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AUTOMOBILE, AEROSPACE & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

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President Kennedy Speaks Out On Aerospace Negotiations



JUST AFTER he announced that UAW and the giant North American Aviation Co. had reached agreement in principle on a new contract, President John F. Kennedy chats informally in his office with officials of the UAW, the aerospace company, and the federal mediation service. (Story, identifications on Page 3.)

President John F. Kennedy Answers a Question about Aerospace Negotiations at a News Conference, Sept. 13:

66. . Most major industrial companies or industries in the United States have accepted the union shop many years ago — the steel industry, the auto industry, the aluminum companies, other basic industries — the union shop is part of collective bargaining . That's the first point.

"Now, the second point is that the total package, it seems to me, should be considered as a package. The economic proposals made are not excessive. They come well within the guidelines suggested by the Council of Economic Advisers.

"The Unions are accepting a financial settlement which is not particularly generous in relation to certain other unions in recent years. They feel that the total package, however, is acceptable.

66. . I would hope that the companies would accept it because if there is a strike the responsibility would be very clear, I think, to the American people for such an action."

"I am pleased to announce that the United. Aerospace Workers (UAW) and North American Aviation, Inc. have reached an agreement in principle on all the remaining issues in dispute based upon the recommendations of the President's Aerospace Board. . .

"It is gratifying that both parties in the dispute were able to alter their positions sufficiently to bring about a mutually acceptable agreement on

TARREST AND LEGISLES LEGISLES

President Announces Aerospace Settlement

the principles for a new contract. Unquestionably, they have served the public interest by insuring continuous production of aerospace equipment at the facilities. . .

"I strongly urge the remaining companies and unions still negotiating in this industry to display the same sense of responsibility to the public interest.99

-President John F. Kennedy, Sept. 19, 1962

Retrained Member's New Job Spotlighted by President

UAW member George DeMartz didn't hear President Kennedy mention his name and his job in a broadcast to the nation, but he knew about it. It happened last month when the President told of the importance of the manpower retraining bill backed by his Administration and the labor movement and passed by Congress.

HAZLETON, Pa.—A UAW member here who was retrained for a new job under a new federal program was mentioned by name by President John F. Kennedy when the latter discussed job retraining in a nation-wide telecast last month.

Singled out by the President was George De-Martz, 53, now a member of UAW Local 1026. A former coal miner, DeMartz was retrained as a welder at the Hazleton Vocational School as part of the Federal Area Redevelopment Assistance program and with the cooperation of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry and the State Department of Public Instruction.

As a result of this training, DeMartz obtained a job as a welder at Highway Trailer Inc., whose employes belong to Local 1026.

President Kennedy cited DeMartz, father of five children, as a typical American worker who knew only one skill—that of coal mining—and was retrained under the federal program for a new skill.

The President explained that after DeMartz's unemployment benefits were exhausted, he received benefits for 16 weeks while training.

DeMartz was selected Feb. 5 of this year to attend the welding school.

Kennedy related that thousands of Americans had to be retrained for new jobs in order to support their families. In reference to De-Martz, the nation's chief executive said:

"In Carbon County, Pennsylvania, 53-year-old George DeMartz could no longer—and this is true of many men in Kentucky, West Virginia and Illinois—find a job in the coal mines.

"Last November his unemployment insurance benefits ran out. Federal benefits were extended

to him for three months to help him support his family.

"Our retraining program taught him new skills as a welder and a trailer company newly located in Pennsylvania through our Area Redevelopment office has him again fully employed tonight on the night shift.

"All these strands of administrative and legislative actions have served a purpose, the purpose of jobs and growth to strengthen the economy of the nation and refusing to be satisfied with status quo."

DeMartz did not hear the President's address because he was at his job at the plant.

Jack Mundie, general foreman at the plant, explained that DeMartz was one of his best workers, despite the fact that he has been on the job for only a month and had to be retrained.

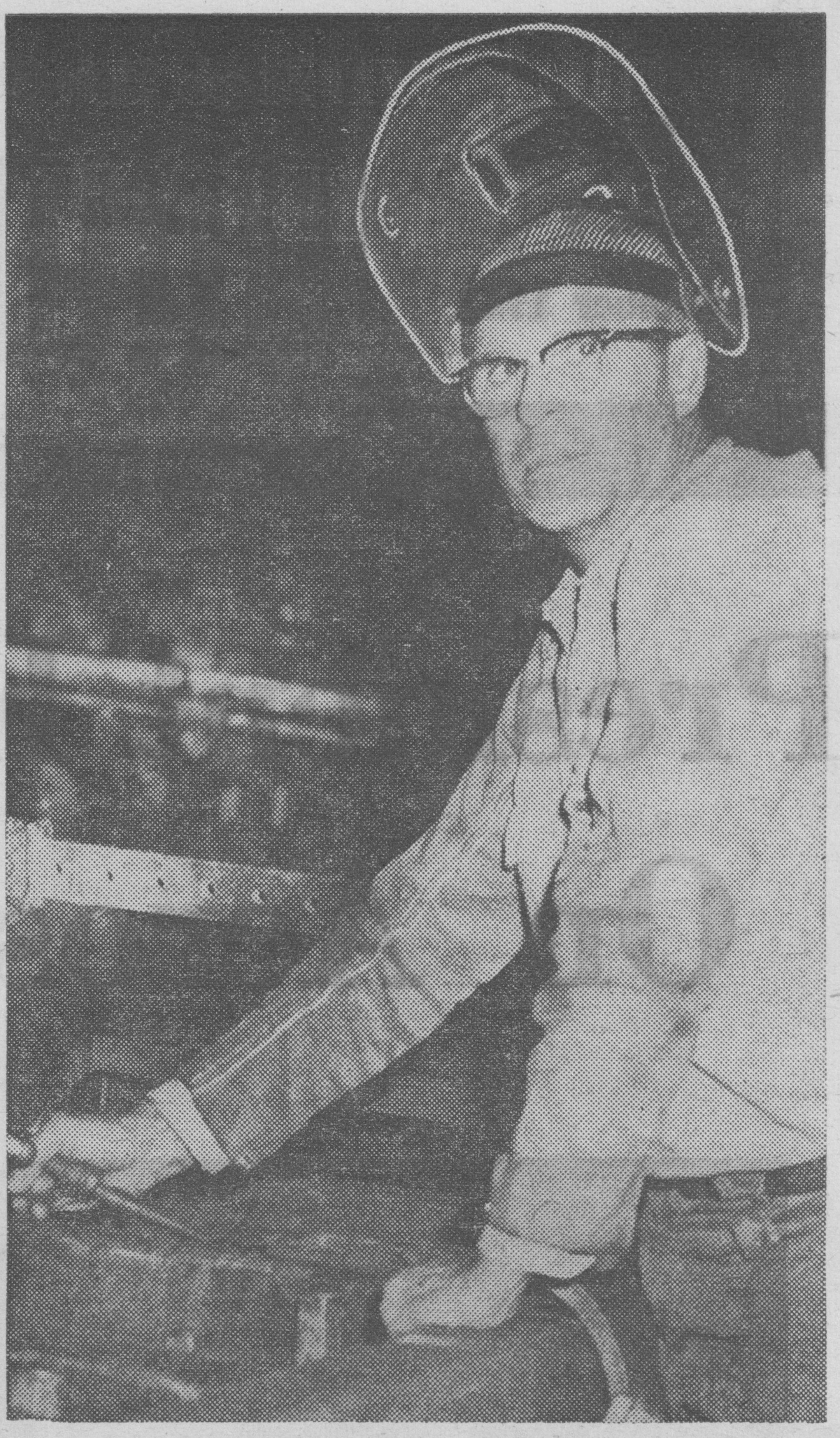
Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg telephoned Highway Trailer plant officials and DeMartz before the telecast and informed them that the latter's name would be mentioned in the address.

DeMartz was selected by the Department of Labor through the local office of the Bureau of Employment Security.

His name was submitted by Joseph Garrity, local office manager, because DeMartz was typical of many American men who couldn't find a job in the coal mines.

His wife, like many other women in the anthracite region, had to go to work to support the family while the man stayed home and handled the household chores.

Like many other men in this area, DeMartz began full time employment at an early age—14.



A TYPICAL AMERICAN worker who was retrained under the new federal retraining program—that's what President Kennedy said of George DeMartz (above), member of UAW Local 1026. A former unemployed coal miner, DeMartz was retrained as a welder and is now doing very well on his new job. (Photo courtesy Hazleton Standard-Speaker).



WASHINGTON-Manpower retraining, a program successfully sought by organized labor and the Kennedy Administration is off to an impressive start, according to Acting Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

To date, a total of 70 projects in 11 States to train workers in new jobs under the Manpower Development and Training Act has been approved. The projects will train 2,437 workers in 29 occupations.

In all, 237 projects have been submitted to the Labor Department from 34 states for apropval. They would train 12,221 workers living in 113 areas in 71 different occupations.

The Act, signed by President Kennedy last March 15, is designed to

Impressive Start for Long-Awaited Retraining Program for More Jobs

The Kennedy Administration is moving fast with its new manpower retraining program, aimed at fighting unemployment—especially long-term joblessness. The program's accomplishments thus far and its importance are stressed by W. Willard Wirtz, named by President Kennedy to succeed Arthur Goldberg as U. S. Secretary of Labor.

train over the next three years hundreds of thousands of American workers who are denied employment or who face unemployment because they do not possess skills required by the Nation's constantly changing economy.

When he signed the bill, the President said, "It is perhaps the most significant legislation in the area of employment since the historic Employment Act of 1946."

Acting Secretary Wirtz, in announcing the number of training projects said:

"This is an extremely important attack on the Nation's unemployment, especially long-term unemployment. This is not to be training for training's sake. It is training with a purpose. Before any project is approved, there must be a reasonable assurance that there will be a job waiting for the worker when he completes his training."

Through research and training, the Act seeks to provide trained manpower to meet the Nation's requirements in an era of unusual labor force growth and complex technology. It also is aimed at qualifying for employment persons who could not be expected to obtain full-time jobs with their present skills, Acting Secretary Wirtz said.

Pennsylvania has had 31 projects for training okayed in nine areas of the State. Michigan has had 11 projects approved and Maryland seven. Others are Indiana and Wisconsin with four approvals each. Colorado with three and two projects have been

approved for Rhode Island, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas.

States have requested training in a variety of jobs including auto mechanics, nursing, office work, electronics, drafting, welding, sheet metal working, painting, woodworking, bookkeeping, service station attendant, waitress and salesman.

The Act authorizes the Secretary of Labor to approve agreements with states to conduct training programs. State employment services have responsibility for selecting, counseling, testing and placing trainees. State vocational education agencies will develop courses and provide training facilities, equipment and instructional staff for vocational training courses.



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Local Union

New Address

JFK Announces New Aerospace Agreements

WASHINGTON—A significant agreement in principle for a new contract between UAW and the giant North American Aviation Co. has been announced here by President John F. Kennedy.

In an unusual action of announcing the settlement from the White House, President Kennedy said the agreement in principle "unquestionably" showed a sense of responsibility to the public interest.

He noted it was based on recommendations of his special aerospace fact-finding panel to look into issues 1960 aerospace contract bargaining, the UAW and IAM teamwork began reaching fruition again this year with the pace-setting agreement by the two unions with Douglas Aircraft (see SOLIDARITY for July, 1962).

In that contract, the unions won the agency shop under which non-members pay the equivalent of union dues to the union which is required by law to represent both members and non-members alike.

The agency shop breakthrough by UAW and IAM at Douglas clearly led to the open shop now being made

To North American Aviation Members:

Published information concerning the settlement with North American Aviation, Inc., falls considerably short in describing the many changes, both in economics and contract language, which have resulted from the current negotiations.

A full explanation, setting forth the details of the agreement, will be given to the membership at ratification meetings which will be scheduled shortly. Meanwhile, certain details are being worked out at the bargaining table.

LEONARD WOODCOCK, Vice President, Director of UAW Aerospace Dept.

which had been in dispute in negotiations with North American and other aerospace firms.

The new three-year settlement provides:

General wage increases in 1962,
1963 and 1964;
Retention of cost-of-living pro-

tection;

Major improvements in hospital

 Major improvements in hospital, medical and surgical insurance coverage;

• Vast improvements in the Extended Layoff Benefit Plan (ELB);

An additional holiday with pay;
 A union shop upon an affirmative vote by two-thirds of the employes voting in the bargaining unit;

• Significant improvements in the contract and the working condition provisions.

Present for the White House announcement were union negotiators headed by UAW President Walter P. Reuther and Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of UAW's National Aerospace Department, company bargainers, and federal officials who had been aiding in negotiations.

In his statement disclosing the settlement, President Kennedy said the UAW-North American settlement was followed by another agreement, also in principle, between the Machinists Union and General Dynamics/Convair at Long Beach, Calif.

The two unions—UAW and IAM—had joined in drafting their collective bargaining program and coordinated their negotiations with aerospace firms to rev up the wages and fringe benefits of almost 300,000 workers covered by their contracts in the industry.

Used successfully in 1956, 1958 and

possible in the West Coast-based aerospace industry, the last open-shop mass production industry in that part of the nation.

Following President Kennedy's announcements, negotiators for UAW and NAA returned to Los Angeles. There, the union's North American Council, whose chairman is Local 887 President Jack Hurst, was working out other contract details under the principles agreed to in reaching the settlement, assisted by Woodcock.

"The parties will continue to meet for the purpose of translating the agreement upon principles into specific and detailed contract language," President Kennedy said in announcing the settlement.

"The parties have every expectation of completing their work within the next few days and the old agreement will continue in effect until the new agreement is ratified by the union's membership."

Meanwhile, negotiations still are continuing with Ryan, Lockheed and Boeing. Bargaining also is going on between UAW and Ling-Temco-Vought at Grand Prairie, Tex., where Local 848's members have set an Oct. 10 strike deadline.

Page One Photo

With the President at the announcement were, for the UAW, President Walter P. Reuther, right, and Vice President Leonard Woodcock, third from left; for North American Aviation, J. D. Starkweather, vice president, and C. C. Cole, assistant to the president, and for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, its chief, Wm. Simkin. (UPI Photo)



THE FIRST AWARD of the Walter Reuther Scholarship Fund was presented to 18-year-old Brenda Faith Miller by UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, as her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Miller, look on. The fund, established at the UAW Convention this spring by the National General Motors Council, provides scholarships to Wayne State University in Detroit for children of members. Brenda's father is a member of Local 157, Fisher Body Plant 21 unit.



President Points Up Issues In Aerospace Negotiations

WASHINGTON—When—a week before UAW's crucial agreement in principle with North American Aviation Co.—a reporter asked President Kennedy about the then-stalled aerospace industry negotiations, the Chief Executive put the issues into clear perspective for the nation.

Noting that recommendations for settlement had been made by the special aerospace panel he had appointed to look into issues in dispute at the bargaining table, President Kennedy pointed out the outstanding reputation of the three members of the panel which is headed by Dr. George W. Taylor. The President explained that Dr. Taylor "was given a comparable assignment by President Eisenhower in the steel strike case which indicates his own high reputation and that of the panel."

With the UAW and IAM already having agreed to accept the recommendations, the President said: "I would hope that the companies would accept the recommendation because if there is a strike, the responsibility would be very clear, I think, to the American people."

Emphasizing that the fact-finders' recommendations "should be considered as a total package," President Kennedy told the press conference:

"The economic proposals made are not excessive. They come well within the guidelines suggested by the Council of Economic Advisers."

The reporter also had noted in his question that the companies were stubbornly holding out against the union shop, even though the panel had recommended this be put up to a vote by aerospace workers.

President Kennedy had this to say about the union shop issue:

"Most major industrial companies or industries in the United States have accepted the union shop many years ago—the steel industry, the auto industry, the aluminum companies, other basic industries.

"The union shop is part of collective bargaining, and particularly under the terms suggested by Dr. Taylor—a two-thirds vote—people do not have to join the union to get the job.

"After they've come to work, if it's an opinion of a large majority of the members, then they would join the union. This has, as I say, been acceptable for many years to companies which are even larger than the ones that are involved."

The need for public responsibility had been dramatized to the nation. And the issues were clear.

GOP-Dixiecrats Defeat Jobless Pay Extension

WASHINGTON — A coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats in the House Ways and Means Committee dealt a sharp blow to unemployed workers late last month when they defeated by one vote a bill to extend the federal temporary unemployment compensation program.

The bill had been given strong support by the Kennedy Administration and organized labor. The TUC program enacted last year expired April 1. The last benefits were paid July 1.

The bill defeated in the committee would have provided additional benefits up to 13 weeks for some 850,000 unemployed who have exhausted their state unemployment benefits or are expected to use up their benefits within the next six months.

A switch of only one vote would have changed the result. Eleven Democrats and one Republican voted for it; nine Republicans and four southern Democrats voted against it.

Among the 12 supporting the bill,

however, the lone Republican, Howard W. Baker of Tennessee, was regarded by political observers here as the most doubtful supporter.

He had been expected to vote against it, but when the Democrats voted first it was obvious the supporters did not have enough votes to pass it. Baker voted for it after it was certain his vote would not change the final results.

Southern Democrats voting against the bill were A. Sydney Herlong, Florida; James B. Frazier Jr., Tenn.; Burr P. Harrison, Virginia and Clark W. Thompson, Texas.

Republicans against were Victor A. Knox, Michigan; Noah M. Mason, Illinois; John W. Byrnes, Wisconsin; Thomas B. Curtis, Missouri; James B. Utt, California; Jackson E. Betts, Ohio; Bruce Alger, Texas; Steven B. Derounian, New York and Herman T. Schneebeli, Pennsylvania.



OVERWHELMINGLY APPROVED by the Senate, Thurgood Marshall (left), former legal counsel for the NAACP, now holds a Federal Judgeship on the Second Court of Appeals. The Senate confirmed Judge Marshall by a vote of 54 to 16, with opposition coming from a small group of Southern Democrats led by Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi and Sen. Olin D. Johnston, South Carolina. Above, Marshall is shown being given the first UAW Freedom Award by UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey at ceremonies in Washington, 1956.

Congress Approves Public Works Laws

WASHINGTON - A top priority measure on organized labor's legislative list—public works to establish job-creating projects in depressed areas—has been passed by Congress and was on its way to the White House for President Kennedy's signature wheh Solidarity went to press.

The Senate Democratic leadership was forced to exert all its efforts to stave off Republican moves to delay or scuttle the bill which sets up a \$900 million program but does not provide the money for it. Appropriations will come later.

This was the second round on the measure for the Senate. Passed the first time, it was sent to the House where it was approved by a narrow margin. Then it was discovered that there was a clerical error in numbering of the bill. Someone had failed to change a "9" to a "3" thereby raising some question about the legality of the bill.

Rather than risk another close fight in the House it was decided by the Democratic leadership to run the measure through the Senate, accepting the House error. Rep. H. R. Gross (R. Ia.) had refused a unanimous consent request of Rep. John A. Blatnik (D. Minn.), chairman of the House Public Works Committee, to make the correction.

In the Senate, Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R. Ky.) moved that the error be corrected. This would have sent the measure to the House again, en-

dangering its life.

Sen. Robert Kerr (D. Okla.), manager of the bill, said that despite the known inaccuracy, knowledge of the "intent of Congress" would be sufficient to uphold the law in the courts. In a key vote, the Kerr proposal won.

Then Sen. Jack Miller (R. Ia.) proposed that the effective date for the bill be Nov. 15, after the Congressional elections. He said that otherwise the bill would be considered "pork barrel politics" and "partisan favoritism."

This brought a bitter reply by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), the Majority Whip. He said the charges were "without foundation in fact" and pointed out there had been no partisan favoritism in the administration of the food stamp program or the projects of the Area Redevelopment Administration. Miller later withdrew his proposal.

On the key vote, 38 to 30, rejecting the GOP "corrective" amendment, 37 Democrat and one Republican—Scott of Pennsylvania — voted against. It was supported by 24 Republicans and six Democrats. There were 32 absen-

tees. The measure was finally approved 45 to 22.

Once funds are approved for the program, the President can initiate construction on Federal projects okehed previously by Congess. Also, the program would include local public works built with the help of Federal matching grants.

Projects are required to be in any of the more than 1,000 areas qualifying under the Redevelopment Act of 1961 or in communities that have had 6% or more unemployment for nine of the last 12 months.

State and local projects would include water and sewer systems, streets and sidewalks, hospitals and other facilities. No school projects are acceptable.

The final measure differs considerably from the proposal advanced last spring by the Administration. The President had sought a two-part program, \$600 million immediately and an additional \$2 billion if the economic situation so merited.

"Contempt?? Oh, No! Not Steel Bosses!

WASHINGTON — Under ordinary conditions when Mr. Everyday Citizen, such as a trade unionist, is cited for Contempt of the Senate the full Senate approves of the action in something akin to greased lightening.

However, when its executives in the powerful steel industry run afoul of the Senate, a whole new set of rules

applies.

Recently the Senate Anti-Monoply Subcommittee was defied by nine moguls from four major steel firms by refusing even to appear in response to a subpoena.

Chairman Estes Kefauver (D. Tenn.) warned the executives that if they did not comply with the subpoena they would be cited for contempt. In effect, they thumbed their noses at the subcommittee which, in turn, voted the contempt citation along straight party lines.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, however, had some different thoughts. Chairman James O. Eastland (D. Miss.) decided that the committee should give the steel executives the opportunity to appear in closed session to explain why they had defied the Senate despite the fact that other steel officials complied with the subpoena.

So, now the full committee will have a private little session with the executives.

No Speedup Needed, Workers Tell Chrysler

UAW's National Chrysler Council has advised the corporation's management to seek any further increases in productivity through improved technological methods rather than increased human effort.

This was emphasized by Douglas Fraser, director of the union's National Chrysler Department and a UAW International Executive Board member-at-large, as he made public a Council resolution which decleared that "all the requisite conditions now exist for an era of prosperity for Chrysler workers" and the corporation.

"It should no longer be necessary for Chrysler plant workers to make

At Local 379:

Agreement Ends 2-Year Dispute

WEST HARTFORD, Conn.—A new three-year contract, including an agreement to reinstate all former strikers with back pay, has ended a bitter two-year dispute between UAW Local 379 and the Jacobs Manufacturing Co. here.

The firm is a subsidiary of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.

The company has agreed to pay a total of \$325,000 in back wages and accrued pension, vacation and medical insurance costs, according to Region 9A Director Charles Kerrigan, who reported the union victory this

Some members of the local will get as much as \$3,300 each.

The new contract provides wage increases, improved pension and insurance benefits, improvements in seniority and work rules, a full union shop and other benefits.

The settlement came after the National Labor Relations Board last month found the company guilty of unfair labor practices and ordered Local 379 members reinstated with back pay. It also ordered the firm to resume bargaining.

Kerrigan said the settlement was also facilitated by a change in management. The old management resigned or was fired last June and the parent company installed new officers who showed a willingness "to make a new start."

The small local, the oldest UAW unit in Connecticut, struck the company on Sept. 16, 1960. The firm immediately instituted a scab-herding program, but the 200-odd strikers stayed out solidly. Eventually scabs were imported from all parts of the country to run the plant.

The local then filed charges with the NLRB, and offered to terminate the strike in June 1961. Management refused to rehire the strikers, however, turning the strike into a lockout.

The local has had to strike Jacobs five times in 27 years.

sacrifices disproportionate to those made by other persons in the company," the resolution stated.

"With reasonable competent management, Chrysler workers now laid off can be recalled to full employment."

A separate resolution looked ahead to what has become an historic problem at model introduction time: Heavy overtime without recall of any of the unemployed.

The resolution stated: "While limited scheduling of overtime may be unavoidable at times, to meet emergency situations, it is immoral and indefensible to schedule overtime when thousands of Chrysler workers are unemployed.

"It is resented alike by the unemployed who are deprived of needed job opportunities and by workers who are compelled to do overtime work that should mean pay checks for their unemployed workers."

In its resolution concerning the future of Chrysler workers and the corporation, the Council listed the "requisite conditions" as:

1. Styling of the 1963 models which brought "unanimous and enthusiastic approval" from Chrysler local union presidents after a recent preview. "This new styling can be the springboard for an era of prosperity for the corporation," the Council

2. "Great improvement" in quality standards. "Even before the change in management, corrective procedures were established and quality standards became greatly improved," the Council resolution said. "At this date, quality of Chrysler products is the best in its history and is in the leadership of the industry."

3. Inheritance by new management of "the most experienced and qualified work force in the industry," backed by a ready reserve of trained employes—some with as much as 15 years seniority—who are on the layoff list.

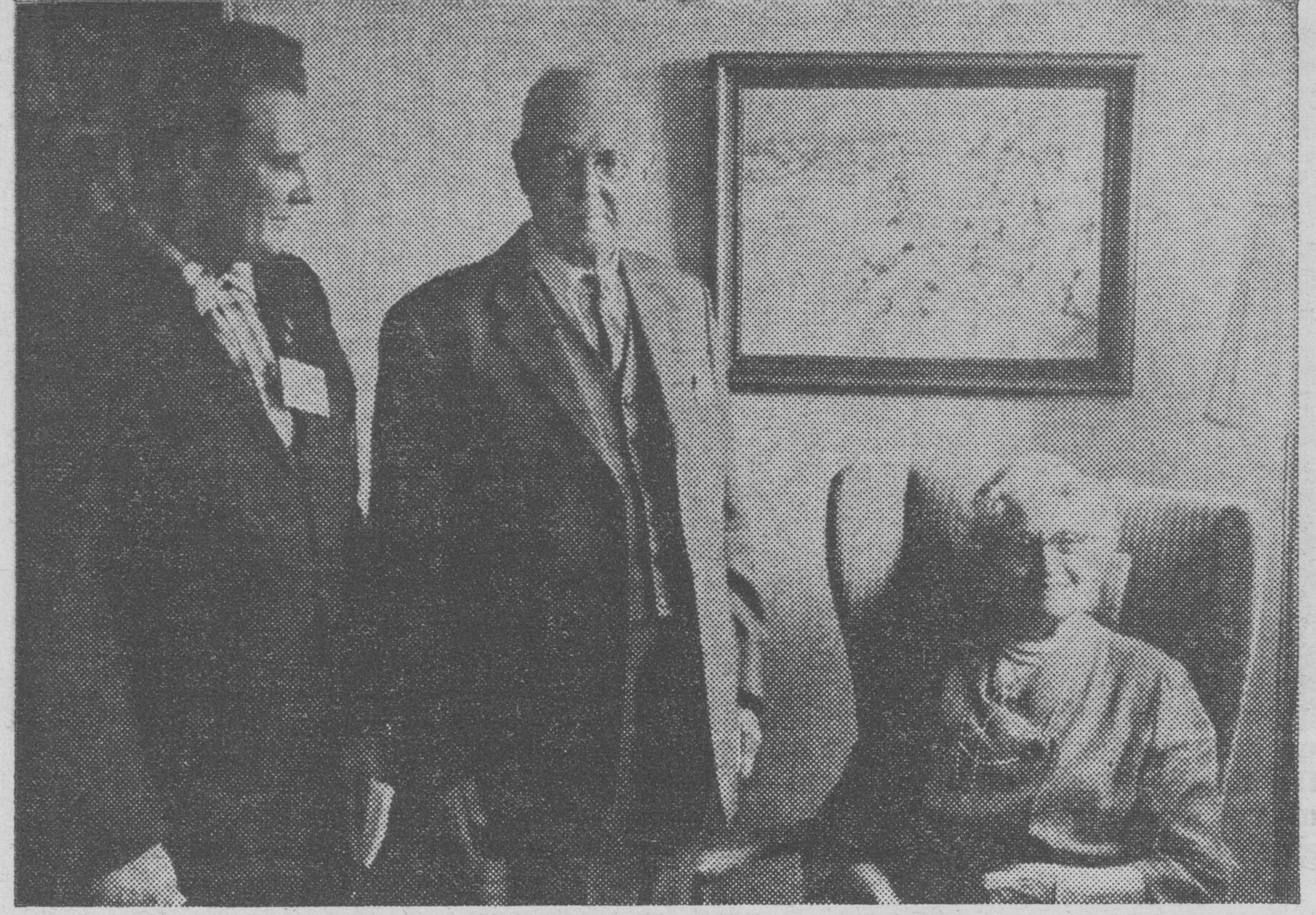
4. A rate of productivity by this work force which is, "beyond question, entirely competitive with that of Ford and General Motors workers." This fact was revealed, the resolution states, by a recent crosscountry tour by Fraser of Chrysler's assembly and manufacturing plants.

He said he came across some jobs where it appeared Chrysler workers are putting forth greater physcial effort than can reasonably be expected.

The Council resolution welcomed the new conditions which point to a better era for Chrysler and declared that "continuing them is the challenge of today's top management. The Chrysler workers have already risen to their challenge with a greater degree of response than could reasonably have been expected of them."



FAMILIAR FACES at many UAW bargaining tables for years back, James Brindle (left) and Jerry Pollack are leaving the union's Social Security Department to meet other challenges. Brindle, director of the department, has been elected president of Health Insurance Plan, Inc., one of the nation's top hospital-medical-surgical insurance programs, in New York City. Pollack will teach at Columbia University, New York.



RETIRED LINOTYPE OPERATOR Carl Ahlovist, 81, and his wife, Nanny, 78, greet Henry Oginsky, president of Local 599, Corunna, Mich., as part of the UAW's 35-man European Tour delegation made a study of pensioners' accommodations in Stockholm. About 150 other Swedish oldsters share the 'sky-scraper' apartment building with the Ahlovists. Compact and modern conveniences help the retirees to like their apartment life.

Aged Retire in Dignity In Democratic Sweden

"She loves it!"

That was obvious even before the Swedish social worker could translate the elderly woman's answer to the question put by a UAW delegation member.

The eyes of the 65-year-old widow, Valborg Mellberg, had given her answer the moment she was told the man from America wanted to know how she liked living in Stockholm's "skyscraper" for retired people.

Her visitors were Henry Oginsky, Local 599, Corunna Mich.; Roland Garland, Local 174, Detroit; James Majors, Local 1301, Chicago, and John A. Beni, Local 72, Kenosha, Wis.

The conversation came at the end of a tour of the project that is home to 720 elderly Swedes within walking distance of downtown and the subway.

Actually, the "skyscraper" is only seven stories high and accommodates only about 150 of the people in the project. About 500 are bed-riddin in the hospital section.

Still, the building is an indication of the future, standing on a site which has been used to house old people since 1752 (one building from that are is still being used)

All the persons the UAW members saw in the high-rise apartment building were well enough to look after

Mrs. Mellberg, who seemed fairly typical, has lived in the building nine years. When her husband died four years ago, she moved from a larger married couple's apartment to a room

For one.

Each flat has a washroom, toilet and electric plate for making coffee or tea.

The rooms are fully furnished, but the occupant may bring along some favorite belonging—within reason.

On each floor, there is a sitting room and a balcony large enough to walk on. Each floor also has a telephone and a kitchenette, for use when someone has company.

Downstairs on the main floor is a restaurant where all occupants take



TYPICAL SCENE on the UAW President's European Tour was this one at Stockholm as delegates waved to their Swedish hosts.

their meals, under a dietician's supervision.

All residents have national retirement pensions.

Single persons pay \$1.75 a day, mar-

ried couples \$2.50.

The fee includes meals, medical service, medicines and entertainment.

If the person has no savings, the whole pension is never taken. Single people are left about \$18.50 a month for pocket money, married couples about \$16 each.

The UAW members were told there are about 4,000 retired persons 67 or older in pensioners' homes in Stockholm.

They also were told there are about that many again who are living by themselves or with their families, who don't need help.

"These quarters are to meet a demand and to allow old people to live in dignity," the social worker said.

"There is no pressure on anyone to enter."

She said that when the "skyscraper" was first opened, many elderly people were hesitant about entering. Now, there is a waiting list.

"They care about old people in Sweden," said a UAW member as they walked out of the lobby of the "skyscraper."

Labor Marketing Board Key To Sweden's Joblessness

Still, what makes Sweden tick?

It's no one-man job. But if Bertil-Olson, chairman of the Labor Marketing Board, doesn't do it himself, he's certainly a real sparkplug.

Olson, who's about 55, has been the Kennedy Administration's guest and was host to former Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg last October. This has led to speculations that some of the social welfare programs advocated by the President have been influenced by this remarkable Swede.

Oddly enough, for all he does, Olson doesn't have much legislation to help him along—just a government statement that its policy is to establish and maintain full employment, with occasional appropriations to underwrite Labor Marketing Board expenses.

Olson's own prescription is:

"First, there must be close cooperation between the state, employers and employees.

"Second, employer organization representatives are on the board, along with government and labor.

"Third, timing can't be overstressed.

Preparation must be worked out beforehand and constantly maintained.

"Fourth, employment policy must have different means at hand which suit the person and must be administered locally.

"Fifth, analyses of markets and trends must always be going on."

In an economic decline, when there aren't enough jobs to go around, Olson's answer is to create employment opportunities.

That was the economic atmosphere in Sweden in 1958-59, and it could have degenerated into a depression if counter measures hadn't been taken.

"The steps taken," Olson said, "were aimed at stimulating investment, public and private." These included roads, public relief works, municipal investments, housing, construction, government orders for metals and textiles.

An Industrial Development Fund was established, allowing part of a company's profit to be deposited in the Bank of Sweden tax free. If it was later taken out with the board's OK and used for expansion, its use also was tax free.

Result: "In 1958-59, private invest-

ment increased during the recession," Olson said, "something which seldom happens." This, he says, directly employed about 50,000 workers and indirectly employed another 50,000—or about 3% of the Swedish work force.

"There was still some unemployed after that," Olson says, "but that only meant we should have started earlier."

In the spring of 1960, things changed. It became time to restrain. A new policy was needed, so a labor mobility program was stimulated through local employment offices.

"All expansion stimulants we had going—we decreased, moderating demand. It wasn't possible to maintain prices completely, but the pace of the rise of prices was lower than before," Olson said.

Now, not all people can be moved, nor can all be retrained, Olson admits. So, the national policy became to persuade capital to move where the people were, by counselling industry and assisting it with credit loans and other devices. This became the Industrial Location Policy.

As for moving workers, the government policy is that if a worker refuses to move after an "appropriate opportunity" is found, he doesn't get any more unemployment compensation.

By a "fit" job, Olson said, the board means a job related by its general nature and wages to what the worker had before.

Of course, Olson admits, the system is not entirely foolproof. "If we miss, the worker has to learn another trade, or perhaps two or three in his lifetime."

Strangely, it took a great deal of education to get workers to take part in the mobility program. Cooperation of the employer association and the unions was needed, and a national board of technical education took charge of retraining.

NEXT MONTH WEST GERMANY

"A Common Market Partner"

Labor Government Leads Way To Peace, Prosperity

How stable is Sweden's Social Democratic government?

It's been in power 30 years.

Its margin over the combined Conservatives, Liberals and Farmers is only one vote, 114-113.

But Prime Minister Erlander says there is nothing to worry about. The opposition is too badly split.

The five Communist members of Parliament cannot block social welfare programs. All they can do is harass the government's foreign policy.

In the Senate, Social Democrats have a comfortable margin.

Sweden has had no war for 120 years, and it wants to stay at peace.

years, and it wants to stay at peace.
Neutrality is its official position.
Unfortunately, this blocks its entry

into the European Common Market, an obstacle that causes apprehension. Sweden's population is only 2.9%

of Europe, yet Swedes produce 4%

"Our prosperity," says Erlander, "depends on trade. Nearly one-fourth of all Swedes work for the foreign market, with most of the trade going

to western Europe."

Sweden is one of the world's few free trade nations on a mutual basis. Consequently, it is interested in keeping Europe's tariff walls as low as possible. It also wants strongly to work as closely as possible with the European Common Market.

This isn't easy. Russia has let it be known that it does not favor actions which strengthen the Common Market.

These political ramifications of the European Common Market hold dangers for the neutral Swedes, but they nevertheless are trying to gain associate membership.

Sweden's neutrality has brought criticism from many quarters, from the U.S. as well as the USSR.

"We believe neutrality is not only good for Sweden," answers Erlander, "but also good for the United Nations." Neutral nations, he says, have a vital role to play in the UN, citing Sweden's assistance in the Congo.

While Sweden is neutral, it is not entirely defenseless. It has developed a jet interceptor aircraft force.

Even as the UAW delegation was getting off the plane that had brought them from Berlin, a Russian commercial jet swooped in for a land-

It's a short hop for any kind of a plane from Moscow to Stockholm.

What Are They Looking At . . ? 'Lo' Headquarters!





THEY ALL ARE except Bob Ormsby, president, Local 669, Paterson, N.J., that is. He's looking at you! (He sees you, too). The others, left to right, are Burleigh Wellman, president, Local 724, Lansing, Mich.; Clark Tracy, president, Local 865, East Moline, Ill.; and Billy Joe Smith, vice-president, Local 155, Madison Heights, Mich.

Jobless Figures Still Too High

WASHINGTON (PAI) — Unemployment during August dropped less than seasonally and increased to the 5.8% level, the Labor Department has announced.

As Seymour Wolfbein, the department's unemployment expert put it, most of the indices for August showed an "encouraging" rate of improvement but the jobless figures were not reacting as they should have.

In fact, Wolfbein said, there were mysterious factors in the job picture for August that still need to be cleared up.

August statistics showed:

• Employment at a record high of 69,800,000 with nonagricultural employment rising by 500,000 over the month for an all-time high of 64,000,-000. Normally there is little change at this time of year.

The total civilian labor force remained virtually unchanged at 73,695,-000 when it ought to have dropped about 700,000 during the month. Part of this increase was due to an unexpected influx of adult women into the labor force, many of them prospective teachers.

But who the rest were and why they suddenly started looking for jobs is not yet known. Wolfbein said he hoped that further light would be thrown on this situation by more detailed figures to be compiled this month.

Unemployment was at the 3,932,-00 mark as compared with 4,018,000 during July and 4,542,000 during August a year ago. This represented a drop of about 86,000 unemployed over the month when the normal drop should have been about 450,000 as teen-agers quit the labor market in order to get ready to go back to school.

While the number of unemployed went down, the rate went up seasonally from 5.3% in July to 5.8% in August. The 5.8% level is near the "substantial unemployment" mark of 6% which has long been a danger signal for the Labor Department.

One explanation for the failure of unemployment to drop as much as it should have was based on the fact that the figures were compiled during the automobile model change-over period when auto production dropped to 1,800 units during the survey week as compared with 146,000 during the survey week in July.

Long term unemployment—of 15 weeks duration or longer— remained at the July level of 900,000 in line with seasonal expectations. Of these, 600,-000 had been without jobs for six months or longer, the same number as during July.

Wolfbein was questioned closely by newsmen as to the significance of the August figures. He denied flatly that the figures could be interpreted as forecasting a recession. Instead, he said, they indicated a continuing high

and even improving level of employment.

UAW Bearing Council Meeting Scheduled

The UAW's National Bearing Council will meet at the Governor Clinton Hotel in New York City on Friday and Saturday, October 19 and 20, it has been announced by Joseph Mattson, the council's assistant director.

Vice President Pat Greathouse, council director, will address the conference Saturday morning. Other featured speakers include Research Director Woodrow Ginsburg.



LATIN AMERICAN union leaders became both students and teachers in a week-long educational institute held at FDR Camp, Port Huron, Mich., sponsored by the UAW's Education Department in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Education Department. Above, UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse (fourth from right) and Carroll Hutton, UAW Education Department Director (third from left), chat with a group of the students coming from countries throughout Latin America.

UAW Harvester Council Evaluates 'New Look' Relationship with Corp.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—In an event-filled two-day session held here late last month more than 50 delegates to the UAW National Harvester Council heard wide-ranging reports from Harvester Council leadership and mapped plans for future activity.

The delegates were welcomed to the city by UAW Locals 402 (P. & M.) and 658 (office workers) who also arranged a day-long tour of the Springfield Harvester plant.

Art Shy, assistant director of the Harvester Council, delivered the main report and concentrated on the evaluation of the functioning to date of the so-called "new look" between UAW membership and management in the entire Harvester chain.

In general, Shy reported, the union-management relationships are fairly good and he pointed out that many delays in the settlement of grievances might be avoided if settlement on the floor was pushed by the stewards at the time of the grievance.

UAW Vice-President Duane (Pat)

Negro Doctors Back Medicare

CHICAGO—The first major dent in the almost solid ranks of organized medicine over the issue of medical aid to the aged through social security occurred recently when the National Medical Association representing the great majority of Negro physicians endorsed the recently defeated measure.

The most significant thing about the split was the fact that the NMA—most of whose members are also members of the American Medical Association—had joined with the AMA in its support of the inadequate and ineffective Kerr-Mills bill in 1960.

Delegates to the recent NMA's 67th convention fought a hotly disputed battle over the issue and when the smoke had cleared away the organization found itself in the ranks of King-Anderson type legislation supporters by a count of 106-71.

The Negro doctors' group thus joined with the American Nurses Association which had previously gone on record as supporting Kennedy-backed medicare proposals in opposition to the AMA's pressure tactics.

Greathouse, director of the national agricultural implement department, was represented by his administrative assistant, Herschel Davis.

Davis reviewed for the delegates the manner in which various UAW contracts in the Ag-Imp industries were functioning at the present time.

"There are may problem areas, such as the shut-down agreement still to be worked out at the Allis-Chalmers plant in Terra Haute, Ind.," Davis said, "but we are proceeding as well as can be expected under the circumstances."

He again hailed the ousting of reactionary right-winger William Greede as head of the J. I. Case Co.

"It is to be hoped that the new

set of company officials replacing the former National Association of Manufacturers chief will mean a new, enlightened attitude and approach toward the problems of their workers," Davis said.

In the light of the up-coming elections this fall, Davis dwelt heavily on registration and get-out-the-vote matters. He urged the Council to push for a heavy turnout from all of the UAW local unions represented at the meeting.

Backing the Kennedy Administration by electing candidates to Congress who will be sympathetic to and responsive to the needs of the people will insure support for the labor-supported Kennedy program," Davis said.



APPOINTMENT of Arthur J. Goldberg (left) to the U.S. Supreme Court by President Kennedy has been hailed by the labor movement, which he served for 25 years as a leading labor lawyer. Above, UAW President Walter P. Reuther chats with Goldberg at a recent banquet. Named to succeed Goldberg as Secretary of Labor was W. Willard Wirtz, undersecretary of labor (see story, page 2), whose appointment also was greeted warmly by organized labor. Nomination of Goldberg as an associate justice was awaiting Senate confirmation as Solidarity went to press.

Senate Tax Bill Aids Big Business; 'Empty Bag' for Workers

which piles bonanza upon bonanza for business but denies any relief to consumers has been passed by the Senate and headed for a House-Senate conference.

The Senate-passed measure is far from meeting the required specifications of the AFL-CIO for fair and necessary tax legislation.

AFL-CIO said that among the provisions which must be restored before the Federation would support the measure is the withholding of tax against dividends and interest. This

was not done. It will cost the Treasury about \$900 million.

The section is in the House-passed bill but with the pressure being applied by savings and loan groups, conservatives and others, it is deemed doubtful that the provision will be approved in conference.

The Senate measure is a far cry from the Administration's original proposals but indications are that with the 7% tax credit to business incorporated in the bill it will be signed

There is a possibility that the conference may run into snags and not be able to report out a measure but

Organized labor had vigorously opposed the business tax credit on the basis that it would retard, not encourage, economic activity. It would provide a \$1.3 billion tax bonanza to business.

Another part of the measure strongly opposed by labor is in the provision, passed by both the Senate and House, which would permit lobbyists in trade or business to deduct lobbying expenses. This would enable special interests to beef up their lobbying operations at the expense of other taxpayers

The Senate bill also takes steps toward closing foreign "tax havens," sets new tax programs for mutual thrift institutions, cooperatives and mutual fire and casualty companies.

The vote on the Senate measure was 59-24. Liberals were on both sides of the measure.

This is the way Sen. Pat McNamara (D. Mich.) explained his vote against the bill: "Rather than plug up gaping tax loopholes, this bill has managed to drill a brand-new one through which more than a billion dollars will escape the Treasury under the guise of an 'investment incentive' to business

But the worst of all defects in this tax bill is that it is an empty bag as far as rank-and-file taxpayers are concerned. It contains nothing to alleviate their unfair tax burden."



International Council Urged by Ford Workers

Some 250 delegates to the UAW's National Ford Council representing 140,000 workers from Ford plants across the country gave unanimous approval to a resolution which proclaims the need for "an effective International Council of Ford Workers."

The resolution was approved at a meeting of the Council held in Detroit in mid-September.

Ken Bannon, UAW International Executive Board Member-at-Large and director of the union's Ford department, announced the council's action and disclosed terms of the resolution on international affairs.

The resolution said that justice for workers requires that this interna-

Minimum Wage Benefits Hailed

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Labor Day1962 was not only a national holiday.
It also marked the first anniversary
of the -961 amendments to the Fair
Labor Standards Act which extended
important new wage benefits to lowpaid workers.

Noting that the amendments to the Federal Wage-Hours Law became effective Sept. 3, 1961, Labor Secretary Goldberg estimated that more than a half billion dollars have been added to the annual income of affected workers.

He explained that the first year increase in the minimum wage from \$1.00 to at least \$1.15 an hour has already added \$336,000,000 to the annual income of 1,900,000 of the 24,000,000 previously coveredd wage earners engaging in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, who were receiving less than the \$1.15.

Similarly, he pointed out that in the first year the establishment of a minimum wage of at least \$1.00 an hour was already added \$200,000,000 to the annual income of 663,000 of 3,600,000 newly covered workers in certain large enterprises engaging in commerce who were earning less than \$1.00 an hour. Of the newly covered, 2,200,000 are engaged in retail trade and 576,000 of this number received increases through the amendments.

"The Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961 were truly a monumental milestone in the social progress of our nation," 'Goldberg concluded. "Labor's gains have been the labor and industry are synonymous with that of the country."

tional company—which has expanded from Detroit to 32 countries, increased its assets to more than \$5 billion—is able to make economic decisions which exceed in impact those of many countries in the United Nations.

Wisc., as William Troestler, presi-

dent of the conference, listens. Bot-

tom, left, is Nelson Jack Edwards,

director of the UAW Foundry De-

partment and executive board

member-at-large.

For each other's protection, the resolution said, Ford workers in all 32 countries where Ford has situated must unite "to enable us to bargain

News Reports

with our employer on the level where key corporation decisions are now made."

Such a degree of unity, the resolution said, "will enable Ford workers everywhere to join hands to increase organizational efforts, to harmonize wages and working conditions, to exchange information, to sponsor joint educational programs, to coordinate bargaining activities, to achieve an International Fair Labor Standard and working conditions, to exafile and to m aintain our advance toward our common goal" of a fair share of the fruits of rapidly advancing technology for ourselves, for consumers and our communities.

Foundry Conference Agenda Stresses Workers' Problems

relegates to the UAW's 17th annual Foundry Wage and Hour conference heard Wisconsin's Gaylord Nelson, Board Member Nelson Jack Edwards and a host of UAW International Executive Board Members declare that the most pressing problem facing organized labor at the moment was the election of liberal candidates to the Congress and the nation's state-houses this fall.

The delegates, meeting in this city's Northland Hotel for a three-day session, heard several reports from various UAW officials on subject-matter ranging from political action to civil rights, organizing problems and the health and safety hazards encountered by foundry workers.

Harvey Kitzman, director of UAW Region 10, delivered the keynote address in which he set the tone for the political action and organizing phases of the conference by urging the delegates, representing some 75,000 UAW foundry workers, and to give all-out support to those candidates in their local communities interested in their cated to the needs of workers and their families.

"We don't want 'labor-bossed' public officials in the state houses and legislative halls," Kitzman said, "but we do want men and women representing us who will be responsive to the health and walfare needs of all the people."

UAW Vice-president Duane (Pat) Greathouse, director of the union's AG-IMP and organizing departments told the delegates that although the nation's economic climate had improved somewhat during the past year there was still much to be done to get still vast numbers of unemployed workers back on a payroll.

"In addition," Greathouse declared, "since the AFL-CIO merger in 1955, there have been many jobs which the organized labor movement should have tackled forthrightly and headon, which it has not done."

"As a result, your leadership—and particularly our international president, Walter Reuther, has had to work hard in many areas where the merged labor movement has failed to meet its responsibilities," Greatheouse explained.

The Conference delegates for the first time heard from their new foundry department director, Nelson Jack Edwards, recently-elected UAW Board Member. Edwards reviewed the Conference's long history and the many problems and pitfalls it has had to cope with down through the years.

"Things never really seem to get any better for foundry workers," Edwards said, "but the fact is that we have made much progress since this Conference was first organized. However, in the face of a decreasing foundry industry, automation, the introduction of other new techniques as well as the competition from unorganized plants, there is still a great deal left to do."

Edwards pledged that he woulld devote himself to the task of meeting the problems faced by foundry workers and that the full weight and resources of the international union would be thrown behind his efforts.

"Ours will be a two-fold fight," he declared. "We will do whatever is necessary or possible at the collective bargaining tables—national and local—and then we will call on government to assume its responsibilities in this area.

"Short workweeks and shorter work days, for example, can solve some of our difficulties and it is government's historical role to accomplish this. Within the last 100 years there have been twenty-eight changes in the length of workers' workweek and workdays and each time it has been government which has made changes possible.

In urging the delegates to engage themselves constantly and actively in the political action arena, Edwards said: "the conscience of government is directly reflected in the interest that the people have in their own security."

Gov. Nelson, Democrat, who is running against incumbent GOP Sen. Alexander Wiley, told the delegates at their banquet that they had a logical responsibility to work for the election to public office of friends of organized labor.

He pointed out that a recent study had shown that while organized labor makes up 37% of the population its election votes were only 26% of the total cast.

"Only one half of the collective bargaining process takes place at the bargaining table. The other half takes place at the ballot box," Nelson said.

Among the UAW guests who addressed the Conference were:

- Mayor Roman Dennison of Green Bay who greeted and welcomed the delegates.
- John Reynolds, Wisconsin attorney general and Democratic candidate for governor this Nov.
- Dr. John P. Walsh, director, U.S. Dept. of Labor's Office of Manpower, Automation and Training, who outlined the provisions of the new federal retraining act for the delegates.
- William Lattimore, former UAW international representative, and now a commissioner of the federal mediation and conciliation service, who spoke on the various problems entailed in mediating labor-management disputes.

The Conference was also addressed by UAW Board Member Ken Bannon, director of the national Ford department; George Merrelli, co-director of UAW Region 1A; William Oliver, codirector, UAW fair employment and anti-discrimination department; Paul Russo, coordinator, UAW Organization department and Region 10 education staffer, Ralph Koenig.



LEADERS from UAW Bendix locals from throughout the country met this month at Solidarity House for a conference on problems, programs and policies. Above, Ken Bannon (standing, left), director of the Bendix Department and executive board member-at-large, makes a point as a delegate waves for attention.



... The right to vote is very basic. If we're going to neglect that right, then all our talk about freedom is hollow...

I hope everybody will register in this country. I hope they will vote.

Mh. ann.

President John F. Kennedy

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The UAW Citizenship Department and SOLIDARITY join in a heartfelt "thank you!" for the wonderful response we have received to these requests for donations to COPE. The COPE blanks (left) and the dollars have really been rolling in!

If you happen to be one of the few who has not yet made a contribution, please do it now. As the election nears, your voluntary dollars are needed more than ever.

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