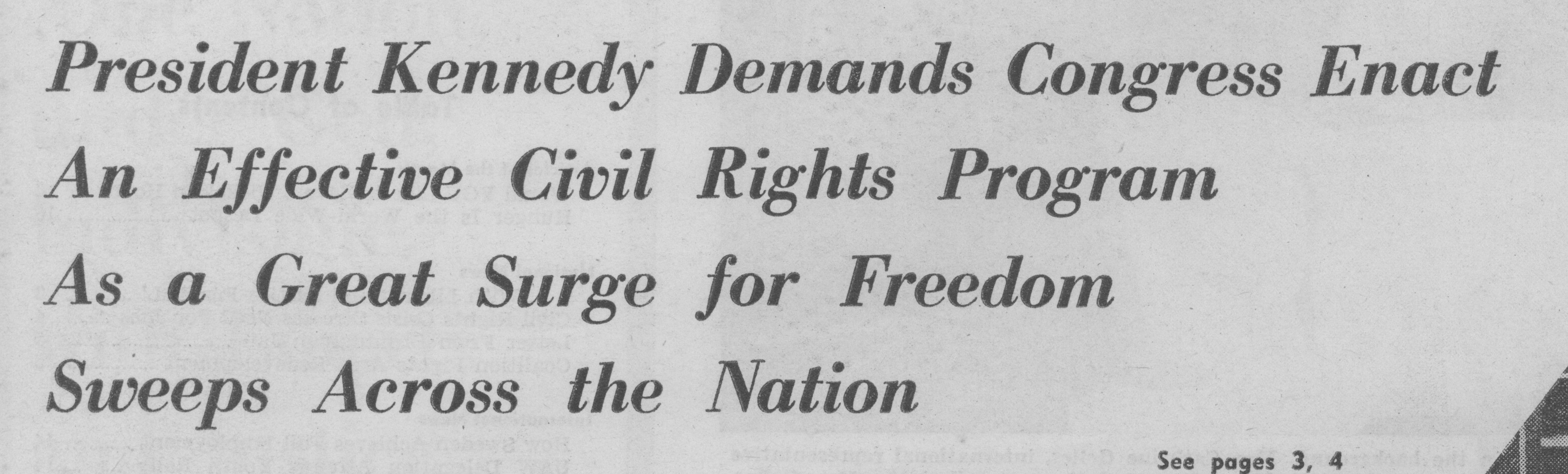


Senior Citizens News

Second Class Postage paid at Indianapolis, Indiana.





Martin Luther King, Jr. Writes 'Letter from Birmingham Jail'
-See page 5

Senior Citizens Demand Action on Health Care Bill

—See pages 12, 13

White Collar Workers
In Canada Win
Chrysler Election

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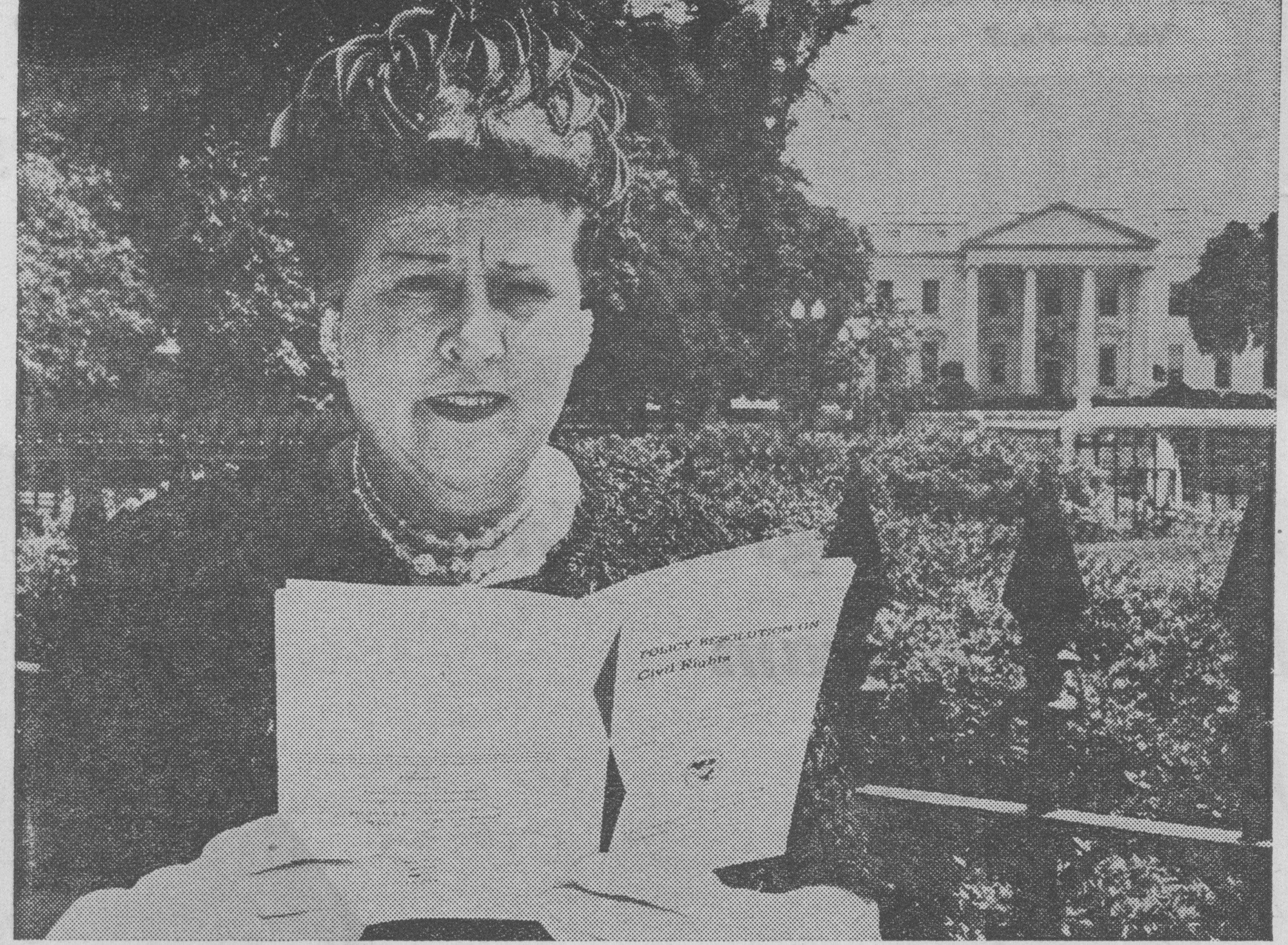
-See Page 2

Hunger Is the World-Wide Despot

UAW Proposes
Plan To Raise
Food Production

-See Page 16





WITH THE WHITE HOUSE in the background, Mrs. Cathrine Gelles, international representative for UAW auxiliaries, pauses to read the AFL-CIO policy resolution on civil rights. Mrs. Gelles, vice president of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries, had just come from a meeting with President Kennedy as one of some 300 leaders of almost 100 women's organizations in which he urged their support for civil rights.

Chrysler, Canada:

Victory Scored by UAW In White Collar Election

A sizeable group of white collar workers employed in a major industry has voted to be represented by the UAW. The union's victory was a vital move forward in labor's current nationwide drive to organize technical, office and professional employees in industrial plants.

The white collar victory by UAW came when office workers employed by Chrysler in Windsor, Canada, voted decisively for the union by 270 to 198, Douglas Fraser, UAW international board

member-at-large, reported.

Non-union white collar workers are the largest single group of unorganized employees in the U.S. and Canada. While cutting away many blue-collar jobs, automation and other technological improvements have resulted in big increases in the number of white collar workers employed by industry.

A total of 484 employees are in the Chrysler of Canada bargaining unit in Windsor, said Fraser who is director of UAW's Technical, Office and Professional (TOP) department. The election was conducted by the Ontario Labour Relations Board.

In their decisive vote for UAW, the industrial white collar employees at Chrysler emphasized their recognition that the traditional security of office workers is being upset increasingly by rapid changes in office and engineering occupational procedures," Fraser said.

"In addition, changes also have been occurring with increasing rapidity in locations of industry, educational requirements and in the nature of

the office environment. "The office more and more is taking on a production line atmosphere. All this combines to trigger a growing awareness among white collar groups that they are virtually voiceless when it comes to

protecting their interests, unless they have a union."

The 15-month drive to organize the Chrysler office employees was led by James J. Hogan, UAW International Representative. He was assisted by Ed Mooney, president of UAW Office Workers Local 240 and other members of the local's Executive Board. During the Chrysler drive, moreover, Ford Motor Co. of Canada members of the local celebrated their 20th anniversary in UAW.

At a rally shortly before the election, UAW President Walter P. Reuther told the Chrysler employees their identity as office workers would be protected in the UAW.

George Burt, Canadian UAW Director, forecast a follow-up campaign at automobile feeder plant offices in the wake of the union's Chrysler victory.



NIRB Takes Kohler to Court

WASHINGTON — Another step has been taken down the long road which must inevitably lead to the eventual reinstatement of more than 800 former Kohler strikers and the payment by the Kohler Co. of about \$3 million in back pay.

While the firm has reinstated some of the exstrikers as a result of the U.S. Supreme Court order of last year, both the UAW and the government have contended that the company has not fully complied with the court's edict.

Concrete action came early this month when the National Labor Relations Board filed a civil contempt proceeding against Kohler in the U.S. Court of Appeals here.

The ULRB charged the Wisconsin plumbingware firm had failed to comply with the 1962 decree of the court enforcing a board order that Kohler offer job reinstatement to employees who were on strike from 1954 to 1960.

In its petition, the board asked the court to order reinstatement and payment of lost wages to 44 named employees who fall into four categories of workers the NLRB believes are entitled to reinstatement.

These 44 are representative of hundreds of others in the same categories.

Among them are releasees—strikers who were obligated to obtain a release from Kohler in order to be hired elsewhere; retirees—strikers who retired during the long strike; shortworkweek strikers—those who were offered only 32 hours of work a week while striker replacements were retained on the job; no contract and no-bargaining strikers —those who declined to work while Kohler refused to recognize the UAW and bargain with it.

INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND

FOR MAY, 1963

TOTAL STRIKE FUND ASSETS April, 1963\$53,209,592.21

TOTAL TO ACCOUNT FOR\$54,616,752.71 DISBURSEMENTS IN MAY, 1963 236,889.77

TOTAL RESOURCES,

May 31, 1963\$54,379,862.94 There were 11 strikes in effect at the time of this report involving 1,000 members of the UAW.

FOR JUNE, 1963

TOTAL STRIKE FUND ASSETS May, 1963\$54,379,862.94 INCOME FOR JUNE, 1963 1,352,229.75

TOTAL TO ACCOUNT FOR\$55,732,092.69 DISBURSEMENTS IN JUNE, 1963.... 161,011.43

this report involving 1,000 members of the UAW.

TOTAL RESOURCES, JUNE 30, 1963\$55,571,081.26 There are 13 strikes in effect at the time of



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Cover Photo: More than 150,000 turned out in Detroit in a tremendous 'Walk For Freedom.' Leaders of the 'Walk' included (left to right) John Swainson, former Michigan Governor; UAW President Walter P. Reuther; Benjamin McFall, codirector of 'Freedom Walk'; the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Rev. C. L. Franklin, co-director of 'Freedom Walk.'

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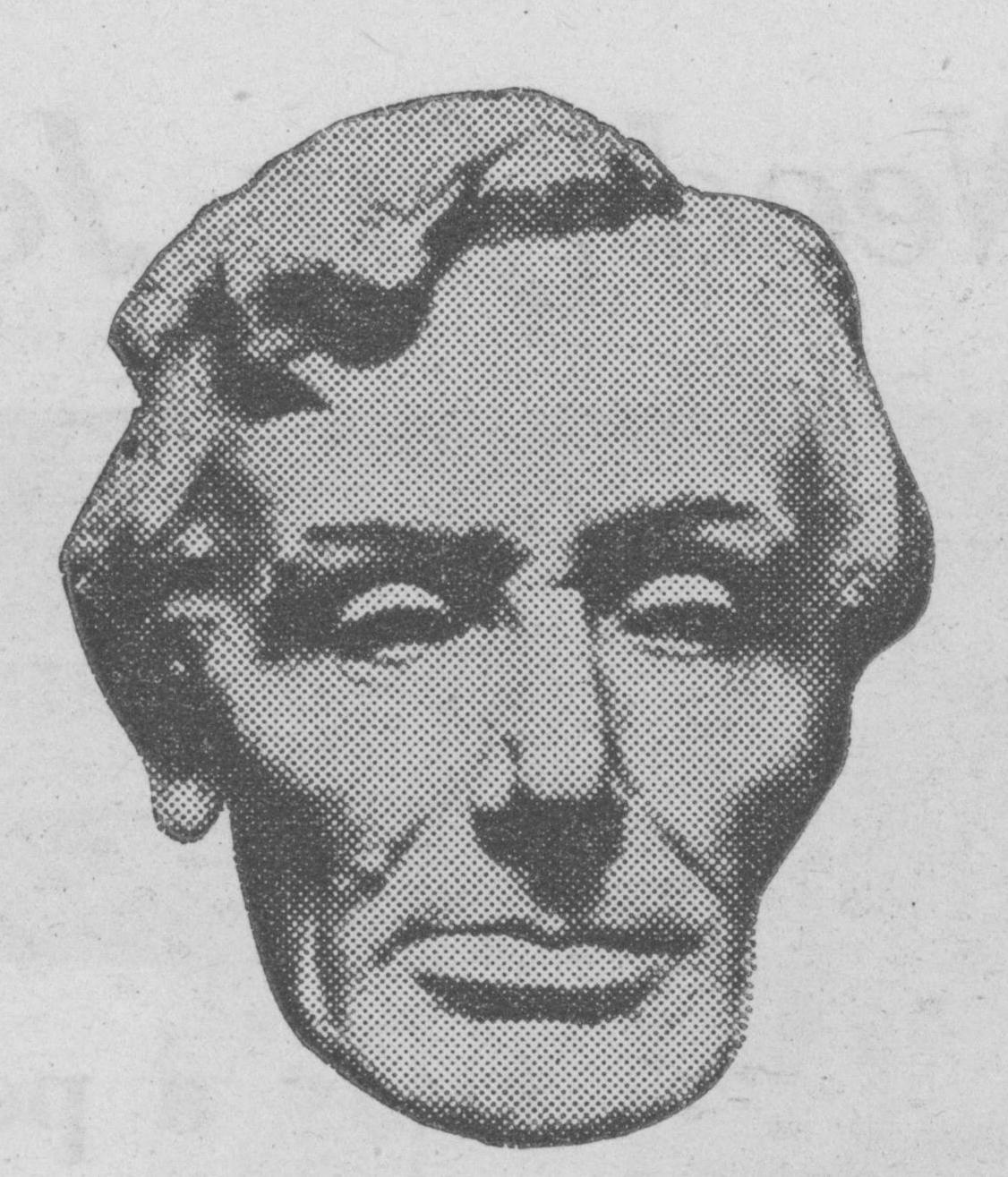
DIFFERENT ADDRESS?

On the reverse side of this page is a label with your name, mailing address and local union number. If this is not correct, or if you intend to move, please affix label to this form in space allotted and fill in form and mail to UAW Solidarity, 2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, Ind.

> Affix label from your paper in this area

PLEASE PRINT

Local Union	
Plant	
Name	
New Address	
City	Zone State



'One Nation, under God, indivisible, with Liberty and Justice

for All?

AMERICA was founded on a cornerstone of morality and freedom.

As the land of the free, it meant freedom for everyone. Its foundation in moral law meant justice for everyone.

Many citizens are not free. Many are denied justice. Freedom and justice are out of reach for them, just as they were for their fathers and their forefathers.

They are second-class citizens in a country whose people were to be first-class citizens from the day they were born.

For, says the Declaration of Independence, all men are created equal.

One nation, under God, indivisible, says the Pledge of Allegiance, with liberty and justice for all.

THAT is what those who today fight for civil rights are fighting for.

They are battling for the promise of this country—the land in which they, just as we, were born.

Yet there are some who still would deny them the freedom and justice of first-class citizenship. Among their strategists, sympathizers and spokesmen are southern Democrats who serve in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

To keep Negro Americans chained to secondclass citizenship, they join many Republicans in voting to scuttle urgent legislation for all Americans.

To show some "folks back home" that they're fighting President Kennedy's efforts to guarantee the same civil rights to all Americans, they've let it be known they'll vote against Kennedy-proposed legislation on all fronts.

Democrats were joined with those of many Republicans in the Senate against the Kennedy Administration area redevelopment bill to fight unemployment, which passed in spite of them.

They've voted against hospital care under social security for the elderly. They say they'll do it again. Other urgent bills also are on their list.

Southern Sen. Harry F. Byrd, for example, says that at the point a civil rights debate begins in the Senate, the Senate Finance Committee he heads will halt hearings on President Kennedy's \$10 billion tax cut measure.

Much needed legislation to aid all Americans, therefore, is deeply involved in the civil rights struggle.

But at its center is the moral issue of freedom and justice for all.

For when these historic principles are cut away from America's cornerstone for any Americans, they are cut away from us all.

I have always thought that all men
should be free . . . Those who deny freedom to others
deserve it not for themselves, and under a just
God, cannot long retain it . . . The world has never
had a good definition of liberty, and the American
people, just now, are much in want of one.

Abraham Lincoln



Civil Rights Crisis Stresses the Need for Jobs for ALL



Only a policy of FULL employment can end fear and joblessness that kindle

THE civil rights struggle starkly underlines the fact that along with equality there must come full employment, so that ALL—white or Negro—may work, without fear of either joblessness or discrimination.

That knowledge has been at the heart of intense, emotion-packed demands and demonstrations in Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Washington, Los Angeles, and many other cities.

Other factors in the fight against racial discrimination are equally important — voting, equal education, housing, business establishments. But wherever tensions and unrest have been arising over civil rights, a main emphasis has been on jobs.

Young adults and teen-agers of all races have been pouring into the work force. They're eager to go to work, settle down, assume responsibilities, raise families.

Without jobs, they can't do this. And there are far from enough jobs to go around, especially for unskilled, untrained, inexperienced job-seekers.

Result is the "social dynamite" described in Solidarity, March, 1963. Prolonged, unsolved, hopeless unemployment — especially for youth out of work, out of school, out of luck—can bring bitterness, frustration, resentment, anger.

It easily can be the fuse to set off an explosion.

CENSITIVE and understanding of the problem, President Kennedy is moving insistently to solve it. He's making an all-out effort to correct the wrongs that have

slashed deep into American democracy.

His civil rights proposals, aimed at wiping out second-class citizenship, are the most comprehensive and far-reaching ever offered by a U.S. President. He has held private meetings with business leaders and labor officials, leaders of women's groups, and others, urging all to open the way to hiring more Negroes.

LE is making sure that Negroes have equal opportunities with whites to compete for federal jobs. Spurred by the Kennedy Administration, government agencies—the nation's largest employer—have been improving job situations for Negroes.

But the key to expanding job opportunities involves jobs with companies—the private sector of

the economy. Unless job openings increase rapidly, unemployment will remain high, and joblessness among younger work-seekers, white and Negro, will go higher.

AW President Walter P. Reuther emphasizes the U.S. must add the equivalent of 80,000 new jobs every week—4 million new jobs a year — over the next 10 years just to stay at present levels.

U.S. News and World Report, a conservative publication, says five million new job openings are needed just next year for full employment. And what of the years to follow?

With full employment, job competition will be at a minimum among all workers, white and Negroes.

Without it, the "social dynamite" pressures are explosive.

Economic deprivation underlines Negro demands

ALMOST one out of every three Negro teen-agers was out of work in the first three months this year.

In the same period, joblessness was high for white teen-agers, too—but it hit almost one out of every eight.

For Negro men 20 and over, unemployment totalled 11.9% in the first three months this year, compared with 5.4% for white men.

For Negro women in the same age group, unemployment amounted to 10.7% in that three-month period, with joblessness for white women totalling 5%.



EVEN when they have the same educational background, Negro men earn only twothirds as much as white men, according to the latest available figures.

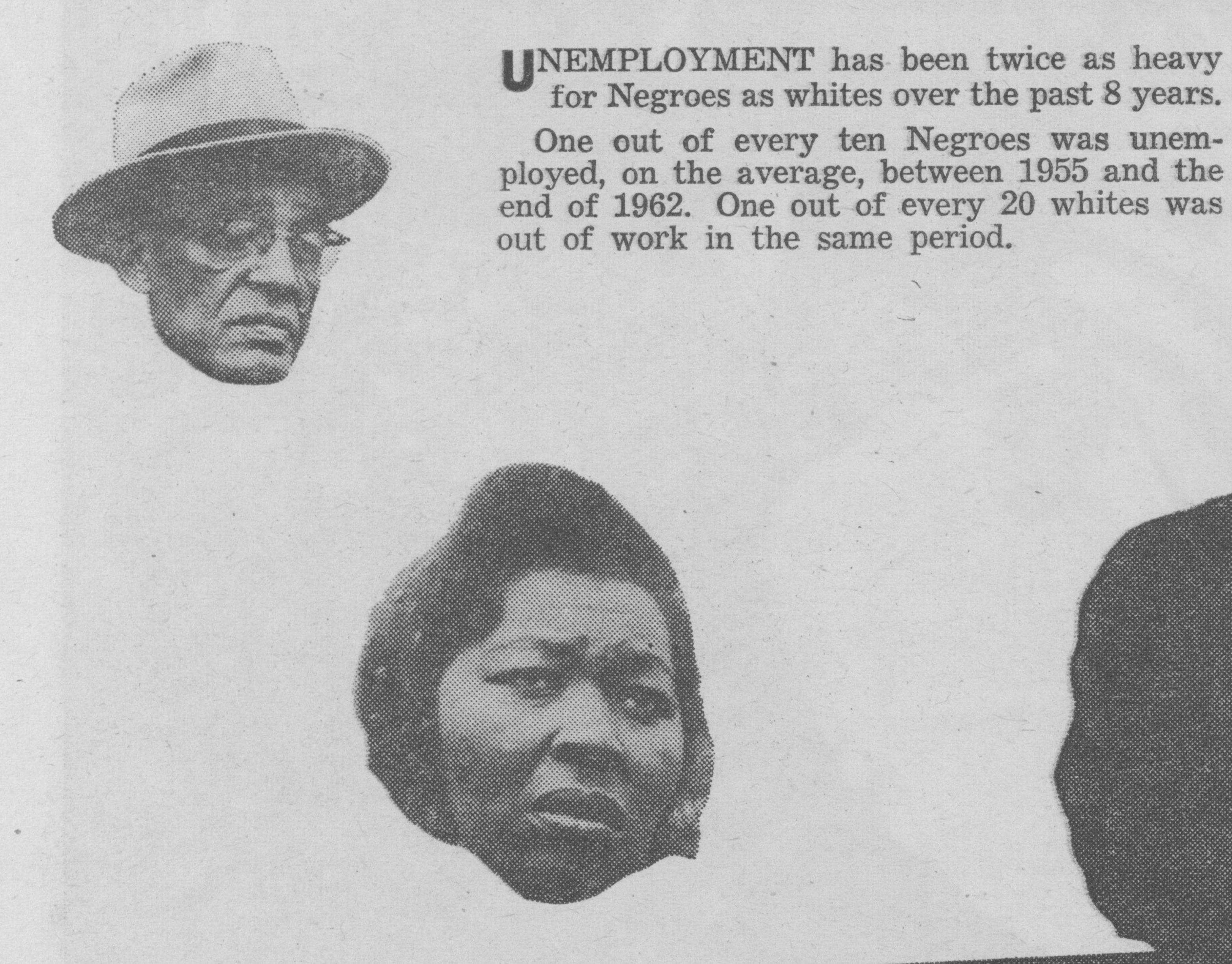
For instance, white men with college educations had a median income of \$6,379 in 1961. Negro men with the same amount of education had median incomes of \$4,246. That's 66.6%—two-thirds—of the whites' income.

The same approximate percentage—all averaging out to two-thirds for the Negro - is shown at every other level of schooling, starting with less than eight grades.



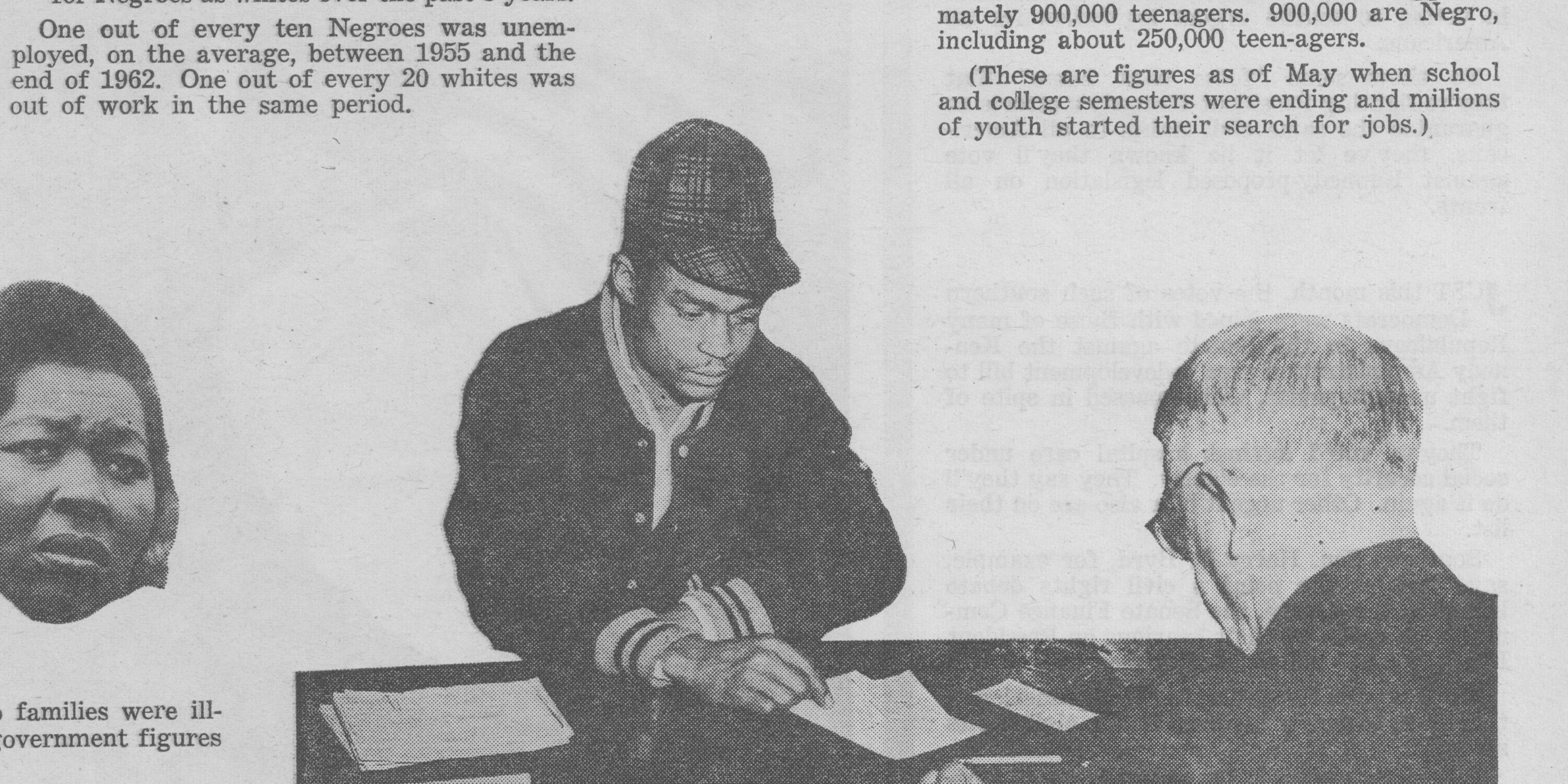
NEMPLOYMENT — 4.1 million people. 3.2

million are white. This includes approxi-



TWO-THIRDS of all Negro families were illhoused when the latest government figures were gathered in 1960.

Compare that with 1933 when Presient Franklin D. Roosevelt saw two-thirds of the entire nation—all people of all races—living in inadequate, substandard, deteriorated dwellings.





Birmingham Jail

An excerpt from an open letter by the Rev. King in answer to eight other religious leaders who said his activities were 'unwise and untimely.'

Bry Martin Luther King, Gr.

If iends, I must say to you that we have not made a single gain in civil rights without determined legal and nonviolent pressure.

History is the long and tragic story of the fact that privileged groups seldom give up their privileges voluntarily. Individuals may see the moral light and voluntarily give up their unjust posture; but as Reinhold Niebuhr has reminded us, groups are more immoral than individuals.

We know through painful experience that freedom is never voluntarily given by the oppressor; it must be demanded by the oppressed.

Frankly I have never yet engaged in a direct action movement that was "well timed," according to the timetable of those who have not suffered unduly from the disease of segregation.

FOR years now I have heard the word "Wait." It rings in the ear of every Negro with a piercing familiarity. This "wait" has almost always meant "never."

It has been a tranquilizing thalidomide, relieving the emotional stress for a moment, only to give birth to an ill-formed infant of frustration.

We must come to see with the distinguished jurist of yesterday that "justice too long delayed is justice denied." We have waited for more than 340 years for our constitutional and God-given rights.

The nations of Asia and Africa are moving with jet-like speed toward the goal of political independence, and we still creep at horse and buggy pace

toward the gaining of a cup of coffee at a lunch counter.

I guess it is easy for those who have never felt the stinging darts of segregation to say wait.

BUT when you have seen vicious mobs lynch your mothers and fathers at will and drown your sisters and brothers at whim:

When you have seen hate-filled policemen curse, kick, brutalize, and even kill your black brothers and sisters with impunity;

When you see the vast majority of your 20 million Negro brothers smoth-

ering in an air-tight cage of poverty in the midst of an affluent society;

WHEN you suddenly find your tongue twisted and your speech
stammering as you seek to explain to
your six-year-old daughter why she
can't go to the public amusement
park that has just been advertised
on television, and see tears welling up
in her little eyes when she is told that
Funtown is closed to colored children,
and see the depressing clouds of inferiority begin to form in her little
mental sky, and see her begin to distort her little personality by uncon-

sciously developing a bitterness toward white people;

When you have to concoct an answer for a five-year-old son asking in agonizing pathos: "Daddy, why do white people treat colored people so mean?":

When you take a cross country drive and find it necessary to sleep night after night in the uncomfortable corners of your automobile because no motel will accept you;

WHEN you are humiliated day in and day out by nagging signs reading "white" men and "colored";

When your first name becomes "nigger" and your middle name becomes
"boy" (however old you are) and your
last name becomes "John," and when
your wife and mother are never given
the respected title "Mrs.";

When you are harried by day and haunted by night by the fact that you are a Negro, living constantly at tiptoe stance never quite knowing what to expect next, and plagued with inner fears and outer resentments;

When you are forever fighting a degenerating sense of "nobodiness";

—Then you will understand why we find it difficult to wait.

of endurance runs over, and men are no longer willing to be plunged into an abyss of injustice where they experience the bleakness of corroding despair.

I hope, sirs, you can understand our legitimate and unavoidable impatience.



Coalition Fights ARA Bill

A bill to help bombard unemployment by creating 247,000 new jobs is having tough sledding in Congress, as a result of bitter opposition by the conservative Republican-southern Democrat coalition.

The measure would provide \$455 million for the Area Redevelopment Administration to pump into depressed areas. The ARA program is aimed at helping private companies provide jobs in high unemployment areas and to assist in job-creating construction of public facilities in those areas.

Largely as the result of intense efforts by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), the Senate June 26 voted 65 to 30 to approve the bill. Senate action came two weeks after members of the House of Representatives narrowly defeated a slightly different depressed areas bill. The House vote was 209 against, 204 for.

However, as Solidarity went to press, Congressman Wright Patman (D., Tex.), chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, said he believed the House now may reverse its earlier defeat of the measure in view of its passage by the Senate.

Spurred by Douglas, the original area redevelopment bill was passed two years ago, after President Kenne-

dy had emphasized its need during the 1960 election campaign. It provided \$375 million to finance job-creating projects.

But with ARA scheduled to run out of loan funds this fall, President Kennedy asked Congress to okay an additional \$475 million for the agency's operations and programs until June 30, 1965.

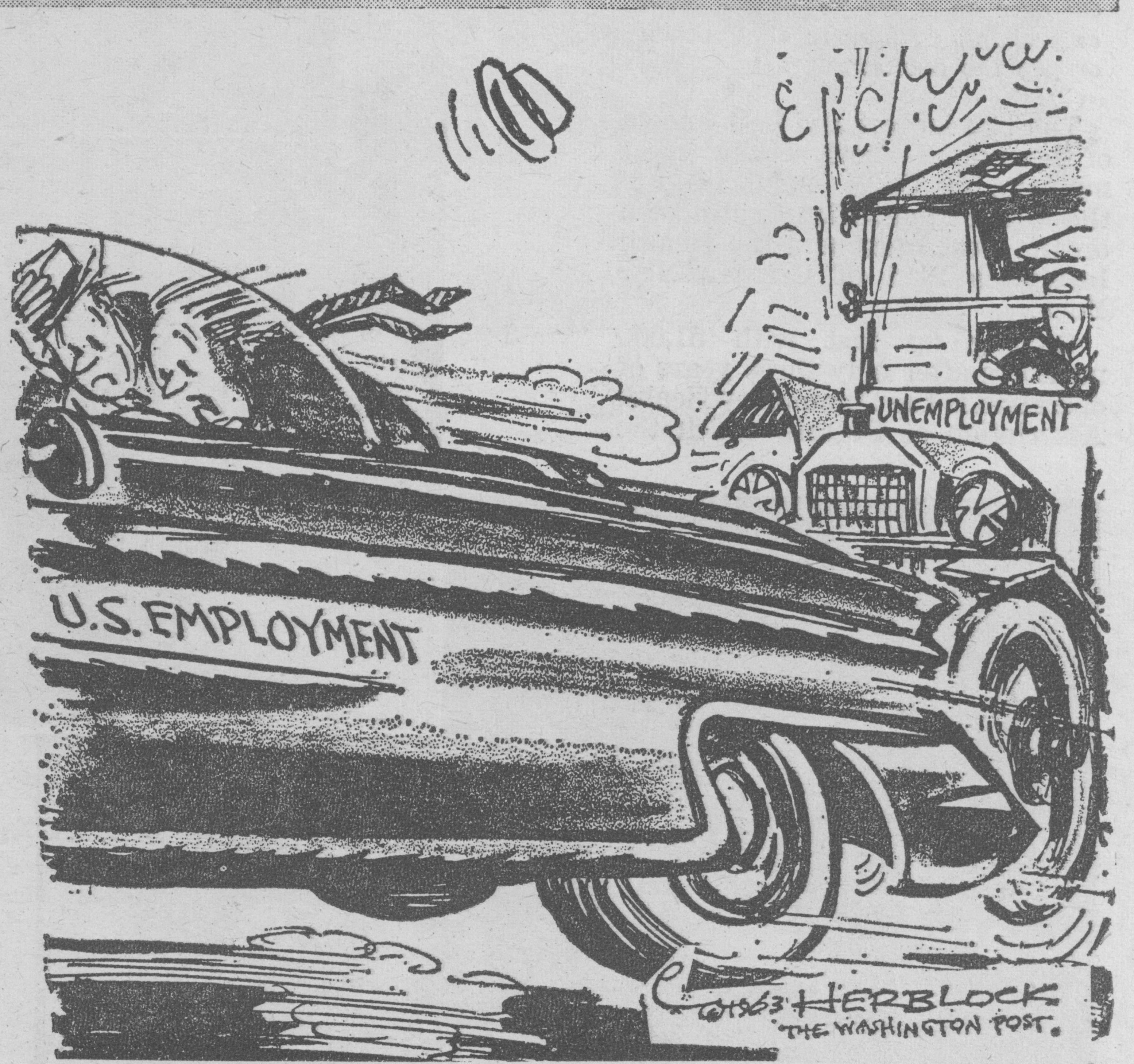
Still Not Enough

Employment Up

N June of 1963 total jobs climbed to 70 million and they're still not enough.

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, commenting on the record-breaking 70 million figure, pointed out that during the past 15 years, the United States has provided 10 million more jobs for its citizens.

"On the face of it this seems like a good record," Wirtz said. "When we take note of the fact, however, that unemployment is 1½ million more in June 1963 than it was in June 1948, we realize that the record is not good enough."



"WE'RE DOING 70 AND HE'S STILL THERE"

You might—if you're a member of such plans as Kaiser, HIP or CHA... Because it means...

No more costs once your premium is paid . . .

Your choice from a wide range of doctors . . .

All the care your family might need. . .

Would YOU Like To Save a Nickel an Hour?

FIGURE it's worth a nickel an hour pay increase to me."

The speaker, a UAW local union president, dropped the pencil he'd been figuring with and leaned back in his chair.

"Considering the size of my family, the number of times we take the kids to the doctor, on the average, and the care my wife and I need—sure, at least a nickel an hour, this year."

With the hard-headed, practical approach of a union leader experienced in collective bargaining, this local president had just figured out in dollars and cents what dropping his old kind of health insurance and joining a new group health plan meant to him and his family—a choice made possible by a new contract won by his union.

WHAT is group health? And why are so many unionists, like this local president, flocking into group health plans in such great numbers?

There are now over 150 group practice plans in the U.S. and over 4 million people belong to them.

The Group Health Association of America defines the kind of medical practice provided by most of its member organizations:

"Group medical practice is a system under which the consumer receives comprehensive medical service from family physicians, specialists, and other professional and technical staff working as a team in a medical center.

"The doctors pool their knowledge, experience, equipment and
records, and share responsibility for
their patients.

"They distribute the group's income through salary, partnership or other pre-arranged plan.

"These plans differ from Blue Shield, insurance, and other prepayment plans which pay for medical care on a fee-for-service basis and simply reimburse the patient or pay the doctor."

The two largest and best known of these plans—both serving great numbers of UAW members—are the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan on the west coast and the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York.

Coming up fast with 51,000 members after only three years of operation is the Community Health Association of Detroit, which the

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UAW initiated and strongly supports.

IN SPITE of some local variations, these plans and a number of others scattered across the United States and Canada share a number of characteristics:

• The doctors are associated in groups.

• The plans provide service directly to their members through these medical groups.

• All—or nearly all—of the costs are prepaid. Unlike Blue Cross-Blue Shield and commercial insurance plans, most group health plans make no further charges to the consumer whatever, once the regular premium is paid.

• The care provided is as nearly comprehensive as it can be made. All the medical needs of the average family are met under one roof.

• These plans are voluntary. Most subscribers have chosen the group health plan over a more conventional kind of coverage. In addition, the subscriber has a choice of doctors within his plan. Typically the family chooses a family doctor and a family pediatrician from the medical group.

• The plans are consumer-oriented instead of doctor-oriented. They are operated in the interest of the consumer rather than the physician.

• The plan stresses preventinve

care; the emphasis is on staying healthy.

• The plans demand—and get—high quality medical care from their medical groups.

In HIP, for example, the qualifactions of every family doctor and specialist have been approved by a medical board of distinguished physicians. And each doctor in a medical group provides only those services for which he has been specially trained. Babies are delivered only by obstetricians, and cared for only by pediatricians, surgery is performed only by qualified surgeons, and so on.

To date, nothing has been done to insure this kind of quality control over the private doctors who are paid through the Blues or insurance companies. THOUGH the roots of the group health movement are deep, its major growth has come since the late 30's and particularly since World War II.

The labor movement has contributed to this growth in two ways:

In some places—Detroit, for instance, where the UAW has initiated and supported CHA—the labor movement has been responsible for the actual development of plans, some serving only union members and their families, and others serving the entire community.

In many areas the labor movement, whether or not it was responsible for the initial development of the plan, has been largely responsible for its growth by making membership in the plan available through union contracts.

AS MORE groups are organized and as existing groups become larger and stronger, with firmer roots in the community, several trends can be observed:

Benefits will be extended eventually to include dental work, psychiatric care, ambulance service, evening and weekend office hours, prescriptions. Each of these benefits, in fact, while not found generally in group health plans, is already available in at least one plan or another.

2. Some way will presently be found for groups in various areas to cooperate in serving each other's members who happen to be away from home.

3. GHAA is undertaking the development of a way to represent group practice plans in dealing with national accounts and industry-wide bargaining.

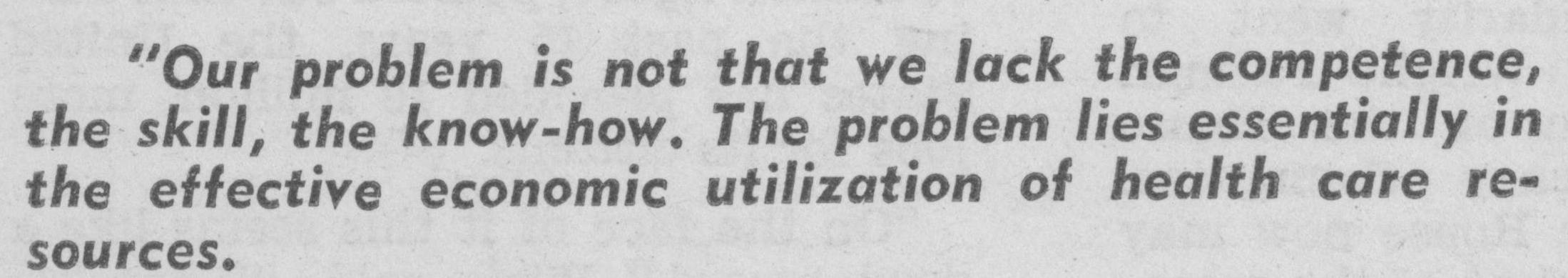
Government, universities, and foundations will make increasing use of these plans, which offer unexcelled opportunities for research and pilot studies. The maintenance of a good record system for a large and stable group of patients makes possible statistical studies not otherwise easily made.

HERE is nothing cheap about good medical care.

But there are cost-saving features in group health plans which have been demonstrated over and over again.

Group health plans make efficient use of skilled health personnel and costly facilities by grouping, planning, and continuous evaluation of changing needs and resources.





"Comprehensive high-quality health care should be available to all. This is part of the tremendous task which the people of the world face."







Reprinted by UAW Solidarity in cooperation with National Council of Senior Citizens, Inc., 1627 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY TELLS SENIORS "HEALTH CARE BILL WILL PASS"

President Kennedy's address to the second annual convention of the National Council of Senior Citizens was described by observers as one of the finest speeches on the hospital insurance program he has ever given.

It was wildly cheered by the more than 1,000 delegates who were present for the opening session. It was the subject of a dispatch of nearly one thousand words over the United Press International newswires to the nation's press; it was carried on several radio and television networks.

Secretary Celebrezze and Under Secretary Nestingen of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana, convention keynoter, and members of the Board of the National Council were on the platform when the President delivered his address.

The President was introduced by John Fitzpatrick of Detroit, a vice-president of the Council officiating in the absence, through sickness, of Aime J. Forand. Full text of the President's remarks follows:--

"Mr. Fitzpatrick, Secretary Celebrezze, Secretary Nestingen, Senator Bayh, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"I want to thank you very much for a warm welcome, and I want to express my appreciation to all of you for having come to Washington and having once again brought to the attention of the Congress and the Government and the people of the United States the necessity of passing in this 88th Congress this very vital piece of legislation for hospital insurance for our older citizens.

"The distinguished doctor, Dr. Rusk, of New York, told me that in making an analysis of the health of people over 65, he found that people who were engaged in great activities, such as this, experienced better health than those over 65 who stayed home, and did not concern themselves with the public business. I would not like to think that your only reward for this effort has been the better health that you enjoy because you are part of it. I would like to think that your reward is not only the feeling of a job well done, but the well being of millions of your fellow citizens who, in the years to come, will themselves move across the threshold of age 65 and will benefit because of the actions that you have taken.

"I must say I do not know why it is necessary for Senator Bayh or for any of the rest of us who believe in this program to have to come and make speeches about it, because I do not know any problem or any remedy more obvious which now faces the Congress of the United States. The average older person living alone has about \$20 a week. There is no room in that budget for a serious illness. Yet one in six will require hospitalization every year. The hospitalization will average two weeks, and will cost over \$900. A \$20 a week income, \$1,040 a year, is hardly enough to pay for a \$900 illness.

"The person who has no resources—he gets a kind of treatment. He indicates that he is needy and he gets some sort of help. But there is another person who I think is one that concerns us a good deal, and that is the person who may have \$3,000 or \$4,000 saved up, or who may own their own house with a mortgage, and may have two children who may be in their 40's. If that person gets sick, the husband or the wife, they are in the hospital for more than two weeks, maybe two or three months, and there isn't anyone in this room who has not had a member of his family in the hospital at one stage or another of his life for a long time, and who does not know how much it can cost. So it may run up to \$1,000 or \$2,000, or even higher.

"And then he sells the home or he goes to his children, he exhausts his savings, he has nothing

"Now, the program we suggested will provide that he will set aside during his working years an average of \$13 a year, not a burden for anyone employed, \$13 a year. And that man and woman will know when they are over 65 that they will ahead of this rich, productive, progressive country never be a burden upon their children and never of ours. We are not suggesting something radical be a charity case upon the national government and new or violent. We are not suggesting that because they will have earned their way, and that the Government come between the doctor and his is what we want.

"We are not asking for anybody to hand this



This unusual photograph of President Kennedy about to address the second annual convention of the National Council of Senior Citizens, June 13-14, was taken from just below the dais. The main ballroom of the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. was filled with more than 1,000 delegates.

out. We are asking for a chance to have the people who receive the benefit to earn their way, the same principle established under the Social Security System in the 30's. You would not believe it necessary, 30 years later, after we have seen the extraordinary success of the Social Security System, even though it was passed over the most vigorous objections you would not think it necessary to say that hospital insurance shall be covered in the same manner.

"There isn't a country in Western Europe that didn't do what we are now doing 50 years ago or 40 years ago, not a single country that is not way patient. We are suggesting what every other major, developed, intelligent country did for its people a

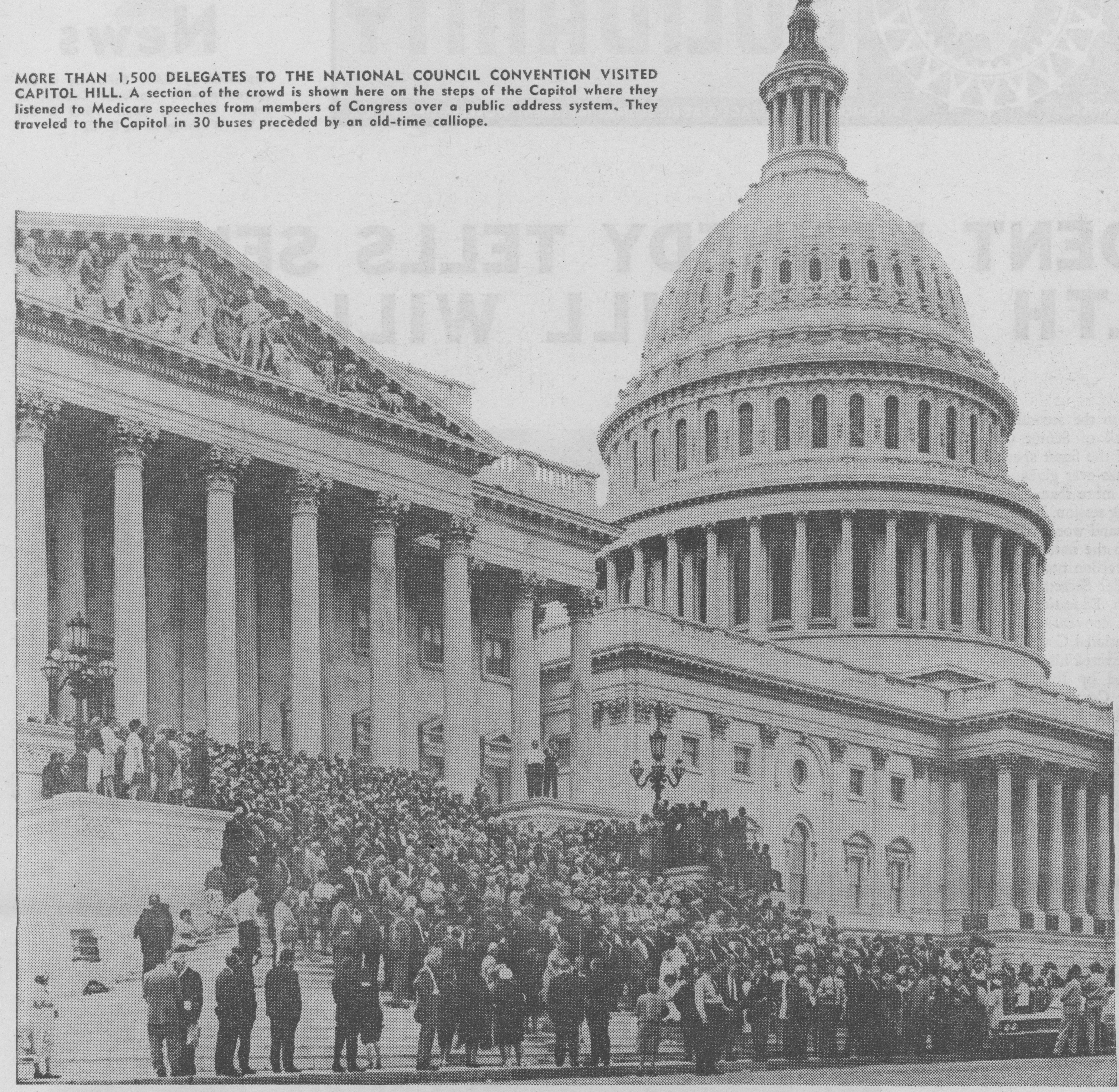
generation ago. I think it is time the United States

"I don't think we ought to be second any place. I think this bill will pass. We were defeated by four votes three years ago. We lost it by two votes in the Senate more than a year ago. My prediction certain is that if the Members of the Congress, House and Senate, have an opportunity to vote on this, that this bill will pass in the 88th Congress, and when it does, every man and woman in this room will know that it was not a victory merely by the Members of the Congress or the Executive Branch, but this was one piece of legislation that was carried on the backs of the elder citizens of this country.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I congratulate you all, and after looking around the room, I look forward with some anticipation to being over 65.

"Thank you."

CONVENTION



CONVENTION WELCOMING COMMITTEE GREETS THE PRESIDENT. As he stepped from the elevator at the Willard Hotel Ballroom President Kennedy is greeted by National Council Vice Presidents Guy Fain, Cincinnati (left), Burt Garnett, Key West (center), and Special Projects Director Lawrence A. Oxley, Washington, D. C.



MORE THAN 1,500 DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL CONVENTION VISITED CAPITOL HILL. A section of the crowd is shown here on the steps of the Capitol where they listened to Medicare speeches from members of Congress over a public address system. They traveled to the Capitol in 30 buses preceded by an old-time calliope.



OKLAHOMA DYNAMO SPEAKS UP FOR MEDIC Rep. Carl Albert of Oklahoma pledged his ful hospital insurance program. After the speeche gates visited Congressmen in their offices.



BUT DELEGATES ALSO GREET PRESIDENT THEMSELY a number of the convention women delegates greet the President. The delegate shaking hand Anne Butler of Rhode Island, Last year also photo dent hit, the national newswires.

NPICTURES



UP FOR MEDICARE! House Majority Leader pledged his full support for the President's fter the speeches on the Capital steps deleheir offices.



HOUSE SPEAKER TALKS TO THE DELEGATES. Speaker of the House John A. McCormack of Massachusetts was one of the first of more than a dozen speakers who declared their full support for speedy enactment of the President's program to provide hospital insurance through Social Security.



IDENT THEMSELVES! On his way to the dais men delegates seized the opportunity to e shaking hands with the President is Mrs. year also photos of her greeting the Presi-



PLATFORM GROUP LISTENS ATTENTIVELY AS PRESIDENT SPEAKS. Seated on the dais, left to right, are: Burt Garnett, Nelson H. Cruikshank, AFL-CIO Security Department; Dallas Sells (AFL-CIO Ind.); John Edelman, Secretary-Treasurer; Secretary Celebrezze (HEW), Sen. Birch Bayh, Lawrence A. Oxley, John Fitzpatrick (Acting Chairman); E. Marjorie Melton (Missouri), James C. O'Brien, Under Secretary Ivan A. Nestingen (HEW), Charles E. Odell, Detroit; Dora Schatz, Philadelphia, and Clinton Byers, Washington State.

AMAUSES FEAR CAMPAIGN ON ELDERLY

WASHINGTON, JUNE 24—The American Medical Association is seeking to scare older Americans against the President's proposed hospital insurance program by casting false doubts on the solvency of the Social Security fund which pays seniors the monthly retirement checks they

desperately need to survive.

Reassurance to older people that the Social Security fund is sound and scathing criticism of the AMA's shameful campaign of fear, were made today to Senior Citizens News by Ivan A. Nestingen, Under Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and by Nelson H. Cruikshank, head of the Social Security Department of the AFL-CIO. Nestingen's department administers the Social Security funds; Cruikshank, an expert in Social Security matters, is a member of the 13-member national committee which is making a comprehensive review of the Social Security system.



Ivan A. Nestingen

Nestingen said the little group of doctors which represented the leadership of the American Medical Association had deliberately launched a new campaign of fear to defeat the President's plan.

He said AMA leadership used fear in their speeches, public statements, publications, films, advertising, and every other means of communication they could find. He said it was doubtful if a more intensive, or better financed, campaign to defeat a Presidential proposal

has ever occurred in the history of the United States. "The techniques they use follow a pattern," said Nestingen. "Usually they start with a completely false statement designed to frighten the people who are listening or reading. They know many people freeze up and oppose change when they are afraid. The AMA hopes that by using fear they can scare enough people into opposing the President's program so that it won't pass Congress."

The Under Secretary cited as an example the following passage using the exact words from a recent Detroit speech of the President of the American Medical Association,

Dr. Edward R. Annis:

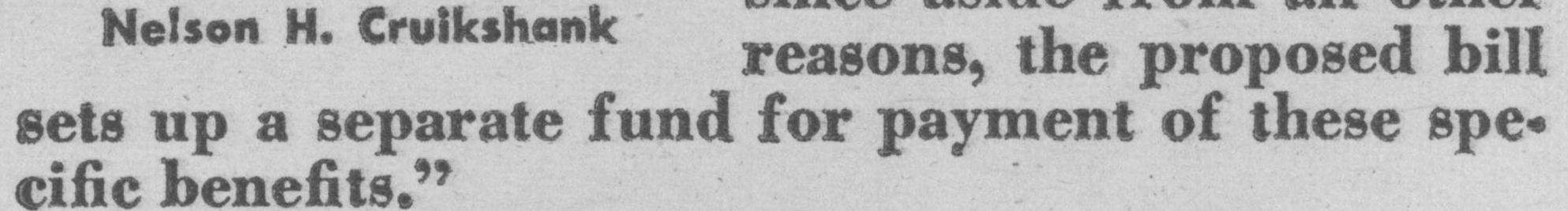
"It's no secret to you men that Social Security is already in difficulty... There is nothing in the Social Security fund but I.O.U.'s . . . The future is bleak indeed. It's going to have enough trouble standing on its own feet . . . And, if on top of this we add any other scheme of financing, it's merely going to add to the already over-burdened Social Security system."

has been studied again and again by distinguished groups check on the government's findings. The last such group of unbiased citizen experts, and each time it has been given a completely clean bill of health.

"One of the real cruelties of this kind of untruth is that it is often heard or read by old people getting Social Security checks. Then, they begin to worry about whether they will continue to receive their payments. Some even become desperate because they know they cannot live without that monthly check. The Social Security Administration has received thousands of pathetic inquiries resulting from such scare propaganda. It is difficult to dispel these fears and concern of the older citizens," Nestingen added.

Cruikshank said that for many years past those opposed to the Social Security system have periodically indulged in scare campaigns aimed at undermining confidence in the system's ability to meet its future obligations.

> "I can say, categorically, there is no need for fear on the part of any of our senior citizens that the Social Security system will be unable to pay the benefits provided by law," he continued. "Moreover, they need have no fear that the enactment of President Kennedy's program for hospital insurance would jeopardize the stability of the Social Security fund, since aside from all other



Cruikshank said the Social Security Act provides a series of safeguards for the continued solvency of the system. First, the Trustees of the two Funds (Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance and Disability Insurance Funds) must report to Congress each year on the financial condition of the two programs. These Trustees are by law the Secretary of the Treasury, who is also the Managing Trustee, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Commissioner of Social Security. Their last report, issued in February 1963, showed that the Old-Age and Survivors' Fund was in close actuarial balance.

In addition, Congress has provided for a periodic review of the financial condition of the Social Security system by a group of independent experts drawn from outside the

Nestingen continued, "The AMA's chief spokesman government. They are empowered by law to have access to knows well that the financing of the Social Security system all pertinent data and to employ their own actuaries to included bankers, private insurance officials, leaders from both business and labor, as well as distinguished economists from our leading universities. Their unanimous report of January 1959 included the following statement:

> "The Council finds that the present method of financing the Old-Age, Survivors' and Disability Insurance program is sound, practical and appropriate for this program. It is our judgment, based on the best available cost estimates, that the contribution schedule enacted into law in the last session of Congress makes adequate provision for financing the program on a sound actuarial basis. . . .

> "It is our judgment that the program is in close actuarial balance since the level-premium equivalent of the contribution rates varies from the estimated level-premium cost by no more than 1/4 of 1 percent of covered payroll."

"Now the system is again being examined by another such advisory group," continued Cruikshank. "If there should be any weakness it will be reported to Congress in ample time to make the necessary correction."

In fiscal 1962, the fund (official title "Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Trust Fund" or OASI) received \$11, 985 billion from contributions and interest on investments. It disbursed \$13,259 billion for benefits, administrative expenses and transfers. The net loss was almost \$1.3 billion.

But this does not mean that the system is financially unsound. Beginning in fiscal 1964 the Trustees of the fund estimate the fund will go back into the black, and they project that during the next four fiscal years the fund's income will exceed its outgo by a comfortable margin of more than \$3.1 billion.

It will go into the black because the number of taxpayers will increase from 75 million now to around 80.6 million in 1967. Taxable earnings will be climbing too. It will go into the black again despite the fact that benefit payments will be mounting sharply from \$13.8 billion this year to almost \$16.7 billion in fiscal 1967.

The part of the program which will continue in the red is the comparatively small Disability Insurance Trust Fund. This deficit can be easily taken care of by allocating to this fund a minor part of the next increase in Social Security taxes, now scheduled for 1966.

The AMA spreads false fears.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Dr. Blue Carstenson, Executive Director, in his annual report, said that the effectiveness of the affiliated clubs and area councils in reaching lawmakers and in mobilizing public opinion had improved considerably since the last convention.

"This is true even though the Anderson-Javits amend-



Dr. Blue Carstenson

ments in the U.S. Senate lost by one vote last July," continued Dr. Carstenson. "We are much better campaigners today and 'Medicare' will be successful in any future vote in the House or Senate."

He reported that NCSC members distributed millions of pamphlets last fall when they took the Medicare issue to the American public and urged them to support Medicare candidates in the November election. He said the senior citizens' vote importantly help-

ed to re-elect Senators Clark, Javits, Kuchel, Long, and Johnston. It helped defeat such men as Senators Capehart, Wiley, Bottom and helped elect new Senators such as Nelson, Bayh, Ribicoff, and McGovern who campaigned for health care through Social Security. Importantly, said Dr. Carstenson, this was not partisan politics because seniors were determined to vote for Congressmen who supported Medicare and against those who were opposed to Medicare -regardless of the political party label of the candidates involved.

"The National Council can be proud of its November election campaign efforts," continued Dr. Carstenson. By highlighting the importance of the Medicare issue to the voting public and making Society's AMPAC organization flopped miserably in its first political fling. They relied on buying public support—we fought for issues." The Executive Director said that the number of affiliated

it clear which candidates honestly support Social Security financing for aged health care, we were able to improve our position in the House and Senate. On the other hand the American Medical

PRIVATE INSURANCE HEALTH CARE PREMIUMS CLIMB FASTER THAN HEALTH CARE COSTS

to discredit hospital care through social security with a fresh batch of policies. When Congressman Forand first introduced the Forand Bill, there were no such senior citizen policies.

There are an estimated 600 senior citizen policies at the present time, most of which are not worth the paper they are written on. Fly-by-night policies such as were dreamed up last summer and fall often get insurance companies into difficulties, such as with Blue Cross. It is noticeable that Blue Cross is not currently advertising senior policies as they were last fall. The grandiose promises of Blue Cross are beginning to come home to roost.

In Michigan, Blue Cross testified for the need of a substantial increase in premiums. Last fall during the elections they advertised for senior citizens to sign up. They took in \$18,000,000 in premiums. Then came the trouble. They had to deliver \$34,000,000 in benefits. The result, \$16,000,-000 in the red in one year which the younger policy holder had to absorb. Now they are begging for an increase in the premium rate, and will probably get it.

We have long known that a comprehensive insurance policy, one that covers two-thirds of the health care bills, would run in the neighborhood of \$220 to \$240 per year, depending on the part of the country in which the person

organizations and total membership of the National Council had grown. In the past year, he said, members of the Board and national staff had visited more than 200 cities in 33 states. Intensive organizing campaigns have been carried out in Florida, in Detroit, Minneapolis, Chicago, and the greater Washington, D. C. areas.

Dr. Carstenson said that the continuing job of the clubs in mobilizing public support behind the President's hospital insurance program was broadened as the National Council's own aims and objectives were expanded. Many clubs had undertaken special efforts in voluntary service to their community and had supported the proposed National Service Corps. Some clubs had taken on the problem of obtaining drug discounts for older people at local stores, opening new senior citizen centers, and participating in housing projects. of the total hospitalization costs.

The insurance industry has launched a massive campaign lives. These are standard, big-name comprehensive policies. The older, average senior citizen, getting slightly more than \$1,000 from all sources, simply cannot pay between a fifth or a fourth of his cash income for adequate medical in-

> Many of the insurance policies sound good in the advertisement. However, when the fine-print contracts come—after sending in the coupon and after hours of struggling to interpret legal verbiage -little in the way of protection is actually offered. At the present time the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare indicates that only about 15% of medical costs of seniors are paid by insurance.

Ask any Senior Citizen group the question:-"Have any of you had the experience of a policy which sounded good but, when the chips were down, the policy did not pay what you anticipated it would?" Usually the majority of hands come up.

The cost of medical care is generally known as the fastest rising item in the cost of living. But what is more startling, when you begin to examine the cost of hospital care, is that it continues to go up at a very fast rate, doubling every ten years. The average hospital cost per day in the United States after World War II was \$10 per day. By 1950 it had gone up to \$15 a day—by 1960, it had gone up to \$32 —and by 1970 it is expected to be around \$70 a day. It is jumping up on schedule. This past year it increased about

What is more shocking is the fact that hospital insurance is going up at a faster rate than even the cost of hospital care.

Most states have had the experience of Blue Cross raising its premiums about every two years. While most people today cannot afford hospital insurance at current prices, within a few years private hospital insurance—of a comprehensive type—will price itself out of reach for better than 80% of the senior citizens. One-third of all senior policies are now being paid for by the children of the policy holders. Most policies pay one-third to one-fourth

A Summer Job Changed a Boy's Outlook Forever

1907 and '08 I was a student at Trinity College, now Duke University, located in Durham, North Carolina. When summer vacation came I had not enough money to pay my way home to Franklin, N.C.

So I canvassed the city looking for a job. A major depression was on at this time. As a last resort I went to a cotton factory and got a job at \$1 for a 12 hour day, and 6 days a week. I worked there until the fall term of college began.

My job was to take the cotton as it came through a chute after ginning, carry it an armful at a time and throw it into a big hopper for further cleaning and processing. I breathed enough dirt on this job to cause life-lasting injury to my lungs.

Most of the employees lived in one community facing so-called streets which were too narrow and muddy in rainy weather to be used for transportation.

Houses Unpainted, All Alike

The houses were all alike and consisted of two rooms about 8'x10', besides a smaller room in back for a kitchen. They were unpainted outside and in and were supported over red clay gullies to about the height of a man's head on the highest side.

They were blackened by the weather and there was not a vestige of grass or flowers, nor any vegetation, even trees.

On the side of the "street" there was a well, one for about every 6 houses. All of the water for the household needs had to be drawn by hand and carried in a bucket to the house.

Knowing I was a beginner earning one dollar a day I asked a worker if I might get a raise in time. He said "No, a dollar a day for all time."

I asked him about what we now call fringe benefits—death benefits, severance pay, vacations with pay, etc. He did not know what I meant but it was obvious there were no such things, not even vacations without pay.

There were no old age benefits. As soon as an employee (perhaps around 50) showed signs of dragging his feet, he was called to the office and told that he was not needed any longer.

What could he do next? That was his problem. He might have sons and daughters working in this same factory, but they could scarely keep alive themselves.

"Work until you are ready to drop dead, then drop out and drop dead." It was no concern of the factory management.

TT would appear that U.S. employers

are going to have to give up their

decades-old claim that foreign com-

petition makes wage increases here

impossible—and that high American

wages are a handicap to American ex-

of both Europe and Asia are moving

very rapidly toward wage equality

with the United States . . . which

is just another way of saying that

U.S. average hourly earnings of fac-

tory workers lag behind other indus-

14% in the United Kingdom

38% in West Germany

From 1955-62 hourly earnings rose

Some employers, even while conced-

ing that wages abroad are rising much

faster than wages in the U.S., say,

"Ah, yes," but American employers

are saddled with a range of fringe

benefits which aren't expressed in

hourly rates but which represent a

terrible burden, in cost, on U.S. em-

give it a hard look. Here, for coun-

tries guite comparable to the U.S., are

some comparative costs of fringe

In the U.S. fringe benefits cost

In Germany, Belgium, and the

In France, about 3/3 the amount. In

Italy, the cost of fringe benefits and

hourly earnings are nearly equal.

about 1/5 of the amount of hourly

Netherlands, they cost about 1/2 the

benefits to hourly earnings:

amount of hourly earnings.

That one falls apart, too, when you

trial countries' increases.

9% in the U.S.

23% in France

23% in Italy

28% in Japan

ployers.

earnings.

The economically advanced nations

porters.

This moving account of the lot of textile mill workers in the South of a half-century afo was written for Solidarity by George F. Taylor, physicist and metallurgist of Grosse Point Woods, Mich. Now 76, Mr. Taylor worked one summer in a cotton mill in Durham, N.C., back in 1908, and what he saw of the wretched life of the mill hands-men, women and children—during that one summer "placed me on the worker's side for life."

If the machinery of the mill stopped through some mechanical failure, such as a broken belt, the time lost, even though as little as a few minutes, was deducted from each employee's pay, even though each worker remained at his machine or post ready to resume work the moment the machinery started.

A woman, usually the wife of an employee, was paid 90c a day and the children by age down to 20c. The children did not attend school. There was no school in reach and even if there had been there was no means of getting to and from school.

So what could the parents do but put them in the factory where they could earn a few pennies and at least steal an occasional glance out of the window. This calls to mind a pertinent quotation from a poem by Sarah M. Cleyhorn, "The Golf Links"—"The golf course lay so near the mill that almost any day, the laboring children could look out and see the men at play."

Workers Lived in Shanty Town

The pay was largely in commissary checks. Since the commissary was owned by the owner of the factory the workers got another shakedown there.

The owner always kept the employee a little bit in debt. The worker could not leave (or thought he could not) until he was paid up, and he never could quite get paid up.

Sometimes on a Sunday I would take a walk along the railroad tracks which separated the mansion of Mr. Erwin, the owner, from the shanty town of the employees. The former was situated on a beautiful knoll, surrounded by some 10 acres of well kept lawn, shrubbery and flowers and trees. On the other side of the tracks but in plain view from the mansion was the shanty town of the workers.

one of these Sunday walks which I took I got to wondering if there was anything at all I could do to bring about a betterment of conditions for these oppressed people. I felt that they deserved something better

and that there should be a way of getting it. I remembered that I had once seen some-

where a small paper entitled "Appeal to Reason" and that it discussed just such problems as, I was concerned with here.

By searching I found it. I wrote to the editor, Halderman Julius, told him my story and asked if he would send me a sizable supply for distribution. I planned to put a copy of this publication in every house in shanty town.

I could not deliver the papers in day time for obvious reasons. So I waited for the full moon and no wind. Then I took the papers and pushed one under each door. I had not a long way to walk because my room was in a dormitory of the college.

Deplorable Conditions Were Ignored

These deplorable conditions existed not only in sight of the factory owner but in the very shadow of a great university in which I was a student, yet I never heard a word about social injustice in our land.

After dropping out of college upon finishing my junior year and joining the Navy, 4 years later I returned to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill where I was graduated in 1915.

I never had a chance to learn whether or not my efforts at the Erwin Cotton Mill bore any fruit. But I did learn that a few labor organizers from the north, to whom I had written, had come almost at the risk of their lives and were making some progress organizing a union. And long since I have learned that the union finally succeeded and that practically all of the abuses which I had seen had been swept away.

The trouble all along was this: the workers did not know that they did not have to live the way they lived, and that there was a better way of life for them if they would but organize and demand it.

My personal career led me into a situation in which I would normally be on the opposite side of the table from the workers. But my experience and observations of that one summer placed me on the worker's side for life.

Health Costs Up, Even for Groups

A crisis in health insurance has developed as the result of rising medical costs and the inability so far of unions and management to control these costs.

Not only do retired people find it difficult to buy adequate health insurance at prices they can afford, but even the group insurance of active workers has been diluted by rising costs, labor insurance experts report. In fact, the present system of indemnity insurance provided by many labor contracts itself has contributed to the leaping costs.

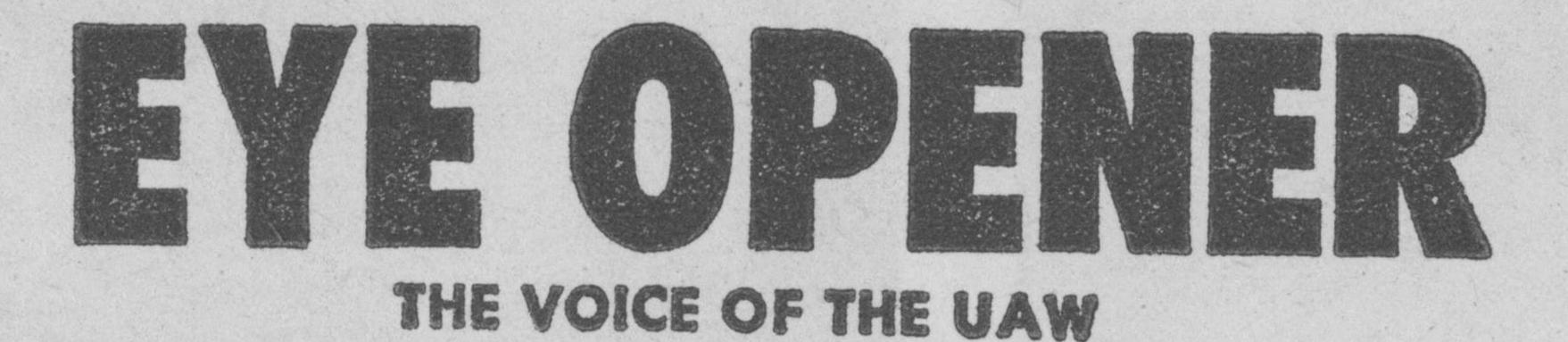
Indemnity insurance usually provides specific allowances, such \$15 a day towards hospital care, or \$150 for an appendectomy or \$3 for office visits. But as doctors and health services have raised their fees far beyond the allowances paid by the health plans, even insured families are being compelled to pay an increasingly large share of their medical bills out of pocket.

Your "fringe dollar" has been buying less and less medical care.

Higher benefits have been negotiated in many health-insurance plans during the past four years in an attempt to catch up with actual costs. But even the new payment levels have not been able to overhaul the climbing costs of hospital and medical care.

The whole pattern of set allowances is coming apart at the seams, says Jerome Pollack, formerly of the UAW Social Security Dept. and now director of the New York Labor-Management Council of Health & Welfare Plans.

Medical costs have climbed faster than other living expenses. Even since the 1957-1959 period, medical costs have risen 16 per cent compared to an overall rise in the retail price index of 6 per cent.



with GUY NUNN



o NEWS • MUSIC • SPORTS • SHOP TALK

• WEATHER

	Station	K.C.	Time	
California				
Los Angeles	KHJ	930	6:00-6:30	A.M.
Connecticut				
New Britain	WHAY	910	6:00-6:30	A.M.
Waterbury	WATR	1320	6:15-6:45	A.M.
Illinois				
Aurora*	WKKD	1580	2:00-2:30	P.M.
Chicago	WCFL	1000	5:45-6:15	
Indiana				
Anderson	WHUTU	1470	3:30-4:00	P.M.
Maryland				
Baltimore	WCBM	680	6:00-6:30	A.M.
Michigan				
Detroit	CKLW	800	6:15-6:45	A.M.
Flint	WAMM	1420	6:00-6:30	A.M.
Grand Rapids	WMAX	1480	6:15-6:45	A.M.
Muskegon	WKBZ	850	6:00-6:30	A.M.
Missouri				
Kansas City	KCMO	810	5:30-6:00	A.M.
St. Louis	KADY	1460	6:15-6:45	A.M.
New Jersey				
Newark	WJRZ	970	6:15-6:45	A.M.
Trenton	WTTM	920	6:00-6:30	A.M.
New York				
Lockport	WUSJ	1340	6:00-6:30	A.M.
Ohio				
Cincinnati	WLW	700	6:15-6:45	A.M.
Cleveland	WERE	1300	6:00-6:30	A.M.
Pennsylvania				
Pottstown	WPAZ	1370	6:15-6:45	A.M.

*Program aired each Wednesday only

A CHARLE A LINE AND A LINE for your consideration

Ann Mulrooney, a winsome Irish lass only part-way through her 70's, was sent by the Senior Citizens group she heads in Paterson, N.J. (above), as their delegate to the convention of the National Council of Senior Citizens in Washington. She set about making friends among the other delegates, a process which comes naturally to the retired member of UAW Local 300.



Senior Citizens Push

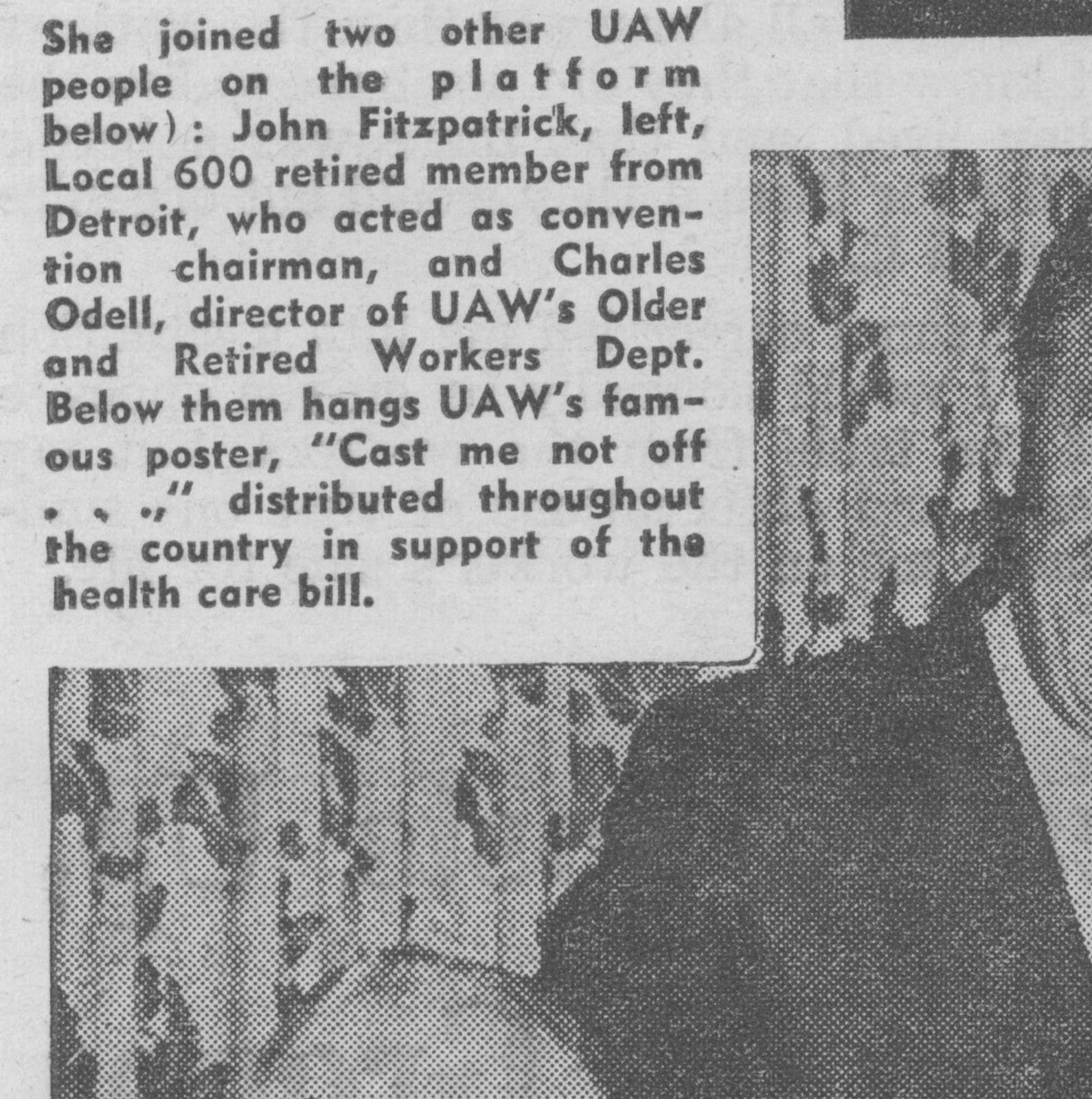


ANN MULROONEY

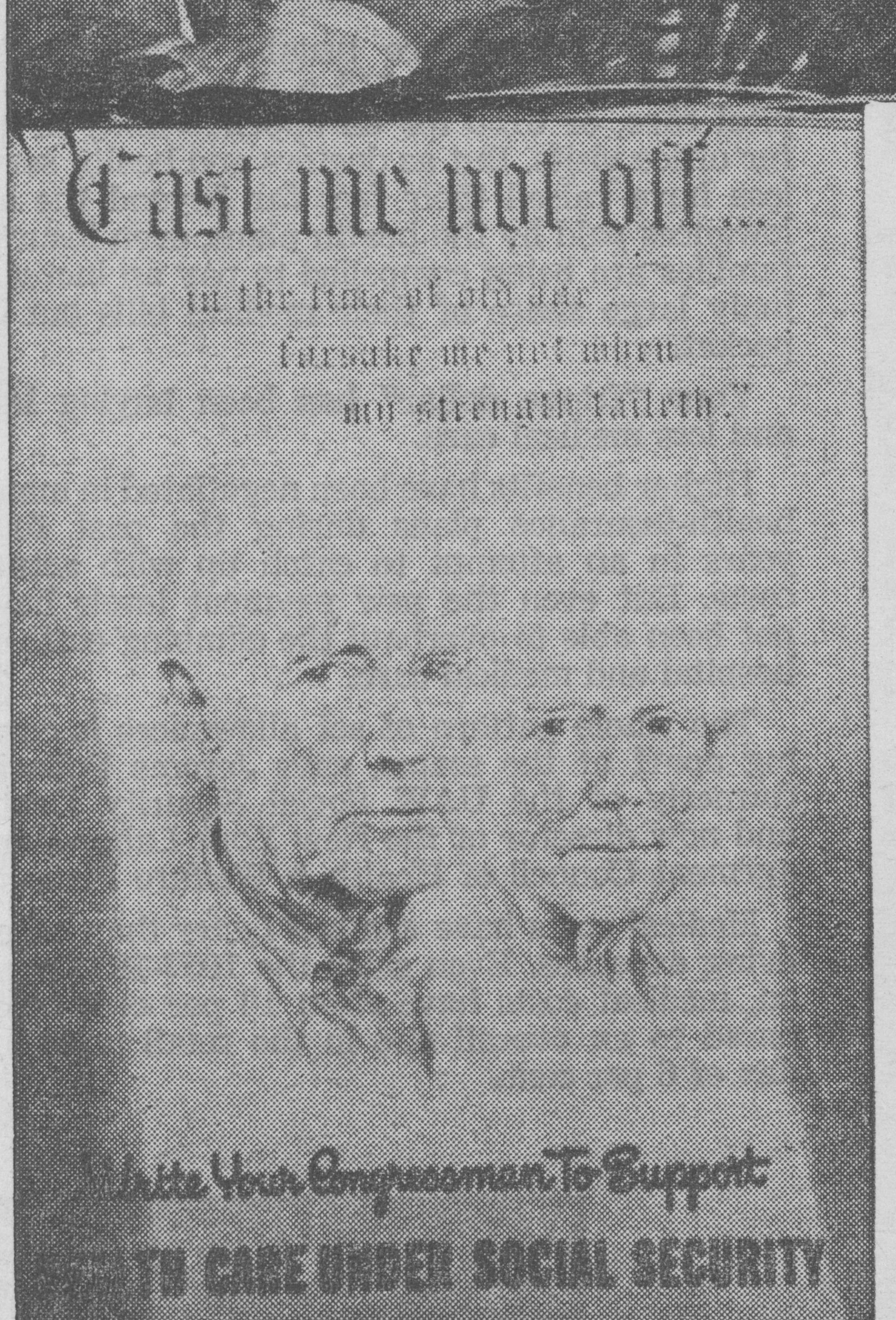
THE Kennedy bill for health insurance for the aged through Social Security is given a good chance of passing Congress this year, after years of effort on the part of organized senior citizens, labor unions and other community groups.

The bill was pushed a little closer to victory by one event last month in which UAW members were active participants. The National Council of Senior Citizens called in some 1,500 delegates, representing senior citizen groups all over the country, to a convention in Washington for an extraordinary display of grass-roots lobby-

The delegates, ranging in age from 60 to 109, massed on the steps of the Capitol to listen to Congressional leaders and then paid calls on their own Congressmen.







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For Health Care Bill

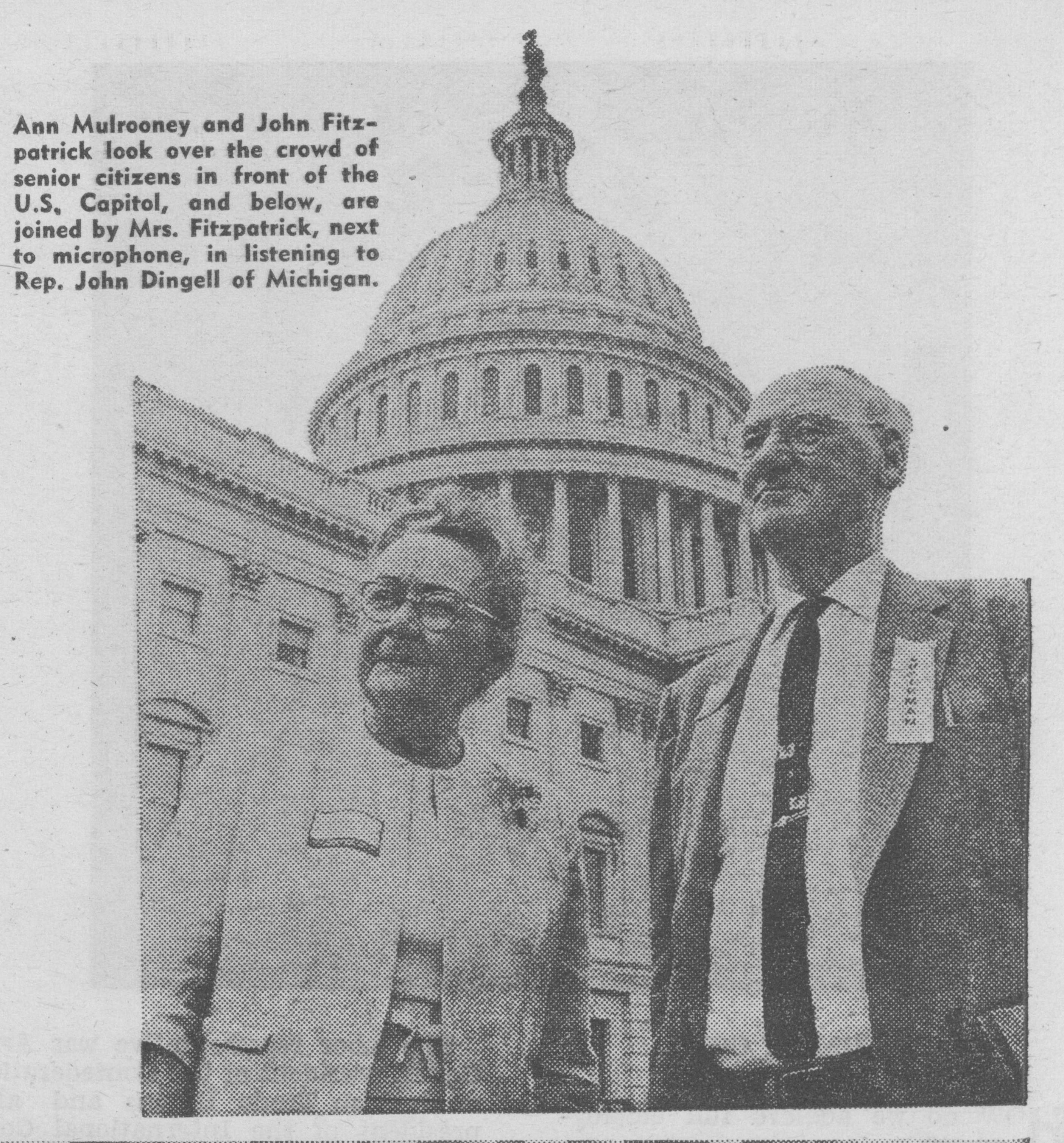
They heard President Kennedy predict that the bill would pass if Congress gets the opportunity to vote on it, and he added: "And when it does, every man and woman will know that . . . this was one piece of legislation that was carried on the backs of the elder citizens of this country."

UAW retirees played an active role in the convention. John Fitzpatrick, 74-year-old retiree of Local 600 in Detroit, is a vice president of the organization and chaired the convention in place of the ailing president, Aime Forand. Another was Ann Mulrooney, retired from Local 300 and representing a group of senior citizens from Paterson, N.J.

Here, in photos, are some of the many activities in which these two UAW members participated.



John Fitzpatrick









Seniors' Detroit 'Peace Corps' May Be U.S. Model

WASHINGTON — U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy says a proposed "domestic peace corps" project at the UAW-sponsored centers for senior citizens in Detroit "could be a model for these projects all around the country."

Speaking to the annual convention of the National Council of Senior Citizens here last month, Kennedy reported that the Detroit retiree centers served some 5,000 older people a year, but weer badly understaffed, and had asked for help from the proposed National Service Corps.

"The Detroit centers have asked for 10 Corpsmen to work there and also in the homes of senior citizens," Kennedy said. "This would be a project in which senior citizens particularly could be extremely helpful to other senior citizens."

This Detroit project could serve as a model for the 700 retiree centers across the United States, the attorney general said. The National Service Corpsman could help senior citizens in recreation and educational fields, and could recruit them for part time service in the centers, he added.

Kennedy asked support of the National Council of Senior Citizens for the proposed National Service Corps, which would be established by a bill now pending in Congress.

He said that 4,000 questionnaires had been sent to senior citizens to ascertain their attitude toward the National Service Corps. Of those who replied, 82% approved the Corps proposal, and 57% said they would join the Corps, or consider joining it,



when it is established, the attorney general reported, adding:

"We all recognize there are problems abroad, that there are problems in South America, in Asia, in Africa. We also have problems here in the United States: there are those in this country who are being deprived of equal rights and who haven't got the kind of life they should have when they retire.

"We want to do something about that. The President has proposed policies and programs in Congress which will help in this direction, and there are also many retired people anxious to make a contribution to help others and who are in a position to do so."

The convention responded to the attorney general's plea by passing a strong resolution in support of the National Service Corps and urging Congress to pass Senate Bill 1321 and House Bill 5625, which would appropriate \$5 million to set up the Corps.



By HARRY CONN, Press Associates, Inc.

HOW do we achieve full employment?

The Senate subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Sen. Joseph Clark (D., Pa.) probing into this complex problem in depth, set some kind of precedent when it turned to three experts from a foreign country and asked how they have accomplished it.

The experts—one from labor, one from government and one from management—were from Sweden where joblessness has hovered between 1% and 2% of the labor force in the last 20 years. It is currently 5.9% in the IIS

The three Swedish spokesmen were quick to say that what works in Sweden, a country of seven million, may not be the answer in our nation of 180 million.

The labor representative was Arne Geijer, president of the Confederation of Swedish Trade Unions and also president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

He stressed that the economic growth rate—which has been steadily climbing in Sweden since World War II—is a major factor in the healthy job situation. It is now reaching 43/4%, about 2% higher than in this country.

Also, automation and technological change have not yet become major problems in Sweden. But all three experts believe that it will not be the job shrinker that it is in the United States.

ernst Michanek, Undersecretary of Labor for Sweden, explained the government's economic and fiscal policies used to combat threatened recessions or depressions.

Three experts from Sweden tell a Senate subcommittee how full employment is achieved in their country

Arne Geijer (left), good friend of the UAW and president of the ICFTU and of the Confederation of Swedish Trade Unions, was one of the experts invited by Sen. Joseph Clark (D., Pa.) to testify before his subcommittee.

DURING slack periods, government spending is increased on a vast scale for the construction of schools, railroads, telephone and telegraph, housing, roads, military programs and subsidies to municipalities.

Also, government economists keep a very close tab on the fluctuations of the business economy. Business is encouraged to set aside as much as 40% of its profits during prosperous periods. If the money is spent during slack periods, it is tax free; if it is spent during boom periods, it is taxed.

This counter-cyclical action was seen during the threatened 1958-59 recession when total investments went up, not down.

Sweden also has a National Employment Board which provides many services including the encouragement of labor mobility, increasing or reducing the demand for manpower and the influencing of industry location.

There are no private employment

agencies in Sweden.

The National Employment Board finds job openings for unemployed, pays the cost of the worker to go and look the job over, pays the expenses of moving and readjustment to the new job. Also, there is extensive training and retraining.

On the question of automation, Geijer said that the "problem is getting more serious year by year. At the same time he felt that with proper cooperation among labor, management and government, the impact could be small.

He did have this warning:

"We in Sweden, as you in the United States, believe in democracy but we must show that we can solve the workers' problems in a better way than any dictatorship."

the Confederation of Swedish Employers, was the third expert. Clark observed that this corresponds to the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in this country, "but is far more enlightened."

Kugelberg said that 90% of production in 'socialist' Sweden comes from private industry that operates for profit. He said that the Labor Government has not imposed "much regulation."

"Government has no reason and no intention of interfering in negotiations," he said. "As long as employers handle the industry as well as they have, there is no reason to take it over."

UAW Delegation Attends Vienna Youth Rally

THIRTY UAW members — forming the only American delegation — took part in the International Confederation of Free Trade Union's World Youth Rally in Vienna early this month.

The UAW delegation (headed by Larry Gettlinger, administrative assistant to UAW President Walter P. Reuther) represented every region of the union in the U.S. and Canada.

More than 4,000 young workers from 70 countries of the world took part in the 10-day conference. It opened July 9 in an Austrian camp constructed for the occasion by young Viennese trade unionists, according to Victor Reuther, director of the union's International Affairs Department.

Rally activities included an inspection visit to the Hungarian Border, visits to workers' housing and health centers, apprenticeship and training locations, athletic events, a young artists of the world art exhibit and seminars at which the delegate discussed their problems as young workers.

UAW members participated in a series of meetings on world metal industry developments in the auto, aircraft, and agricultural implement industries under the auspices of the International Metalworkers Federation to which the UAW is affiliated.

Sponsoring organization for the youth rally in Vienna was the Austrian Federation of Labor (OGB).

Rallying slogan for the meeting was "Live in Freedom—Strive for Peace."

At the close of the youth rally July 19, the UAW delegation went to Berlin where, as guests of the Berlin Metal Workers Union, they inspected the wall dividing West from East Berlin and met with Berlin trade unionists to discuss methods for strengthening world support of the Berlin freedom struggle.

On the last stop of their European mission, the 30 UAW members visited the Ford factory in Cologne and the headquarters of the German metal workers federation in Frankfurt where they inspected the union's youth and education activities.

World Youth Rally," Victor Reuther said, "is one aspect of the increasing role by UAW members in the democratic union activities of the free world.

"From these activities we envision effective cooperative relationships with workers abroad employed by the international companies who are our employers in the United States and Canada.

"The International Executive Board of the UAW gave further urgency to UAW participation in the world youth rally because of the need for U.S. support to this belated youth effort by democratic organizations in an area which too often has been ceded by default to intensive communist cultivation."



PRESIDENT KENNEDY signed the recently enacted "Equal Pay" measure into law last month and Mrs. Caroline Davis (right), director of the UAW women's department, beamed over his shoulder as he did so. Behind Mrs. Davis is Vice President Lyndon Johnson.

UAW White Collar Workers Set Up Advisory Council in Canada

A continuing advisory council of Technical, Office and Professional Workers was established in the Canadian UAW over the June 22, 23 weekend.

Delegates from eight UAW office worker locals in Windsor, Toronto, Oshawa, Chatham, Sarnia and Brantford were told by Doug Fraser, International UAW board member-at-large and director of the union's Technical, Office and Professional Workers Department (TOP), that white collar

workers have shown more interest in organizing in the past few months than they have during the past six years.

Fraser said the UAW was prepared to offer white collar workers separate identity in the union, including complete flexibility at the bargaining table. He gave SUB (supplementary unemployment benefits) as an example of the kind of issue which is important in the plant but not in the

office, because of the different nature of office employment.

Automation is rapidly undermining the job security of white collar workers, including even engineers, Fraser said. Office workers are witnessing the dismissal of white collar workers with 25 and more years of service. These people are less easily trained for new techniques and are considered expendable by management.

Office workers need to learn the

real nature of unionism, that it is the very essense of democracy in our work-a-day life, a more adult way of living because it requires the participation of all who are involved in the decisions which affect a group.

George Burt, Canadian UAW Director, hailed the setting up of the council. He reported on the UAW's drive among Chrysler Canada Limited office workers, where a vote has been ordered by the Ontario Labour Relations Board.

Challenges Given Ag-Imp Council

THE great challenges facing the labor movement and the country today were discussed by UAW President Walter P. Reuther and Vice President Pat Greathouse at the triannual meeting of the union's International Agricultural Implement and Industrial Equipment Workers Wage and Hour Council at Milwaukee, Wis., late last month.

The labor movement must not only organize the unorganized but "unionize" the organized. Reuther told the capacity audience of 150 delegates and guests at the Hotel Wisconsin session.

Calling for intensified educational efforts, he declared that millions of American union members "do not know or understand the labor movement. They come in by way of the union shop clause and never realize that the union is not something apart from the worker but IS the worker."

EUTHER declared that since the merger of the AFL and CIO, "we have wasted more than six years" in arguments over the best way to organize the millions of unorganized. But things are looking up, he said, and "prospects for organizing are better today than they have been in a long time." He cited these current drives as examples:

• The AFL-CIO pilot project in the greater Los Angeles area "where everybody helps everybody instead of

cutting each other up."

• Joint organizing drives sponsored by the Industrial Union Department (IUD) of the AFL-CIO in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Texas and South Carolina.

• A drive to organize southern textile workers in runaway shops.

• Organizing drives among teachers, government workers and other white collar groups.

• A special effort to organize 83,-000 employes of the giant DuPont chemical empire, "the largest nonunion company in the country."

EFERRING to the upcoming 1964 round of collective bargaining. Reuther said it would be anything but "routine." With millions of Americans out of work and additional millions of young people coming into the work force," our delegates at the Cleveland convention next year will have to come up with a sound set of demands which we will be able to defend economically and morally.

"We will have a \$60 million strike fund to back us up, and if we mobilize our membership behind our demands, we will be successful," he pre-

dicted.

Discussing the joint study committees which have been set up with management in the auto industry and which are being set up in the farm implement industry, Reuther pointed out that "we won't bargain at these committee sessions, but we'll be doing our homework, and getting ready for negotiations which begin next year."

REATHOUSE told the delegates they faced formidable competition in their efforts to communicate with their members and to implement the educational efforts called for by President Reuther.

Recent studies have shown, he said, that the average American spends 35 hours a week in front of his TV set, 13 hours a week listening to his radio — while driving — and 20 minutes a day reading his daily newspaper.

"You'll find that you can't compete with these entertainment media. Long letters and leaflets won't be read. The best way to communicate with your members is to do it on a person-to-

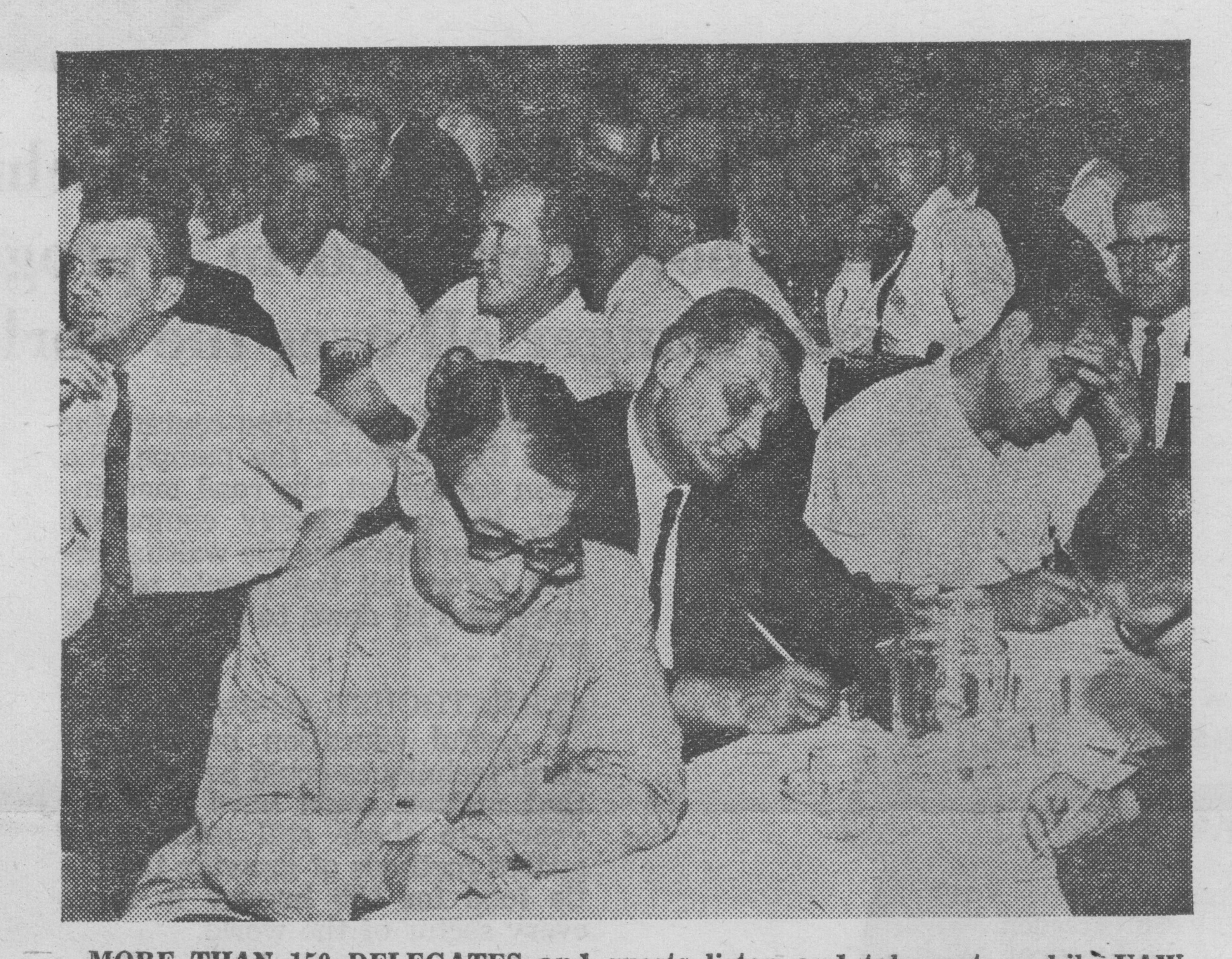
person level," he counselled, "but obviously you can't talk to everybody. So you have to seek out the opinion makers — the people other people listen to. Get to your stewards and committeemen and to those key people whose opinions will be passed on to others.

FAKE a good look at your local union publicity tools. If you have to send a message to your members, keep it short and snappy and on a

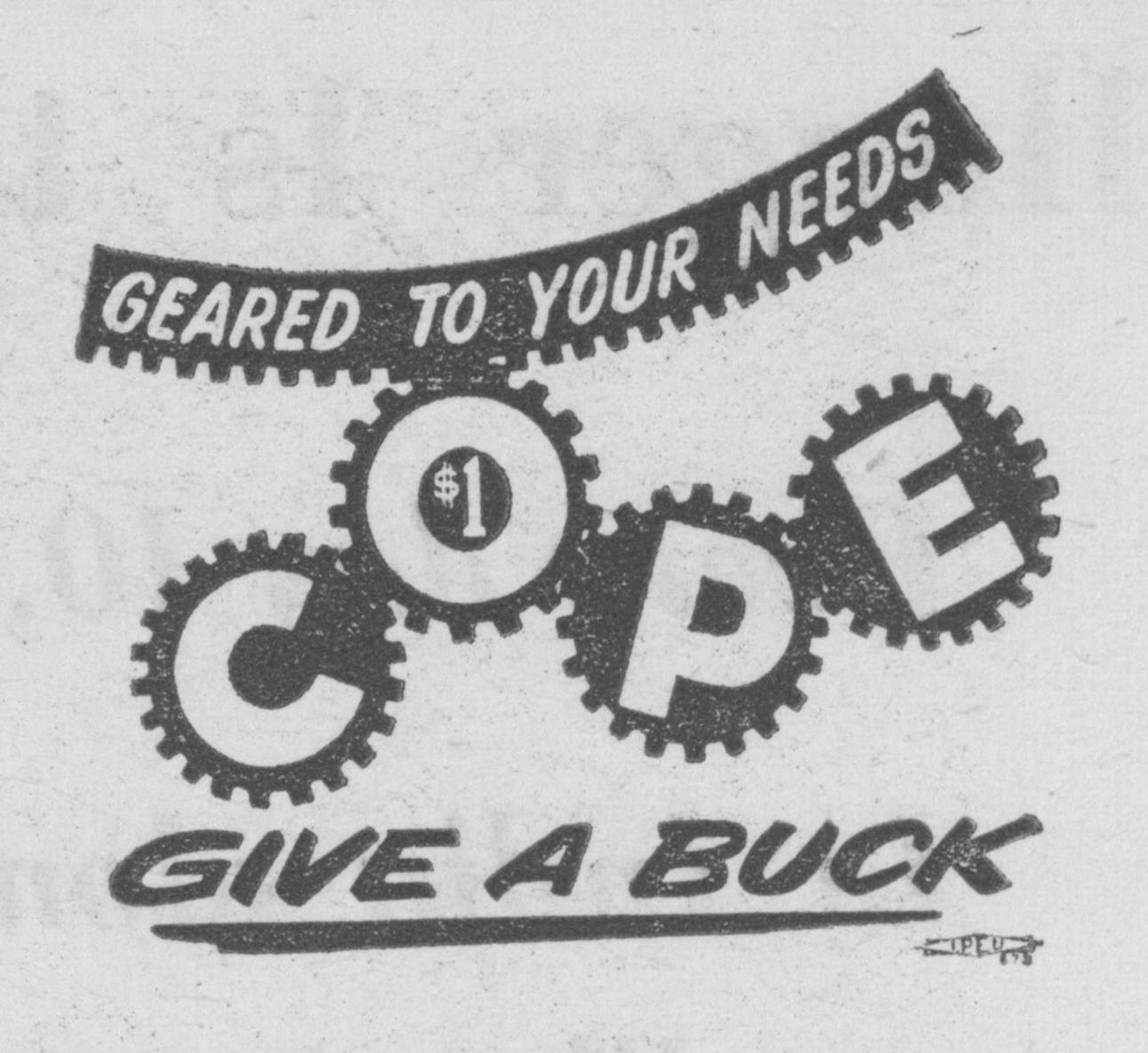
single sheet of paper."

He also revealed that the UAW had signed an agency shop agreement with International Harvester in Indiana, following similar action at Indiana General Motors plants. Both followed a U. S. Supreme Court decision which held that the agency shop was legal in that state. Greathouse said the union was also meeting with the Allis-Chalmers Co. to discuss an agency shop pact.

Other conference speakers included UAW Region 10 Director Harvey Kitzman and Mayor Henry W. Maier of Milwaukee, who welcomed the delegates to the city.



MORE THAN 150 DELEGATES and guests listen and take notes while UAW President Walter P. Reuther addresses Agricultural Implement Council in Milwaukee. Only part of the crowd is shown here.



UAW and Ag-Imp:

Pre-Bargaining Study Groups

Joint union-management study committees have been set up in most of the major firms in the agricultural implement industry, UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse reports.

The committees are patterned after similar ones in the auto industry.

The Allis-Chalmers Co. is the latest to agree to such a committee, which will discuss matters of mutual interest but which will not negotiate contractual matters.

Members of the UAW-A-C committee are:

For the union - Greathouse; Herschel Davis, administrative assistant to Greathouse; Burton Foster, assistant director of the union's A-C Department, and International Representative John Collins.

For the company — William J. Mc-Gowan, director of industrial and community relations; E. F. Ohrman, director of union relations; Harry F. Twomey, Jr., deputy director of industrial and community relations, and John L. Waddleton, company attorney.

Members of the International Harvester Joint Study Committee are:

For the union — Greathouse; Davis; Art Shy, assistant director, I-H Department, and International Representative Seymour Kahan.

For management - R. W. Batts, vice president, industrial relations; W. J. Reilly, manager, labor relations; C. D. Evans, manager, manufacturing research, and P. R. Lescohier, attorney.

The John Deere Co. has also agreed to form a joint study committee, Greathouse said, but the union has not had word from the Caterpillar Co. as Solidarity went to press.

The Skilled Trades Man Reports

As far as production is concerned, it seems to be full steam ahead for the 1965 auto body die program. The dies are to be built during 1963 and 1964.

Trade magazines, news reports and other sources all predict this tool and die automotive program presumably will be as big or bigger than the 1964 program now being completed.

One source reports the 1965 die program will approach the same magnitude that the 1956 year produced. That was a peacetime high for tool and die manufacture.

Many Detroit tool and die shops are clearing out their plants for the new program's expected rush. Some, in fact, have turned down other work to have their plants ready when the jobs break.

This doesn't mean there will be additional hiring. But it is expected that employment will continue as high as it has been.

Chrysler Corporation already has started on its 1965 die construction, including sub-letting certain tooling.

General Motors' Fisher Body division, which normally produces its own dies, should be starting construction of dies as this issue of Solidarity goes to press.

A Million Manhours

At Ford's Rouge plant, the 1965 die program got under way during the last part of May. Including various engineering changes, well over a million manhours of diework are anticipated there.

Comparing the 1965 die program with other years, it's expected to add up to the equivalent of the 1964 program and should be one of the largest in the past 15 years.

IN plant after plant across the U.S. and Canada, managements have been introducing new techniques which may change the whole character of a trade or result in elimination many, many tradesmen in any given classification.

Watch for Developments

Skilled tradesmen should be constantly alert to watch for those developments. When they happen—or earlier, if the information is available — the information should be sent immediately to the International Union's Skilled Trades Department.

Then the Department can move to protect you.

Here are two examples recently brought to the attention of the International Union. The techniques now are in practice at three or four plants under UAW jurisdiction.

One process is called the Hydro-Form or Dieless way of stamping and actually produces stampings which are drawn deep without the use of a female die.

In other words, the lower half of the die is a steel punch. The upper half of the die is non-existent.

What takes the place of the upper half? What we generally would refer to as the ram on the punch press now becomes a hydraulic cylinder filled with hydraulic oil. This oil is retained in the cylinder by a diaphram stretched over the cylinder and suitably moved into place.

When the punch or male die hits the material to be stamped, the rubber diaphram located on the ram or cylinder of the press forms itself around the punch under pressure from the oil in the hydraulic cylinder.

Thus, it shapes the finished punch without tool marks. The technique entirely eliminates use of the female die.

Therefore, die stampings now can be produced that are drawn wihout the use of a female die.

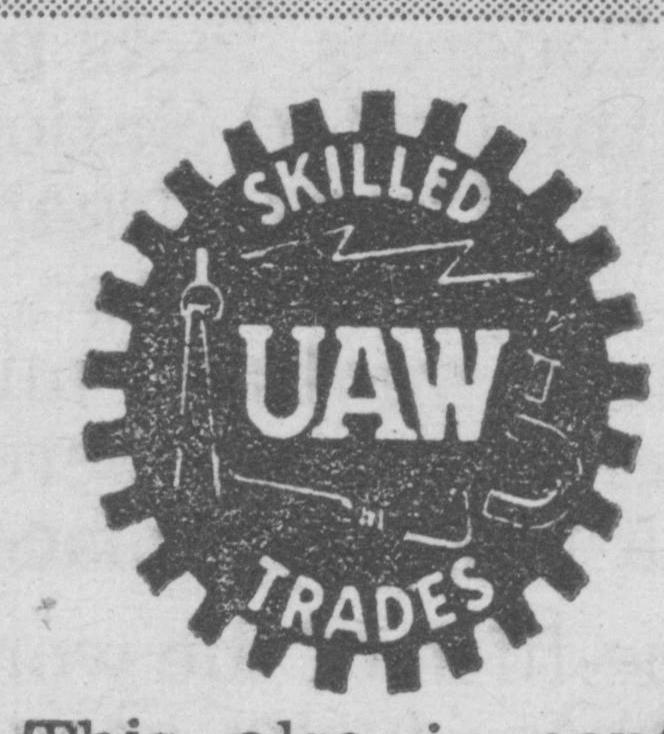
Another new technique now being used is three-dimensional axis milling. This machine, operating on the IBM card principal, makes templates for the die room.

In negotiations with the Company, the Union insisted that inasmuch as this new process would displace template makers, a template maker should run the three-dimensional axis mill. The Company's answer was NO.

onsequently, this matter still is pending as to who should properly operate this machine. When we asked the Company executive at the negotiating session the following question, "When this three-dimensional axis mill is running properly, how many template makers in your opinion will this machine displace?", his alarming answer was, "At least 75%."

No Wood Models

In addition, when the machine is perfected, it will perform many operations on the Keller machine in this new process. It requires no wood models to be followed by the electrical finger when the cutting element is making the punch as the Keller now



requires. This also is controlled by the IBM cards.

Not only can this new type machine make template punches and dies; it also is adaptable to making wood models.

These two examples are among the new techniques being introduced into the tool and die trade. Many more are in the hopper.

We urge skilled tradesmen to watch for these developments in your plants and promptly report such developments to the Skilled Trades Department in order that the Union negotiators in 1964 will, at the bargaining table take proper remedial steps to protect the tradesmen's interest in these new fields.

Mith prospective shortages of skilled tradesmen in prospect in Canada, interest is mounting in the training of apprentices in the Domin-

Apprenticeship program negotiations their ander the jurisdiction of George Burt, director of the Canadian region, were concluded successfully at the following plants:

Standard Tube, Woodstock, Ontario; White Motors, Montreal; and Canada Foundries and Forgings, Willard, Ontario. Tentative agreement also has been reached with Libby, McNeil and Libby at Chatham, Ontario.

International Harvester and Mack Truck garages in Montreal also are in the process of negotiating with UAW on apprenticeship programs.

But employers in Canadian border areas seem reluctant to train apprentices in fear of losing them to higher wage areas of the U.S.

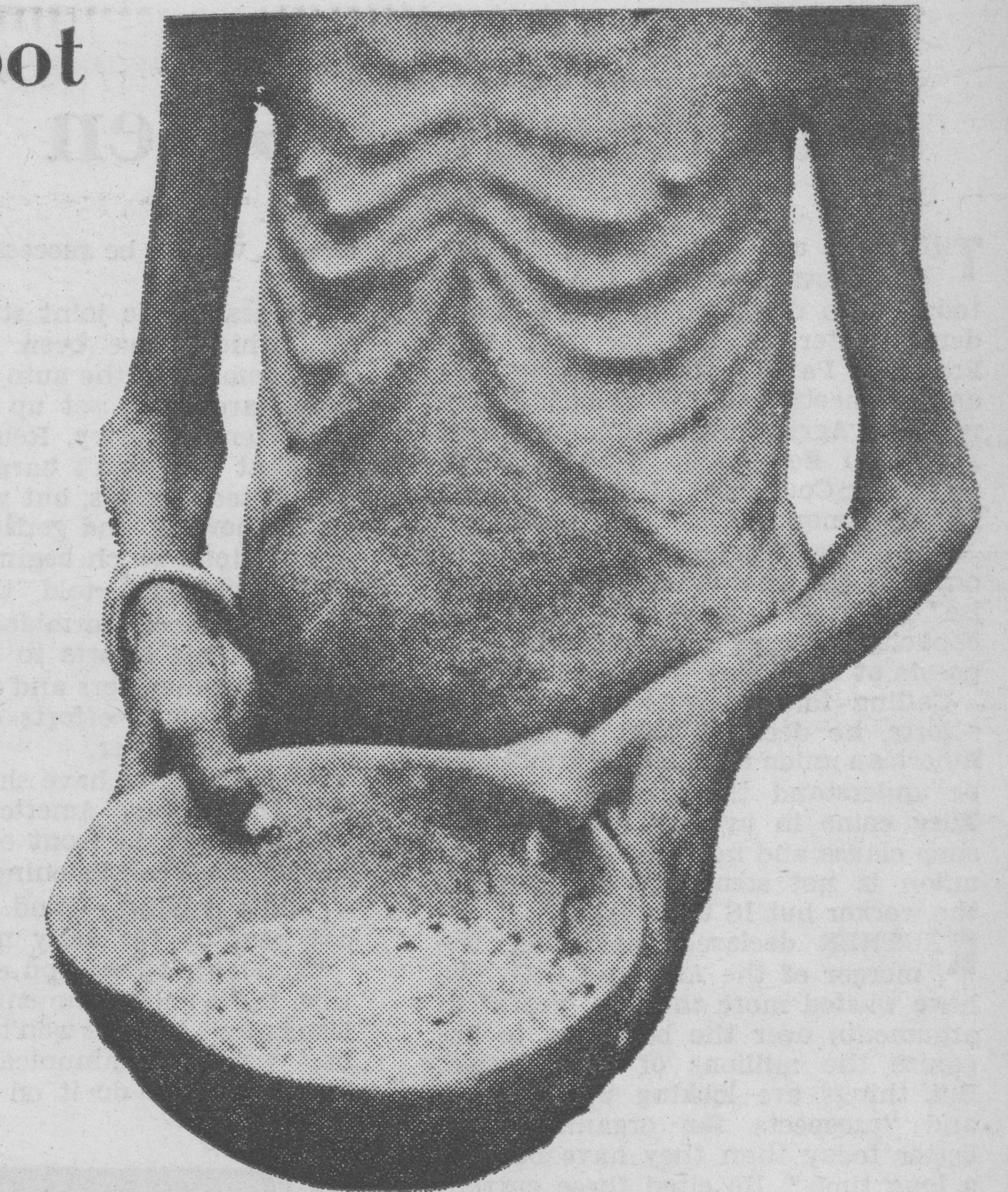
Hunger Is the World-Wide Despot

Every day 10,000 people die of hunger...

In India alone, 50 million children will starve to death in the next 10 years...

One-third to one-half of the earth's 3,000 million are hungry or undernourished...

Only one-fifth of the world's population lives in plenty...



Is there anything in common between a dispirited, unemployed Illinois agricultural implement worker... an illiterate South American farmer stubbornly hacking at barren earth with a wornout hoe . . . and an emaciated child in Africa or Asia holding out an empty food bowl?

UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse thinks there is. All three of them, he says, represent the civilized world's dismal failure — for idiotic reasons — to find a way to use its vast manufacturing facilities and its daily-widening knowledge of farming to feed people who in this era need not go hungry.

The director of the UAW's agricultural implement department, speaking for the union. made this point at the recent World Food Congress in Washington, where he urged greater world-wide use of skilled industrial workers, advanced machinery and growing information to put food hefore undernourished people EVERY DAY, not just during periods of crisis.

Only a few nations escape

At the Congress, facts presented by FAO (the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization) painted a grim landscape of unrelieved human want and misery the world over - except here in the U.S. and a few other places.

Only one-fifth of the world's population—those lucky enough to be born in North America, Western Europe or Australia—live in plen-

The average U.S. citizen, for example, eats 4.66 pounds of food a day. A lucky adult in India may get 1.23 pounds a day, and most of that will be rice. Fact is, the family pet dog in the U.S. eats better than an Indian worker.

It is expected by FAO that in India alone, some 50 million children will die of malnutrition in the next 10 years.

For that matter . . . 300 to 500 million people do not have enough





to eat . . . one third to one-half of the world's 3,000 million people are either hungry or undernourished. Tomorrow, while you and your family enjoy their three meals. their in-between meal snacks and their candy and soda—10,000 people elsewhere on the earth will die of hunger.

And that many will continue to die every day from now on for the same simple reason: they won't have enough to eat.

This, despite the fact that in almost every crisis of famine that comes to the notice of the civilized world, tremendous amounts of food are sent into stricken areas.

"For many years," Greathouse said, "we have supported every effort to establish world, regional and national food reserves, including special food resources for use in the event of famine, of flood and other disasters.

"We now believe that the time has come... to establish similar

depots and distribution centers for ... the tractors, the pumps, the farm equipment, the road machinery, the other heavy equipment needed to minimize the waiting period before all the people of the world can sit down to an adequate meal . . ."

REATHOUSE pointed out how useful education on agricultural techniques could be—and for that matter, could have been for years—to those still using antiquated methods of growing too little food for the hungry in most every sector of the world.

"It is now past the hour," he said, "when there should be regional universities, under the sponsorship of the United Nations, in every area of the world, organized on the extension principle, and adequately equipped to hasten the education and training, not simply of a chosen elite, but of entire populations."

Furthermore, he added, "under the auspices of the United Nations scientific agencies, there should be regional concentration and distribution centers for every variety of scientific equipment required to support the education, the training, the research and the planned exploitation of natural resources for the welfare of mankind."

Science is—and has been—ready to be put to work to solve this problem, Greathouse said. It simply has not been called upon often enough in the right way.

People must be enlisted

But there must also, Greathouse said, be a kind of world-wide recruiting program to awaken popular support.

"To accomplish this we propose that the United Nations convene a world congress for the purpose of implementing full employment everywhere in the world men and women are unemployed...

T such a world congress the fundamental assumption should be that each human being

is a resource we cannot store, too valuable to waste, with an infinite capacity... to contribute to the well being of his family, his nation and the community of man."

Greathouse pointed out, as an example, that in the U.S. "today there are approximately four million people unemployed" and "millions more who can get only parttime work or jobs below their highest level of skill."

This "lost manpower" and "unused production facilities," he said,

Greathouse

"could be transformed into tractors, plows, harrows, haybalers, harvesting machines, cotton pickers, picks, shovels, hand tools, pumps, irrigation equipment, roadbuilding equipment, turbines, cement, chemical

and fertilizers, medicines, surgical instruments, scientific instruments, printing presses, trucks, cars, trailer, railroad track, water purifying systems — in an abundance that could rejoice the people in every country . . ."

Greathouse said this proposal from the UAW was not advanced simply "to export American unemployment." But, he asked, "can anyone — from any developing country—say that in his land there is an oversupply of tractors and water pumps and roadbuilding equipment and bridges?

**WHAT we in the UAW propose is that the products of our factory economy—and by our, I mean the U.S. and Canada and Germany and Great Britain, and Brazil and Ghana and India—the world factory economy—produce, distribute and store, if necessary. the manufactured articles and capital equipment just as we produce, distribute and store farm products."

"The UAW hopes that soon there will not be a hungry person anywhere in the world . . . that every unnecessary nutritional disease will soon be only a memory in a receding past."