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UNION LABEL 51A

Arbiter Bids Sidele Return to Phila. Pay Damages to Workers and Union

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JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLIII, No. 15

Jersey City, N. J., August 1, 1961

Price 10 Cents

'155' KNIT RENEWAL ATTAINS VACATION PAY MILESTONE

—Page 3

Indoors or Out—it was hot! There was just no escaping the heat wave that kept New Yorkers sizzling throughout the closing days of July. The hottest jobs in town last week belonged to the presser and shipper—one pounding garments into shape with his head in steam, the other baking his feet on sidewalks behind his two-wheeler. But the garment worker learns how to keep cool as quickly as how to calculate piece rates. Incredible varieties of costume are brought into play in efforts to beat the heat. A damp headband keeps temples cool and clear—and what's cooler and more comfortable than just plain skin?



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POPE JOHN'S ENCYCLICAL UNDERSCORES WORKERS' RIGHTS

A NEW ENCYCLICAL BY POPE John XXIII, underscoring the right of workers to decent wages "to live a truly human life," has been issued by the highest authority in the Roman Catholic Church.

The encyclical asked that employers limit their profits in order to provide their workers and their families with adequate living standards.

"We judge it," Pope John declared, "to be our duty to reaffirm once again that the remuneration of work, just as it cannot be left entirely to the laws of the market, so neither can it be fixed arbitrarily; it must be determined according to justice and equity."

"This requires that the workers should be paid a wage which allows them to live a truly human life and to face up with dignity to their family responsibilities..."

THE ENCYCLICAL WILL BE known as "Mater et Magistra," meaning mother and teacher. It defines the position of the Catholic Church on present-day economic, social and moral questions and was issued on the 70th anniversary of Pope Leo XIII's "Rerum Novarum." That encyclical has been the basis of Catholic social teachings since 1891.

In "Mater et Magistra," Pope John called for wealthy nations to

help backward countries to ease poverty and help promote lasting peace. He also commended the advantage of "socialization," but warned that it must not be permitted to control the freedom of the individual to too great a degree. At the same time, he defended and reaffirmed the right to private property.

The encyclical further says: "The demands of the common good on the national level must be considered: to provide employment to the greatest number of workers, to take care lest privileged classes arise, even among the workers, to maintain an equal balance between wages and prices, and make goods and services accessible to the great-

est number of citizens..."

THE ENCYCLICAL ASKED THAT workers, particularly in smaller or medium establishments be given the right to share in ownership. It also praised government agencies that work on behalf of craftsmen as well as cooperatives which it said are "justified by the fact that these two categories of citizens uphold true human values and contribute to the advance of civilization."

The Pope cited as new international factors the "end of the colonial regimes and the attainment of political independence of the peoples of Asia and Africa" and a growing feeling of independence,

Kennedy Pushes Passage Of Aid-to-Education Bill

Will the House of Representatives permit only eight of its members to block a vote on federal aid to education and deny this vitally needed legislation to the nation? President Kennedy told his news conference that the House should not permit this to happen.

The Senate passed the measure under the leadership of Senator Wayne Morse

(D-Ore). The House Labor and Education Committee approved the bill but the House Rules Committee, by an 8 to 7 vote, tabled it.

The eight votes were made up of the usual Democrat-OOP coalition plus one liberal Catholic Democrat—Rep. John Delaney of New York—who opposed the bill because it contained no provisions for aid to parochial schools. Two other Catholic liberal Democrats supported the measure.

"I consider it to be the most important piece of domestic legislation (before Congress)," President Kennedy told his news conference. "I'm hopeful that members of Congress who support this bill will use those procedures which are available to them under the rules of the House to bring this to a vote and that a majority of the members of Congress will support it."

There are at least four procedures by which the education bill could be brought to a vote in the House, bypassing the Rules Committee. These are:

1. Sponsors of the bill could circulate a "discharge petition" which would require the signatures of 219 House members. As a matter of principle many members, even though favoring the legislation, oppose this move.

2. Sponsors of the proposal could move for a suspension of the rules to allow the House to act on the bill. This would require a two-thirds vote, probably not possible on this measure.

3. The bill might be brought up under "Calendar Wednesday." Normally "Calendar Wednesday" is dispensed with, but a single objection can place it in operation. House committees are called up in alphabetical order. This step poses real dangers. Once the bill is brought up under "Calendar Wednesday" it is on open rule and the measure may be amended or emasculated in any way.

4. The bill could be passed down to aid just for impacted areas — where there are heavy defense concentrations. Both Kennedy and organized labor oppose this as too weak a measure.

As can be seen, all steps available to the House to bypass the Rules Committee present serious problems. But each one of these steps has been used on occasion.

"Every study that we make indicates the need for the legis-

tion," President Kennedy said, "has a child wants that child to be educated to the extent of his talents. This program is most important."

Consumer's Defender



Senator Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), sponsor of "truth-in-lending" bill which would require lenders or sellers to disclose true interest rates in all transactions, displays do-it-yourself credit computer during testimony before a Senate committee.

ILGers, Liberals Mobilize For a Wagner Victory

As the August 8 filing deadline nears, ILGers throughout New York City and other active members of the Liberal Party are gathering and signing petitions in behalf of Mayor Robert F. Wagner's candidacy in next month's primary election.

The Mayor's bid for re-election to head the world's greatest city was overwhelmingly and enthusiastically endorsed by the Liberal Party at its nominating convention last month.

By decisively breaking with the machine bosses, the Liberals felt, Wagner had become a rallying point for all elements genuinely dedicated to the furthering of decent, progressive and independent municipal administration.

This fact, plus his long record of friendship for organized labor is general and the ILGWU in particular, in sparking efforts by garment workers to secure a decisive and impressive vote of confidence for him in the Liberal Party primary on September 3.

WASHINGTON MEMO

Credit-Interest Info Shows How Public Pays Thru Nose

WASHINGTON — It isn't often that spectators at Senate Committee hearings take part in the solemn proceedings, but they did it the other day and at the same time demonstrated the enormous interest Americans have in how they are being gypped through wondrous interest rates.



The hearing was on the "truth-in-lending" bill introduced by Senator Paul Douglas, Illinois Democrat, who wants installment buyers to know exactly how much interest they are paying on their purchases—interest that goes as high as 36 percent through all sorts of hidden devices. The audience participation consisted of the distribution of "Quick Credit Cost Computers" which are being issued by New York savings banks, and in no time at all, the spectators were figuring out true interest rates on all sorts of installment payment combinations.

What they found in a matter of seconds was that what may look like a 6 percent interest rate in all likelihood is at least 12 percent and may even go as high as 36 percent and 40 percent—something the money lenders would just as leave you didn't know about.

Distribution of the computers was designed by Senator Douglas to show how phony are credit company claims that it's almost impossible to figure out true interest rates, and that anyway the public wouldn't understand them if they did.

One New York University professor helped explode that myth when he told the committee that "every lender knows to the fourth decimal point what his interest rate is."

Because of the great interest of organized labor in making sure that workers know exactly how much interest they are paying on installment purchases and loans, the AFL-CIO sent Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller to testify before the Senate Committee. He heartily endorsed the Douglas bill, pointing out that union members are among the most frequent users of installment credit. Biemiller stressed the great value of installment buying, but equally stressed the necessity for buyers to know exactly what they are paying so that they won't go overboard and end up in the bankruptcy courts.

This is especially true when heavy unemployment strikes. Biemiller cited the case of an unmarried worker earning \$111 a week who went in heavily for installment buying and was able to carry the load "as long as he was fully employed." But when overtime was dropped and he was cut down to a four-day week, his troubles started. He consolidated his debts, but ended up paying out 30 percent interest annually to a finance company.

"I think it is high time that all borrowers and buyers on time be let in on the secret of how much any given credit commitment is going to cost, both in dollars and in cents and in terms of an annual rate," Biemiller said.

Pointing out that the frantic efforts of credit companies and some banks to kill the bill are based on "flimsy" excuses, Biemiller declared:

"I submit that the opposition arguments collapse under the most cursory analysis. There is simply no excuse for a buyer not to be told the cost of his purchase, including that share of the cost that represents interest and so-called 'service charges' for credit. He has a right to know, and he has a right to be told in terms he can understand and easily compare with the cost of credit from any other source. That's the heart of the matter, and that's the heart of this bill."

Urges 'Susceptible' Groups Get Polio Vaccinations

Many persons in susceptible age groups have not yet been fully vaccinated with the Salk polio vaccine, according to Leo Perlin, director of the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities. He said these include: 38 percent of children five years and under; 63 percent of men and 48 percent of women aged 20 to 48.

Arbiter Bids Sidele Return to Phila.

Would-be runaway Sidele Fashions, Inc., has been ordered to return its manufacturing operations to Philadelphia, rebire its former workers and pay \$77,948 in damages to the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board. Failure to comply will make the firm liable for additional payments totaling more than \$350,000.

The decision reached by G. Alan Dash Jr., impartial chairman of the city's garment industry, came after nearly two years of protracted litigation and arbitration hearings during which more than 1,100 pages of testimony and argument were heard. According to Vice Pres. William Rom, joint board general manager, the order directs Sidele to re-establish a blouse manufacturing plant in Philadelphia on or before September 16 of substantially

the same site as one operated between January 1, 1958 and November 1, 1960.

Also, the firm must pay monetary damages of \$12,000 to the health, welfare and retirement funds by August 1, 1961, and \$25,000 to the retirement fund, the ILGWU and the company's former employees by September 15, 1961. If the company does not comply with the arbitrator's direc-

tive, it will be liable for payments of \$179,000 to the health and welfare and retirement funds and \$175,000 to the ILGWU for an estimated two years for the 28-year period beginning February 1, 1960. This penalty would have to be met no later than September 15, 1961.

The historic award was based on the impartial chairman's conclusion that unprecedented steps

were needed to remedy Sidele's flagrant violations of its contract. The impartial chairman agreed with the ILGWU's contention that Sidele's gross contract violations, committed under cover of incredible subterfuges, have threatened the very bedrock of decent industrial relations in the Philadelphia area.

Sidele was found guilty of five distinct violations of the agreement:

- Movement of its plant outside of the Philadelphia area (to Ware Shoals, S.C.) during the period covered by the agreement;
- Use of non-union and non-

registered contractors both for the production of blouses and accessories;

- Use of a source other than its own inside shop to cut piece goods;
- Neglecting to report and failure to make proper payments to the health and welfare and retirement funds;

—Failure to make company records available for union examination to determine the amount of monies due the various funds for violations of agreement provisions.

Of the monetary awards, nearly \$82,000 will be proportionately distributed to the individual Sidele (Continued on Page 11)

'155' KNIT RENEWAL ATTAINS VACATION PAY MILESTONE

N.Y. ILG Mapping Plans For Labor Day Parade

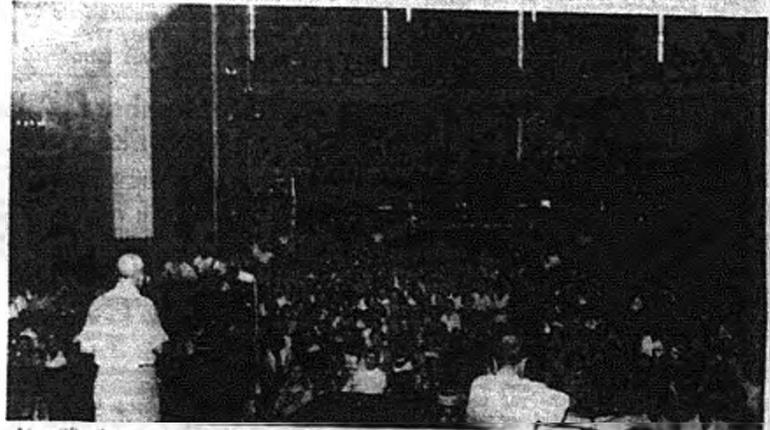
New York ILGWU affiliates again are making preparations for impressive garment worker participation in the great Labor Day parade sponsored by the city's AFL-CIO Central Labor Council, on Fifth Avenue September 4.

According to Vice Pres. Harry Greenberg, chairman of the ILGWU's parade arrangements committee, garment union contingents most likely will again assemble on West 27th Street, west of Fifth Avenue, at 9 A.M.

Precise assembly points for the various New York ILGWU affiliates are expected to be announced shortly.

As in previous years, arrangement committee members are busy handling the numerous details, such as obtaining music—some down bands are contemplated—banners and signs. Boat preparation (the ILGWU label will be emphasized), and distribution of circulars for mobilizing a maximum turnout.

The first planning session, attended by local and joint board managers plus other staffers, was held in the General Office last week.



At ratification meeting in Manhattan Center, Vice Pres. Louis Nelson outlines terms of renewal pact prior to vote of enthusiastic approval by members of New York Knitgoods Local 155.

Down-to-the wire, all-night negotiations last month culminated in agreement on terms of new three-year contracts covering some 13,000 New York area knitgoods workers. With the old pacts slated to expire July 15, intensive parleys with the United Knitwear Manufacturers League—the major industry group—to beat the strike deadline continued through the night of July 13 until settlement was reached in the early hours of Friday, July 14.

As outlined by Vice Pres. Louis Nelson, manager of Knitgoods Workers Local 155, at chairman and membership ratification meetings last week, highlights of the three-year collective renewals with four employer associations, plus a number of independents, are:

—A week's vacation paid directly by the employer. This significant breakthrough represents the first winning of this type of benefit by a major industry-wide affiliate in the New York area.

Carried over from the old agreements are various benefits from the health and welfare funds, including annual supplementary health and welfare payments.

—Raises for those workers consisting of \$5, \$4 and \$1 a week, depending on craft.

—Raises for piece workers of 6 percent to be added to regular piece settlements.

—Boosts in minimum scales of from \$3.50 to \$5 a week, with the stipulation that all must be at least 15 cents above the federal minimum wage.

—Setting up of a job referral bureau which employers are to utilize to fill openings.

Strike Loomed

The new accords, reached with the aid of impartial Chairman Prof. Herman Gray, will remain in effect until July 15, 1964.

Negotiations, under way for several weeks, were strenuous and—almost to the end—unpromising.

Not only did the employer spokesmen strongly balk at union-sought improvements, but they submitted counter-demands which would have undermined the gains won through the years. As a result, for a time it appeared a strike could not be avoided, and the ILGWU General Executive Board had pledged all assistance in the event it became necessary.

Thousands of knitgoods workers, employed in 200 shops belonging to the United Knitwear Manufacturers group, jammed Manhattan Center on July 26, gave resounding approval to the contract gains after hearing reports on the negotiations by Manager Nelson and other local spokesmen.

The workers, who overflowed into a second hall and outside, also heard the new terms hailed by first Vice Pres. Louis Antonini, general secretary of Local 55; Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman, general manager of the Dress Joint Council and Joseph Schwartz, manager of Philadelphia Knitgoods Local 150.

Previously, the terms were okayed at a shop chairman's session. Other ratification meetings were held July 27 by workers of shops affiliated with three smaller employer groups: Passemeterie and Trimming Manufacturers Association, Knitted Fabric Manufacturers and Knitted Accessories Group.

Also starting July 24, individual

agreements following the collective pact pattern were being concluded with a number of independent concerns.

Medical Care Bill for Aged Gets Moving

The House Ways and Means Committee last week opened hearings on the Kennedy administration's proposals for providing hospital and nursing care for the aged through an expanded social security program.

First to testify in behalf of the health care program was Abraham Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. "With the cost of health care rising and the number of older persons increasing rapidly," Secretary Ribicoff told the committee, "the need for protection against the cost of health care for the aged is an urgent and pressing one."

The Cabinet officer scored the American Medical Association for its opposition to the measure, charging the doctors' lobby with employing "a bogeyman of socialized medicine" to frighten people away from the social security approach to the problem.

Also testifying in support of the measure was AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Balk Union Foes On 'Wreck' Laws

Anti-union elements seeking to spread so-called "right-to-work" laws took a licking in the state legislatures this year. Every attempt to outlaw union shop agreements has been unsuccessful. Such bills have been defeated in New

Mexico, Maine and Vermont. An "agricultural right-to-work" bill was rejected in Idaho. An Oklahoma bill remains buried in committee despite repeated efforts by "work" supporters to force it to the floor.

Kansas and Florida rejected so-called "implementing" bills to supplement constitutional amendments banning the union shop. Only in Nebraska, where the legislature banned agency-shop contracts was an existing "work" law made more stringent.

In other states "right-to-work" bills were killed outright, abandoned in committee or failed to find a sponsor. Indiana remained a stand-off—with both a bill to repeal the existing "right-to-work" law and a bill to enact the agency shop meeting defeat in the divided legislature.

Both the Kansas and Florida bills were "rippers" which would have gone far beyond enforcement of the union shop ban.

The Florida bill, which died in committee, would have outlawed both the agency shop and dues checkoffs, and would have emasculated the state

apprenticeship training program.

While the Oklahoma legislature is still in session, "work" law supporters appear to have shot their bolt since meeting a one-vote defeat in an effort to force a constitutional amendment referendum bill to the floor.

Republicans joined with Democrats in defeating "work" bills in Maine and Vermont. The GOP Governors of both states had publicly opposed the measures. In New Hampshire the sponsor of a "work" bill withdrew it after the governor spoke out strongly against it.

The closest call came in Idaho, where the Senate passed a bill barring the union shop in "agriculture" and defining agricultural labor as including persons working in food processing, packaging, freezing or in the transport "of any agricultural or horticultural commodity." The House killed the bill, 29-25, shortly before adjournment.

An attempt to weaken state anti-injunction laws was defeated in Massachusetts. However, the New York legislature opened the door to injunctions in labor disputes involving perishable farm crops.

'Fashion USA' Film Launches Fall Label Program



Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, director of Union Label Department, addresses newspaper fashion editors from coast-to-coast during breakfast introducing latest ILGWU-produced fashion film.

The premiere viewing of the latest fashion film produced and distributed by the ILGWU Union Label Department was held before 215 newspaper fashion editors from 38 states at a breakfast meeting at the Hotel Pierre in New York City on July 13.

The half-hour color film, "Fashion USA—Fall and Winter 1961," was introduced

by Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, director of the label department. It is the fourth in a continuing series of movies interpreting fashion trends for the American woman as part of the ILGWU's consumer service program.

A week earlier, the union label committee of the ILGWU General Executive Board held a special meeting to map out a broad program of label promotion timed to the back-to-school and fall shopping seasons.

August 14 through 26 will be the key dates for consumer activities committee who will take part in demonstrations involving distribution of literature and novelties at shopping centers, college campuses and schools.

Special Target

Special target of the campaign will be selected recalcitrant jobbers who have been struck by the Dress Joint Council. Retail outlets stocking and selling "struck" merchandise after visits from ILGWU officials will be subject to daily sessions of "informational and educational" demonstrations.

In other actions, the union label committee appointed a subcommittee to study the question of the location of the label in the various garments produced by ILGWU affiliates, moved to keep

Unity House

is now accepting reservations for mid-August vacations, as well as for the 4-day Jewish holiday weekend of September 8-12. Reservations for the LABOR DAY weekend (September 1-4) may be made starting August 9. Unity House offices now are at 275 Seventh Avenue (Health Center Building) and the phone is OR 5-9900.

records of increase or decrease in label sales to affiliates, by season and year.

Meantime, a new approach to union label promotion was developed by the Philadelphia Inquirer, high-circulation daily newspaper, which serialized the first fashion booklet of the ILGWU Label Department's program as the dominant feature of its fashion page for a full week.

The feature was so popular with Inquirer readers that the paper followed up with a second series and is now preparing a third. The Union Label Department is now undertaking to provide other mass-circulation newspapers with the booklets, without charge, under the same arrangements made with the Inquirer.

Seven Booklets

The booklets released to date in the series edited under the direction of fashion consultant Eleanor Lambert, include "How to be Well Dressed," "Your Trouseau and How to Plan It," "Travel in Style," "How to Dress Your Little Girl," "Mother-Daughter Guide to Fashion," "College Wardrobe," and "Your Dream Wardrobe."

At a special showing of the latest fashion movie held for managers and officers of the ILGWU in New York City, Vice Pres. David Dubinsky pointed out the importance of the label in promoting not just the union but the entire garment industry.

The latest fashion film crystallizes coat, suit and dress silhouettes in a series of animated "disolves" in which the incoming shape, generally a fitted top with looser skirt, is superimposed on the previous style.

Lingerie, lounge and sleepwear are also stressed in the movie, while fall sport and casual clothing get their share of emphasis.

Hundreds of requests, from women's organizations, clubs, colleges, conventions and TV women's programs have already been received, and more than 150 prints of the film will be in circulation for the next six months. The film may be obtained from the ILGWU Label Department at 1710 Broadway, New York City.

For the first time a shorter version of the film will be issued in 36 millimeter for September release to movie houses across the country.

'66' Member Meet Slates Strike Vote

With the current agreement slated to expire August 31, members of the New York Local 66 (bonnaz, embroiderers, plesters, stitchers) will meet on Monday, August 14 to hear Manager Murray Gross report on the latest status of past renewal talks.

In view of the lack of progress to date, the meeting, to be held in Manhattan Center at 5:30 p.m., will vote on authorizing strike action should this become necessary.

New pact demands sought from seven employer associations include a 10 percent wage boost, higher minimums, increased employer contributions to the vacation benefits fund, addition holiday,

\$7 Raises Cap '99' Terms For 300 in 40 Knit Shops

Some 300 office and distribution employees in 40 New York knitgoods shops will receive a \$7 pay boost and other substantial gains as a result of a new two-year agreement negotiated by Office and Distribution Employees' Local 99, Manager Douglas Levine has announced.

The pay boost will be in two installments. There will be a \$3.50 increase retroactive to July 15, when the old agreement expired, and an additional \$3.50 next July.

Levine emphasized that the agreement, reached on Wednesday afternoon, July 26, is subject to ratification by the members affected. He said that the local had received "important help in negotiations" from Wilbur Daniels, assistant to ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, and he thanked members of the local negotiating committee for their cooperation.

The committee consisted of Sam Lackman, Henry Harley, Willie Townsend, Jack Schlesinger, Mae Gellinson, Ken Cabey, Naftali Lantner, local chairman Sam Bernstein local vice chairman John Lavietz, and staffer Larry Leakowitz.

In addition to the wage increase, the new agreement provides for an increase of one-half percent in employer contributions to the union's health and welfare fund and an increase of one-half percent in employer contributions to the retirement fund.

It adds two guaranteed paid holidays, bringing the total to 7½, and provides for a third week of paid vacation after nine years' employment. Members will get an additional day of paid vacation after five years, two days after six years, three days after seven years, and four days after eight years. The agreement also sets a new minimum wage of \$1.60 an hour. Levine said that the issue of severance pay and a number of

changes in the language of the agreement are still under discussion.

BIG DEMONSTRATIONS AT NEW YORK POINTS HIT WIESEN LOCKOUT

Several hundred members of Dressmakers' Joint Council affiliates demonstrated last week in front of the Manhattan showroom and production facilities of Max Wiesen, a New York dress jobber who locked out his workers 17 weeks ago.

The demonstration last week, the latest in a series, was joined by a delegation of strikers from Williamstown and Lykens, Pa., where Wiesen contracting plants are being struck.

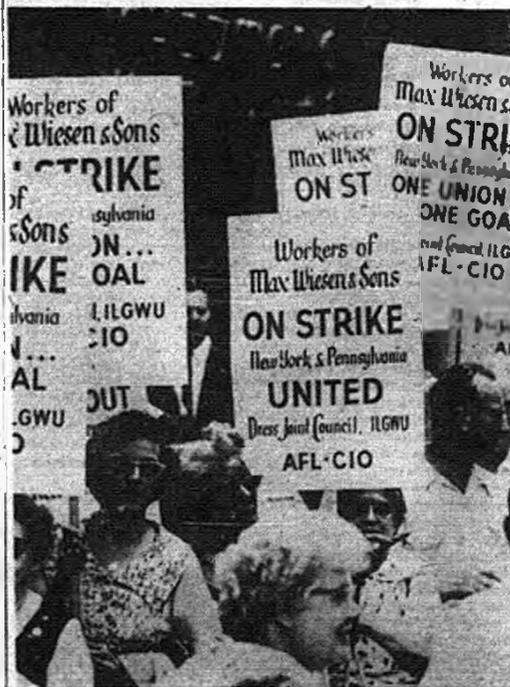
"We intend to do everything in our power to have the Wiesen firm meet its obligations to its workers, in New York and Pennsylvania," Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, Council general manager, said.

The demonstrators, who carried signs proclaiming the solidarity of the strikers in New York and Pennsylvania, caused a considerable stir in the Manhattan garment center. Later they went to Gimbels, which is selling Wiesen dresses, and handed out leaflets asking customers not to buy Wiesen apparel or any other without the ILGWU union label. Wiesen sells its dresses under the name of Rite-Fit.

Ed Banyal, council organization director, said that the response of people walking by Gimbels was "most sympathetic." He said that there would be increased distribution of leaflets at all retail stores handling Wiesen dresses. Leading the Wiesen demonstration last week were Local 22 Manager Israel Breslow, Local 22 chair-lady Pearl Halpern, who is one of the locked-out workers; Pete Leuci, assistant manager of the Joint Board organization department; and Banyal.

The next day, Wiesen leaflets were distributed at Gimbel Brothers in Philadelphia, the Wise Shop in Pottsville, the Frankel Store in Harrisburg, and Berns and Gimbels in New York City. Staff members Jim Mahoney, John Justin and Martin Morand helped to organize the distribution in the Pennsylvania cities.

Wiesen Walkathon



Joint demonstration as workers from three Max Wiesen and Sons shops in Pennsylvania together with Dress Joint Council members in Manhattan protest company lockout that was aftermath of ILGWU's opposition to attempted runaway from New York City.

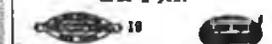
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The Quality of Mercy



Traditional garbed Arab emerges from modern 350-bed hospital in BeerSheva, Israel, toward which ILGWU members contributed \$1 million. The institution is operated by Kupat Holim, the health agency of Histadrut, Israel's labor federation, but its facilities are available to the entire community in the Negev desert area, including non-members of the organization.

Boost Health Care Benefits For 12,000 Montreal ILGers

Some 12,000 members of the ILGWU in Montreal will enjoy new health benefits as the result of a liberalization of health fund provisions for workers in the dress and sportswear, cloak and suit, and embroidery industries.

The new benefits, announced by Vice Pres. Bernard Shone at the conclusion of nego-

LOS ANGELES DRESS AND SPORT WORKERS PUSH PACT DEMANDS

More than seven hundred members of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board packed Bakers' Hall last week to hear Manager John Ulene and Assistant Manager Max Wolf outline contract demands for the soon-to-expire agreement with the dress and sportswear industry in Los Angeles. Hundreds of others were turned away in order to observe fire regulations on maximum capacity of the auditorium.

The outpouring of union members was dramatic evidence of the determination of the garment workers to improve their contract terms.

High on the list of union proposals are an overall 10 percent wage increase; hikes in all craft minimums; additional guaranteed paid holidays for all workers; a basic minimum of at least 15 percent more than the federal floor; increased employer payments to the health and welfare funds.

Although the present contracts with the dress and sportswear industry do not expire until December 31, a special union committee headed by Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast Director, and Manager Ulene has already met with industry leaders and presented the list of improvements sought by the ILGWU. With employer resistance stiffening, it was deemed necessary to get an early start in negotiations.

Associations with three employer associations, are retroactive to January 1, 1961. That is the date Quebec's hospitalization plan went into effect, prompting the ILGWU to seek additional benefits to replace others made obsolete by the new law.

In the Dress Industry:

1. Weekly sick benefits have been increased from \$18 to \$21 for male members and from \$14 to \$16 for female members;
2. Surgical fees amounting to 50 percent of the total, but not to exceed \$100;
3. Fees for anaesthesia not to exceed \$25;
4. \$3 per visit for doctor's visits in hospital in non-surgical cases, not to exceed \$45;

In the Cloak Industry:

1. Weekly sick benefits increased from \$17 to \$22 for male members and from \$15 to \$20 for female members;
2. Best private room in hospital at \$4 a day not to exceed 45 days;
3. Surgical fees amounting to 50 percent of the total, but not to exceed \$75;
4. Fees for anaesthesia not to exceed \$25;
5. \$3 per visit for doctor's visits in hospital in non-surgical cases, not to exceed \$30;
6. \$10 allowance for eyeglasses. Embroidery workers will enjoy most of the above benefits.

Rainfair Pact Pours Sunshine on M'West

Let it rain, let it pour at Racine, Wisconsin. Whatever the weather, all is sunshine at Rainfair, Inc., which has just signed a two-year contract, retroactive to June 19, affecting 270 rainwear workers of Local 187, reports Vice Pres. Morris Bialo, director of the Midwest Region.

Heading the list of gains are wage increases up to 6 cents an hour this year and an additional rise of the same amount beginning June 1962, with the shop minimum boosted to \$1.33 an hour.

Also provided are increases in sick benefits and hospitalization; a hike in the transfer rate for women piece workers to \$1.44 an hour this year and to \$1.48 an hour starting June 1962; inequity increases for certain workers; an extra one-half holiday, making a total of 8 1/2 paid holidays, and many other improvements in the general contract.

Pact Approved

Representing the union during the negotiations were Assistant Regional Director Harold Schwartz, Wisconsin State Representative George Paris, and a bargaining committee consisting of Jenny DeRose, president of Local 187; Frank Donnelly, vice president; Linda Smith, secretary; August Arena, shop steward; and Raymond Venturini, executive board member.

After the successful conclusion of the negotiations, Schwartz said, "Without doubt, Local 187's bargaining committee was one of the most knowledgeable, intelligent, courageous, informed, and helpful committees I have ever worked with. It was a great pleasure to have them on our side of the bargaining table."

The contract has been enthusiastically approved by the membership.

Canada will need 1 million new jobs in the next five years as the country will face continued high unemployment, according to its Senate Manpower Committee.

NLRB Upholds '142' In Repulsing Attacks

Two recent attacks upon New York Neckwear Workers Local 142—an attempted raid by a renegade union and a company appeal from settlement of unfair labor practice charges—have been set back by rulings of the National Labor Relations Board, reports Manager Joseph Tuvim.

A petition filed by Transiers' Local 917 for representation of non-production workers at the warehouse of Pat Fashion, Inc., was denied by the board after evidence presented by the ILGWU.

Local 142 intervention was based on the fact that Pat Fashion was a member of the National Women's Neckwear and Scarf Associ-

ation, and therefore under agreement with the local.

The board upheld the union contention that floor girls, shippers, pickers and packers did not comprise an appropriate bargaining unit for the Transiers, and the representation petition was dismissed.

Thus the government reaffirmed its long-standing recognition of the traditional jobber-contractor relationship in the garment industry.

In the other case, the board denied an appeal filed by the Novelty Velling Co. from a settlement agreement reached earlier between the NLRB and Local 142 over unfair labor practices that the firm charged the ILGWU had committed.

Novelty Velling had been a member of the National Women's Neckwear and Scarf Association, but had resigned and refused to renew its agreement with Local 142.

The union had engaged in informational picketing and other established activities in order to bring the firm back into ILGWU ranks.

The company then filed its charges, which were upheld by the board after a settlement agreement had been reached whereby a cease and desist order would be posted on the firm's premises.

Novelty Velling Co. was not satisfied with this ruling, and filed an appeal. This appeal was denied, and the firm had to be satisfied with the agreed upon settlement.

The litigation in both cases was handled by Vincent Aronson of the law firm of Lieberman, Katz and Aronson.

In another development, Tuvim reports that the artificial flower section of the local retired its initial three members on July 17, along with 10 from the neckwear section.

The trustees of the artificial flower, neckwear and shoulder pad sections retirement funds recently merged the three separate pools to facilitate legal and administrative functions.

To date, some 139 members of Local 142 have been retired by the funds.

Scranton Severance 'Firsts'



At ceremonies marking payment of first severance benefits in Scranton, Pa., front row from left: Joseph Cimino, Vice Pres. David Gingold, Northeast Department director, Mayor James T. Hanlon, County Commissioner Michael Lawler. Second row, from left: Rose Vallarico, Jule Casarelli, Vera Beverick, Local 109 Manager Clifford Depin, Jennie Amico, Business Agent Evelyn Jarrow and Anne Romaniello. More than \$3,400 went to 25 workers.

The first supplementary unemployment-severance benefit payments in the Scranton (Pa.) area were recently distributed to 25 former workers of the now defunct Willow Fashions Co. of Dunmore, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, Northeast Department Director.

More than 400 district council members, shop workers and guests attended an outing in Scranton's May Aug Park for official ceremonies marking the distribution

of some \$3,400 in severance payments by Gingold.

Among civic officials in attendance were Scranton Mayor James T. Hanlon and County Commissioner Michael Lawler. District Manager Clifford Depin served as master of ceremonies for the outing, which included a hot dog roast and a dusk-time showing of "With These Hands."

On July 19, three area television stations carried excerpts from Gingold's remarks on eve-

ning news broadcasts.

Pointing up the need for severance benefits, Gingold noted that "The constantly fluctuating and competitive nature of our garment industry is the cause of the high rate of plant mortality."

"When workers in our industry lose their jobs through the liquidation of a business or the closing of a shop, we feel that it is the responsibility of the employers not to leave the workers they employed completely stranded.



"GRANDMOTHER OF THE YEAR" was the title bestowed upon Catherine Corrente by fellow members of Finishers' Local 58 in Los Angeles. With 41 grandchildren (plus two more on the way) and a great-grandchild for good measure, there's little danger of anyone challenging her to the title. A member of the Coast cloak finishers' unit for 20 years, she was honored by her ILGWU colleagues at union headquarters, where she's shown standing (center) surrounded by part of her family, plus Joint Board Manager Isidor Stenzor (right).



TWO LITTLEST ORPHANS at St. J. Missouri were among those who braved the heat of the recent week in town recently. To mark the occasion, orphaned girls, ranging in age from 1 to 5-year-olds choose new dresses in



LABEL BOOSTERS are these children of ILGWU members, lending their captivating charm toward spreading the popularity of the emblem guaranteeing garment is made under decent conditions. At left, little Debbie Storz joins Camille Schumacher in modelling fashions at show in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where Local 307 recently put on intensive six-week campaign to get the whole town of 25,000 ILGWU union-label wise. A college town on the banks of the Mississippi River, Cape Girardeau is shopping center for large part of southern Missouri farm area. Above, little Pamela Donna Levine, daughter of Southeast staffer Jerry Levine, was stellar attraction of ILGWU union label booth at state convention of Georgia AFL-CIO held in Macon. She's flanked by Margaret Allen of Local 122 (Atlanta) and Ann Hamill of Local 519 (Brunswick). If any delegates didn't get the message, it wasn't Pamela Donna's fault!



PLEASANT SUMMER was assured for group of cerebral palsy kiddies in Reading, Pa. when ILGWU members of Helping Hand Club of Local 93 raised funds to provide full outfits—from underwear to shoes and raincoats—as they went off to summer camp. At sendoff party, youngsters are given bright new camping clothes by Helping Handers Eleanor Polka, Ida Berger, Mae Barro, Bumpy the Clown, and June and Andy Kline. Andy's the president of the local.



UNIVERSAL APPEAL of the ILGWU union label is pointed up by these tiny members of New York's Chinese community, playing with label balloons they got at office of Local 23 to which their parents belong.



TAPE RECORDER USE was one of the extra-curricular techniques picked up by these young elementary school children who paid a visit to the ILGWU General Offices for an introduction to unionism provided by Education staff.



Joseph's Home in Kansas City, knew it was ILGWU Union Label the occasion, they and 18 other am 5 to 12, were taken shopping of committee. Here the two little in one of 31 cooperating stores.

KUTE KIDDIES coat firm in New York was host to these cute little tykes who, accompanied by teachers, visited the shop, under contract with Local 103, to see just how the togs some of them wear are made. In their "learning by seeing" tour, they were fascinated by the sewing machine and other operations that transformed balls of cloth into finished garments. Before starting off on their shop expedition, the children, who are students at the Town and Country School, stopped off at the Local 105 office, where they were welcomed by union officials and given some milk and cookies.

HELPING HANDS (or rather, feet) are contributed by these children of strikers at Fluorescent Co. in Newark, New Jersey. They're helping tell public the story of how their parents, members of Plastic Molders and Novelty Workers' Local 132, were frozen out of jobs when employer, formerly Sudar, reopened under its new name.

KIDS and the ILGWU

DESPITE the old proverb, the ILGWU believes that children should be both seen and heard—and in the course of ILGers' farflung activities their offspring as well as other members of the junior set have ample opportunities to "get into the act."

Sometimes, this takes the form of community projects, where garment unionists, as good parents and citizens, are busy helping to outfit cerebral palsy tots with clothing to go to summer camp, or arranging Christmas parties at Yuletide and boatrides during warmer weather, or collecting and contributing funds to help wipe out polio and other scourges that especially victimize youngsters, or bringing a bit of cheer into the lives of orphaned children.

And it's never too early for kids to learn about American trade unionism, which thousands of school pupils do every year as they visit union headquarters, see ILGWU films, make stops in garment shops where they get a close-up, first-hand "live" showing of how their mothers' and sisters' (or their own) clothing is made.

But it is as participants in some of their parents' own union activities that the younger elements really shine. In many an ILGWU label promotion program, in cities and towns across the country, their irresistible charm truly "steals the show" as they pose in cute label-adorned dresses or star in some other label "stunt."

Even the picket line is not unfamiliar to some garment workers' kids, who on occasion accompany their mom or dad as they pound the pavements to win a little more of the necessities of life for their families.

All in all, there's never an "adult only" sign at the ILGWU.



PINTO PONY goes to Boy Scout group in Jamestown, New York, compliments of Alce Karesky (standing), manager of Northeast Department's Upstate New York-Vermont District. The ILGer had won pony in drawing at Empire State labor-management exhibit, but turned it over to the Scouts for enjoyment of area youngsters, on behalf of Union Label and Service Trades Dept. Representatives of Jamestown Scouts were on hand to accept pinto and bring it to new home at Chautauqua Council Camp.

Jeansco Goes Upper South By 93 to 7 in NLRB Ballot

By a resounding 93 to 7 vote, workers at Jeansco Manufacturing Co. in Petersburg, Virginia chose the ILGWU as their bargaining agent in a National Labor Relations Board election held July 14, reports Vice Pres. Angelo Bomboce, Upper South Department manager.

This decisive victory climaxed a whitewash campaign which featured a "new look" in organizing methods, according to Director of Organization Joseph Shane.

Maximum utilization of rank and file organizers, formal preparation for union membership at a one-day institute and a realistic approach to the hazards of organizing and the obstacles to collective bargaining, highlighted the three-month drive.

Workers at the firm, sportswear producers, responded warmly to this campaign conducted by organizers Joel Gossett, Harvey Hoffer and Charles Davis, as evidenced by the near-unanimous vote.

Meanwhile, additional Upper South Department elections are slated for plants in Warsaw and Blackstone, Virginia, both on August 1, and at a second Petersburg plant on August 15.

Organizers Charles Davis, Angelo Giordano and Helen MacKenzie have been pursuing the Warsaw and Blackstone campaigns.

This "new look" in Upper South organizing was formulated at a staff meeting of department organizers which took a good hard look at the political, business and

social climate of Virginia, says Education Director Martin Washman.

In the final week of the Petersburg campaign, the organizing committee sent letters out to all of the eligible workers urging them to vote "yes." Their attitude toward the union's organizational approach was revealed in one paragraph of this letter signed by the fifteen committee members:

"And this is a good honest union. They never told us that getting a union would be easy or that a union would solve all of our problems. The union did not promise us the moon. And we like them for it." The Jeansco organizing committee

tee consisted of Ann Carter, Lonnie Chavis, Ruby Goodwyn, Elsie Hobbs, Martha Howard, Barbara Jackson, Anna James, Lela Jones, Hattie Myrick, Eva Reid, Gertrude Smith, James Stubb, Juanita Thayer, Katie Taylor, and Edward Triaman.

Int'l Textile, Garment Unit Aids Organizing

Moves to broaden the organizational strength of the world's apparel and textile workers were mapped at the executive committee meeting of the International Textile and Garment Workers' Federation at Brussels, Belgium July 12-13.

ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles Kriindler, manager of Blouse-makers' Local 25 and UA member of the committee, reports on his return from the session that especially important was the decision to find the means for effective organizing efforts among garment workers in France now largely unorganized.

The meeting also surveyed organizational situations in such varied areas as Greece, Turkey, Trinidad and Kenya, as well as Latin America and Asia.

The ITGWPF was formed last year as a merger of the worldwide garment and textile federations.

N.Y. Dress Local 22 Sets Membership Meet Aug. 9

An important membership meeting of New York Dressmakers' Local 22 will be held Wednesday, August 9, right after work at the Promenade Ballroom of Manhattan Center, 4th Ave and 34th St. Manager Israel Breslow announces the agenda will include a review of industrial conditions and a report of the recent General Executive Board meeting.

Embroidery Renewal Brings Major Rises To 400 in Montreal

Some 400 embroidery workers in Montreal have won important new gains—including a shorter work week, a 10 percent wage increase and improved minimum wages—in a new agreement negotiated between the ILGWU and the Fashion Accessories Manufacturers' Association.

The contract, signed July 19 went into effect upon expiration of the old three-year agreement on July 31.

The association, which had indicated some hesitation in reviewing an terms demanded by the union, signed after Vice Pres. Bernard Shane pointedly informed the employers that the ILGWU members would not work without a contract. Simultaneously, the ILGWU had applied to the Quebec Labor Department for the appointment of a conciliation board.

Three negotiating sessions, led by Shane and El Brenner, Montreal organization director, settled members of Local 318:

A general 10 percent wage increase, and a rise of 15 percent in minimum wages above the legal floor; two weeks' vacation with pay; six paid legal holidays; cut in the work week to 37½ hours, with no loss in take-home pay.

Other provisions include higher contributions to union welfare funds to cover additional expenditures and operational deficits; union shop guarantees in any and all concerns with which members of the association are "directly or indirectly connected or with which they may become associated."

Seek New Hqs.

The ILGWU, on notice that its Montreal headquarters and health center will soon be taken over by the city of Montreal to make way for a multi-million dollar cultural center, has asked municipal

authorities to provide equal land facilities in the immediate neighborhood for the erection of a new building.

Vice Pres. Shane says an answer from city authorities is expected within the next week or two.

Since the original unofficial announcement that the building was to be expropriated for the cultural center known as the Place des Arts, the ILGWU has had a number of meetings with city authorities, including Mayor Jean Drapeau and City Planning Director Claude Robillard.

Wilbur Daniels to Join Viadeck, Elias Law Firm

Wilbur Daniels, assistant to Pres. David Dubinsky since April 1969, is leaving the ILGWU General Office to practice law as a partner of the firm of Viadeck and Elias, specializing in labor law.

Before being named assistant to Pres. Dubinsky, Daniels had been a member of the ILGWU Local Department since 1950, where he had become the union's associate general counsel.

Daniels joined the ILGWU staff in 1943, and from that time until 1950 served with the IL-search Department, eventually becoming its assistant director. During this time he attended evening courses at NYU Law School and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1950.

He has also served as legislative advisor to the New York State AFL and later the AFL-CIO. ILGWU colleagues wished him "good luck" at a gathering held in the General Office last week.

Johnstown Jamboree



Members of Johnstown [Pa.] Local 424 take time out from shop problems for some much-needed refreshments during Northeast Department's work play weekend at ILGWU's Unity House.

Canadian Cutie



Broad-based union label promotion drive in Canada takes to the airwaves as attractive Montreal model displays latest in union labelled fashions as part of "live" style show recently produced at the studios of Channel 12 television station CFCF.

HOW TO BUY

by SIDNEY MARGOLIS

August Hot-Weather Sales Feature Home Furnishings

August is the month of home-furnishings sales, with special prices offered on furniture, mattresses, curtains and drapes. Furniture prices have been subjected to a little price-cutting recently. But now manufacturers are threatening to raise prices next fall as much as 5 percent, especially on upholstered furniture. They say they are being forced into the price boost by increased fabric costs.

Here are tips on shopping August furniture sales:



Foam has become widely used for upholstered chairs and sofas. But all foam is not the same quality. Unless you know the differences, you may find your chair or sofa cushions lose their resiliency and shape sooner than you expected. First question to ask when you buy foam-upholstered furniture is, "What kind of foam is it?" There are two types now in wide use: foam rubber and a newer plastic foam called "urethane."

In general, furniture experts consider foam rubber more dependably uniform in quality than the urethane, but also more expensive. A good-quality urethane can give good service, and even be more durable than foam rubber. However, some manufacturers have been reducing the quality of urethane foam to cut costs.

What's important to find out is the "density" of urethane foam. This may range from 22 pounds per cubic foot—which is very high quality—to as low as 1.25. Experts say the least satisfactory is 1.35 pounds, and some consider 1.5 the minimum quality.

But the retailer himself may not know the density, and you may have to rely on "hand" tests. Compress a loose cushion of the chair or sofa, and observe its comparative resiliency. Also "heft" the cushion in your hand. The heavier the urethane, the better the quality.

But don't compare weights of urethane against foam rubber—just compare weights within each type. Even high-density urethane is naturally lighter than foam rubber.

In sofas, also observe whether all the seat cushions appear to be the same height. A variation in the density of the foam upholstery sometimes produces a variation in the seats. One may bulge or be lower than the others.

A good upholstery combination used by some of the better manufacturers, is urethane wrapped in a layer of Dacron fiber fill. The Dacron wrapping helps upholstery resist sagging and keep a smooth appearance.

It's also important to check density of foam when shopping for foam mattresses. If density is low, your mattress eventually will sag.

What about the fabric covering? This is as important to check as the quality of the foam underneath. Pile fabrics like mohair or frieze generally will wear longer than flat-woven fabrics because the pile protects the base yarns. But pile fabrics collect dust and make more of a cleaning chore than flat fabrics. A tightly-woven flat fabric often is a good compromise. It should give nearly as good wear as a pile fabric, and in fact better wear than the cheaper, loosely-woven pile fabrics.

Generally, a blend of nylon with other fibers is more satisfactory than all-nylon for upholstery fabrics. But such a blend should be closely woven. If the furniture you are considering is upholstered in all-nylon fabric, ask whether it's the newer, "continuous filament" nylon. This type resists fuzzing better than fabrics made of nylon staple, and also has better cleanability.

SENATORS PUSH LAWS TO HALT RUNAWAY PLANTS

LEGISLATION THAT WOULD crack down on "runaway" plants or plants that are suddenly shut down by their owners is beginning to make its appearance in Congress.

Two senators — Pat McNamara, Michigan Democrat, and Senator Ben Smith, Massachusetts Democrat who succeeded President Kennedy in the Senate and also comes from a hard-hit state — are devoting their attention to plant closings that mean jobs.

Senator McNamara has introduced legislation to end the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds issued to lure industry from one area of the country to another.

IN PRESENTING HIS BILL, McNamara said that the "most insidious part" of such industrial "piracy" was that workers loyal to a company for many years seldom are given an opportunity to move with the plant. "Yet, these very workers, as taxpayers," he told the Senate, "are helping to subsidize the company's move."

Senator Smith has announced that he is studying legislation "to prevent sudden plant closings which throw people out of work."

The Massachusetts Senator, speaking before the annual institute of the Massachusetts State Labor Council, expressed his personal belief that

"as a general rule a company deciding to close a plant should give at least 90 days notice to its employees and the public."

THIS, HE SAID, WOULD GIVE the community time to work on keeping the plant in operation and "give the state and federal government time to help find new uses for the plant and jobs for employees."

There have been too many instances, some right here in Massachusetts, one as recently as last week, where factories have closed with just a few weeks notice to

employees. This put them out on the street with nowhere to go," he said.

He announced he was having a study made to determine the best way to insure sufficient notice. "One way is a Presidential order; another is legislation. The law now provides that banks, corporations, airlines and railroads planning mergers must give the government notice, and in some cases state the effect of the mergers on employment. If companies deciding to merge must give notice so that the impact of the merger can be tested, certainly a company that is going to close a plant should give notice so that the impact can be softened."

N'East Pact at Bobbie Rogers Nets Pay Raises, Fringe Gains

Pay increases, higher minimums and fringe benefit gains highlight terms of an agreement reached between the Bobbie Rogers Co. and Pottsville (Pa.) Local 351, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

Effective July 21, all piece workers netted a 5 percent rise on top of piece rate earnings. Time workers received a rise of 5 cents an hour immediately, with an additional boost of 10 cents an hour effective September 1961.

Minimum wage scales will rise from the present \$1.15 to \$1.30 on a graduated basis.

The pact, which expires March 6, 1963, provides for employer contributions of 4 1/2 percent to the health and welfare fund, 2 percent to the retirement fund, and 1/2 percent to the supplementary unemployment severance benefit fund.

Brought in Line

According to Local 351 Manager John Justin, terms of the agreement were brought in line with benefits contained in the pact with Reckman Manufacturing Co. of Reading, a firm under the same ownership as Bobbie Rogers Industries.

A study of payroll and piece rate structures in area blouse shops is currently being conducted to determine the advisability of adjustments in the Bobbie Rogers piece rate schedule.

Justin was assisted during negotiations by Reading Local 93 Manager Paul Strongin and Business Agent Joe Orlando of Local 351.

The Canadian Labor Congress, accusing Premier Castro of betraying the Cuban revolution and setting up a dictatorship regime, has urged its affiliates to decline invitations for "fraternal visits" to Cuba.

Coastal Credit



Committee of Pacific Coast Region's Los Angeles credit union issues check to member applying for loan. Credit union projects its more than 500 members from exorbitant interest rates, encourages savings, this year paid out 4 1/2 percent dividend.

BID MORTON KARTEN POST \$25,000 BOND IN DISPUTE WITH '105'

Morton Karten, a New York firm producing snowsuits and car-covers, has had to post a \$25,000 bond as a condition for gaining a stay of arbitration in a case brought against it by Local 105.

The bond, which keeps the firm within the effective reach of any impartial chairman's verdict against it, was required by the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court.

Ruling on a request by the firm for a stay of arbitration while it appealed an earlier decision against it by Supreme Court Judge George Roaling, the Appellate Division said that the firm could have the stay if it posted the \$25,000 bond and met certain other conditions which will facilitate quick court action on the dispute.

Non-Union Dealings

Local 105 Manager Martin L. Cohen said that the cases before the impartial chairman involve non-union dealings and the purchase of non-union products before June 1, 1961, when the firm broke away from its union contract.

Local 105, which had earlier accused the firm of locking out its workers, has been maintaining picket lines in front of its New York showroom and Brooklyn factory.

Education Meet Set At General Offices

On Thursday, August 17, the ILGWU Student Fellowship will play host to New York area garment workers at an education-recreation session to be held at the union's General Offices, 1710 Broadway, reports Education Department Secretary Fannie Cohn. A discussion on current events will be led by Professor Harry Levton of City College beginning promptly at 5:40 P.M. in the air-conditioned second floor meeting room.

Refreshments will be served following the class discussion.

Dress Liberal Club Boatride August 19

The annual boat ride up the Hudson River and day's outing at Bear Mountain has been arranged by the New York Dressmakers Liberal Party Club for Saturday, August 19. The boat leaves Pier 80, West 40th St., 9 A.M. sharp. Tickets may be purchased for \$1.50 from business agents or at the union's Educational Department, Room 617, 218 West 40th St.

COT 4-Shop Sweep Marks Fall Opening

Matching a step-up in shop activity as production swings into the fall season, staff organizers of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department have enrolled four shops in recent weeks and are concluding several unionizing campaigns in a tri-state area, reports Vice Pres. George Rubin, general manager.

A drive by Union City (N.J.) Local 123 has successfully corralled the Sandra Coat Co. and Camille Coat Co. of Hoboken, and Modern Coat Co. of Union City.

Terms covering the 100 workers in the three shops include union-negotiated piece rates, the 35-hour work week, employer contributions to health and welfare, retirement and severance pay funds, as well as vacation and holiday benefits.

The campaign was directed by Manager Isidore Wallach and Business Agent Al Tambe, with the cooperation of Department Assistant General Manager Murray Edelstein.

At recent shop meetings the workers elected Vel Signore as chairlady at Camille, Katherine Berton at Modern and Elizabeth Binetti at Sandra.

Some 25 workers at the C & P Sportswear shop were recently added to the roster of Paterson Local 124. Manager John Fruda and Business Agent Howard Silverman led the drive at this shop, where Anna D'Ambrosia was elected chairlady.

Newburgh Negotiators

Paterson staffers are also concluding campaigns at two other plants in the area.

In Newburgh, N. Y., the 40 workers at the Shirdan Garment Corp. have signed union authorization cards with Local 163, and the employer is preparing to join the association in the district, thereby becoming a party to the collective agreement.

Elsewhere in Newburgh, quick action by department staffers has saved the jobs of some 90 workers of Katar, a firm which went out of business several weeks ago.

Ro-Tarr Enrolled

The sale of Katar's equipment and plant location rented to the newly-formed Ro-Tarr Co. brought the workers under terms of the collective agreement.

Negotiations were conducted by Rubin and Edelstein, assisted by Local Manager Irving Astrow and Business Agent Angelo Amorosi.

The workers retained their class of shop officers, headed by chairman James Ponesi.

Meantime, hopeful reports of a seasonal production step-up are coming in from shop and executive committee meetings in the tri-state area.

According to Rubin, newer fabrics in a wide variety of colors and textures hold a vast potential to whet the buying appetites of consumers. An equally large number of styles are being submitted for price settlements.

Page Front



It took 13 months of litigation by ILGWU attorney Herbert L. Segal and Assistant General Counsel Max Zimny, but the Page Manufacturing Co. of Lexington, Ky., finally came across with \$3,000 in vacation pay and \$1,998 in health and welfare owed the 107 members of Ohio-Kentucky Local 558 after the plant was destroyed by fire in May 1960. Business Agent Arlene Leonard presents checks to Henry Taylor, Virginia Pettis, Dorothy Coko and Olive Meyers (left to right) at special ceremonies.

Eastern Region Garner \$ For Ex-Nitekraft Workers

Liquidated damages totalling some \$16,000 were distributed to more than 300 H.Gers last month at a meeting marking the official end of operations for the Nitekraft Co., a one-time multi-plant giant in the pajama industry.

The money realized from the sale of property owned by the now defunct firm was distributed to workers formerly employed at the company's plant in Orange, N. J., according to Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

Despite efforts by staffers from the ILOWU Management - Engineering Department, the company had failed to maintain production on a paying basis. The firm's plants in Pennsylvania and

Puerto Rico had previously gone out of business.

Checks were presented to some 325 workers by Local 221 Manager Jack Schlesinger on July 17 in Orange. On hand were Business Agents Virgil Bavaro and Max Gorve.

The settlement for liquidated damages was reached only after extended negotiations handled for the ILOWU by Peter Schlesinger of the Legal Department staff.



Former workers of Nitekraft Company in Orange, N.J. receive checks for liquidated damages from Elizabeth Local 221 Manager Jack Schlesinger after successful court action by Eastern Region garnered \$16,000 from sale of defunct firm's property.

Wife's Loyalty Is to Hubby, Not to Boss!

The firing of a woman supervisor in a textile plant because her husband was a union sympathizer in the same plant is an unfair labor practice, in the opinion of trial examiner Louis Libbin of the National Labor Relations Board.

The finding, which involves a wife's loyalty to her husband and the effort of an employer to use her influence to stop his union activities, is believed to be the first of its kind in the 25 year history of the board.

The case involved Mrs. Louise J. Moore, a supervisor in the sewing room of shirt manufacturer Brookside Industries of Reidsville, N. C., and her husband Troy Moore, who worked in another department of the factory. Moore was trying to organize the plant for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and refused to stop his efforts.

Mrs. Moore was fired, in the opinion of the trial examiner, for not giving information of his activities to her superiors.

"Troy Moore was being penalized in the continuance of his union membership and activities by the loss of his wife's job and earnings," Libbin found, recommending that Mrs. Moore get her job back.

Northeast Workshop



At seventh annual education institute of Northeast Department of Upstate New York and Vermont District Council, Cornell Professor Wallace Wollring leads discussion at workshop session.

HITS AND MRS.

by JANE GOODSELL

Mortal Parents No Match For Omnipotent Children

For a long time now I have been waiting for somebody to write a book for children on the care and feeding of parents. I can't wait any longer, and I am ready to speak a few words on the subject myself. So stash away your bubblegum, kiddies, and lay aside your pink-glass helmets, and pay attention. I am about to explain to you the strange behavior of your elders.



Of course I am well aware that you know too much about us already. You were born with an uncanny insight into parent psychology. You know, with the sure touch of genius, the precise moment to employ the temper tantrum, the delaying action, the piteous

sob and the sudden fever. It occurs to me, though, that you may wonder why we are so easy to intimidate. Well, I will tell you.

We are aware that most of us are bigger than most of you. We could probably lick you in hand-to-hand combat. But we are hampered in the struggle of youth against age by having consciences. It is like having our hands tied behind our backs.

You, our hard-boiled little characters, can employ the direct tactics of guerrilla warfare. Anything goes as long as it works.

We, on the other hand are bound by the soft rules of diplomacy. We have read the works of the Doctors Freud, Spock and Gesell, and we worry about giving you complexes. We are terrified of undermining your self-confidence, of hurting your feelings and warping your minds.

We are weak minded compromisers, and you are alternately our delight and our despair. We are simply your clay pigeons.

Furthermore, we are a little in awe of you. We never run when we can walk, and you never walk when you can skip, jump, hurdle through space or turn somersaults.

We are phlegmatic creatures who dote on peace and quiet. You are happiest when you are bouncing a ball, imitating a machine gun and watching Gansmoke, all at the same time.

You think that know is the cat's pajamas, and we whimper about traffic snarls and plugged gutters. You make us feel like sissies.

We aren't very sure of anything, but you speak with the voice of authority on all subjects. You state flatly that oatmeal slinks, that it isn't going to rain, and that you won't catch cold if you don't wear a sweater. We are constantly amazed at the wonders of science, from cellophane to synthetic detergents. You accept all these miracles with a sophistication that makes us feel like country cousins. You are planning, with cool practicality, to be among the first to reach the moon.

You should know, too, my tots that when your parents aren't thinking about you they're worrying about something else. They are bothered by feelings that people are talking about them or that they forgot to disconnect the iron. That's why we often don't notice the jet planes overhead. And why we sometimes forget to mail your letters enclosing the premium bustop and 15 cents.

And that, my children, concludes our lesson for today. Except for one parting shot.

Someday you will find yourselves gazing into the eyes of your own first-born, eyes that look back at you with a soft, baby stare. You'll think those eyes look innocent. Just you wait!

U-Wana Wash Cleans Up; Back Pay Won by N'East

A settlement agreement resulting from unfair labor practice charges filed against U-Wana Wash Frocks, by Harrisburg (Pa.) Local 108 has won some \$450 in back pay, reinstatement for a worker discharged for pro-union activities, and a company pledge to comply with a cease-and-desist order issued by the National Labor Relations Board.

According to Vice Pres. David Oringold, director of the Northeast Department, the settlement was reached before a hearing could be held on complaint filed by an NLRB trial examiner.

U-Wana Wash has been directed to pay back wages of \$150 to Sandra Wright, a worker discriminatorily fired, and offer her immediate reinstatement without prejudice to seniority or other previous rights and privileges.

Two other pro-union workers, Howard and Vera Alexander, have won back pay awards of \$150 each for loss of wages suffered by reason of discrimination against them.

In addition, the firm must post a 60-day notice that it will not engage in any unfair labor practice on its premises. The company operates at three locations—Shipensburg, Port Loudon and Newville—all of which constitute one bargaining unit according to the NLRB.

An organization drive at

U-Wana Wash has been under way for several months, under the direction of Field Supervisor Jack Halpern and led by Pennsylvania Organization Director Sol Hoffman.

'62' Retirement Filing From Aug. 1 to Oct. 31

Eligible members of New York Local 132, Plastic Molders & Novelty Workers, may apply for retirement benefits starting August 1 at the local office, 7 West 18th St., Manager Joel Menist announces. He also states that the deadline, originally September 30, has been extended to October 31.

Unemployment High Despite 'Recovery'

Hope for a dramatic drop in the number of jobless to keep pace with the economic recovery was again shattered by the June employment statistics which showed that while employment went up to a new June high, unemployment went up, too.

With seasonal adjustments made, the jobless rate remained at the stable 6.8 percent that has been virtually unchanged for the seventh straight month.

The June job pattern was mixed. —Jobs increased by 1,900,000 to 67,700,000 about the same as the previous June highs in June and July of 1960.

—A "better than seasonal pickup" was reported for adult men, among whom there was an increase of 500,000 jobs. On the other hand 800,000 teen-agers were added to the jobless rolls as they failed to find the usual summer jobs. The result was an increase of 800,000 in unemployment for a total of 5,000,000 as compared with 4,423,000 a year ago.

The jobless rate at 6.8 was 1.1 percent higher than a year ago, the highest June rate since World War II, except for the 1952 recession rate of 7.7 percent. While the number of long-term unemployed declined seasonally by 300,000 to 1,400,000, it was still double that of a year ago. As in April and May, there were 900,000 who had been without jobs for more than six months.

Workers on part time for economic reasons numbered 1,300,000,

or about 300,000 more than in May, mostly because of the entry of teen-agers into the work force.

Ominous Situation

While the teen-age-student factor blurred the picture, the general trend was a continuation of the story of the past seven months —an increase in jobs, but not enough to absorb newcomers (i.e.) the labor force or to provide enough necessary jobs for the already unemployed.

This ominous fact, which was heavily emphasized at the recent meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council at Unity House, has been given added emphasis by a high official of the Kennedy administration. Under-Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, in a speech made three days before the June unemployment figures were made public, said that "For six months now, three of them months of economic 'recovery,' the seasonally adjusted unemployment figure has hung at an ominously high 6.8 or 6.9 percent."

"Much of the unemployment," he said, "is scattered around in pockets of comparatively localized distress. Its pain and shock are dulled by the temporary sedation of unemployment insurance payments. Few

of those who are not directly affected understand the implications of a fact expressed in terms of a 'seasonally adjusted' decimal point percentage figure.

"There was even some criticism of Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg for visiting the depressed areas last February. The view seemed to be that it is more important to be sure that stock market quotations stay up, undisturbed by any disquieting facts, than that the unemployment figures go down."

Wirtz declared that if the United

States was losing millions of man-days of production every 24 hours as the result of a strike "it would be viewed as a national emergency—an intolerable loss in our race with the Russians."

Noting that the "prevailing view" is that if business is getting better, employment will, too, Wirtz warned sharply:

"Yet we who make employment security our profession know the ominous portent of an unemployment percentage which stays high even though business in general is improving and national productivity is increasing."

'105' Pension Filing Starting on August 1

Local 105 members who wish to retire as of January 1, 1962, can apply for retirement between August 1 and October 31, office manager Arthur Silverstein has announced. He urged applicants to apply as soon as possible after August 1 and to bring their union books and proof of age with them.

CUTTERS COLUMN

Cutters Accept Reservations For Spring Tour to Caribbean

Though cutters currently are saddled with sweltering summer temperatures in town, it's not too early to start getting in reservations for the 10-day spring tour of Local 10 members to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, scheduled for late March or April 1962.

According to an announcement by Vice Pres. Max Falkman, local manager, the B. B. Nassau, a 24,000 ton completely air-conditioned cruise liner with a capacity for 600 passengers, has been chartered for the tour. With two outdoor swimming pools, recreational activities and a variety of entertainment, a delightful and memorable vacation is in store for all who make the trip.

Attractive rates for as low as \$245 provide comfortable accommodations. For better or deluxe arrangements of course, the rates are somewhat higher.

Abie Dolgen, who manages the miscellaneous trades division of Local 10 is in charge of arrangements. Urging cutters to take advantage of this opportunity for a festive and memorable time together, he notes that the tour could also serve as a means to celebrate such events as wedding and other family anniversaries.

Interested members should contact their business agents for detailed information on rates and accommodations. Reservations should be made as early as possible. Deposits are now being accepted.

Employment High

For the fourth consecutive week there has been practically full employment of the cutters of Local 10. Manager Falkman reports all branches of the industry are operating at peak activity. This is true even of the underwear branch, which has been in the doldrums for some time. There is hope that this activity will be sustained throughout the fall season.

Favorable employment conditions have spurred efforts to place

No membership meeting of Cutters' Local 10 will be held during July and August.

as many unattached cutters on jobs as possible. A report on the number of such placements will be given at the season's close.

Pressers' Picnic



More than 200 members of New York Pressers' Local 35, led by Manager Morris Kovler, travelled to Loch Sheldrake last month for the local's annual outing, made a great success with the fine cooperation of the weather, the chef, and the musicians.

Over 100,000 Visits Made To Boston Health Center

The union health center in Boston (Mass.) last month celebrated its 12th year of continuous operation since opening in May 1949.

In that time some 13,700 garment workers have made a total of 100,536 visits to the center to receive 339,418 services from the medical staff, reports Director Nathan Barker.

Arbiter Tells Sidele To Return to Phila.

(Continued from Page 3) workers, representing wages lost because the company shut down the Philadelphia plant during the term of its existing agreement. The balance in penalties and interest will be payable to the various funds and will recompense the union for loss of dues.

The projected 20-year penalty for non-compliance with the order of the impartial chairman to re-establish its Philadelphia plant was termed "entirely proper" in the arbiter's decision, as a method of

furthering the stabilization program of the Philadelphia cross, blouse and garment industries undertaken by the Dress Joint Board and the several employer associations.

The award states: "Had the company abided by its agreement with the union in the instant case, there is reason to conclude that the union would have continued to represent its employees for at least 20 more years. Accordingly, the impartial chairman concludes here that it is proper to find that the company is obligated to pay damages to the union, for its breach of the agreement, in the amount of the dues payment... it could have expected to secure for the 20-year period beginning February 1, 1960."

The Sidele case began in October 1959 when the firm formed a corporation under the name Personality Sportswear at Ware Shoals, South Carolina. Simultaneously, the company resigned its membership in the Fashion Apparel Manufacturers Association, expressing dissatisfaction with the work of the employers' group and a desire to enter into an individual agreement with the ILGWU.

However, the firm engaged in a series of subterfuges and delaying tactics while secretly preparing to shut down its Philadelphia shop completely. More than 200 ILGWU members were employed there at the time. Bill refusing to bargain in good faith with the ILGWU, the com-

pany began to make samples at Ware Shoals and at an undisclosed site in Philadelphia. The union charged Sidele revealed its true intent by announcing that it would negotiate a pact for the Philadelphia shop only if the ILGWU agreed to permit a non-union operation in the South.

Suddenly the company shut its Philadelphia plant, refused employment to Philadelphia workers at Ware Shoals, ILGWU pickets immediately hit the New York showrooms and the Philadelphia plant site, while union lawyers began to document charges against the firm.

The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board dismissed union unfair practice charges, but the findings were reversed by the Washington office on appeal. Final determination of the complaint is presently being considered by the NLRB.

In a parallel action, hearings on union claims for wage losses and other damages, based on the plant closing prior to the expiration of the old agreement with the association, were scheduled before the industry impartial chairman.

Sidele remained obstinate and refused to accept the impartial chairman's authority, so the ILGWU obtained an order from the Federal District Court compelling Sidele to appear for the hearing.

It was on the basis of testimony presented at this hearing that the ruling against Sidele was issued.

Legal action in the case was directed by ILGWU General Counsel Morris Glushkin, assisted by Philadelphia attorney Joseph Meranze. Aid in the arguments and preparation of the brief came from Assistant General Counsel Max Zimny and Legal Department staffer Ed Sporer. Documentation was compiled by ILGWU Research Director Lazar Teper.

Northwest Label Boosters



ILGWU union label dresses, shirts, aprons, buttons, novelties and literature were ubiquitous at the convention of the Washington State Labor Council. From left, Agnes Polito, recording secretary of Seattle Local 184, Marvin Williams, council secretary-treasurer, Local 184 Manager Eloise Pratt, Ida Dillon, King County label secretary, and State Council Pres. Evan Weston, all union label boosters, at the conclave.

Upstate N.Y.-Vt. Institute Draws 60

More than 60 officers and activists of the Northeast Department's Upstate New York and Vermont Council met on the campus of Cornell University the weekend of July 21-23 for the district's seventh annual education institute.

Cornell University professors Marie Alger, Vernon Jensen and Wallace Wohlking led the discussions on such topics as "purpose and methods of union leadership," "economic and political trends of importance to union members," and "purpose and methods of union leadership in the plant."

The institute was arranged by staffers of Manager Alec Karzsky's district.

Urge Congress to Back Long-Term Foreign Aid

One of the most important legislative issues facing the 87th Congress is now up for action.

The issue involved is freedom—for ourselves and our children, for peoples all over the world. The bill which these committees are considering is President Kennedy's proposal for foreign aid.

The key section of the Kennedy proposal would permit long-term Treasury financing for development loans, thus permitting, for the first time, effective long-range planning in the foreign aid program.

The fight for the President's foreign aid proposals is expected to be extremely close in both Houses. If the fight is to be successful and the basic program to assure peace and world freedom is to be adopted, your Senators and Congressman must hear from you—NOW!

Write or wire your Senators and Congressman now, at the Senate and House Office Buildings, Washington, D.C. Urge them to vote for President Kennedy's foreign aid proposals—with long-term Treasury financing.

P.S.—If you don't know who your representatives in Washington are, fill in and mail the coupon below.

WHO IS YOUR CONGRESSMAN?

Many garment workers who wish to write to their Congressmen and Senators are not certain of the names of their representatives in Washington. To find out the names of those who represent YOU, fill in this coupon, clip it out and mail it to the ILGWU POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, 1710 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

My name is _____
 I am a member of ILGWU Local No. _____
 My home address is _____ (street and number)
 City _____ State _____

1 of 6 Housing Units Flunk Tests

ONE OF EVERY SIX HOUSING UNITS in America is dilapidated or lacks some or all plumbing facilities despite an advance in the overall quality of housing during the 1950s, the 1960 Census of Housing has revealed.

Almost 47 million—or 80 percent—of the total inventory of 58.3 million units were in sound condition, according to preliminary census results released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

A total of 3 million units was classified as dilapidated and 8.4 million units were described as deteriorating because of deficiencies requiring repairs.

THE REPORT SAID THE NUMBER OF occupied units with all plumbing facilities, excluding dilapidated structures, increased from 27.7 million to 44.2 million units in 10 years. Such housing in 1960 made up 83 percent of all units as compared to 64 percent in 1950, the report noted.

Housing which lacked private bath, toilet or hot water or was dilapidated was distributed unevenly throughout the nation, the report pointed out. It added that all regions reported a significantly smaller number of units in this category than 10 years ago.



EDITORIAL PAGE



TOWARD SOCIAL JUSTICE

THE HISTORIC AND FAR-SIGHTED encyclical issued by Pope John XXIII on social problems of the modern world eloquently applies eternal truths to some of the most complex problems of our times.

"For the great majority of mankind," the Pontiff states, "work is the only source from which they draw means of livelihood and so its remuneration cannot be left to the mechanical play of market forces . . . It is further the duty of the state to secure that work regulations be regulated according to justice and equity and that in the environment of work the dignity of the human being be not violated in body or spirit."

UNFORTUNATELY, THE POPE'S PRECEPTS are not likely to be as universally practiced as they are praised, in too many parts of the world. And one does not have to search the slums of Asia or Latin America to find more shocking violations of "the dignity of the human being" than still prevail in the state of Arkansas, where the prevailing wage for migrant cotton choppers is 30 cents an hour; these people are not covered by minimum wage laws.

And can any indignity be more demeaning than the harassment of alleged relief "chiselers" triggered by the reactionary city manager of Newburgh, N. Y., or the "refinement" developed by Oneida County, where a special investigator has been assigned to make surprise pre-dawn visits to welfare recipients suspected of chiseling?

Ironically, part of the "problem" develops when migrant workers—like those in Arkansas—eagerly accept invitations to come work in the area, even for the miserable wages offered. Then, when winter comes, they're tossed on the mercy of the city.

Notwithstanding, Republican Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, knight-errant of unabashed conservatism, has charged into the arena with the assertion that he would like to see the "Newburgh plan" adopted by every city in the country.

BUT NEITHER GOLDWATER nor his ideological cohorts seem particularly perturbed about other kinds of "relief chiselers" who are depriving the nation of millions of dollars of revenue every year.

Take the case of some real estate investors: the bigger their phony "deficit" the better the payments to the stockholders. As The Wall Street Journal reports, "Last year was a good one for the Kratter Corp., a real estate investment company; it was able to show a net loss of \$1,762,240.

"Kratter's directors, pleased with the 1960 performance, raised the company's cash distribution to stockholders three times during the year. If all goes well, Kratter will show another deficit for 1961 and it's even possible that payments to stockholders will be increased again."

Sounds paradoxical? It's really quite simple. Kratter, and companies like it, are permitted to claim such heavy and rapid depreciation on their properties, that they can show a bookkeeping loss. Meantime, rent and other incomes keep flowing in, but so long as the companies show no "earnings" their payments to stockholders are considered returns of capital—and therefore not subject to income tax.

A halder example of chiseling, one would be hard put to find. But somehow it's escaped the attention of the champions of resurgent Toryism; they're too busy trailing the culprits on the Newburgh relief rolls.

They—and too many others in this world—might well pause and read the summons to social justice so well enunciated by the Pontiff.

Aggression by Guerrilla

By
WALT W. ROSTOW

Excerpts from address by the deputy special assistant to President Kennedy for national security affairs before the Army Special Warfare School.

WHEN this Administration came to responsibility it faced four major crises: Cuba, the Congo, Laos, and Viet-Nam. Each represented a successful Communist breaching—over the previous two years—of the Cold War truce lines which had emerged from the Second World War and its aftermath. In different ways each had arisen from the efforts of the international Communist movement to exploit the inherent instabilities of the underdeveloped areas of the non-Communist world; and each had a guerrilla warfare component.

Cuba, of course, differed from the other cases. The Cuban revolution against Batista was a broad-based national insurrection. But that revolution was tragically captured from within by the Communist apparatus; and now Latin America faces the danger of Cuba's being used as the base for training, supply, and direction of guerrilla warfare in the Hemisphere.

It is important that the world become clear in mind, for example, that the operation run from Hanoi against Viet-Nam is as clear a form of aggression as the violation of the 38th parallel by the North Korean armies in June 1950.

IN my conversations with representatives of foreign governments, I am sometimes lectured that this or that government within the Free World is not popular; they tell me that guerrilla warfare cannot be won unless the peoples are dissatisfied. These are, at best, half truths. The truth is that guerrilla warfare, mounted from external bases—with rights of sanctuary—is a terrible burden to carry for any government in a society making its way towards modernization. It takes somewhere between 10 and 20 soldiers to control one guerrilla in an organized operation. Moreover, the guerrilla force has this advantage: its task is merely to destroy; while the government must build and protect what it is building.

THE sending of men and arms across international boundaries and the direction of guerrilla war from outside a sovereign nation is aggression; and this is a fact which the whole international community must confront and whose con-

A guerrilla war mounted from outside a transitional nation, is a crude act of international vandalism. There will be no peace in the world if the international community accepts the outcome of a guerrilla war, mounted from outside a nation, as tantamount to a free election.



sequent responsibilities it must accept. Without such international action those against whom aggression is mounted will be driven inevitably to seek out and engage the ultimate source of the aggression they confront.

Although as leader of the Free World, the U.S. has special responsibilities which it accepts in this common venture of deterrence, it is important that the whole international community begin to accept its responsibility for dealing with this form

WE are up against a form of warfare which is powerful and effective only when we do not put our minds clearly to work on how to deal with it. With purposeful efforts, most nations which might now be susceptible to guerrilla warfare could handle their border areas in ways which would make them very unattractive to the initiation of this ugly game. We can learn to prevent the emergence of the famous sea in which Mao Tse-tung taught his men to swim.

This requires, of course, not merely a proper military program of deterrence, but programs of village development, communications, and indoctrination. The best way to fight a guerrilla war is to prevent it from happening. And this can be done.

PEOPLE'S WELFARE VS. WORD TAINTERS

By J. DOUGLAS BROWN

From recent letter to The New York Times by the Dean of the Faculty of Princeton University, who served on the staff of the Committee on Economic Security which developed the Social Security Act.

THE TAINTING OF TERMS IS AN AGE-old device of propagandists. Like an egg or an oyster, a good term can be made to lose appeal by the unwarranted but repeated suggestion that it might be bad. The technique is all the more useful when the propagandist prefers to avoid the necessity of arguing his case on its merits.

Recently the term "social insurance" has been put on the doubtful list by a small but zealous segment of the life insurance industry. It is suggested, despite long-established acceptance of the term the world over, that "social insurance" is not "insurance" after all. Since "insurance" is a "good" word, it is implied, it should not be put into juxtaposition with a "bad" word—"social."

social insurance system in the world, the Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance program of the United States.

The reason for the term-tainting operation is not hard to discover—a last-ditch opposition to the extension of that program to hospital care for aged beneficiaries.



THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION has been spending large sums of money to make the word "social" a "bad" word. "Socialized," which one might agree is poor English, becomes in their scornful use sufficiently poisonous to make one forget the grand and beneficent meaning of

the root word from Roman times to the present. We all value the great contributions of the medical profession in doctoring our bodies. But we wish they would stop doctoring one of the finest terms in the English language—especially with a dose of arsenic.

AND NOW SOME RADICAL CONSERVATIVES would like to taint the term "welfare"! Where will they stop? It is enough to make Madison turn in his grave to have this noble expression in the Preamble of our Constitution turned from bread into bile.

If, as Secretary Ribicoff reminded us in The New York Times Magazine recently, we don't really believe that the government of the United States should promote the general welfare of our people, how do we expect the uncommitted nations of the world to have faith in our concern for their welfare?

Term-tainting is a clever device. It is also short-sighted and dangerous. By impairing the integrity of terms it is undermining public understanding of and confidence in concepts of great importance.

THIS ALL SEEMS RATHER SILLY TO THOSE who have studied the long history of social insurance—until one realizes that it is a clever way to undermine public confidence in the largest