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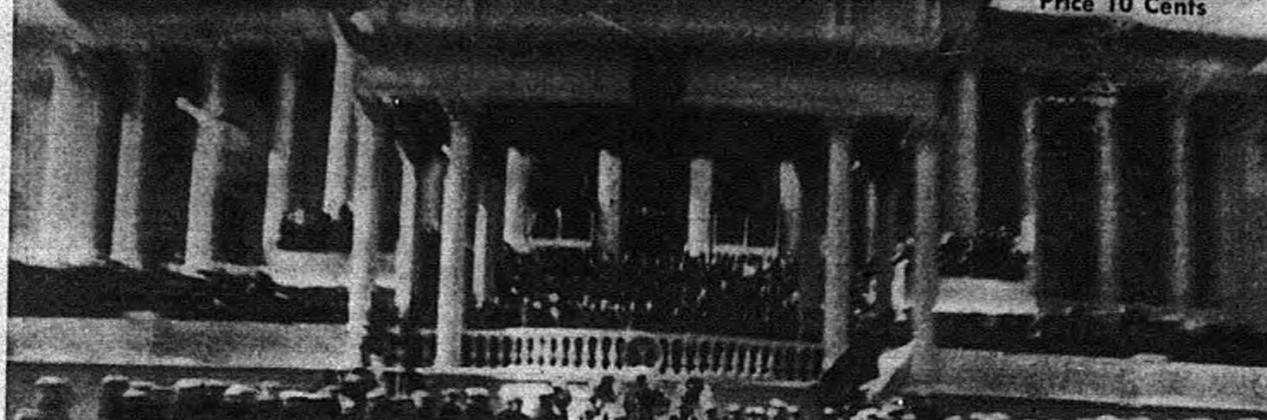
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JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLIII, No. 3

Price 10 Cents



"Let Us Begin"

Full text of historic Inaugural Address of President John F. Kennedy, Washington, D. C., January 20, 1961.

WE observe today not a victory of party but a celebration of freedom—symbolizing an end as well as a beginning—signifying renewal as well as change. For I have sworn before you and Almighty God the same solemn oath our forebears prescribed nearly a century and three-quarters ago.

The world is very different now. For man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all forms of human poverty and all forms of human life. And yet the same revolutionary beliefs for which our forebears fought are still at issue around the globe—the belief that the rights of man come not from the generosity of the state but from the hand of God.

We dare not forget today that we are the heirs of that first revolution. Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans—born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage—and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world.

Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty.

This much we pledge—and more.

To those old allies whose cultural and spiritual origins we share, we pledge the loyalty of faithful friends. United, there is little we cannot do in a host of new cooperative ventures. Divided, there is little we can do—for we dare not meet a powerful challenge at odds and split asunder.

To those new states whom we welcome to the ranks of the free, we pledge our word that one form of colonial control shall not have passed away merely to be replaced by a far more iron tyranny. We shall not always expect to find them supporting our view. But we shall always hope to find them strongly supporting their own freedom—and to remember that, in the past, those who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside.

(Continued on Page 2)

GRACE & OVER

"Let Us Begin"

(Continued from Page 1)

To those peoples in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of man misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves, for whatever period is required—not because the Communists may be doing it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is right. If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.

To our sister republics south of our border, we offer a special pledge—to convert our good words into good deeds—in a new alliance for progress—to assist free men and free governments in casting off the chains of poverty. But this peaceful revolution of hope cannot become the prey of hostile powers. Let all our neighbors know that we shall join them to oppose aggression or subversion anywhere in the Americas. And let every other power know that this hemisphere intends to remain the master of its own house.

To that world assembly of sovereign states, the United Nations, our last best hope in an age where the instruments of war have far outpaced the instruments of peace, we renew our pledge of support—to prevent it from becoming merely a forum for invective—to strengthen its shield of the new and the weak—and to enlarge the area in which its writ may run.

Finally, to those nations who would make themselves our adversary, we offer not a pledge but a request: that both sides begin anew the quest for peace, before the dark powers of destruction unleashed by science engulf all humanity in planned or accidental self-destruction.

We dare not tempt them with weakness. For only when our arms are sufficient beyond doubt can we be certain beyond doubt that they will never be employed.

But neither can two great and powerful groups of nations take comfort from our present course—both sides overburdened by the cost of modern weapons, both rightly alarmed by the steady spread of the deadly atom, yet both racing to alter that uncertain balance of terror that stays the hand of mankind's final war.

So let us begin anew—remembering on both sides that civility is not a sign of weakness, and sincerity is always subject to proof. Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us never fear to negotiate.

Let both sides explore what problems unite us instead of belaboring those problems which divide us.

Let both sides, for the first time, formulate serious and precise proposals for the inspection and control of arms—and bring the absolute power to destroy other nations under the absolute control of all nations.

Let both sides seek to invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors. Together let us explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease, tap the ocean depths and encourage the arts and commerce.

Let both sides unite to heed in all corners of the earth the command of Isaiah—to “undo the heavy burdens . . . [and] let the oppressed go free.”

And if a beach-head of cooperation may push back the jungles of suspicion, let both sides join in creating a new endeavor—not a new balance of power, but a new world of law, where the strong are just and the weak secure and the peace preserved.

All this will not be finished in the first 100 days. Nor will it be finished in the first 1,000 days, nor in the life of this administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. But let us begin.

In your hands, my fellow citizens, more than mine, will rest the final success or failure of our course. Since this country was founded, each generation of Americans has been summoned to give testimony to its national loyalty. The graves of young Americans who answered the call to service surround the globe.

Now the trumpet summons us again—not as a call to bear arms, though arms we need—not as a call to battle, though embattled we are—but a call to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle year in and year out, “rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation”—a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease and war itself.



Can we forge against these enemies a grand and global alliance, north and south, east and west, that can assure a more fruitful life for all mankind? Will you join in that historic effort? In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibility—I welcome it. I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation. The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it—and the glow from that fire can truly light the world.

And so, my fellow Americans; ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country.

My fellow citizens of the world: ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man.

Finally, whether you are citizens of America or citizens of the world, ask of us here the same high standards of strength and sacrifice which we ask of you. With a good conscience our only sure reward, with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing that here on earth God's work must truly be our own.

LABOR JOINS HUGE THROUNGS AT KENNEDY INAUGURATION

Pomp and pioneering informality brought on by a spell of freezing weather in the nation's capital turned the inauguration of John F. Kennedy as President of the United States into an unforgettable event. For the thousands who witnessed the ceremony, including a contingent from the ILGWU, the cold blasts of winter winds in front of the

television and radio throughout the world. To even the most veteran reporter the scene on the inaugural platform was impressive. There (Continued on Page 4)

Capitol building were more than matched by the warmth and excitement of the President's stirring inaugural address.

It was an unusually eloquent inaugural address, one of the shortest on record—barely 13 minutes in length—typical in its brevity, deeply moving in the earnestness of its call for a renewal of national strength and determination.

Virtually all of the speech was devoted to the cold war. There were powerful warnings that the United States would defend its freedom to its last breath against international Communism both abroad and in our own hemisphere; but there was also a new offer of cooperation of negotiation, of beginning afresh.

It was a speech addressed as much to the peoples of all the world as it was to the people of the United States, for Kennedy called upon them as his “fellow citizens of the world” to work for the free-

dom of man, as he promised the United States would do.

Indeed, historians may some day say that this was the first inaugural address made by a President of the United States to the peoples of the world as well as to his own people.

Snowfall Snags

Thousands of visitors to the inauguration—including hundreds of trade unionists from across the country—found that their tickets to many festivities were useless. They just couldn't get from one place to another because of the 8-inch snowfall.

Union entertainers—under the direction of Frank Sinatra and Peter Lawford—had worked hard, contributing their talents to a magnificent gala at the D. C. Armory to take care of the Democratic campaign deficit. This objective was accomplished but when the curtain went up an hour and

a half late, less than one-half of the 12,000 seats were filled.

The same was true of the union musicians who conducted a special inaugural concert attended by the Kennedys and VIPs. About 40 of the 100 musicians were able to make it to Constitution Hall!

All this happened inaugural eve. By the day of the inauguration, much had changed. Thousands of city employees with help from the army had cleared key streets, particularly the line of march for the parade along Pennsylvania Avenue.

The dramatic scene on the East Front of the Capitol—the site of the inaugural platform—was the product of union workmen. Thousands of temporary seats and special tables for newsmen had been constructed. Most of the snow had been swept aside and thousands of onlookers watched the historic proceedings, joined by millions on

AFL-CIO to Present Public Affairs on TV

The National Educational Television and Radio Center and the AFL-CIO will present a weekly half-hour public affairs program, “Briefing Session,” it has been announced by John F. White, NET president, and George Meany, AFL-CIO president.

Primary outlet for the series will be the 49 educational television stations affiliated with NET spread over 28 states and Puerto Rico. It will also be available to non-competing commercial stations on a public service basis.

In format, “Briefing Session” will present outstanding national and international issues through a combination of exposition and discussion. Each program will open with five to 10 minutes of film and narration, defining the issue to be treated and pointing up the questions and controversies involved in it. The remaining time will be used for a panel discussion among experts representing different viewpoints.

AP/WIDE

Dress Pact Renewal Negotiators Getting Down to 'Specific Issues'

Looking for the Label



Members in Model Dress Shop in Newark check copy on the latest in the series of newspaper advertisements that are part of the promotion program of the ILGWU Union Label Department.

Negotiations for new collective agreements between the Dress Joint Council and five employer associations, covering 90,000 workers in the seven-state metropolitan dress market, have reached the "discussion of specific issues," according to Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, council general manager.

Negotiating committees for the union and the associations have been meeting almost daily since Monday, January 23. Zimmerman indicated that he did not expect new agreements to be reached without a great deal of hard negotiating. "We have a great many problems to resolve," he said, "if the welfare of all of our members in the metropolitan area are to be properly safeguarded."

The union's present agreement, concluded in February 1958 after a one-week general strike—the first in the industry in 25 years—expires on February 28.

Must Be Prepared

The council's general manager has expressed the hope that it will be possible to reach a peaceful settlement with the employers this year, but he has warned that the union must be "prepared to take whatever action is necessary to achieve our fair objectives."

The union's demands, presented at the opening of negotiations on January 11, call for a 14 percent wage increase, higher minimums for all crafts, a uniform schedule for operators and finishers, an increase of 1 percent in employer contributions to the health and welfare fund and 3 1/2 guaranteed

legal holidays, including Washington's Birthday.

In conferences with the employers, Zimmerman has emphasized the union's determination to bring the earnings of its members into line with higher living costs and higher living standards.

Employers' Response

The employers' first response to the union's demands was that the industry "could not afford any further increase at this time." Representatives of all five employers' associations joined in arguing that the industry is now sick, buffeted

by competition from other areas and in need of help.

This is usually the first response of employers. However, the union believes that greater stability in the industry could be achieved by more uniform enforcement which would eliminate competition at the expense of labor.

A meeting of Dressmakers' Local 22 on January 19, attended by close to 2,000 workers despite a blizzard, expressed full support for the joint council demands. The meeting acted after hearing a report on negotiations from Local Manager Israel Breakow.

Meany Denounces Tory 'Gold' Scare

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has accused "the enemies of progress in America" of using the current unfavorable balance of international payments, including the so-called "gold crisis," as a "pretext" for opposing social legislation and wage gains.

Involved in the monetary problem is the fact that in the last three years the U.S. has spent or invested in other nations \$11 billion more than they spent in this country. Of this amount, \$3 billion has been taken away as gold and the balance is held by foreign investors in the form of short-term securities easily converted into gold.

'Catastrophic Solution'

The AFL-CIO president acknowledged that the balance of payments and withdrawal of U.S. gold posed a problem, but assailed those who have called for domestic retrenchment as a solution. Right-wing forces, he said, are using this issue to oppose a higher minimum wage and negotiated wage increases, as well as the whole range of social legislation from housing to health care for the aged.

"These spokesmen for reaction have built a false premise into a catastrophic solution," he said. "Their program would not only fail to achieve its stated objective, but would be a disaster for America."

Meany took particular exception to the charge that wages should be held down because Americans have "priced ourselves out of the market." He noted that in terms of trade alone, the U.S. sold \$4.5 billion more goods abroad in 1959 than it imported.

The chief source of the difficulty, the AFL-CIO president maintained, is "our own domestic economy, dragged into lethargy by the same policies now urged to meet this new problem—policies then advanced in the name of 'fighting inflation,' but which produced only unemployment and recession."

The solution, Meany said, is a healthy, growing economy in the U.S. that will attract investments from abroad and stimulate American capital as well. We cannot create such an economy by eliminating progress and perpetuating economic stagnation."

'155ers' Take to the Tropics



Members of New York Knitgoods Workers Local 155 visit historic El Morro Fortress in San Juan during recent union-sponsored tour of Puerto Rico and other Caribbean scenic attractions.

ONCE UPON A TIME, TRAVEL, ONE OF "the good things in life," lay in the special province of coupon-clippers. Workers were limited by economic obstacles to an occasional picnic at a local park, or a day's outing to a crowded beach.

But today, thanks to an ever-rising standard of living and union-negotiated vacations with pay, workers too now can have an occasional trip abroad. Consider the recent excursion sponsored by New York Knitgoods Workers Local 155.

ON JANUARY 2, ACCORDING TO VICE Pres. Louis Nelson, local manager, a group of knitgoods workers left chilled, snow-covered New York to bask in the tropical sun on the golden beaches of Puerto Rico. Accompanying them was Adam Schiffinger, education director.

The tourists were met in San Juan airport by Local 600 Manager Jerry Schoen and Organization Director Alberto Sanchez. Then long, lazy days in the sun were interrupted by sightseeing trips to famous El Morro Fortress, El Yunque Mountain, the Virgin Islands, and other enchanting attractions of the Caribbean.

HIGHLIGHT OF THE TRIP WAS A RECEPTION in the historic Fortaleza, where the ILGers were greeted by Governor Luis Munos Marin.

Before embarking for the return flight north on January 8, the touring group was feted at a dinner in Cecelia's restaurant by Local 600 members.

The knitgoods workers returned to New York with sun-tans, souvenirs and stories of tropical splendor.

First Kennedy Directive Doubles Food for Needy

The Kennedy administration has moved quickly to bolster the federal program of surplus food distribution to 3.5 million Americans, primarily those living in areas of chronic unemployment.

Less than 24 hours after taking office, President Kennedy—in his first executive order—directed the Agriculture Department to make

available as soon as possible "a greater variety and quantity of food" for needy families.

The action, which a White House spokesman said would "virtually double" the amount of food being distributed, was a fulfillment of a campaign promise to make improvement of the program a top priority item in the new administration.

On the heels of the executive order, Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman announced that canned pork and gravy, dried pea beans and dried eggs would be added to the surplus food program. These would supplement the present diet of flour, corn meal, dried milk, rice and lard—a diet to which the preceding administration had added butter in its final weeks in office.

Prompt Action

"We are taking prompt action to carry out the first executive order of President Kennedy to improve and supplement the diets of those receiving surplus foods under this program," Freeman declared.

The Agriculture Department said the broadening of the types of commodities being distributed would add a "significant amount" of protein to the diets of the 23 million persons in 42 states now receiving aid.

During the primary campaign for the Democratic nomination in West Virginia—one of the hardest hit of the depressed areas—Kennedy charged the Eisenhower administration with failure to use the full power to ease the distress of those in need.

Kennedy's executive order said that one of the most urgent problems confronting the nation was "the development of a positive food and nutrition program for all Americans." It pointed out that a special task force headed by Senator Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), which had studied the problem of distressed areas before the administration took office, had emphasized the need for supplementing the surplus food program.

Joint Keystone Negotiators



Shop committees from Perfect Knit Co. and Palumbo Manufacturing Co. of Allentown, and Allen Needle Craft of Bath, all in Pennsylvania, meet with Northeast Department Business Agents Dominic Contrino and Anthony Galliano of Local 111. Representing some 500 workers making knit children's and baby wear, they will hammer out contract demands in keeping with recent gains scored via renewal pacts in area shops in children's and cotton dress industry.

N'East Talks Swing Rises For 1,500 in 16 Pa. Shops

A contract breakthrough scored last December by Central Pennsylvania Local 108 at the Press Dress and Uniform Co. of Hummelstown has set the standard in renewed negotiations that have brought major gains to some 1,500 children's and cotton dress workers in the Harrisburg District, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

The pace-setting agreement at Press Co. provides a 5 1/2 percent wage increase for piece workers and a hike for time workers ranging from 15 to 56 cents an hour. Pay boosts for cutters range from \$1 to 56 cents, and for spreaders from 35 to 55 cents an hour.

Higher Minimums

Higher minimums go into effect with the new pay scale, and the wage clauses allow for re-opening talks in the event of an increase in the federal minimum, with contractual floor scales to be no less than 15 cents an hour above the federal rate.

Additional terms of the three-year renewal call for 1 1/2 percent employer contribution to the severance fund, an additional 1/2 percent to the health benefits fund, use of the union label, 5 1/2 paid holidays at average wage, and extension of Christmas bonus plans providing from 2 percent of annual income after five years' employment to 2 1/2 percent after 10 years.

Negotiations with the firm, which manufactures White Angel uniforms, were led by District Manager Martin Morand and Business Agent Margaret Hoover. Terms of the new pact were immediately approved by shop chair-lady Jean Daniels and a 10-member committee.

Gains for 1,500

Following closely on the heels of the Press settlement were renewals with 16 area children's and

cotton dress shops, where negotiations stemmed from the major market agreement reached last December between New York Local 91 and the metropolitan Juvenile Apparel Manufacturers Association.

New terms covering some 1,500 ILGWUers provide a 4 percent wage hike for piece workers, \$3 a week boost for time workers, and \$6 a week increase for cutters. The pact calls for higher minimums, with an adjustment in the event of a rise in the federal minimum wage.

Other benefits include 6 1/2 guaranteed paid holidays at average earnings, an additional 1/2 percent contribution to the health and wel-

fare fund, and another 1/2 percent payment into the severance fund. Workers' committees from each shop assisted Manager Morand and the district staff during negotiations.

Shops covered by the new terms are: Elizabethtown Garment of Elizabethtown; Joseph Greenberg, Elizabethtown; Maryville Dress, Maryville; Car-Mel Dress, Doe Spun, Prospect Mills and York-maid Dress, all of York; M & R Garment, New Freedom; J. H. Stern Garment, Seven Valleys; Newport Dress, Newport; Barry-maid Mills, Lebanon; Bern Haven, Mt. Wolf; Tri-Mor Manufacturing of Paradise and Churchtown; Pat-ti-Tone, Gap; and J. S. Riser Garment of Elizabethtown.

Too Close-to-Vest Buying Boomerangs On Cloak Retailers

Overly cautious ordering policies, so frequently a major cause of woe to the coat and suit industry in the past, once again has boomeranged at its practitioners.

In his report to the New York Cloak Joint Board meeting on January 25, Vice Pres. Hensch Mendelsund, the organization's general manager, reported that prolonged extremely cold weather conditions had depleted many stores' stocks of winter garments.

Had these retailers not become entrapped by their own short-sighted practices, their sales could have registered a sizable boost. Now, they are hard put to get last-minute, hurry-up orders filled; in fact, in many cases, they just won't be.

Reviewing the past fall season as a whole, Mendelsund indicated that, despite its seemingly favorable start, it had turned out quite disappointingly. While the higher-priced lines continued in production longer than the normal period, the medium and lower-priced lines lagged behind, showing the effects of the general economic downturn.

Poor Spring Start

Evidently, he stated, this trend is continuing into the spring season, which has gotten off to a rather poor beginning, with orders well below normal so far.

Among current industrial developments, he noted that there has been a decided drop in the demand for fur-type, man-made fabrics such as Bergans, which had been season favorites in recent years. Also slipping down the popularity scale are leather coats, he said.

Reduced income to the coat and suit welfare funds resulting from the seasonal lag was a major factor in the \$341,800 deficit under which the welfare funds have been operating during the past year, Mendelsund disclosed.

In presenting the annual report of the funds' receipts and disbursements to the joint board meeting, the general manager disclosed that while income to the funds totaled \$4,898,398, expenditures for various benefits to the members were \$4,621,338.

Incidentally, he stated, total "fringe" benefit fund incomes in the coat and suit end for the year were close to \$11 million, when the almost \$4

(Continued on Page 11)

WASHINGTON MEMO

Congress Actions Portend Bi-Partisan Liberal Bloc

WASHINGTON—A progressive coalition of liberal Democrats and liberal Republicans looms as a real possibility in the 87th Congress.

If such a coalition does succeed in overcoming the combination of Southern Democrats and conservative Republicans it will mean that for the first time in a score of years Congress will be in position to pass critically needed social welfare legislation.

Of course much of this is speculation in political circles, but it is buttressed by some significant developments in both the House and the Senate.



In the House, following the Democratic caucus, liberal Democrats scored an important step toward restricting the power of the House Rules Committee to pigeon-hole critically-needed liberal legislation. Speaker Sam Rayburn, in a show of power with Ru's Committee Chairman Howard Smith, was given backing to add two liberal or moderate Democrats to the membership of the committee—sufficient to back President Kennedy's program.

It was the Rules Committee, it will be recalled, which blocked such legislation as depressed areas, minimum wage and housing in recent years by refusing to report it out to the floor of the House. Two conservative Democrats lined up with four conservative Republicans to set up the roadblock with a 6 to 6 tie.

Another tilt—a sign of what might happen in the Senate came in a fight which the liberals lost by a 4-vote margin. This was whether the Senate should send to the Senate Rules Committee the issue of a change in Senate rules which would limit the effectiveness of the filibuster.

Liberal Opposition

The liberal, pro-civil rights group in the Senate opposed such action since it would take a two-thirds vote to send the bill back to the floor, dimming any prospects of civil rights legislation.

However, a close study of this vote is most revealing. The liberals lost only because there was an alliance between Minority Leader Dirksen and Majority Leader Mansfield. The Democratic leader insisted that he took his stand because he favored the Kennedy program and because a bitter fight over civil rights and rules would have undermined prospects for its passage.

Both the Democratic and Republican Whips—Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Thomas Kuchel (R-Cal.)—opposed their leaders in their action.

On the Democratic side 32 Senators sided with Mansfield, but of this number as many as 14 would probably vote for the Kennedy program. These include such acknowledged liberals as Bartlett of Alaska, Byrd of West Virginia, Gore of Tennessee, McGee of Wyoming, Monroney of Oklahoma and Yarborough of Texas.

The 31 Democrats who voted—with Humphrey—against the motion are recognized as liberals and, with rare exceptions, can all be counted on to vote for progressive legislation in the future, too.

What is even more significant is the fact that 15 Republicans deserted their leader, Dirksen, and voted with the liberal Democrats. Unquestionably a few of these Republicans may oppose the Kennedy program in the future but most of them have already spoken out in favor of such that the new President is seeking.

Change in White House Decisive

The question naturally arises as to just what brought about this change.

A liberal Democrat in the White House is probably the most decisive factor in the change. It will be recalled that in the last eight years many liberal Republicans voted against progressive legislation under the most extreme pressure from the White House.

This pressure works in many ways. Certainly, it can affect the contributions received by Congressmen from official party committees. The boys who follow the line are rewarded; frequently the nonconformists are not.

Patronage, too, is a powerful weapon. Now, this weapon is in the hands of liberal Democrats since they control the White House. A large number of conservative Democrats who voted with the conservative Republicans last year will probably be having some second thoughts in the 87th Congress.

A liberal revolt among Republicans is not new. Through the years, liberal Republicans have made important marks in government. There were such men as George Norris, William E. Borah, Robert La Follette, Hiram Johnson, Theodore Roosevelt, Anna Poinchet, Harold Ickes, Wayne Morse. It is significant that most of these men, removed from seats of power in the GOP, eventually had to leave the Republican Party, either by heading "Progressive" spliffs or by joining the Democrats.

The urban areas of our country are growing. Redistricting by state legislatures and possible Supreme Court action to give the urban voter equal power with the rural voter are serving to push more officeholders—both Republican and Democratic—toward liberal positions.

The coalition of liberals of both parties as a counter to the historic conservative southern Democratic-Republican coalition would seem to be a natural result of all this. Perhaps it will materialize in the first year of the Kennedy administration.

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DAVID DEWANEY, President
 LOUIS STUBBING, Gen'l Sec.-Treas.
 IRON STEIN, Editor

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Community Counselors



Manager Murray Gross addresses members of Spanish-speaking community in Manhattan's Lower East Side at formal opening of Local 66 counseling clinic aimed at providing information on rent, housing and related subjects. Clinic, located at 217 East Broadway, is open every Wednesday from 7 P.M. to 9 P.M.

Welcome Mat Rolled Out For 1,700 to Join S'East

Extending the benefits of unionism to some 1,700 as yet unorganized garment workers in several Southeast areas is the goal set by the region's annual staff meeting last month, reports Director E. T. Kehrer.

Chief target of the newly launched drive, it was indicated, will be the strongly

'Lucky 13' in N'East First Highland Pact

A 13 percent wage increase is just one of the significant benefits garnered by workers of the Highland Co. in Springfield, Mass., recently after they decided to cast their lot with the ILGWU.

Highland workers responded quickly and enthusiastically to organizing efforts conducted by Northeast staffers, and especially effective was the "personal touch" provided by house visits, reports

Vice Pres. David Oingold, department director.

During a period of several months, Business Agents Frank Perretti, Norman Eger and Rick Bosco made home calls every evening to bring the drive to a successful conclusion.

Result was a union contract which, in addition to the 13 percent pay boost—8 1/2 percent at settlement and another 8 1/2 percent during the life of the pact—brought Highland workers reduction in the work week to 35 hours, four paid holidays, overtime pay, and employer contributions of 3 percent to health and welfare fund, 2 percent to retirement fund, and 1 1/2 percent for severance benefits.

The team of union negotiators which won these terms with this girde accessory firm included Bol C. Chaikin, assistant director of the Northeast Department; Louis Rona, New England supervisor, and John P. Albano, Western Massachusetts district manager.

At the peak of the work season, the firm employs more than 100 workers.

Heavy Agenda at GEB Atlantic City Session

The regular meeting of the ILGWU General Executive Board was scheduled to start January 30 at the Shelburne Hotel in Atlantic City, N. J.

On the agenda for the sessions, which will be chaired by Pres. David Dubinsky, were reports from various garment markets of the country, an examination of present organizational and contractual matters, a review of recent economic developments and the implications of the political change in national affairs.

Reports on ILGWU institutions and funds will also be made to the board.

hold out Spartanburg-Greenville industrial area in South Carolina. There, staffers are setting their sights on the three Carol Rodgers dress shops employing 400, Hope Reed (200), Piedmont Dress (50) and Jamel Inc., a blouse firm with 250 workers.

Another prime South Carolina objective is Alamo Fracks of Florence, a dress firm employing 300 in two factories.

Organizing efforts also are underway at the Starwood Linen Co. plant in Milledgeville, Georgia with 200 workers, and at the BYD factory in Pascagoula, Mississippi employing 300.

Meantime, Jamel Inc., the non-union blouse manufacturing firm in Spartanburg, was found guilty of unfair labor practices by the National Labor Relations Board.

In a decision which amounts completely upheld the findings of a trial examiner in his intermediate report, the board found that the company had unlawfully discharged two employees for union activities.

Order Reinstatement

The findings were based on the actions of two supervisors who went "window shopping" on the evening a union meeting was being held in a downtown Spartanburg hotel. Their activities took them to a point near the scene of the union meeting where they passed and remained seated in the car for about half an hour.

They drove off just after the meeting ended and after they had identified all who had attended. The two employees who were discharged during the next two days had both signed ILGWU authorization cards at this meeting.

The employees were ordered to offer both workers reinstatement without prejudice to their seniority or other rights or privileges and to pay them for any loss of earnings they may have suffered because of the unfair labor practice.

The board also ordered Jamel to stop trying to discourage membership in the ILGWU by discriminating in regard to the hire or tenure of employment; to stop questioning employees concerning their union interest or affiliation; to cease threatening them with reprisals for engaging in union activities; to halt engaging to and creating the impression of surveillance of union activities.

N.Y. High Court Judge Rules Against Sportswear Evader

Another attempt by an employer to use legal technicalities to evade his responsibilities under a collective agreement was rebuffed last week when New York Supreme Court Justice Aaron Steiner refused to set aside a decision by the impartial chairman in the New York sportswear industry.

The court's decision is another victory in the union's successful fight against employers and their accountants who keep double sets of books for the purpose of concealing non-union work done in violation of the collective agreement.

The would-be contract evader, Classic Togs, Inc., had been charged by Shirt and Sportswear Workers' Local 23 with keeping a double set of books to conceal non-union production.

When the impartial chairman, George Mintzer, after several hearings on the union complaint, ordered the firm to produce all of its books and records, it went to court claiming that it was non-union, and therefore not bound by the impartial chairman's award, and attributing bias to the impartial chairman.

Grants Union Motion

It moved that his award be vacated. This motion was denied by Justice Steiner, who instead granted the union motion to confirm the award.

The union was represented in the proceedings by attorney Emil Schlesinger.

Interestingly, the attorney for the firm was Reuben Schwartz who, in 1959, as attorney for Trio Togs, another agreement violator, tried to get an injunction to restrain Local 23 and the impartial chairman from enforcing the agreement on the grounds that it was in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the Taft-Hartley Act. US District Court Judge Edward Weinfeld denied the injunction application.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky characterized Judge Weinfeld's decision in that case as "a significant victory for our union and for the rule of law in our industry."

Local 23 Manager Shelley Appleton expressed the hope last week that the Classic Togs decision, following the Trio Togs decision, would "persuade employers in our industry that the courts will not support an effort to evade their legitimate obligations under the union contract." He noted that it was "an expensive and pointless procedure for an employer to first violate the agreement and then hire a lawyer to find a way for him to escape the consequences."

Although it participated in hearings before the impartial chairman, Classic Togs claimed that it was not bound by his award on the grounds that it had changed from a partnership to a corporation and was therefore no longer a party to the collective agreement.

However, as Justice Steiner found in his decision, "... the corporation continued the business of the partnership and in so doing continued to perform under the contract with the association (National Shirt & Sportswear Association) and the latter's contract with the union. It paid dues to the association. It paid the welfare benefits called for in

the contract to the union and submitted its books to the union as called for in the union contract."

It was "too late" now to claim that the firm was not a party to the agreement, the court ruled.

The union uncovered evidence last fall proving conclusively that work was being concealed, and that this would therefore have to appear on books and records not given to union accountants in their investigation. The books and records shown to the union accountants indicate that the firm, which produces popular-price sportswear, has a volume of around \$1 million a year.

Actually, according to Appleton, "it is very considerably more."

NLRB in Slap at Helene, Bolsters Eastern Region

Prospects for bringing union benefits to the 40 workers of Helene Manufacturing Co. of Catskill, N.Y., brightened perceptibly last week with a ruling by a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner that the firm had committed a series of unfair labor practices in efforts to bar their employees from affiliating with the ILGWU.

According to Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region, the examiner recommended that the board issue "cease and desist" orders to prevent the employer from requiring the workers to sign statements indicating disinterest in the ILGWU, threatening plant shutdown or discharge for union activity, and promising benefits if committed workers abandoned the union.

Backed by the NLRB rulings, the campaign directed by general organizer Walter DeYoung will be intensified until the Helene workers are covered by an ILGWU agreement.

Local 117 Membership Meeting February 15

Vice Pres. Benjamin Kaplan, manager of Cloak Operators Local 117, announces a membership meeting will be held Wednesday, February 15, right after work, at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave.

Chain Reaction



Maintaining a militant picket line, members of New York Office and Distribution Workers Local 99 are striking National Bellas Hess, a branch of the women's apparel chain, while awaiting an application already filed for a National Labor Relations Board certification election.

The New Beginning

(Continued from Page 2)

was the youngest man ever elected as Chief Executive, taking the oath of office from Chief Justice Earl Warren. There was his predecessor, General Dwight Eisenhower, the oldest man ever to hold the office. There was the new Vice President, Lyndon B. Johnson, standing firm and straight, as he took his oath of office from Speaker Sam Rayburn.

Labor also had a role in the parade. The Communications Workers had a float, illustrating the significance of communications today. The Railway Labor Political League had a float depicting the Four Freedoms with a big picture of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Minneapolis Letter Carriers Band produced the martial music.

Late in the afternoon of Inauguration Day the ILGWU played host to its many Washington friends with a reception at the Statler-Hilton Hotel. Pres. David Dubinsky headed the union's contingent that greeted the visitors, including many Senators, Congressmen, members of the Executive branch and overseas guests.

For millions of Americans, and especially

trade unionists, who watched the proceedings on television—as with those who were present in Washington—the entire panorama of the “changing of the guard” in the leadership of the nation must have made a profound impression.

For eight years which included three recessions, the country has had what trade union leaders have labeled an inactive President. Now all that is changed; a young and vigorous Chief Executive, promising strong action against poverty and disease and for peace in the world, resides in the White House.

On the eve of his inauguration, President John F. Kennedy (below) met with members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Left to right are ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, Walter Reuther, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg, George Harrison, David McDonald. Picture strip at bottom shows some of the distinguished guests at ILGWU Inauguration Day reception in Washington, D.C.



It was Inauguration Day, parade floats, Meany, Mendelsohn, and H. August



Lawyer Emil Schlesinger, ILGWU's Edward Kramer, New Jersey's Senator Clifford Case.

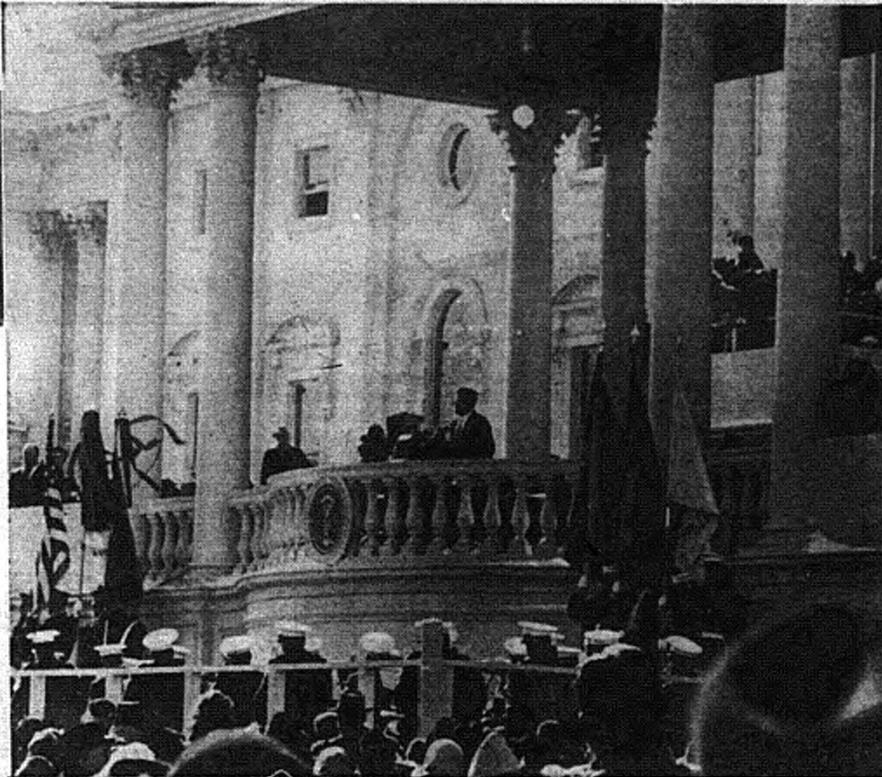


Britain's Hugh Gaitskell, Pres. Dubinsky, ILGWU's Evelyn Dubrow, Shelley Appleton, Gus Tyler.



Auto Union's Walter Reuther with Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg.

ILGWU AT THE INAUGURATION



is bitter cold. None who witnessed
uration and parade will forget the
t. Top, President Kennedy reviews
Je. Bottom left, Pres. Dubinsky sur-
scene minutes before inauguration.
m right, Wilbur Daniels, Henoch
Jelsund, Morris Kovler, First Vice Pres.
Antonini, AFL-CIO's Joseph Keen-
Hamburg Mayor Max Brauer in in-
ation's band, front of Capitol Building.



Averell Harriman, Adlai Stevenson among those at ILGWU reception with Pres. Dubinsky.

Puerto Rico's Gov. Luis Munoz Marin with AFL-CIO's Serafino Romualdi and ILGWU's Louis Stulberg.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and New York Senator Jacob K. Javits at reception.

Belgian Strikers Get ILGWU Aid

The Trans-Atlantic cables last month carried trade union solidarity some 3,000 miles from 1710 Broadway in New York City to Antwerp, Belgium.

Joining other affiliates in the International Textile and Garment Worker's Federation, the ILGWU wired \$2,000 in response to an appeal for aid from the Belgian Clothing Workers' Union, whose members were participating in a general strike of more than 500,000 workers against the Belgian government's austerity program.

The regime of Premier Gaston Eykens had forced an omnibus bill through Parliament which drastically cut back on social welfare benefits. The law was designed to help recoup income sources lost with the independence of the former colony in the Belgian Congo.

However, the Belgian Federation of Labor protested that the new law affected only

workers while hardly touching the wealthy. Specifically, the government program would undermine unemployment insurance benefits, eliminate the reduced-rate retirement benefits in effect for workers under age 65, cut back on cooperative health plans and levy regressive taxes.

Announcement of the strike assistance was cabled by Pres. David Dubinsky to Frans Christiaenssens, secretary general of the Belgian Clothing Workers' Union, and to J. Greenhagh, general secretary of the International Textile and Garment Workers' Federation, from ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler, U.S. representative to that organization.

Golden Days in St. Louis



Pride and pleasure show in the faces of union veterans as Cloakmakers' Local 78, pioneer ILGWU organization in St. Louis, marks its 50th anniversary. Cutting the birthday cake is Dave Cohen, a leader in the local since 1916 and now its president. Joining the celebration are Vice Pres. Frederick Siems (left) and Joint Board Manager Dan Robbins (rear) with charter members (from left) Hyman Weiss, Abe Israel, Margaret Ziebold, Max Lubin, Joe Schwartz, Max Borax and Sam Lipshitz. All are retired with the exception of Cohen, who is still working.

LONG PARLEYS LEAD TO RISES VIA N'EAST AT PA. STYLE-JAC CO.

Lengthy bargaining sessions — both in Pennsylvania and in New York — were required before the 75 employees of Style-Jac Manufacturing Co. of Souderton, Pa., could obtain satisfactory terms for a new contract.

But win them they finally did, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, Northeast Department director. Now, they've a new agreement bringing them a 5 percent pay hike for both piece and time workers; a higher minimum; one additional week's "vacation" benefit, on a graduated scale based on a full week for five years' employment; an added 1/2 percent for a severance fund and use of the union label.

Following the protracted local negotiations, settlement terms were reached in New York after Allentown District Manager Ike Gordon of Local 111, Business Agent Anthony Galliano and shop chairman Hiram Cressman met with the jobber and the area employer.

Ready '32' Label Start; Local Meets February 9

New York Corset and Brassiere Workers' Local 32 is now completing preparations for the introduction of the ILGWU union label in its industry, Manager Max Goldenberg has announced.

A report on the union label, as well as an important change in the local's health and welfare program, will be on the agenda at a membership meeting scheduled for Thursday, February 9, immediately after work, at Roosevelt Auditorium, 100 East 17th St.

Coast Host



Graduate students from Colombia attending University of California under auspices of U.S. government hear Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director, explain structure and function of ILGWU during recent visit to Los Angeles union office.

M'West Ups Ida Mae Pay Via '208' Renewal Pact

A general wage increase of 10 cents an hour highlights terms of a renewal agreement covering members of Chicago Ladies' Tailors' Local 208 employed at Ida Mae Frocks, reports Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, director of the Midwest Region.

Additional terms of the new pact provide \$1.65 an hour guaranteed minimum, and employer contributions to the retirement and severance pay funds. Berniece Perry led union negotiators.

Sign at Snowdons

Within a week after Midwest Region staffers had launched a full-scale organizing drive at Snowdons Manufacturing Co., a majority of the workers at the Osceola, Ia., lingerie plant had signed ILGWU authorization cards and were preparing for a National Labor Relations Board hearing.

Preliminary meetings between the firm's 120 workers and ILGWU organizers Lou Montenegro and

Lee Cornfield had been arranged by George O'Hara, AFL-CIO Iowa State Representative.

In just a few days, a majority of the workers, who had long been eager for ILGWU affiliation, had chosen the union as collective bargaining agent.

The NLRB had scheduled a hearing for January 31 in Osceola.

48' Names Cafiso Assistant Manager

Mario Cafiso, active in New York cloak union ranks for a quarter of a century, was elected assistant manager of Italian Cloakmakers' Local 48 at a membership meeting held January 19, reports Vice Pres. E. Howard Molisani, local manager.

Cafiso succeeds Ettore Piccione, in the post since 1956, who has retired after 25 years of service in various capacities with the local.

Before being named to the Local 48 office, Cafiso had been assistant manager of the Cloak Joint Board's Brooklyn office. A presyer, Cafiso had joined the ILGWU in 1933. In 1943 he was elected a business agent. He was on the staff of the Industrial Council Department, and also served as assistant manager of the joint board's organization department.

HOW TO BUY

by SIDNEY MARCOUS

February Sales Offer Top House Furnishing Values

February is the month to shop for furniture, rugs, drapes and housewares. The semi-annual home-equipment sales offer reductions of 10-30 percent on most furnishings, including those of well-known designers and manufacturers which are price-maintained most of the rest of the year.

Here are tips for getting your money's worth in February furniture sales:

Manufacturers have not reduced the prices this year, but business is lagging, and there are some sharp price cuts in this month's furniture sales. If you're planning to buy furniture soon, this is the time to do it. But inspect the quality with great care, especially if chairs. Much moderate-price furniture now is covered in plastic.



buying vinyl plastic-upholstered furniture now is covered in plastic.

Plastic upholstery covering has obvious advantages in ease of cleaning. It's in increasing use for everything from living room chairs to dinette sets. But how can you know whether you are getting good-quality plastic covering? The problem is that low-grade plastic coverings have the surface appearance of good grades.

First fact to know is that any plastic fabric used on chairs with springs, especially coil springs, should be the cloth-backed type called "supported plastic." Non-supported plastic may be satisfactory for flat surfaces such as dinette chairs which have no springs. But it can't take the constant flexing of deep-spring upholstery. The retailer should be able to tell you whether a plastic fabric is supported or not. You yourself can look at the end of the fabric underneath the chair to see whether it is cloth-backed.

Check Thickness

But there are different grades even in supported plastic fabrics. One indication of quality is the gauge or thickness. The thicker the plastic fabric the better it will withstand gouges, abrasion and flexing.

Thickness, however, is not the whole story. The formulation of the plastic also determines the quality. Here you can only rely on the retailer's reliability and his guarantee that he will take back the furniture if it prematurely tears or abrades.

Actually, good-quality, cloth-backed plastic covering is not cheap. It costs as much as good-quality cotton fabric. If you buy furniture covered in cotton or other cloth fabric, our advice is to choose pieces that have zippered covers for easy cleaning, and easy recovering later.

Actually one of the best ideas is to buy furniture "in the muslin." Some better-quality sofas and chairs are sold this way. Then you select the fabric you want and the store covers it for you. The smart idea is to buy pieces in the muslin, and then have them slip-covered right over the muslin. This way you save the double expense of putting slip covers over expensive upholstery fabric.

In food, beef's the buy this month. Boneless beef chuck generally is a better buy than chuck with the bone in. If the price is not more than 50 percent higher. For example boneless chuck at 80 cents is better value than chuck with bone in at 60. Lamb also is relatively reasonable this month, but pork is expensive.

In pork Boston butts are relatively reasonable. The Boston butt is the upper part of the shoulder. It has a higher percentage of lean than any other pork cut. The picnic, also often called Calumet ham, is the lower part of the shoulder. It has more bone per pound than the Boston

GOLDBERG AIDS STRIKE END

Even before he could get settled at his desk in Washington, Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg played a major role in settling the New York ferry-tug crew strike which had shut down rail commuter service for some 100,000 persons.

Goldberg went to New York after President Kennedy had asked him to help settle the dispute. He huddled with Governor Rockefeller, Mayor Wagner, three unions and 11 railroads involved, and after a marathon 14-hour session agreement was reached.

Basis for ending the strike was Goldberg's recommendation that "each party, without prejudice to its current position, defer the question of crew manning" until 60 days after a report by a special commission previously set up to study the same problem affecting railroad unions.

Lockout!



Since October 14 when they were locked out of their jobs, 17 workers at J. Alepin Freres, Montreal lingerie shop, have been fighting for recognition of the ILGWU, Quebec Labor Department is seeking a satisfactory settlement in the dispute.

Spur Canada Action For Alepin Settling

Seventeen doughty ILGers, locked out of their lingerie shop for more than three months, made a bold move which brought speedy action from Quebec Labor Minister Rene Hamel.

The 17, employees of J. Alepin Freres, sent a petition to the minister, requesting his intervention in the dispute and demanding reinstatement to their jobs with full compensation as provided by the Quebec Labor Relations Act.

In a swift reaction, Donat Quimper, associate deputy minister, informed them that he had instructed the government's conciliation service "to investigate the matter and endeavor to effect a satisfactory settlement."

The petition sent to Mr. Hamel noted that the ILGWU had been certified as bargaining agent for the 17 as far back as May 23, 1959. Conciliation hearings followed unsuccessful attempts to negotiate an agreement, and on September 15 of last year the case was handed over to an arbitration board.

The board's decision, handed down December 13, awarded a number of benefits

to the Alepin employees, but the employer has refused to honor the award.

The petition noted that all of the 17 had been employed by Alepin for a long period—"some for as many as 30 years"—and declared that the employer had refused their repeated requests for re-instatement.

Europe Trip Sponsored By Fassaic Dress Local

Members of Passaic, N. J. Dressmakers' Local 145 will have an opportunity to travel to Europe this summer through a special tour at the rock-bottom price of less than \$700. Applications for the 30-day trip by 10 countries, starting in mid-June, may be made at the local office, 45 Hamilton Ave., Passaic, on a first-come, first-served basis.

New Cloakmaker Terms Avert Winnipeg Walkout

A strike by Winnipeg's cloakmakers over employers' claims that an expiring agreement had two more years to run has been avoided, it is reported by the General Office. The employers based their claim on a letter by the late Winnipeg manager, Sam Herbst, which said that the three-year contract scheduled to expire December 31, 1960 would then run for an additional two years through 1962.

In communications to the employer group the ILGWU contended that it recognized the authority and actions of its officers. However, Vice Pres. Bernard Shane reported, it felt no obligation to do so when it found that the letter had been signed simultaneously with the completion of the pact in 1957 and not during the term of the original three-year contract.

Duty to Members

Reports to the General Office and the members at that time

were clear on the three-year contract which, through the letters, was actually a five-year pact without the knowledge or consent of the General Office or the members.

Upon learning this, Pres. David Dubinsky advised that the union would not honor the letter, that it felt morally obligated and duty-bound to its members not to do so. He declared the union ready to negotiate terms of a new agreement as the old one headed for its original 1960 expiration date.

At this point the employers became concerned over their great respect for the memory of Herbst, professing a desire to honor his word—worker approval or not. The union replied that respect for the dead officer was not the issue, that there would be no competition by labor and management in lauding him but that the basic issue was whether or not a new contract would be negotiated and if a strike would become necessary. Negotiations were resumed and a one-year compromise with modified terms was reached.

The new agreement provides for two weeks' vacation with pay, five guaranteed paid holidays, and additional upward wage adjustments to cover the cutback in the work week to 37½ hours.

Williams New Manager

Moe Williams has been named new ILGWU manager in Winnipeg, succeeding the late Sam Herbst Williams, who joined the ILGWU in Montreal during pioneer organizing efforts 25 years ago, has for some years been a business agent of Montreal Locals 205 and 262. His appointment has been approved by the executive board and membership of Winnipeg Local 216.

In Vancouver, meanwhile, Tor-

Credit Union on Coast Declares 4½% Dividend

The Los Angeles Garment Workers' Federal Credit Union declared a 4½ percent dividend for its members at the annual shareholders meeting held January 25. Union members in the Los Angeles area have deposited over \$62,000 in their credit union, and are enjoying the security of death benefit insurance, low interest rates and high dividend payments from their government-supervised savings and loan institution.

onto Manager Joe Macks is awaiting word from the British Columbia Minister of Labor on the ILGWU's request for arbitration of two disputes involving sportswear manufacturers.

Conciliation proceedings previously had failed to effect a settlement in the case of Susan Manufacturing Co., which employs 78, and Aljean, employing 100.

Macks reported that ILGers in the West Coast city are eagerly awaiting the arbitration board decision. "They are determined to strike unless they receive the same conditions as negotiated previously for other sportswear workers in Vancouver," he declared.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY GETS SUPPORT VOWS FROM LABOR LEADERS

On the eve of his inauguration as the nation's 35th chief executive, President John F. Kennedy received renewed pledges of support from organized labor as he faced domestic and international challenges in the White House.

Kennedy met with members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, presidents of national and international unions and other labor officials (including ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky) at Washington's Sheraton-Carlton Hotel in what AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described as a "purely social" get-together.

Meany told reporters at a press conference following the nearly half-hour-long session that Kennedy had expressed his appreciation for the support labor gave him in the campaign.

The AFL-CIO president assured Kennedy: "We are supporting you, you have our complete cooperation, and what is probably more important, you have our prayers, too."

Meany quoted Kennedy as saying that the major problem facing America is to maintain U.S. standing in the free world. The AFL-CIO leader added that "basic to that" problem is the economic situation, adding that he was confident Kennedy's administration would give the economic problem "its first attention."

'JOURNAL-AMERICAN' REPORTER LOOKS AT

'Snob Label' Imports vs. 7th Ave. Value

In a series of four feature articles last month, the New York Journal-American pointed up the serious threat posed by foreign competition to Manhattan's still-dominant, once-unchallenged billion dollar garment industry.

Citing figures from the U.S. Department of Commerce, reporter John Harris pointed out that in 1939, only \$2.3 million worth of woven fabric clothing was imported into this country; by 1959, the figure had grown to \$130.3 million. In knit, it went from \$1.3 million to \$42 million; in coats and brassieres, from less than \$500,000 in 1939 to more than \$7 million two decades later.

"For hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers, the garment center—haunted by a spectre of foreign competition—is more than a job or a business. It's a way of life," said Harris, telling his story in terms of the human values facing upheaval by the increasing volume of garment imports.

He quotes dress operator Max Late, a 23-year veteran of the industry: "This is my life. I got the dress from the cutter and I put it together. This is the only job I know how to do. I depend on it. With this job I have established my home, raised my children and have seen them married."

If Max Late were to be thrown out

of work? He would receive \$1,500 severance pay, unemployment insurance, and, at retirement age, social security and \$50 a month from the union pension plan. But Max Late likes his job at Reppi, Inc. He says "I feel that here I'm in my own castle." The imports threaten dress operator Late's way of life.

Multiply the problems of the individual worker by 450,000 and you have an indication of the dangers posed to the wages and conditions for which the ILGWU has fought for 60 years.

Union officials, manufacturers, designers, buyers and retailers are all agreed "Here's a cloud on the gar-

ment center's economic horizon." But they also agree that with a little Yankee ingenuity they can blow that cloud away.

Why the wary but confident attitude? Because from hat to hose, the garment center says, "you can get a better deal here than anywhere in the world."

"Creativity, fabrics, selection, prices—we got 'em all! Wholesale."

"How many dresses, hats, belts, blouses, brassieres do you want? A hundred? A thousand? A million? That's our specialty—mass production and know-how. You'll get a better deal here than anywhere in the world."

Jacqueline Scores Over Ken Lee

IT TOOK ALMOST A YEAR, BUT JACQUELINE Richardson has won vindication for herself and for her fellow workers at the Ken Lee sportswear firm in Atlanta, Georgia.

Months ago, Jacqueline was fired by her boss, Ken Jackson, for missing one day's work to attend the funeral of a relative—although he previously had given her permission to be off that day.

But as a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board found last month, the employer had used her absence as merely the pretext for the discharge; the real reason was her union membership and activity.

TESTIMONY AT HEARINGS BEFORE the trial examiner brought out the fact that, at the time he fired Jacqueline, the employer was well aware she had attended ILOWU

meetings, was on the union organizing committee, and was visiting workers at their homes asking them to join. In fact, he had learned this information himself when he interrogated her about her union activities.

These deeds by Jackson, the trial examiner concluded were unfair labor practices. He therefore recommended that the employer offer reinstatement with back pay to Jacqueline Richardson.

IN ADDITION, REPORTS SOUTHEAST Region Director E. T. Kehrer, the NLRB official proposed that the company's owner end actions aimed at discouraging membership in the ILOWU, such as keeping tabs on the union activities of the workers, interrogating or threatening them, or in any other manner interfering with their right to organize.

Set Eastern Region Political Pilot Plans

A 7-point political education pilot plan incorporating proposals that grew out of last December's ILOWU National Legislative Conference will go into effect in Connecticut this month, reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

The program was drawn up by State Manager Bert Cooper and Education Director Ray Bramucci to capitalize on the enthusiasm generated by members during last year's successful Presidential election campaign.

Features of the program, which was worked out with Political Department Director Gus Tyler, Executive Secretary Evelyn Dubrow and Assistant Director David Weik, include:

- Membership reports on federal, state and local issues at each executive board meeting;
- Training courses in public relations, emphasizing letters to newspaper editors and government officials;
- Classes on the structures of federal, state and municipal governments;
- Delegations to visit elected officials and committee meetings of

state legislatures;

- Union sponsorship of safety and fire legislation;
- Trips to the United Nations, and visits to state capitals and Washington during legislative sessions.

The Eastern Region is offering printed cards bearing the names and addresses of all elected officials in federal and state government as a prelude to spreading the new program into other areas of the department.

Women Offered Scholastic Grants

Applications for financial grants varying in amount up to \$500 are currently being accepted under auspices of the scholarship program of the Women's Trade Union League Trust Fund.

Applicants must be women living in the metropolitan New York area, high school seniors, college students or trade union members, whose chosen field of study is the social sciences or teaching.

Those eligible for the grants should write to Gertrude Rubien, education director, Local 62 ILOWU, 873 Broadway, New York City. Letters should contain a brief outline of applicants' educational or trade union background, interest in the labor movement, and plans for future study.

N.Y. Cloak Departments On Enforcement Lookout

Seasonal surveys or contractual controls, all are part of the picture painted by New York Cloak Joint Board department spokesmen as they describe the actions—major and minor—that go into the ceaseless efforts to safeguard cloakmakers' working standards and conditions.

Several of these reports presented in recent weeks point up the complex tasks and responsibilities involved in making sure that the worker actually gets every penny he's earned in his pay envelope at the end of the week, says Vice Pres. Hemoch Mendelsund, general manager of the joint board.

As an example, from the Brooklyn Office comes a report by Manager Samuel Zeldin that an examination of the books of Queen Coat Co.—obtained after some difficulty—showed the workers had not been paid for Thanksgiving Day 1959 or for overtime, and that the firm had failed to pay proper settled prices to the pressers.

The union promptly filed complaints with the proper bodies, Krenn: the contractor was directed to pay \$544.83 to cover the Thanksgiving and overtime sums due the workers, and moves were initiated to correct the prices paid to pressers.

For the Children's Coat Department, Manager Al Rainhardt reported that Princess Ann Girl Coat Corp.—previously fined heavily for its non-union and non-designated dealings—was at it again.

The union's complaint, referred to the impartial chairman, brought a decision that the firm pay to the arbiter's office \$58,000 as liquidated damages, of which \$25,000 was suspended unless it further violated the agreement. Another aspect of union concern

was pointed up by Silvestro Ozzi's review of the last fall season in the Section Work Department. He announced that 394 shops presently were on the section work system (726 piece work, 118 week work).

Also, he indicated, there are now 281 jobbers of manufacturers having their own or designated contracting shops on section work—a decrease of 14 from the 1958 fall season. Of these, 33 have inside shops on section work.

A total of 2,188 styles were settled for the 1960 fall season compared to 1,779 for the previous year—an increase of 401.

In the Industrial Council Department during the same period, according to Manager Hyman Libow, there were 1,975 styles settled under the piece work tailoring system. During the last six months of 1960, he reported, the department filed 147 complaints: 89 with the Industrial Council Association and 48 with the American Association.

Most of these, he said, involved liquidated damages for sending work to non-designated contractors, with others concerning matters such as improper payments and other injustices to workers.

During this time, too, 83 shop meetings were held. Some were in connection with the settlement of prices; others were devoted to taking up a variety of problems arising within the respective shops.

Laborites in London



American delegation at the international congress of the Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training (ORT), held in London recently to mark 80th anniversary of the vocational training agency. Delegates from 27 nations attended the conference. Seated, from left: ILOWU Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, Ephim Jeshurun, former president of the Workmen's Circle and Jewish Labor Committee chairman Adolph Held. Standing, from left: Local 142 Manager Joseph Tuvim, Samuel Mirman, executive secretary of American Labor ORT, ACWA Vice Pres. Louis Hollander, ILOWU Vice Pres. Harry Greenberg.

HITS AND MRS.

by JANE GOODSEN

Furtive Feelings Persist Tho Honesty's Her Policy

I'm as honest as the day is long. Oh, all right, I'm almost as honest. Stop raising your eyebrows at me, and I'll admit everything. I'm 6 cents overdue on my library card, and I occasionally swipe sugar cubes when I eat in a restaurant. Oh, not the whole bowlful. Just one or two. Three at the most.



Surely that isn't enough for the gally way I act whenever I find myself face-to-face with a policeman. The harder I try to look innocent, the worse it gets. I concentrate so intently on looking the officer straight in the eye that I can hardly breathe. My eyes begin to water and my facial muscles twitch.

I feel like Dr. Jekyll turning into Mr. Hyde as my gaze becomes ably-eyed and my mouth slips sideways. It wouldn't surprise me a bit if I suddenly developed a scar on my left cheek, and my fingerprints turned out to be those of a wanted-dead-or-alive criminal.

The last time I was stopped by a policeman, who was making a routine traffic check, I acted as suspicious as if I were smuggling dope over the border. I blushed and stammered and, when he asked for my driver's license, I handed over my library card.

The same thing happens when I cash a check. Hard as I try to be nonchalant, I can't bring it off. Instead of behaving like a person engaged in an ordinary financial transaction, I sneak around like a pickpocket. Casting furtive glances over my shoulder, I slide up to the cashier's desk, clear my throat nervously and whisper, "I wonder if you could—I mean I'd like—would you—could you cash a check for me?"

When asked for proof of my identity, I act as though I'm on the witness stand, fighting for my life. I not only display my driver's license, but also my social security card, my blood donor's certificate, snapshots of my children and a letter from my cousin. I can barely restrain myself from offering to submit to a lie detector test.

Using a charge account—my very own charge account—makes me feel sneaky like a crook. If the clerk makes a routine phone call to check on the account, I feel certain that she is summoning the house detective.

The mere sight of an income tax form makes me feel dishonest, which may explain why I am so faint-hearted about claiming my rightful deductions.

All manner of larger than a ten-dollar bill looks to me like ransom money. If I have two \$20 bills in my wallet, I have an apprehensive feeling that the FBI is about to close in on me.

The way I figure it, there are only two possible solutions to my problem: I can consult a psychiatrist or else I can stop swiping those sugar cubes.

Education Events Draw Big Turnouts at Fashion N. S.

The ILOWU Education-Recreation Center is sustaining its high attendance record at the new locale, the High School of Fashion Industries, 125 West 24th St., between 7th and 8th Avenues, reports Education Department Secretary Pamela Cohn. The lecture sessions on current events are followed by recreation and folk dancing every Thursday evening beginning promptly at 6:10 P.M.

HONOR ESTHER PETERSON, NEW LABOR DEPT. AIDE

Mrs. Esther Peterson, named by President Kennedy as an assistant to Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg and director of the Labor Department's Women's Bureau, is well-known to scores of ILOWU members. They remember her chiefly for the activities she conducted at the educational-recreational centers under the auspices of the ILOWU Education Department in the early forties.

Describing her ILOWU meetings back in 1940, Mrs. Peterson wrote: "We always used to sit around and talk about children and dresses and politics while the group was gathering. On the night one of our group, Mrs. Patrone, brought cookies we talked about her cooking."

"But when the crowd had gathered, I directed the talk toward the subject of unemployment. It was not a theoretical discussion. Every one of us had experienced it. Each of us was practicing the belief that the future lay in the hands of intelligent and well-informed workers."

On February 3, Esther Peterson will be tendered a testimonial dinner by some of her associates in the labor movement, at the Gramercy Park Hotel in New York City. One of those arranging the event is Pauline Newman, education director of the ILOWU Union Health Center.

CUTTERS COLUMN

Cutters Ask Dress Provision To Halt Use of Cut-Up Shops

New agreements in the dress industry will have to contain clauses to prevent the diversion of cutting operations from shops employing Local 10 members. This demand was bluntly communicated by union representatives comprising Local 10 and the Dress Joint Council in employer representatives at a conference on January 23 for renewal of agreements expiring February 28. It was the third conference of the parties since negotiations started early in January.

To keep cutting work in shops employing members of Local 10 the union is proposing that clauses be written into the agreements to do the following:

Prohibit manufacturers or jobbers from sending uncut work (piece goods) to contractors who do not maintain cutting facilities or from knowingly sending such work to contractors beyond the number of garments they can cut with the facilities they maintain.

Bar contractors from cutting piece goods for non-union jobbers or stretch jobbers.

The first of the above demands in effect gives additional binding force to the decision rendered by Impartial Chairman Harry Weisler on November 11 1959 involving a dress firm which had sent piece goods to a union contractor who did not have cutting facilities and sent the goods on to a nearby "cut-up" shop which performs no manufacturing functions other than cutting and is not in contractual relations with the union.

At that time, he directed the firm not to send uncut work to contractors who do not maintain cutting facilities or whose facilities are insufficient to handle the volume of piece goods shipped to it.

Emphasizing the importance of these demands, Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10, declared that they would help to plug up loopholes and strengthen enforcement of the existing ban in the agreements on dealings with "cut-up" shops.

Local 10 is also asking for a clause in the agreement requiring that photo-marking machines be used for making duplicate patterns from master; only if the machine is located on the firm's premises and is owned by a member of Local 10. This will safeguard the work of the cutter in making duplicate patterns either in the customary method by hand or by machine.

The sending of this work to outside photo-marking services depriving the cutters of work that has traditionally been a function of their craft would be outlawed in the dress industry as it already has been in other branches of the garment industry.

Other union demands call for a 10 percent wage increase; a \$10 rise in the minimum scale; 2 1/2 guaranteed paid holidays (instead of 2) and a 1 percent increase in employer contributions to the health and welfare fund.

Los Angeles ILG Louded For Cancer Crusade Aid

The Los Angeles County Branch of the American Cancer Society gave special recognition to the area ILGWU with a certificate of appreciation for "notable assistance in the crusade to conquer cancer," at recent luncheon meeting.

Expressing thanks to the union for its substantial annual financial contribution to the society, the cancer group also paid tribute to the educational work of the union in supplying information to its members on the fight against cancer.

LOCAL 10 MEMBERS REGULAR MEETING

MONDAY February 6 Right After Work MANHATTAN CENTER 34th Street and 8th Avenue

The membership meeting of Local 10, normally held on the last Monday of January, will instead take place on Monday, February 6.

Manager Falkman will report on the contract negotiations in the dress industry and on the General Executive Board meeting. He will also talk on his trip to Israel, where he attended the 40th anniversary celebration of Misadrut.

National Pact Parleys On At Bobbie Brooks

Negotiations with the huge Bobbie Brooks firm for a national agreement on basic standards are continuing and progress is being made. It is reported by the General Office. It is hoped that these will shortly be concluded successfully.

Pending completion of these negotiations, local and individual contracts covering plants operated by the firm in different parts of the country have expired. Local committees have held conferences in these situations to deal with local and regional problems.

It has been stipulated that when the national agreement is finally consummated its terms will be retroactive to January 1.

Hit Sears on 2 Fronts: Union and Pocketbook

SEARS, ROEBUCK—AGAINST WHICH ALL ORGANIZED labor has been waging a consumer boycott because of its dual-union policies—has been hit hard in the pocketbook on two fronts.

Its earnings dropped by \$22,132,000 during the first nine months of 1960 and it has just been ordered, under a binding arbitration decision, to pay more than \$100,000 in back pay to 300 employees of its two San Francisco stores, fired because they respected a Communist picket line.

The award found that the labor dispute at the stores resulted from an open shop policy "rigidly laid down for its retail chain by top management of the company at its headquarters in Chicago."

THE ARBITRATOR FOUND THAT THE COMPANY ENGAGED in a breach of its agreement with the Retail Clerks International Association; that it penalized employees for exercising their rights to respect another union's picket line; that the discharged or demoted employees must be restored to their previous jobs without loss of seniority; that the company must give full back pay to penalized employees "except those who actively participated in boycott activities" and that replacements shall not be able to supersede reinstated employees.

The arbitrator's ban on back pay to active boycotters was based on the contention that they should have depended on arbitration even though their picketing was wholly lawful.

Two Broadways



Night club comedian Myron Cohen visits some of the firms with which he dealt 20 years ago when he was a fabrics salesman. Shop tours are in conjunction with the WABC-TV program "Expedition: New York" which will feature garment center on its show "The Fabulous Five Streets." The program will be on Channel 7 on Tuesday, February 7, from 7-7:30 P.M. Here he chats with Anna Tangredi (seated) and Irma Maithi (standing, rear) during stop at R&K Originals in heart of garment center.

Win Back Pay for Cutter Fired for Union Activity

A cutter working for a non-union ladies' slip firm who joined Local 10 and was subsequently discharged for union activity recently learned that the full power of Local 10 and the ILGWU will be brought to bear to obtain just treatment of the worker.

On the recommendation of Abe Dolgen, who manages the miscellaneous trades division of Local 10, a complaint was filed against Julius Corn & Co. of 31 East 32 St., New York City under the National Labor Relations Act. A hearing was held before a trial examiner at which the cutter Joseph Farrage, Dolgen and members of the firm testified. Representing the cutter and Local 10 were the union's attorneys Lieberman, Katz and Aronson.

On July 19, 1960 Trial Examiner William J. Brown ordered the firm to cease and desist from discouraging membership in the union, interrogating employees concerning union activity and threatening them with discharge or interfering in any other way with their right to join a union.

The firm was also required to post on its premises a prescribed

notice stating that it will not re-form any of these prohibited acts in the future.

Since the employee had stated that he had another job and did not wish to return to the firm his reinstatement was not compelled, but the firm was directed to pay him for loss of earnings he had incurred.

The trial examiner's report was upheld by the National Labor Relations Board on January 12.

It appears that the firm only employed about half a dozen workers, including one cutter at its New York address, but its production facilities comprise two plants located in the South.

WORLD LABOR GROUP FLAYS CASTRO RULE FOR ANTI-UNION ACTS

The Castro regime in Cuba has now "fully attained" its objective of imposing Communist leadership on the trade union movement and subjecting it to government control, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has charged.

Trade union rights have been violated under the authority of several laws the Castro regime has promulgated, the ICTU charged.

One permits the minister of labor to oust trade union leaders who had been democratically elected and to appoint successors. Another authorizes him to settle all labor disputes and to approve or disapprove all labor contracts. Still another requires workers to change jobs only through the government labor exchange.

The worldwide free labor body expressed sympathy with the "justified aspirations" of the Cuban people for better living standards and economic and social progress. However, it insisted, needed reforms should be carried out within a "democratic framework."

INDIANA'S GOVERNOR URGES LEGISLATURE REPEAL 'R-T-W' LAW

Indiana's Governor Matthew E. Welsh has called for early repeal of the state's so-called "right-to-work" law in an address to a joint session of the legislature.

The newly-installed Democratic Governor, elected on a platform calling for repealing the ban on the union shop, told the legislature that "the misnamed 'right-to-work' law is a source of controversy and labor unrest without any benefit to the state or its citizens."

His message to the legislature set the stage for a two-front battle over restrictions on union security.

Supporters of the repeal drive are seeking a coalition of Democrats and liberal Republicans whose support is essential to win House approval.

The first test of the repeal drive is expected to come in the Senate, where the Democrats hold a scant two-vote margin. A single Democratic defection, unless countered by a GOP vote for repeal, would give the state's Republican Lieutenant-Governor the tie-breaking decision.

In the House, a number of Republicans have pledged to support repeal. With the GOP holding a 30-vote edge, the division is likely to be close.

Cautious Coat Orders Boomerang on Stores

(Continued from Page 4) millions for retirement and \$347,000 for severance are added to the health and welfare sums.

Local 22 Review

Joint board delegates also heard a detailed review by Manager Sheffy Appleton of the past year's activities of Skirt and Sportswear Local 22.

In introducing Appleton, Vice Pres. Mendelsohn praised his imaginative leadership qualities. During the two years that he has headed the sportswear unit, he said, the local's membership increased and an activities program was instituted in every field of trade union endeavor, bringing the membership ever closer to their union.

Turning to the skirt and sportswear conditions, Appleton reported that here, too, the latest fall season had not come up to expectations. In contrast to previous years, longer slack periods were prevalent, and many workers did not work full weeks.

During the past year, Appleton reported, despite the depressed industrial conditions, a substantial total of shops were added in union ranks through the local's organizing department, with the full cooperation of the local and joint board staffs.

Slate '105' Talks Early in February

The negotiating committee of New York Local 105 met last week to complete preparations for conferences with the employers which are scheduled for early February. The local's present agreement expires at the end of May.

Manager Martin L. Cohen said that an effort to reach an early agreement, which would have adjusted employers' contributions to the severance fund, broke down when the employers "failed to come up with an acceptable offer."

Cohen said that a wage increase and higher minimums would be among the local's demands.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

EDITORIAL PAGE



THE TEST

THE WORDS WERE JOHN F. KENNEDY'S but the voice that rang out on January 20 from the Capitol steps to the whole country and the entire world was the true and traditional voice of America. In the bitter cold of the snow-steeped city the warm realization spread that these were the only words for meaningful hope in our time.

Having defined our national purpose for the time in which he is to serve, the President must now turn to the exercise of leadership through which he hopes to accomplish his announced aims. It is clear from what he said on the first day of his first administration that the achievement of world peace and of domestic prosperity constitute for him a single problem.

The task of regaining world leadership for this nation is a complex one. In the family of nations senior members are plagued by old problems and suspicions while newcomers suffer from a lack of experience and stability. In this international community, our country long stood for the well-being and good will which are the best results of a free society. On January 20, in the words of our new President, we announced our intentions of resuming that role.

If we are to do so we must once again lead by example. This we shall not be able to do if we continue to be a nation with millions of unemployed, with too few schools and not enough homes, with whole sections of our population deprived of their inalienable rights, with the aged in our midst haunted by the fear of uncare-for illness.

FOR THIS REASON OUR INTERNATIONAL ROLE, to which most of the inaugural address was devoted, can be strengthened through the attainment of those domestic goals which are bound to be the business of coming Presidential messages to the Congress.

The President indicated an area of greatest urgency with his first executive order. In sharp contrast with the reluctance of the previous administration, he directed the Agriculture Department to make available as soon as possible "a greater variety and quantity of food" for needy families. He has promised an early message on the problem of depressed areas.

These are only two of the blemishes—slow hunger and demoralizing unemployment—that blot the record with which we come before the world to argue that our way of life is better.

We urge freedom at a time when the hunger for freedom is spreading through large portions of the world with a healthy disregard for color or previous condition of servitude. Therefore, one of the first and crucial tests that confronts the new administration will be the readiness or reluctance of the houses of Congress to lift the blockade on essential legislation in the field of civil rights and liberties that is maintained by minorities manipulating rules of debate and procedure.

The President and the Congressional majority are again of one party. But the great fact of American political life in our time has been the ease with which groups sharing a common vested interest have ignored party lines in order to preserve an antiquated advantage.

The first measure by which the world will judge the sincerity of our announced national purpose is under way now as the Congress considers changes in its rules committee and procedures. It can make these the instrument for spreading the frontier of freedom and its blessings at home even as we urge its spread throughout the world.

NUMBER ONE PROBLEM OF OUR AGED

THE NUMBER ONE PROBLEM OF OUR AGED is how to meet the costs of health care at a time when income is lowest and potential or actual disability at its highest. The solution to this problem now is legislation to expand the system of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance to include health service benefits for all persons eligible for social security.

We know there was a deplorable gap in 1960 between the rich fund of knowledge on prevention and treatment of chronic diseases and the application of that knowledge—now—to benefit America's senior citizens. We are proposing legislation to provide grants to enable states and local agencies and nonprofit organizations and institutions to expand demonstration programs and to evaluate findings and methods.

WE KNOW THAT A SIZEABLE NUMBER OF retired persons over 65 welcome the opportunity to participate in meaningful part-time work in their communities, but have little success in obtaining such work. I have introduced legislation

which would establish a program for the recruitment, training and placement of elderly Americans in community service activities and give them the opportunity to utilize their time, talents and energy.

We know that age discrimination is now practiced—making a worker "old" at 50, 40, or even 30. I have introduced legislation outlawing such job discrimination for reasons of age in the personnel and employment practices of employers holding federal contracts.

THERE NOW IS NO CENTRAL AGENCY in the federal government which concerns itself with all the aspects of the problems of the aged. The result is that our elder citizens often find themselves at a loss to seek help when help is most needed. I have proposed an Office of Aging in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Today, the major housing problem of older persons is how to secure suitable, congenial and respectable housing at rentals which they can

The Hope for Survival

By
AVERELL HARRIMAN

Excerpt from address last month at American Nobel Anniversary Dinner by the former Governor of New York, named President Kennedy's "roving ambassador."

THE human race exists today in peril unequalled since the beginning of time. What peace we enjoy is based on a balance of terror. Thus arms limitation and control has become of first importance in international negotiation. Moreover, the world is sharply divided along ideological lines resembling the fanatical religious divisions of history which led to protracted, horrendous conflict.

Let us not deceive ourselves: What Khrushchev hates and fears is not the capitalistic system, but freedom. The conflict is in fact not a conflict between two economic systems, but between two ideologies, involving national independence, individual freedom, our very conception of the dignity of the individual and his relation with God.

THE ideological struggle will be the decisive one. The Communists recognize this and are working overtime through highly organized propaganda and education to promote Communism. They attempt to penetrate, subvert, and eventually control organizations such as trade unions and other influential associations. Yet this struggle is the one in which we are making the least and most ineffectual efforts. We hardly understand how to engage in it.

The Communists are attempting to use the revolutionary forces that are at work in the world for their own objectives. But they stand for reaction, a return to tyranny at a time when people are seeking independence. With all Khrushchev's claims for success in Communist countries, where has he asked for a free expression of public opinion or permitted the Communist

regimes to be tested by a free vote of the people?

OUR revolution is the true revolution—a revolution for freedom. Yet the Communists have been denouncing us as the leading imperialist power. This was violently restated in the recent Communist manifesto. Unfortunately, some of its sticks as at times we appear to be only concerned with the status quo.

The image of America must ever be that of the champion of freedom, individual worth and dignity, equality—a nation deeply concerned with the welfare of people and their aspirations.

FOR my part I have faith that the free peoples can check the outward thrust of Communism. If the Communist ardor for world domination is not constantly fed by new gains, we can hope that pressures will develop within the Soviet Union to the end that the Kremlin objectives will evolve towards the development of Russia for the benefit of the Russian people, rather than primarily as a base for Communist expansion.

This will be a long, slow pull. It will be a test of our wisdom and understanding, our endurance and perseverance, the courage and candor of our leaders. The natural and social sciences will make a vital contribution to the cause of peace. Science is opening up almost daily new vistas for human progress. But it is in the principles on which our nation is founded and the moral fibre of our people that our hope lies for survival in freedom.

By SENATOR PAT McNAMARA

afford. Too many are living in houses too big for them and too costly to maintain. Others are cramped in one-room, cold-water tenements. We have appropriated \$20 million for direct federal loans at low rates of interest to nonprofit groups to build low-rent housing for older persons. This program should be increased to at least \$100 million.

TOO OFTEN I HAVE HEARD SO MANY CITIZENS who have worked many years—contributed much to make this nation great—wondering whether it was really worthwhile to retire.

What our elder citizens want is not charity or sympathy but the means of living a dignified and fruitful old age. They—as much as you and I—want to be self-sufficient and proud.

Now the challenge that faces all of us as we enter this new decade, is whether this nation with all its resources, strength, and abilities can so conduct its affairs as to make the evening of human life as fulfilling as the noon.