



Lansing Labor News

VOLUME 80, ISSUE 1

VOICE OF 25,000 UAW MEMBERS

MARCH, 2024

LOCAL 4911
Muhammad
Qawwee,
President

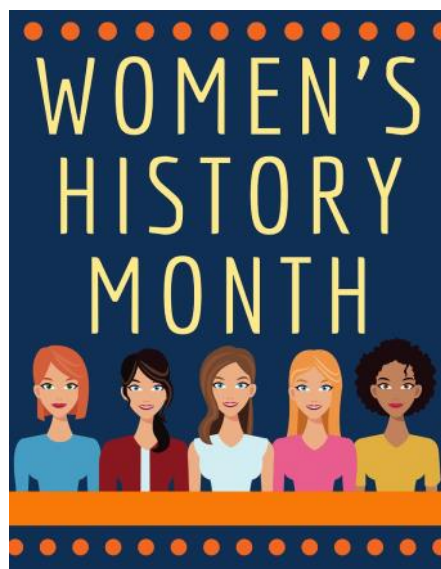


Happy spring to all my brothers and sisters of the UAW. I was always taught, “You don't get something for nothing”. Many of our members complain about what they want the union to do, how they want us to represent them, to get more wage increases and time off, but feel they do not have to pay any dues for the representation they receive. It really has been brought to the forefront since the repeal of Right to Work in the state of Michigan. The Senate and House bill to repeal went into effect on February 13, 2024. When we bargain a contract, it is for all our members - new hires and senior members, those in entry level positions, and highly technical skill sets. The contract covers all spectrums of our everyday work-life and ensures we improve how we are treated at work and how well we are compensated when we do come to work. A contract will never be a magic pill that makes

each workday rosy, but it will be a template to be treated with respect and dignity while you are an employee at any union workplace. Also, for those who complain about the union...how about being part of the solution and not part of the problem. We have a handful of members who make the decisions for the masses at our work sites. Come to the meetings, read the monthly information, and get involved to make sure your thoughts, wants, and needs are being covered not only daily, but also during contract negotiation time. One of the reasons I do what I do, is to make sure all people are treated equally, fairly, and respectfully. I have been this way in my personal life and recently it has made me throw myself into running for public office. Just as I want members to be informed on all we do, our communities that we live in should be informed and represented by someone who cares about the city and community in which we live. Make it a conscious choice to get involved at work and within your community. Donate time and resources to better someone else, as well as yourself. Let's make this city and state the best place to live, work, and play.

In solidarity, Muhammad

Lansing Labor News—Periodical postage paid at Lansing, MI and other post offices



LOCAL 602
Mike Huerta,
President



I hope this finds you all healthy and well. It feels like spring is here and we can all be thankful for a pretty mild winter. For all of you snowmobilers and those that enjoy ice fishing...maybe next year.

I want to acknowledge our UAW Local 602 Women's committee – I have been hearing non-stop praise for the highlights of Local 602 Women that they have been putting out on social media. It is so refreshing to see the buzz on the floor be about something positive and to see our hard working members get the spotlight they so justly deserve. Great job Sisters!!

I was able to attend the UAW National CAP conference in Washington DC in January. It was great being able to meet with Senators Debbie Stabenow and Gary Peters with the entire Michigan group of delegates. It was likely the last time we would be able to meet with Senator Stabenow as she will be retiring in November. I took the opportunity to thank her for visiting our picket sites during the 2023 strike and the 2019 strike, as well as always being an advocate for working families during her 24 years in the Senate. Rep. Elissa Slotkin flew back from Michigan to meet with her constituents at the conference. I took the opportunity to thank her as well for supporting us during the strike with visits from her, her staff and the multiple times they brought food and water for us. Jason Peek and I were asked to do some interviews with the UAW communications team and I was proud of Jason for agreeing to do it. He is always fantastic when he represents us! The last day of the conference UAW President Shawn Fain gave an incredi-

ble speech as he announced the UAW endorsement of President Joe Biden. If you have not heard the speech I would urge you to seek it out and listen to President Fain speak on the stark differences of our two choices. President Fain spoke five words towards the end of his speech and I truly thought the roof was about to cave in. The 5 words were – “Donald Trump is a SCAB!!” President Biden's speech was great too and the room full of UAW members were incredibly receptive. It was an amazing way to end the conference, and even though I contracted COVID I am grateful that I was able to attend.

In Solidarity, Mike

LOCAL 652
Lena Wyeth,
Vice President



Goodness! Things have been so busy at the union hall, let me tell you all about it!

It's been 12 years since the attack was made on unions! Honestly, it still feels like yesterday when this happened. The Snyder administration named it Right to Work which made it possible for workers to opt out of paying union dues. They could opt out and by law, still receive representation. In my opinion, it's otherwise known as a FREELOADER. Well, all of that nonsense ended on February 13th and Michigan's Right to Work repeal is now in effect! HALLELUJAH!!! Thank you to all of our ENDORSED public officials who made this happen.

February is also Black History month, and we had our annual Black History Program. This year all of the UAW locals in Lansing joined forces for one big program. The food was delicious, the entertainment was fabulous and the

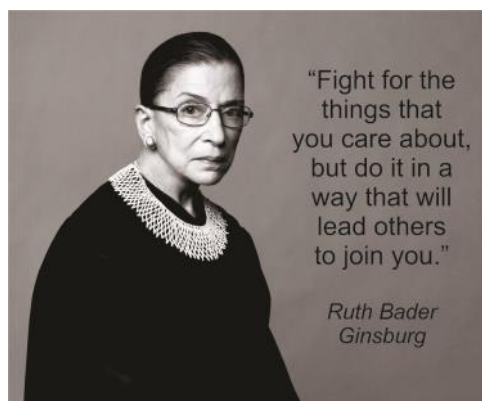
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company was even better. I really enjoyed myself. Thank you to all of the Civil & Human Rights Chairs, their committees and especially to Local 652 Civil & Human Rights Chair, Tina Anderson. Well done!

March brings us to Women's History Month. International Women's Day was March 8th and members wore purple to honor women. A couple of members from the Women's Committee and I went to MSU to learn about MMIW2-S (Murdered & Missing Indigenous Women & Two Spirit Individuals.) and the REDress project. If you drive on MSU Campus, you will see several red dresses hanging/blowing in the wind. This project brings awareness to the murdered and missing Indigenous Women. UAW Local 652's Becky Roy spoke about her work on the Red Dress project. She is a wonderful speaker and I admire her passion and activism on a topic that is dear to her heart! Here are some alarming facts about Native women:

- 84.3% of Native Women/girls have experienced violence.
- 55.5% have been physically abused by their intimate partner.
- 40% of sex trafficking victims are Native women.
- 56.1% Indigenous women experience sexual violence.
- MURDER is the 3rd leading cause of death for Indigenous women.
- The violence against native women has to end.

Lastly, sisters, I mentioned in my last article that I am now the President of CLUW (Coalition of Labor Union Women). I am inviting you to our designer purse bingo fundraiser! It will be held on April 21st, from 2-5 at UAW Local 602. Tickets are \$25 (pre-sale) and \$30 at the door. I hope to see you there! As always, if anyone ever needs anything, don't hesitate to call.



LOCAL 602
Doug Fox,
Rec. Secretary



2023 saw a big surge in union activity. Union represented worker membership was up over 190,000 compared to 2022. More workers filed for union elections in a variety of sectors—including health care, nonprofits, higher education, museums, retail, and manufacturing. The Bureau of Labor Statistics data show that almost 1/2 million workers were involved in 33 major work stoppages in 2023, up over 280% from 2022. About 75% of strikes in 2023 took place in the private sector, with over half in health care. Government work stoppages involved public colleges, universities and public elementary schools. Some of the issues workers went on strike were: wages not keeping up with inflation, health insurance, retirement benefits, longer work hours, and working conditions.

Some of the larger strikes you may have heard about were:

United Auto Workers

On September 15, 2023, more than 12,000 workers went on strike at GM, Ford, and Stellantis. The workers went on strike to secure better pay and benefits after previous concessionary contracts. Between 2013 and 2023, the three automakers had seen their profits rise by \$250 billion. The UAW selected specific worksites to strike, with approximately 53,000 workers participated in the work stoppage. This was the first time the UAW had gone on strike at all three automakers at the same time.

Kaiser Permanente

In October 2023, more than 75,000 Kaiser Permanente workers represented by number of unions went on the largest recorded health care strike in U.S. history. Their biggest issues were pay and staffing

University of Michigan

In March 2023, around 2,200 workers at the University of Michigan went on strike. The workers included graduate student instructors and graduate student assis-

tants. Their big issues were pay and benefits and to get harassment protection and safer working conditions.

Starbucks

On November 16, 2023, more than 5,000 Starbucks workers went on strike because of the company's refusal to bargain in good faith for a first contract. For more than two years, Starbucks has refused to bargain and has not reached a first contract with any of its unionized stores.

Hollywood

From July through November SAG-AFTRA (actors) and May through September WGA (writers) were on strike. Some of the main issues were pay from streaming services and the use of artificial intelligence (AI).

Contact your congress people and urge them to support the following Pending Legislation

- The Protecting the Right to Organize (PRO) Act includes reforms that would strengthen private-sector workers' right to strike. It would eliminate the pro-

hibition on secondary strikes and allow the use of intermittent strikes. It would also prohibit employers from permanently replacing striking workers.

- The Striking and Locked Out Workers Healthcare Protection Act would stop employers from cancelling health care of striking workers
- The Food Secure Strikers Act would allow striking workers to qualify for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits.

In many polls, the majority of Americans say the decades of declining union membership has been bad for working people and the country. The spike in union activity and more non-union workers voting for union representation appears to verify this. Unions help protect workers and improve conditions for all. Shortly after the UAW auto strike, 3 non-union automakers raised the wages for their workers. The workers are standing up to corporate greed and demanding a fair share, and unions can help them get that.



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LOCAL 652
 Matt Schneider,
 Fin. Secretary



Similar to the makeup of the UAW as a whole, the Lansing area has a diverse UAW membership coming from an equally diverse field of sectors. We have seen growth in many of those sectors, including higher education and gaming. While the auto sector still plays an important role for our Union, it has not seen the same growth. The good news is that there is potential. The transplant auto manufacturers and their supply base are ready to be organized, and there is currently momentum building to do just that. This momentum requires the support of all members, no matter the sector, and no matter the location. Through casual observance of conversations, it appears we have a couple of talking points going around that could negatively affect solidarity.

Whether it be social media or member-to-member conversation I have noticed that some believe organizing more auto plants would be a negative because the International UAW would receive more dues dollars. My initial reaction to this concern was confusion. Of course we as a Union would have more dues dollars, as we have more members. So why is this being met with cynicism? I can only deduce that the actions of some past leadership within the UAW have caused lasting trust issues.

I do have empathy for those who are still hurt by those actions, but those feelings stop at the idea of compromising the growth of the labor movement because of the poor behavior of a small group within our ranks. Our focus should be on structural improvements to reduce corruption while also strengthening our institution for the future. Corporations and special interests have us beat when it comes to the ability to spend for our interests. We do have power in numbers, but unfortunately in this current environment, power in numbers and the power of the purse are both required. Organizing worksites and growing this

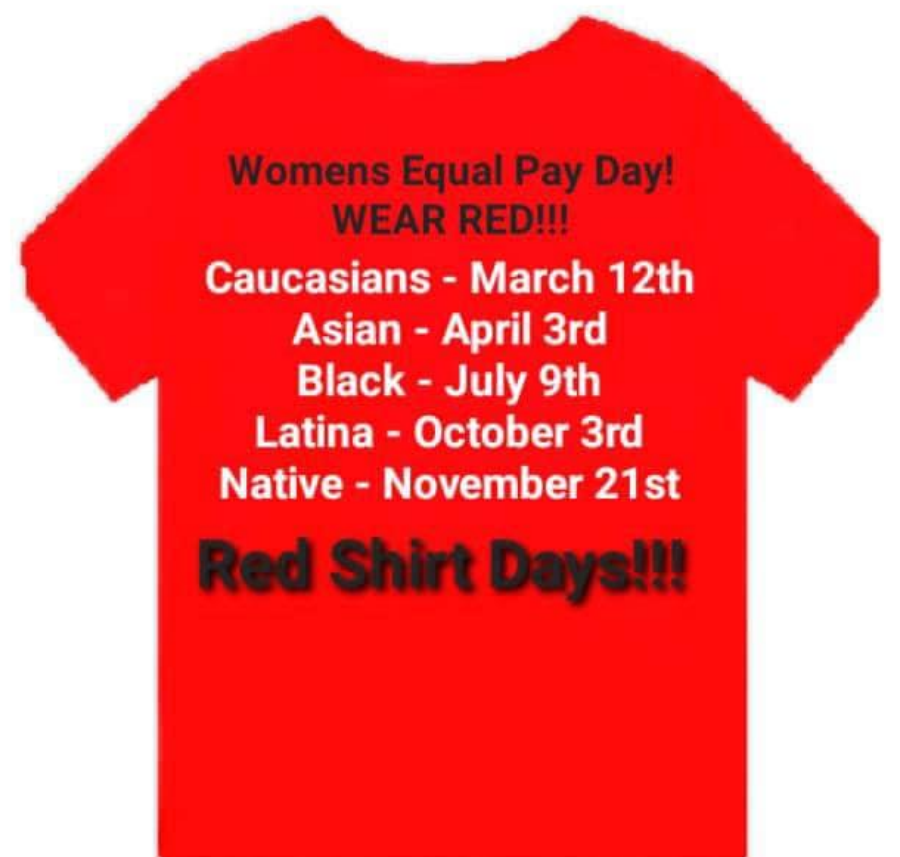
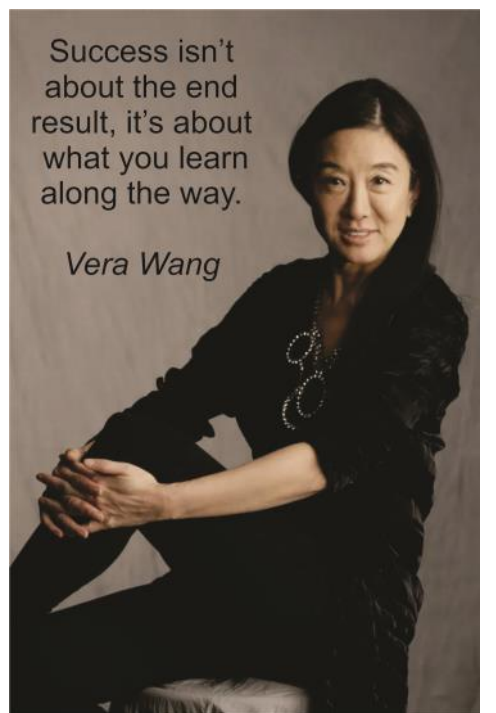
UAW should be one of the top priorities of all members. Being active and staying vigilant will produce leaders and processes that lessen the opportunity for poor behavior as it relates to this new growth.

There is also growing cynicism related to the technology of our auto sectors. Through various media types and by members of the political process, how America's cars are motivated is becoming a wedge issue. Due to their distracting and damaging nature, you've seen me write many times about sensational or wedge issues. While I will not discount any members' concern about the world around them, wedge issues tend to be little more than distracting fluff.

Gasoline internal combustion engines are dominant in the automotive industry and will continue in the near future. This fact does not mean we shouldn't innovate, or that change isn't necessary to protect our prosperity and quality of life. If we use General Motors as an example, none of the technologies causing division in our ranks is new. GM has spent decades working to make ICE vehicles more efficient and more reliable. The same is true with EVs, with Lansing having been a player in that goal with local production of the EV1. Hydrogen is trending as the new savior, but again, that technology isn't new. Starting with the 1966 Electrovan and continuing with the HydroGen series, GM and others have been working to perfect this technology. Whether it's ICE, electric, hydrogen, or

something else, our members in the auto sector should be excited to be part of American ingenuity.

All modes of transportation have factual pros and cons. The next best technology will shake out, it always has. Political and special interest agendas are trying to arm us against progress with hyped-up wedge issues. Our job as unionists is to ensure we are part of the workforce in whatever is next. A workforce that is a cut above the rest, and one that is protected by a quality collective bargaining agreement.



These dates symbolize how far into the year the average median woman must work in order to have earned what the average median man had earned the entire previous year.

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Doug Fox and Nancy Sears, Staff

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LOCAL 652
 Arlene Pesik
 Retiree

I hope everyone is enjoying this early spring weather. Our Retiree Chapter events are the first Tuesday of each month at 10:00am for Bingo, and the third Tuesday of each month we meet at 12:00 noon for a business meeting and sack lunch. Take care and enjoy your families this Easter.

Arlene

LOCAL 602
Marta Bobillo
Retiree



Greetings Sisters and Brothers I hope everything is well with you;

March is Women's History month and I will start by honoring and congratulating all past and present Sheros the ladies that open the door for us to be where we are at today.

Once again is that time of year to apply for the retirees conference at Black Lake that will be held May 28-31, 2024. If you are interested in attending please call the Union Hall at 517-372-4626 by April 8th.

2024 is a presidential election year and our Social Security and Medicare have been the topic of discussion to be cut, we need to do our homework and see who is working for our best interest and our families. Support those that support us.

Reminder that our bingo night is the first Monday of the month at 6pm and our lunch/meeting and bingo the 3rd Wednesday of the month, hope to see you.

Please be kind to others because we don't know when is the last time we will see them.

Love, Peace and Justice

In solidarity,

Marta

LOCAL 602
Obituaries

- Glenn Mortimer - Retired
- Ronald Tanner - Retired
- Steven Baughman - Retired
- Thomas Wilson - Retired
- Michael Darrow - Retired
- Charles S. White, Retired
- Shamika L. Parker - Active
- Roger P. Buck - Retired
- Terry Lowery - Retired
- Craig Siebelink - Active

John Paterson Jr. - Active

Jeff Williams - Mother passed away

Maurice Schmitz - Father of Doug Schmitz

Marie Atwell - Mother of Janice Carter

Harold Weaver - Retired

Carol L. Williams - Spouse of James R. Williams, Retired and Mother of Jeffrey Williams, Active.

Theresa Zolinski - Mother of Dan Zolinski, Active

Andrew Piroch - Father of Andrew Piroch II, Active

Mary Ann Ide - Mother of Drew Ide

Lonnis Myles Eavey - Father of Thomas Olney

Daniel Ritter - Retired

Marlin D. Milliman - Father of Jason Allen Milliman

Richard J. Buckland - Retired

Ralph Chamberlin - Retired

Marvin "Precious/Red Dog" Baker - Retired

Cheri Stephenson - Mother of Colin Stephenson, Active

Stanley J. Cusack - Father of Renee Cusack, Active

Jinnie Weber - Spouse of Duane Weber, Retired

Richard Lowe Jr. - Active

Donald Pinkley - Active

Tim Galvin - Retired

Greg McDonald - Retired

Jeffrey Bisel - Stepfather of Kristin VanDorpe, Active

Carmella Savage - Retired

Stanley Bryson - Retired

Michael Klepac - Retired

Sam Fountain - Retired

Gary Maybe - Retired

Ricky Wise - Active

Jimmy Dale Dennis - Father of Dawn Dennis, Active

William John Batdorff - Father of Richard Batdorff, Active

Lloyd J. Boss - Retired

If they don't give you a seat at the table, bring a folding chair.

Shirley Chisholm

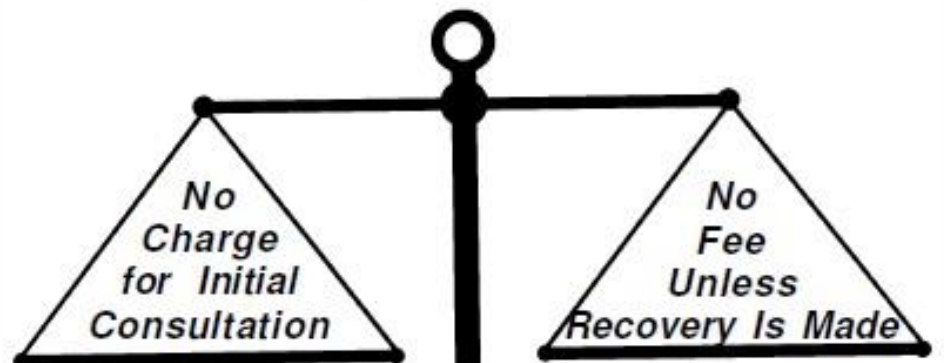


I alone cannot change the world, but I can cast a stone across the waters to create many ripples.

Mother Teresa



Rapaport, Pollok, Farrell, & Waldron



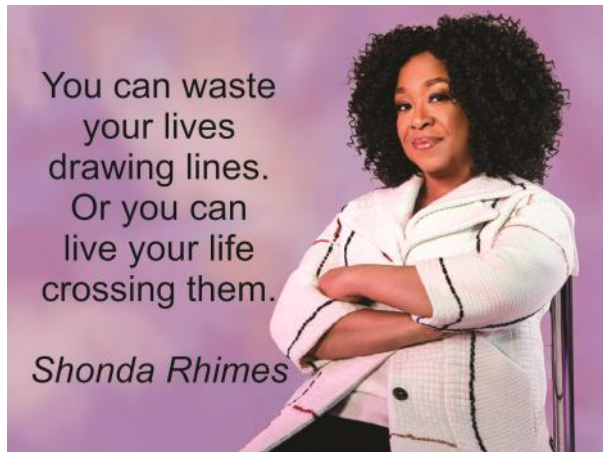
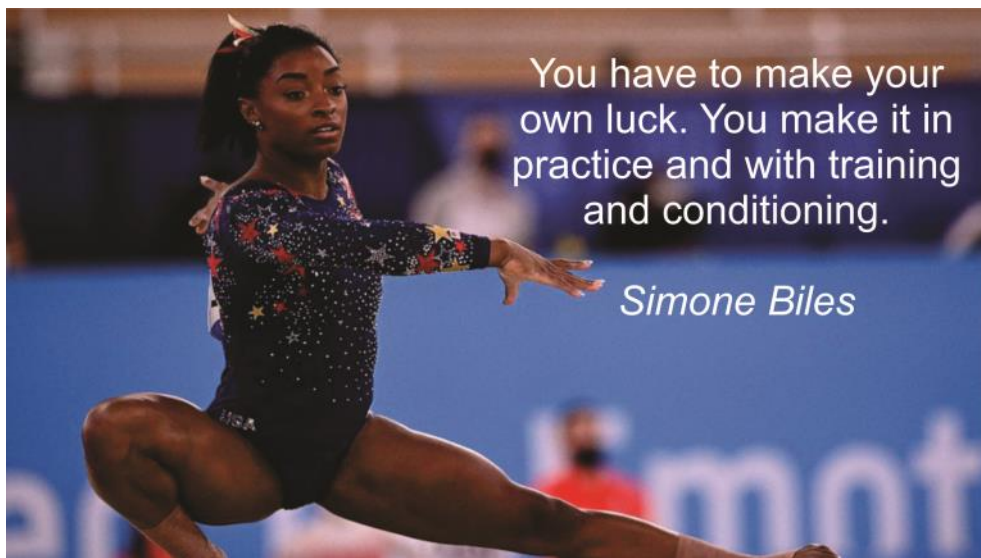
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Hannah Fox is on the right, Award from UAW Local 1618 for dedicated service as Chair of the Local 1618 Retirees. Jean Caudill is the lady on the left who received an award for recognition for making hundreds of mittens and gloves for underprivileged children.

LOCAL 652
Obituaries

- Yong Adams – Spouse of Robert Adams
 Virginia Alexander – Retiree, Spouse of John Alexander
 Marie Atwell – Mother of William “Bill” Atwell
 Mark P. Anthony – Retiree, Father of Cari LyVere
 Robert “Bob” Botke – Retiree, Brother of Chuck Botke, Brother-in-Law of Tom Dean and Dave Gibson
 Elaine Cable – Mother of Gary Wilkins
 Delbert Cary – Retiree
 Mamie Cheeks Choyce – Retiree, Spouse of Marvin Choyce
 Frank Costello – Father of Blake Costello
 John “Big John” Doherty - Retiree
 Audrey Fancher – Retiree
 Gary Frisell – Retiree
 Laurie Giller – Member, Sister of Douglas Giller, Sister-in-Law of Dean Balzer
 Gerald “Jerry” Haeck – Retiree
 Steven Hagadus – Retiree
 LueDella Henderson – Mother of Belinda Hodge, Grandmother of Troy Aubrey, Sister of Barbara Jackson, Aunt of Dan and Ron Hodge


- Jerry Howden – Father of Mark Howden
 Michael “Mike” Jankoviak – Retiree, Brother of Mark Jankoviak
 Bernello “Bud” Lake – Retiree, Spouse of Sue Ann Lake, Father of Donald Lake
 Richard “Dick” Malkin – Retiree
 Patricia “Pat” Rieves – Spouse of Ronald Rieves
 Robert Skaryd Sr. – Retiree
 Ervin E. Starr – Retiree
 Imogene Thomas – Retiree
 Harold Weaver – Father-in-Law of Steven Hopkins
 Kenneth “Buck” Weaver – Retiree
 Douglas Zimmerman- Father of Jason Zimmerman

Local 1618 retirees
 Our next 1618 retiree meeting will be April 17, 2024 at 12:00 noon at UAW Local 602 Union Hall 2510 W. Michigan Ave Lansing MI 48917. There will be bingo and lunch provided.

The Labor News is also available online at lansinglabornews.org

ATTENTION:
UAW Local 4911 Retiree Chapter #881
2024 Union Meeting dates

Wednesday, April 24 - 3:00pm
 Wednesday, May 22 - 12:00pm **VEBA**
Update - Union Mtg will follow
 Wednesday, October 23 - 3:00pm
 Wednesday, December 11 - 3:00pm



Meetings held at..
 UAW Local 724, 450 Clare St, Lansing MI 48917
 You're welcome to wear a mask & practice social distancing

We need your email address!
 Updates & special events will be communicated via email. Contact our office with your email and whenever you have changes to your address or phone. 517-372-7201 x10 or info@uawlocal4911.org
www.uawlocal4911.org

African American Nurses in World War II

Throughout the history of the United States, African American nurses have served with courage and distinction. During the Civil War, black nurses, such as Sojourner Truth and Harriet Tubman, worked in Union hospitals caring for the sick and wounded. At the end of the nineteenth century, African American nurses served as contract nurses in the Army during the Spanish American War, helping to combat yellow fever and typhoid epidemics that overwhelmed the military. The performance of all nurses during this war led to the establishment of the Army Nurse Corps in February of 1901, but despite these accomplishments and achievements, African Americans continued to fight for acceptance as nurses both in civilian and military venues.

After the United States declared war on Germany in 1917, the American Red Cross expanded their recruitment campaign in an effort to meet the demand for military nurses that World War I required. Applicants to the Armed Forces Nurse Corps (managed by the American Red Cross) had to be between 25 and 35 years of age, unmarried, and graduates of hospital training schools with more than 50 beds. While there were no criteria that specifically banned black nurses, the requirement that nurses had to have completed their training at a hospital with more than 50 beds all but eliminated African American nurses, most of whom had graduated from small segregated hospital training schools. Despite the increased recruitment, black nurses were refused entry into the Army and Navy nurse corps. As a result, hospitals were left with minimal nursing staff to meet the demand that would arise in 1918 during the flu epidemic. As the epidemic wore on and the demand for nurses continued to increase, the Army dropped its refusal to enlist black nurses and sent a troop of African American nurses to military camps in Ohio and Illinois. In 1941, with the United States' entry into World War II all but inevitable, African American nurses lined up to serve their coun-

try, only to meet with the same roadblocks they had encountered more than twenty years before.

Although African American nurses were fully qualified and prepared to serve as nurses at the onset of World War II, racial segregation and discrimination made it difficult for black women to join the ranks of the Army Nurse Corps (ANC). As the ANC began expanding its recruiting process, thousands of black nurses who wanted to serve their country filled out applications. All received a letter telling them that their application would not be considered because the Army did not have regulations in place for the appointment of black nurses. Mabel Staupers, the executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, began lobbying for a change in the discriminatory policies of the ANC. While the Army did eventually comply in 1941, it did so unwillingly and placed a quota on the number of African American nurses that they would accept, capping the number allowed to join at fifty-six. As the war progressed, the number of black nurses allowed to enlist remained low, although the quota was officially lifted in July 1944.

April 1941, forty-eight African American nurses were assigned to camps. Allowed only to care for African American servicemen, these forty-eight nurses were assigned to segregated hospital wards on Army bases located at Camp Livingston, Louisiana and Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Della Raney Jackson, a graduate of Lincoln Hospital School of Nursing in Durham, North Carolina, was assigned to lead the nurses at Fort Bragg and became the first black nurse to be commissioned in the U.S. Army.

Though black nurses were largely restricted to serving only in segregated hospitals and aid stations, they also provided medical care for German prisoners of war at places such as Camp Florence, Arizona in the United States, as well as in England. Many African American nurses considered caring for German POWs to be a second-rate assignment, and they

found interacting with the Nation's enemy to be deeply troubling. It had taken decades for black nurses to be admitted into the Army Nurse Corps, and it felt like a betrayal to be assigned to care for enemy soldiers instead of wounded American soldiers. Moreover, as most prisoners were in good health when they arrived, these nurses were not utilized to their full potential. Life for a black army nurse at POW camps in the South and Southwest United States was particularly lonely and isolating as they were forced to eat in segregated dining halls, regularly left out of officer meetings and social functions, and refused service at restaurants and businesses in town.

In the last year of World War II, with the casualty rate of American servicemen rising rapidly, the demand for nurses also rose. President Roosevelt, in his State of the Union Address in January of 1945, announced plans to establish a nursing draft. Ignoring the 9,000 applications that the Army Nurse Corps had received from African American nurses, President Roosevelt declared that the draft would be instituted unless 18,000 additional nurses volunteered for service. An outcry arose among the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses and civil rights organizations. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., the first African American to be elected to congress from New York, also denounced the decision:

It is absolutely unbelievable that in times like these, when the world is going forward, that there are leaders in our American life who are going backward. It is further unbelievable that these leaders have become so blindly and unreasonably un-American that they have forced our wounded men to face the tragedy of death rather than allow trained nurses to aid because these nurses' skins happen to be of a different color.

The legislation ultimately died in the Senate and was never passed.

By the end of the war, approximately 500 African American nurses held commissions compared to 59,000 white nurses, accounting for just 0.8% of the Ar-

my Nurse Corps. Despite the racial segregation and discrimination that African American nurses experienced, they fought for their place within the Army Nurse Corps and earned their right to serve their country. On July 26th, 1948, President Truman signed Executive Order 9981, establishing the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, requiring the government to integrate the then segregated military. Executive Order 9981 stated that "there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed forces without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin." For many, including the African American nurses that had struggled to serve their country during World War I and World War II, the legislation was long overdue.

In 2019, just over seventy years after President Truman signed the order to desegregate the military, African American nurses make up approximately 17 percent of the Army Nurse Corps. In December of 2015, Lt. General Nadja West was the first African American, man or woman, appointed as the U.S. Army Surgeon General, making her the first female lieutenant general and the highest-ranking female graduate of the U.S. Military Academy.

Some Women's History Facts

In 1869, the Wyoming Territory was the first place to give women the right to vote.

The Equal Pay Act, passed by US Congress in 1963, was the first piece of federal legislation to prohibit sex-based discrimination.

British chemist Rosalind Franklin is the one who revealed DNA's structure.

Clara Barton was a nurse during the Civil War known as the "Angel of the Battlefield" who founded the American Red Cross.

Singer Aretha Franklin was the first woman inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.

Sonia Sotomayor became the first Latina Supreme Court justice in 2009.

Kamala Harris is the first woman and the first woman of color to serve as vice president of the US.

Fun Facts: Women's History Month

CENSUS.GOV/SCHOOLS

How It All Started

National Women's History Month traces its roots to March 8, 1857, when women from various New York City factories staged a protest over poor working conditions. The first Women's Day celebration in the United States was in 1909, also in New York City.

More than 7 decades later, Congress in 1981 established National Women's History Week to be commemorated annually the second week of March in 1981. In 1987, Congress expanded the week to a month. Every year since, Congress has passed a resolution (and the president has issued a proclamation) designating March Women's History Month.

STEM Careers on the Rise

- In 1970, women made up **8%** of STEM* workers and **38%** of workers overall.
- By 2019, women in STEM occupations had more than tripled to **27%**, and women made up about **48%** of the workforce.

Note: STEM is science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. STEM jobs include computer specialists, mathematicians, and engineers. STEM-related occupations consist of architects and healthcare workers.



Civic Duty

- A higher percentage of women 18 years and older were registered to vote and participated more in the voting process than men.
- In 2022, **53%** of women voted, compared to **51.3%** of men.



Average Age of Women Giving Birth Is Going Up

In 2022, more women ages 30 to 34 had a recent birth than women ages 25 to 29; In 2011, the reverse was true - more women ages 25 to 29 had a recent birth than women ages 30 to 34.



Did You Know?

Did you know there were about **1.9 million more** females aged 85 and older (4.2 million) than males (2.3 million) in 2022?

Educational Attainment

Women 25 years of age and older have the following as their highest degree:

- **25%** have a high school diploma or equivalency.
- **10%** have an associate degree.
- **22%** have a bachelor's degree.
- **15%** have a graduate or professional degree.



Women in the Workplace

- More than half (**59%**) of women ages 16 and older participated in the workforce in 2022.
- They made up **47%** of the workforce.

Female Population

Over 168 million. There were 168,004,004 women living in the United States - or **50.4%** of the population in 2022.

United States
Census
Bureau



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey, 1-Year and 5-Year Estimates; 2022 Population Estimates; November 2022 Current Population Survey



Attention Retirees

We are conducting a pulmonary Screening for asbestos exposure. The screening will take 15 minutes and there is no out-of-pocket cost to you. A Cleveland law firm that is experienced in handling asbestos related cases will have a representative available to consult with you on any questions or concerns you may have.

UAW Local 652, 426 Clare St., Lansing, MI 48917
Tuesday April 9, 2024 and Wednesday April 10, 2024

To qualify for the screening you must meet the following requirements

1. **Cannot** have an asbestos case with another law firm
2. **Must be** at least 2 years since you were last screened for an asbestos related disease.
3. **Must have begun working in 1980 or earlier** and you must have 5 years of industrial exposure.

Accurate Medical Diagnostic will be on site conducting the screening.

The exam will consist of a chest x-ray and a certified b-reader interpretation by a physician who specializes in asbestos related diseases. Participants will receive a written report shortly after the screening.

**Appointment
Required**

**Call Sarah LaQuatra
1-888-839-8479 to secure
your appointment.**

Members are under no obligation to sign on with any Law Firm and doing so is a members individual and personal choice.

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