3-5-8 Edition

UAW SOLIDARITY

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

Vol. 4, No. 6 June, 1961

100% H UNION P PRINTED P

POSTMASTER: Send undelivered copies with Form 3579 attached directly under mailing label to 2547 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, Ind. RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED.

25-2 UAW REP
LUTHER SLINKARD
19288 SKYLINE DR
ROSEVILLE MICH

Negotiations with 'Big 3' Will Begin June 28-30

TRACTORS FOR LIVES was the topic of conversation when the Tractors-for-Freedom Committee met with 10 Cuban prisoners sent by Castro to discuss his offer to exchange 1,214 imprisoned Freedom Fighters for 500 farm tractors. The committee includes Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, UAW President Walter P. Reuther, Joseph Dodge, Detroit banker, and Dr. Milton Eisenhower.

UAW's crucial contract negotiations with the auto industry's Big Three are slated to get under way late this month with President Walter P. Reuther heading the union's negotiating team at each opening session.

The vital bargaining talks, with UAW negotiators keyed to the union's flexible bargaining program pinpointing essential problems of workers that must be solved, will start June 28 at General Motors, June 29 at Ford, and June 30 at Chrysler.

Teaming with Reuther at General Motors will be the union's top negotiating committee for GM workers along with international union officials led by Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the union's National GM Department.

At Ford, the top negotiating committee will work with Reuther and National Ford Department Director Ken Bannon, while the union's top Chrysler negotiating group will team with the UAW President and Norman Matthews, UAW Vice President and director of the union's National Chrysler Department.

UAW's preparations for negotiations, based on a bold two-front approach to contract problems aimed at securing answers to workers' problems at the bargaining table or through legislation, was stepped up as the union's national General Motors and Ford councils met last month. (See stories on page 12).

The UAW National Chrysler Conference will be held June 15 and 16 in Detroit.

Tractors-for-Lives Group Bids on Freedom-Exchange

The final chapter in the "Tractors for Freedom" story was waiting to be written as **Solidarity** went to press.

The unique plan to exchange 500 American-made tractors for 1,214 anti-Castro Cubans captured in the abortive invasion in April was waiting for the go-ahead signal from Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba.

If it comes, the first batch of 100 tractors will be on its way to Cuba within two weeks after Castro's acceptance of the proposal, the "Tractors for Freedom" committee told the premier in a cable June 2.

Additional tractors in lots of 100 will be shipped as soon as they are manufactured until the 500 total has been delivered, the committee said, adding: "It is understood that simultaneously wth the delivery of each consignment of 100 tractors, the Cuban government will release one-fifth of the prisoners."

The committee, consisting of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, Josept Dodge, Detroit banker, and UAW President Walter P. Reuther, was set up shortly after Castro made his proposal of tractors-for lives in

Continued on Page 12

Space-Base Peace Vowed

WASHINGTON — A voluntary "no strike—no lockout" pledge has been given by organized labor and management to the Kennedy Administration to assure uninterrupted construction of top-priority missile and space bases.

With the announcement of the pledge by Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, May 26, came an Executive Order from President Kennedy setting up an 11-man tripartite commission to handle future disputes and missile and space sites.

The pledge and Executive Order were seen by observers here as effective instruments to meet labor-management problems such as were under investigation recently by a Senate subcommittee chaired by Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.).

Labor strife which occurred at missile and space sites and led to the Congressional hearings arose as a result of jurisdictional disputes between craft union, craft union attempts to take over work normally performed by industrial unions, or a refusal by craft unions to assemble or install components manufactured elsewhere by members of industrial unions.

In the testimony at the Congressional hearings, the industrial unions were given a clean bill of health concerning unauthorized stop-

Continued on Page 12

Chrysler Workers Get $8.7 Million in SUB In 4 Months of 1961; $5.4 Million in 1960

Short workweeks and full-time layoffs have resulted in more SUB benefits paid out to Chrysler workers in the first four months of 1961 than in all of 1960, UAW Vice President Norman Matthews, director of the union's National Chrysler Department, reported.

At the same time, separation pay to Chrysler's production and salaried workers was approximately the same for the January through April period of 1961 as for the whole 12 months of 1960, Matthews added.

The UAW Vice President said that $8,701,939 in SUB benefits was paid UAW production and salaried workers at Chrysler from January through April, compared with an SUB total of $5,401,035 for the full 1960 year.

During the January through April period this year, Matthews added, a total of 480,214 SUB checks were issued to the UAW members, compared with 288,725 checks last year.

'Mob Rule' by Minority in South Denounced by UAW Board

Actions of "a small group of hoodlums seeking to impose mob rule on all of the South" through their violent attacks on the "Freedom Riders" have been strongly denounced by UAW's International Executive Board.

At the same time, the board praised President John F. Kennedy and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy for their prompt action "to prevent the brutal murder of Americans who, acting in a non-violent manner, have been seeking to exercise their constitutional rights."

The board statement was adopted unanimously during its special meeting last month at Detroit.

It said the attacks "by a small minority" give the Communists "a slashing weapon to shame and humiliate our nation in the eyes of the world for years to come."

Noting that "good people in Alabama and in other southern states" are repudiating the unlawful forces involved in the attacks, the board added, "We earnestly hope such repudiation by the good people of the South spreads and grows."

The "Freedom Riders" are groups of Negroes and whites, almost all students, who have been traveling through southern states in buses to use public accommodations on a non-discriminatory basis.

In an obvious reference to the role of the Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens Councils in the attacks against the riders, the board said it joined "every American with a conscience" in condemning "the criminal violence and shameful attacks which have been fomented again in the past few weeks in the South by shameful and savage gangs of men."

The board urged "the decent citizens of Alabama and the nation as a whole to give their wholehearted and unstinting support to all Americans who seek to exercise their fundamental constitutional rights and to rally to the defense of those whose rights are denied them."

IMF Congress Backs Fair Labor Standards

ROME, Italy — A resolution which, for the first time for any international trade union body, outlines specific methods and rules for implementing fair labor standards among nations was approved unanimously here by delegates to the International Metalworkers Federation's Nineteenth Congress.

The resolution, endorsing the principle of international fair labor standards, came on the heels of UAW's Special Collective Bargaining Convention call for fair labor standards in international trade.

The IMF, which met here from May 9 to May 13, represents 8 million metalworkers in 27 countries. UAW is an IMF affiliate.

The IMF approved resolution calls for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to provide a right of complaint to unions and employer associations, acting through their governments.

This could be used in cases based on unfair labor standards. GATT includes all exporting nations in the free world.

Under the proposed procedure, action would be possible under two conditions. One would be if trade markets were disrupted when an exporting firm's hourly labor costs, including fringe benefits required by law or contract, are substantially below the industry's average in the firm's own country.

The other, considered more important, would be if an exporting firm's hourly and unit labor costs, again including fringe benefits, are unjustifiably under those in the same industry in the country filing the complaint.

That would provide the basis for action when unfair international competition results because low wages are being paid even though the use of advanced technology helps bring worker productivity up to a high level.

This procedure also would provide a means for dealing with the "divide and rule" tactics of giant international corporations which seek to pit workers in each nation against all others by moving or threatening to move plants or operations to countries where labor standards are lower.

Speaking for the resolution, Reuther emphasized the need to "translate international labor solidarity from a slogan into a practical, living reality."

The UAW President cited examples of hard-won labor standards in country after country endangered by movement of industry to other nations where wages are lower.

And he showed that even nations now paying the lowest wages in the world's metalworking industry are threatened by movement of plants to less industrialized countries where corporations believe they can get away with paying still lower wages.

Unless steps are taken to eliminate such unfair international competition by raising wages to the highest level permitted by the technology used by the workers, Reuther emphasized, there would be an inevitable tendency for workers to try to protect their standards through the unsound method of putting up tariff walls.

He said this would result in the tragic division of the free world. It also would tend to force many free nations into economic dependence on the Soviet Union and its satellites, Reuther said.

The criteria written into the resolution adopted by the IMF were submitted as amendents to an earlier draft by the American delegation which included representatives of the United Steelworkers, the International Association of Machinists, and the International Union of Electrical Workers, as well as the UAW.

In addition to Reuther, the UAW delegation to the IMF Congress included Region 1 Co-Director George Merrelli, Region 5 Director Theodore Hawks, Region 6 Director Charles Bioletti, International Affairs Director Victor G. Reuther, and Special Projects Director, Nat Weinberg.

Mazey Asks Planning For Peace

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—A 'National Planning Agency' which could begin making plans to shift the nation's economy from cold war to peace was urged by UAW Secretary Treasurer Emil Mazey in a talk sponsored by the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

Mazey told the meeting held in the First Methodist Church in this college town that the jobs of between 6½ million to 7½ million Americans depend on defense spending.

"If peace should break out, this should not mean greater insecurity for workers whose jobs might be lost in the shift of the nation's economy," Mazey said.

The recent UAW Special Collective Bargaining Convention called for such a 'National Planning Agency,' Mazey pointed out, because "the problem of maintaining full employment and full production requires planning."

"We have private planning for profit," Mazey said. "We need public planning for people."

Mazey pointed out that defense workers are among the most insecure in the nation because of revisions in production which cause sudden layoffs to thousands of workers.

"The main concern of the workers is jobs," Mazey stressed. "A National Planning Agency could prepare programs to avoid as many economic hardships as possible for workers and communities."

We must prepare now for the sharp economic changes an effective disarmament program would bring, Mazey said, because the development of the H-Bomb and other tremendously destructive instruments of war make disarmament imperative.

"Today, the basic problem of the human family is the question of survival," he said. "The only defense the human family has is peace and disarmament."

Israel Plans Testimonial For Reuther

UAW President Walter P. Reuther will be honored as "The Labor Man of the Decade" in a testimonial dinner in Detroit, June 21, by the State of Israel through the Detroit Israel Bond Committee.

National co-chairmen of the dinner will be Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Herbert H. Lehman, former Senator from New York. The event will be held in the Fountain Ballroom, Masonic Temple.

An award will be presented to Reuther by the Hon. Ehud Avriel, deputy director-general of the Israeli Foreign Office, former Ambassador to Ghana and the Belgian Congo, and former director-general of the Prime Minister's Office.

Avriel played a key role in the rescue of Jews from Nazi Europe during World War II, when he was sent to Turkey in 1942 for this purpose.

A Michigan Host Committee for the dinner will be co-chaired by UAW Secretary Treasurer Emil Mazey, Gus Scholle, president of the Michigan State AFL-CIO; and Al Barbour, head of the Wayne County AFL-CIO.

A sizeable state host committee, in formation as Solidarity went to press, will include Senators Pat V. McNamara and Phil Hart; Gov. John B. Swainson; Detroit Mayor Louis C. Miriani, and other prominent business, labor, civic and community leaders.

Dr. Morris Adler, spiritual leader of the Congregation Shaarey Zedek, Detroit, and chairman of the UAW Public Review Board, will be toastmaster.

At the IMF Congress in Rome: Top photo (left to right) Rachid Boudali and M. Chedli, General Federation of Metalworkers, Tunisia; UAW President Walter P. Reuther; Mustafa Moumini, Moroccan Workers Union, and Victor Reuther, director of the UAW International Affairs Department. Middle photo: UAW Region 5 Director Ted Hawks and UAW Region 6 Director Charles Bioletti. Bottom photo: Nat Weinberg, director of UAW Special Projects Department, and UAW Region 1 Co-Director George Merrelli.

Scabs and Roses

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (PAI) —A rose by any other name may smell just as sweet, but a scab is a scab—whatever you call him.

Both wire services here have received complaints about the use of the word "strikebreaker" in stories. The Associated Press continues to use the word but the United Press International now refers to strikebreakers as "replacement workers."

THE DANGERS TO LIFE of nuclear warfare make planning for peace an urgent necessity, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey told a rally sponsored by the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE) at Ann Arbor, Mich. Discussing points with Mazey (center) that he raised during his speech were SANE's Thomas B. Fitzpatrick (left) and Leslie Kish (right), chairman of SANE's Community Activities Commission.

UAW SOLIDARITY

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION, International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, AFL-CIO. Published monthly. Second-class postage paid at Indianapolis, Ind. — Editorial Office: 8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich. Publication Office: 2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, Ind. Subscription price: Members, 60c a year; Non-members, $1 a year.

WALTER P. REUTHER
President
EMIL MAZEY
Secretary-Treasurer
RICHARD GOSSER
NORMAN MATTHEWS
LEONARD WOODCOCK
PAT GREATHOUSE
Vice Presidents

International Executive Board Members
CHARLES BALLARD
RAY BERNDT
CHARLES BIOLETTI
GEORGE BURT
DOUGLAS FRASER
MARTIN GERBER
TED HAWKS
ROBERT JOHNSTON
CHARLES KERRIGAN
HARVEY KITZMAN
JOSEPH McCUSKER
E. T. MICHAEL
GEORGE MERRELLI
KEN MORRIS
PAT O'MALLEY
E. S. PATTERSON
KEN ROBINSON
RAY ROSS

Frank Winn, Editor and Director, Publications and Public Relations Department.
Joe Walsh, Assistant Director, Publications and Public Relations Department.
Henry Santiestevan, Managing Editor and Assistant Director, Publications and Public Relations Department.
Jerry Dale, Howard Lipton, Ray Martin, Jerry Hartford, Simon Alpert, Bernard Bailey, Staff Members.
Members
American Newspaper Guild, AFL-CIO

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO ASSOCIATION

George Jones | Emil Kucela | Roy Cantrell

Cantrell, Jones Succeed Kucela in Region 3 Post

INDIANAPOLIS — Region 3 Director Ray Berndt announced the retirement of Emil J. "Mose" Kucela as assistant director, and appointment of Roy L. Cantrell and George P. Jones to succeed him.

Although retiring because of physical disability, Kucela will remain involved in union affairs in every way he can, he told friends at a farewell dinner given for him by Berndt and the regional staff last month.

In the UAW since its beginnings, Kucela, 54, described his early organizing and negotiating experiences. He was presented gifts and a plaque from friends in the union.

Cantrell, who had been assigned to the area around Louisville, Ky., will now have special duty with Region 3 retired workers, Berndt announced.

Jones will be especially concerned with the affairs of skilled trades workers in the region.

Auxiliaries See Economic Stake

NEW CASTLE, Ind. — Wives of working men have a real responsibility to the union, and recognize their stake in the UAW's collective bargaining and legislative programs, delegates to a Leadership Training Institute here agreed.

The all-day affair was held by the Women's Auxiliaries of Region 3 in Local 371 Hall, with 61 delegates representing the auxiliaries of Locals 45, South Bend; 48, Muncie; 57, Ft. Wayne; 59, New Castle; 203, Anderson, and 243, Evansville.

The economic problems which affect workers affect their families, too, and sometimes even more severely, Mrs. Catherine Gelles, UAW Women's Auxiliaries international representative, told the delegates.

Women see their economic future tied to the problems of unemployment, automation, plant shutdowns and relocations, retirement funds and all the rest, she explained.

Other speakers included Virginia Bennett, president of Auxiliary 59; Mayor Walter Falck of New Castle, International Representative William Caldwell and Robert Wolfe, state director of Civil Defense.

Auxiliary 48 won first prize trophy in a union label contest, while Auxiliary 45 won a membership drive conducted in the region. All auxiliaries reported an increase in membership.

Knoxville Labor Asks Hospitals Integrate

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The Knoxville area AFL-CIO has called on hospitals here to open their doors to all patients and all qualified doctors regardless of race.

Church-affiliated hospitals have a policy of refusing to admit Negro patients or allow Negro doctors to practice, and present segregated facilities are inadequate to the needs of the Negro population, the central labor body said.

'825' Celebrates 20th Anniversary

AUBURN, Ind. — Local 825, whose members are employed by Warner Automotive Division of Borg-Warner, celebrated its 20th anniversary with a dinner and meeting, attended by about 100 members.

Highlights of the 20 years of the local's history were given by the guests at the meeting: Region 3 Reps. Russell Merrill, V. L. Burgoyne, Eugene Snouffer and Ronald Nelson, and Mayor Gerald Oren.

The meeting honored the 12 presidents the local has had in its first two decades: Harry Dancer, Dorsey Likens, Clair Timberlin, William Mock, Wilbur Kline, Loyton Treesh, Wayne Thomas, Homer Beers, Mose Frownfelter, Frank Bassett and Homer Beers.

More News of Regions 3-5-8 on Pages 4, 9

Texans Elect GOP Senator

AUSTIN, Tex. — An ultra-conservative Republican, John Tower, was elected to the U. S. Senate from Texas to fill the vacancy left by Lyndon Johnson when he became vice president.

Tower defeated Democrat William Blakley by just a few thousand votes, becoming the first Republican since Civil War Reconstruction Days to represent Texas in the Senate.

Texas AFL-CIO leaders said voters had little to choose between the two contenders, both of whom are considered extreme rightwingers. Liberal contenders were knocked out of the wide-open race earlier.

Officials of the Texas AFL-CIO said Tower's close victory proved one point of great importance to Texas labor—that the liberal elements in the Democratic party held the balance of power in state-wide elections.

They said liberal Democrats generally, and that included thousands of union members, saw no point in voting for either of the conservative candidates. Their failure to vote allowed a Republican to win, although by a small margin, in this usually Democratic stronghold, labor spokesmen said.

A more liberal Democratic candidate would undoubtedly have won because liberals of both parties would have voted for him, they added.

'663' Paper Wins Safety Award

WASHINGTON—The Lampmaker, publication of UAW Local 663, Guide Lamp Division of General Motors, at Elwood, Ind., has received the Public Interest Award of the National Safety Council for its regular publication of articles calling for safety in industry and traffic.

The award was presented by Lloyd Utter, UAW safety director and vice president for labor of the National Safety Council.

The Lampmaker was the only UAW publication among 16 which received the award.

The Labor Conference of the Council has voted to drive for three principal objectives — persuade union members to install auto seat belts; cooperate in the third annual Labor Day safety campaign, and increase membership of unions in the Safety Council.

The 1961 awards for accomplishments in safety by unions will be made at the National Safety Congress in Chicago in October.

Deadline date for filing applications is July 1, 1961. Applications may be obtained from the Council, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11.

Press clippings, bulletins, copies of minutes and other evidence of activity in the field of safety should be sent in with the application form, Utter said.

A Tale of Unity

After 3 Years, Local Wins Pact

LAMAR, Mo.—When good union men gather in the union halls of tomorrow and talk about the struggles and victories of the past, they will inevitably turn to the classic, almost incredible tale of just-born UAW Local 683, and its newly-won contract with Lawn Boy, Inc., here.

It's a tale of stubborn determination, of a group of workers carrying on the union tradition despite constant harassment, and without a written contract for nearly three and a half years, says Region 5 Director Ted Hawks.

The story starts on New Year's Day of 1958, when the Lawn Boy employes, then members of a unit of Local 710, were forced out on strike. Two months later, a vicious injunction and economic hardships forced the members to return to work without a contract.

But they were determined to keep their union, and to work for another and even better contract. They held regular meetings, they reorganized themselves in an even stronger unit than ever before, and more than a year later, in May of 1959, they got their chance at another contract. In an election conducted by the NLRB, they voted for UAW representation, and bargaining began.

But the company managers stubbornly refused to give their workers any semblance of justice. They stalled, they made charges, they refused to recognize local members on the bargaining committee. And always, the company sought to divide the workers with promises and threats.

After 15 months of get-nowhere "negotiations," the company thought it had succeeded in destroying the unity of the members, and refused to recognize the local's right even to bargain, on the grounds it did not represent a majority of the workers.

The local's members worked an end play. They set up a new local, 683, and petitioned the NLRB for an election. Despite every trick in the book, including handbills, home visits, newspaper ads and promise after promise, the company again failed to shake the workers' determination to win union benefits and job security. They voted UAW.

Company charges against the union were rejected by the NLRB. Bargaining again began, with the union represented by three members of the local, Oswald Bishop, Reed Adams, Pat Gibbs, Sterling Dearing and Don Vier.

The company finally was brought to bay, and to an agreement, only after Claude Hawley, federal mediator, was called into the meetings.

The long-sought-for first contract calls for recognition, plant-wide seniority, grievance procedure with arbitration, six paid holidays, paid vacation up to three weeks with 6 per cent for over 10 years, pensions with 10-year vesting, $40 a week sick benefits for 52 weeks, $3,500 life insurance and many other benefits, reports International Rep. John Vinson, who assisted in negotiations.

Wages now average $2.65 an hour and fringe benefits are estimated at 65 cents more per hour. The contract expires at the end of 1962, with a reopener clause in May, 1962.

House Rules Roush Won

ANDERSON, Ind.—The Fifth Congressional District, made up of 10 counties in this east-central area of Indiana, will finally be represented in Congress, seven months after the election.

The House Elections Committee, after a long-drawn-out investigation of the hotly-contested balloting in the district, ruled that the Democrat incumbent, Rep. J. Edward Roush, won by 99 votes over his Republican opponent, George Chambers.

The voting had been so close that neither side could claim a victory, although Indiana's Secretary of State had once ruled Chambers was the victor. Both candidates set up offices in Washington informally pending outcome of the Congressional investigation.

Some of the irregularities in the voting were revealed in a newspaper investigation, as reported in the March, 1961, issue of Solidarity.

Active in the campaign to re-elect Roush were members of Local 662 in Anderson, employed in the big Delco-Remy plant here.

REGION 8's DELEGATES to the National Ford Council conference in Detroit last month turned out to pose with Ken Bannon, Ford Dept. director, and their regional director, E. T. Michael. From left, in front, are R. A. Overcash, Local 968, Charlotte, N.C.; R. L. Wilcox, 920, Richmond, Va.; Harold Boone, 737, Nashville, Tenn.; C. G. Blasingim, 255, Sheffield, Ala.; James S. Edwards, 919, Norfolk, Virginia; Hilton Lee, 919; Robert T. Malkowski, 737. Second row, L. T. Freeman, 903, Memphis, Tenn.; J. B. Royston, 882, Atlanta; Bannon; Michael; Wheeler Rutherford, 255; Lou Echols, staff, and Verner Thompson, 882. In the back are H. C. Jolly, 970, Jacksonville, Fla., and John H. Young, staff.

Unions Seek Worldwide Labor Standards—Hawks

ST. LOUIS—Some 33 free trade unions, representing about 8,000,000 metalworkers throughout the world, are stepping up their efforts to establish an international system of fair labor standards, "so wage rates and manpower will not be a reason for companies to move operations from one country to another."

This was reported by UAW Region 5 Director Ted Hawks on his return here from a worldwide meeting at Rome, Italy, of the International Metalworkers Federation.

Besides Hawks, UAW officials attending the five-day session were President Walter Reuther, who heads the IMF automotive section; Region 1 Co-director George Merelli, and Region 6 Director Charles Bioletti.

"The corporations use the same technology all over the world," Hawks said. "Despite this, they look for places to locate operations where wages are lowest, and the metalworkers are agreed united effort is required to tackle and lick this problem."

Bringing up wage and fringe benefits to minimum standards will help avoid the danger of plant relocations to lower-wage areas, representatives of the unions said.

The Region 5 director said delegates reported considerable progress by unions overseas in reducing workweeks in other nations. Formerly from 48 to 54 hours, the workweek has been cut to from 40 to 45 hours in many places, delegates said.

At the same time, however, unionism is undergoing tough opposition in various parts of the world, he noted.

For example, a South African delegate reported, organizing efforts leading to a strike in his country can result in a lengthy jail sentence or even a death sentence, under laws of South Africa, Hawks added.

"The advance of unionism anywhere in the world helps us here," Hawks said. "When we help working men and free unions anywhere, we also help ourselves."

(See pictures and story on Page 2)

THE IMPORTANCE OF solidarity in the ranks, to win gains in the next round of negotiations, was stressed by speakers and workshop leaders at the Denver area UAW weekend institute. Region 5 Director Ted Hawks opened the institute and Region 1 Co-Director Ken Morris was principal speaker at the concluding bonquet, shown here. At the head table at the right, from front to back are Sam Dezell, Local 1129; George Frongillo of the UAW Aircraft Dept.; Morris; Hawks; Region 5 Rep. Eldon W. Cooper; Joe Tuma, aircraft organizing coordinator, and Clayton Johnson, director of the Workmen's and Unemployment Compensation Dept. of UAW.

NEARLY 200 retired UAW members from the six local unions in the Kansas City area attended the sixth annual Retirees' reception and banquet, sponsored by the UAW Citizenship and Education Council of the city and held in the World War II Memorial Building. Lieut. Gov. Hilary Bush of Missouri was the principal speaker. The annual affair has grown in size from a handful of retired members six years ago to about 400 now on the retiree rolls.

WINNERS in the first tournament of its kind in Kansas City were these UAW members. They won trophies and cash prizes in the area bowling tournament, and four of them went on to compete in the Region 5 tournament. A total of 168 men and women entered, with 22 winning cash prizes. From left are Nick Ruggero, Local 249, top winner with 680 pinfall; President Leland Cox of Local 710; Carl Reven, Local 710, runner-up with 671 pinfalls; International Rep. Carl Stevens; Charles VanDike, Local 93, with actual high three games, 605; Georgia Cooper, Local 710, high single game for women with 188; Martin Johnson, Jr., Local 31, high single game for men, 235, and John Briscoe, Local 31, with 660 pinfall. Missing from photo is Tobie York, Local 710, trophy winner for actual high three games for women, 382.

Maryland Labor Seeking Vote on Jobless Benefits

BALTIMORE, Md.—AFL-CIO unions are pushing for 10,000 signatures by July 1 on petitions calling for a referendum vote on the recently-enacted state unemployment compensation law.

The law, signed last month by Gov. Millard Tawes, includes amendments which will make it more difficult for jobless workers to get compensation, Woodrow F. Strong, president of the Maryland and District of Columbia AFL-CIO, charges.

Not only union members but the public at large will be asked to support the referendum vote, he added.

The petitions will have the effect of delaying until next November the operation of the new restrictions on unemployment benefits, Strong said, although there is hope that the next legislative session may knock out the objectionable features.

The AFL-CIO opposed the bill in the General Assembly. State commission members had held public hearings last year following disclosures of some compensation abuses.

"We don't recognize anything in the bill that would 'plug loopholes,' as the sponsors of the bill claim," Strong said. "Thousands of jobless workers will be hurt because of the alleged misdeeds of a handful of claimants."

The bill's increase of maximum benefits from $35 to $38 a week was termed a "sop" by the labor leaders.

Maryland Adopts Anti-Scab Law

ANNAPOLIS, MD. — Maryland has joined the states which forbid the employment of professional strikebreakers during labor disputes.

A labor-backed bill passed by the state legislature, makes it illegal "for any person who customarily and repeatedly offers himself for employment in place of employees involved in a strike" to take the place of a striking worker or to seek employment in a struck establishment.

The fight for anti-strike breaking bills has been led by the newspaper and printing trades union assisted by state federations in several states which have recently passed such bills.

Auto Council in '3' Votes Aid to Mexico

INDIANAPOLIS — The Region 3 Auto Council has voted to participate in the educational program among workers in Mexico, sponsored by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Council delegates voted to have their locals meet the cost of the project on a per capita basis, and also took up a collection among themselves to kick off the program, International Rep. Leon E. Bates reported to Region 3 Director Ray Berndt. Need for the project had been brought to the Council's attention by UAW Education Director Carroll Hutton.

Region 3 Ready For Summer School

INDIANAPOLIS — Region 3 will hold its summer school July 23 to 29 at Purdue University, with International Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey opening the school, it was announced by Regional Director Ray Berndt and Education Representative George Bannister.

Booklet Describes Tenn. 'Tent City'

MEMPHIS — A booklet, entitled "Tent City," describing the Negroes' fight for voting rights in this Tennessee area has been published by the Industrial Union Dept. of the AFL-CIO.

It describes the plight of 20 adults and 56 children who were evicted from their homes last January for exercising their right to vote, and their settlement in Tent City near Somerville, Tennessee. The report was made by Eugene A. Kelley, for the United Packing Workers Union and the IUD, and contains a foreword by Walter P. Reuther, IUD president.

Colorado Doctors Clipped $50 More

DENVER, Colo.—All members of the Colorado Medical Society will be assessed an additional $50 to step up its crusade against "socialized medicine,' 'the society announced.

Labor Gives 'Run Money' to 'Tent City' Farmers

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Thanks to labor's organized efforts here, the Tent City farmers of Fayette and Haywood counties near here will be able to eat this summer while waiting for their harvest to come in.

The 53 Negro families were among 700 who were dealt economic reprisals or ordered evicted from tenant farms after they registered to vote last Fall in the face of threats from the owners. A federal court ruling has halted the evictions, while some families spent the winter in a makeshift tent city.

"Run money," as pre-harvest subsistence funds are called here, of $30 to $100 a month will be paid by the Tennessee State AFL-CIO to farmers who have land to work and have crop loans from volunteer groups, but have no subsistence funds.

Additional Regional News on Pages 3 and 9

'Sometimes I just can't see my way . .'

TOLEDO, Ohio—Leonard Krygielski, displaced worker, hardly ever gets over to the old Toledo Machine & Tool plant any more, although he lives only a few blocks away and has all the time in the world on his hands.

The echoing old deserted building holds only aching memories for him. Leonard put in 15 years of his life in the plant, building huge stamping presses for America's industries.

He earned enough to support his family and make his way through industrial society without help. He was active in his UAW local and helped resolve the day-to-day problems that come up in even the best-ordered plant.

And Then the Blow Fell

He was striving for some measure of security, planning for the future, when the blow fell.

"I really thought I had it made," explains Leonard, in his pin-neat home on Toledo's near-South side, where many families of Polish extraction live.

"I had learned enough of my trade to keep me on the job; I was earning good money, I had enough wiskers to keep me working, and a good local union to see that everything was kept fair. The only thing that would wreck me, I figured, was the plant closing down."

Leonard was right. Recurring recessions kept putting the big-press business further behind in the industrial race. The advance of automation was making his plant obsolete. The parent concern, the E. W. Bliss Co., decided to close the plant in 1958. About 1,700 workers were thrown into the street.

Rumor, Worry, Fear

There was, of course a great deal of confusion before the plant actually shut down. The company seemed undecided about the move and the workers went about their jobs in a tense atmosphere of rumor, worry and fear.

"Most of us were sure the company would move us with our jobs to its main plant in Canton," reports Clarence Borgelt, then secretary-treasurer of Local 348, the local in the plant. "But when the time finally came, not one of the production workers was moved, only some supervision."

Borgelt, who was elected recently to the full-time post of executive secretary of the Toledo Area AFL-CIO Council, played an active part in the local's efforts to protect its members, before and after the plant was shut down in May of 1958.

"We had the standard UAW pension plan in the plant, but the plan simply hadn't been in effect long enough to assure pension money for everyone entitled to it.

We dickered with the company for a long time on the pension fund and on the SUB fund and finally decided that every worker who reached age 60 by a certain date would get a partial pension, and those 65 and over a full pension. The rest of us were too young—we got nothing.

"We also had to do a lot of head-scratching and bargaining to arrive at what we felt was a fair distribution of the SUB money. It's incredible how many sad details there are to take care of when your plant closes."

Most of the workers had been on the payroll many years. There were relatively few trainees. Most of the production workers were in their forties. Leonard Krygielski was among the younger ones — he turned 38 a month after the plant shut down.

Retraining, Relocation, Re-employment for Displaced Workers

"I soon found out that while I might have been a youngster in my plant, I was too old and decrepit for most factory work," Leonard reports grimly.

"As soon as the personnel managers found out I was over 35, they lost all interest. In most places, they didn't have any vacancies at all; but when they did, the jobs could only be filled by young fellows, they said.

"I had heard about things like this, but it hardly seemed possible until it started happening to me — at 38, with a 14-year-old son, I was too old to work!"

He managed to find four months' work in a Toledo plant, then became ill and was hospitalized, and when he got out discovered he had been laid off. He received unemployment compensation benefits for months, then was able to find a job in a UAW-organized plant in January, 1960

No Job Since Last Year

He worked there five months, until the spreading recession again blighted his hopes. He was laid off the day before Memorial Day, a year ago — and hasn't been able to find a job since.

His 26 weeks' unemployment compensation of $41 weekly expired last Christmas. For nearly four months, he was up against it — until the temporary extended benefits gave him a last minute reprieve.

When the temporary benefits expire next month, he will be faced again with the possibility of having to apply for relief, unless he is lucky enough to find work.

"I guess my family and I are better off than some of the other fellows who used to work at Bliss," Leonard says. "My wife has been able to work. She doesn't earn a lot, but when you're broke every buck looks good. If it wasn't for that, we would have had to go on relief long ago."

Other things have helped the Krygielski family get along. For one, the family has been careful with its money and did not run up big installment debts during the better years, as did many of the Bliss workers.

Bills Keep Piling Up

For another, the family has traded mostly in the neighborhood, and its credit rating is high among the small merchants.

"They know they'll get their money just as soon as I can pay my bills," remarks Leonard, "and they haven't been pressing me. I'm glad I've traded in the neighborhood — if I'd bought only in the big supermarkets and the downtown stores, I wouldn't have been able to get a thing on credit."

But the pile of bills in the drawer continues to grow, and there's no way to check the malignant growth, not until Leonard finds work.

He checks a list of plants each week, by telephone as much as possible, to save gas. He has ranged far in his regular hunt for work. A brother-in-law in Indianapolis advised him that a plant there was hiring, so he went there and applied.

"I think I might have been hired as a machine operator," he says, "but they found out I was not from Indianapolis. They said they were only hiring local residents — there were plenty of Indianapolis workers walking the streets. I guess maybe they had a point, but it didn't help me any."

Leonard's keenest regret, currently, is that he has so much time on his hands and so little he can do with it.

"All this nice weather, and all this painting I could be doing," he mourns, "but no money to buy paint. Funny thing, when I had money to buy paint, I didn't have the time get out there and brush it on. Now it's the other way around."

More Time To Worry

His enforced leisure is no idea of a vacation to him. It just gives him more time to worry, without being able to do anything about it; more time to feel rejected, unneeded, unwanted by society. Normally friendly, affable and talkative, he has been feeling himself becoming moody, more silent, a little scared, he notes.

To occupy his time, and because he has always been active in his union, Leonard keeps in contact with friends in the union and has volunteered to help in a number of union causes.

He has worked in registration and election drives when his union called on him. He has helped neighbors and relatives with their work around the house.

But none of this is solving his problem. Leonard sees only one real hope for displaced workers like himself — retraining in skills which will bring steady work.

"I would like to go to school and learn a trade — anything that looks as if it has a future in it," he says. "I'm wondering if I couldn't train as a machinist — I had some experience as a machinist's helper and I would do all right in that lines of work, I think."

Counting on Union

But he isn't at all sure what sort of work to train for — he would like some authority to turn to for guidance. In any case, schooling will take some money, and that's one commodity he has very little of. It may seem a forlorn hope, but it's the only one he can see.

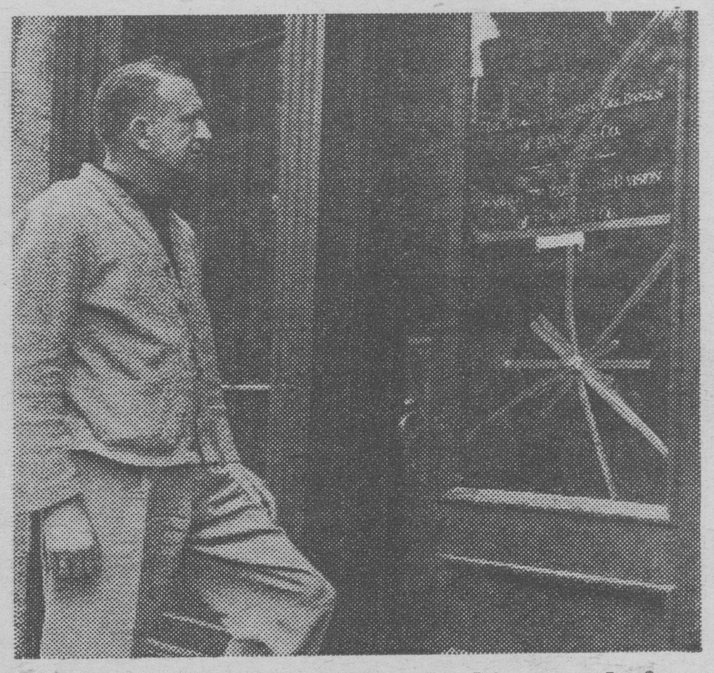
Leonard's counting a lot on his union for help, not so much for his own individual trouble, but for the whole problem of unemployment and plant closings.

"We've come so far in the last 15 or 20 years, and solved so many problems in the past," he says, "that I'm sure we'll be able to solve this one too. Maybe the union doesn't have all the answers, but it's trying, and it will keep on trying, and we'll find the answers somehow.

"Sometimes I just can't see my way at all. I can't see how we'll ever get out of all this mess we've gotten into. Then I remember some of my history.

"I remember what things were like back during the war, and how we all wondered whether we'd ever get out of the mess then. You keep going and you make out, some way."

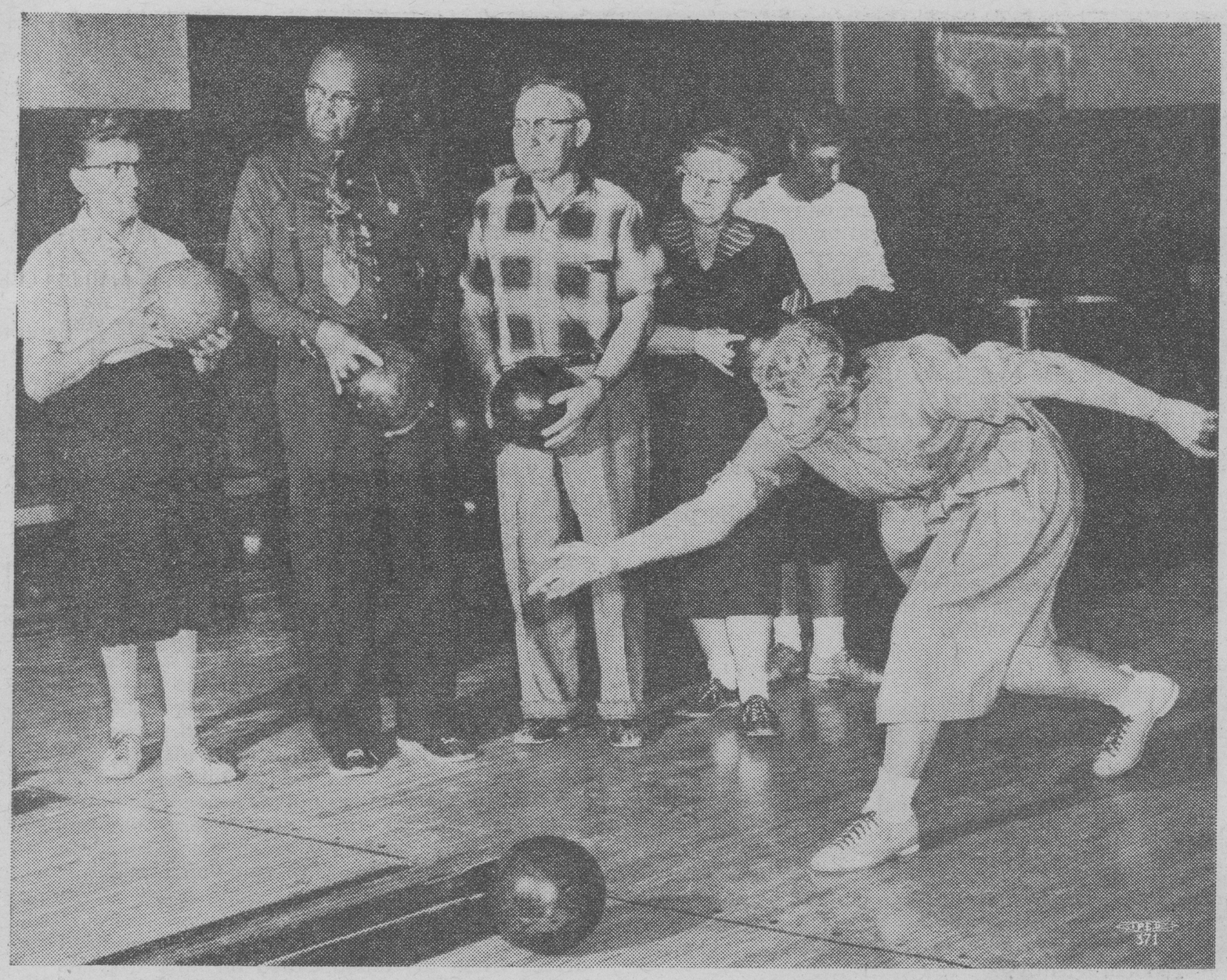
IN A CONTINUING but fruitless search for work, Leonard Krygielski of Toledo checks the want ads with his 14-year-old son. A machine operator for 15 years in the now-closed Bliss plant. Krygielski's lack of the right kind of skills in the age of automation has kept him without work during most of the three years since his plant was shut down.



MAKING THE ROUNDS in his search for work, Leonard Krygielski pauses for a moment at a familiar door, now bolted permanently. It once opened into the Toledo Machine & Tool Division plant of the E. W. Bliss Co., shut down three years ago. Since then, Leonard has worked a total of nine months; he has not found a job for the past year. Few of the 1,700 workers displaced by the shutdown have fared any better.

SOLIDARITY MAGAZINE SECTION UAW

'The difference existing and



BOWLING ALLEY at one of Buffalo's retiree centers is a major attraction for senior citizens like these, but low retirement income and high bus fares prevent many from coming to the center more than once a week.

BUFFALO, N.Y. — The lack of purchasing power has resulted in widespread unemployment in America.

The jobless, the workers on a short week, the retirees—these are the segments of our population who do not have the money to keep the nation's factories humming, as UAW President Walter P. Reuther has pointed out on many occasions.

But the phrase "purchasing power" is a rather impersonal one. What does it really mean in terms of people?

George Burkhart is a retired UAW member living in this, New York State's second largest city. He is an alert, intelligent and reasonably healthy man of 69, who retired four years ago from his job in the aircraft assembly department of the Hydraulic Division of Houdaille Industries.

His wife passed away only a few weeks ago at the age of 60, and he now lives alone in a small apartment in a very modest neighborhood.

His monthly retirement income is well above average — $202. Of this, $116 comes from social security, and $86 from his UAW-negotiated pension at the plant. (His monthly income while working was about $350).

His fixed expenses are as follows: rent for apartment, $60; heat and utilities, $20 (a little less in the summer, which is very short in Buffalo); Blue Cross-Blue Shield, $16; food, $85.

These fixed expenses total $181 a month. That leaves George Burkhart exactly $21 a month for such things as transportation, clothing, cigarettes, an occasional bottle of beer, toilet articles, recreation, etc.

He admits that it's a "pretty tight budget." For example, he cannot afford to spend more than $2 out of the $21 for transportation, and since the bus fare in Buffalo comes to 50c a round trip (54c if you transfer), he cannot "go out" more than once a week to the nearest retiree day center or take a trip downtown. Driving a car is, of course, out of the question.

Food Budget Gets Cut

"Sometimes I have to cut the food budget to make ends meet, but I don't like to do that—I like to eat," he said, almost apologetically.

"I'm lucky that I'm in pretty good health, so I don't have to pay many doctor bills or use my food budget to buy these high-priced drugs," he said, "but a lot of my retired friends aren't that fortunate."

"I know what those kind of bills can do to you. My wife was ill two years before she passed away, and we spent $400 on doctor bills and drugs alone. She was in the hospital eight weeks during that time and if we hadn't had Blue Cross, that would have cost another $800."

Burkhardt, who has lived 31 years in the same neighborhood, says that he is "getting by," thanks to his Local 850 pension, but would like to see two improvements—at least $25 per month more, either from social security or the pension, and medical care for retirees under social security.

A charter member of UAW Local 850, Burkhart told Solidarity that "my UAW pension makes the difference between existing and living, but frankly, it's still no bed of roses."

There are some retirees, of course, whose retirement income is quite adequate; but there are usually special reasons for that.

'Most Can't Afford It'

George Plummer is a case in point. A big, jovial man of 68, Plummer is a member of General Motors Local 774 who retired from the Chevrolet plant at nearby Tonawanda two and a half years ago. He and his wife, who is 65 and also retired, have a monthly income of about $300.

This much-higher-than-average retirement income was made possible because Plummer is a veteran of World War I eligible for a veterans pension and, as a higher-paid skilled tradesman, was able to save some of his income and invest it.

He and his wife get $162.60 from social security. In addition, he draws $27.17 from the UAW-GM pension fund and $78.75 from the Veterans Administration. Another $30 or so per month from dividends and interest brings the total close to $300.

Plummer credits his machinist's wage of $3.22½ per hour, negotiated by the UAW, with making it possible for him to save enough for additional retirement income.

Nevertheless, Plummer considers the $19.48 he has to pay every month for Blue Cross protection for himself and his wife "a real burden."

"Most retirees can't really afford it," he pointed out. "I think the company should pay the whole cost of this, not only for the fellows who are still working, but for the retirees, too.

"I would say that only about one-fifth of our pensioners can live half-way decently on their retirement income," Plummer declared. "Most of them have to live on a very tight budget."

The Problem of Retirement

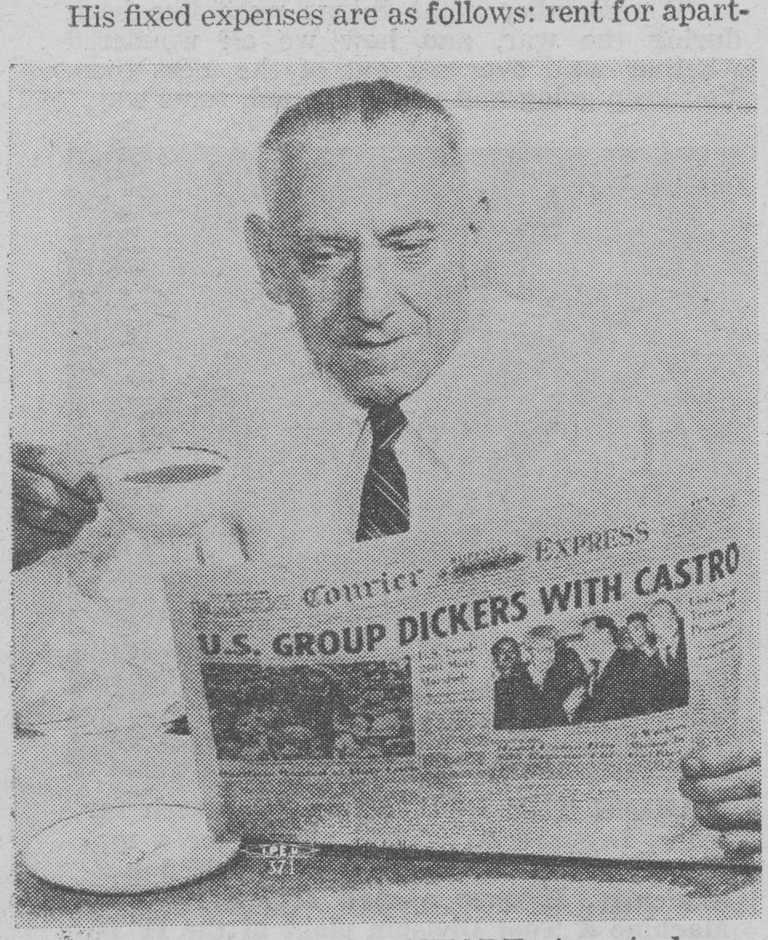
Plummer is also disturbed by GM's habit of fighting unemployment compensation claims by older workers.

Under the GM contract, a worker may voluntarily retire at 65, or he may elect to wait for compulsory retirement at age 68. In many instances, a 65-year-old worker feels his job is getting to much for him, and he begins to look around for lighter work instead of going into complete retirement. Not finding it in the plant, he will take his "voluntary" retirement and look for another but easier job.

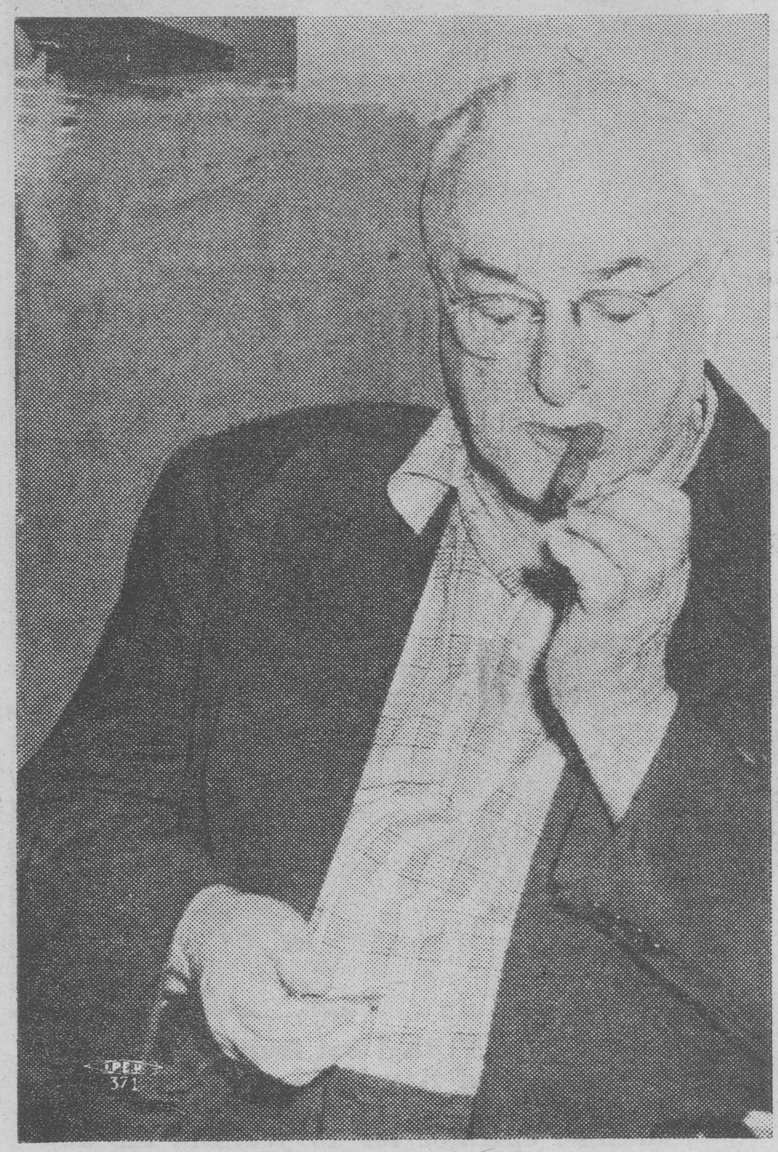
If he doesn't find it, he will file for unemployment compensation. That's when the management of the Tonawonda Chevy plant jumps in to oppose the claim, saying the worker was a "voluntary quit" and that he refused a company offer of lighter work.

According to James Lain, chairman of the Local 774 bargaining committee, the company's claims just haven't stood up. While it maintains there is light work in the plant, it doesn't offer it to the 65-year-olds.

"Our union has been quite successful in fighting for UC for our retiring members," Lain said, "and in many cases we have been able to refute the company's claims, but we shouldn't have to be doing this at all."



RETIREE GEORGE BURKHART stops to have a mid-morning cup of coffee while he finishes reading the morning paper. Burkhart, who lives alone, does all his own cooking. His small retirement income won't permit "eating out."



GEORGE PLUMMER lights his cigar as he talks about the problems of retirement. One of the luckier ones, he finds his retirement income "enough to live on."

ence between d living . . .'

RETIREES AND SOCIAL WORKERS discuss the problems of senior citizens during a bull session at one of Buffalo's four day centers. (Photos by Bob Metz, Buffalo.)

Carl P. Smith is another retiree who just "manages to get by." A witty and dapper little man of 72, he was interviewed in one of Buffalo's fine day centers for pensioners.

Carl P. Smith

Smith and his wife, who is 70, have a total monthly income of $185.20. The federal government says that a retired couple, to live modestly but adequately in a city like Buffalo, needs a yearly income of around $3,000, assuming that both are in reasonably good health.

But Smith, who has been ailing — like most people his age — and his wife have a yearly income of only $2,222.40. It is thus quite inadequate, according to the government's standards.

Smith recently spent 18 days in a hospital for a serious illness. His hospitalization insurance paid bills amounting to $460, but he had to pay the rest, which came to about $700—almost one-third of his total yearly income!

To make matters worse, he has now exhausted his insurance benefits, so the next time he is hospitalized, he'll have to pay ALL the bills. Carl Smith thinks that's a pretty good argument for having retirees' medical care paid for through social security.

He also agrees that the government's retiree budget figure of $3,000 is pretty accurate.

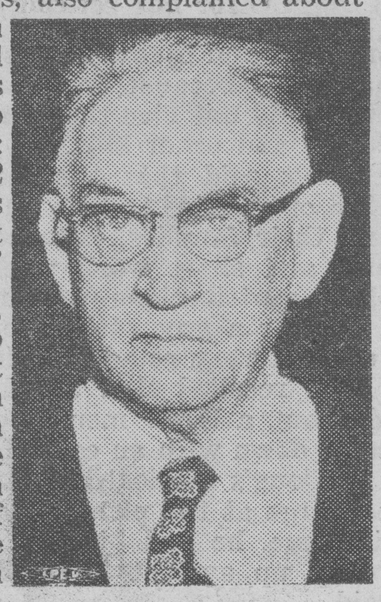
"To live half-way decently here in Buffalo," he says, "you have to spend about $10 a day during the winter months," he pointed out.

A Gripe About Doctors

Smith also has a gripe about doctors.

"The first thing they ask you is, 'Are you covered by Blue Cross?' And when you say no, you should see their jaw drop!"

Fred Snowdon, who at 70 suffers from a coronary condition and neuritis, also complained about the high cost of health care. He keeps a careful record of all his expenses and showed his bills to prove what he was saying: "In 1959, I paid out $992 for drugs and doctor bills alone. Last year, I spent $972 for those two items."



Fred Snowdon

Paul Blakely, who is 63, was disabled two years ago and has been trying to get a disability pension from social security. Although he applied for it quite some time ago, he hasn't gotten a penny yet. The lack of a proper birth certificate and his inability to obtain the necessary legal documents from the small Southern town where he was born are two factors holding up his pension.

Blakely tries to get by in the meantime by working odd jobs, although his disability restricts him to light work. His constant worry is to be able to earn enough to pay his room rent and to buy his food.

Paul Blakely

The pensioner who has never belonged to a union and does not get a union-negotiated pension to supplement his or her social security income is even worse off.

Take, for instance, Clio Evans, a 71-year-old former practical nurse. A widow, she receives a pitiful $51.80 a month from social security, plus $10.85 from the welfare department. She also gets a few dollars from her grandson, but her monthly income is well below $100.

Her monthly rent for the apartment in a public housing project in which she lives is $54.

Mrs. Evans

Asked how she can exist on $40 a month for food and all the other necessities, she shrugs and says, "I've learned to do without."

"Doing without" means neglecting yourself, according to Lillian Meadows, a social worker in one of Buffalo's day centers for retirees.

"Mrs. Evans was very sick all winter," she said, "but she never once went to see a doctor. She could not afford it."

Couldn't she go to a city-run clinic or hospital?

"Many of our older people are too proud to go to a charity ward," Mrs. Meadows explained. "In many of these places, they treat you like a dog when you can't pay.

"Quite a few of our retirees suffer from arthritis, but they can't even afford the price of a bottle of aspirin," she continued.

Another social worker, Lucille Kinne, said she personally knew several widows whose total monthly income consisted of a social security check of about $30.

"Why, that's not even enough to die on," she said. She also mentioned the many retirees who were never in what is called "covered employment" and who get no social security benefits at all.

She said her own mother, now 88, was a good example. A former school teacher, she retired long before the social security law passed by the New Deal became effective, and long before school systems thought it necessary to provide pensions for their employes. She was also the widow of a self-employed man who was also not covered by social security. (Such coverage was extended only a few years ago.)

Paid Heavy Medical Bills

Her mother was left with very little money and has spent the past 20 years going in and out of hospitals. Last year she paid out $5,000 for her mother's medical bills, she said. Such an amount would be a burden for anyone, but since social workers are always underpaid, it is an even greater burden for her.

Mrs. Kinne also told of a case in which the doctor didn't want his elderly patient moved to a Veterans Hospital for free medical care for obvious reasons, although the patient could not afford private care.

"Doing without" sometimes also means not eating, according to Mrs. Meadows. "You'd be surprised how many elderly people just live on crackers and cheese," she said.

"It's hard to comprehend," said Norman Dearmeyer, Supervisor for the Program for the Elderly for the City of Buffalo, "that in this, the richest country on earth, old folks must go hungry and without medical care. We read about the starving natives of the Congo, but how many Americans know what's going on right in their own country?"

He Knows the Problem

Dearmeyer, who is also president of UAW Local 850, is one man who knows what our senior citizens need and want.

"We took a survey of 7,000 retirees here in the Buffalo area," he said. "We found that 85% are strongly in favor of medical care for the aged through social security, and 25% would like to live in low-cost public housing. A smaller percentage would rather get their benefits in cash, through higher social security or pension payments.

"One thing is clear—SOMETHING'S gotta be done for our senior citizens."

AN AUTHORITY on the problems of retired workers is Norman Dearmeyer, president of UAW Local 850 and supervisor of Buffalo's program for the elderly.

SOLIDARITY MAGAZINE SECTION UAW

'...Part-time paychecks create full-time problems.'

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Suppose you suddenly had to start getting along on $22 less a week . . .

That might be your family's grocery money.

It might be how much you put aside to pay your rent or to make the monthly payment on your house.

Having to get along on a day's less pay a week is what happened to the 1,800 workers at General Motors' Fisher Body plant here.

Short work weeks cut the money out of their paychecks every week from December through February.

Many haven't recovered yet from that financial loss.

And they're afraid it will happen again and again.

Community Loses, Too

The cut in paychecks also caused a cut in business in many areas of the community, Region 1-D Director Kenneth E. Robinson pointed out.

Local union officials estimate the average production worker's wage at $2.72 an hour or about $22 for an eight-hour day. Skilled trades workers at the plant draw wages running considerably higher on the average.

"This means that for every day lost because of a short work week, the workers lost money they need to pay essential bills, and the community lost more than $39,000 in the workers' purchasing power," Robinson said.

Actually, the members of Local 1231 who work at the Fisher Body plant here had less of a short work week problem than thousands upon thousands of other G.M., Ford and Chrysler workers throughout the U. S. and Canada.

Everybody Gets Hurt

Where short weeks in most other plants involved cuts of two or three work days week after week, the workers here lost just one day of work—and pay—a week during the three-month period.

But this actually emphasized the seriousness of the problem here, because under the current SUB agreement, a worker's earnings have to drop under 65% of his weekly pay before he can draw benefits.

The work week reduction, therefore, meant an out-and-out pay loss to the workers, with no SUB added to help make up the financial shock.

"The short work weeks here hit everybody in the plant, production or skilled," said Wilbur C. Warren, president of Local 1231.

"Every one of us learned that part-time paychecks create full-time problems."

What were the problems? Bills, mostly. "When you've got money problems, you've got real problems," Warren said.

Heating, for example. "This was one place where losing a day's pay right through the worst part of the winter hurt bad," said Bernard Dood, skilled trades committeeman.

"A day's pay during the winter probably will pay for a month's heat. But the workers were losing that day's pay right at the time they needed it most."

Workers found other bills piling up, too.

The Problem of Hourly Wage System — Salaries for All Workers

Warren, for example, told of one worker with five years seniority fired because several retailers suddenly moved in to garnishee his wages.

"The man had six youngsters to take care of. What he was losing out of his paycheck because of the short weeks probably was the grocery money for each week.

"So he must have let other bills go," Warren said.

In another case, a woman worker at the plant now is involved in a court suit for an unpaid $156 medical bill, the local union president said.

"That's the amount left over after Blue Cross and Blue Shield paid part of the charge for her operation and hospitalization," Dood recalled.

"Her husband had been laid off for some time. They have five children. They're paying for a house and a car. She was working and trying to carry the whole burden herself. Then came the operation," Warren explained.

"The union tried to get the bill lowered, but this was refused. Now it's in court—again, a short work week case."

Currently, workers at the plant are "working full tilt," Warren and Dood said. "And the company is hiring workers back," they added.

But the workers still feel the searing effects of short paychecks intensely, they agreed. "The people keep asking, when is this short work week business going to be stopped for good?"

"The supervisors don't care," Dood remarked. "They're on salaries. They get paid whether the plant is working or not."

It's A Real Famine

"It's the indecision of expecting short weeks again and again that gets you down," Warren added. "Sometimes you work all week, and get overtime, too, and it's a feast. You think it's going to stay like that every week, and you adapt your standard of living to it.

"Then without any warning, the short weeks hit you week after week and it's a famine. A real famine."

HEAVY DEBTS PILE UP for workers hit by short work weeks because they result in short paychecks, Wilbur C. Warren (left), president of Local 1231, and Bernard Dood, skilled trades committeeman, point out.

'. . . the ever-mounting costs of medical care . . .

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Health care for retired workers financed through the social security system?

To Buford Holt, hard-working president of Chrysler Local 1226 in Indianapolis, this is an excellent idea and one which he and his local union membership fully endorse.

But another aspect of health care has been keeping Holt and other Local 1226 officers awake nights: the problem of inadequate health care programs for working UAW members and their families.

"Our workers at the Chrysler plant are presently covered by Blue Cross-Blue Shield," Holt said, "but we have found that time after time this coverage is wholly inadequate to meet the ever-mounting costs of medical care when either the worker or some member of his family gets really sick."

Do Not Meet Real Needs

It is Holt's feeling that present systems of health insurance do not begin to meet the real needs of the worker and his family.

"Furthermore," he said, "the present system here in Indianapolis gives the workers a false sense of security. They think they are fully covered just because they have Blue Cross-Blue Shield.

"But when they come down with a long illness, they wake up to discover that their insurance coverage was not enough and they have to get in hock to bail themselves out," Holt said.

CHRYSLER LOCAL 1226 President Buford Holt meets with members of his local's insurance committee to discuss health care problems of the membership of the Indianapolis local. Left to right: Holt; Glenn Kroning, committee chairman; Francis Woolard, and John Schuler.

He pointed out that when serious illness struck and lingered for long periods of time, the worker was usually totally unprepared for it.

The Problem of Health Care

"A member of our union, James Clark, who has many years of service at Chrysler, became seriously ill some time ago," Holt said.

"Clark underwent serious surgery for a collapsed lung, and the various medical bills and fees came to $1,900, but the Blue Cross-Blue Shield insurance only paid about $1,100 of this.

"Clark used all of his savings to meet the balance of payments and he also had to borrow money from a finance company to keep himself going.

"Fortunately, by scrimping and scraping and getting into debt, he and his wife were able to keep the children in school and somehow make ends meet," Holt said.

Causes Family Problems

He indicated that there are sometimes serious repercussions in the family when debts pile up due to illness and markedly reduced income. Wives and children are forced to change their ways of living and this sometimes results in negative effects on the family's personal and social relationships.

Holt recalled that another member of Local 1226, Will R. Mason, an electrical assembler at Chrysler since 1953, recently ran into trouble when his wife, Woodie Lee, became ill.

The fees for X-rays, diagnostic examinations and medicines amounted to more than $400, of which Mason's Blue Cross-Blue Shield paid less than $100.

The situation is made even worse—as it was in Mason's case when his daughter got sick—when two or more members of the family get sick at the same time.

Said Holt:

"I could cite you case after case in which our guys and their families have suffered great hardships because insurance coverage in the plants did not give them enough money to pay doctor and other bills."

Holt said that the membership of Local 1226 often tried to help out distressed workers and their families, but because of heavy layoffs and short work weeks at the Chrysler plant, contributions were understandably low.

"For a guy with several kids, the going can get very rough," Holt said.

He recalled that the daughter of Douglas Mecham, a UAW member since 1953, recently came down with an ear infection.

"Doug's medical bills came to $400 but his coverage at the plant only paid him $150. Believe me, he and his wife and two kids were really up against it for awhile there," Holt said.

UAW Seeks Improvements

It is Holt's belief that management and the medical profession are not sufficiently concerned about the problems of inadequate medical coverage for production workers and that it is up to the union to press for improvements in this area.

"It is our belief that the company should pick up the tab for the entire coverage, regardless of what type of insurance we have. In that way our members might find a way to at least stay even when illness occurs," he said.

The recent UAW convention called for pre-paid comprehensive health care coverage for all UAW members and noted that such coverage is not even available in most areas.

The International Union and most local unions are making every effort to get better coverage through such groups as the Community Health Association (CHA) in Detroit, the Health Insurance Plan (HIP) in New York and the Kaiser Plan on the West Coast.

SOLIDARITY MAGAZINE SECTION

Organized Crime Crusade Is Tough

ST. LOUIS — If crime—and crime-detection—were as brutally simple as it appears in such TV gore-fests as "The Untouchables" and the "Roaring Twenties," they could be handily dealt with by buying more submachine guns than the bad guys.

But they aren't that simple — and nobody knows this better than the new Attorney General of the United States. Robert Kennedy has a huge and infinitely complicated job on his hands, and it is our public good fortune that he knows it.

Crime, because it exists, normally, in an environment hostile to it, evolves more rapidly than other institutions. Change, you might say, is a condition of its survival.

As crime has become more organized, it has attempted (in the pattern of legitimate business) to eliminate competition. This has been accomplished both by merger and by extermination.

* * *

ORGANIZED CRIME (AS DISTINGUISHED from solo robberies) is estimated today to be siphoning at least $20 billion out of the national income. The McClellan Committee investigations established that gangsters have taken over control of steel companies, laundry and dry-cleaning establishments, frozen food operations and many other kinds of businesses.

That famous Apalachin convention (out of which convictions failed for lack of adequate police work) involved 19 reported underworld leaders engaged in the manufacture of clothing, seven in trucking, 17 in operating restaurants or taverns, 11 in the import business and others operating automobile agencies, coal companies and (an exquisite touch) funeral homes.

The new Attorney General feels (and the evidence appears to support him) that the **structure** of law enforcement, both federal and local, is far too compartmentalized and clumsy to be able to cope with the superior sophistication of the burgeoning empire of semi-legalized crime.

Looking merely at **Federal** enforcement, you find the FBI; the Secret Service (whose primary business is enforcement of the anti-counterfeiting laws); the Internal Revenue Service, whose agents police tax frauds and moonshining; the Coast Guard, patrolling smuggling; separate units of the Justice Department guarding against immigration violations, racketeering in the management-labor field, anti-trust cases, and subversion, and the Post Office going after mail frauds.

* * *

AMAZINGLY, THERE HAS BEEN ANYTHING but full co-operation between these fragmentized policing agencies.

The one attempt (begun in 1958) to consolidate all possible information concerning syndicated crime, operating across state borders, and to prepare the basis for effective prosecutions, fell apart in barely 15 months. J. Edgar Hoover was opposed to it. In consequence, the attornies who made up the Special Group on Organized Crime had difficulty getting access to the FBI files.

The same difficulty was encountered with other agencies. There appeared to exist a hardened bureaucratic resistance to creating the kind of central mechanism which alone could begin to cope with the problem.

Robert Kennedy is lacking in neither courage nor aggressiveness.

Whether he has sufficient of both to take on the resistance of J. Edgar Hoover to a modernized attack on organized and syndicated crime (whose existence Mr. Hoover scarcely deigns to acknowledge) — and whether he has the drive and the administrative talent to harness to sustained and common purpose the several different federal law enforcement agencies — will now be tested. Attornies general with bigger records and reputations than his have failed.

His failure, however, (if it eventuates) will not be for lack of trying.

— From UAW Eye-Opener, W.E.W.

HOOSIERS MET HAWAIIANS, and vice versa, when this UAW tour group of 108 arrived in Honolulu May 16 after a flight from Indianapolis and Los Angeles. The American Travel Association tour was sponsored by Region 3, and will be followed by an ever-increasing number of labor-sponsored Hawaiian tours, it is hoped. The group was entertained by the AFL-CIO of Hawaii and toured the island state until May 23.

Battle Over Public Power Continues As Utilities Fight Colorado Project

DENVER, Colo.—Even as the American labor movement joined in observing the 100th anniversary of the birth of George Norris, "father" of the Tennessee Valley Authority public power project, the fight goes on.

Private electric utilities are waging an all-out campaign to defeat a proposed federal power project on the Colorado River. Interior Secretary Steward Udall has countered by charging the utilities with "half-truths and misrepresentations," and by presenting studies which show the private firms must charge much higher rates to consumers to provide adequate service.

Udall was among government, consumer and labor leaders who paid tribute to the late Senator Norris, in a Washington conference last month, for his long battle to establish the TVA and the giant public power systems which followed.

The utilities are using the same claims of "socialism," governmental interference, and ability to "do the job better and cheaper than the government," as private utilities have used before and since TVA.

They have offered to build two-thirds of the necessary transmission lines. Hearings are scheduled this month before Congressional appropriations committees on the transmission system controversy, and representatives of the utilities will be pressing their case hard.

The investor-owned companies are claiming they can build most of the lines at their own expense and still charge the same rate for power as the federal system.

They say they can save the government millions of dollars in the process while supplying maximum benefits, paying taxes and avoiding needless duplication of power lines. Their arguments have had some influence with Congressmen.

Both Udall and his predecessor, Republican Fred Seaton, have approved the all-federal system as the one most beneficial to the storage project and preference power customers.

In a "fact sheet" on the dispute, Udall's Bureau of Reclamation charged:

"The position set forth by the utilities in their advertising campaign contains many allegations and statements for which they have offered no substantiating data.

"The Bureau of Reclamation has repeatedly informed the utilities that it would be glad to review their statements, but could reach no conclusions unless it has some knowledge for the basis of such statements.

"However, nothing has been forthcoming except repeated allegations and half-truths offered for public consumption."

The Bureau made mince-meat of a claim by the private-profit utilities that their transmission system will provide better electric service by connections with other private generating sources.

The Bureau pointed out that only one of the utility companies involved actually offered to provide reserve generation, and that at a price.

Actually, the Bureau added, the federal system at the Colorado project will be hooked up with the other great federal power systems at Hoover Dam, Parker-Davis and the entire western division of the Missouri River basin project, thus providing far greater total generating capacity for Colorado project customers than all the utilities could.

The utilities' oft-used argument that they will pay taxes on assets and income derived from the project, whereas the federal system would pay no taxes, was met by the Bureau in this way:

"The amount of federal taxes which the utilities would pay, if they built two-thirds of the required system was incorporated in the analysis comparing costs of the yardstick system with costs under the utility proposal. Even considering this factor, the all-federal system is less costly . . .

"Actually, there is no 'loss in taxes.' The taxes talked about are anticipatory.

"On the other hand, it has been demonstrated that reclamation projects create new wealth productivity which, in turn, creates a new local tax base producing revenues which exceed those which might have been anticipated if the initial federal investment had not been made."

Here is a summary of other principal points made by the utilities and rebuttal by the Reclamation Bureau:

1. Utility point: The proposal of the investor-owned utilities will repay irrigation and other water use projects as much as five years ahead of a payout under the Reclamation Bureau proposal.

Bureau answer: No substantiating data have been offered by the utilities proving the correctness of the claim. On the other hand, the government's findings have been made public.

2. Utility point: The reduction in required taxpayers' investment by $136 million will make a greater portion of funds available for the project's primary purpose—irrigation.

Bureau answer: The implication is that if the utilities build two-thirds of the transmission system (all they have offered to do) there would then be more federal money to invest earlier in irrigation projects.

What they neglect to point out is that the law requires that the irrigation cost be repaid within specific time limits with power revenues carrying the bulk of this repayment cost.

The cost of the participating units cannot be repaid within the time limits set by Congress . . . without charging more for power if the utility proposal is accepted rather than construction of an all-federal system.

3. Utility claim: There will be wasteful duplication of existing or contemplated private utility system lines if the entire federal system is constructed.

Bureau answer: It is ridiculous to infer that the utilities now have transmission facilities to move the power to be generated at the hydro plants of the storage project . . . Present capacity of the utility systems is entirely inadequate for moving the power to be generated . . . additional capacity would have to be constructed.

On the other hand, utilization of the federal system and the capacity of the public utilities can be mutually enhanced by proper co-ordination, as is now the case in other areas where federal power transmission systems are in operation.

4. Utility point: Use of the utility system would produce $1 million more revenue each year for the government through elimination of heavy line losses on the bureau's proposed transmission system.

Bureau answer: Two of the utilities in their official proposal to the government were silent as to payment for losses in connection with power transmitted over their system. The others had the usual loss factors which the government would have to pay.

"I was hoping we could be together alone."

Education CHECK LIST

"Today we need both wisdom and strength and that's the reason why Americans should wake up and read."

That was the observation of President John F. Kennedy.

The UAW's answer has been to make available to members at considerable savings to themselves or their local unions, two Leadership Libraries.

One, priced at $5, consists of 12 paper-backed volumes that offer individual members a good perspective by which to relate the present day to the past.

This library consists of: **Pocket History of the United States,** by Henry Steele Commager and Allan Nevins; **Ideas of the Great Economists,** by George Soule; **Profiles in Courage,** by President John F. Kennedy; **Only Yesterday,** by Frederick Lewis Allen; **Living Thoughts of Thomas Jefferson,** edited by John Dewey; **The Jungle,** by Upton Sinclair; **Stride Toward Freedom,** by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.; **The Hidden Persuaders,** by Vance Packard; **Great Expectations,** by Charles Dickens; **Gandhi,** by Louis Fischer; **New Worlds of Modern Science,** by Leonard Engel, and **The United Nations,** by David Cushman Coyle.

The second library, priced at $10, offers the same 12 books plus another dozen that go deeper on a broader scale into the same subjects. Somewhere, in this library, there is a book of particular interest to every officer, steward, or committeeman.

The additional 12 books that help make up the 24-volume $10 Leadership Library are: **Only in America,** by Harry Golden; **The Public Philosophy,** by Walter Lippman; **Your Guide to Financial Security,** by Sidney Margolius; **1984,** by George Orwell; **Living Thoughts of Tom Paine,** by John Dos Passos; **The Shaping of the Modern Mind,** by Crane Brinton; **Introduction to Economic Science,** by George Soule; **A Documentary History of the United States,** by Richard D. Heffner; **The Theory of the Leisure Class,** by Thorstein Veblen; **On the Line,** by Harvey Swados, and **The Age of Jackson,** by Arthur M. Schlessinger, Jr.

As the two title lists indicate, the subjects covered include history, economics, politics, science, philosophy, factory life, family budgeting, advertising methods, foreign affairs, biography, fiction and humor.

Order blanks for both the $5 and $10 Leadership Libraries have been sent to presidents, recording secretaries and education committee chairmen of all UAW local unions. But individuals can obtain them simply by sending a check or money order for either $5 or $10 to the UAW Education Department, 8000 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich.

Keep an Ear on EYE OPENER

Maybe this will explain why some people have never been able to admit the presence of a recession: 3,422 corporations, in their financial statements, show combined net profits for 1960 of over $21 billion, a profit "take" even higher than 1959, despite the sharp slump in 1960 production.

Squeezing higher profits out of lower production is a nifty trick, but its hidden cost (which doesn't show in the corporate bookkeeping) is high unemployment.

Unions, in good will or bad, have had to acquiesce in the onrushing application of automation to plants and offices.

Their protests against the lack of ownership concern for the unemployment consequences have been brushed off with the claim that "a little dislocation is the price of progress; automation creates more jobs than it displaces; you've got to take the overall view."

Well, the Harvard Business Review did, and came up recently with this (under the title: WHEN THE COMPUTER TAKES OVER THE OFFICE:) ". . . it is a fair estimate . . . that for every five office jobs eliminated, only one is created by automation; and those which do not disappear undergo drastic change . . . less skill, lower pay . . . less interesting."

* * *

On principle, we dislike giving any more credibility to the notion that crime **does** pay than is absolutely necessary. (The children might overhear.) But in the world of big business it becomes increasingly difficult to down the suspicion that it might.

Take the touching case of Lewis J. Burger. Mr. Burger, in case you've forgotten where you met him, is a former division chief of General Electric Co. who recently served some time and paid a fine for criminal violation of the anti trust laws.

But you can stop worrying about Mr. Burger right now. He is, as the social workers say, rehabilitated.

He's been found to be exactly the man needed to assume the presidency of the Letourneau - Westinghouse Company of Peoria, Illinois, a major manufacturer of earth-moving equipment.

He is available, one assumes, for congratulations.

'Hire Now!' . . . Drive Opened by Goldberg

WASHINGTON—"Hire Now!" That's the slogan with which Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg has launched a nation-wide drive to get jobs for the unemployed. The drive is two-pronged.

One prong is directed at the United States Employment Service and affiliated State and local employment offices throughout the 50 states. The purpose is to speed up efforts to find jobs for the country's 5,000,000 unemployed and for the millions of workers to be added to the labor force during the '60's.

The other prong is directed at employers under the slogan: "When They Work—You Profit —Hire Now!"

The "Hire Now" drive, Goldberg said, is in response to President Kennedy's "urgent directive to the Labor Department to provide better service through the public employment service system to unemployed workers and other jobseekers."

Some Questions and Answers On Health Care for the Aged

(Editor's note: The following material is from "Twenty Questions and Answers on Health Care for the Aged," prepared by Elizabeth Wickenden, social policy consultant of the YWCA national board, which appeared in the May, 1961, edition of the National YWCA Bulletin. The full article and source of the facts presented in it can be obtained by writing to the National Public Affairs Department, National Board, YWCA, 600 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N.Y.)

Why can't older people pay their own health bills?

Most older people, especially after they have retired, have greatly reduced income. Three out of five over 65 have less than $1,000 a year; four out of five less than $2,000.

Why can't voluntary or commercial insurance companies cover them along with everyone else?

Old people, because of their greater health needs, constitute a high risk group, and the older they become the greater the risk.

Therefore, Blue Cross or commercial companies must either exclude them from general coverage policies or charge the whole group a disproportionately high premium.

More than half of the aged now have no hospital insurance, and only about 11 percent of those covered are under group coverage.

Why can't voluntary or commercial companies set up separate programs for the older group?

Some commercial companies have done this, but the high incidence of risk means that the returns are small for the price paid. Most older people simply can't afford, with their reduced incomes, to pay **(after retirement)** the full cost of adequate health protection for their later years.

Why can't their OASI cash payment be increased enough to cover the cost of such premiums?

This could, of course, be done; but the very people who most need health protection (i.e., those with the least income) would be the most tempted to use the extra cash in other ways.

In addition, insurance purchased on an individual rather than group basis is very expensive, generally providing benefits with a cash value of only half of premium cost.

Why isn't it better to meet health needs through public assistance on a basis of actual need as provided under Old Age Assistance, especially as liberalized last year by Kerr-Mills Amendment?

It will be necessary to meet unusual or protracted needs through assistance. But meeting all health costs in this way is very costly to the tax payer and unsatisfactory to the older person and his responsible children.

Even under the Kerr-Mills Amendment personal assets for the family must first be exhausted to the extent fixed by the laws of the state.

Many families will make painful and even harmful sacrifices before they will require their older members to cash in their final savings and other assets in order to apply for public assistance.

What about health costs?

As modern medical science advances, it inevitably costs more. New methods of diagnosis, new drugs, new forms of treatment increase human welfare and prolong life but must also be paid for.

In the last twelve years medical costs have risen twice as fast as the general price index and will probably continue to rise about 5 to 10 percent a year.

What about workers and their dependents who are not now included in the social insurance (OASDI) program?

Actually there are a very few people now working who are not covered under social security, and gradually these exclusions are being eliminated. Eventually about 95 percent of the aged are expected to be covered.

What about people who have already retired?

Those who have acquired entitlement to OASDI cash benefits will also receive whatever health benefits are enacted. About 13¾ million of the present 16¾ million persons over 65 have this protection.

A majority of the remaining 4 million persons over 65 receive help from other programs.

Of the remaining 1½ million some will be able to qualify under the liberalized Old Age Assistance provisions authorized last year by the Kerr-Mills Amendment.

What about the fear of socialized medicine?

Health insurance is simply a method of paying for health care. It has no bearing on the existing relationship between doctor, patient, and health institution.

Each patient chooses his own doctor; the doctor in turn prescribes required care according to his own best professional judgment.

The proposed social insurance plan simply pays the bill within the prescribed limits.

What has the Kennedy administration actually proposed?

The President submitted his own proposals for limited health benefits for persons over 65 years of age covered by the Social Security and Railroad Retirement systems in his health message sent to Congress on February 9.

These proposals were incorporated in identical bills introduced by Rep. Cecil King (D., Calif.), (HR 4222) and by Sen. Clinton Anderson (D., N.M.) (S. 909)

They provide for:

(1) in-patient hospital services up to 90 days (the patient would be required to pay $10 a day with a minimum payment of $20 and a maximum of $90);

(2) skilled nursing home service on transfer from a hospital up to 180 days;

(3) out-patient hospital diagnostic service (with the patient paying the first $20); and

(4) home health services.

The cost would be met by an additional tax of ¼ percent each on worker and employer on the first $5,000 of earnings.

Lead Way in Health Care, Woodcock Urges Doctors

OMAHA, NEB. — UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock has warned the nation's doctors that Americans are fast growing impatient with "the inadequacies of today's health insurance" and called for a sharp change in medicine's traditional role of opposition to programs which aim to meet the country's health care needs.

Addressing the Nebraska State Medical Association here May 4, the trade union leader, who is also chairman of the Board of Governors of Wayne State University in Detroit, said "doctors are citizens, too, and they share in the total responsibility for the well-being of society.

"To refuse to accept this fundamental obligation," he added, "would be disastrous for medicine and the community as a whole and would constitute a violation of our moral commitment to freedom."

Woodcock said all America, including the medical profession, faces serious challenges in this day of "dramatic, often convulsive change.

"The ability of a free society to survive in such an atmosphere," he added, "depends in large part on its capacity to accept change and shape it to democratic ends."

Pointing to legislative proposals which would provide some health care for the nation's aged population through Social Security, Woodcock said:

"This approach was formulated to meet a specific problem — a problem that clearly exists and one that will be solved eventually because the American people are demanding its solution. Organized medicine violently opposes this method, yet has come forward with no suitable alternative.

"The Kerr-Mills Law, which was endorsed reluctantly and only as what medicine conceived to be the lesser of two evils, is charity medicine unworthy of America and degrading to those it purports to assist."

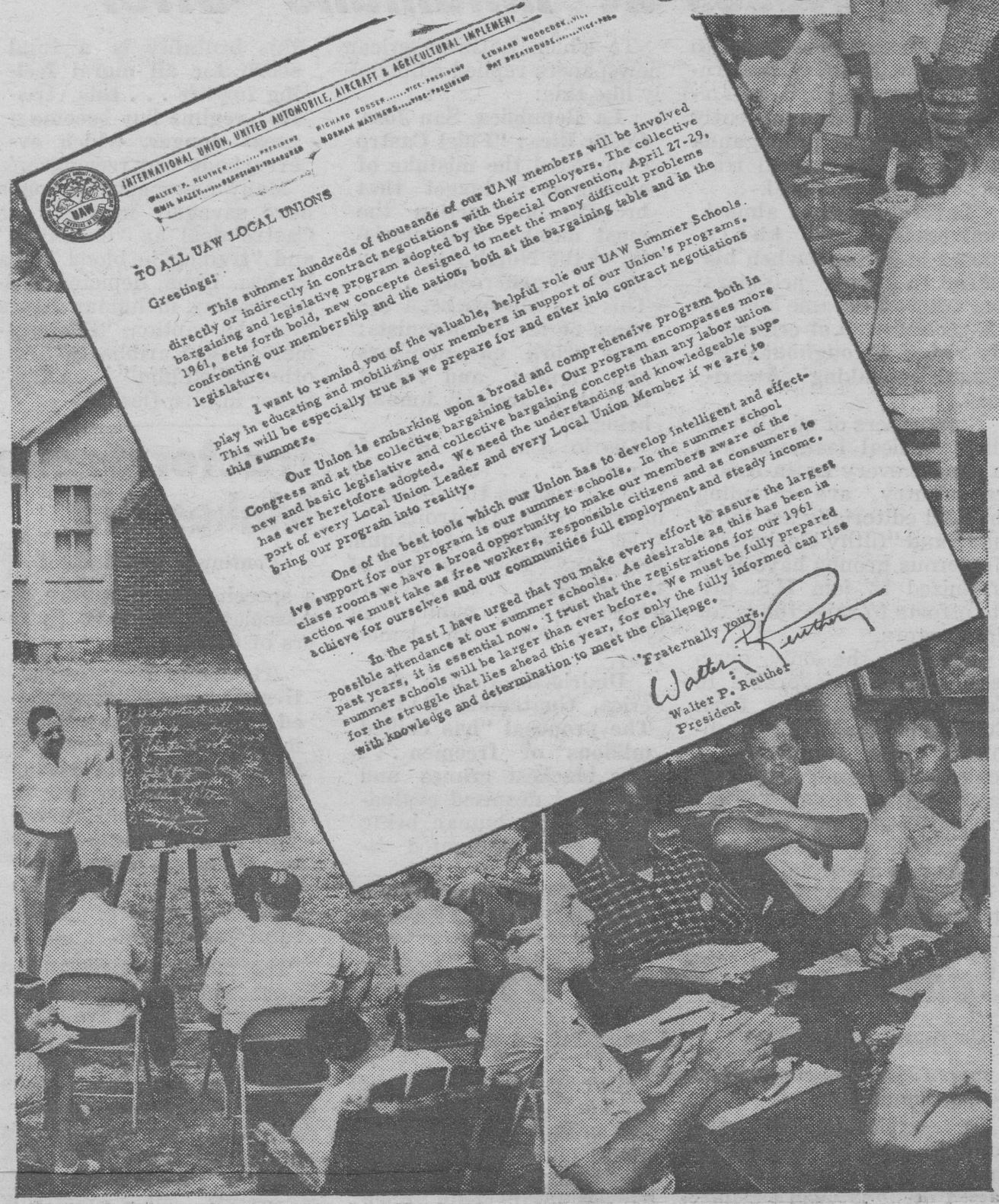
MONTHLY STRIKE REPORT INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FUND FOR APRIL, 1961

The following are the Strike Fund Assets for April, 1961:

TOTAL STRIKE FUND ASSETS		
March 31, 1961		**$37,247,609.80**
INCOME FOR APRIL, 1961:		
Per Capita	**$1,163,686.75**	
Interest on Investments	**197,731.41**	
		$1,361,418.16
TOTAL TO ACCOUNT FOR		**$38,609,027.96**
Disbursements in April, 1961		**132,304.02**
TOTAL RESOURCES, APRIL 30, 1961		**$38,476,723.94**

There were 13 strikes in effect at that time involving 1,500 members of the UAW.

Summer School Is Invaluable Tool To Inform, Mobilize for Bargaining



1961 SUMMER SCHOOL DATES

DATE	REGION	PLACE	CITY AND STATE
June 4	8	Camp Rockmont	Black Mountain, N.C.
June 4	4 (1st wk.)	Ottawa Labor Cen.	Ottawa, Ill.
June 11		FDR Labor Center	Port Elgin, Ont.,
June 11	Canadian	UAW Ed. Centre	Port Huron, Mich.
June 11	4 (2nd wk.)	Ottawa Labor Cen.	Ottawa, Ill.
June 18	1C (2nd wk.)	FDR Labor Center	Port Huron, Mich.
June 18	Canadian	UAW Ed. Centre	Port Elgin, Ont., Can
June 25	1	FDR Labor Center	Port Huron, Mich.
June 25	10	U. of Wisconsin	Madison, Wis.
June 25	2A	Ohio University	Athens, Ohio
June 25	Canadian	UAW Edu. Centre	Port Elgin, Ont.,
July 2	Canadian	UAW Ed. Centre	Port Elgin, Ont.,
July 9	Canadian	UAW Ed. Centre	Port Elgin, Ont.,
July 23	3	Purdue University	West Lafayette, Ind
July 30	9 (West)	Alfred St. Teachers College	Alfred, N.Y.
Aug. 7	1D	FDR Labor Center	Port Huron, Mich.
Aug. 14	2	Kent State Univ.	Kent, Ohio
Aug. 21	9A	Univ. of Conn.	Storrs, Conn.
Aug. 21	1A	FDR Labor Center	Port Huron, Mich.
Sept. 10	5	U. of Oklahoma	Norman, Okla.
Sept. 10	6	Calif. Hot Springs	Calif. Hot Springs, Calif.
Sept. 17	6	Calif. Hot Springs	Calif. Hot Springs, Calif.
Sept. 24	9 (East)	Camp Taminent	Bushkill Falls, Pa.

The largest possible enrollmtnt for the Union's summer schools has been urged by UAW President Walter P. Reuther as a basic stride toward informing the membership in detail about their collective bargaining program and mobilizing them for the drive that must be made at the bargaining table and in Congress in the months ahead.

"We must be fully prepared for the struggle that lies ahead," Reuther said in a letter to local unions urging that registrations for the 1961 summer school ought to be "larger than ever before."

He reminded local union leaders that the UAW's 1961 bargaining program "encompasses more new and basic collective bargaining concepts than any labor union has ever heretofore adopted.

"We need the understanding and knowledgeable support of every local union leader and every local union member if we are to bring our program into reality."

"Only the fully informed can rise with knowledge and determination to meet the challenge," Reuther said, "and one of the best tools which our union has to develop intelligent and effective support for our program is our summer schools."

The 1961 summer school Core program, as outlined by Carroll Hutton, UAW education director, is titled "Targets of the Union for Today and Tomorrow" and consists of five three-hour sessions devoted to aspects of the Union's bargaining and legislative goals, as well as its relationship to the nation and other countries.

The first two sessions, titled "Targets of the Union — on the Table," outline in depth the collective bargaining goals. The third session, "Targets of the Union—on the Hill," blueprints the legislative program.

The fourth session, "Targets of the Union — in the World Community," is devoted to discussion of international trade and to the need for international fair labor standards among all nations.

The fifth and final session, "Targets of the Union—Today and Tomorrow," will explore the problems that technology has already brought and can be expected to create in the future.

Hutton pointed out to Canadian members of the UAW that their school will be conducted in conjunction with the Canadian Labour Congress school and with that program.

Greathouse Says Ag. Imp. Firms Hid Facts; Labor Costs Down

Rubber yardsticks, hidden assumptions, semantic camouflage and plain misrepresentation were used by representatives of agricultural implement companies to conceal productivity facts while testifying before a House subcommittee, UAW Vice President Pat Greathouse has charged.

Greathouse told members of the House Agricultural Committee's subcommittee on equipment, supplies and manpower that company witnesses used statistical lie devices to conceal the fact that labor costs in the manufacture of tractors and farm equipment have probably gone down in

Speaking for the UAW, Greathouse declared that the farm problem is not that farmer costs were too high—but that farm incomes are too low.

Reducing everyone in the country to a dead level poverty would not help farmers, he said. Instead every effort should be made to raise farm incomes so farmers can meet reasonable costs without effort.

Citing statistics presented by the agricultural implement companies to the subcommittee, Greathouse said that they showed the number of production workers had declined in the last 14 years while overhead personnel on salary and bonus had increased.

Asking the committee to direct the companies to report their unit production costs, Greathouse said these figures would show that direct labor costs probably declined in the last 14 years.

While farmers and production workers had been forced to join the ranks of the unemployed as the result of company policies in the agricultural industries, stockholders have flourished, he said.

Comparing the careers of a John Deere stockholder and a John Deere worker, both of whom had the same income in 1947, Greathouse said that in 14 years the stockholder collected 3.13 times as much as the worker. Thus a worker in the 14 year period, assuming he worked 2,000 hours each year, collected a total of $55,000.

In the same period, a John Deere stockholder received $172,448. Of this, $70,709 came in dividends, and $101,739 in capital gains.

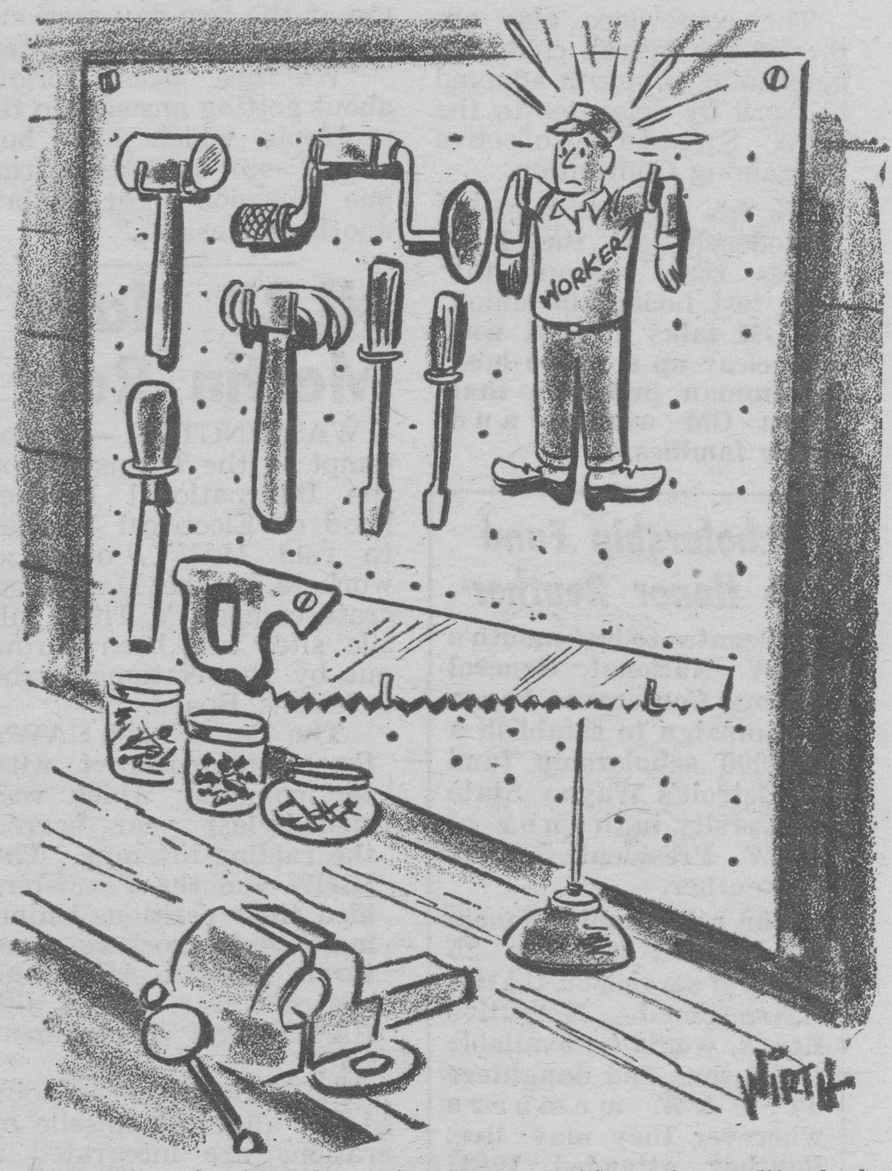
Greathouse said a National Planning Agency could have contributed significantly to heading off the farm depression and anticipating the problems arising out of automation. Such an agency, he declared, would tend to assure a stable prosperity for the entire economy.

Meetings Planned For UAW Wives

Importance of the UAW's collective bargaining and legislative program to women will be underlined with a series of area meetings for wives of local union leaders and active members.

The meetings, which the International Executive Board is sponsoring, will be coordinated by Mrs. Caroline Davis, director of the Women's Department, in cooperation with regional directors and the various union departments involved.

Plans for the meetings were underway as Solidarity went to press.



"Another short workweek! Management treats me like just another production tool!"

CONFERRING AT the Ford Conference last month in Detroit was Ken Bannon, left, director of UAW's Ford Dept., and Vice President Norman Matthews, director of the Chrysler Dept.

Two Councils Meet; Debate Key Issues

★ ★ ★

Labelling increased job security, regularity of employment, improvement of in-plant working conditions ar creation of new job opportunities the key issues in collective bargaining this year, UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock gavelled close the National General Motors Conference of UAW.

Some 300 delegates, representing 310,000 GM workers in 131 bargaining units across the United States, devoted three days of intensive discussion to a series of resolutions outlining problems faced by GM workers and their families.

Woodcock, GM Department director, said in all some 30 resolutions were adopted by the delegates. Among them were statements covering production standards, holiday and vacation pay rules, elimination of overtime during periods of unemployment, modernization of the grievance procedure, representation as a matter of right for union committeemen and halting the performance of work by persons outside the bargaining unit.

The conference also approved the overall collective bargaining program adopted in April by delegates to the UAW Special Collective Bargaining Convention.

In his keynote speech, Woodcock told the delegates that perhaps the key test facing the union in GM talks in 1961 was "to clear up a whole host of human problems that beset GM workers and their families."

★ ★ ★

Serious plant floor problems were aired thoroughly in late May as delegates from all 58 UAW Ford locals conferred for two days in Detroit, setting the course for local union negotiations which begin late this month.

UAW Ford National Council delegates usually spell out in advance of bargaining the solutions to the problems besetting workers. Not this time, though.

Council delegates approved a sheaf of important resolutions which, instead, spell out the problems in unmistakable language. Possible solutions will be voiced at the bargaining table by both union and company, it is hoped.

The same formula has been adopted for master negotiations.

UAW President Walter P. Reuther made the UAW Ford Council his first stop on returning from a series of important trade union conferences in Europe.

UAW Vice President Norman Matthews, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey and UAW Ford Director Ken Bannon were key speakers at the two-day session.

Bannon told the delegates: "We are dead serious about getting answers to the problems which have butchered our members from one recession right on into another recession."

Scholarship Fund To Honor Reuther

Delegates to last month's UAW National General Motors Conference began a campaign to establish a $25,000 scholarship fund at Detroit's Wayne State University in honor of UAW President Walter P. Reuther.

The scholarship, honoring Reuther for his 25 years of service on UAW's International Executive Board, would be available to all sons and daughters of UAW members wherever they may live. Reuther attended WSU during the early 1930s.

NLRB Halts Martin Raid

WASHINGTON — An attempt by the Teamsters and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to raid UAW - organized workers at the Martin aircraft company's Titan missile sites has been thrown out by the National Labor Relations Board.

The Board said UAW's three-year contract with the company which was signed last year barred the raiding attempt. The IBEW and the Teamsters filed their petitions claiming certain workers some three months after the contract was signed, the UAW Legal Department said.

The NLRB decision pointed out all Titan missile operations are integrated as part of the company's Denver, Colo., division.

Castro Blunder: Latin-Americans Hold Noses at 'Inhumane' Offer

Fidel Castro, who hopes to spread his brand of government throughout Latin-America, has apparently made a major propaganda blunder in his cynical tractors-for-lives proposal.

Latin-Americans almost universally held their noses in distaste when his offer to barter prisoners for tractors became known. A groundswell of criticism is rising throughout the Spanish-speaking Americas.

Newspapers of widely varying political leanings, and in almost every Latin-America country, are branding the deal editorially as "inhuman" and "filthy blackmail." Numerous groups have been organized to join U.S. priate efforts to raise funds for the tractors.

Virtually the only overseas comment favorable to Castro's offer came from Cuba itself and from Communist bloc countries. A government - controlled Havana station declared that the prisoners "can only be considered as cheap merchandise, commercial objects which can be exchanged for other objects."

To which Latin-American newspapers replied editorially like this:

La Republica, San Jose, Costa Rica: "Fidel Castro committed the mistake of aiming at a target that brought into action the most notable characteristic of the North American people, generosity . . . This has always been the error of the Communists; they work on numbers and figures, and forget that there are only human beings."

Diario Carioca, Rio de Janerio: " . . . reveals in all its hideousness the inhuman nature" of the Castroites.

El Telegrafo, Guyaquil, Ecuador: "The baseness of the proposal . . . will serve to enhance the nobility of North American democracy."

Diairio de Centro America, Guatemala City: The proposal "has chilled millions of freemen . . . The blackest crimes and the most despised evaluation of the human being has again implanted itself."

El Plata, Montevideo, Uruguay: "At the base of this brutality is a total scorn for all moral feeling for life . . . this (Castro) regime has become a great danger, which everybody can recognize."

Many newspaper cartoons have savagely mocked the Castro deal as "blackmail" and "trading in blood." La Prensa, Lima, depicted Castro trading in human bones over the caption, "Businessmen of the Caribbean." Another called him " . . . a trafficker in torn flesh."

Space-Base Peace Vowed

Continued from Page 1

pages of the type engaged in by craft unions.

In particular, it was pointed out in testimony that the UAW had not engaged in any work stoppages at all at missilie or space-test sites.

In announcing the pledge, Goldberg said "Now we have shown that free labor and management can respond to . . . the national interest without the compulsion of law."

UAW President Walter P. Reuther was named one of the three representatives of labor on the commission established by the Executive Order. Others named were AFL-CIO President George Meany and C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department.

Goldberg was named chairman of the commission, William E. Simkin, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, vice chairman, and Julius Kuozma, Navy Department labor adviser, executive secretary.

The agreement, first of its kind ever reached in the nation in peacetime, would diminish chances that Congress would enact legislation allegedly aimed at restricting strikes at defense projects, observers here said. Such legislation was threatened several times by McClellan.

During Congressional hearings, Pentagon officials testified that work stoppages were not the prime cause of delays in the overall missile base program. Inefficiency, poor management and technical problems were greater difficulties, these experts testified.

Despite such testimony, it was apparent reactionary forces were moving to launch another anti-labor propaganda attack comparable to those which followed earlier Senate hearings and resulted in the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The Executive Order and voluntary "no strike —no lockout" pledge were certain to blunt such attacks, observers here said.

Tractor Group Makes Bid

Continued from Page 1

a speech May 17 before the Association of Small Farmers of Cuba.

The committee was motivated, as it has explained, "out of common humanity and by equal desires to secure the release of the prisoners, and to demonstrate our friendship to the Cuban eopple by helping them raise their living standards through increased agricultural production."

The public has responded in overwhelming numbers to the appeal for contributions to pay for the needed tractors. As **Solidarity** went to press June 5, more than 45,000 letters had been received at the committee's ppostoffice box, "P.O. Box Freedom" in Detroit, with thousands more arriving almost hourly.

Several other committees, in New York, Baltimore and elsewhere, were receiving contributions for the exchange proposal.

Two UAW councils — in the agricultural implement industry and Ford's—quickly responded to the emergency and adopted resolutions of support for the proposal. Other union groups were preparing to express their support also.

As Solidarity went to press, the committee had given the bearded premier of Cuba a deadline of June 7 to confirm the proposal. Castro had kept silence for two weeks after sending a delegation of 10 of the imprisoned Freedom Fighters to the United States to negotiate on the plan.

IN CLOSE CONFERENCE at the General Motors Conference in Detroit last month were, seated from left, Clarence Lyon, Local 23 Indianapolis; Vice President Leonard Woodcock, director of the UAW GM Dept., and William Horner, Local 664, North Tarrytown, N.Y., conference chairman. Standing is Hubert Gillespie, assistant director of the GM Dept.