

AFL-CIO's Anti-Recession Program

Meeting in the nation's capital as the 87th Congress opened its sessions and just prior to the start of a new era in the White House, the AFL-CIO Executive Council last week called on the legislators to enact a 20-point program aimed at turning back the economic recession and advancing a wide range of progressive legislation to strengthen America at home and abroad. Following are main portions of the council's statement:

THE MIRACLES OF SCIENCE NOW MAKE IT possible to assure all the people of this planet of

the essentials of healthful life—shelter, food and clothing—and an ever-rising standard of living. But that possibility has not been realized, even in the richest land on earth.

We have faltered through the Fifties, victimized rather than enriched by our technological skills, unwilling or unable to cope with the great challenges of the era at home or abroad. Another such decade might well prove fatal to human freedom and perhaps to humanity itself.

The labor movement hopes and believes turning point is at hand. New leadership will soon be at the helm of government—leadership which is pledged to end the spiritual and economic stagnation, the indifference and self-satisfaction, in which we have drifted. We have faith in the leadership.

In this spirit the AFL-CIO recommends the following 20-point program, covering both long (Continued on Page 2)

PC BOX 2320
NEW YORK 17 N Y 100 E
C10

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLIII, No. 2

Jersey City, N. J., January 15, 1961

Price 10 Cents

DRESS PACT DEMANDS PUSH RAISES, HOLIDAYS, SCHEDULE

FREE!

PAY DAY BOOK

DAILY AND WEEKLY RECORD BOOK FOR TIME OR PIECE WORK



Sew and buy only with a union label!

THIS UNIQUE AND VALUABLE 64-PAGE BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE ILGWU LABEL DEPARTMENT. ASK YOUR BUSINESS AGENT OR AT YOUR LOCAL UNION OFFICE FOR YOUR COPY. ALSO CONTAINS UNION INFORMATION, CARTOONS, EMPLOYMENT RECORD, CALENDAR, ETC.

Negotiations for a new collective agreement covering some 90,000 union dressmakers in the seven-state New York metropolitan dress market began Wednesday morning, January 11, with the presentation of the union's demands at a formal conference at the Hotel Astor in Manhattan.

The current agreement, concluded in 1958 after a one-week general strike, expires February 23.

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Council, told representatives of five employers' associations that the union would insist on plugging loopholes that had prevented workers from getting the full benefits of the current agreement.

Seek Piece-Rate Schedules

One of the union's major demands is a provision for an official piece-rate schedule for operators and finishers. "Such a schedule, available in every shop, will enable all workers to know what they are entitled to get for each garment," Zimmerman said. "It would contribute significantly to uniform and effective enforcement of our settled prices. It would mean higher earnings for dressmakers throughout our market."

Other major union demands are a 10 percent wage increase, higher minimums for all crafts, and 7½ guaranteed paid holidays, including Washington's Birthday. A provision (Continued on Page 3)

'First With Most'—ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg, National Foundation child marshal Keith Miritello, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Vice Pres. Louis Nelson, at ceremonies marking donation of first returns from ILGWU March of Dimes collection drive: \$12,422 check from Knitgoods Local 155.



BACK BY RETURN!

Anti-Recession Program

(Continued from Page 1)

range and short-range problems that have too long been neglected:

1. Aid to Depressed Areas

Twice vetoed in recent years, federal aid to chronically depressed areas must be delayed no longer. Even in times of national "prosperity," many American communities are depression-ridden for reasons beyond their control. In times of recession their plight is terrifying. A bold program of loans and grants for vocational retraining, essential public works, plant construction and technical assistance to encourage establishment of new plants is needed at once.

2. Housing and Urban Renewal

Bold action in the field of housing and urban renewal can do much to meet one of America's sorest problems and to help put America back to work. The Senate last year approved expanded urban renewal and public housing programs, only to be stymied by the House Rules Committee.

3. Aid to Education

Here again, much progress was made last year toward the inauguration of a federal aid-to-education program, only to be frustrated by a reluctant administration and a conservative coalition in Congress. The construction of many more schoolrooms will improve our educational plan and also help provide jobs for thousands. Aid to teachers' salaries is needed if we are to retain and obtain the quality and number of teachers needed for a growing America.

4. Increased and Extended Minimum Wages

Final action on this vital measure was prevented last year when a conservative coalition refused to budge from the House-passed Kitchin-Ayres substitute. Moderate bills raising the minimum to \$1.25 an hour for presently covered workers had been reported out by both House and Senate Labor Committees. The bills also established this wage in annual step-ups and lowered maximum hours in annual step-downs for several million newly-covered workers.

5. Health Benefits for the Aged

This is another item of nearly-finished business for Congress. The new President of the United States was a principal backer of Forand-type legislation, which would provide health insurance for our older citizens under the tried and tested social security system.

6. Unemployment Insurance

Immediate action is essential to restore unemployment payments to those whose rights have been exhausted, to extend the duration of payments to those now receiving them and to set a realistic floor under their amount.

The federal-state jobless benefits system should provide benefits at least 50 percent of a worker's average weekly wage up to a maximum of two-thirds the state's average weekly wage and for so long as a worker is unemployed up to a maximum of 39 weeks.

7. Tax Revision for Economic Growth

The federal tax system should be flexible enough to aid in spurring economic recovery and encouraging economic growth. The President should have discretionary authority, subject to disapproval in each instance by Congress, to temporarily reduce taxes when necessary to stimulate the economy. We believe that when unemployment exceeds 7 percent of the work-force, the first \$10 of withholding taxes should be forgiven each week for a period of ten weeks. Such tax reduction should not exceed \$100 per year per tax return. An equivalent reduction should be given to taxpayers, not covered by withholding, at the end of the year.

In addition, Congress should close such unwarranted tax loopholes as dividend credits, capital gains favoritism, excessive business expense deductions, split income provisions and excessive depletion and depreciation allowances.

8. Public Works

Federal programs for the construction of hospitals, roads and airports are already in being. These programs should be expanded by more generous appropriations, both to provide more employment and to help reduce our chronic shortage of these facilities.

Literally thousands of public works projects have already been planned, programmed and engineered by state and local governments, but shelved by cost problems. As much as \$2 billion in such projects could be put into effect in 1961 by incentive grants of \$300 million, or 15 percent of total cost, by the federal government. In terms of employment, the result would be approximately 110,000 construction jobs and 170,000 off-site jobs.

9. Federal Reserve Policy

The Federal Reserve Board should be urged to abandon its "bills only" or "bills usual" policy for a truly flexible monetary policy. At present, the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee should buy securities of varying maturities, rather than concentrate almost exclusively on the purchase of bills.

The Open Market Committee's purchase of intermediate and long-term bonds would help curtail the outflow of U.S. dollars, and at the same time stimulate bank lending and mortgage loans by reducing long-term interest rates. Our monetary policies should be designed to influence our industrial technological progress consistent with our economic growth.

10. Migrant Workers

Not only for obvious economic reasons, but for vastly more important moral and social reasons, Congress must act to end the disgraceful exploitations of the nation's migratory farm workers. This problem must be vigorously dealt with on all fronts—wages, housing, education, social security and public health. The foreign contract labor program, justifiable only in times of national manpower shortages, should be discontinued as quickly as possible.

11. Comprehensive Labor Legislation

Both the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts contain provisions which harshly and unfairly limit the freedom of workers to organize and bargain collectively, and which impose inordinate burdens on established unions. Among the major changes needed in the Taft-Hartley Act are elimination of the section permitting state "right-to-work" laws; revision of the freedom of speech and mandatory injunction provisions to accord unions equality of treatment with employers; restoration of the pre-hearing election and realistic modification of secondary boycott and organizational picketing provisions to restore the right of free speech to trade unions and to eliminate unfair and one-sided advantages they now give to union-busting employers.

The Landrum-Griffin Act should be stripped of those provisions that shackles honest unions in their legitimate activities. The weak sections on management misdeeds should be made more effective.

12. Situs Picketing

One item of labor legislation should and can be passed immediately. The right to picket on construction sites was requested by President Eisenhower three times and received strong bipartisan support. Last year, however, the Kennedy-Thompson Bill was killed by the House Rules Committee and filibustered to death in the Senate Labor Committee. Simple justice demands early action on this measure.

13. Atomic Energy

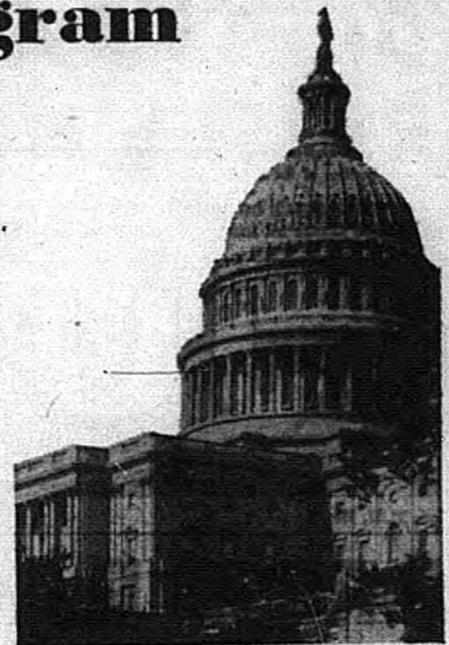
An expanded federal program to develop the peacetime uses of atomic energy, including the generation of electric power, should be enacted. Needed also are an effective and comprehensive federal program to control atomic radiation hazards and a federal workmen's compensation system for atomic workers.

14. Natural Resources Development

America in the Sixties must face up to the unprecedented and rapidly-increasing demand upon her great but not unlimited stockpile of natural resources. The welfare of all Americans—and of our friends abroad—depends upon intelligent development of our resources.

15. Civil Rights

In the non-economic area, no challenge is greater than that of completing the job started 100 years ago of assuring equal treatment before the law and equal opportunity to all, regardless of



race or color or national origin. The legislative arsenal in this crucial fight on discrimination will not be complete unless and until it includes legislation clearly supporting and implementing the Supreme Court decision on schools, the right of the Attorney General to institute civil suits on behalf of aggrieved persons, an effective Fair Employment Practices Commission and the elimination of poll taxes and other voting restrictions.

Completely effective civil rights legislation cannot realistically be expected out of the Senate unless an end is put to the present filibuster rule and the Senate is able to end debate by majority vote.

16. Immigration and Refugee Reform

The present national origins system should be replaced by a new quota system that sheds the present discriminatory features. The number of quota immigrants should be increased moderately to 250,000 to reflect the much increased population of the United States and the increased needs throughout the world. The new law should include explicit and permanent authorization to allow refugees to enter the United States during crises such as the Hungarian one in 1956.

17. Mutual Security

The present concern over gold and international payments must not serve as a pretext to end or cripple the mutual security program. Allied nations whom we helped to economic recovery do have a responsibility to carry a fair share of the load, but America's responsibility is as great as ever. In the newly emerging nations of the world, economic and technical assistance from democratic nations can make the difference between freedom and tyranny for the people.

18. Federal Employees

Legislation should be passed giving statutory certification to bona fide trade unions of federal employees so that these workers may have the right of collective bargaining comparable to workers in private industry.

19. Farm Legislation

We favor the enactment of legislation which will wherever possible base price supports on production payments aimed at support of the family farm and lower prices to consumers.

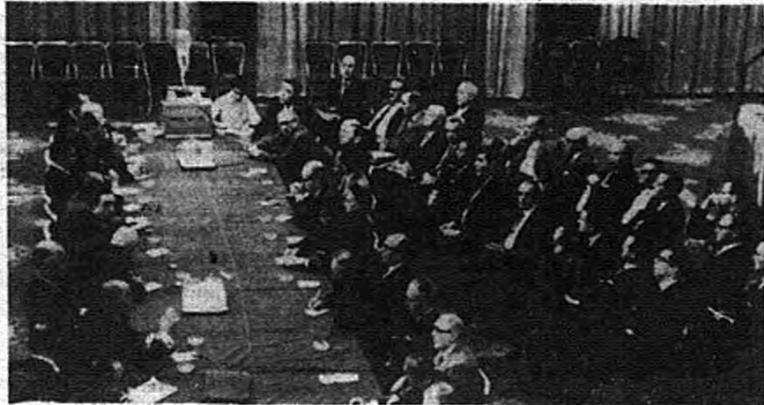
20. National Defense

While the restoration of our economic strength and our moral leadership is of paramount importance, we dare not neglect our military defenses. We, together with our allies in the free world, must be strong enough to deter, and if necessary to defeat, aggression from any source and in any form. This means a defense establishment equipped to cope with small crises as well as large ones; with limited as well as total war. We recognize the immense complexity of the problem but for the security of our way of life, it must be solved. Certainly security for America and her people is worth what it costs.

DRESS PACT DEMANDS PUSH RAISES, HOLIDAYS, SCHEDULE



As Dress Joint Council delegates met in New York to hammer out demands for seven-state pact renewal. From left: Local 60 Manager William Schwartz, Local 22 Manager Israel Breslow, Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of Eastern Region, Dress Joint Council Secretary-Treasurer Nathaniel Minkoff, Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman, council general manager, First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Local 89, Sol C. Chaikin, assistant director of the Northeast Department, and Sol Greene, Dress Joint Council assistant general manager.



ILGWU demands for dress pact renewal terms are presented at first meeting between union officials and representatives of industry employer associations, held January 11 at Hotel Astor.

(Continued from Page 1)

sion for guaranteed holidays would mean that workers would be paid in full for holidays regardless of whether or not there is work in the shop during the week of the holiday and regardless of the day on which the holiday falls.

The union demands, which were approved by a meeting of over 350 delegates to the Dressmakers' Joint Council at the Hotel Astor on January 4, and by a meeting of some 2,000 shop chairmen at Manhattan Center last Tuesday, also include the following:

- An additional 1 percent for the Health and Welfare fund to meet the rising cost of the union's comprehensive medical care program.
- A provision prohibiting contractors from cutting for non-designated or non-union jobbers.
- A provision prohibiting jobbers and manufacturers from sending work to a contractor without prior approval.
- The inclusion of shipping clerks in the agreement.
- A provision stipulating that photo-marking machines may be used in a union cutting department if operated by a member of Local 10, but that work may not be sent to an outside photo-marking agency which is not under contractual relations with Local 10.
- A provision prohibiting firms from importing ready-made garments, and from buying any parts of garments from non-union firms.

More than 100 union and employer representatives attended the Astor conference which adjourned shortly after hearing the presentation of union demands. Additional conferences are now being scheduled.

Union Negotiating Team

The union's negotiating committee is headed by Zimmerman, First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Local 89; Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department; Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region; Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10; Israel Breslow, manager of Local 22; William Schwartz, manager of Local 60; N. M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the Dressmakers' Joint Council; and Sol Greene, assistant general manager of the council.

In his presentation of union demands and later at a press conference, Zimmerman emphasized that dressmakers' earnings had not kept pace with either the rising cost of living or the rising standard of living, and that something had to be done to rectify the situation. "We must have some substantial improvements," he said.

"We realize now, as always, that the ultimate welfare of our members is tied to the welfare of the communities in which they work," the council's general manager declared. "We shall do our utmost to reach a peaceful settlement with our employers. But we shall be prepared to take whatever steps are necessary to get for our members what we believe is fair and essential to their welfare."

New York Liberal Party Sets Progress Blueprint

A call for greater municipal control of public authorities, use of state tax surpluses for aid to education, and extension of rent control top the list of proposals contained in the 1961 legislative program of the Liberal Party of New York.

Timed to the opening of this year's legislative session, the 20,000-word document notes the national trend towards liberalism marked by the administration changeover in Washington, and calls upon New York to "realistically and vigorously assume its historic role of leadership among the states of the union" in the march toward liberal goals.

The program again urges creation of a State Economic Commission with facilities and powers to effectively reverse the trend now producing considerable unemployment and too many depressed areas in the state.

In a section on tax and fiscal policies, the Liberal Party asks that existing budgetary surpluses be utilized for aid to education, and recommends a return to personal income tax exemptions of \$1,000 for individuals, and \$2,500 for married couples and

household heads, with \$100 for dependents.

The party also recommends a lowering of the voting age to 18, and asks for legislation to ease the residence requirements for voting—six months in the state, three in the county, and three months in New York City. It urges a constitutional amendment to prohibit gerrymandering and related representation inequities.

In the fields of civil rights, the program calls for legislation to ban discrimination against tenants in private housing on account of race, color, creed or national origin, in all multiple dwellings as well as in all one- and two-family houses not owner-occupied in whole or in part.

In a section on labor relations, the Liberal Party urges repeal of the Cadden-Wadlin Law, which bans strikes by

Canadian ILG Set to Launch Nationwide Label Promotion

The ILGWU's union label campaign in Canada will get rolling this spring when employers in key garment centers will begin sewing in the label in all summer lines.

A meeting of the Canadian leadership in Montreal this month decided to make the label available to shops in Montreal and Toronto—and possibly Vancouver and Winnipeg—as of March 1, 1961.

The consumer public, however, will not feel the full impact of the drive until about six weeks later when a nationwide promotion campaign is

inaugurated. Plans call for an all-out public relations and publicity program, and newspaper and television advertising designed to cover the entire urban population of Canada as well as a point-of-sale drive at the stores.

Vice Pres. Bernard Shanc announced plans for the union label campaign after a meeting with Sam Krastman and Joe Mack, ILGWU managers in Toronto, and Montreal union officers.

The program also recommends an increase in unemployment benefits, over a longer time period, with eased eligibility requirements. In all, the 1961 legislative program covers some 30 areas of state activity, and was placed in the hands of each Senator and Assemblyman in Albany.

Meet With Employers

Montreal dress and sportswear manufacturers have already been informed of the union plans for enforcement of union label contract provisions, and a meeting is scheduled to take place shortly with employers in Toronto.

Similar sessions will be called with manufacturers in Vancouver and Winnipeg.

JUSTICE

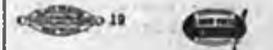
Published semi-monthly by International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(Incorporated in New Jersey)
 391 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N.J.

(Incorporated in New Jersey)
 1710 Broadway New York 19, N.Y.
 Tel. COlumbus 5-7000

DAVID DUBINSKY, President
 LOUIS STULBEG,
 Gen'l Sec. -Treas.
 LEON STEIN, Editor

Subscription price paid in advance
 \$2.00 a year

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



'Task Forces' Ask Kennedy Act To Build Economy, Cut Jobless

The Kennedy administration will go into office on January 20 to a chorus of urgent appeals by special task forces to get the economy into full gear, cut unemployment and end the stagnation and even deterioration of the past eight years.

With unprecedented unanimity, Kennedy-appointed advisers, plus urgent appeals by organized labor, have recommended a series of vigorous actions in the fields of housing, education, depressed areas, medical aid for the aged, minimum wages, in addition to prompt action to restore American prestige and strength in the struggle with Communism.

Most of the task force recommendations coincide in an unusual degree with those that have been made by the AFL-CIO repeatedly during recent months.

Rarely before has a President taken office with so much ammunition in the social and economic field with which to start the Congressional ball rolling.

Key Proposals

Here are key recommendations made by task forces which have been working during the past months to come up with concrete suggestions to meet 1961's pressing problems:

EDUCATION: The task force on education called for expenditures of \$10 billion over the next 4½ years to aid public schools and colleges. The public school money could be used in any way selected by states and local communities, thus permitting the funds to be used to raise teachers salaries if desirable. This has been one of the most controversial aspects of the Kennedy program. The college aid would be mostly for construction purposes.

MEDICAL AID FOR AGED: A highly important task force recommendation was a program of medical aid for the aged under the social security system. It would be financed by an increase in social security taxes of ½ percent both for employees and employers. The recommendation, which is in line with the AFDCIO position of placing medical aid for the aged under the social security system, is being strongly opposed by the American Medical Association and a hot fight over it is anticipated.

HOUSING: The long neglected area of housing aid got a shot in the arm with recommendations calling for a multi-billion dollar program with emphasis on urban renewal and low-cost housing for the needy. The program would step up community facilities, urban renewal and the general role of the federal government in the housing field, all in sharp conflict with the negative attitude of the Eisenhower administration during its eight years in office. The task force called for liberalization of mortgage terms by the Federal Housing Administration, as contrasted with high interest rates of the past few years. The program also called for \$500 million in loans for college housing projects and loans for housing for the elderly.

TAX POLICY: An extremely important task force report was one on proposals for tax policy in the coming years. The report called for the spurring of economic growth through a number of important tax changes that would encourage business investment to create more jobs, reductions in individual taxes to increase purchasing power, tightening up of numerous tax loopholes and strengthening of tax laws to catch tax evaders. One important factor of the proposals would be to encourage investment in new equipment and plants rather than

modernization of existing facilities, which cuts so heavily into employment.

YOUTH PEACE CORPS: The Kennedy proposal for a Youth Peace Corps, which would work in underdeveloped countries to help American prestige abroad, got approval from a task force which pointed out its great advantages. The report also warned that the program might "backfire" if not

handled carefully and skillfully. The task force said that creation of such a peace corps would help newly formed nations to combat "serious shortages" among their own trained workers, and could "provide a challenge and an outlet for the deep desire of Americans to find, in the American tradition, new and constructive opportunities for expressing their most deeply held values."

Distaff Politicos



The nation's new first lady, Jacqueline Kennedy, joins in political strategy discussion following up recent election campaign. From left: Esther Murray, women's activities director of AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE); Esther Peterson, who has been legislative representative of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, recently appointed Assistant Secretary of Labor; Mrs. Kennedy, and ILGWU Vice Pres. Angela Bambace, manager of Upper South Department, who headed up ILGWU area political action, helped swing lay states for Kennedy.

Much Medicare Backing At White House Confab

Unexpected strength for a program for medical care for the aged through the social security structure was shown last week at the opening sessions of the White House Conference on Aging — including support from two former Eisenhower aides.

Trade union leaders and others who joined President-Elect Kennedy in their support of the social security approach had feared that the conference had been "attacked" by the American Medical Association and their allies.

Medicare Backers

However, opponents of the AMA position were vocal at the four-day meeting which brought together 2,800 delegates from every state of the Union as well as representatives of foreign governments and 300 national organizations.

Six of the seven work groups at the conference approved the use of the social security system, while the unit charged with recommending how to pay for medical care, voted 116 to 99 for setting it up under the system.

ILGWU who attended included Adolph Held, director, and Louis Roitnick, assistant director, of the Welfare and Health Benefits Department; Gus Tyler, director of

the Political and Education Departments, and Henry Fruchter, director of the New York Dress Joint Board's Social Service Department.

Among those who spoke out for the social security plan were AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beurne, Wilbur Cohen, former research director of social security under President Truman, Marian Polson, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare under President Eisenhower; Arthur Larson, former aide to President Eisenhower; New Jersey Governor Robert Meyner, and Senator Patrick V. McNamara (D., Mich.).

Meany told delegates that the workers of this country are convinced that a good and workable plan "can be found only in the social security system, which is financially sound and administratively capable of handling this job." The trade union movement (Continued on Page 11)

WASHINGTON MEMO

World Trouble Spots Pose Many Hurdles for Kennedy

WASHINGTON—Rarely in American history has a new President faced as much "unfinished business" as will President John F. Kennedy when he sits down to his desk in the White House after the inauguration, January 20.



On both foreign and domestic fronts there is a staggering amount of work facing the new President, part of it left over by the Eisenhower administration, part of it pressing new developments, especially in foreign affairs.

Far off in Africa there are the problems of emerging nations, freed from colonialism, possible ripe prey for Communism. The Congo represents a particularly acute symbol of what is happening as relatively undeveloped, yet immensely rich areas become free without political preparation.

Closer at home is the tragedy of Cuba, governed by a Castro blinded by his hate of the United States and more and more sucked into the Communist orbit on the very doorstep of our country.

There are the problems of the United Nations itself: Khrushchev and Castro making a mockery of its democratic procedures, refusing to pay their share of UN activities that the Communist world finds unsatisfactory, such as the course followed in the Congo; some of our own people reviving latent American isolationism and distrust of international "government" that might undermine our sovereignty.

Shall we continue the fight for disarmament, for international control of atomic weapons? And if so, how and under what conditions shall we resume nuclear testing? These are among the immense foreign affairs problems that require the very utmost in statesman-like decisions that President-elect Kennedy must make over the next few years, if not months. On the decisions that he makes may well hang the fate of our country and of the world itself.

Domestic Problems

Nor are the problems less pressing on the domestic front.

The United States is now in the middle of what even business economists admit is a recession. We find the nation slipping behind economically with an annual growth rate that manifestly will not meet the needs of a still exploding population. Our productivity grows with giant strides, bringing with it the paradox of growing unemployment so that, when the President-elect takes over, he is likely to find us suffering the highest unemployment that we have had since the end of World War II.

We have a greatly growing population of aged men and women. How shall we care for their health needs in a society in which the cost of health care is threatening to become a crushing burden? One school of thought—that of the conservatives and medical profession—would place health care for the aged on the level of charity. Another school of thought—that of the Kennedy liberals and organized labor—would place it under social security so that such aid becomes a matter of right for self-insured persons rather than a return to the nineteenth century philosophy of the Poor House.

Civil rights? Can we continue to present to the newly emerging nations of the world—overwhelmingly non-white—the spectacle of a nation that denies to a great part of its citizenry their civil and human rights because of race or color?

Natural Resources

What shall we do about our natural resources—water, forests, land, recreation? For eight years, the Eisenhower administration has sought to hold down implacably the role of the federal government in the field of natural resources. Areas of our country that depend on the development of such resources, particularly in the West, are anxiously waiting for the new administration to open the door again to developments like the Tennessee Valley Authority and the great federal dams that brought water to parched regions. When are we going to clean up our heavily polluted water supply?

During the past eight years our regulatory agencies have been severely criticized for their failure to fulfill the jobs for which Congress established them. We have had a "businessman's" administration, so that it is not too surprising that businessmen appointed on the regulatory commissions have been reluctant to "regulate" their fellow businessmen.

On the other hand, organized labor has bitterly accused the National Labor Relations Board—heavily loaded with management's viewpoint—of being only too happy to over-regulate labor unions and to throw the balance of government toward management in disputes.

Merely to raise these questions is to give a brief, but almost terrifying glimpse into the magnitude of the problems—the unfinished problems—that await President-elect Kennedy when he takes office. It is safe to say that none of them will have evaporated in the weeks that lie ahead, that none of them can be solved by easy clichés and halfhearted measures.

Strike Support



More than 200 ILGers from Allentown (Pa.) Local 111 turn out for picket duty in support of husbands on strike at the Palmertown Zinc plant. Morale boost provided by the women enabled members of Steelworkers Union to hold out against company pressure, swung public opinion, won satisfactory settlement.

Spirella Settlement Thru N'East Brings \$25,000 Severance

A unique severance settlement negotiated after the Spirella Manufacturing Co. of Niagara Falls, N.Y., announced its intention to liquidate operations has netted the firm's 63 workers payments totaling some \$25,000, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

The payments, based on the length of service to the company, were made at a dinner-dance held at Com's Restaurant on December 29. The amounts averaged \$250, but benefits ran as high as \$450. Some workers had been with the firm more than 40 years, with 20 years as the average from point of service.

Last September, the stockholders of the 48-year-old firm had approved sale of the company's major assets to the Spencer Co. of New Haven, Conn. Since the sale, Spirella has been doing contract work for Spencer.

Negotiate Severance

Since the existing agreement did not contain provision for a severance pay fund, Vice Pres. Gingold immediately contacted Harry Oryndorf, Spirella president, to begin negotiations for a severance settlement.

In the ensuing weeks, continuous sessions were held between company representatives and union officials, including Gingold, Assistant Department Director Sol C. Chaikin, New York-New England Supervisor Louis Rona, District Manager Alec Karosky and Business Agent Wilham Karker.

The severance formula was finally hammered out when shop chairlady Graye Lankowski, secretary Cheryl Bennett and Alice Wallace teamed up with union negotiators during the closing talks.

LOCAL 22

N. Y. Dress-makers

Important

Membership Meeting
THURSDAY, JANUARY 19

after work

MANHATTAN CENTER
34th St. & 4th Ave.

Manager Brosow will present contract renewal demands for discussion.

Midwest Gains Via Reopeners; New Pacts at Patricia, Levine

Gains scored via two invoked reopener clauses and two new agreements insure the new year will be a good year for members of Chicago Ladies' Tailors Local 208, reports Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, director of the Midwest Region.

A three-year pact at Patricia Procka provides a wage hike of 10 cents an hour, \$1.65 minimum, employer contributions to severance and retirement funds, and a two-week "vacation" with pay after two years of employment instead of the previous five.

At the Levine Dress Shop, the new three-year pact calls for a

similar 10-cent pay increase, two weeks "vacation" with pay after two years of employment, and employer contributions to the severance and retirement funds.

The wage reopener invoked by Manager Bernice Perry at Blume, Inc., has brought the 110 workers in the bargaining

unit a \$1.15 per week pay boost retroactive to November 1, 1960.

Negotiations under terms of a reopener clause at the Seymour Paine Dress Co. have won the workers a wage increase of 7 cents an hour effective as of January 1.

The union label and its value to consumer and worker alike was stressed by Vice Pres. Bialis speaking to delegates at a regular meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor on January 3.

Adolph Praeman, for many years recording secretary of Chicago Finishers' Local 59, died last week. He was 65 years old.

Praeman had been a delegate to the Chicago Joint Board, representing his local almost from the time it was chartered in the early 1920's. He attended many ILGWU conventions, and was active in numerous civic organizations, among them the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT), and Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS).

Label Lowdown for Fourth Estate



Fashion and woman's page editors from far and wide "got the message" of the ILGWU union label at a reception in New York's Hotel Pierre on January 10. Besides viewing the Label Department's latest fashion film, the distaff journalists were briefed by Vice Pres. Julia Hochman. Here, he converses with (from left) Betty Milburn (Arizona), Florian Kelley (California), Alice Hughes (New York), Peg Zwickler (Chicago).

COT Bids N.J. Governor Sign Anti-Scab Measure

Petitions and telegrams signed by thousands of Cloak Out-of-Town Department members from 370 shops in New Jersey have urged Governor Robert B. Meyner to sign the bill recently passed by the state legislature banning the importation of hired scabs, reports Vice Pres. George Rubin.

COT efforts in the drive, which is being concerted with other trade unions in the state, are coordinated by Mrs. Vera Bam Patti of Locals 21-18; Frank Trykowski, Local 158; John Pruda, Local 131; and Leldore Wallach, Local 123.

Boost New Jersey Anti-Bias Measure

Acting as a member of the New Jersey Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, the Eastern Region has endorsed the principles embodied in the proposed "Fair Housing Bill" to be introduced in the New Jersey Legislature, announces Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the region.

The proposed bill amends the present law by covering discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry in the sale and rental of all real property, whether or not publicly assisted.

Joined with the Eastern Region in sponsorship of this legislation are many liberal-labor groups.

Eastern Region Drive Signs 8 'Firsts' in New Jersey, L. I.

More than 130 garment workers employed in eight contracting shops in New Jersey and Long Island began the new year with first-time coverage under ILGWU agreements, thanks to a combination of alert contract enforcement and militant organization activity.

According to Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region, the eight-shop roundup has brought the new

label use, and standard Eastern Region health and welfare provisions.

The new shops run the gamut of industry branches, including two lingerie plants, two dress factories, and one each in the infants and children's wear, knitgoods, blouse and skirt, and housecoat industries.

Local 57 Manager Richard Cerbone, aided by Business Agent Jerry Taylor, signed up Miss Linda of West Babylon, L.I., where Josephine Gruber was elected shop chairlady.

At Marvelous Fashions of Passaic, N.J., Local 145 Manager Richard Sanfilippo sparked the organization drive. Grace Vaccaro was elected chairlady.

Under Local 162 Manager Skolnick's direction, Business Agent Joseph Pampalona helped bring union benefits to the workers at Marrone Brothers of Secaucus, N.J., where Lena Bey was chosen chairlady.

Paterson Garment of Paterson, N.J., was corralled by Local 161 Manager Otto Hlavacek.

Local 157 Manager Simon Baumrind sparked organization activities at FH Products of Perth Amboy, N.J.

Savini Dress of Belmar and PJM of Spring Lake Heights, both in New Jersey, were brought under the ILGWU banner by Local 85 Manager Edward Hinz and Business Agent Milton Kaufman.

Local 222 Manager Peter Detlofsen led the successful organization campaign at Wright Manufacturing Co. of Union City, N.J.

U.N.—Union-Style



Workers of ten different nationalities joined in festivities at year-end party sponsored by Knitgoods Workers' Local 155 at Leo Mar Co. Nations represented were Czechoslovakia, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, China, Israel, Puerto Rico, Galicia, and the United States.

One World of



FASHION, like music, is a universal language; only the accents—hems, waists, neck-lines—differ. These variations were vividly contrasted last month when a group of African women, the wives of delegates to the United Nations, toured New York City's garment district under the auspices of the ILGWU.

The diplomats' wives were greeted at the ILGWU General Offices by Vice Pres. Edward Kramer and Justice Editor Leon Stein, who, with the aid of volunteer interpreters from the Women's Committee of the African-American Institute, briefed the guests on industrial production methods and the history of the union.

Then, dressed in their own gaily-colored costume and chic Parisienne modes, they plunged into the hurly-burly fashion world of Seventh Avenue to cope with chopped chicken liver and dozen-priced wholesale. After having luncheon at Lou Siegel's, the party inspected the factory premises of dress manufacturer Rappi, Inc., hefting a pressing iron here, fingering a cutting machine there, probing everywhere.

The day's activities, which were arranged by ILGWU Political-Education Department staffer Martin Forrester, were capped with a fashion show in the Rappi display rooms, where the ladies were permitted to supplement their wardrobes—at wholesale. Tour participants included Mmes. Eduful, Kuntah and Amoaka-Atta of Ghana, Dasso of the Ivory Coast, Cardosa of Leopoldville in the Congo, Bourguiba of Tunisia, Hallist of Nigeria and Mlle. Maimauna of Niger.



Visitors parade past row of finished garments (above) on way to workrooms to observe details of production methods.

Fashion



In the serenity of a showroom high above the hectic streets of the garment center (right), the visitors watched poised models display the latest in styles, while fashion designer (below) proudly announces "our next number . . ." Like cautious buyers stocking a downtown department store, the diplomats' wives carefully scrutinized the merchandise, and, ultimately, leaned a little bit forward to get a closer look.

Following briefing session at ITGWU General Offices (above), delegation left for midtown factory for on-the-spot study of industrial process, raply watched nimble fingers dodge whirling blade of cutting machine flashing across layers of cloth, tested muscles on hasty pressing iron, followed step-by-step as bits of cloth became dresses.



Land, Sharpline, Perfect Md. Pacts Net Pay Hikes

Three hundred Maryland workers won wage increases, the 35-hour work week, severance pay and other gains in three contracts recently completed by the Upper South Department, reports Vice Pres. Angela Bambare.

The three firms involved are Bernard Land of Baltimore, Sharpline Dress of Sharptown and Perfect Garment with three shops in Baltimore, Grasonville and Centerville.

Meanwhile, negotiations are continuing in Baltimore with the Rutledge Manufacturing Co. pajama concern. While every effort is being made to reach a peaceful settlement, Rutledge workers, at a recent meeting, voted unanimously to strike if necessary to achieve their demands.

The new Bernard Land pact, which runs to December 31, 1962, calls for a 10 percent increase for piece workers and a \$5 a week hike for cutters, as well as benefits in the shop minimum and piece-rate yield. It was also agreed that should the federal minimum wage rise the shop minimum will be set at least 15 cents above the new wage floor.

A severance pay fund, use of the union label and time and a half after seven hours a day are other gains in the Land pact. The contract also provides for two weeks paid "vacation," six holidays and standard contributions to the union's health and retirement funds.

'Ellen Joan' Label

"Ellen Joan" is the label on the cotton wash dresses manufactured by the Land firm, which will shortly move to larger quarters as a result of the urban renewal program in Baltimore.

In addition to Vice Pres. Bambare, the negotiators included Business Agent Ruth M. Murray and chairlady Magdalene Bestry.

Over in Sharptown, Sharpline Dress, producers of children's dresses, agreed to wage increases of 13 1/2 percent, premium pay after seven hours, severance pay and other standard gains in a three-year pact which runs to October 29, 1963.

This is a first contract with a new firm which recently took over the shop. Two weeks paid "vacation," five paid holidays and the usual health and retirement benefits are incorporated in the pact.

Negotiators included Manager Bambare, Director of Organization Joseph Shane, Business Agent Sam

Einhorn, chairlady Hazel Wright, and committee members Elizabeth Isham, Jennie Walker and Catherine Culver.

Perfect Pact

At the three plants of Perfect Garment, piece workers won increases of 3 percent, cutters \$5 a week and time workers will get 40 hours pay for 35 hours of work in the new agreement which runs to October 31, 1962. Manufacturers of the complete

sports wardrobe, Perfect Garment products bear the "Fruit of the Loom" and "Polly Pierce" labels. Ruth Murray is business agent of the Baltimore shop and Sam Einhorn of the Grasonville and Centerville plants. The committee included Renee Patterson, Dorothy Hutchinson and Sam Snyder of Baltimore. Mabel Paswater of Grasonville and Catherine Walls of Centerville.

Time and one half after seven hours, use of the union label and a severance pay fund are among other gains. These workers also have two weeks paid "vacation," six holidays as well as health and retirement benefits.

Gordo Togs to Open With S'East ILGers

Alabama garment workers who remained loyal to their union through a bitter organization drive and a months-long lockout have found a new home—Gordo Togs of Gordo—completely furnished with ILGWU contract, reports E. T. Kehrer, director of the Southeast Region.

The new firm will ultimately employ some 250 workers, many of them former employees of the

F G & W Co. where, despite a unionization campaign capped by an overwhelming victory in a National Labor Relations Board election, negotiations proved fruitless, ending subsequently in a lockout.

The agreement at Gordo Togs, children's outerwear manufacturers, provides a base rate of \$1.25 and the 35-hour work week. Other terms of the pact call for three paid holidays, one week's paid "vacation," 4 percent employer contribution to the health and welfare fund, and 1 1/2 percent to the severance pay fund.

In Scots Hill, Tenn., the 80 workers at the Apparel Corporation of Jackson have won a first-time ILGWU agreement highlighted by a 15 percent wage hike for piece workers and a 10 cents an hour increase for time workers.

The area's newest ILGers signed union authorization cards and enthusiastically ratified terms of the pact, which also provides for a reduction in the work week to 35 hours, one week's paid "vacation," three paid holidays, 2 percent employer contribution to the health fund, and other benefits of the standard Southeast Region contracts.

SOUTH JERSEY AREA DRESSMAKERS SLATE RENEWAL CONCLAVE

Parleys are slated to get under way shortly with 11 dress employers in the Southern New Jersey area on renewal terms affecting some 800 workers.

With the current pacts set to expire February 28, General Manager Morris Dobros of the South Jersey-Philadelphia Joint Board sent official notifications to the following firms of the union's intention to obtain improvements:

Mirochuk & Son, Patee Procks, Chathan Dress, Paulsboro Dress, De Santis Dress, Fay Sportswear, Bonnell Dress, Pat-Jo Blouse, Elmer Dress, Helen Watson Dress and Lee Mar Dress.

According to Vice Pres. William Ross, area supervisor, South Jersey negotiators will also pay close attention to the developments in the concurrent seven-state Dress Joint Council renewal talks.

Fact Finders



Report of fact-finding committee appointed last November to make recommendations on issues which led to teachers' strike in New York City last fall is delivered to Mayor Robert F. Wagner's office. Proposal for settlement dealt with apparatus for collective bargaining, equal increments, substitute sick leave, check off, lunch periods, promotional increments, facing camera. From left: Schkol Superintendent John Theobald, Special Counsel Jesse Freidin, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, Board of Education Pres. Charles Silver, Mayor Wagner, ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky, City AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Van Arsdale Jr., Labor Commissioner Harold Felix, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany took part in deliberations of group headed by Pres. Dubinsky.

HOW TO BUY

by SIDNEY MARGOLIS

Liquid-Diets Shed Pounds But Small Portions Surer

Already there are over 25 different brands of measured-calorie, liquid-diet preparations on the market. They sell for anywhere from 89 cents to \$1.59 for a day's supply. You can buy either a powder to be mixed with water, or a liquid. They're being sold by drug stores, supermarkets, department stores and discount houses. New brands are coming on the market every week. It is estimated that about \$20 million a year is being spent to advertise these products.



In this latest diet fad, food and drug manufacturers have struck it really rich. In less than a year the price of shares in the Mead Johnson Co., who first introduced the liquid diet, jumped from \$68 to \$164 as speculators raced to get on the profit bandwagon. No wonder. As nearly as we can figure it, the actual retail value of the ingredients in these liquid diets is 30-40 cents.

In case you've been in hiding from advertisers and sellers, the liquid diets provide a pre-measured intake of 900 calories a day if you drink one glass of the preparation in place of each of your regular meals, plus a glass at bedtime. The sellers claim that this is "weight control made easy and pleasant."

The basic ingredient of the liquid diets is skim milk, plus in various cases, soy flour, some whole milk, yeast and a few other food ingredients, plus sweeteners, flavoring, and enough added vitamins and minerals to provide a sufficient amount of the known vitamins and minerals.

We figure that a day's supply of a typical liquid diet contains about 4 cents worth of vitamins and minerals, plus 20-25 cents of skimmed milk and other ingredients.

Consult a Doctor First

Even dairymen are protesting that the liquid diets charge excessive prices for what the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative called "trumped-up" skim milk with a few other ingredients and a vitamin-mineral supplement.

Take all fad foods, the price started at a high \$1.50 and is now down to as little as 89 cents in private brands. But before embarking on a cut-rate liquid diet, it would be a money saver, as well as a nutrition and health precaution, to consult a doctor. He can make up a diet of ordinary foods that you can prepare at a cost of 50-80 cents a day. Or if he approves of the liquid diet, as some doctors have, at least you will be taking it under medical supervision. It's best to consult a doctor to make sure you're in good health before going on any diet of less than 1,200 calories. Not everyone is able to go on that kind of diet. You may, for example, have a heart or kidney condition requiring special care.

U.S. Agriculture Department nutrition experts advise that the surest and safest way to take off weight, and keep it off, is to plan low-calorie menus based on foods you normally eat. Plenty of variety is important to insure well-balanced nourishment. The fact is, not all the vitamins in food have yet been discovered. Thus it's not entirely safe to rely even on preparations to which all known vitamins have been added.

The trouble with crash diets, say the government nutritionists, is that people who try them soon return to their old eating habits, and the unwanted pounds soon return too.

A well-balanced diet includes daily choices from four basic food groups: milk products; meat or meat alternates like eggs, fish, poultry; fruits and vegetables; breads and cereals.

Windfall in Spartanburg



Members of Spartanburg (S.C.) Local 581 with back pay checks totaling \$2,958.67 distributed among 55 workers as part of agreement with Duncan Undergarment Co. providing retroactive pay on wage increases negotiated in renewal after expiration date of old contract with the firm.

PRESENT SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS: ONLY 'HALF A LOAF'

SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS TO the average retired couple cover about half of what is needed for a "modest but adequate" level of living in the average American city.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that budgetary needs in 70 cities for a retired couple both 65 or older, range from a low of \$2,841 in Houston, Tex., to a high of \$3,368 in Chicago. The overall average is \$3,042 a year.

The absolute maximum social security payments for a man and his wife, both of whom worked and earned top salaries, is \$16 a month or \$2,880, which would barely cover the Labor Department bud-

get. However, full payments of this kind are in a minority.

THE AVERAGE PAYMENT FOR A retired man and wife as of June 1960 was \$123 a month, or \$1,476—less than half of the overall average budgetary needs.

A man with full social security credits plus an allowance for a wife who has no social security credits would bring a maximum \$180 a month, or \$2,160, considerably below the BLS budget.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said that its budget was not a "minimum subsistence" budget, but one based on "the cost of a healthful, self-respecting manner of living which allows normal participation in community life."

IT ASSUMES THAT THE COUPLE IN reasonably good health, that they live alone in a two or three-room rental dwelling, that the home is equipped with a gas or electric cook stove, a mechanical refrigerator and small electrical appliances, that the wife does all of the cooking and most of the cleaning and laundry and that most of the income of the retired family is tax exempt because of its source or is not enough to require tax payments.

The cost of rent, heat and utilities, which represent slightly more than one-fourth of the total, ranged from \$395 in Scranton, Pa. to \$1,067 in Chicago.

Food and beverages accounted for about 29 percent of the budget and was lowest

for cities in the South and highest for those in the Northeast. Pittsburgh was at the top, with food costs of \$956 a year.

CLOTHING, HOUSEFURNISHING, transportation, medical care and similar services ran from \$1,174 in Atlanta, Ga., to \$1,418 in Chicago. They represented 42 percent of the budget. Variation in medical costs was considerable among the 20 cities with an overall difference of \$144 between the lowest, Scranton, at \$223 a year, and the highest, Los Angeles, at \$366 a year.

Transportation costs, ranging from \$123 to \$195 a year, were lowest in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, where public transportation is used more frequently than private automobiles.

Charles Brush to Succeed Bookstaver as Controller

Charles Y. Brush has been named to succeed Alexander Bookstaver as ILGWU controller in charge of the organization's investment policies. He will assume his duties with the garment workers' union at the end of the month.

Bookstaver this week starts his new post as director of the newly established AFL-CIO Department of Investment in Washington, after almost five years of ILGWU service.

Brush, a 31-year-old native of Rutland, Vermont, for the past three years has been closely associated with the pension fund investment department of Smith, Barney & Co., which acts as investment advisor to numerous union, union-management and corporate pension and welfare funds.

A Navy veteran, he was graduated from Middlebury College with honors in economics and philosophy, and did graduate work at New York University School of Finance. He is married and has two children.

As Bookstaver's successor, Brush will supervise the ILGWU investment program which, as changed by the General Executive Board a few years ago, has greatly increased the income accruing to various general and welfare funds.

These new policies have made it possible for ILGWU funds to be channeled into financing some \$65 million in community and military personnel housing developments



across the nation, as well as corporate bond investments totaling about \$40 million.

Commenting editorially on Bookstaver's appointment to the labor federation post, The New York Times last week stated that he "has had impressive experience in giving financial advice. For the last five years he has been financial consultant to the ILGWU, where he helped manage assets of more than \$350 million."

"After January 16, his services and those of his staff will be available to all AFL-CIO affiliates and, of course, to the federation itself. We wish him all success."

'66 Offers Advice On Housing, Rent

The formation of a guidance clinic to provide members of New York Local 66 with counseling on rent, housing and related subjects was announced last week by Manager Murray Gross.

The new service will be directed towards the Spanish-speaking community in Manhattan's Lower East Side. The Rent and Housing Clinic is located on the first floor of the building at 217 East Broadway. It is scheduled to begin operating on Wednesday, January 18, from 7 P.M. to 9 P.M., and on every Wednesday thereafter.

The clinic will be manned by Local 66 staffers Julia Pietri and Richard Moore.

END DISTRESSED AREAS!



Pennsylvania garment workers urging federal aid to chronically distressed areas greet Congressman Dan Flood at Avoca Airport on his return from Washington. He is a member of President-elect John Kennedy's study committee on unemployment. From left: Mildred Washko, Helen DePhillips, Ann Moscatel, Mary Yeager, Carmela Salentino, Stella Centi, the Congressman, Mrs. Dan Flood, Eleanor Bedisley, Sophie Clarke, Clem Lyons, Helen Karpovich, Joan Hopkins, Ethel Farrell.

GARMENT WORKERS FROM THE ECONOMICALLY distressed areas of Pennsylvania centered around the Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton districts last week heard Democratic Congressman Dan Flood pledge his unstinting efforts to insure passage of the Douglas Area Redevelopment Bill.

Representative Flood is a House sponsor of the measure introduced by Senator Paul Douglas, and is also a member of the special commission headed by the Illinois Democrat and set up by President-elect John F. Kennedy to offer recommendations for speeding aid to distressed areas.

THE ILGWU DELEGATION, MEETING in Congressman Flood's Wilkes-Barre office, also discussed methods beyond the Douglas Bill to help alleviate the plight of workers in high unemployment areas—among them increased help from surplus food stores, improvement in unemployment compensation, federal funds for housing, and preference to manufacturers in distressed areas on government contracting.

A long-time friend of the ILGWU, Flood expressed confidence on prospects for achieving legislation to provide medical care for the aged tied to social security, and a change in House rules to end the Rules Committee bottleneck on liberal proposals.

Representing the Hazleton district were Business Agent Steve Kakale, District Council Pres. Emma Danko and local presidents Dorothy Wech and Helen Walko.

THE WILKES-BARRE DELEGATION included Manager Min Matheson, Business Agents Lee Eszlav and Dorothy Ney, and district president Mary Yencha, secretary Marion Narcum, treasurer Carmela Salentino, chairladies Pauline Zlomek, Florence Raykovitz, and education director William Matheson.

On his arrival at Avoca Airport from Washington, Congressman Flood was met by a special ILGWU delegation made up of Stella Centi, Mary Yeager, Sophie Clarke, Anna Moscatel and Helen DePhillips.

Common View



Standing beside display of ceramics produced by members of Eastern Region's Plainfield Local 149 are, from left: Irwin Wissen, Chamber of Commerce president; Local 149 Pres. Joseph Bengivenga, craft instructor Irene Popandrea, Manager Leon Milman; and kneeling, Business Agent Max Goree. The art works were displayed in Chamber of Commerce headquarters windows.

Jobless Figures Still Moving Up—Week by Week

Week by week the unemployment curve is climbing upward.

Labor Department figures for the week ending December 17—latest available—showed an increase of 170,700 men and women drawing state jobless

benefits. The week's total was 2,577,200 as compared with 1,701,500 at the same time last year.

No less than 45 states showed jobless boosts with largest increases occurring as follows: New York, up 41,900; New Jer-

sey up 22,800; Pennsylvania up 19,500; Massachusetts up 17,000; Ohio up 9,500; Michigan up 7,700; California up 6,400 and Maryland up 5,100.

Initial claims for benefits were up slightly by 1,600 for the pre-Christmas week of December.

Casualaire, Paquette Now in Montreal Net

Two new shops, employing some 100 workers, have signed agreements with the ILGWU in Montreal, providing for wage increases, a shorter work week and welfare benefits now enjoyed throughout the organized segment of the industry.

One shop, Casualaire Sportswear, is located in Montreal itself. The other shop, Paquette Contractors, is in the town of Ham-Nord, 80 miles from Montreal.

Casualaire, which has joined the Montreal Dress and Sportswear Manufacturers' Guild, agreed to extend to its employees terms of the master agreement in the dress industry of Montreal.

Paquette Halt

In the case of Paquette Contractors, it took a four-day stoppage—in another shop 60 miles away—to bring that company into line, reports Vice Pres. Bernard Shana.

The stoppage was called against Modes Sportswear.

after the firm stopped sending work to Freedman Contractors, the union shop which had previously handled its work. Investigation disclosed that Modes was sending its work to the out-of-town contractor, then unorganized.

Modes Sportswear, which operates a cutting department in Montreal, is committed to send work to union shops only.

When the employer finally agreed to abide by the contract four days later, Paquette Contractors also ended up as a unionized shop. The firm signed a contract, providing for wage increases, a shorter week and welfare benefits.

L.A. Begins Implementing Legislative Meet's Plans

"The recent legislative and educational conference in New York emphasized a new approach to trade union education in some ways, and in others represents a return to an old concept," stated Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director, as he prepared to establish in-shop committees to put into effect the suggestions made at the conference.

With the cooperation of Cloak Joint Board Manager Isidor Steiner and Dress and Sportswear Joint Board Manager John Ulene, conferences have been held with staff and joint board members to establish the most effective means to stimulate activity and to develop closer "rapport" between the union officer and membership. More such meetings will be held in the future.

Particular emphasis is being given to political action on a year-round basis, with committees in each shop assigned to the task of mobilizing members for work in the political and legislative arenas.

Alicen Hernandez, Pacific Coast education director, reported that the unique national conference focused attention on legislative activity based on broad membership participation, union counseling services, the union label program, and on orientation programs for members.

AFL-CIO TOP COUNCIL SIFTS FARMER DRIVE, AIDS CUBAN VICTIMS

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has voted \$50,000 for the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee to continue its California drive through the end of February.

The funds will carry the committee through the next council meeting scheduled for February 20, when the entire farm worker organizing program will be reviewed.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that in addition to adoption of the 20-point legislative program the council also:

—Received a report from the federation's International Affairs Committee on the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The eight-member Executive Committee will confer with ICTFU leaders in Washington later this month on a special AFL-CIO program to aid African trade unions, supplementing the programs of the ICTFU in this area.

—Directed the federation's Community Service Activities to work with the U.S. Commission on Refugees to aid the growing Cuban refugee group in Florida. The council voted \$10,000 as a contribution to the U.S. commission

'Madinettes' Boost Mental Health



Montreal staff members pose with Canadian TV personality Nicole Germain, chairman of 1961 Mental Health Association drive. ILGers collected more than 5,000 gifts for the association.

Montreal's Madinettes, as ILG dressmakers are known, have won warm praise for their success in collecting over 5,000 gifts for the Quebec Chapter of the Canadian Mental Health Association for distribution among the mentally ill.

In response to the annual appeal launched by the association, ILGWU members swelled the ranks of campaign workers by canvassing their shops for

one week and organizing various activities in order to accumulate gifts.

Their success was underscored as Nicole Germain, noted TV personality and chairman of the Quebec Chapter of the campaign, reported that over 15,000 gifts were sent in from various parts of the province to the Montreal headquarters of the Mental Health Association for distribution during the holidays.

The association, also known as the "White Cross," is a non-profit organization dedicated to research in all phases of mental health and to helping mental illness.

In accepting the gifts, along with a check from the ILGWU, Mrs. Germain paid tribute to the work of the Madinettes, lauding them for what she described as "their unselfish gesture."

Much Cheer Given By COT Choristers

"Sincere thanks and appreciation for your kindness and thoughtfulness." These heartfelt words were written to Vice Pres. George Rubin, general manager of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department, from the Sisters and children of St. Joseph's School for the Blind, Jersey City, N.J.

The reason was the annual holiday visit of the combined choral group of COT New Jersey Locals 133, 134 and 135. They not only poured forth joyous song, but also came laden with baskets of fruit and candy, paid for with their own money. An additional check for \$200 was received by the school's Mother Superior.

The choristers come from COT locals in Union City, Passaic and Paterson.

MUTS AND MRS.

by JANE GOODSELL

Motherhood Under Attack: Everyone's No. 1 Villain

Motherhood is under attack. Everybody is taking potshots at Mama, the 20th Century's favorite target.

Autobiographers take pen in hand to tell the world how their mothers rejected them. In plays and movies, Mother is a horrible creature, so hateful that audiences hiss at her. If she's poor, she sops around in an old bathrobe, drinking gin and whining. If she's rich, she guzzles scotch and has an affair with her chauffeur.

Even television has joined the attack. In serious drama (if it lasts over half an hour, it's serious) Mother is the reason why all the other characters are so mixed-up and unhappy.



Is the business tycoon a ruthless, tyrannical scoundrel? Well, no wonder. His mother sent him away to boarding school and forgot about his birthday. Is Junior an alcoholic, a drug addict or a business failure? It's your know-who's fault. Even in murder mysteries, Mama turns out to be the real villain, the woman behind the man behind the gun. She rejected her son, and he took his revenge on society.

Never before have there been so many wretched mothers around. On stage and screen, in books and magazines, Mama is a monster. What in the world ever happened to the dear old storybook mother of yesteryear? Remember her? She had a heart of gold, a headful of wisdom and an apple pie cooking on her windowsill. What a pleasure it must have been to be a mother back in those dear old sentimental days when motherhood was in flower! It was a fine, honorable profession, and every mother was a saint.

Then along came psychoanalysis, and people took a second look at Mama. Not with the soft, sentimental gaze of the past, but with a cold critical, penetrating eye.

Mother-baiting became a national pastime. Happy childhoods went out of style, and saintly mothers were as outmoded as smelling salts. The likes of Marmee in "Little Women" completely disappeared from the literary scene and, in her place, came a succession of dipsomaniacs, nymphomaniacs, neurotics and plain old horrors.

All this unfavorable publicity has given mothers everywhere a bad name. We feel unloved and unwanted. Our feelings are hurt. We're everybody's scapegoat and nobody's saint. Our grandmothers may not have had disposable diapers and automatic bottle warmers, but they had something a whole lot better. They had stams and a hale around their heads.

Mark my words, they'd better start being nicer to mothers. If they don't stop insulting and criticizing us, they're going to be sorry. Pretty soon nobody will want to belong to such an unpopular group. Women will refuse to become mothers. And wouldn't that be a fine kettle of fish? Then where will everybody be?

Last 2 Test Dates On ILG Scholarships

Only two testing dates remain for applicants for the fourth annual group of ten \$2,000 awards offered by the ILGWU National Scholarship Fund to sons and daughters of union members who plan to enter college in the fall of 1961, according to Fund Director Gus Tyler.

Applicants for the current grants must take the College Entrance Board Scholastic Aptitude Test on either February 4 or March 12 in order to qualify.

To date, more than 500 applications have been received from students across the nation for the

scholarships — \$500 annual awards for four years of undergraduate work at any accredited college they may choose.

Competitive Basis

The scholarships are granted on a national competitive basis, taking into account the student's College Board test scores, high school grades and high school rank.

To qualify, an applicant 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 for the awards.

Presently 30 students are attending college around the country under auspices of the fund.

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

ILGWU National Scholarship Fund, Room 604, 1710 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 _____

7,000 N.Y. Students See 'With These Hands' Film

More than 7,000 students in the "Hands," at 100 showings arranged New York school system saw the film from September to December 1960, ILGWU film history, "With These Hands," the Board of Education reports.

CUTTERS COLUMN

Apply Now for New Semester Of Grading Class for Cutters

Applications by cutters for the next semester of the course in grading offered by Local 10 as a service to its members are now being processed. The semester begins next month.

At the end of the current month 42 members will have satisfactorily completed the course since it was started last September. They will have attended a two-hour evening session each week for 26 weeks at the headquarters of Local 10 where trained instructors and all necessary facilities and equipment are provided.

A total of 676 cutters have completed the course since it was started in 1938. If the 42 "graduating" at the close of this month are included, the total comes to 718.

Those who take the course learn how to grade sizes from a pattern. They also enlarge their general knowledge of garment construction; some later obtain jobs as assistants to graders as a step to becoming full fledged graders. Those who continue as cutters become more skilled as mechanics with improved earning ability.

Two classes are provided, one for members working in the cloak trade, another for members working in the dress and miscellaneous trades.

No Charge

There is no charge for the course, which is comparable to that offered in private schools for a considerable fee. However, those who are accepted are expected to attend regularly and perform the required work diligently. If they do not take the work seriously and drop out in the middle of the course they have taken up a place that could have gone to another member on the registration list.

Assistant Manager Harry Shapiro, who is in charge of the arrangements for the course, will provide information and receive applications from interested members.

Fact Parlays

The union, at a conference with employers in the snowsuit industry, has presented demands for renewal of the agreement expiring May 31. Efforts are under way to set up another meeting.

Aside from improvements in wages and minimums, Local 10 is asking for coverage of graders by the agreement and provisions against sending piece goods to "cut-up" shops and requiring that photo-marking machines be used only if they are located in the firm's regular cutting department and the machine is operated by a member of Local 10.

Negotiations have started for the renewal of the agreements in the dress industry which expire on February 23. Among the union's demands is a wage increase and an increase in holiday pay from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 days and their guaranteed payment.

Local 10 will also seek to write a photo-marking provision into the new agreements. The dress contracts already prohibit sending goods to "cut-up" shops and have for many years covered graders.

The union has invoked the cost-of-living "escalator" clause in the cloak agreement which permits it to ask for an increase in wages when living costs rise 5 percent above the level of August 15, 1957. Should the impartial chairman grant such an increase it would take effect next fall.

During recent weeks there has been an unusually sharp drop in employment in virtually all branches of the garment industry. Many cutters have been laid off, particularly in the dress and mis-

N. Y. Members Must Get 1961 Medical Envelopes

New York ILOWU members will need a 1961 medical envelope in order to obtain medical benefits at the Union Health Center after December 31, 1960. The 1961 envelopes can be obtained at local union offices after December 15.

These envelopes will be good for the entire year of 1961, except for members of Locals 82, 81, 80, 105, and 135. Envelopes for members of these five locals will be good only until June 30, 1961, and they will have to re-charge them at that time to get new ones effective for the July 1-December 31 period.

Members of Locals 22 and 80, and members of Local 10 employed in the dress industry, who have chosen HIP or Blue Shield under the new medical plan, will not be eligible to use the Union Health Center, but other members of those locals will be able to use its facilities after December 31, 1960 only if they are given a medical service envelope by their local union.

Wide Medicare Support At White House Confab

(Continued from Page 4) was "troubling," Meany added, by the fact that the AMA "spent more than two years in negative and hostile criticism, without any constructive alternative."

He said he was encouraged, however, by "the fact that outstanding leaders in both political parties have endorsed the social security principle, as have publications such as The New York Times and Business Week."

'Greatest Reform'

"We believe," Meany said, "that the successful outcome of this fight will usher in the greatest national reform in a generation. It will bring incalculable benefits to many millions of elderly Americans and add luster to the American image."

In a similar vein, Meyner said that the social security approach "emphasizes dignity and self-reliance as against the 'charity' approach involving the demeaning

commitment of the aged as dependent burdens upon their families and public relief."

Polson's statement was regarded as an especially damaging blow to the AMA and opponents of strong medical legislation. He has long been a highly respected voice as a social security matter. In his speech, Polson called the social security approach "the logical plan, and one which is endorsed by most students of the subject."

"By spreading the cost over the entire wage-earning population through a small tax of 1/2 to 3/4 percent," Polson said, "a reasonable plan can be financed without adverse effect on the federal budget and with little, if any, adverse effect on the economy."

HH AMA Role

The parley's proceedings were marked by numerous bitter exchanges and charges that the conference had been "rigged." Addressing the opening plenary session in cavernous Constitution Hall, Senator Pat McNamara drew cheers and an unrecurrent of boos when he said that "AMA-oriented delegates" had been placed "in sufficient strength in certain work groups to give the nation the impression that the conference does not favor" medical insurance tied to social security.

McNamara expressed concern that the AMA has "publicly stated that it will devote all its resources to block any attempts by this conference to endorse medical insurance tied to social security."

The "stacking" charges brought vehement denials from the AMA and from sponsors and administrators of the conference.

There will be no meeting of Local 10 during January. The next meeting will take place on Monday, Feb. 27.

collaneous trades. However there are reports of buyers coming into the market later than usual and an early upturn in activity is forecast during the next two weeks.

Learn and Relax At Fashion H.S.

The ILOWU Education-Recreation Center is continuing its regular Thursday evening sessions combining learning with recreation, announces Education Department Secretary Fannie Cohn.

The center is located at the High School of Fashion Industries, 225 West 24th St., between 7th and 8th Avenues, New York City.

Interpretive analyses of current events are followed by athletic activity and folk dancing every Thursday evening beginning promptly at 8:10 P.M.

Frank Zorilla Named New Puerto Rico Labor Sec'y

Puerto Rico Governor Munos Marin last week named Frank Zorilla as Commonwealth Secretary of Labor. He succeeds Fernando Sierra Berdecia, who is returning to private life because of ill health, after 13 years in the post.

Zorilla had been chairman of the Commonwealth Minimum Wage Board prior to his appointment.

'Mike' Della Corte Dead; Long Sazed ILOWU Hqs.

Michael Della Corte, a veteran of more than 30 years' ILOWU service, died January 7 at the age of 64. Throughout this period, he performed numerous functions with the General Office, including aid to "out-of-town" officials during the organizing days of the early Thirties. More recently, he was in charge of the photostating and mimeographing facilities at the ILOWU headquarters. His wife, Mary, survives.

Veteran Salute



Pearl Halpern, chairlady of Dressmakers' Local 22, honored at recent meeting of local executive committee, accepts plaque from Manager Israel Breslow. Looking on are Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman, manager of Dress Council, George Halpern,

In honor of her half-century of active participation in the labor movement and her 10 years' service as chairlady of New York Dressmakers' Local 22, Pearl Halpern was tendered a surprise tribute at the local executive board meeting held January 3.

Among the speakers, Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Council, lauded Pearl Halpern as "the finest example of selfless service, devoted to the enrichment of social and community life."

Local Manager Israel Breslow described his first meeting with Pearl Halpern in Montreal in 1929

and cited her dependability, her fortitude, her vital representation of the best traditions in the labor movement.

Vice Pres. Louis Nelson, manager of Local 155, pointed out that her activities have not been limited to the dress local but covered a broad field furthering the cause of organized labor. Baby Nehama, director of the Local 22 Spanish Department, and George Halpern, retired officer of Local 46, and husband of Pearl, also participated in the program.

At the end of the testimonials Breslow presented her with a plaque, suitably inscribed, on behalf of the members of Local 22

'155' Tops Own 'Dimes' Record

GARMENT WORKERS ACROSS THE nation are responding more generously than ever before to the fund-raising drive being conducted by the National Foundation to help finance its expanded program in the fight against birth defects, arthritis and polio.

Members of New York Knitgoods Workers' Local 155 topped last year's contribution to the March of Dimes with a total of \$12,422.11 presented by check to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt by Vice Pres. Louis Nelson. On hand was 5-year-old Keith Miritello, a child marshal for the campaign.

New York Children's Dressmakers' Local 91 also came through early with a check for \$5,000.

THE INCREASING SUCCESS OF THE National Foundation's drive against the three

disease cripplers was indicated in a report released by the Public Health Service recently, showing only 3,277 polio cases in the United States in 1960, the lowest total for any year since 1938.

The ILOWU contributions campaign is timed to end January 30, the birthdate of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and is aimed at backing up the foundation's new three-pronged program of expanded research, patient aid and research training.

ILOWU GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER Louis Stuberger reminds affiliates that under no circumstances should any part of the collections be turned over to any other organizations, or be withheld for local use or a local chapter of the National Foundation.

All checks should be made payable to the ILOWU, and mailed to 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

'SOL' LEVITAS DEAD; LIBERALS EULOGIZE NEW LEADER EDITOR

Samuel Levitas, for the last 30 years executive editor of the staunchly anti-Communist, liberal weekly magazine The New Leader, died on January 3. He was 86 years old.

Levitas had been a journalist and Social Democratic political leader in pre-revolutionary Russia, but came to the United States to escape Communist persecution.

In this country he became active in Socialist circles and contributed articles to the Jewish Daily, Forward. He joined The New Leader in 1930, soon became executive editor and remained in that post until his death.

Dubinsky Message

ILOWU Pres. David Dubinsky sent the following wire to the New Leader offices: "Profoundly grieved at passing of Sol Levitas. His dedication to the ideals of social democracy was more than lip service. I know well how much he labored in various ways to advance the principles in which he so ardently believed."

"His dynamic energy, devoted completely to the New Leader during the last three decades, contributed greatly to the influence which it exercises in intellectual, liberal and labor circles here and abroad. We shall remember him for his singleminded devotion to the labor and democratic cause."

At funeral services, eulogies were delivered by Ben Josephson, director of the Tamiment Institute, Russian Social-Democratic leader Raphael Abramovitch, Prof. Sidney Hook, Dr. George Shuster, and a message was read from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

EDITORIAL PAGE



HAIL AND FAREWELL

THE FIRST TASK CONFRONTING the incoming President is to get rid of the legacy bequeathed him by the outgoing Republican administration. It will take time and the combined brain power of the brilliant Cabinet he has assembled to unravel the knots he never tied.

In these pages we have pointed out the results of Republicanism often enough: the shortages of schools and homes, the disregard for the needs of the aged, the lack of decision in the fight for civil rights, the need to sustain wages as the driving force behind the wheels of production.

Nor have we hesitated to point out time and again that our domestic well-being ties in directly with the prestige we gain or lose in the family of nations. A prosperous and confident country can give more to the building of its material and moral defenses than one that is uncertain about its goals and begins to decline.

But the continuing problems which even the outgoing President has now acknowledged reflect a basic approach to the function of government by which the rest of the world judges us. We are under scrutiny for the way we work, the way we live and play, the way we distribute our wealth and our profits, the way we take care of our young and our old.

It is our example in these things, more than armaments, riches, high buildings and low automobiles, which makes our strongest bid for respect and leadership in a world being driven to choose between freedom and dictatorship. The audiences hanging breathlessly on our fate are not only our old friends in Europe; they are also the millions in Africa, Asia, Latin America stumbling and running into new found freedom or struggling to preserve it.

THEY NEED REPEATED PROOF that our way of life works and that the measure of its success is the concern and respect we have for the individual. We must show that our system cares about people whether they are sick or healthy, rich or poor, old or young, black or white and that the hand of the state does not push but rather reaches out to help the individual when help is needed.

In his declarations the incoming President has clearly indicated that he stands for a government that cares. This is in contrast with the insistence of the preceding administration that minimum executive leadership makes for the best kind of government. Republican confusion of corporate freedom with individual freedom has provided materials for our enemies who are busy picturing us as a nation that cares only for amassed wealth.

This is a moment in our time for a great turn, for great dedication. High hopes will have to be fought for and won in the tangled field of Congressional politicking. But the decisive factor will be determined Presidential leadership pointing the direction in which we can fulfill our traditional ideals in terms of the Twentieth Century world of giant corporations, atomic power, aggressive Communism and continental sweeps toward freedom.

And the meaning of whatever victories we score must be found in the survival and betterment of dignified, free human life and spirit and intellect.

The Pervasive Revolution

By
PAUL G. HOFFMAN

From address by the managing director of the United Nations Special Fund last month at the National Social Welfare Assembly.

THE world today is dominated by many dangerous tensions which must be channeled constructively if we are not to suffer deeply from them. The most dramatic area of tension is that between the rich and poor nations. It is born out of the most pervasive revolution of all time—the revolt, active and sometimes explosive, of no less than three-quarters of the world's people against the miserable conditions under which they have been living.

These people are determined no longer to accept poverty, illiteracy, chronic ill-health and despair as their way of life. This determination, this mortal blow to century-old lethargies, is what has so aptly been called "the revolution of rising expectations."

THIS mighty social revolution has caught hold firmly in no less than 100 countries and territories associated with the United Nations and which, by any standard, must be called underdeveloped because of the dreadful poverty of their people, who number no less 1¼ billion of our fellow human beings.

If we are to avoid more troubles to the south of us, or in Asia, or more Congos, the pace of progress for these people must be sharply stepped up. Economists say that it is entirely realistic to take as a goal a 25 percent improvement in their personal incomes between now and the year 1970.

This is a modest goal. Nevertheless, the average figures for proposed income increases conceal the exciting possibility that 10, 15, or 20 key countries will achieve in the decade ahead a real breakthrough toward self-generating, self-propelling economic growth.

AS a first and essential step toward the attainment of the proposed goal we must modernize our thinking about aid programs. We must cease thinking of them as charity. These countries are the great new economic frontier. If the less developed countries are to achieve the modest goal of a 25 percent increase in personal incomes in the 1960's they will require from the industrially advanced countries between \$300 and \$350 billion worth of goods and services, or double what they are now receiving.

The United Nations is doing all it can with what it has in the way of resources. But the total funds now available to the U.N. and its specialized agencies for technical assistance and pre-investment work amounts to only some \$200 million, of which approximately 191 million comes from the U.S.A. What is desperately needed is to double the amount for this vital purpose.

I propose that of the additional \$200 millions needed, the U.S. government contribute \$100 million. I urge that it be given unconditionally; in no other way can \$100 million be made so productive in terms of economic development. I urge it as the most effective means for the U.S. to earn the goodwill of the less developed countries of Africa, Asia, the Middle East and South America. And I urge it because it would be good for our souls.

As for the remaining \$100 million, I propose that this be raised by voluntary contributions on the part of the other 98 nations in the United Nations, with most of it coming, of course, from the high-income countries. If the United States sets the example, I am sure other nations will follow.

HOW FAIR ARE THE TAXES YOU PAY?

By SENATOR PAUL DOUGLAS

ONE OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS OF THE decade of the 1960's is to make our tax system more equitable and just.

State and local taxes offend most greatly against the principle that taxes should be based on the ability to pay. Most state taxes—property, excise and sales taxes—are regressive. Low income groups pay a higher proportion of their income in these taxes than do high income groups.

Hearings of the Joint Economic Committee have shown that state sales and excise taxes take about 5.7 percent of the income of those who make \$2,000 or less per year. But the group with \$10,000 and above pay only 2.2 percent of their income in these types of taxes, or less than half the proportion of the low income group. This is unjust and unfair.

THIS SITUATION IS OFFSET SOMEWHAT by the federal income tax which is somewhat progressive and is based on the ability to pay. But when all taxes are taken into account, we really have a large proportional tax system in

which the poorest and the rich pay about the same percentage of their income in taxes. This is true because of the numerous loopholes in the federal tax system and the regressive nature of state and local taxes. Let us take some examples:

The federal dividend credit and exclusion makes it possible for two persons, each with a wife and two children and \$10,000 of income per year, to pay widely different amounts in taxes. If the income of one is entirely from wages or salary and the income of the other is entirely from dividends, the man with all of his income from dividends would pay \$280, or 20 percent per year less in taxes than the man who earned it through his salary or wages.

Another major loophole is the failure of those who receive income from dividends or interest even to report that income on their tax returns. The gap between the interest and dividends paid out and the amount reported on tax returns is about \$7.1 billion per year. The taxes lost because of this are about \$1.1 billion.

Collecting these taxes at the source by with-

holding 20 percent of them, as is done for wages, would mean \$1.1 billion more in revenues per year. This would pay for a lot of schools, or hospitals, or combat troops.

PERHAPS THE MOST NOTORIOUS LOOPHOLE is the depletion allowance for oil and gas. While most companies pay a 52 percent tax, the oil industry pays an average of about 17 percent.

Closing only the worst loopholes would bring in \$2 to \$3 billion per year. A thorough revision of the laws could net \$5 to \$7 billion and allow us to reduce some present high rates as well.

It would be far better to close these loopholes and revise the tax structure than to continue under the present system. This would help to end the rank discriminations which now exist among taxpayers, would increase revenues so that we could pay in part for our social needs, and would help to provide funds so that we could run a budget surplus in prosperous times which would allow us to lower interest rates and stimulate economic growth without fear of inflation.