

# JUSTICE

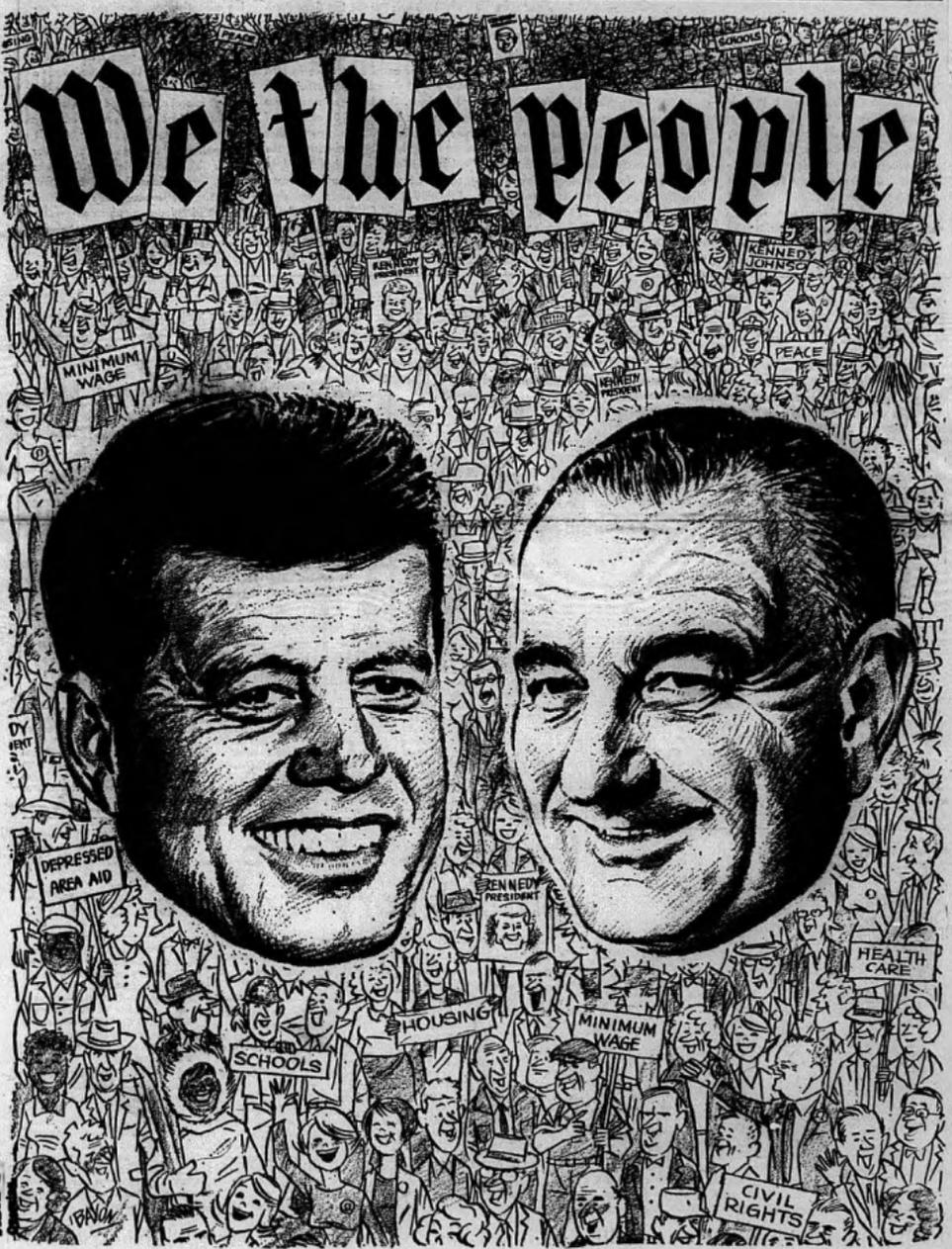
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLII, No. 22

Jersey City, N. J., November 15, 1960

Price 10 Cents

PO BOX 2240  
NEW YORK 17 N Y 100 E



## LABOR'S VOTE DRIVE PLAYED KEY ROLE IN KENNEDY WIN

Now that the votes are in, it has become clear that the "Get-out-the-vote" drive of the AFL-CIO played a key role in the victory of Senator J. F. Kennedy for the Presidency.

With the votes for Kennedy and Nixon as close as it could be in many key industrial states where the bulk of the electoral votes lie, it was the heavy city vote plus a sizable support in the chronically depressed areas that gave winning margins.

In addition, labor support brought record-breaking victories for three of organized labor's closest friends in key states. They were Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, who won by more than 400,000 votes as compared with his winning margin of 240,000 in 1954; Senator Pat McNamara of Michigan, who won by 120,000 votes as compared with his 1954 winning margin of 37,000; and Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, who

swept to victory by 216,000 votes as compared with 134,000 last time.

Here is the story of what happened in leading industrial states where organized labor made its great effort:

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Outstanding achievement for the Kennedy ticket came in Philadelphia, which rolled up a majority of 350,000, or more than twice as much as had been expected by labor observers. It was this margin that helped Kennedy rack up the state's crucial 32 electoral votes.

**NEW YORK:** While New York City's huge vote for Kennedy had generally been expected, it was upstate New York that clearly reflected labor activities in such cities as Syracuse, Ithaca, Rochester and Buffalo. Instead of being defeated crushingly by opponents, as Democratic candidates normally are, Kennedy came down to New York with a sizable vote.

**ILLINOIS:** Kennedy took Illinois by a photo finish; that might have gone the

other way if it had not been for the heavy Chicago vote—not as large as had been predicted, but enough to overcome the heavy downstate Republican vote. The New York Times credited "united labor" with assisting in bringing about the Illinois results.

**MICHIGAN:** In the last three Presidential elections, Michigan has gone Republican. This time it didn't, thanks largely to active labor vote in Detroit which was of equal importance to such industrialized cities as Flint, Battle Creek and Saginaw. The Michigan margin for Kennedy was about 45,000 votes out of more than 3,200,000—a margin that might easily have been reversed if the "get-out-the-vote" drive had failed to produce in the heavily populated areas.

**CALIFORNIA:** Kennedy squeaked through in crucial California by a relative handful of votes—a notable achievement in view of the fact that the state is Nixon's home state. There were heavy

Kennedy victories in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Fresno and Sacramento, all areas where the AFL-CIO "get-out-the-vote" campaign had been particularly vigorous. The Spanish-speaking groups in Southern California, where labor union education work has been highly active, gave the Democratic nominee needed votes.

These five states were crucial to the Kennedy victory. They contributed a total of 154 electoral votes and the loss of any one of them would have been a hard blow to Kennedy's chance.

Only one heavily industrial state left the pattern of the other strong labor states which went to Kennedy, that was Ohio, where Kennedy lost by about 250,000. The answer there was that Cleveland failed to produce an expected wave of Kennedy votes to balance the rest of the state, although other industrial areas did come through.

# Kennedy Charts U.S. Progress

A record-breaking turnout of voters has elected Senator John Fitzgerald Kennedy 35th President of the United States, returning the White House to Democratic control after eight years of Republican administration under Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The voters also elected a Democratic Congress, but cutting slightly into the heavy margin piled up in the 1954 election.

The Democratic ticket of Kennedy and Senator Lyndon Johnson gained its victory by winning huge pluralities in the cities of the big industrial states, by holding a substantial part of the South and by picking up scattered successes in New England, the Mid-Atlantic area, the Plains States and Mountain States.

In a public statement acknowledging congratulations from Vice President Richard M. Nixon and President Eisenhower, Kennedy repeated his campaign theme in that "no supreme effort will be needed" for the country to move safely ahead in the 1960s and pledged "very degree of mind and spirit" to the "long-range interests of the United States and the cause of freedom around the world."

### Close Vote

In an election so close that the popular vote split almost evenly between the Kennedy-Johnson ticket and the Republican slate of Nixon and Henry Cabot Lodge,

Kennedy had an indicated margin of 232 to 191 for the GOP.

This margin was sufficient, with 289 needed for election, to be decisive even if eight votes from unpledged electors in normally Democratic Michigan and six from unpledged electors in Alabama should be cast either for Nixon or for an yet-nomined liberal "third-party" selection. As the returns poured in from the great masses of voters, these were features that seemed to have marked the tide of the voting.

Kennedy was successful in identifying himself as the Democratic Party nominee, and Nixon fell just short in his attempt to overcome the Republican Party's minority status by a personal appeal to independents and disaffected conservative Democrats.

The anticipated "farm state revolt" never came off. Normally Republican Plains States areas went solidly for Nixon, and in most cases the plunge back to the GOP was reflected up and down the ticket in the vote for Govern-

ment, Senator and members of the local College vote, of 232 to 191 for the GOP.

### Suburban Goas

—For the fourth straight Presidential election, Democratic candidates did a somewhat higher percentage of the total vote than the national ticket.

In addition to carrying the urban centers such as New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and Los Angeles, the Democrats also gained substantially in the newer suburban areas surrounding such cities. This seemed to reflect the gradual decentralization of industry in which workers have followed their jobs and have continued to tend toward the Democratic Party.

Johnson's extremely vigorous campaign in the South may have been decisive in holding out only his home state of Texas for the Democrats but also North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, with a

## Unionists Hail Kennedy, LBJ

President-elect John F. Kennedy and Vice President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson received enthusiastic congratulations and pledges of support from leading American trade unionists.

Stating that "Your election victory is a triumph for the liberal and progressive forces of this nation," ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky told Kennedy that it also "rekindles hope in the hearts of the free spirited people in the many oppressed areas of the world."

The garment union chief, in a message to Johnson,

stated "We salute you for your courage and integrity and your vigorous fight."

Speaking for the U.S. labor movement, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the President-elect that "As the U.S. faces these years of crisis, the administration needs and deserves the united backing of a determined American people. On behalf of the men and women of organized labor, I pledge you our whole-hearted support as you embark on the task of building a better and greater America."

## Superior Student



The years' honor scholarship winner of award presented annually by the ILGWU for study at Fashion Institute of Technology is Sandra Meisel of Brooklyn, graduate of the two-year fashion college by General Secretary-Treasurer Louise Shilberg.

## Democrats Keep Congress; Liberal-Tory Line-Up Same

Though a top-heavy Democratic majority will continue to rule the Senate for the next two years—despite a Republican gain of two seats—the composition of that body remains virtually unchanged in terms of liberal vs. conservative.

The line-up in the 49th Congress elected November 8 will be 64 Democrats and 36 Republicans. GOP gains were Delaware's former Governor J. Caleb Boggs who narrowly defeated incumbent Democratic Senator J. Allen Frazier, and GOP Rep. Keith Thompson of Wyoming, who ousted Democrat Raymond B. Whittaker for the seat being left vacant by the retirement of Senator Joseph C. O'Rourke (D).

### Senate Newcomers

The voters sent four other newcomers—three Democrats and one Republican—to the Senate to fill

seats previously held by members of their respective parties:

—Mrs. Maxine B. Neuberger (D-Ore.), who was elected to fill the unexpired term of her late husband, Richard L. Neuberger.

—Missingsie Lee McCall (D-Vt.), veteran of three terms at the House where she has been one of the leaders of the liberal forces.

—Democrat Chalmers Dorr Ball of Rhode Island, a political newcomer, who rolled up a better than 3-to-1 majority over Russell Aronson (D).

—Sen. State Senator Jack

Miller (R) who defeated Democratic Governor Herschel Lovelace.

Four key members of the liberal Democratic forces in the Senate—Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Patrick V. McNamara (Mich.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)—won re-election by sizeable margins.

On the conservative side, Republican Senator Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota barely won reelection in a close race with Rep. George S. McGovern, while Senator Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) defeated Democrat Robert B. Conrad, a last-minute ballot substitute for the late Governor Ralph Brooks (D). Curtis' former opponent, who had a heart attack midway through the campaign.

# ILGers' Efforts Helped Tip Scales To Victory of Kennedy-Johnson

## Politics in Pittston



Pre-election issue of Justice is turned into political leaflet by ILGers in Pittston, Pa., and is distributed to street crowds during campaign swing by Senator John F. Kennedy.

## Dubinsky Heads Fact-Finding Unit On N. Y. Teachers

Striking New York City school teachers returned to their classrooms last week following a one-day walkout, after ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and two other prominent unionists agreed to make their services available to be of help in the situation.

The teachers' strike — first in the city's history — was called November 7 by the United Federation of Teachers, whose president, Charles Cohen, said "a substantial majority" had voted to return to their classes the next day when the three laboratories announced Mayor Wagner's request to help arbitrate the facts. Besides Dubinsky, these are Jacob S. Lewinsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and Harry Van Arsdale, head of the New York City AFL-CIO.

### Fact Finders

During the strike the UFT, which claims almost 16,000 of the actually 32,000 teachers, had posted pickets at some 200 of the 850 schools in Greater New York.

The three unions agreed to meet with the UFT, the Board of Education and School Superintendent John J. Toback. The second fact-finding session was held November 14 at the ILGWU General Office, where James Quinn, New York AFL-CIO

treasurer, sat in for Van Arsdale in meeting with the teachers.

The UFT said it called the walkout because school officials broke a promise to hold elections at which teachers could choose a collective bargaining representative. Toback said no such promise had been made.

### Union Aims

Union objectives include promotional raises for teachers with specialized training; equalization of salary increments; and duty-free lunch periods.

School officials indicated they are willing to give the teachers three of their objectives — a method for bargaining collectively, sick leave for substitute teachers, and the checkoff of union dues.

When the strike started, Toback announced he was suspending 4,800 teachers who had failed to report to their classes. Under the state's Cadden-Wadlin law, public employees who strike are subject to dismissal.

The superintendent did not invoke this law but, he said, under a school board rule giving him authority to suspend teachers for "subordinating conduct."

The strike ended when Wagner announced that no teacher would be penalized who returned to work, and that the three-man labor committee had agreed to meet with the union and school officials.

The union's demand amounting to \$1.5 million a year, to return to work and build for the future with the help of the world labor movement in 1961.

Consumers agreed by 25 percent concession paid more for electricity at the end of 1959 than a year before, should be able to raise their \$10 million a year gain in the utilities.

A large measure of credit for the victory of President-elect John F. Kennedy is being attributed to members of the ILGWU and other trade unionists who worked up the more populous industrial states into the Democratic column on November 8.

It was in areas where garment workers were especially active—New York, Phila-

delphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles—that the heavy Kennedy vote offset the rural conservatism and swung large slices of electoral college ballots for the Massachusetts Democrat.

Each time the President-elect visited a major garment industry center, it was the cheering, singing crowds at ILGWU-sponsored rallies that lent impetus to the Kennedy drive and sustained the pitch of organized labor's activity.

### Campaign Clinch

Clinch of the drive came on October 27, when upwards of 850,000 persons, largest of the campaign, jammed New York City's Seventh Avenue from 34th to 40th Streets to greet the Democratic-Liberal standard-bearer.

New York garment workers under the banner of the Liberal Party, helped provide close to 400,000 votes for Kennedy, the margin of victory that carried the state's vital 45 electoral votes.

Backing up the ILGWU 1960 Campaign Committee's coast-to-coast network radio broadcasts on behalf of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket were local programs sponsored by the Liberal Party, sponsored by the broadcast and radio series over the "Voice of 50," the regular weekly program sponsored by Italian Dressmakers' League and backed up a network of Eastern states.

### Victory Factors

Across the nation, garment workers captured the march to victory. For instance, the highlight of labor activity in the Los Angeles area was an ILGWU rally that marked the final week of the campaign.

The surprising show of Democratic strength in southern California was a major factor in upending the heavily favored James Earle Ray.

Pennsylvania was ruled as a toss-up until Philadelphia turned in a 25,000 strength for Kennedy, more than enough to outweigh Republican strength in other parts of the state.

Had the whole Kennedy edge was due to a large part to the massive registration drive that garment workers and other unionists seemed so early in the fall.

## Big Munoz Margin In Puerto Rico Poll

Governor Luis Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico and his labor-backed Popular Democratic Party (PDP) has returned to office in a heavy surge of votes.

Munoz Marin was re-elected in a fourth term, 455,380 to 149,590 for Luis Ferrer, candidate of the rival Republican Standard Party. The victory also carried it with him all other candidates of his party.

Two other parties failed to get 10 percent of the vote and thus lost their status as legal parties — the Catholic Action Party with 11.1 percent, and the Independent Party with 11.5 percent.

The governor's party retained a steady lead since the island's previous election, as has occurred in previous elections.

## Liberal Vote Provides N. Y. Kennedy Margin

The indication was strong that President-elect Kennedy won New York's 45 electoral votes by virtue of the vote cast for him on the Liberal Party line, it was stated by Paul E. Hays, state chairman of the party.

Hays pointed out that, with the Liberal tally in Jefferson and Franklin Counties still missing and the Liberal returns from Orange County incomplete, the party's contribution to the Kennedy poll will be in excess of 400,000. This is an increase of more than 100,000 over the Liberal vote for Adlai Stevenson in 1956.

In the Congressional race, the Liberal Party provided the margin of victory for three Democratic-Liberal candidates, who will replace Republicans incumbents in Congress. The Congressional seats are Olin G. Fife in the 11th Congressional District (Buffalo, Nassau); Hugh L. Carey in the 13th C.D. (Rye); and Joseph Adabbo in the 5th C.D. (Queens).

and maintained right to the deadline date.

The big city margin was backed up by possible TLO action elsewhere in the state, where pockets of unemployment brought out a protest vote against the Republican administration.

The top of the Democratic ticket went down to defeat in Ohio and Kentucky, but other labor-backed candidates for state and national office were swept to victory by the ticket-splitting voters.

In Ohio, for example, Democratic Congressman Charles Vanik and Michael Peighan won return trips to Washington to 3 to 1 margin, while in Kentucky, all Democratic Congressmen backed by the ILGWU were re-elected.

Nerve-center for the nationwide efforts was ILGWU headquarters in New York City. Personal letters from Pres. David Dubinsky were mailed to every ILGWU member and all unions, urging them to support Senator Kennedy.

"To place the reins of government in the hands of those who are interested primarily in the welfare of the people."

### Cross-Race Activity

Meaning, massive activity on the grass-roots level was coordinated by the Political Department, headed up by Clarence Gus Tyler, Executive Secretary Evelyn Davis, and Assistant Director David Weis.

The pre-election house of Justice — in English, Spanish and Italian — also played a key role in the last days of the campaign. Thousands of extra copies were run off the presses at the request of liberal and labor organizations around the country, to be distributed at political rallies everywhere.

## SENIOR CITIZEN RALLY PULLS 4,000 TO BACK KENNEDY, 'MEDICARE'

Just a few days before the election, a sizable segment of New York's senior citizens turned out for an impressive demonstration of support for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket—and for health care under social security that the Democratic-Liberal nominees backed.

Close to 100 hundreds of the "Senior Citizens for Kennedy," gathered with appropriate banners, for an impressive caravan through the city. Starting at East End Avenue and 79th Street, the procession moved along 8th to Union Square, where some 6,000 gathered for a rally.

There, the Republicans record against medical care for the aged—and against social security generally—was assailed by a number of prominent civic, liberal and labor spokesmen.

These included former Governor and Senator Herbert H. Lehman, who declared that the bill recently passed by Congress "is not designed to work, but to demoralize"; Mayor Robert F. Wagner; ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, who described the election fight as comparable to "the biggest strike ever seen in the U.S.," Amalgamated Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob Weintraub; A.C. Stark, President of the New York City Council; Rep. Burton M. Knapp (D) of Brooklyn; Salmen Lichtenstein, program director of the senior citizens' group, and Harry Van Arsdale, head of the New York City Central Labor Council. Edward L. Bernays chaired the gathering.

## JUSTICE

Published semi-monthly by International Ladies Garment Workers Union

Office of Publication: 891 Seventh Ave., Jersey City, N.J.

Editorial Office: 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

TELEPHONE: MU 2-1000

DAVID DUBINSKY, President

LOUIS STUBBERG, Gen'l Sec'y—Treas.

LEON STEIN, Editor

Subscription rates paid in advance \$1.50 a year

Second-Class Postage Paid at Jersey City, N.J.

January 19

Vol. XLII, November 12, 1960 No. 22



Former N. Y. Governor and U.S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman addresses rally of senior citizens called to point up issue of medical care for the aged under social security during campaign.

# Avalanche of Votes Swings 3 to Eastern Region Column

While voters across the nation went to the polls in record numbers to register a victory for progressive government, workers in three Eastern Region areas in recent weeks went to the ballot boxes to ring up impressive victories for progressive labor relations.

By decisive majorities in representation polls held by the National Labor Relations

Board, workers "defeated" the union at Tiny Town Togs in Troy, N.Y.; Little West Manufacturing in Perth Amboy, N.J., and Liberty Textiles in Englewood, N.J., 75-25 percent Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

Ending years of non-union operation at Tiny Town Togs, the workers of this shop in Troy, N.Y., one of the largest children's dress manufacturers in the country have cast their ballots for the ILGWU in a representation election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board on October 24.

The poll was capped a determined organizing campaign at the 200-worker shop by Eastern Region staffers during the last six months. Several drives over a period of years proved unsuccessful, until finally last year, Eastern Region mounted its campaign, directed by general organizer Walter DeYoung, that brought union representation to the workers of Tiny Town. Assisting in the drive were Hudson Valley organizers Gus Sedes, Joe D'Agostino, Murray Markov, Julius Sigrist, Joe Margolis, Local 183 Manager Edward Nash and Business Agent Virginia O'Toole, plus a hard-working committee of members from the local executive board.

Shop and committee meetings are scheduled with Tiny Town workers that will spell out and tract demands. Kramer and Assistant General Manager Sam Janis will head up the negotiating talks.

**Little West**  
Little West Manufacturing Co. of Perth Amboy, N. J., was swept into the ranks of the Eastern Region by a National Labor Relations

## Victory Preview



A solid, week-long strike by the workers of Little West Manufacturing Co. sleepwear firm in Perth Amboy, N.J., capped by a 17 to 5 victory in an NLRB election, has brought a first-time agreement with ILGWU Local 150-157 in South River.

tions Board election count of 17 to 5.

Held on October 31, the election victory capped a vigorous organization drive and a solid week-long strike at the sleepwear firm. Staffers Gloria Lopez and Lillian Durack plus Sol Rosenbroth and Max Gore sparked the hard hitting drive that won immediate and enthusiastic support from the workers.

Negotiations led by Local 150-157 Manager Simon Baumring have produced a tentative contract that features a wage increase of 11 cents an hour and

other benefits. Formal signing of the pact had not been concluded at press time.

## Liberty Poll Won

The Eastern Region rang up its third consecutive National Labor Relations Board representation election by overwhelmingly winning the October 21 balloting at Liberty Textiles by a count of 44 to 13.

Reversing a 1959 election that saw the union defeated by a one-sided score, Eastern Region staffers obtained union terms at this key Englewood, N. J. manufacturer by a persistent campaign plus the determined efforts of a shop committee led by Asa Conklin, Gene Haberman, and Jose Taliento.

Local 222 Manager Pete Delfesen assisted by Walter DeYoung, John Finnegan and Luis Gargolo directed the successful organization campaign. Assistant General Manager Sam Janis along with Delfesen have dealt with workers to plan contract demands for coming negotiations with the Liberty employer.

# New York Unions Plan Non-Profit Drug Store Chain

Formation of a non-profit organization that will run a chain of retail outlets selling prescription drugs at cut-rate prices to the members of 13 trade unions in the metropolitan New York area was announced last month at a session held in the General Offices of the ILGWU, one of the co-operating organizations.

General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stueberg is serving as ILGWU representative on the formation committee.

Medstore Plan Inc. was launched with an initial investment of \$1 per member by the 13 major union, which have a combined membership of 350,000.

The project has set the dual objective of making prescription drugs available to the membership at savings of 30 percent below what is now being paid, while at the same time developing data on which to base a prepayment drug insurance plan.

The Medstore plan is an outgrowth of the recent Congressional investigations conducted by Senator Estes Kefauver into the high cost of drugs, and has been further spurred by federal statistics revealing that the average American family spends one-fourth of its medical dollar on drugs.

## Early Start

Seafarers' Union Pres. Paul Hall, acting chairman of the Medstore board of directors, announced that the first retail outlet was scheduled to open in mid-Manhattan early in 1961, with pharmacies in each of the city's other four boroughs to open shortly thereafter.

Among the methods by which Medstore plans to cut costs are mass purchasing, efficient and economical packaging and dispensing, and elimination of duplication by keeping inventories to a minimum.

A bureau of standards and controls to screen the quality and cost of drugs to be sold through the stores will be set up by Dr. George Basch, former president of the Health Insurance Plan of New York, who will serve as consultant to Medstore.

As the project develops, other unions and organizations are expected to join the corporation, and in time upwards of a million

union members and their families will be covered by the program.

Participating unions in addition to the ILGWU and the SIU include District Council 37, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; Local 1, Dining Room Employees; two affiliates of the International Association of Machinists; District 4, International Union of Electrical Workers; Local 153, Office Employees International Union; Textile Workers Union of America; Region 9A, United Automobile Workers; Retail Clerks Metropolitan Council Health and Welfare Plan; Local 100, Transport Workers Union; and Local 90, Chefs, Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistant Union.

# '22' Education Sets Variety of Classes

The education department of New York Dressmakers' Local 22 has announced a series of classes ranging from the arts through languages to industrial training.

Of special value to shop chair-ladies and business agents are the classes in Spanish held on Thursdays from 6 to 7:30 P.M. For the Spanish-speaking membership, the local is offering lessons in English at the same time and day.

An exhibit of outstanding pictures by the local's art students is currently on display on the sixth floor of the Dress Joint Board building at 218 West 42d St. Art classes are held on Mondays and Wednesdays from 6 to 7:30 P.M.

Members from the miscellaneous trades who wish to become sewing machine operators can receive free training at classes held in the High School of Fashion Industries. Corral Lengyel has been appointed new education director of Local 22.

There will be 30 million persons seeking jobs by 1965, and 35 million by 1975.

# Accept Applications For 10 Scholarships

Applications for the fourth annual group of ten \$2,000 awards of the ILGWU-National Scholarship Fund are currently being accepted, announces fund director Gus Tyler.

Sons and daughters of ILGWU members who plan to enter

college in the fall of 1961 may now apply for the scholarships, \$200 annually for four years of undergraduate work at any accredited college they may choose.

To qualify as an applicant, a candidate must have at least one parent who has been an ILGWU member in good standing for three or more years. However, children of officers or employees of the union are not eligible applicants for the awards.

The awards are granted on a national competitive basis, with College Entrance Board Scholastic

Aptitude test scores, high school grades and high school rank all taken into account.

## Tests Sixed

Aptitude test examinations will be given on December 3, 1960, January 14, February 4 and March 18, 1961. Applicants for 1961 must take the test on or before the March 18 examination date.

At present, 30 students are attending college around the country under the auspices of the fund.

To apply for one of the scholarships, fill out and mail the coupon below.

ILGWU National Scholarship Fund,  
Room 604

1718 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

Please send me detailed information about the ILGWU Scholarship Fund.

I plan to enter college in (month) \_\_\_\_\_ (year) \_\_\_\_\_

One of my parents is a member of ILGWU Local \_\_\_\_\_

(City and State) \_\_\_\_\_

My name is \_\_\_\_\_

My address is \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## Mission in Miami



At the first in a series of meetings for shop chairladies in Miami the ILGWU Label Department film, "Fashion Picture," was shown. Then Southeast Regional Director E. T. Kehrer outlined promotional aspects of the label program, pointing up the role played by the members.

The crowds that turned out to greet and cheer John F. Kennedy in the final weeks of the 1960 campaign were the largest, most responsive, most enthusiastic in American election history, and among the largest were the series of mammoth coast-to-coast rallies organized and sponsored by ILGers. Hundreds of thousands of garment workers in key industrial states like New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and California, gave the next President the edge that enabled him to carve out a decisive victory margin in the electoral college. It was the traditional co-operation of organized labor with other progressive forces that gave the Democratic leader his win.



Left: President-elect John F. Kennedy addresses endless sea of faces in Hartford, Conn. Top to bottom, above: ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky points out perimeter of crowd of 250,000 in New York City garment center, largest turnout of the campaign. Midwest Region garment workers in the forefront of old-fashioned torchlight parade through the streets of Chicago. Crowd breaks through police cordon to get closer to Senator Kennedy during ILGWU-sponsored rally in Los Angeles. The next President carried all four states—Connecticut, Illinois, California, New York.

# CROSS



# S-COUNTRY



John F. Kennedy is the people's choice. On November 8, the American people voted for progress. After eight years of do-nothing government, the people were ready to move forward again, ready to answer the call to action that is in the American tradition. John F. Kennedy issued that call, and the American people listened. The 1960 Presidential campaign was a story of people—young and old, of every station and color and creed—people who turned out in unprecedented numbers to hear the candidates and the issues. Members of the ILGWU were in the forefront and in the background of the mammoth demonstrations that greeted the President-elect during his campaign swings around the country. Prominent in every crowd were the garment workers, with banners and posters held high. And behind the scenes, ILGWU were busy organizing rallies, distributing literature, ringing doorbells and getting out the vote for the people's choice.



# WITH THESE HANDS

"Give me your hand, your heart, your voice and your vote!" The American people first heard these words last July, during the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles, when John F. Kennedy accepted his party's nomination for President of the United States. They were to hear the phrase many times in the coming months, and they took the Massachusetts Senator at his word. Wherever he appeared, surging, cheering crowds reached out to touch him, to give him their hands, for their hearts had already gone out to the young man whose future seemed the promise of America. And on November 8, they gave John F. Kennedy their votes.



The day before the elections—on November 7—the ILGWU union label asked for the consumer "vote" through this advertisement which appeared in 135 U.S. newspapers.

# "I URGE YOU TO VOTE TWICE TOMORROW!"



Symbol of decency, fair labor standards and the American way of life

And it's perfectly "OK." My Mommy says so. Because you vote the second time by looking for the union label when you shop for clothes—the ILGWU label, silly!

Here's why I want you to use that second vote:

The ILGWU won the first five-day work week so for two days a week, I have my Daddy and Mommy to myself. If ILGWU ever gets a four-day work week, I'll really be living.

ILGWU really believes in education: supports its own program, better

schools, scholarships. That's for me. What if my folks do say I'm too smart?

ILGWU helps those who help others: community chest, hospitals, clinics, day nurseries. Personally, I can take care of myself, at the moment. But who knows what's ahead?

ILGWU does a lot for people with little money: provides a summer camp, cooperative housing, medical care. With my limited bank account, I'm definitely interested.

ILGWU helps keep my Mam looking pretty. It's part of an industry that

makes American women the world's best dressed. If I'm smart enough to be interested in all this other stuff, do you think I'd miss a trick like that?

So do me, and yourselves, a favor. And help protect American buying power, too. Look for the label of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in women's and children's wear, and exercise all your voting rights.

Vote your conscience at the polls tomorrow.

Vote your conscience every time you shop.

**Branding a Maverick**



Eastern Region pickets, 100 strong, respond to attempts by the A & L Brand Co. of New Haven, Conn., to force wage reductions and other concessions as requisites to contract renewal. State mediation representatives have been called into the dispute in efforts to reach a settlement with the firm, which has been under agreement with the ILGWU for some 20 years.

**Late Pact Averts Halt At Wolverine in Mich.**

An 11th-hour settlement bringing wage increases and fringe benefits to some 125 members of Bay City, Mich., Local 517 narrowly averted a strike authorized against the Wolverine Knitting Mills, reports Vice Pres. Morris Biala, director of the Midwest Region.

The pay packet provides a boost of 10 cents an hour for piece workers during the life of the agreement, and an increase of 10 to 20 cents an hour for time workers. Additional terms of the three-year renewal call for employer contributions to the severance pay and retirement funds, a \$1.15 minimum wage, and three added paid holidays during the course of the contract.

The firm had refused to accede to any union demands until the night of October 25, when the agreement had moved out with the aid of the Federal and Michigan State Mediation Services—terminated the next day's strike activities.

Negotiations were directed by Assistant Director Harold Schwartz, Michigan State Representative Bill Davis, Lee Corfield, and a six-member local committee.

**Civil Rights Meet**  
For the fifth consecutive year, Vice Pres. Biala will be chairman of the annual Labor Conference on Civil Rights sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee and supported by the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Cook County Industrial Union Council.

The conference was to be held on November 12 at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago. Several local unions were to receive awards for contributions in the field of civil rights, while the individual award went to Joseph Keenan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

**Chicago 'Summit'**  
Representatives from more than 25 countries of the free world

**Rise in Young Workers**  
Young workers in the United States will account for a major share of the changes in the working population during the 1960s. Workers under 25 will account for nearly half of the labor force growth, the 25-34 age group will hold its own, the 35-44 age group will drop, and there will be more workers 45 and over in 1974.

**NOW IT CAN BE TOLD: JOBLESS IN OCTOBER WERE UP BY 200,000**

Those October unemployment figures that somehow didn't get published before Election Day are now available and they turn out just as the AFL-CIO predicted they would.

—Employment was down by 300,000 with nonfarm employment falling to show the normal rise for this time of year.

—Unemployment went up by 200,000 to 3,579,000 when it should have gone down seasonally.

—The unemployment rate soared from 3.7 per cent in September to 6.4 during October, the highest jobless rate that we have had since the 1963 recession.

—State insured unemployment, which normally drops moderately at this time of year, increased by 60,000 to 1,700,000.

—The number of workers on factory payrolls fell by 165,000 over the month to 14,000,000 despite an increase in automobile employment which helped raise the factory workweek from 39.5 hours to 40, halting the decline of recent months.

—There was a substantial increase in unemployment among adult workers in October, says the Department of Labor, "while the number of persons out of work 16 or longer increased by 200,000 to 1 million."

The October figures stirred unusual controversy this year. The new Administration has always managed to make public the key figures each election year just before Election Day. As a rule, pre-election figures are favorable since October is generally the best job month for the year. This year it looked as though the usual routine would be followed, but just before Election Day it was suddenly announced that they were not "available" until after the election.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George Meany protested strongly to Secretary of State James F. Mitchell, charging that the Department was playing politics with vital statistics that belong to the jobless. Industry predicted that the figure would turn out to be what they did—unemployment up 200,000 to 3.6 per cent, and the unemployment rate "substantial" enough for the entire country.

**On the Air . . .**

Newly-established ILGWU National Severance Fund discussed during recent program of "Labor Press Conference" over radio station WNYC. From left, Mill Miller, editor of RWDSU Local 338 News; Joseph Dubow, executive secretary of Merchant Ladies Garment Manufacturers Association; program moderator Dick Pyatt, and Max Awner, editor of ACWA's Advance.

**Hazleton, Scranton Shops Recruits to N'East Ranks**

A dress company in Scranton and a children's wear firm in Hazleton have been signed to standard industry agreement in recent weeks, bringing 75 more Pennsylvania garment workers into ILGWU ranks, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

**DEMOCRAT'S VICTORY AS INDIANA GOVERNOR SPURS R-T-W REPEAL**  
A strong labor-backed Democratic drive based on the "right-to-work" law issue bucked a heavy Republican vote for Richard M. Nixon in Indiana and won the Democrats the governorship and majority control of the state senate. The Democratic victory increased hopes that Indiana's anti-collective bargaining "right-to-work" law may be repealed by the state legislature early in the coming year. A hard fight was forecast, however, because the gubernatorial victory gave the control of the state senate did not carry with it control of the lower house.

**Legislature Split**  
Matthew E. Welsh, the Democratic winner in the governorship race, ran on a platform pledged to make repeal of the "right-to-work" law the first order of business before the state legislature. "Republicans" indicated that Democrats were ahead in the Indiana senate with 38 seats against 34 held by Republicans. In the lower house, however, Republicans were indicated to be holding 53 seats against 33 by the Democrats, with 14 others still undecided as Justice went to press.

**Carlen Contract**  
In Hazleton, the 30 workers at the Carlen Manufacturing Co. have won a standard agreement calling for the 39-hour week, a \$1.15 minimum wage, 5 paid holidays, 6 1/2 percent employer contributions to the health and welfare funds, retirement and severance pay coverage, and a union label clause.

In addition, the Carlen workers stand to gain further benefits when agreement is reached on several terms between Local 91 and the major market producers in New York. Bargaining sessions were directed by District Manager Hugh Maloney, Business Agents Carrie Gregory and Steve Kalka, shop chairlady Grace Burns and secretary Rosemarie Schiavone.

**Education Center Moves to Fashion H.S.**

Beginning November 17, the regular Thursday evening sessions of the ILGWU Education-Recreation Center will be held at the High School of Fashion Industries, 222 West 24th St., Room 1026, announces Education Department Secretary Pamela Cohn.

Previously, classes were held at Charles Evans Hughes High School. The starting time of 6:15 P.M. will be continued at the new location.

In coming weeks, some of New York City's outstanding educators will discuss a wide variety of topics, including an analysis of the popularity of the novel in literature, and a comparison of our tripartite government with the European parliamentary system.

**More Women Workers**

The number of women workers in the United States will increase, at nearly twice the rate for men, with about 39 million women workers expected by 1976, 6 million more than in 1959. This represents a 10 percent increase in women as compared to 15 percent rise for men.

will participate in the opening ceremonies at McCormick Place, Chicago's \$25 million Lake Front Exposition Building.

The celebration will be marked by a summit conference of industry, labor and commerce on November 17 and 18, to which Vice Pres. Biala is a delegate. The official celebration of the birth of Jane Addams, Nobel Peace Prize winner and much revered organizer and director of the world famous Hull House, will culminate with a banquet in Chicago on November 31.

Mayor Richard Daley has appointed Vice Pres. Biala as one of five vice chairmen for the event.

**Jersey COI Signs 1 Sport, 2 in Coats**

The roster of unionized shops in the Cloak Out-of-Town Department was expanded in New Jersey this month as workers in two coat firms and one sportswear shop were brought under coverage of the respective collective agreements, it was announced by Vice Pres. George Rubin, department general manager.

In Paterson, the Matinee Coat Corp., which opened its doors three months ago, signed with the union when its workers joined the ILGWU. The organization drive, which was conducted by Local 134 Manager John Fruda and Business Agent Howard Silverman, brought in all the 46 workers. The shop has 60 machines and is expected to expand operations. The company has joined the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association, Paye Miccio has elected shop chairlady.

An increase of 14 1/2 percent in wages was the dividend won by the workers of Mary Jean Coats of Hoboken when they joined Local 123 in response to an organization drive. With Local Manager Isidor Wallach and Business

Agent Al Tambe heading union negotiators, an agreement was reached and the 100-employee American Association, Rose Matallo was elected shop chairlady.

At Passaic's Polly Sportswear Co., 100 workers came under the terms of the collective agreement between the union and the National Skirt and Sportswear Association. Local 135 Manager Sam Patti negotiated, assisted by Business Agent Ken Haber.

**'9' Mgr. Fisher New Head Of Workmen Circle Home**

Manager Harry Fisher of New York Cloak Finishers' Local 9 was re-elected as president of the Workmen's Circle Home for the Aged. A resolution adopted at a recent meeting of our tripartite executive board designated Fisher as his new appointment.

## Cutters to Ballot on Nov. 28 On Old-Age Payment Amount

New York cutlers will face an important decision at their forthcoming membership meeting on November 28. It concerns the future of the Old Age Fund of Local 10—the only one of its kind in the ILGWU. Its establishment over 30 years ago long preceded the present industry longshore funds which came into existence during the last decade and half.

The members of Local 10 will vote on whether they wish to retain the present \$300 maximum old age benefit which would require an increase in the annual assessment (it was \$6 last year) or avoid a higher assessment by reducing the maximum benefit to \$200.

The fund was originally established in 1928 when Fred Dubinsky was manager of Local 10. In a report to the organization the preceding year he had called attention to the "very sad and serious plight of many of the old-time members" who are "discriminated against because of age" and who are "in dire need" and declared that the organization had an obligation to assist these men some of whom had been "founders of the union" and "may have done more and usefully loyalty to the organization."

Originally the income of the fund was based on proceeds of annual social affairs. However, later a \$1 annual tax was adopted "to replenish the fund and put it on a permanent basis."

### Maximum Upped

At the outset the fund paid \$200 to members with 10 to 15 years of consecutive membership who are 60 years of age and totally unable to secure employment due to old age. It also paid a smaller amount (now \$65) to members at least 50 years of age having at least 10 years of membership who are out of work for at least six consecutive months.

In 1953—shortly after the late Douglas leader became manager of Local 10—the maximum payment was increased to \$300. Two years later in 1955 it was raised to \$350. Accordingly members retired by retirement funds have received the lump sum payment from the fund in addition to their monthly pension payments.

As the number of members retired by industry funds increased the burden on the old age fund increased correspondingly. With payments exceeding income, the reserve, which was about \$20,000 in 1955, was gradually depleted.

By 1960 the local faced, for the following fiscal year 1960-61, an estimated deficit of \$10,000 with an income of about \$10,000 based on the one dollar a year assessment in addition to local dues.

To meet this problem the membership approved a supplementary assessment of \$1 a year, and furthermore, decided to place the fund on a "pay-as-you-go basis" whereby the supplementary assessment would be adjusted each year, in accordance with the previous year's payments. In 1961 the supplementary assessment was raised to \$1.50 and in 1962 to \$2 and retained unchanged to the present year.

### Deficit Arises

The problem now confronting the local is respect to the fund assets out of its experience during the fiscal year 1959-60 when the income was \$14,000 and payments were \$15,000 for a deficit of \$1,000.

As indicated, the rise in the number of retirees to whom payments are made was mainly responsible for the deficit. In the supplementary assessment. For example in 1961 31 cutlers of Local 10 of age 60 to 69 received a total of \$33,000. In 1959 the total was 137.

### LOCAL 10 MEMBERS Require Special Meeting

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28  
8:00 P.M. OVER  
MANHATTAN CENTER  
308 Street & 8th Ave.

PURPOSE: To vote on an increase in the semi-annual supplementary payment of the Old Age Fund of Local 10.

During the eleven year period 1948 to the present cutlers retired over up to 1,800. Payments from the fund during the period 1950 lump sum payments, plus 1950 payments totaled \$42,000.

All the November 28 membership meeting the cutlers will be given the opportunity to approve or reject and to determine the future course of the fund. They can choose to keep the present \$300 lump sum payments, plus 1950 payments, or to make a supplementary assessment to the extent required or to continue the present \$300 payment and reduce the payment to \$200.

To meet the requirements of legislation enacted earlier this year by Congress, the vote will be by secret ballot. Members must present their dues books showing that they are in good standing.

It is noted that the building in question is in condition which is considered to be in good condition and that the cutlers will vote on whether to increase the membership as a whole.

## Worldwide Flavor For Montreal Fete

The big Montreal ILGWU "Ball des Minitiers" scheduled for December 3 at the Sheraton-Montreal Hotel has developed a miniature United Nations look as guest artists from all over the world arrive to enhance for the musical revue "Everybody Loves Saturday Night" which will highlight this annual event.

"Minitiers" in stately court robes, Spanish Flamenco dances, gay Hungarian dances, handsome Israeli music and Afro-Cuban laughter mingle with the choice of French-Canadian folk songs as the Minitiers cheer their chorus groups in French and English language, of the revue's themes songs "Everybody Loves Saturday Night."

## Afro-Asian Unions Training in Israel

A new labor school dedicated to training Afro-Asian leaders for the nations of Africa and Asia has opened in Tel Aviv, Israel, with 70 students from 30 different countries.

For six months these students will be exposed to parallel programs in French and English covering a wide range of theoretical and practical courses in the field of trade unions in a developing sector and in order to show they can operate in the new conditions on these continents.

Approved by the union was Mas Zibay of the General Office legal staff. Joint board attorney Joseph E. Miranese, and Dr. Lawrence Rabinowitz of the ILGWU Research Department.

During the trial, a representative from the ILGWU General Council's office made

## In Any Language . . .



Ficket line at Alepin & Bro. in Montreal protests firing of shop chairlift and subsequent lockout of garment workers.

## NLRB Hears ILG Charge On Phila. Side Runaway

In a five-day trial, the National Labor Relations Board last week heard complaints filed by the ILGWU charging Side Fashion Inc. with a series of unfair labor practices during a runaway attempt, reports Vice Pres. William Ross, manager of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Specific complaints charged the firm with refusing to bargain for a renewal agreement, failure to meet obligations under its existing contract, making extra pay for workers, and back pay awards from the time the employer ceased operations.

Briefs on the amended complaints will be filed by December 12 with the National Labor Relations Board.

In October 1958 Side Fashion formed a corporation under the name Personality Sportswear at New York, N.Y. While secretly preparing to close down its Philadelphia blouse shop, employing some 200 ILGWU members, the firm began to make samples in the South Carolina plant.

### Tried to Stall

At the same time, the firm resigned its association membership and employed various stalling tactics during bargaining for a renewal agreement.

The company's true intent was revealed when Side announced it would negotiate a contract for the Philadelphia factory only if the ILGWU agreed to permit a non-union operation in the plant.

Then the Sun shut down, and union pickets immediately appeared at Side's showrooms in New York City, while ILGWU lawyers began to document charges, highlighting the significance of the company's refusal to offer jobs in New York State to maintain Philadelphia plants.

### Upset ILG Appeal

At first, the NLRB regional office in Philadelphia dismissed union charges, but an appeal taken to Washington by ILGWU General Counsel Morris Gluskin was sustained. The local office was reversed and ordered to file a complaint against Side.

Approved by the union was Mas Zibay of the General Office legal staff. Joint board attorney Joseph E. Miranese, and Dr. Lawrence Rabinowitz of the ILGWU Research Department.

## QUEBEC BOARD GIVES ILGWU 'GREEN LIGHT' VS. J. ALEPHIN FRERES

The Quebec Labour Relations Board has given the green light to the ILGWU to take legal action against a Montreal firm for violation of the province's anti-inter-union labor law, reports Vice Pres. William Ross.

In a decision handed down this week, the QLRB confirmed the ILGWU as a bona fide association, in the terms of the provincial law, and authorized the firm to launch legal proceedings against J. Alepin Freres.

The board said it appeared that the company in violation of the law, had "provoked a boycott" recently after refusing to negotiate with the ILGWU.

Furthermore, seeking a powerful solution, the Montreal ILGWU had submitted the matter to arbitration. That's where the case rested when suddenly several weeks ago the employer dismissed the union's shop chairlift, Theresa, Le Tour. The next day, when workers tried to discuss this action with the employer, he fired all of them.

When the workers protested, he immediately called in the police to force them to leave the premises. The firm's 23 employed workers, including three cutlers, organized a picket line around the building, and the ILGWU filed a strong protest with the Quebec Labor Relations Board.

Demands sought by the locked out workers were similar to those filed in other area shops—excluding reduction of the work week from 48 to 40 hours, paid holidays, and other standards. The board has already ruled that Alepin Freres won't even discuss any aspect of these demands.



## N'East Wins Severance Settlement at Spirella

The soon-to-be-liquidated Spirella Corporation of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has agreed to a unique severance settlement on its 61 workers although the agreement with the firm does not provide a fund for this purpose, according to Vice Pres. David Linton, successor of the National Department.

The settlement, announced after months of negotiations, will net the workers an average severance check of \$15, while the average pay is a bit of \$12.

In September the Spirella board of directors announced the company's intention to end its operations. This action threatened to leave 61 workers with many years of service to the firm stranded, since they had been covered by a carry-over contract that did not include severance provisions.

### Corfb Called

Update New York District Manager Alex Karosky and his staff quickly called a conference with the Spirella directors in efforts to work out a severance settlement. However, efforts of the firm to

found a statement to the effect that they felt no obligation to the workers. The company announced that in the last three years operations had been maintained at a low just to provide jobs to the workers.

At this point area supervisor Louis Basso stepped into the talks, and hard bargaining finally brought some agreement around to the union point of view and the settlement.

Shop chairlift Grace Laskowski and secretary Cheryl Bennett teamed up with union negotiators during the talks.

Figure on the workers from point of years of service reveal that only 17 had more than 10 years of service, 10 others 7 to 10 in the 10-20 range, 8 others 20 to 30 years, 10 for 30 years and 3 for 40 years.

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

## EDITORIAL PAGE

### Election Over—But Campaign Continues

By GUS TYLER

Director, ILGWU Political Department

#### CONGRATULATIONS!

Congratulations first to Jack Kennedy on his victory. But more important, congratulations on his campaign that revived in the working people of America a sense of hope. Congratulations on his platform that said something, that made commitments, that stopped pussy-footing and started talking out loud about the real needs of the American people.

Congratulations to the membership of the ILGWU. We can be proud of our part in this victory. We raised funds and raised our voices. We ran the biggest single rally in America in New York's garment center. And we ran several outside New York that came close to being number two and three.

We stayed up all night to greet our candidate at airports. We visited our neighbors. We registered our fellow workers and we got them out on Election Day. We distributed literature. We sponsored nationwide radio broadcasts. We took our stand early and stood our ground to the end because in John F. Kennedy we saw a chance to move ahead in the 1960's.



**THE ELECTION OF JACK KENNEDY** as President of the United States is, however, more than an occasion for mutual rejoicing. This great debate and referendum was a stunning victory for liberalism and tolerance in America.

The election of 1960 has been likened to that of 1932 when Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected for the first time. The similarities are compelling: the coalition of the cities, the South, the lower income groups, and the minority peoples who elected and re-elected Roosevelt was reunited this fall.

The slogan of the New Frontier was reminiscent of the New Deal. The young men of high intellect who gathered around FDR in front his brain trust were reincarnated in the corps of thinkers clustered around Kennedy both before and during the campaign and prepared to put their intelligence to use in the new administration.



**IN MANY RESPECTS**, however, this election was not at all like that of 1932. For then, our nation had visibly and tragically fallen apart. Ten to 15 million were out of work.

In the election this year, the Republicans insisted that you "never had it so good." And in that respect, this election was much more like that of 1928 than of 1932. In 1928, Hoover promised a "chicken in every pot." The country appeared outwardly prosperous, if one overlooked some truly depressed groups and also if one did not look ahead to the depression in the making. The Democratic challenger, Alfred E. Smith, came, as did Kennedy, from an Eastern big city family of Irish Catholic extraction.

To the extent that there was a public issue it was the referendum on alcohol: wet versus dry. But the secret issue was Smith's religion, an explosive factor that tore a large chunk of the solid South from the body of the Democratic Party and shattered New York's Happy Warrior.

To measure the miracle of the Kennedy election, one must compare it with 1928. After that balloting, many were convinced that a Catholic could not, under any normal circumstances, be elected President of the United States.

Certainly, a young man aspiring to be the youngest man in the White House could not expect to overcome this religious handicap in a period of relative peace and prosperity. Yet, against all these handicaps—religion, youth, no economic crisis and no war—Kennedy was elected, carrying both the popular and the electoral vote.



**THIS VICTORY WAS PREPARED** by the intervening years. Between 1928 and 1960, America had learned the lesson of liberalism. The nation no longer has to wait for a total economic collapse, such as in 1929, in order to see a depression coming and to head it off. The nation has also learned that the government can, should, and must play a creative role in strengthening the nation's economy and legislating to meet social needs.

This was a lesson learned negatively through the Great Depression and learned positively through the New Deal and the Fair Deal. And as a result of this prolonged education, America has changed from a country that is normally Republican to a country that is normally Democratic. The national habit has moved from conservatism toward liberalism.

But the nation has changed in still another way. We have learned, and are still learning, to live together despite differences in religion, race and national origin. In this campaign, there were undoubtedly millions of voters who were influenced by race, religion and nationality. But there were enough people voting as Americans rather than as hyphenated Americans to give the victory to a citizen of a minority group. That is a victory for tolerance in America!

This remarkable victory for both liberalism and tolerance may well be denied by the press in the coming months. Our newspapers—three out of four of whom were in Nixon's corner—belittle the Kennedy victory. They point to the closeness of the popular vote. They stress the hard-fought states where a handful of votes could have upset the result. They assert that the voters gave no mandate because of this 50-50 split of opinion.



**UNDER ORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES**, these interpretations might have some validity. But when a candidate like Kennedy starts off with a quadruple handicap to win the race, then he is in the position of a sandlot baseball team that licks the Pirates. Such an upset has meaning.

While Kennedy's election is a measure of the distance America has travelled down the road of liberalism and tolerance, the victory was also due to the remarkable performance of the candidate himself. During the campaign, he won votes not only by what he said, but also by the way in which he said it.

He was dynamic; he spoke to the point, as if he were in a hurry to spell out his answer and then do something about it; he was the image of action.

**IN PROVIDING LEADERSHIP** for a nation that wishes to move ahead, President Kennedy will face handicaps as great as those faced by Candidate Kennedy. His greatest road block is the Congress of the United States!

In the next Congress, as in the last, there will be a majority of Democrats. But, as in the past, this delegation will be divided between a majority of liberal Democrats, ready to back the Kennedy program, and

a minority of conservative Democrats, usually from the South, who will oppose the program.

These conservative Democrats, in a coalition since 1938 with the Republican in Congress, have been responsible for enacting the Taft-Hartley Law, the Landrum-Griffin Act, and for blocking necessary legislation dealing with wages, health, housing, education, social security and civil rights. This conservative coalition frustrated Roosevelt after 1938, Truman through his term and a half in office, and it will now try to frustrate Kennedy.

How then, in the light of this historic obstacle, can Kennedy and America move forward into the Sixties?



**WE CAN MOVE FORWARD** by making it clear that the election of 1960 was a clear and overwhelming mandate for a program of progress. We, the people, have a great responsibility in the next two years, before the election of a new Congress. We have a responsibility as great as the pre-election campaign. We have the responsibility of continuing the campaign past Election Day, past the Inauguration, right into the halls of Congress.

Our rights as citizens do not end on Election Day. After elections we have one of the most ancient and sacred rights of free people: the right to petition. This means that we can meet with our Representatives to tell them what we need and want; we can write to them; we can gather names on petitions; we can write letters to newspapers for the eyes of our Representatives; we can gather in meetings and pass resolutions; we can elect delegations.

The word of the President carries weight. When he speaks from the White House, even an unfriendly press must carry his address. Through radio and TV, he can once more come to the American home to inform and inspire. Through such moral leadership, Kennedy can make each of his major proposals—whether it be medical care for the aged, or adequate housing, or improved education, or a higher and more inclusive minimum wage, or equal opportunity for all—the center of a national referendum in which every citizen can play a decisive role through the right to petition.



**IN HIS ACCEPTANCE SPEECH** from Hyannis, when he received telegrams from both Vice President Nixon and President Eisenhower congratulating him on his victory, President-elect Kennedy said that there would be difficult days ahead and he asked the nation to lend a hand, to help him with his heavy responsibility.

Every citizen can help, whether he voted for or against Kennedy. Every citizen, whether his or her conscience dictated in the privacy of the polling place, can help guide America in the weeks and months ahead through his power as a "constituent," who the Representatives and Senators must respect.

Such citizens—members of unions and members of other organizations dedicated to the general welfare—are America's next best hope for converting talk New Frontiers into movements across New Frontiers to the fuller life.

Let's turn our eyes on Congress. Let's see what bills come before that body. (Your union—the ILGWU—will keep you posted.) Then let Congress hear from you so that there shall be no mistake about the people's mandate.