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JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLII, No. 19

Jersey City, N. J., October 1, 1960

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ILGers Across the Nation Push Double Goal: Register, Get Out Vote for Kennedy-Johnson



To Vote on Nov. 8, You Must Register by These Deadline Dates!

Americans have the precious privilege of choosing those in whose hands they wish to entrust the reins of government. In many parts of the world working men and women are denied this privilege. In all parts of the world, the choice we make freely on November 8 will be felt.

Those whom we choose—for President and for Vice President of the United States and to sit in the Congress—will be charged with the conduct of government in a time when virtually every decision we make for ourselves will also affect the peace of the world.

This is the greatest privilege—and the greatest responsibility free men and women can have. It is your responsibility, your privilege.

But you cannot vote if you have not registered to vote. Registering is a simple, quick procedure. In New York, you must register in order to vote if you have moved or married

since the last time you voted or if you have come of age and have never voted before or if you haven't voted since 1957.

You can register on the following days:

- Monday, October 10 5:30 PM to 10:30 PM
- Tuesday, October 11 5:30 PM to 10:30 PM
- Wednesday, October 12 5:30 PM to 10:30 PM
- Thursday, October 13 5:30 PM to 10:30 PM
- Friday, October 14 5:30 PM to 10:30 PM
- Saturday, October 15 7:00 AM to 10:30 PM

In Westchester: October 12, 13, 14, 15.

In Nassau: October 6, 7, 8.

Elsewhere in New York State, consult local union office or newspaper.

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WEDNESDAY OCT. 12		GEORGE MEANY
WEDNESDAY OCT. 19		ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
WEDNESDAY OCT. 26		SENATOR LYNDON B. JOHNSON
WEDNESDAY NOV. 2		SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY

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Hartford WHAY
New Haven WHBC
Stamford WFTC
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Marshall KMHL
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Muskogee KJKE
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ADDITIONAL BROADCASTS

THURSDAYS
NBC Stations
7:45 - 8 P.M.

OCTOBER 6
A TIME FOR LIBERAL LEADERSHIP

Anchor:
A. A. BEBLE JR.
Hon. Chairman, Liberal Party

OCTOBER 13
Religion and Politics

Anchor:
REINHOLD NIEBUHR
Formerly, President, International
JOHN C. BEMERT
Union Theological Seminary

Check your local
newspaper for exact time and station.

LABOR RALLIES GRASS ROOTS FOR KENNEDY

Pioneer Politicos



Reined from the industry, but not from politics, these three ILGWU retirees in Kansas City, Mo., are keeping the telephone line busy for Kennedy. Seated are Catherine White, Arlette Meador and Rena Coffman. Standing is Linda Raupp, 16, of another union generation. All are Kennedy campaign volunteers.

Organized labor's mounting drive to put Senator John F. Kennedy in the White House and elect a Liberal Congress has reached a feverish heat.

While Kennedy and his GOP opponent, Richard M. Nixon, carry their campaigns to the far reaches of the country, trade union members are engaging in "grass roots" political action work in a more sparsely reached border.

"Frankly, we're extremely enthusiastic and hopeful over the "grass" registration campaign currently carried on by AFL-CIO in cooperation with other community groups, as well as the success of COPE's own campaign," said James L. McDevitt, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

There is no way to estimate the full significance of the "grass" registration program now taking place throughout the country. Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D-N.J.), who is heading up the registration effort for Kennedy, says that there will be a minimum of 12 million new voters this year.

The AFL-CIO is working in the various communities on a com-

parative basis wherever possible.

In New York City some 10,000 union volunteers are mobilizing potential voters. Workers are being recruited from affiliates of the Central Labor Council. Union officials here said it is the most intensive registration drive since 1944.

In St. Louis, trade unions put 427 members to work on one special registration day. The result was 53,377 new registrants. Unions believe that most of these are Democratic votes. Another special registration day is planned.

Other excellent reports are coming in from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Los Angeles.

Beyond this, however, a growing number of labor-union members are putting their "voluntarism" stamp of

approval on the Kennedy-Johnson ticket and setting to motion their plans for registration and "putting the vote" on the crucial day, November 8.

Meanwhile, the formation of "Labor's Committee for Johnson and Kennedy," to assist and supplement the efforts of state and local labor organizations for the election of the Democratic ticket has been announced.

This will be the first such committee to operate in a presidential campaign since the merger of the AFL and CIO in 1955. Both the AFL and CIO organized separate committees, which cooperated closely, in 1948 and 1952. But no national committee was established in the 1956 campaign.

ILGers Across the Nation Push Double Goal: Register, Get Out Vote for Kennedy-Johnson

By every means and resource available to them, ILGWU members in all parts of the nation are pushing forward the double goal of maximum registration and maximum support for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket, reports indicate. The measure of their understanding of the issues involved in the Presidential contest is the fact that voluntary contributions to the ILGWU 1960 Campaign Committee are at an unprecedented high.

The drive for maximum registration will reach its climax this month as the deadline dates for establishing eligibility to vote fall due in most of the remaining states still awaiting registration.

In New York a major effort is being made to hit high registration levels in new residential neighborhoods and in sections with heavier concentrations of Negro and Spanish-speaking people.

Aimed at the latter group is a special community-wide campaign

in which the ILGWU and its affiliates, Spanish are directly involved and whose aim is to familiarize Spanish-speaking people with the mechanics and the purpose of the literacy law.

Use Sound Trucks

The registration campaign has brought sound trucks into the urban district and into the neighborhood, bearing forth the call to register. Shop leaflets and posters are being distributed by Liberal Party groups and the ILGWU 1960 Campaign Committee using registration recorders of party vote Door-to-door cam-

ing for this purpose is also on the scale of ILGWU affiliates.

The entire registration campaign has been spurred by the analysis of membership in terms of registration made by ILGWU affiliates. This has enabled them to concentrate their efforts for good citizenship in those areas and among those groups where the registration message is most needed.

Rousing Rallies

Outside of New York ILGWU members have aided registration drives by making themselves available as baby sitters, by sitting up car pools to take workers to the registering places.

Garment workers here also have made an excellent whenever Presidential candidate John F. Kennedy has appeared, adding hot numbers and cheer to the crowds cheering him on.

One of the first of these huge turnouts, setting the level for the year, had been held in New York after was the record making of thousands in the eastern cities of New Jersey on September 18.

At Paterson in front of the City Hall, more than 15,000 people cheered Kennedy. Those included several thousands headed by John Howard Swerman, Richard Handtlopp and Otto Slavacok. An even greater turnout greeted the candidate at the Newark City Hall, where the thousands of garment workers in the crowd were headed by Pete DiStefano, Sam Patu and Ken Fisher.



Spur Election Drive At Garment Rallies

All around the country garment workers, in the five weeks remaining before Election Day, will be holding mass meetings, workshop meetings, street corner meetings and neighborhood meetings. Their purposes will be to explain to friends, neighbors and co-workers the issues in the present campaign and to show why only the Kennedy-Johnson ticket, with the support of a liberal-minded Congress, can keep America secure and prosperous.

On the air, their voices will be heard through eight national radio broadcasts. Five of these will be heard on Wednesday evenings, consecutively and at the same time every week. These shows are added broadcasts. (See Page 2 for details.)

Typical of the workshop meetings are three arranged for members of the Eastern Region, Clark Out-of-Town and Northeast Department members. One will be held in Newburgh, N.Y. on October 8; another will meet in Newark October 15 and a third in Elizabeth October 22.

N. Y. Activity

In New York City all shop chairmen and activists will meet on October 4 at Manhattan Center. The gathering is being staged by the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party and marks the start of the final, intensive phase of the city's registration drive.

Meanwhile, virtually all ILGWU affiliates in the city either have held or are scheduling membership rallies pointing up the importance of being registered and setting out the vote for liberal, labor-backed candidates in next month's balloting.

"Kill the Umpire!"



Fashions School Begins Adult Training Class

On September 12 the High School of Fashion Industries opened registration for its adult construction pre - employment training program for adults. Registration takes place daily in Room 124 of the school, located at 322 West 24th St., New York City.

Enroll 2 Boston Blouse Resisters; Gains for 250 in N'East Renewals

Pay boosts for some 250 ILGers via renewal pacts, and first-time agreements with two of the last non-union holdout blouse shops in Boston, highlight activities of New England staffers in recent weeks, according to Vice Pres. David Gindgold, director of the Northeast Department.

A renewal providing a 10 percent package of benefits was approved by secret ballot by more than 100 workers at the Orange Garment Co. of Orange, Mass. The firm is a contractor for the Cable Raincoat Co. of Boston.

The new pact brings a 5 cent-an-hour wage increase to all piece workers and an additional 10-cent hike for time workers. Terms also provide 5 percent in piece benefits, including improved "vacation" payments, increased contributions to retirement and severance funds, and two additional holidays.

The negotiating committee was led by Northern New England Supervisor Louis E. Roma, District Manager John Albano and Business Agent Frank Peretti.

Verco Hikes

All the Verco Manufacturing Co. of Boston the 150 in that shop have won wage increases of 10 cents an hour for time workers and 7½ cents an hour for piece workers on top of adjusted piece rate earnings.

The new pact also guarantees six paid holidays and severance payments in addition to establishing ILGWU standards for health and welfare

and retirement contributions. Negotiations with the firm were led by Northern New England District Manager Mary Levin and Business Agent Louis Ackerman. In first-time agreements, the workers at Judy Ellen Originals

and Carol Henry Blouse Co., both Boston blouse firms, have won 7½-cents hourly wage boosts, the 35-hour work week, 41.15 minimums, and employer contributions to health and welfare and retirement funds, in addition to paid holidays.

Union negotiators were Manager Mary Levin and Business Agent Elliot Kitzman, who led the organization drive.

Consumer Service



A segment of the more than 200 ILGers who turned out on September 17 for leaflet distributions at retail outlets in four states as part of the Eastern Region's consumer information campaign aimed at advising shoppers of unfair labor practices committed by J. R. McMullen Co. and urging them to look for and purchase only those garments which bear the ILGWU label.

Eastern Region Poll Win Bags Holdout Schwartz

An organization drive aimed at eight-year holdout Morris Schwartz Manufacturing was successfully capped last month with a 17 to 12 victory in a National Labor Relations Board election, reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region. Symbolic of the ILGWU win over the Walden, N.Y., firm was a back pay award of \$190 and job reinstatement for Mary Mackler, a worker fired for union activities during the campaign.

The drive was directed by gen-

eral organizer Walter DeYoung and spearled by Howard Bunting and his wife Jennie, a member of Newburgh Local 156, aided by a spirited shop committee.

Ann Clements and Frances Van Leuven served as election watchers for the ILGWU. Negotiations over settlement terms are currently in progress.

Local 82-Special Meet At Diplomat on Oct. 18

A special meeting of Local 82, New York cloak examiners, will be held Tuesday, October 18, right after work, at Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 43rd St., announces Manager Joshua Popel.

JUSTICE

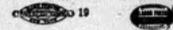
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To All Shop Chairmen and Committees

MOBILIZATION FOR REGISTRATION

Manhattan Center

24th St. & 9th Ave.

Eleanor Roosevelt
David Dubinsky
Arthur Goldberg

Avrell Harrison
Walter Reuther
Charles S. Zimmerman

Tuesday, October 4

After Work
Trade Union Council, Liberal Party

Eastern Region Pushes Leafleting of McMullen

Spurred on by the encouraging response of the American consumer and the cooperation of many of the country's leading retail stores, the pioneering campaign against the J. R. McMullen Co. reached a peak last week when more than 200 ILGers distributed leaflets at major outlets in four states, according to Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

The consumer and retailer education drive has been waged by Eastern Region and Dress Joint Council staffers since last July, when an NLRB trial examiner upheld ILGWU charges that the firm had committed a series of unfair labor practices.

Retailers are being urged to carry only products bearing the ILGWU union label, and are advised that McMullen garments are made under non-union conditions. Leaflets given to consumers at store entrances point up the violations of law committed by the company in efforts to keep their workers from joining the ILGWU.

On September 17, union staffers were joined by Training Institute students in a mass demonstration at such giant outlets as Lord & Taylor, Saks 5th Avenue and B. Altman in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Maryland.

Campaign Spreads

Future leaflet distributions are being planned with the cooperation of members from the Upper South Department, the Southeast Region, the Central States Region, the Northeast Department and the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board.

In addition to coordination of ILGWU affiliates in the United States and Canada,

support for the campaign is coming from Central labor councils from coast to coast.

For example, retailers in Rochester, N.Y., are being visited by members of the central labor council under the urging of Harry Arvut, chairman of the New York State AFL-CIO Union Label Department.

In December 1939 a majority of workers at the McMullen firm, manufacturers of a full line of ladies' products in Glens Falls, N.Y., signed ILGWU authorization cards. The company's anti-union tactics, including reprisals, questioning of workers and threats to close down their plant brought about the present campaign, which continues at high pitch.

Missouri ILGer Named To U.S. Confab on Aging

Whinnie Lippman, ILGWU educational director in Kansas City, Mo., has been appointed by Governor Blair as one of the state's delegates to the White House Conference on Aging, to be held in Washington January 9 to 12, 1961. Miss Lippman, who has done outstanding work with the ILGWU retirees in Kansas City,

In Washington, representatives from all states in the union will discuss the problems of our aging citizens and make recommendations concerning the utilization of the skills, experience and energies of older people and improvement of their conditions generally.

Politics in Paterson



Members of New Jersey Locals 154 and 161 turn out to cheer Senator John F. Kennedy as Democratic Presidential candidate addressed enthusiastic crowd massed near Paterson City Park

LOCAL 22

N. Y. Dressmakers Membership Meeting
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13
right after work
Manhattan Center
34th St. & 8th Ave.

District Meetings:

Hartem: Tuesday, October 25, LaGuardia Houses, 311 East 116th St.
Beverlyville: Tuesday, October 25, Premiere Palace, 505 Sutter Ave.

Borough Park: Wednesday, October 26, Labor Lyceum, 1377 62 St.

Broxton: Thursday, October 27, Hunts Point Palace, 953 Southern Blvd.

Williamsburg: Tuesday, November 1, Schwaben Hall, 414 Knickerbocker Ave.

All meetings right after work.

Jersey for Jack



Thousands of Eastern Region and Cloak Out-of-Town garment workers line the route of Senator John F. Kennedy's motorcade during Democratic Presidential candidate's recent campaign tour through cities and towns of northern-New Jersey.

Back To School With The ILGWU Label Dept



How to Dress Your Little Girl
By the ILGWU Label Dept



Mother-Daughter Guide to Fashion
By the ILGWU Label Dept



COLLEGE FASHION
A GUIDE TO THE LATEST COLLEGE
AND YOUTH FASHIONS
By the ILGWU Label Dept

FROM the kindergarten sandbox to the college campus, America's co-ed is the best dressed student in the world. During this year's annual back-to-school shopping expedition, both student and mother were provided with up-to-date and reliable information on fashions and trends by the consumer service division of the ILGWU Label Department. These three booklets (a fourth, Teen-Age Fashion Guide, is in the works) were distributed by the thousands from coast-to-coast director Vice Pres. Julia Hechman, department director. Prepared by ILGWU fashion consultants Eleanor Lambert and Diana Callaway, the booklets feature tips on selection of the basic wardrobe, planning and shopping, and hints on fashion fundamentals and clothes care. In addition, the second film documentary, "The Fall and Winter Fashion Picture of 1946-1947," is presently being distributed to TV stations and women's organizations. The film highlights top fashions from New York designers' current collections. Some 500 TV stations and more than 1,500 clubs have already requested use of the film. Both color movie and booklets are part of a running series used to promote the ILGWU union label by providing consumers with information on fashions of quality and good taste at whatever price they can afford.

ILGWU Rushes Aid to Victims of Puerto Rico Hurricane

Mobilizing both state-side and island resources, the ILGWU last month swung into action in an all-out effort to help hurricane victims in Puerto Rico.

Despite Donna's veering away from Puerto Rico, when it became apparent that the storm's impact would be severe, the union immediately sent its staff into the stricken areas to survey the damage suffered by its members, reporting Local 600 Manager Jerry Schoen.

Gradually, as the harrowing reports began seeping in, the early optimism changed to grief and horror.

Losses Heavy

From various localities on the island — Caguas, Carabo, Carolina, Cataño, Hato Rey, Humacao, Carovacas — came word that raging torrents had washed away all of the belongings of many garment workers.

In response to an urgent cable to the New York headquarters of the ILGWU came an immediate reply from Louise Stubbins, general secretary treasurer. "A check for \$2,500 is on the way," he said. "If more is needed, let us know." And so from New York, from the other union shops on the island, the contributions have begun to pour in. Not just a dress to clothe a person but a light colored cheerful dress to lift flagging spirits. Not just a blouse, but a gaily embroidered blouse to restore one's self confidence and morale.

Distribution Set

Distribution of all items is being handled by the union through the shop chairlady and a workers'

Plan '20' Celebration For 50th Anniversary

Among the many garment workers who look back to 1910 as a momentous year are members of N.Y. Hatwear Local 20, which was chartered on Sept. 27, 1910. An anniversary luncheon is scheduled for Nov. 26.

Midwest Staffers Set Election Goals

To prepare its staff for the election campaign, the Midwest Region conducted a three-day seminar at its Chicago office on September 19 to 21.

In the opening address, Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, regional director, stressed that "the union officer must be aware of the problems of workers in this industry—whether they are industrial, political or family."

The first day of the conference was devoted to a detailed study of the political issues before the nation. The second day dealt with the contract, its enforcement, and relationships in the plant. The third day concentrated on the duties of the organizer and business agent.

Discussion leaders at the conference included Harold Schwarz, Midwest assistant director; Gus Tyler, director of ILGWU Departments of Education, Politics and Training; Ralph R. Reuter, Education Department assistant director; and Evelyn Dubrow, Political Department executive secretary.

Mercy Mission



Officers and members of Puerto Rico Local 600 sorting out clothes donated by garment workers on the island for the victims of hurricane Donna. In the background, manager Jerry Schoen supervises assistance program for Humacao flood victims.

'38' Costume Pact Hikes Pay for 350

A three-year renewal agreement providing a two-step \$6 weekly wage increase for some 350 members of the theatrical costume division of New York Local 38 was unanimously approved at a special ratification

meeting held September 19 at the Hotel Diplomat, reports Manager Luigi Quinlino.

Additional terms of the pact bring a \$7 increase in minimums for each job classification, and a hike of 1 percent for a total of a general contribution to the health and welfare fund.

The wage clause of the contract calls for a \$3 increase on the ratification date, another \$3 on September 15, 1961, and during the third year of the pact, an automatic increase equivalent to any rise in the cost of living from September 1961 to September 1962.

The agreement was hammered out after seven weeks of vigorous bargaining directed by Quinlino, assisted by attorney Elias Lieberman and a committee consisting of Reggie Bruce, Gertrude Petersberg, Joseph Tannen, Sam Maviglia, Ernest Greenwald and Joe Mobilis.

Negotiations are now in progress with the Ladies Apparel Retailers Guild and individual firms including Rosalie Macerin, A. De Pina Co., Franklin Simon, Jenkins Jobs and Bernath & Co.

Job injuries last year disabled 1,970,000 American workers. Of the total, 13,400 injuries resulted in death. The job injury toll represents a year's full-time employment of about 940,000 workers.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT BOOYS N'EAST STRIKE AT COLONIAL TEXTILE

The strike against the Colonial Textile Manufacturing Co. of New Bedford, Mass., received a major boost last week when some 50 additional workers joined the 250 ILGWers already manning picket lines to protest the firm's unfair labor practices, reports Vice Pres. David Ginzold, director of the Northeast Department.

Union committees appealing to retailers to feature products bearing the ILGWU label, demonstrations at several area unions and the support of the New Bedford Labor Council are contributing to the effects of the picket line. Production has been severely curtailed, and the company has been unsuccessful in efforts to ship and receive goods.

A step-up in strike activities is being planned to coincide with the height of the approaching production season. Directing the campaign are Ralph Roberts, manager of the Southern New England District, Northeast Field Supervisor Jack Halpern, General Organizer Frank Lyons, district staffers and the New England organizing team.

REGISTER TO VOTE For Civil Rights

KENNEDY RIGHT, NIXON



The 'Face-to-Face' Voting Record of the President

Excerpts from recent address by ILGWU Political Director Gus Tyler at the Connecticut State Labor Council Convention.

IN MAKING their choice between Democrat John F. Kennedy and Republican Richard Nixon for President of the United States, Americans have a right to know: Where do these men stand on the bread-and-butter questions that affect all of us from day to day?

I have gone through their records and limited myself solely to those measures on which both men voted. Let's start with the labor issues.

In June 1947, the Taft-Hartley Bill was before the Congress. This law, by hindering union organization, has checked the normal growth of the American labor movement and thereby held back the gains we would normally be making. In 1947 Kennedy was a member of the House of Representatives and so was Nixon.

KENNEDY VOTED AGAINST THE TAFT-HARTLEY LAW, NIXON VOTED FOR THE TAFT-HARTLEY LAW. ON COUNT NUMBER ONE, KENNEDY WAS RIGHT AND NIXON WAS WRONG.

On August 9th, 1946, a measure came before the House to amend the minimum wage law. And the Republicans, joined by their Southern cronies, moved to strike from the law's coverage whole categories of workers who previously had been covered. Kennedy voted against the motion to cut these people out, and Nixon voted for the motion to cut these people out. **KENNEDY VOTED RIGHT AND NIXON WRONG ON MINIMUM WAGE COVER- ERAGE.**

In the Senate last year, Senator McClellan introduced a series of amendments he described as a

"Bill of Rights." So far as the freedom of the American labor movement is concerned, it constituted a "Bill of Wrongs." It carried by just one vote. Then, somebody raised the question of reconsideration—only with the objective of making sure it would not be reconsidered and possibly knocked out. There was a tie vote on the motion, and now Nixon could cast his vote to make it possible to reconsider, when the other Senators came back, or to put through the McClellan amendments with somewhat less than a full Senate. Kennedy voted against McClellan's Bill of Wrongs; Nixon voted with the group that wanted to make sure not only that the McClellan amendments would be passed, but that the Senate could not even reconsider the bill.

ON THE MCCLELLAN AMENDMENTS—THE BACKBONE OF THE SENATE VERSION OF THE LANDRUM-GRIFFIN ACT—KENNEDY WAS RIGHT AND NIXON WAS WRONG.

How about education, housing, schools, and health and public welfare issues?

In June 1949, a motion was made in the House to kill all low-income public housing. Kennedy voted against it because he felt the need to increase housing facilities in America; Nixon voted for the motion to kill all public housing.

In 1950, a bill was before the House providing for middle-income housing with some government subsidy. Nixon voted against; Kennedy voted for.

On February 3rd of this year, there was a proposal to increase aid for school construction—primarily to give assistance to those areas of the country where the per capita income is so low that they cannot finance decent education, and to give some assistance for teachers' salaries in parts of the country where the salaries are not high enough to keep

decent teachers in the schools. Nixon voted against this proposal; Kennedy voted for it.

On the same day, a motion was made to authorize 25 dollars a year for each school child for school construction out of federal funds. The Senate voted and the result was a tie. Nixon could have broken the tie and could have permitted this proposal to pass. Instead, he refrained from casting his vote, and as a result, the motion was defeated.

ON THESE FOUR MEASURES INVOLVING HOUSING AND EDUCATION, NIXON WAS WRONG FOUR TIMES AND KENNEDY WAS RIGHT FOUR TIMES.

Let us move on to a simple measure like taxes: In April 1948 a measure came before Congress to grant tax relief, not to the low-income wage earner, but to the millionaires of America. Kennedy voted against tax relief for the millionaires and Nixon, who would peddle himself as a poor man and a friend of the poor man, voted for tax relief for the millionaires.

In August 1949, a proposal came up to change the regulations concerning natural gas prices. The ultimate result of this bill would have been to increase prices for consumers—for the people who cook their food and heat their homes with natural gas. Nixon voted for the proposal and Kennedy voted against it!

In 1948 and on subsequent occasions, a proposal came before Congress to give away the publicly-owned offshore oil deposits—to take the ownership of these deposits away from all the people of all the states and give it to three or four coastal states (and, indirectly, to the big oil companies). This was the proposal that President Truman called "daylight robbery."

In effect, this was a proposal to take these tremendous oil deposits under the ocean floor off our

N WRONG



idential Candidates

roadline, and give them away to the oil millionaires instead of using them to produce income for Uncle Sam so that he could meet some of his bills without increasing taxes. Instead of using these oil deposits for educational purposes or to improve the nation's health or housing, the backers of this measure wanted to use them to benefit the "nifty" oil millionaires. **KENNEDY VOTED TO HOLD ON TO THIS PUBLIC PROPERTY AND USE IT FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, BUT NIXON VOTED TO GIVE IT AWAY. KENNEDY WAS RIGHT AND NIXON WAS WRONG!**

Or take matters like social security and public assistance: In February 1949, the question came before the Senate of whether more people should come under social security. Nixon voted to make only a very small number of additional persons eligible for social security protection.

KENNEDY VOTED FOR A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN SOCIAL SECURITY COVERAGE AS WELL AS FOR HIGHER BENEFITS.

In August 1950, former Senator Knowland of California introduced an amendment to the Social Security Act. If it had gone through, this amendment would have changed the social security set-up in such a way as to make it very likely that both benefits and coverage would have been reduced in many states of the country. Kennedy voted against it. Nixon voted for it.

In 1958, there was a measure to appropriate what amounted to only a few crumbs to increase the aid provided to the aged, to the blind and to the disabled. What the federal government appropriates for these purposes is so tiny that it is virtually no aid at all. A motion was made to step it up a little bit—a few pennies here and a few pennies there.

Kennedy voted with those who wanted to increase the aid, but an equal number of Senators voted the other way, so Nixon held the deciding vote in his hand. Nixon could have voted to increase aid to the aged, the blind and the disabled. The decision was in his hands, but he decided not to vote and, since it was a tie vote, the measure was defeated. **ONCE MORE, NIXON WAS PUT TO THE TEST. HE WAS WRONG AND KENNEDY WAS RIGHT.**

Consider a simple matter like changing the power of the House Rules Committee. It's a committee controlled by Southern Democrats and Republicans. Whenever a decent measure comes before Congress, it goes through the regular committee and then it has to go to the Rules Committee, and the Rules Committee sets itself up as the dictator of Congress. The people may want it and Congress may want it and yet the Rules Committee may refuse to report it out.

This question of changing the rules came up on three separate occasions in order to make it possible to have majority rule in the House of Representatives—in order to take the power away from the committee and give it to the congressmen, so that if we have a decent Congress we can get decent legislation without the Rules Committee acting as an obstacle.

It came up three times: In April 1948, January 1949 and again in January 1950. Each time, Kennedy voted to take the power away from the Rules Committee and give it to the House, and each time Nixon voted to keep the powers of the Rules Committee with the Rules Committee, so it may continue its dictatorship in blocking decent legislation.

In February 1950, a major question of civil rights came before Congress in a measure to establish an enforceable law for fair employment practices,

LABOR ISSUES

Taft-Hartley Act, 1947: Kennedy RIGHT, Nixon WRONG
Minimum wage coverage, 1949: Kennedy RIGHT, Nixon WRONG
McClellan Amendments, 1952: Kennedy RIGHT, Nixon WRONG

HOUSING

Low-rent public housing, 1949: Kennedy RIGHT, Nixon WRONG
Middle-income housing, 1950: Kennedy RIGHT, Nixon WRONG

SCHOOLS

Aid to Education, 1960: Kennedy RIGHT, Nixon WRONG
School construction, 1960: Kennedy RIGHT, Nixon WRONG

CIVIL RIGHTS

Poll tax, 1947: Kennedy RIGHT, Nixon RIGHT
Discrimination in hiring: Kennedy RIGHT, Nixon WRONG

SOCIAL SECURITY

Benefits and coverage, 1949 and 1950: Kennedy RIGHT, Nixon WRONG
Aid to aged, blind, disabled, 1958: Kennedy RIGHT, Nixon WRONG

NATURAL RESOURCES

Offshore oil "give-away," 1948: Kennedy RIGHT, Nixon WRONG
Natural gas "give-away," 1949: Kennedy RIGHT, Nixon WRONG

DEFENSE

Military aid, 1949: Kennedy RIGHT, Nixon WRONG
Aid to South Korea, 1950: Kennedy RIGHT, Nixon WRONG
Far Eastern Aid, 1950: Kennedy RIGHT, Nixon RIGHT



so that people shall be employed and paid without discrimination as to race, color or creed. Kennedy voted for a meaningful fair employment practices act; Nixon voted against it, and voted instead for a so-called "voluntary" fair employment practices act—an act under which the government could do nothing more than preach equality.

Nixon wasn't always wrong. He was right occasionally. Back in 1948, there was a measure for the abolition of the poll tax. Kennedy voted for it and so did Nixon. That gives Nixon a right vote.

Here are three major measures on international affairs:

—In 1949, Kennedy voted against cutting the amount of military assistance in our allies who were fighting Communism. Nixon voted for the cut.

—In January 1950, a measure came up to give aid to South Korea. This was just five months before the Communist attack there. Kennedy voted for the measure and Nixon voted against it. Later that year, both Kennedy and Nixon voted for a general Far Eastern aid measure. So, out of these three foreign aid measures in the field against Communism, Kennedy was right all the time and Nixon was right once and wrong twice. That gives Nixon two right votes: He did vote finally for aid in the fight against Communism, and he did vote to abolish the poll tax.

THAT MEANS, THAT ON THESE 19 KEY ISSUES, KENNEDY VOTED RIGHT 19 TIMES. OUT OF THE SAME 19 MEASURES, NIXON VOTED RIGHT ONLY TWICE—AND WRONG 17 TIMES!

The great issue before the American people is simple. Do we know the difference between right and wrong? If we know the difference between right and wrong, we have no choice but to vote FOR Kennedy and AGAINST Nixon.

50th Anniversary

THE



CARNegie HALL SEPT. 17th 1960



THE SPIRIT AND THE EVENTS of the historic 1910 cloakmakers' strike were relived at New York's Carnegie Hall on September 17 at the gala concert-meeting culminating a series of celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of the sweatshop-ending walkout.

In speeches and songs, through dramatic episodes and music the travails and ultimate triumph of half a century ago were made real for several thousand cloakmakers and their guests. Especially meaningful were these recollections for the veterans of 1910 present, who were heartily applauded by the assemblage.

In attendance were not only cloakmakers of New York City, but also a sizable delegation of some 500 representatives of Cloak Out-of-Town Department shops from New Jersey, Connecticut, Upstate New York and Long Island, headed by Vice Pres. George Rubin, CGT general manager.

Opening the evening's festivities, Vice Pres. Henech Mendelbund, general manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board, paid tribute to the pioneer unionists who participated in "The Great Revolt."

"Because of their sacrifice, our union was firmly established. Because of their idealism, our union has vision. Because of their devotion, we are strong. They gave our union its soul, its spirit," he said.

"And so lasting has been their contribution that the message of our union has remained unchanged through five decades. Their concept of a union is ours today," Mendelbund asserted. "Their vision of a union as a moral movement dedicated to social justice, their dream of expanding industrial democracy, their principles of union integrity are as valid for us today as they were 50 years ago."

From top: Part of huge audience, showing out-of-town delegations; veterans of 1910 take a bow; Pres. Dubinsky speaking with dramatic banner in background; Gov. Lehman guests gathering headed one Vice Pres. Mendelbund and Pres. Dubinsky; combined cloak choruses open program.

The cloak union chief eloquently lauded the "idealism and devotion" of the leaders of that generation: "The stubbornness of Abraham Rosenberg, the intelligence of Abraham Cahan, the saintliness of Meyer London, the resourcefulness of Benjamin Schlesinger, the brilliance of Morris Hillquit, the courage of Morris Sigman, the vision of Israel Feinberg, the vigor of Isidore Nagler.

"In the years to come new problems will require our union to find new answers, new methods, new approaches. But whatever else changes, our spirit, the heritage of 1910, must not change," Mendelbund declared.

ILGWU PRES DAVID DUBINSKY, who said chairman Mendelbund had "molded the union in the spirit of 1910 during the last three decades," cited the cloakmakers' fame in having wrung up an outstanding number of significant "firsts" for the workers: arbitration machinery, sanitary controls, the 35-hour week, retirement benefits, etc.

Even the concert itself, he pointed out, marked the first public use of Carnegie Hall since it had been renovated.

Seeing the banners of the Cloak Out-of-Town contingents, he extended a welcome to these "NRA babies" who already constitute another corps of union veterans, and he reminded them that their organization of today was in existence primarily because of the struggle that brought about the 1910 strike victory.

CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE



Decade by decade and milestone by milestone, the ILGWU president traced the many obstacles that had to be overcome, as well as the impressive achievements along the way, during this half-century.

"A union, like an individual, must have birth pangs, but probably no union in the United States has had to contend with such difficulties as did the cloakmakers in the first 25 years of their organization existence," he avowed.

From price settlement problems to the 1919 lockout, the disastrous Communist-led 1926 strike, the Governor's Commission, the New Deal period of rebirth—these events and many more were kaleidoscoped by Dubinsky as he recalled them for the audience.

Referring especially to the disruptive activities of the Communists in the Twenties, Pres. Dubinsky said: "It took many years—and many bitter and bloody and costly experiences—before the courageous and dedicated cloakmakers were able to sift the true from the false, the responsible from the irresponsible, the constructive from the destructive.

"We can give true and fruitful meaning to our ideals," he concluded, "only if we conduct ourselves as responsible, mature citizens in our union, in our industry and in our community; responsible to the workers, to the industry and to the public."

AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY, unable to attend because of laryngitis, told the cloakmakers they had fought "not only to better their own conditions but to serve the community and the nation as a whole . . . the story of the cloakmakers—their progress from sweatshop to union shop—is among the very finest demonstrations of what can be done in our free

country to keep it free and prosperous and enable it to meet its great world responsibilities."

WHEN HERBERT H. LEHMAN—the longtime and loyal friend of the garment workers—was introduced, the entire assembly arose in tribute. Stating that he felt "very much at home here," the former Governor and Senator recalled that his relationship with the garment industry dates back many decades. He waded some of the major occurrences through the years—up to his active role in helping settle the 1958 dress general strike (Excerpts from Governor Lehman's address appear on Page 12.)

In the concert part of the program, colorful performances were rendered by both "home-grown" cloakmaker talent and stars of the Broadway stage: —The joint choruses of Italian Cloak Local 48 and the Cloak Out-of-Town Department presented a medley of labor songs, under direction of Josef Furgiuele and Theodore Garguilo.

—"The Songs Our People Sing," a dramatic episode describing notable cloakmaker landmarks and the melodies associated with them, was performed by Mascha Cranovsky, Helen Menken, Jay Barney and Leo Lucker, with songs by Mascha Benya. It was written by Harry Gerch, directed by Herbert Machiz. —Opera singer Jan Peerce and the Symphony of the Air, conducted by Alfred Wallenstein, in a program of classical and traditional music. —Dominating the scene was a huge backdrop, drawn by Bernard Seaman, of a 1910 cloak strike.

Chicago Confab



Entire staff of Midwest Region in Chicago headquarters for the area's first regional education conference. Seated left to right at center desk are Harold Schwartz, assistant director of the region, Vice Pres. Morris Biala, regional director, and Evelyn Dubrow, executive secretary of the ILGWU Political Department. Senior drafted political activities for November 8 election.

Raises for 300 at Brody in Illinois; Pay Hikes in Rubens & Marble Pact

Successful negotiations have brought 3 percent wage boosts to some 300 piece workers employed by Brody Brothers, Inc., at their cloak shops in De Kalb, Elgin and Rockdale, Ill., reports Vice Pres. Morris Biala, director of the Midwest Region.

The increase, effective October 1, follows talks that brought pay hikes for line workers in 1959 and some wage adjustments this year.

Additional bonuses have been set to supplement pay hikes for the contract.

The increase, negotiated by general organizer Harry Butler, covers members of The Kahn Local 426, Rockdale Local 289 and Elgin Local 95.

Wage increases ranging from 2 1/2 to 7 1/2 cents an hour highlight terms of a two-year renewal pact covering some 180 workers at Chicago Local 78 working at Rubens and Marble, Inc., manufacturers of children's undergarments.

Additional terms of the agreement, effective retroactive to

The contract was negotiated by Assistant Director Harold Schwartz, Missouri Jack Rubin, Business Agent Elizabeth Weiss and the shop committee.

Five pioneer members of Ladies' Tailors Local 288 have been added to the Retirement Fund. The retirees are Gertrude Anderson, Alice Oshrowski, Cherry Kozmin, Bernice Pruszkowski and Karol Kiba.



Hail Scranton ILG Silver Anniversary

Proclamation of ILGWU Week by Scranton Mayor James T. Haddon opened a full week of activities celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Scranton District Council, reports Vice Pres. David Oragold, director of the Northeast Department.

Highlight of the festivities was a 14-page newspaper supplement in the Scranton Times spanning the entire history of the ILGWU on a national level and detailing local activities of the Scranton District.

Taking advantage of open house at union headquarters and a number of shops, thousands viewed a label fashion show and lecture, and a performance in Court House Square by the ILGWU Promenade chorus under the direction of James Curlew. Literature on the union label was distributed throughout the community.

The week was capped with a reception for Osgood and Assistant Director Sol C. Chastain, and citizens by a banquet attended by some 800 ILGWU, public officials and other community leaders.

Planning and direction for the week's activities came from Scranton Manager Clifford Dapin, Education Director Robert Campbell and the entire district staff.

Northeast Scholarship Commemorates Milton

An annual contribution to the Sister-Pails Scholarship Foundation in memory of the late Jacob Minkin has been voted by members of New Bedford Local 261, reports Ralph Roberts, manager of the Southern New England District of the Northeast Department.

The award will be made in the name of the late ILGWU attorney.

Social Security Changes Liberalize Requirements

The Social Security Law has recently been amended in many important respects. These changes affect almost everyone in some way. Outlined below is the first of two installments listing the more important changes, as prepared by the ILGWU Research Department:

NEW LIMITS ON EARNINGS

Under the present law, a worker under age 72 may lose some benefits if he or she earns more than \$1,200 in a year. One benefit check is withheld for every \$89 or fraction thereof earned in excess of \$1,200, except that no benefits are withheld for any month in which a worker earns less than \$100.

Beginning next year, 50 cents in benefits will be deducted for every \$1 earned between \$1,200 and \$1,500, and \$1 in benefits will be deducted for every \$1 earned in excess of \$1,500.

The new law does not alter the old rule that no benefits may be deducted for any month in which a retired worker earns less than \$100.

LESS EMPLOYMENT NEEDED TO QUALIFY

Many claims for old-age benefits formerly rejected because of insufficient employment may now be accepted.

To qualify for old-age benefits, a worker must be "fully insured." Also, some types of survivor's benefits are payable only when the deceased worker was "fully insured" at the time of his death. To be "fully insured" a worker must have met earnings in a sufficient number of calendar quarters since January 7, 1937. (A calendar quarter is a three-month period beginning January 1, April 1, July 1 or October 1.)

The number of calendar quarters of earnings needed has now been reduced. The table below shows how many are needed depending upon when the worker reaches retirement age.

Retirement Age (From Dec. 1, 1917)	Required Quarters (From Dec. 1, 1917)	Retirement Age (From Dec. 1, 1917)	Required Quarters (From Dec. 1, 1917)
Below 1937	0	1960	6
1937	17	1961	9
1938	18	1962	10
1939	19	1963	11
1940	20	1964	12
1941	21	1965	13
1942	22	1966	14
1943	23	1967	15
1944	24	1968	16
1945	25	1969	17
1946	26	1970	18

If the worker does not have enough quarters at retirement age, he may acquire them later by continuing to work.

BENEFITS FOR DISABLED PERSONS UNDER AGE 50

Up to now a worker who is totally disabled could receive social security benefits only at age 50 or after. Now the age limitation has been removed, and starting with November 1960, disabled workers of any age are eligible for disability benefits.

Workers under age 50 who have received a "disability freeze," and who are still disabled, will now be able to receive benefits.

A disabled worker who already has a "freeze" need not contact his social security office because they will write to him this month telling him what to do. But a disabled worker who does not have a "disability freeze" should apply without delay for benefits.

No other changes have been made in the eligibility conditions. The worker still must have been disabled for at least six months and the disability must be permanent or of indefinite duration. The worker must have had earnings in at least 20 of the last 40 calendar quarters (five years out of the last 10) before he or she became disabled, and must be "fully insured."

If a worker receives disability benefits, his children under age 18, or at any age if disabled before age 18, will receive benefits. The mother of such children will also receive benefits. If there are no children eligible for benefits, the disabled worker's wife will be eligible at age 62.

ILGWU
FIRE WARDEN

This is still shop safety inspection month. Act now to save lives. This is what to do:

1. Fill out and mail inspection form. These are postage free. Your business agent has such forms.
2. Make certain that all workers, especially new workers, know where all shop exits and fire escapes are located.
3. Urge care and cleanliness. Let's get out for a breath!
4. Where there has been a shop change and there is no fire warden, shop chairman should act as warden at delegate auction.

Hear Ye, Hear Ye!



September 5-11 was officially proclaimed Union Label Week as Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartfield signs proclamation before members of city's Central Labor Union. ILGWU picture are, far left; Southeast Region staffer Jerry Levine, third from left; Beatrice Henderson of Local 122, Marie Caron wearing union label dress, third from right; staffer Al Grotts.

CUTTERS COLUMN

Cutters Back Kennedy Ticket With Register-to-Vote Drive

Politically-conscious cutters of Local 10 are vigorously supporting the Kennedy-Johnson ticket on the Liberal Party line. About 85 percent of the organization's membership of about 8,000 is registered, according to a recent survey. This is an exceptionally high proportion of the total membership.

The 1960 Local 10 Campaign Committee, headed by Vice Pres. Ben Falkman, manager of the organization, wants to better even O.R. It is sending letters to non-registered members urging them to register so they may cast their ballot on election day.

By colleges of cutters in the various counties have been scheduled. The first will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 8 P.M. at the Forest Inn, 1 Station Square, Forest Hills. Similar gatherings will take place in Brooklyn, Queens and Manhattan.

The cutters will be circulating voters, ringing doorbells and distributing literature after working hours and on Saturdays and Sundays.

Grading Classes

The classes in grading sponsored by Local 10 recently got under way just as they have for the past six years. There are 46 students in the class for dress and miscellaneous cutters, 27 in the class for skirt cutters.

The course is now a two-hour session once each week for 20 weeks. The class takes place on Tuesday evening, the first class on Wednesday evening, at the headquarters of Local 10 where all classroom facilities complete with tables, implements, mannequins, are available.

During the past six years hundreds of cutters have completed the course and acquired the skill of grading sizes from 8 to 20. They have, incidentally, improved their knowledge of garment construction and have thereby become better all-around machinists. A number have also obtained jobs as graders or assistants to graders.

There are two factors which have tended to increase the demand for the class in graders for graders from Local 10. One is that last year graders were included in the cloak agreement for the first time and therefore

STAYMENT REGISTERED BY THE CITY OF BROOKLYN ON THE 27th DAY OF AUGUST 24, 1960 AT THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of Queens, ss. I, the undersigned, County Clerk, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the record of the said stayment as the same appears in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Queens, New York.

Witness my hand and the seal of the County of Queens, New York, this 27th day of August, 1960.

CLERK OF THE COUNTY OF QUEENS, NEW YORK.

Printed and published by the County of Queens, New York, at the County Clerk's Office, 100-11 Queens Blvd., Rego, N.Y. 11416.

Queen for a Day



In New York City on a good-will tour, the recently-elected 'Queen of the Needle Trades' of Puerto Rico visits the ILGWU General Office. Clockwise from left are General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stalberg, shop chairlady Rosalia Diament, 'Queen' Ruth Hernandez, Local 400 Pres. Lolita Cartagena.

PUERTO RICO 'QUEEN' HAILED IN NEW YORK

La Reina de la Aguja, queen of the Puerto Rican needle trades, on a good-will tour of New York City last month visited Mayor Robert F. Wagner, addressed the Spanish-speaking community on radio, attended the 50th anniversary celebration of the postmaster's strike and also accepted more than \$2,000 for the relief of victims of Hurricane Donna.

Pretty Ruth Hernandez, elected queen in a contest that saw more than 40,000 ballots cast for 32 finalists, laured Manhattan with her

shop chairlady, Rosalia Diament, and Puerto Rican Local 600 president Lolita Cartagena. Included in a hectic round of activities were visits to shops in the metropolitan area and Hudson County, N. J., the Dress Joint Board and five New York Local.

The local office of the Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico feted the queen at a cocktail party that received coverage from representatives of the Spanish-language press and radio.

Every facet of the trip was tied in with plans for aid to the victims of the recent hurricane on the island. The \$1,500 in aid pledged by the ILGWU General Office was supplemented by additional sums bringing total assistance to date to some \$5,000.

Los Angeles Fund To Benefit Causes

Fifty-six community organizations will benefit this year from \$100,000 in contributions made by the ILGWU Fund for Labor and Community Causes, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otis, Pacific Coast director.

Largest donations will go to the City of Hope and the Community Chest, each scheduled to receive \$15,000; the Mount Sinai Hospital, which will draw \$2,500; and the Brothers of St. John of God Hospital, the California Home for the Aged at Riverside, and the Red Cross, receiving allocations of \$1,000 each.

The remainder will be divided among a number of other health institutions as well as several community relations organizations.

Asia-Africa Labor Institute in Israel

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has approved the establishment in Tel Aviv, Israel, of an Institute of Labor Studies for the training of Asian and African labor leaders. The school will operate under the joint auspices of the AFL-CIO and Histadrut, Israel's labor federation.

The program, devised to promote principles of free trade unionism, will include courses in administrative techniques, collective bargaining and economics.

Half the states today have an minimum wage laws of any kind for retail workers.

BOOK FRONT

Kennedy-Nixon Different Policy, Personality, Party

KENNEDY OR NIXON: DOES IT MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE? By Arthur Schlesinger Jr. The Macmillan Co. \$1.95.

In brief scope, one of the nation's foremost historians examines the two Presidential candidates with the purpose of showing that it is not true that there is little difference between them. He does so on three different levels: first, that of personality; then, in terms of the policies each has favored; finally, against the backgrounds of the parties for which each is a standard bearer.

Most devastating of the three is the contrast in personalities. Most familiar is of course the comparison between the two parties between the two major parties.

The record of the two groups on social legislation, on issues on budget-balancing and procedures—has well known to be detailed summarizing. But Schlesinger usefully points up the differences between the two parties in their attitudes toward the role of federal government in accomplishing the advances beyond the reach of the profit motive.

He is especially revealing in showing how the Republicans have long and consistently been a (so-called) party (creating a deceptive veneer of harmony) while the Democrats have welcomed assisting, distributed, new and often disruptive views which have sometimes struck the disarray whose resolution means progress.

Schlesinger considers Nixon to be an "after-directed" man, one whose virtue is the ability to shape personality and policy to meet the conditions of popularity. Kennedy, on the other hand, he labels an "inner-directed" man by which he means one who has hatched his life in ideas rather than in accommodations.

The result is that Nixon's policies and opinions can be changed by the point of example several without producing shock, while the slightest shift on the part of Kennedy would be noteworthy and noteworthy.

The contrast between the two is sharply drawn in this important pre-election document. The alignment represented by that difference dates from long before this Khrushchev-hummed world.

United Nations Day

will be celebrated on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27 8:15 P.M. at ILGWU Education-Recreation Center. Chairlady Grace Hughes High School Room 404 11th St. between 5th and 9th Aves. N.Y.C. Outstanding U.N. achievements will scan the aims and achievements of the world organization. Gym activities and folk dancing follow the discussion.

Rights Rally



More than 500 New York trade unionists attended the first civil rights conference sponsored by the city's Central Labor Council, and studied methods to break the discrimination barrier in housing, education and employment. At center is ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee and principal speaker at the conference.

LOCAL 10 MEMBERS REGULAR MEETING

MONDAY OCT. 31

Eight After Work MANHATTAN CENTER 34th Street and 5th Avenue

members of Local 10 must perform the work of grading. The second is an understanding reached with the employers that if grading is now done by a partner or a designer who leaves the shop, the grading should thereafter be performed by a member of Local 10.

The course is free to members. The instructor—Harry Greenberg and Ben Cohen—are members of Local 10 who are licensed to teach by the Board of Education. For those who desire to upgrade themselves in the trade the course in grading offers a unique opportunity.

Interested members should get in touch with Assistant Manager Harry Shapiro and get placed on the list for consideration when the next class gets under way early next year.

Buying Tips Given By Eastern Region

In an attempt to bring a measure of understanding to its members in the complicated and vast field of consumer purchasing and credit buying, the Eastern Region has set up a joint program of consumer education courses in cooperation with the Institute of Labor and Management Relations of Rutgers University, reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the department.

Set up in South City Lofts 148-152, Union River Lofts 156-157, and Passaic Local 145, the program is designed to provide a selected group of active rank-and-file members with a basic store of information concerning consumer problems so that members in the shops will have a source who can refer them to proper agencies or provide them with answers to their problems in the consumer field.

The courses are also tied in very closely with consumer legislation pending in Congress. The Douglas Bill, Senate Bill 1371, that would establish a Department of Consumers in the Federal government will be discussed, as will the Kefauver investigation into the high cost of drugs and medical care.

TO VOTE For Medical For The Aged

FOR THE AGED

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES GROOMING WORKERS UNION

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

THE VICE PRESIDENT has made it sound like treason to tell the whole truth about this nation at this time. He has charged that his Democratic opponent for the Presidency is hurting the country by talking about where we could do better so long as Khrushchev and his company of bullies are resident in this country.

If talking could do it Mr. Nixon might be right. If we could talk ourselves out of unemployment, if we could talk ourselves and the rest of the world into peace by not mentioning our inadequacies and by insisting that all's well with the world, the gift of artful gab would be the instrument of salvation.

But talking won't do it. And Khrushchev and his cronies don't have to wait for the Presidential candidates to let the cats out of the bag by revealing that we do have pockets of unemployment, economic slumps, too few schools and houses and a cannibalistic approach to the problem of age—all of which affect our strength and our prestige as a nation among nations.

They could have read about our economic troubles in the very first line of a front page story in the September 26 issue of that dangerous newspaper called *The Wall Street Journal* which began: "Now that it is clear a business recession, though by no means a serious one, has been under way for some months . . ."

MOST AMERICANS would rather have the truth. In this season they are confronted with the responsibility of making a political choice of leadership. The selection must be made between men and administration, platforms and policies which can be judged in the main only on the record of past performances and present problems.

It is the truth that we must have if those choices are to ensure the welfare and the security of this nation. There is no other basis on which they can be made to the best interest of the country, even if—no, especially because—the rest of the world is listening.

It will not do for the Republican candidate to plead that we must deal with something less than the whole truth—even if it corral some extra votes for him in certain quarters. There is only a short distance between that and what the St. Louis Post-Dispatch called "a rank case of misrepresentation" when Mr. Nixon recently misquoted Mr. Kennedy.

The eminent speaker declared: "It just goes to show that a skillful debater can do by switching about the little word 'what.' Where the text of the Kennedy speech said 'labor wants what I want,' the Vice President misrepresented his opponent as saying 'what labor wants I want.' The change in meaning is just about 180 degrees."

MR. NIXON'S CALL for a moratorium on the whole truth sounds more like a desperate maneuver to get certain aspects of the Republican record out of range of election fire. To do what he asks would mean to blackout discussion on our recent conduct of foreign affairs, on defense measures and expenditures, on our slipping prestige.

There has never been a time when it has been so necessary for each citizen to know and to think as hard as he or she can in preparation for entering the polling booth. The decisions are momentous; the issues are complex; the need is for intelligence—and what we get from Mr. Nixon is the caution that we ought to keep our mouths shut because Khrushchev may be listening.

The whole world is listening. It is just as important as knowing the truth that we demonstrate also that we are not afraid of it. The conduct of our national life must be governed by what is best for us—not whether Mr. Khrushchev is or is not listening. And it is better to know than to be kept in darkness.

"You Wouldn't Hit a Lady, Would You?"



ILGWU—A 'United Nations'

By
HERBERT H. LEHMAN

Major portlines of address by the former New York Governor and U.S. Senator at the sixtieth-anniversary celebration.

THE story of the ILGWU is part of the story of America—the story of the transformation of an insurgent force, a force viewed a few decades ago as dangerously disruptive, into one of the basic balance wheels of our national economy and of our system of democracy.

As a union, the ILGWU has been a major stabilizing force in a great industry. As a social force, the ILGWU has been one of the most restlessly progressive, liberal, and consistently forward-driving forces in America.

The ILGWU has been exploring the new frontiers of our community and national life for a long time. It has consistently been in the vanguard of all the pioneer social movements of the past generation.

WITHIN the five decades that we review tonight, there have been vast changes in the ILGWU membership. Although that membership still is as it always was, a veritable United Nations within itself—all nationalities, all religions, all colors, all creeds—still there have been great tidal shifts in the relative members.

One of the things of which the ILGWU can be proud is the fact that there always has been, in this great union, full and fruitful integration at all levels, including all nationalities, colors and creeds.

It is an example of how people of different national origins, colors and creeds can work together in vibrant and constructive harmony, in total and fraternal solidarity.

TRUE to its principles, indeed to its very nature, the ILGWU has shown in a practical way how integration can work . . . not just integration of whites and Negroes, but integration of Poles, Italians, Puerto Ricans, Hungarians, Cubans, Mexicans, Finns and Slovaks, Turks and lots more.

As far as the different religions are concerned, the ILGWU has been and is a true workshop of tolerance and brotherhood among Jews, Catholics and Protestants of every denomination.

This is one of the special reasons for our special affection and regard for the ILGWU. It is one of the reasons for its greatness.

And this is why you must surely feel as alarmed as I am by the current outcroppings of religious bigotry in a way that has not been equaled in my experience since 1928. As in 1928, this bigotry has been touched off by the Presidential candidacy of a leading figure who happens to be a Catholic.

I trust and hope that the American people will respond to this bigotry in the best and finest American tradition—by repudiating it, by rejecting it so overwhelmingly that it will never again raise its ugly shins on the national scene, whether in the form of anti-Catholicism, anti-Semitism or anti-Quakerism.

I don't suppose it is any secret that I am strongly for Senator John F. Kennedy for President. But I do not consider this an accession for a political address by me. I will simply say that I hope that each and all of you, as union members and as citizens, will lose no opportunity to help counteract this venous of bigotry, promptly, vigorously and effectively. Nor is it enough for the other candidate to say that religious affiliation should not be an issue in this campaign.

We have lived, you and I, through some exceedingly difficult times. Most of us have seen two world wars as well as many lesser ones. We have seen depressions. We have seen Fascism and Nazism, with their mass murders, come and go. We have seen the beginning, the rise and the increasing dominance of Communist imperialism.

But through all of this, we have seen men and nations, most notably our own nation, hold to the conviction that there is enough wisdom and goodness in mankind to permit some forward movement toward a better and more enlightened world society.

Basically, as I understand it, this was the idea and the force that motivated the "Revolt of the Clockmakers" in 1910. Basically, it is this same idea, this same force—this same vision—which motivates this union today.

