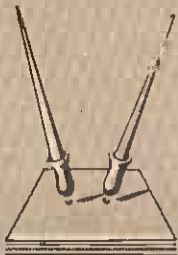




WHITE

Official Publication of the



COLLAR

Office Employees International Union



An Attorney Asks—

Why Laws for Unions Only

Joseph E. Finley, OEIU General Counsel, in an address to the Cleveland Bar Association recently, discussed the one-sided Landrum-Griffin Bill.

In passing the Landrum-Griffin law, Counsel Finley said Congress "invaded the internal affairs of voluntary organizations to a degree never before seen in U. S. history."

The law, he said, created 17 new federal crimes, including failure to file certain reports, to keep records and to obtain bonds. It made the Secretary of Labor a sort of super-police-man, who can call in the FBI to "gumshoe, infiltrate, report and testify" about unions and their officials. In short, said Finley, the law told unions precisely how to run their own internal affairs.

Why Not Management?

"If these rules are so good for unions, why not for management?" he asked. Why not extend them to the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Medical Association, the American Bar Association, veterans groups and other organizations which have an impact on society, Finley inquired.

"If I know the labor movement," he warned, "you will soon hear cries for similar federal controls over corporations." He promised that his "small voice" would join the chorus. The only reason, according to Finley, that there have not been more anguished cries from unions already is that Secretary of Labor James Mitchell is "fair, reasonable and friendly." But a hostile Secretary could make life miserable for the labor movement with his broad new powers, Finley stated.

One-Sided Code

Senator McClellan, whose Rackets Committee created the atmosphere necessary to enact stringent labor legislation, did not consider it unfair to apply a special code to the internal functioning of labor unions.

"Unions," Counsel Finley stated, "exist and operate under powers and protection conferred by the federal government in a unique manner and to an unusual degree. Once a Union has been certified by the

RESEARCH AIDE APPOINTED

President Coughlin announced the appointment of Mr. Thomas J. Lilly to head up the Research Department of the Office Employees International Union.



THOMAS J. LILLY

Mr. Lilly is a graduate of the New York University Graduate School of Business Administration where he completed the majority of courses required towards a Master of Business Administration degree. He is a major in industrial relations.

His background includes completed courses in economic theory, political economy, industrial relations, personnel administration, collective bargaining and management. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree at St. John's College where he majored in English.

His prior experience includes research in the New York Federal District Court. Brother Lilly was also employed by the Building Service Employees International Union.

The appointment of Mr. Lilly by President Coughlin was in line with a recommendation passed by the recent Convention of the Office Employees International Union at Montreal.

National Labor Relations Board, for example, the employer is compelled to bargain with that union as the exclusive representative of all the workers in the bargaining unit, whether they are members of the union or not. If Unions are to have such federally bestowed tremendous powers in industrial government, they should be compelled by law to represent their members in accordance with democratic principles and to accord them the basic rights of liberty, freedom and justice."

Counsel Finley believes this entire thesis needs basic re-examination.

Model Constitution Forwarded To All OEIU Local Unions

A Model Constitution, Form 62, designed to cover all changes enacted at the last Convention of the Office Employees International Union and to comply with the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, was recently forwarded to all Local Unions of the Office Employees International Union in the United States and Canada.

In an accompanying letter, Canadian Local Unions were advised that certain terms and provisions dealing with the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 will have no bearing on Canadian OEIU Local Unions.

However, in a separate letter to all Local Unions in the United States, it was pointed out that the guide Local Union Constitution, if adopted, would meet the requirements of the new Act.

OEIU International officers, General Counsel Finley and Associate Counsel Walter M. Collieran worked in close cooperation in preparing this new guide Constitution.

Filing Requirements

All Local Unions in the United States adopting Model 62 as the Local Union Constitution will not be required to submit this form to the U. S. Department of Labor until they file LM-1A within 90 days of the conclusion of their current fiscal year. At that time, all Local Unions in the United States are required to submit any changes in Local Union Constitutions and the fiscal report.

Local Union officers having any questions regarding reporting procedures or the new Model Constitution are invited to submit these questions to International President Howard Coughlin.

Local 16 Supports Packing Workers



St. Paul, Minn.—OEIU Local 16 members along with other members of organized labor in Minnesota came to the aid of the striking members of the Packinghouse Workers at the Wilson Company.

Union members living in St. Paul and the surrounding communities participated in a caravan, which consisted of automobiles, trucks and station wagons, to carry food, money and morale support to the strikers at the Wilson Company in Albert Lea, Minn.

Local 16's officers in the motorcade included, in photo at left above, Donna Dosch, recording secretary; Ardis A. Arnold, president, and Caroline Bohaty, trustee.

The long strike has since ended. The efforts of all union members who participated is certainly a credit to the organized labor movement in that area.

GHI Group Gains Fine Contract

New York, N. Y.: Staunch support by Group Health Insurance Clericals behind the leadership of Local 153 has resulted in an exceptionally fine agreement. The agreement was reached in the face of an 8:00 a. m. strike deadline after a 13-hour deadlocked negotiating session that ended at 3:00 a. m.

Then, almost at the zero hour, Group Health Insurance's management called the union to accept Local 153's final proposal. Our members ratified the following terms which substantially add to the many gains they have made as members of Local 153 employed at Group Health Insurance.

The agreement, which will run for a period of two years, provides for a \$5.00 across-the-board increase the first year and \$3.00 across-the-board the second year.

Sick leave allowance was improved for employes with less than one year of service and pro-rata benefits were gained for part-timers.

Job security is guaranteed with

provision made for training in the event of technological changes.

Promotional increases are to be effective from the first day of promotion. Previously a member had to pass the probationary period before receiving the promotional increase.

In addition to the substantial improvements mentioned, welfare gains were made. On the anniversary date of the contract, the employer is to provide and pay the full cost of the Blue Cross expanded 120 day full coverage. The employer also agreed to pay for Group Health Insurance Expanded Family Doctor Plan, together with nursing, drug and ambulance rider (\$50.00 deductible).

Secretary-Treasurer Ben J. Cohan, Business Representative Al Addeo, Chief Steward Viola Glenn, Ruth Ellenberg, Howard Roland, Ralph Beckerman, Victor Agard, Harry Ullrich, Michael Santangelo, Robert Merritts, Julius Rudich, and Anthony Molyneux conducted the negotiations for Local 153.

Conference Meetings Scheduled

April 23-24	Erie Organizational Conference	Cincinnati, Ohio, Sinton Hotel
April 30-May 1	Northeastern Organizational Conference	New York, New York, Lexington Hotel
May 14-15	Northwestern Organizational Conference	Seattle, Washington
May 14-15	North Central Organizational Conference	Minneapolis, Minnesota
May 21-22	Western Organizational Conference	Los Angeles, California
May 21-22	Southeastern Organizational Conference	Birmingham, Alabama

WHITE COLLAR

Official Organ of
OFFICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION
Affiliated with the AFL-CIO

HOWARD COUGHLIN
President

Room 610

265 West 14th St.

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J. HOWARD HICKS
Secretary-Treasurer

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Undertakers Dislike Forand Bill

Opposition to the Forand Bill has cropped up in an unexpected place—a group of Indiana undertakers.

Representative Aime J. Forand introduced into the Congressional Record a resolution by the Indiana Funeral Directors Association, Inc., urging defeat of his bill to provide medical care for the aged. Mr. Forand declared he had expected the organized opposition of the American Medical Association, the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce and the commercial insurance lobby, but said the morticians' action surprised him.

Said Representative Forand, "Could it be that the undertakers are opposed to good health?"

Altered Labor Department Figures Show Decrease in Joblessness

In accordance with figures introduced by the United States Department of Labor, unemployment declined by 218,000 as of mid-February.

This report, which for the first time introduced revised and refined adjustment figures, showed that the key seasonally-adjusted jobless rate moved down from January's 5.2 figure to the 4.8 figure in February.

Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Department manpower expert, confirmed the fact that the February rate would have been 5 per cent and not 4.8 per cent if calculated by the old factors.

Screen Actors Strike

The strike of the Screen Actors Guild at seven of the eight major studios in Hollywood, Calif., calls attention to the fact that these actors and actresses are all members of a Union.

The unorganized office and clerical workers who express themselves as being opposed to collective bargaining because of their mistaken claims that unionism eliminates individuality can look for guidance to the Screen Actors Guild. The Guild's membership is composed of some of the most famous names in motion pictures and television.

It is interesting to note that these well-known personalities are not only members but are the leaders of the Union. They are fully aware that as individuals they can accomplish very little. Their united strength makes them a potent factor in their collective bargaining goals.

High Interest Rates

Leon H. Keyserling, former Chairman of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, stated that the "haves" are milking the "have-nots" in America to the tune of \$4 billion a year because of the high interest rate policy of the Eisenhower Administration.

Economist Keyserling said that the higher interest rates in effect since 1953 mean that the buyer of an \$18,000 house pays \$2,800 more on a 25-year mortgage than he would have paid before the present Administration took office. Lest the reader gets the idea that higher interest rates only affect home buyers, it is noteworthy that Keyserling pointed out that the government has already paid \$5 billion more in interest on the National Debt since President Eisenhower went into office than it would have paid under the lower rates in effect before 1953.

When asked for an answer, Keyserling responded, "Reduce the interest rates immediately."

Toronto Organizing Drive Goes On

Toronto, Canada: A new awareness of the necessity of the protections offered by union membership for white-collar workers has been reported in the Toronto, Canada, area. Local 131 has informed International Headquarters that membership in their Local Union has increased 35 per cent within the period of three months. This important increase in membership is the result of a current organizing drive being conducted by the local to double its ranks.

In evaluating the causes of this increased interest in the benefits of white collar organization, certain factors seemed to be of prime importance. In addition to a realization that their general wage level has not kept pace with the rest of the business community, the white collar working force has come to a hard cold realization of the job threat imposed by impending automation.

Also prominent among the considerations prompting this keen interest are the limitations inherent when bargaining on an individual basis and the freedom from frustrations afforded by a bargaining representative.

Local 131 in Toronto has launched a vigorous campaign to bring to the attention of white collar workers in the area that OEIU membership is the solution to their well-founded anxieties. The local is very much encouraged by the response to their efforts. Capable leaders from among the newly re-

cruited members have already assumed important committee functions and will assure substantial future growth.

The first office on Yonge Street, a focal point of white collar employees, has been organized by Local 131. The employees at Associated Medical Services, Inc., Dunham Bush Company, and Brown Brothers Company have all responded in substantial majorities to membership invitations presented during the organizing drive.

The Labour Board examiners have been constantly plagued investigating and conducting hearings in response to assertions by the various employers regarding disputed classifications. These tactics

by the employers are obviously designed to delay the inevitable. Attempting to exploit these delays, the employers have continually challenged the propriety of key classifications in the bargaining unit.

The local union has recognized these maneuvers as a last ditch effort to thwart the organizational aspirations of the employees.

The union has countered with its own diligent efforts to see to it that these employees achieve their collective bargaining rights. Though these efforts may prove costly at times, the union is confident that certification as bargaining agent must follow in view of the strong support of the employees.

NLRB New Ruling on Contract Bar

Under the usual National Labor Relations Board contract bar rules, an agreement beyond two years would not bar a rival union's election petition at the end of the two-year period.

In recent case, however, the Board amended this policy to provide that the parties to a collective bargaining agreement can execute a written amendment expressly reaffirming the conditions of the longer term agreement and indicating a clear intention to be bound for a specific period beyond the first two years.

In that event, a rival union can petition from 150 to 60 days before the end of the second year. If such petition is not filed and an amendment is signed within the 60-day period prior to the end of the second year, the agreement will not be subject to contest.

However, if the parties sign a premature extension of the original agreement more than 60 days prior to the end of the second year, such agreement will be treated as a premature extension of the contract and will not be a bar to an election.

Named to Staff



John Richards, former president of OEIU Local 19 in Toledo, Ohio, has been appointed International Representative. For the past several years, Brother Richards has been the full time secretary-treasurer of the Toledo Federation of Labor. He is presently assigned to the Toledo area.

Settlements In Brief

Portland, Oreg.: The office clericals employed by Transport Clearings of Oregon have successfully concluded negotiating their first collective agreement with their employer. The company was only recently organized by Local 11 and the new members were forced to invoke a three-day work stoppage on March 3, 4, and 7. In the face of this display of unity, management offered counter proposals which were then accepted by the members.

The newly recruited members of Local 11 are to be congratulated for the staunch support they gave their local union during these difficult negotiations. The fruits of their efforts are contained in their contract which includes an improved

Beer Salesmen Ratify New Pact

New York, N. Y.: The salesmen of John Lynch, Jr., Inc., distributors of Ballantine Beer and Ale in Queens and Long Island, ratified a new two (2) year agreement between Local 153 and the Lynch management.

The union after several meetings rejected management's final offer of \$3.00 the first year and \$3.00 the second year.

Management subsequently met with the union and negotiating committee to avoid mediation and agreed to the following:

- A general wage increase of \$5.00 per week effective February 1, 1960.
- Group Health Dental Insurance effective February 1, 1960.

- Effective February 1, 1961, a general wage increase of \$3.00 per week and an additional \$2.00 per week increase for car allowance.

On-premises salesmen shall work on a base salary which reflects the above increases plus 15 cents commission per half barrel and one cent a case commission for bottle beer sold in taverns. In addition, package salesmen will retain their regular commission for the sale of package beer to taverns.

The negotiating committee consisted of Al Addeo, business representative, Robert Quinn, chief steward, Ralph Bell, and Ralph Wendell.

wage schedule, guaranteed paid holidays, annual vacation, job security, and other important fringe benefits.

Oakland, Calif.: Seventy members of Local 29 are the recipients of improved working conditions and other substantial benefits as a result of six contract settlements with employers in the Oakland, Calif., area. The concluded settlements will result in monthly wage boosts ranging from \$14 to \$26 per month.

The following settlements have been reported by Business Representative John Kinnick:

Albers Milling Company: a monthly wage increase of \$17 per month will go into effect on March 1, 1960, and an additional \$15 per month on March 1, 1961. Business Reps. Kinnick and Hennessey were assisted in these negotiations by Irene Callahan and Gail Land-smith.

Payless Drug: The new agreement added an average increase of \$14 per month retroactive to December 1, 1959, \$11 per month more on October 1, 1960, plus a provision that the employer shall pay up to \$11 per month on the welfare plan.

General Insurance: The new agreement includes wage increase of \$5.50 per week effective January 1, 1960, and \$4 per week additional one year later.

Grand Auto Stores: This will be the employer's first contract with Local 29. It provides for an average wage increase of \$20 per month on February 1, 1960, and an additional \$17.33 per month on July 1, 1960. This firm operates a chain of retail auto accessory stores in Northern California.

Stratford's Clothing Stores in Vallejo: agreed to a contract with an average increase \$6 per week retroactive to December 4, 1959.

Lakehead Locals Plan Joint Organizing Drive

OEIU Local 81 in Fort William and Local 236 in Port Arthur, Ontario, have outlined the preliminary plans at a joint executive meeting to launch a full-scale organizational campaign in the Lakehead area.

This campaign will be financed jointly by the two Local Unions along with the assistance of the International Union.

Trend in Automation**Smaller Computers Doing Bigger Job**

In accordance with an article recently published in the "New York Times," major changes in electronic computers were described at a meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

One example of the development is a computer that can be made several hundred times smaller than available counter-parts. It was estimated by one engineer that 2,500 electronic components that would occupy 200 cubic inches in a conventional computer could be molecularized into a solid slab four cubic inches in volume. Inside the slab, there would be no individual components, such as resistors, capacitors, inductors, vacuum tubes or transistors. There would only be a very small number of wires.

The duties of the "vitals" of any modern electronic circuit would be performed inside solid blocks of material by intricately arranged groups of molecules. These solid slabs are referred to as "Functional Electronic Blocks."

An indication of the impact these Functional Electronic Blocks will have on the electronics components industry was a note that the new devices would eliminate the requirement in many applications for resistors, capacitors, inductors, diodes and transistors. Savings in power requirements will be passed on in economy of operation and over-all size and weight of a complex of equipment.

Although production of this new type of unit is still several years away, a number of samples have already been turned out by industry under Air Force and Office of Naval Research contracts.

At the present time, we are more concerned with the conventional type of electronic data processing systems.

In the March edition of "White Collar," we described the occupations in electronic data processing systems. In this article and succeeding articles, we will outline the job definitions and job requirements of the common positions required in the operation of conventional electronic data processing systems.

The following are the job definitions and job requirements for the classifications of Card-Tape-Converter Operator and Coding Clerk as published by the Occupational Analysis Branch of the United States Employment Service:

Card-Tape-Converter Operator

Job Definition: Operates a series of machines that automatically transcribe data from

punch-cards to reels of magnetic tape, or a series of machines that perform the reverse operation, for use in automatic data-processing equipment: Wires plugboard, making circuit connections according to prepared diagrams, to print data in desired format. Mounts reels of tape on spindles and places stacks of punch-cards in hopper of reading and recording machines, and starts machines. Observes operation of machines, and reports malfunctioning to Supervisor, Data Processing System. Marks identification on magnetized reels of tape or drawers of punched cards at end of run and maintains control sheet. May transcribe coded program instructions for electronic data

processing operation onto magnetic tape, using electric typewriter equipped with special keyboard (data typist). May operate high-speed printing machine that converts data, magnetically recorded on reels of tape, into printed record (High-Speed-Printer operator). May be designated according to machines operated, as Card-to-Tape-Converter Operator; Tape-to-Card-Converter Operator.

Job Requirements:

High school or equivalent education preferred. Experience in handling punched cards for and in operating electro-mechanical machines, such as sorters and collators, is desirable.

Coding Clerk

Job Definition: Converts items of information obtained from reports and records to codes for processing by automatic machines, using predetermined coding system. Records codes onto form for subsequent transfer to punch-cards. May be designated according to trade name of computer system, as Coding Clerk, UNIVAC, IBM Coder.

Job Requirements:

High school graduate or equivalent is preferred. Training in coding peculiar to system used is provided by company manufacturing computer. Six months experience in automatic data processing work is desirable.

On Field Staff

OEIU Vice President Gene Corum has rejoined the International Union field staff as Representative of the Northwestern Organizational Conference effective April 4, 1960.

Brother Corum served as Representative in that area from March 1, 1954 to June 29, 1957. From that time to the present, his activities included being Business Representative of OEIU Local 8 in Seattle, Wash.

Brother Corum's return to the field staff is welcomed by all Local Unions in the Northwestern Organizational Conference.

Nine Good Reasons for the Forand Bill

At press time, the House Means and Ways Committee rejected the Forand Bill by a 17-8 vote. Ten Republicans and seven Democrats voted against the medical plan. All eight votes in favor were cast by Democrats. Rep. Forand said he planned to file a discharge petition that would force the committee to send his bill to the floor.

1. Most older persons would benefit from the Forand bill, which would pay the costs of 60 days of hospital care, additional skilled nursing care, and surgical benefits.

A. Thirteen million men and women would get lifetime protection—all those eligible for old-age benefits under social security. The railroad unions want Railroad Retirement beneficiaries to be included too.

B. Old people not entitled to old-age benefits, if they have to turn to public assistance, would be helped indirectly. Since a smaller number would be forced to seek such aid, each one could be given more adequate assistance from the limited funds available to welfare agencies.

2. Young workers would also gain.

A. Their aged parents would be protected at once—they and their families would have similar protection on retirement or if the wage-earner dies leaving young children.

B. The most any employed person would have to contribute in the early years would be \$1 a month or 23 cents a week (¼% of earnings up to \$4,800). For farmers and other self-employed people, the maximum contribution would be 35 cents a week.

3. Few persons over age 65 have or can afford good health insurance protection through any other means.

A. Only 2 out of 5 have any such protection according to the latest government figures.

B. Much of that is inadequate. It can be cancelled; it has lifetime ceilings; it is very costly.

C. The best-known policies cost \$6.50 or \$8.50 a month per person and pay only part, perhaps not even half, of hospital costs for up to only 31 days.

4. Claims that voluntary insurance will grow rapidly are unscientific propaganda.

A. No figures have been released to support assertions that special policies for the aged are selling well.

B. Claims that a much higher proportion of older people will be covered in five years have no substance. They (1) include almost worthless plans; (2) add alleged gains since 1957, still unproved; (3) disregard serious obstacles to continued purchase and growth.

5. The Forand bill would strengthen welfare agencies, hospitals and Blue Cross.

A. It would relieve them of the high-cost load of the aged. Many hospitals have large and growing deficits. Blue Cross keeps raising rates, partly because it includes retired people without charging them more than the community rate. As a result, Blue Cross is increasingly threatened by competition from commercial insurance.

B. Public welfare agencies now spend \$300 million a year for health care for the aged. In many communities a large part of all old-age assistance costs are for medical care, which is an ever-growing burden.

C. A dependable system of financing health costs of the aged, such as would be provided through the social security system, would help these community agencies to improve and extend their services. High-quality, skilled nursing homes would be assured of revenues. A speedy return to independence and home care could be stressed.

6. The cost would be moderate.

A. The cost would be only about \$1 billion the first year, according to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The higher estimate used by the insurance industry and its doctor allies reflects the expensive practices of commercial insurance and is highly exaggerated, as a government report shows (Hospitalization Insurance for OASDI Beneficiaries, page 85).

7. The new benefits can be financed on a sound basis, through the social security payroll tax, but without endangering present cash benefits. Even the long range cost estimate of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is only ¼% of 1% of taxable payrolls. Insurance through the social security system is the best insurance buy available, and people who have retired would not have to pay anything.

8. The Forand bill follows our established patterns for paying the costs of health care.

A. It does not involve "political medicine" or "socialized medicine" as some officials of medical societies claim. They used similar unfounded slogans against medical care for dependents of servicemen, workmen's compensation, Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans, disability benefits, federal grants to local health agencies, and many other worthy programs.

B. The well-known and conservative Washington Post supports the Forand bill approach in an editorial of February 20, 1960, which says in part:

"That the American Medical Association would offer its usual doctrinaire opposition to this proposal was as much to be expected as a bill from a doctor after a visit to his office. Senator McNamara has observed that the AMA had 'nothing to offer but tired abuse.' This is not, by the wildest flight of the most neurotic fancy, 'socialized medicine' or 'political medicine.' It is simply a system, if the AMA could but calm its nerves enough to realize it, which, like Blue Cross or Group Hospitalization or any other insurance program, would enable a patient to go to the doctor and the hospital of his choice and pay the bills resulting from the care he needs in old age. It would help doctors, hospitals and medicine in general. And it would enable American men and women to retire in their old age with more security and self-respect."

C. The bill would protect the public from excessive charges by the small minority of doctors, hospitals and nursing homes who let business motives dominate their medical activities.

9. Persons most familiar with social security operations and the health needs of the aged support the approach of the Forand bill.

A. Among them are the American Public Welfare Association, American Nurses' Association, and the National Association of Social Workers; also two men who have headed the Social Security Administration: Arthur Altmeyer and Charles I. Schottland.

Please forward letters to your Congressman in care of the House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C., asking him to do everything possible to secure enactment of the Forand bill.

Pass This Issue Along to an Unorganized White Collar Worker

from the desk
of the

PRESIDENT

HOWARD COUGHLIN



Forand Bill Fills Need

WITH the possible exception of Civil Rights, the most important piece of legislation before the Congress of the United States is a bill introduced by Representative Aime J. Forand, designed to expand the Social Security program to provide 60 days of hospitalization, specialized nursing care and surgical benefits to persons eligible for old age and survivor insurance benefits.

This bill would strike directly at one of the most pressing problems of our day. Thirteen million men and women would get life-time protection under the Forand Bill if enacted into legislation. This would be increased if railroad retirement beneficiaries were included. With the ever-increasing number of people living beyond the age of 65, it has been found that greater numbers are forced to seek aid and public assistance due to the elimination of their savings because of the cost of hospitalization, surgical and medical care.

According to the latest government figures, only two out of five persons over the age of 65 have any protection whatsoever insofar as insurance is concerned. In most cases, much of this insurance is inadequate. In some cases it is cancellable. In most cases, it is very costly.

The Forand Bill, if passed, would relieve the aged of the high cost of hospitalization, surgical and nursing care. Actually it would be a boon to Blue Cross and the medical profession. It would help younger workers who are forced, in numerous instances, to paying the cost of hospitalization and medical care for their dependent aged parents and relatives. The most any workers would have to pay under the provisions of the bill would be approximately 23c a week providing such individual earned \$4,800 a year or more. The bill provides for 1/4 of 1 per cent increase in Social Security payments both by the employer and the worker.

It was anticipated that the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chambers of Commerce and the commercial insurance companies would oppose this legislation. The National Association of Manufacturers and the Chambers of Commerce have opposed every social gain ever enacted into law in the history of the United States. In the last 30 years, they have opposed unemployment insurance, Social Security, minimum wages and any improvement thereto. The American Medical Association opposed the bill as socialized medicine. There is nothing in the bill that remotely resembles socialized medicine. The AMA appears to see "socialized medicine" around every corner.

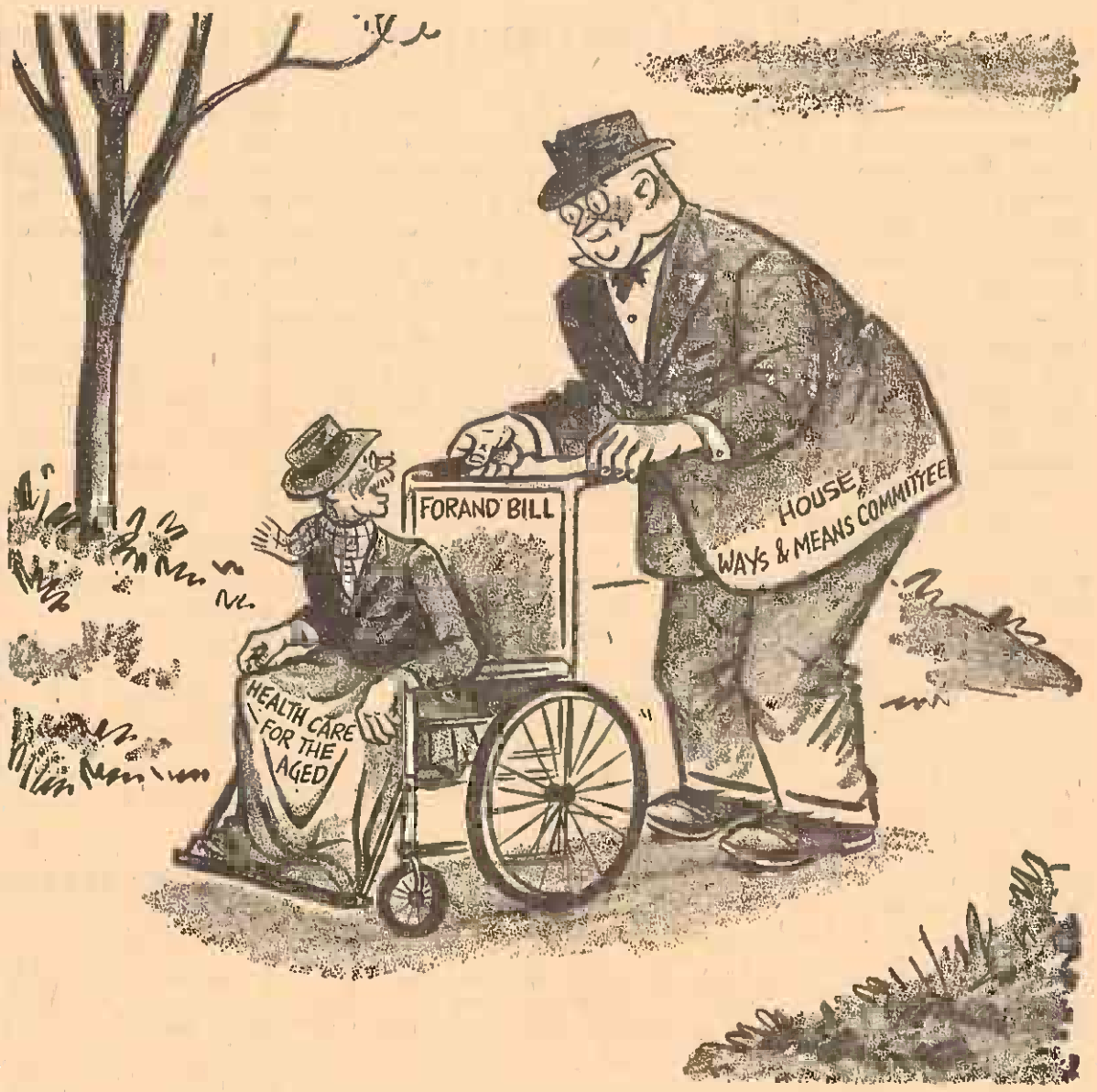
Proponents of the legislation felt that they had gained the assistance of Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming. Mr. Flemming had long since indicated his sympathy for the plight of America's aged who needed and cannot afford medical care. However, the proponents of the bill did not reckon with the opposition of President Eisenhower who pressured Secretary Flemming into a change of attitude. Mr. Flemming testified before the House Ways and Means Committee that the Administration needed more time to study the subject before determining what action, if any, was required.

AFL-CIO President George Meany stated that he was shocked at the Administration's admission that it has no proposal for alleviating the plight of America's aged. Mr. Meany said "at this moment in history the Administration ought to be thinking of the problems of people, not the profits of insurance companies." Mr. Meany was particularly surprised to note that the Administration required more time to study the matter. He stated that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare had been studying proposals since August of 1957.

In answering claims that private insurance companies are doing the job, Mr. Meany quoted Dr. Basil C. MacLean, immediate past president of the National Blue Cross Association, a veteran physician, hospital administrator and leader of voluntary health insurance programs. Dr. MacLean candidly admitted the fact that "the costs of care of the aged cannot be met, unaided, by the mechanism of insurance or prepayment as they exist today."

Again, it is necessary for the AFL-CIO to take the lead in support of a health plan for the aged that is more needed today than ever before in our history. The plight of these people

"I Sure Could Use a Push"



will not get better, it must get worse unless the Forand Bill or a similar piece of legislation is enacted.

Members of organized labor should convey their feelings in letters to their respective Congressmen, in care of the House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

**Attend Your
Local Meetings**

**Borden Workers Gain
Improvements**

New York, N. Y.: A new two-year agreement was ratified by our members of Local 153 at Borden's Farm Products calling for the following improvements:

1. Effective January 22, 1960, a \$5.00 general wage increase for the first year, and a \$3.00 general wage increase for the second year effective January 22, 1961.
2. Group Health Dental Insurance coverage.
3. Pro-rata vacation as of January 1 of any year in the event of termination.
4. Recall privileges increased to two years in the event of lay-off.

5. Pro-rata benefits for part-timers and temporary employees.
6. Check-off of initiation fees.
7. Double time for work on seventh consecutive day.

The new minimum starting rate at Borden's Farm Products is as follows:

January 22, 1960: Starting rate—\$74.20; after 3 months—\$76.20; after 6 months—\$78.20.
January 22, 1961: \$77.20, \$79.20, \$81.20.

This contract was negotiated by Business representative Al Addeo; Nat Driesen, chief steward; Winifred Smyth, Ralph Melillo, and George Stevens.

**Local 2 Appoints
New Business Repr.**

John Cahill, president of OEIU Local 2 in Washington, D. C., announced the appointment of Philip J. Daugherty as an addition to the staff of that Local Union, effective March 7, 1960.

Mr. Daugherty will head up the organizing activities of Local 2. His previous experience was with the United Steelworkers of America and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

The addition of Brother Daugherty to the staff brings the number of field staff representatives in that Local Union to a total of three.

**Improvements Won by
Mailing Group**

New York, N. Y.: A three-year contract has been agreed to between Local Union 153 and Paragon Mailing Service which provides for a \$5.00 across-the-board increase in the first year of the contract, \$2.00 in the second year, and \$2.00 plus Blue Cross coverage in the third year. In addition, the agreement provides for a wage reopening in the third year of the contract.

This agreement was reached after a two-week strike at Paragon which was caused by the adamant refusal of the employer to make a satisfactory offer to the members.

The new contract will make un-

ion membership mandatory for all part-time workers employed for more than 15 hours per week.

Supervisory personnel will not, in the future, do any of the work of union members.

In addition to their usual morning coffee break, Local 153 members will now have an afternoon coffee break during the summer months.

The contract was negotiated by Business Representative Joseph Powell; Eva Pittman, chief shop steward; Betty Avery, assistant chief shop steward, and Cyril Owens, committee member.

**See the AFL-CIO
Union Industries
Show in
Washington, D. C.
May 6-11, 1960**