as employes, for the first time.

• All insurance improvements won at no

increase in cost to Douglas workers.

• Retired workers covered by Douglas' medical care program for the first time until they become eligible for Medicare benefits under the new Federal legislation. Then, under a unique arrangement, Medicare benefits are integrated with the Douglas program to provide continued protection for retirees.

• A pension benefit increase for workers already retired of \$1.45 a month per year of

service.

• Company-paid life insurance coverage of \$1,000 for pensioners who retired before 1960 and who do not have this now.

• Benefits for the survivor of a Douglas worker which can total up to \$21,400 for a dependent as specified in the settlement.

• Three days' bereavement pay in the event of death in the immediate family. • Early retirement through which a work-

er can retire at his option any time between age 55 and 65 with 10 or more year of company service.

• Two new paid holidays, making a total

of nine.

Other important economic gains provided full vesting of earned pension at any age after 10 years of company service, and elimination of the age 45 requirement for disability retirement, with a maximum of \$130 a month now provided for pensions for permanent and totally disabled workers with 10 years of service at Douglas.

Additionally, a new \$7,000 maximum—up \$1,000—was gained in company-paid life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment benefits. And workers will get a three-week vacation after 10 years of service, as against the former 12 years.

Moreover, separation payments in the event of permanent layoff without pension entitlement will range from 50 hours pay for workers with one but less than two years seniority to 2,080 hours pay for employes with 30 or more years of seniority.

Woodcock said substantial progress also was made in the contract's non-economic areas.

One more highlight: it's the first master agreement in UAW-Douglas bargaining history. It covers all UAW-Douglas locations.

While the UAW members ratified the contract with Douglas, negotiators for the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers continued their bargaining with the company.

Allied in their bargaining goals and cooperation, the two unions negotiated separately with the corporation's management. IAM members work at Douglas plants other than those at which UAW members are employed.

IAM leaders, who served the company with a seven-day contract termination notice as SOLIDARITY went to press, said their differences with Douglas primarily involved local and non-economic issues.