

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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AFL-CIO Meet Irons-Out Jurisdiction; Charts Organizing, Wage, Job Advances

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At Convention

The President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, is shown as he addressed the opening session of the AFL-CIO convention at Bal Harbour, Florida on December 7 after being introduced by George Meany, president of the labor federation. More than 3,600 delegates and guests cheered the Chief Executive as he entered the convention hall on this historic occasion. Throughout his address he was warmly applauded, in one of the memorable events in American labor history. ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, together with George Harrison and O. A. Knight, comprised the Presidential escort committee. Below, the ILGWU contingent of delegates to the convention is shown, left to right, far row: Pres. Dubinsky, Charles S. Zimmerman, Edward Kramer, Morris Bialis, Max Goldenberg. Front row, left to right: Louis Stulberg, Luigi Antonini, Henoch Mendelsund, Moe Falkman, Louise Delgado, Nick Bonanno. In group at far end of table are Evelyn Dubrow, ILGWU legislative representative; Julius Hochman, director of the ILGWU Label Department; Research Director Lazare Teper and Justice Editor Leon Stein.



STACK OVERS

Rises for 3,000 in Illinois Group

General wage increases and higher minimums highlight terms of a new three-year agreement reached with the Garment Industries of Illinois Association covering some 3,000 workers—the latest major settlement in the negotiations currently taking place with manufacturers in the Midwest cotton garment industry.

According to Vice Pres. Morris Blais, director of the Midwest Region, pacts affecting more than 3,000 members have been signed since negotiations talks began during the summer months.

The provisions of the new contract call for a graduated 18-cent hike above the federal wage floor so that in the last year of the agreement the minimum wage will reach \$1.40 per hour.

Floor workers will receive a 4 percent general wage boost retroactive to September 4, 1961, and a 5 percent weighted average increase effective September 1, 1963. Time workers will obtain a two-step wage hike ranging up to 15 cents an hour retroactive to September 4, 1961, and additional hourly boosts ranging up to 15 cents which becomes effective on September 1, 1963.

Other gains include one additional guaranteed holiday, making

a total of five, increased hospitalization benefits, and improvements in transfer clauses, call-in-pay, waiting time and overtime provisions.

Assisting Vice Pres. Blais in the negotiations were Assistant Regional Director Harold Schwartz, General Organizer Harry Ruter, Manager Jack Rubin and staff member Lou Montenegro.

Blum Talks

Local 208 has begun negotiations with Blum's Inc., operators of three shops in the Chicago area, which will affect 140 workers.

Recently, Blum's merged with Kerr's and Ballet's of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and announced that all present employees of both firms will be retained.

Directing the talks for the local is Business Agent Berniece Perry, who is being assisted by staffers Esther Paog, Morris Fitzgerald,

Margaret Fosatch, Augustine Raine and Alta Cole.

'208' Fashion Show

Local 208 staged a live fashion show for more than 200 women members of the United Packing-house Workers from Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky at their annual conference recently held in Chicago.

In addition, those in attendance saw the latest ILGWU fashion film and were addressed by Mordecai Weiner, of the Midwest ILGWU label staff, on the meaning and significance of the union label.

Members of the Office Employees International Union and Berniece Perry modelled over \$3,000 worth of creations at the fashion show, supplied by the Maurice L. Rothchild Stores, whose alteration workers are members of Local 208.

Honored Guest



Assistant Secretary of Labor Esther Peterson, left, was recently honored at cocktail reception in Rutland, Vermont, given by the Northeast Department's Upstate New York and Vermont District Council in cooperation with Vermont Local 341, for her efforts on behalf of women workers and the labor movement in general. The affair was attended by ILGWU shop leaders from nearby areas and many prominent political and civic leaders. Mrs. Peterson is shown above with chairlady Bernice Ryan and District Manager Alec Karesky, who handled arrangements for the affair.

Across-Board Rise, Arbiter Via Winnipeg Cloak Renewal

A major innovation in labor-management relations in Winnipeg's garment industry, providing for the creation of permanent arbitration machinery, was the approval of 1,000 cloakmakers in this Canadian market as December 13 as they ratified a new collective agreement giving them a package gain estimated at close to 20 percent.

The pact, negotiated by the union with the Winnipeg Ladies' Cloak & Suit Manufacturers Association, was approved by the workers at a meeting in the Marlborough Hotel, where new terms were detailed by Vice Pres. Bernard Shane, who headed the union's negotiating team.

Named as industry impartial chairman under the new agreement was A. Montagu Isaacs, prominent attorney who has served with various arbitration and conciliation agencies in Manitoba province. He has been given the authority to "hear and decide upon all differences" between the union and management during the life of the three-year contract. His decisions will be "final and binding."

Significant Gains

Gains to the workers stipulated in the new pact include:

—An immediate cost-of-living pay bonus of 7½ percent for all workers.

—Overtime to be paid after 2½ hours a day and 37½ hours a week. Until December 31, 1963, the rate will be time and a quarter, then going to time and a half.

—Sample makers and piece workers temporarily assigned to other jobs to be paid "on a basis

at least equivalent to the average hourly earnings" in the previous six months.

—Employers to contribute sums equivalent to 6 percent of payroll, including cost-of-living bonus and overtime, into a vacation and holiday fund to give all workers pay for two weeks' vacation and legal holidays.

—All beginners, constituting approximately 25 percent of the total labor force, to receive an increased minimum of 75 cents an hour during the first six weeks of employment. Minimum rates will always be 18 percent above the Manitoba legal pay floor, now 68 cents an hour.

—Union label to be sewn in all garments starting January 1, with the "method of control as to supply and enforcement . . . (to) belong solely to the union, which shall have the right to check the

production records of each employer."

—Establishment of a severance pay fund through employer contributions equal to 1 percent of payroll, bring total welfare payments by employers to 7 percent.

The new pact also provides for appointment of a labor-management committee to set union minimum wage scales for all crafts, to work out a uniform body basis for settlement of prices and price schedules for all piece workers and to devise a method for incorporating the cost-of-living bonus and the present basic pay into an adjusted new basic pay.

Union negotiators, besides Shane, included Winnipeg Manager Isaac Hertzman, Business Agents Marcus Tesler and Philip Chmielewicz and Carl Zaborowsky, president of Cloakmakers' Local 216.

Raises for All Top N'East Gain Pack At Lebanon in R.I.

Across-the-board wage increases and significant "fringe" benefit improvements head the list of gains won for 340 workers of Lebanon Knitting Mills in Pawtucket, Rhode Island through terms of a two-year agreement renewal, announces Vice Pres. David Otingold, director of the Northeast Department.

According to Rhode Island Manager Vincent Vicari, the union negotiators' successful efforts were capped by provision of a wage boost of 7 cents an hour for all workers. Other improvements chalked up on the new agreement scorecard include:

—One additional paid holiday, for a total of eight;

—An added employer's contribution equal to 1½ percent of payroll for the health, welfare and severance funds, for a total of 8½ percent;

—Two days off with pay in case of death in the immediate family;

—A second week's vacation with the second year of employment, paid directly by the employer at Christmas time;

—Graduated third week's vacation pay, starting with an extra day each year from the sixth year of employment, reaching the full three weeks after 10 years.

Lebanon workers ratified new pact terms at a shop meeting held Dec. 13.

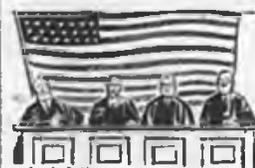
WASHINGTON LETTER

By WILLARD SHEETON

Supreme Court Rulings Put Labor Law Back on Course

WASHINGTON — The AFL-CIO Executive Council filed with the convention in Miami Beach a documented record of the Supreme Court's steady reversal of the line of labor law pushed and shoved persistently by the National Labor Relations Board as it was made up under the Eisenhower administration.

Is it not a remarkable thing that the court can be so clear and decisive in its reversals while public opinion, allegedly formed by political leadership and the press, was unaware that the reversals were inevitable?



It is a legend of some sanctity that the Supreme Court follows the election returns. It is a fact, far more soundly based, that the administrative agencies are controlled by the President's power of appointment. Mr. Eisenhower's NLR appointees demonstrated the potency of this formula until their decisions reached the point of final challenge.

A trick has been practiced ever since the Taft-Hartley Act was passed over President Truman's veto in 1947. It was a trick devised in the desire to slash the effectiveness of unions in organization, bargaining and political activity without acknowledging the purpose.

Oddly enough, informed commentators seldom seemed to realize that the Wagner Labor Relations Act remained the law of the land — no matter what the amendments, quibbles and lamentations ossified into the Taft-Hartley amendments and the 1959 Landrum-Griffin amendments.

Double Struggle

No Congress has been willing to pass a law repealing the recognition by Senator Wagner's law that workers have a right to self-organization, to self-choice, to effective promotion of what they deem their economic interests.

The struggle of the past years has been a twofold one. It has been legal and psychological.

The Labor Board of these years—made up of conservative Republicans, company lawyers and self-seeking Democrats who met the literal legal requirements for a bipartisan board but generally were believed to have voted for Eisenhower—handed down a line of decisions saying common union practices were frightful and that common anti-union employer practices were exactly what the statutes intended to legalize and protect.

It meant that anti-union employers were encouraged to string out legalistic delays in fighting recognition of workers' organizations. It produced in the White House, as well as in the White House appointees, a belief that the general welfare was somehow served if penalties and sanctions for social stress applied strictly against workers alone.

The Supreme Court is now reversing the decisions. The assumption of the court is the natural one that, since Congress did not repeal the basic recognition of the right of workers to self-organization, it had no intent to do so.

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ILGers Focus on Label, Trade at Labor Confab

THE AFL-CIO CONVENTION ON DECEMBER 11 adopted the resolution submitted by the entire ILOUW delegation calling for the creation of a single, unified union label. The suggestion for such a label was made by Pres. David Dubinsky in a talk before the Union Label Trades Department convention held on the eve of the AFL-CIO conclave. The address was warmly applauded.

The delegation's interest was especially high in the matter of the label, foreign trade and medical care for the aged through social security. The foreign trade matter was dealt with in the addresses to the convention by President Kennedy and Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg; the care for the aged issue was dramatized at a rally in Convention Auditorium attended by more than 8,000 and addressed by Pres. Dubinsky, among others.

THE ILGWU RESOLUTION ON A SINGLE UNION label points out that "the union label is the major instrument for rallying public support for industrial democracy, fair labor standards and the American way of life and is thereby of benefit to both the legitimate unionized employer and all the workers."

"The appeal for community and public support of organized labor's efforts and program has gained in importance at this time when the image of labor has

changed, and no longer carries with it the appeal to public sympathy that was part of the fight in behalf of a minority combating sweatshops and exploitation.

"Legislative restraints have been imposed on our traditional organizing methods and techniques thereby increasing the organizing function of the union label in its appeal for consumer acceptance of union-made products and union-rendered services.

"Our traditional practice of separately promoting our individual union labels dilutes the effectiveness of our total effort by confusing the great consumer public and by dissipating the impact of our efforts and expenditures.

"The possibility of a unified single union label, that also gives recognition to individual international and national unions, may permit a greater promotional effort and create a better consumer understanding of the hallmark of organized labor."

For all of these reasons the resolution then asks that "this convention instruct the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO to study the possibility of unifying our label promotion efforts through the use of a single unified label to be used by all AFL-CIO affiliates in the manner best suited to the products they make and the services they render and by engaging in a nation-wide campaign to popularize such label."

AFL-CIO POLICY AND RECOMMENDATIONS regarding foreign trade and the impact of imports on American industry were embodied in a committee resolution providing an eight-point program. It calls upon the Congress to enact a new tariff and trade law in 1942 that would "provide a maximum opportunity for expansion of trade and which would provide effective measures for easing the impact of increased imports, actual and anticipated, resulting from tariff reductions, through trade adjustment assistance and other effective measures."

The resolution further stresses that "adequate assistance or relief for those adversely affected by imports is essential if the American labor movement is to continue its support for a liberal trade policy."

Following is the eight-point AFL-CIO program on international trade:

1. The President should be given broad authority to negotiate across-the-board tariff reductions to be applied over a period of years. The President should also be given discretion to eliminate tariffs on low-duty items and to make non-reciprocal cuts whenever these are deemed desirable by him in the national interest. How-

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AFL-CIO Meet Irons-Out Jurisdiction; Charts Organizing, Wage, Job Advances

5,000 Miami Senior Citizens Rally Support for Health Care

Some 5,000 senior citizens crowded into Miami Beach Auditorium last week to hear ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and other labor leaders, in town for the AFL-CIO convention, urge them to fight for health care through social security.

They didn't need much prodding. Thunderously, they approved a resolution endorsing the plan as "the only logical extension of the existing time-limited social security system which can meet immediate needs of our senior citizens."

Setting the tone for the gathering, Pres. Dubinsky called on them to "fight for your rights!" The ILOUW president said that "Life has been prolonged. It was short when we started working in the shop. When life is prolonged, it should not lead to torture and misery."

President Kennedy sent a message to the rally, hailing the participants for their "untiring efforts both at the grassroots and at the national levels to relate to the American people the simple

health insurance legislation." The gathering was sponsored by the National Council of Senior Citizens for Health Care through Social Security, headed by former Congressman Alme J. Porand, and the Greater Miami Council of Golden Ring and Senior Citizens Clubs.

Others who spoke included Roy Reuther of the United Automobile Workers, representing his brother Walter; David Sullivan, president of the Building Services Employees; Jack Gordon, a director of the National Council, and Harry Van Arsdale, head of the New York City AFL-CIO.

Nineteen men lost their lives in U. S. coal mines during September, pushing the total for the first nine months of the year to 222.

Capping the deliberations of the AFL-CIO national convention held in Miami Beach last week was its overwhelming approval of a broad new plan for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes between affiliates. The formula was hammered out during a nine-hour session of the federation's Executive Council—of which ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky is a member—in the early hours of the convention's last day.

As approved by the delegates at the final session on December 13, the plan calls for mediation and arbitration of conflicting jurisdictional claims, with final power of decision resting in the Executive Council.

Adoption of the new plan was seen as providing the basis for terminating a long-standing difference between industrial unions and building trade craft groups over the right to represent workers doing plant construction.

The new procedure, enacted as a new article of the federation's constitution, calls for the following steps in the settling of jurisdictional disputes:

First, a complaint is filed with the federation president, who then refers the case to one or more mediators from a panel of persons within the labor movement. If there is no settlement in 14 days, the issue would then go to an impartial umpire selected from a panel of "prominent and respected"

persons outside the labor movement.

If no one appeals from the umpire's decision within five days, it would automatically go into effect. If there is an appeal, it would go to a subcommittee of the Executive Council, which can either uphold the umpire or refer the appeal to the full council. There, unless a majority of the council—18—votes to set aside the ruling, it would stand.

Convention Actions

Other actions by the convention (in addition to label and foreign trade noted above) included:

—Reclaiming the drive to "organize the unorganized" as the "major unfinished business of the American labor movement," particularly in the clerical, technical and professional fields. It was pointed out that the 1.8 million workers organized since the merger in 1955 have been largely offset by membership losses resulting from technological changes and plant shutdowns.

—Calling on affiliates to press for

contracts which would assure year-round employment or income, with adequate benefits upon job loss.

—Urging increased federal expenditures to meet the nation's needs as well as to stimulate rising sales, production and employment, stressing that "present economic advance has a long way to go before full employment and maximum use of plants and machines can be reached."

Instructing the Executive Council to consider any application for reaffiliation to the AFL-CIO by organizations currently outside its ranks "in the light of the existing rules of the federation" and after ascertaining that any union readmitted be "free from any and all corrupt influences."

—Pledging that the federation would "intensify its drive to make fully secure equal rights for all Americans in every field of life and to assure for all workers without regard to race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry, the full benefits of union membership."

(Continued on Page 10)



Madame Theres Coograin, a leader of New Democratic Party, gets label message at recent Quebec labor convention.



Acting as Santa's little helpers, Local 400 members aboard colorful float ride through main streets in Roanoke, Virginia, emphasizing meaning of the union label to Christmas shoppers.

KENNEDY HAILS LABOR'S VITAL ROLE IN MOVING U.S. FORWARD

GREETED WITH TUMULTUOUS cheers by an overflow audience of 1,000 AFL-CIO convention delegates and guests in Miami Beach, President John F. Kennedy pledged last week that he would launch a new battle in January for a sweeping legislative program to keep the country "moving forward."

In a broad-ranging speech thanking labor for its support of policies to keep our country strong and our world defense of freedom vital, the President emphasized, especially the role of the AFL-CIO in strengthening "the free union movements of emerging new countries."

"It is no accident that Communists concentrate their efforts among the workers in these nations," he said.

ADDRESSING HIMSELF DIRECTLY to 134 foreign visitors, many from new countries, Kennedy pointed out that in the U. S. with our "strong, free labor movement" the workers do not feel "left out."

"I want both sides of the bargaining table here," he declared, to realize that a "strong, free labor movement is vital to our society."

"I don't want workers in the developing nations to be given a choice only between a small group of property owners holding all the wealth and on the other hand the Communists."

"I ask you to redouble your efforts" to help the new trade union movements in emerging lands, he told the AFL-CIO — to show by example that "freedom and economic growth go hand in hand, that ours is the way of the future."

KENNEDY SAID, "I HAVE COME TO Miami to ask your help — as on other

occasions other Presidents, from Woodrow Wilson through Roosevelt and Truman, have acted to the AFL and the CIO, and each time this organization has said, 'yes!'"

Said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in an immediate response:

"We are delighted that we have a chief executive in the White House who understands the ideals and the aspirations and the real welfare of the people, and say to you, 'don't worry about us. We'll cooperate 1,000 percent!'"

THE PRESIDENT THANKED THE labor movement, too, for its role in the Presidential advisory committee on labor-management policy—the first such joint group since Woodrow Wilson's day that "did not break up, that meets regularly to make plans so the country can go forward together in full employment."

(HOWU Pres. David Dubinsky is one of the labor members of this committee.)

He thanked the AFL-CIO for "tireless" support of his legislative program.

"We did not achieve every goal, we have disagreed on tactics," he said, but "we can take satisfaction that we did pass the \$1.25 minimum wage bill with its expanded coverage, we did pass a social security bill, we did pass temporary jobless insurance and aid to children of jobless fathers, we did pass the area redevelopment bill, a water pollution bill, a housing bill stronger than those previously vetoed."

ANNOUNCING THE FIRST SHARP drop in joblessness in more than a year—a decline in the rate from 6.8 percent in October to 6.1 percent in November—

Kennedy said, "We're going to have to get it lower."

He said that in the new Congress in January, unemployment compensation "must be placed on a permanent, rational basis of nationwide standards." The older and retired worker, he said, must be given "social security protection against the staggering costs of medical care."

In a direct challenge to the House Ways & Means Committee, through which the bill must clear originally, Kennedy said that every member of Congress should have a chance to vote this bill up or vote it down.

"I am confident that when it comes to the floor, they will vote it up," he declared.

Despite the drop in joblessness, the President said, there is "only one way to balance the manpower budget—at full employment. A deficit of 4 million unemployed is as deplorable as any deficit in dollars."

HE LISTED SIX MAJOR AREAS TO which he directed attention:

• A bill to establish a youth employment opportunities program and full-scale government aid to the public schools are essential to meet the needs of millions coming into the labor market and the more than 1 million now out of school and jobless.

"Every child in this country has a right to an adequate education," and the denial of adequate schools bears most harshly on the children of minority groups.

• A program to train and retrain workers whose jobs have disappeared is essential. Workers who lose one kind of

job must be retrained to meet the requirements for new jobs created.

• The rights of minorities must be protected, for discrimination in a job "makes no sense at all. It is a blot on our democracy, a drag on our economy."

• New tax incentives must be given industry to reinvest in new plants, so that our rate of reinvestment will be as great as it was in 1955, as a means of promoting full employment.

• There must be a federal program of grants to communities for needed public works. "We do not intend to go back to leaf-raking but neither do we intend to go back to breadlines."

• Our foreign trade must be maintained—our \$5 billion surplus in exports.

THE LOSS OF THESE EXPORTS would be ruinous, warned the President. It would force us to bring back our troops from Europe, to withdraw to our mainland.

It would mean the loss of jobs here as U. S. investors began "exporting money" instead of goods to the powerful new European common market—already more populous than we, with twice the rate of growth and with income three-fifths of ours and going up.

Bidding strongly for support of a new foreign trade policy, the President pledged that he would seek a trade adjustment program to assist the relatively few workers and communities adversely affected by greatly broadened foreign trade, both exports and imports.

"I am hopeful for our country," he said. "I am hopeful for your support for a vital economy, vital trade policies, a sense of labor management responsibility for stable price levels."

ILGers Focus on Label, Trade at Labor Confab

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over, the President should specifically reserve certain sensitive items in advance from inclusion in such reduction.

2. The escape clause provisions in the existing legislation should be retained so that tariff rates which are actually causing serious injury to American industry and workers could be altered. However, the escape clause provisions should be modified to apply only to an entire industry. The extent and duration of such relief should be geared to the seriousness and duration of the adverse effect of increased imports.

3. To replace the so-called "peril-point" concept, which currently requires the Tariff Commission to make findings prior to the beginning of the negotiations should be a provision requiring the President when determining the composition of commodities to be covered by tariff negotiations, to take account of injury that might be anticipated as a result of tariff reduction for such items.

Furthermore, when it appears that negotiated tariff rates have a serious domestic effect, the President should be given authority, without requirement of any time-consuming administrative processes, to seek to remedy the situation by immediately raising tariffs, imposing quotas and/or invoking adjustment assistance.

4. The new legislation should direct the President

to take whatever action is necessary to mitigate problems of market disruption, i.e., situations in which appreciable influxes of imports which result or threaten to result in significant displacement of domestic production and employment. A specific situation is illustrated in the textile and apparel industries, by the recently concluded one-year International Cotton Textile Arrangement which shows an approach for meeting such problems through multilateral international action. There is, however, a need to extend such action and to provide ceilings on imports geared to fluctuations in domestic consumption, in the long-term international agreements still to be negotiated.

5. No American industry should be subject to unfair competition resulting from the sale of raw materials, such as cotton, to users abroad at prices below the domestic U. S. price.

6. In all phases of tariff and trade policy, the U.S. government should seek to safeguard the absolute historic levels of production of significant domestic industries. This would help to assure that competitive imports in and of themselves would not depress U. S. production or employment below historical levels.

This policy should be administered in a flexible manner permitting modifications as soon as feasible.

The policy should be flexible enough so that whenever modifications are possible, they should be reconsidered. An effective trade adjustment program would help make such modifications feasible.

7. The Congress should incorporate in the new legislation a trade adjustment program to provide effective assistance to workers, firms and communities adversely affected by import competition. Such assistance should be available not only when such injury has already occurred, but also when it can reasonably be anticipated during the ensuing years.

8. The U. S. should vigorously pursue in every way possible the promotion of improved labor standards in international trade. Improved wage and living standards should accompany productivity advances and expanded markets of exporting industries. This is necessary not only to protect American workers against substandard competition from low-wage countries, but also to assure workers in other countries a fair share of the increased returns resulting from expanded trade.

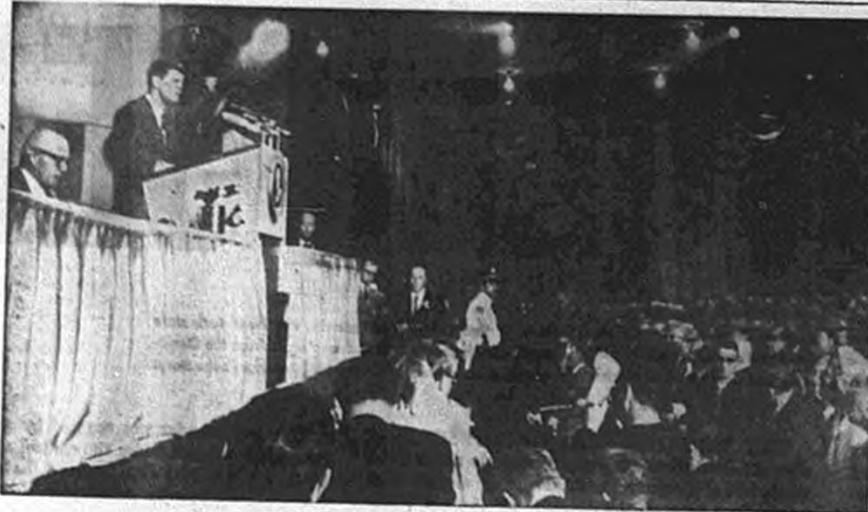
The new legislation should specifically include improvement of international labor standards as an important objective of U. S. trade policy. The U. S. should also seek to obtain annual reports by member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on labor standards existing in exporting countries.



Huge street-wide sign on 125th Street, New York, indicates merchants' support of union label drive. Below sign, on both sides of street, Local 99 members handed out varied souvenirs.



Label booster at 125th St. and 7th Ave., New York, is kept very busy by shoppers' requests for literature and "giveaways."



AT CONVENTION

President John F. Kennedy (above, left) delivers major policy address at opening session of historic AFL-CIO convention. Above, right, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pins convention badge on nation's Chief Executive. At right, Pres. Dubinsky, followed by O. A. Knight and with George M. Harrison, escort President Kennedy to convention platform. Below, left, U.S. Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg holds special press conference following his address to convention. Below, right, ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman talks with Rev. Martin Luther King who addressed convention. Bottom, left, shows pretty attendants in front of busy ILGWU label convention booth; at right, ILGWU label-fashion show staged for delegates and guests at convention.



THE STOLEN SEAT

Is it possible to steal a seat in Congress? Yes—in fact, it's easy to steal many seats, if you control a state legislature. How? By drawing the lines of Congressional districts

in a particular way. For instance, the New York state legislature just stole half a dozen seats from the Democrats and gave them to the Republicans. Here's the story

In the 1960 election, 53 percent of New York State's voters indicated by their ballots that they wanted to be represented in Congress by Democrats; 47 percent voted for Republicans. The state sent 22 Democrats and 21 Republicans to the House of Representatives in Washington.

Last month, the state legislature, under Republican control, changed the boundary lines of New York's Congressional districts — the areas in which the Congressmen run — in such a way that, during the next ten years, the Republican Party will have an immense — and very unfair — advantage.

As a result, if next year 53 percent again vote for Democrats and 47 percent for Republicans, this time 26 Republicans and only 15 Democrats will be elected.

Carving out political districts in this way — to give one party an unfair, unwarranted advantage in elections — is called gerrymandering. This is not just a New York problem — it is a national disgrace. In almost every state, it deprives liberal, pro-labor forces of the number of seats they deserve and gives conservative and anti-labor groups more seats than they would get if the districts were drawn fairly.

THE CURRENT GERRYMANDER IN NEW YORK STATE is one of the worst in the nation's history; it can change the political balance in Congress by a dozen votes without any change in the way the people vote. (In this case, a Democratic margin of one will become a Republican margin of 11.)

The maps on this page are just a few illustrations of how gerrymandering stacks the political cards — of how, by drawing fantastically-shaped, totally illogical district boundaries, a state legislature can, in effect, frustrate the will of the voters and pre-determine the results of elections.

In Upstate New York, the Republicans wanted to eliminate the district of Democratic-Liberal Congressman Stratton. They did this by chopping up his district and parceling out the pieces to the surrounding districts. One result of the redrawn lines in the upstate area was the amazing 85th district which stretches almost three-quarters of the way across the state, from the Schenectady area almost to Rochester! The district is over 200 miles long, but only a few miles wide at many points. It will be solidly Republican.

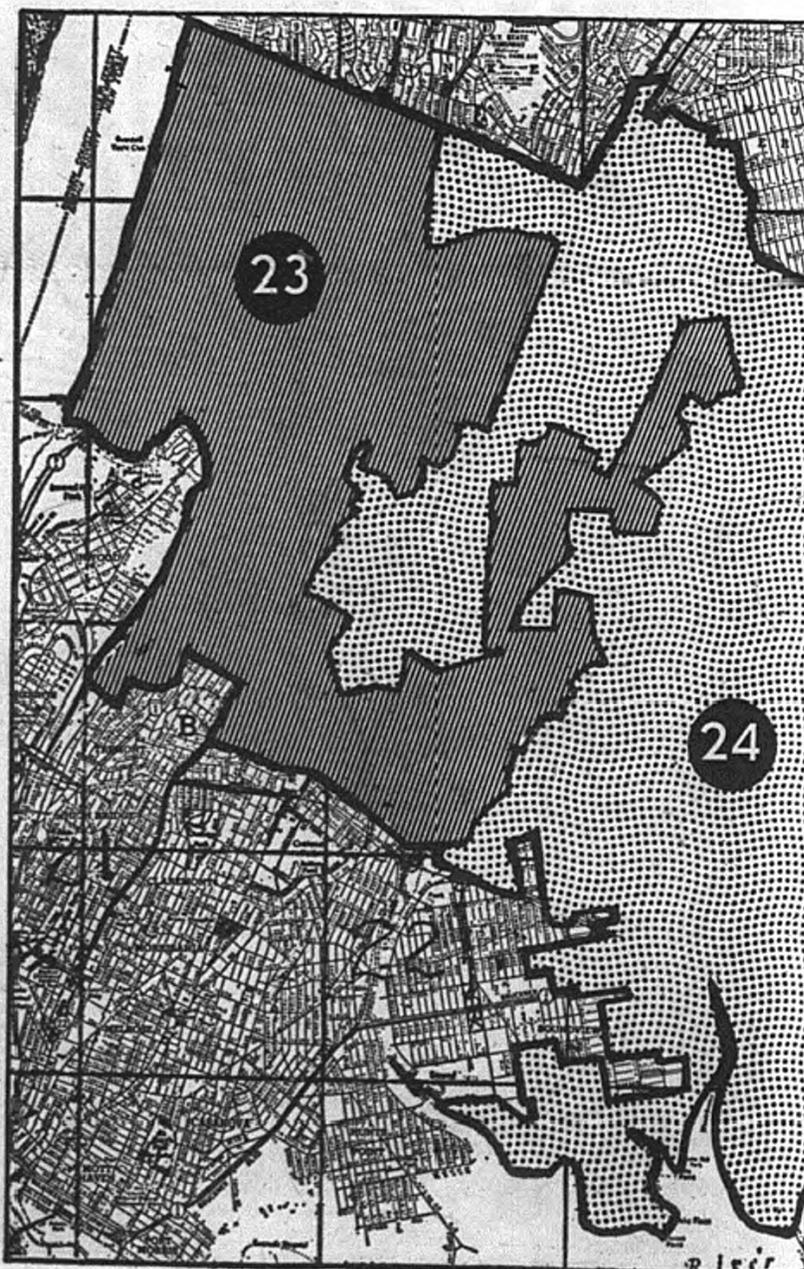
In Brooklyn, the objective of the gerrymander was to find a way to elect at least two Republicans in an overwhelmingly Democratic county. This could be done only by stringing together widely-separated pockets of Republican strength. The unbelievably distorted shape of the 14th and 15th district boundaries in Brooklyn is the result (see map).

The 16th district is another classic. It includes all of Staten Island, which is west of Brooklyn, and a little Republican pocket on the opposite southeastern side of Brooklyn. The Brooklyn pocket was included in the 16th district because while Staten Island sometimes gives a slight edge to the Republicans and sometimes to the Democrats, the Brooklyn section of the 16th is solidly Republican and can be counted on to give the Republicans the necessary margin to win the seat.

In The Bronx (see map), the object of the gerrymander was to make the 24th district safely Republican. To do this, the legislature removed almost every area of Democratic and Liberal strength from the district. The areas taken out were put into the already heavily-Democratic 23rd district.

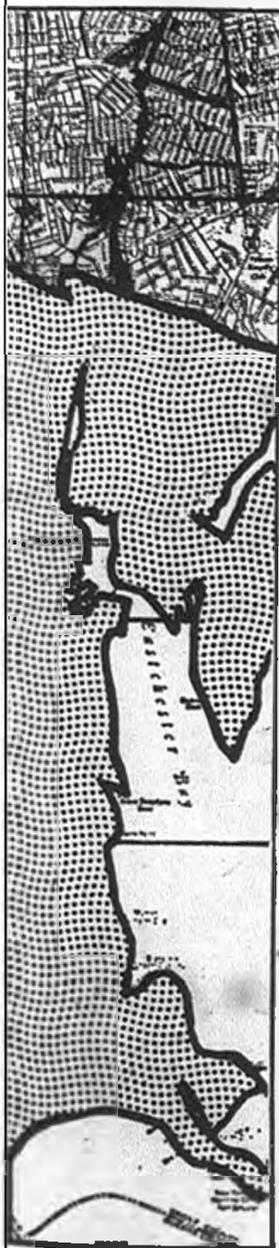
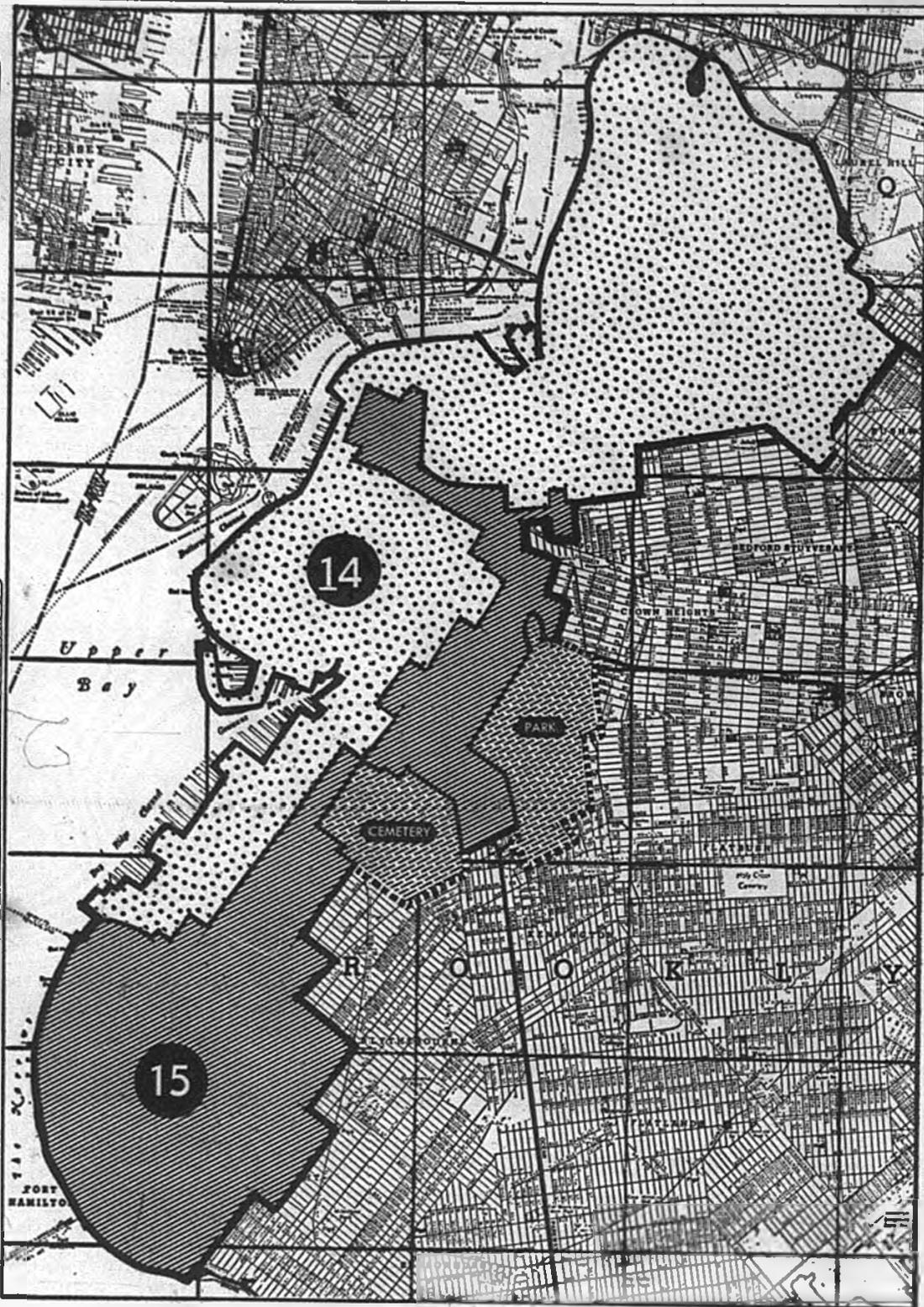
THE WEIRD SHAPES OF THESE NEW districts (and there are many others) do not tell the whole tale of the gerrymander. There are also unequal populations between the districts—all of them favorable to the Republicans. To cite just one example, in Brooklyn, a Republican Congressman will represent an average of 352,000 people, but the average population of the Democratic districts will be 444,000!

This gerrymander was enacted by a legislature which is itself under the control of a gerrymandered majority. Because the rural areas of the state are heavily over-represented in the legislature, the Republicans maintain permanent control of that body. The legislature, in turn, Congressional districts unfair and unequal equality in the state produces inequality in t



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IN BROOKLYN (above), the gerrymandered 15th district begins in Republican Bay Ridge, in the southwest, lumps across Greenwood Cemetery to gobble up the GOP areas around Prospect Park, and ends up in Brooklyn Heights, way off in the northwest corner of the borough. The neighboring 14th district, which the GOP concedes to the Democrats, is shaped like an hourglass. Its two parts are connected only by a narrow corridor some nine blocks long and less than a block wide, which runs along the waterfront. This monstrous shape was designed because the area between the two parts of the 14th district are Republican, and were taken out of the district and placed in the 15th to give it to the GOP.

IN BRONX (left), many low-income housing projects were removed from the 24th district because they tend to vote against the Republicans. The Riverdale area also was lopped off. Most amazing of all, a Democratic-Liberal "pocket" right in the center of the 24th (from Allerton Avenue to Edenswald Houses) was snatched out by drawing a long, narrow, twisting arm of the 23rd deep into the 24th. The boundary of the 24th looks like a trail made by a drunken snake.

This ILGWU Label Ad Was Displayed in 80 Newspapers Across the Country on Dec. 11.



Who Can Say No To Them At Christmas?

It's *their* time of the year. And we parents measure our joy by the width of their smiles. Of all the gifts little girls receive, perhaps none evoke the delight of crisp, colorful, rustling new clothing. This year, when you select your children's clothing, look for a small label inside. It's a special label — one that says this garment was made by members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

There's a Christmas story in the ILGWU label. A story of human values, of brotherhood, of the faith and hopes of men of good will. It starts over a half century ago when people in the garment trades worked in dark, dirty, crowded sweatshops; when the 60 and 70 hour week was the standard. And vacations, holidays with pay, lunch hours — were

the subject of bitter jokes. Christmas —humbog!

But these workers had a vision. They dreamed of a life that would enable them to decently feed, clothe and house their families; to educate their children. They wanted to become responsible, contributing members of a healthy, democratic society. Many were immigrants — newly arrived in America in search of opportunity denied them in the old countries.

And so they dreamed — and they struggled. For decades. They tackled employers with the power to deny them a livelihood. They braved the cold fury of professional hoodlums.

And they won!

Today the label of the ILGWU is a symbol of achievement for both employees and employers. It stands

as a testament to the fact that the clothing was made by skilled craftsmen in a shop reflecting the best American standards and traditions. It is also the signature of 450,000 men and women who, through their union, have achieved fair standards, the dignity of a voice in their own conditions of employment, a position of respect in their communities.

Now Christmas is more than a fringed benefit. It is a time when most families in America can enjoy their blessings. In many instances, the blessings unions have fought to achieve: decent wages, the seven-hour day, the five-day week, health funds, retirement benefits, paid vacations, etc.

Consider this story. And take the extra moment, not only to tell your children about it — but to look for

the ILGWU label the next time you shop for women's and girls' clothing. You can feel proud when you wear or give clothing with the ILGWU label in it.



Symbol of Decency,
Fair Labor Standards and the
American Way of Life.

N'East Pharmacy Plan Under Way in Pa.

N'East Staff Meets Sift Gains, Problems

Mid-December is the time when managers, business agents, organizers and other staffers from all districts of the Northeast Department gather for annual sessions to review achievements of the past year and tackle the problems still on the agenda.

According to Vice Pres. David Ginzgold, department director, heretofore this get-together took place at one convales at headquarters in New York.

This year, however, it was felt that different area problems could best be discussed through two separate convales: one in Hazleton for all Northeast affiliates in Pennsylvania, plus Trenton and Wilmington; the other in Boston for districts in New England and Update New York-Vermont.

Major topics to which confab participants devoted their deliberations included:

—Working out the most effective methods for coordinating activities with the Drive Joint Council for enforcement of price settlement and other contract provisions;

—Mobilizing organizing facilities for swift action to unionize new firms that spring up with the start of a new season;

—Current contract renewal negotiations, with special attention to the blouse industry talks, affecting thousands of workers in shops belonging to the State Belt Association in Pennsylvania.

Ginzgold also reported on highlights of the recent meeting of the ILGWU General Executive Board held in Washington.

At the Hazleton session, Assistant Department Director Sol C. Chalkin and Hugh Maloney, supervisor of Northeast health and welfare funds, detailed final rules on working of the newly initiated pharmacy prescription program for Pennsylvania members.

Operations are now underway to fill drug and other prescription needs at fair prices for more than 50,000 Pennsylvania garment workers and eligible members of their immediate families through facilities arranged by the Northeast Department's health and welfare program, reports Vice Pres. David Ginzgold, director of the Northeast Department.

In communications sent to all members and shop medical aides in Pennsylvania, Hugh A. Maloney, supervisor of the health and welfare program, detailed the procedure to be followed by members to avail themselves of the new pharmaceutical program licensed last month by the state Pharmacy Board.

This service is limited to only Northeast Department members and their covered dependents within Pennsylvania. Also, prescriptions for emergency medicines—those that must be taken immediately for prompt treatment of an acute condition—will not be filled due to the time lapse involved.

To take advantage of this pharmaceutical service, a member asks for a "sticker" and a "printed note" for the doctor. The aide fills in the local number, name of shop, signs her name on part of the "sticker" and hands it to the member.

Give To Doctor

Then, the member presents her "sticker" and the "printed note" to her doctor. If the doctor decides that the service is suitable for the patient's needs, that no emergency treatment is needed, he writes out the prescription and signs the "sticker," which is then attached to the back of the prescription.

The prescription is placed in an envelope and addressed to: Pharmacy, ILGWU Northeast Department, Health and Welfare Fund, Front and South Streets (99 South Street), Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

When the prescription is filled and mailed to the member's home a bill will be sent along with the medicine and the member is then expected to make payment promptly. If a refill is requested, it must be properly authorized by the doctor, and the member is expected to accompany the request with payment because the bill already know the price.

Save At Cost

Dr. James Bloom, medical director of the Pennsylvania pharmaceutical program, said that the union will buy most of the drugs directly from manufacturers and sell them to members at cost. This will provide considerable financial savings for those persons with chronic illnesses requiring constant medication.

Henry G. Reuwer, registered pharmacist employed by the fund, is aiding Dr. Bloom in administering the new program.

Cost Saver



Henry G. Reuwer, registered pharmacist, fills out first drug prescription under Northeast pharmacy plan in Pa.

condemned the board's action on the grounds that the public health will be "endangered" by the union's mail-delivery drug service.

Countering this argument, Dr. Bloom said that the pharmacists are using this charge only to mask their own economic interest in the matter.

He emphasized that "we have no plans or intentions of going into the drug store business. We are not going to sell inexpensive drugs or other medications. Our purpose is to lighten the burden of medical care in cases where drugs are high in price and must be continued over a period of time. It would be mockery for us to sell something like aspirin."

Governor Backs ILG

The debate has reached such proportions as to require comment by Governor David Lawrence. As quoted in a recent editorial appearing in "The Scranton Times," the Governor left no doubt as to his feeling about the ILGWU license.

"I think they (the union) should do anything they can to help their people," he said. "How in the name of God some people are able to buy medicine at the present prices is beyond me. Something has to be done to help these people. That's why some of us are for the medical card program for the aged under the social security system."

The licensing of the union's pharmaceutical program by the state Pharmacy Board has stirred up a storm of controversy. Pennsylvania's organized druggists have

Write Final Chapter On Karten Runaway

A Bankruptcy Court last week wrote the final chapter in the story of Morton Karten, Inc., the firm that tried to "outsmart" New York Local 105, lock out its New York workers and operate as a non-union firm in Georgia.

The Karten firm, which had been operating under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Act for several weeks, had to consent to an "adjudication in bankruptcy" when it could satisfy the demands of neither the union nor its commercial creditors.

Attorney Abraham Schlesinger represented the union.

When the firm had been a union shop, Karten had operated successfully for 13 years. However, his non-union Georgia shop had been losing approximately \$10,000 a week, and union pickets outside his New York showroom were not doing him much good either.

Earlier, the firm had been obliged to post a \$25,000 bond to protect the union in any judgment found against Karten by impartial Chairman George Mintzer. "We had filed claims against

the firm for failure to pay health and welfare contributions and for dealing with non-union contractors." Local 105 Manager Martin L. Cohen said last week.

As a result of the bankruptcy proceeding, all of the assets of Morton Karten, Inc., and a subsidiary, Le Sportive, will be seized for the creditors whom the firm offered to pay off at the rate of 20 cents on a dollar. The creditors refused.

The firm's lawyer in the bankruptcy proceeding said that it spent a fortune fighting the union in 11 different law suits, and that this was largely responsible for the impossible situation in which it found itself.

"For Morton Karten, Inc., this is the end of the road," attorney Schlesinger commented.

Revelation 'Sees the Light' After 2-Week '98' Strike

Despite the fact that 100 percent of his work force had signed up with the ILGWU, in response to an organizing drive conducted by New York Rubberized Plastic Fabric Local 98, the employer of Revelation Art Linen Corp. refused to recognize the union and negotiate for a contract.

However, reports Local Manager Herbert Pokodner, the workers were undaunted. They walked out on strike to back up their desire for union conditions, and set up a solid picket line.

After almost two weeks of unwavering strike activity by the workers, the Revelation employer finally "saw the light" and agreed to parley for a pact.

As a result, the firm's 20 workers obtained a two-year union con-

tract providing, among other gains, general wage increases, health and welfare benefits, vacation pay, six paid guaranteed holidays.

Before unionization, the workers had no vacation or holiday benefits whatsoever.

Terms of the agreement were ratified by the workers at a shop meeting, where they also chose Roberto Mueller as shop chairman. He had played an especially active role in the organizing and strike efforts.



Tillie Selensky, Union Label Queen of Kansas, has saleslady in Topala store show her ILGWU label before making purchase.



Patrons line up at Liberty Theatre in Plainfield, New Jersey, where recent one-week showing of shortened version of label fashion film drew enthusiastic response from local moviegoers.

Yule Arrives Early for 650 Thru 1st Upper South Pacts

More than 450 newly organized members of the Upper South Department are receiving wage increases, paid vacations, holidays and other union benefits as a result of four recently completed agreements, reports Vice Pres. Angola Bamboce, department manager.

These first-time union contracts cover workers of The Kramer Co in Baltimore and Aero Acres, Cumberland Blouse in Cumberland, and two affiliates of Blue Ridge—Jeanco and Stuart-Keith—in Petersburg, Virginia.

MORE ILG AFFILIATES IN CHICAGO, N.Y., KY. READY ELECTION INFO

Latest information on ILOUW elections and nominations received by Justice is as follows:

Chicago: Nominations and election for chairman, vice chairman, recording and financial secretaries, executive board members, delegates to the Chicago Joint Board and other posts will be held at ILOUW headquarters, 15 South Wacker Drive (there will be one nomination only in each local) as follows:

| Local | Nomination | Election |
|----------|------------|----------|
| 4 | Jan. 3 | Feb. 7 |
| 18 | Jan. 4 | Feb. 18 |
| 84 | Jan. 18 | Feb. 19 |
| 89 | Jan. 8 | Feb. 5 |
| 74 | Jan. 9 | Feb. 13 |
| 81 Cloak | Jan. 9 | Feb. 20 |
| 81 Dress | Jan. 11 | Feb. 9 |
| 100 | Jan. 9 | Feb. 20 |
| 204 | Jan. 9 | Feb. 13 |
| 212 | Jan. 23 | Feb. 27 |
| 261 | Jan. 11 | Feb. 8 |

Polling places for all elections will be ILOUW headquarters at 15 South Wacker Drive. If other polling places are added, the members will be properly notified.

New York: Local 117 will hold nomination meeting for manager, chairman, ILOUW convention delegates, alternates, executive board business agents Jan. 4 at Manhattan Center. Election will be at the same place on Feb. 7.

Kentucky: Locals 472 and 481 have scheduled their nominations and elections of chairman, recording and financial secretaries, ILOUW convention delegates and alternates and executive board members.

The Lebanon local will hold its meetings in the Court House, nominations on Jan. 3 at 3:45 p.m. and elections on Feb. 6.

The Glasgow local will also meet in the local Court House, on Jan. 4 at 4 p.m. for nominations and on Feb. 1 for elections.

The Kramer firm, manufacturers of the popular Pilot Blouse, has agreed to a pact which provides a 10 percent increase on top of piece rates and raises the minimum wage to \$1.36 in 1962. Cutters will receive increases of \$7.50 a week, during the life of the agreement, and the work hours will be reduced to seven a day.

For the first time the ILOUW union label is being attached to the famous Pilot Blouse, assuring consumers that these blouses are being made by workers who enjoy fair and dignified working conditions.

The Kramer agreement also calls for seven paid holidays, two week's paid vacation after five years of employment and payments to the union's health, severance and retirement funds.

The 223 Pilot Blouse workers are members of Baltimore Local 104. They have selected as shop stewards Helen Shiroky and Mary Finch in the Baltimore shop and Estelle Bryant in Aero Acres. Vice Pres. Bamboce led the union negotiators.

Cumberland Compact

Cumberland Blouse, a new shop which recently started operations in the economically distressed Western Maryland area, has agreed to a three-year pact which will step up to a minimum wage of \$1.974 an hour and an average piece rate yield of \$1.58.

The more than 100 Cumberland workers will also enjoy five paid holidays and an annual paid vacation as well as the union's full program of health, retirement, severance benefits and life insurance. The union label will be sewed into the garments they produce. Heading up negotiations was Vice Pres. Bamboce.

Blue Ridge Boasts

Workers of the two Blue Ridge plants in Petersburg, who overwhelmingly chose the ILOUW in

Harry Meyers New Sec'y Of Cloak Recovery Bd.

Harry Meyers has been named secretary of the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board. Formerly controller of the board, he succeeds Joseph L. Batchler, who resigned.

labor board elections in August, received wage boosts, six paid holidays, two week's vacation after three years of employment and other important gains in their three-year contract.

Operators are to get a 5 percent piece rate equalization increase as well as 4 cents an hour to be added to their earnings. After one year an additional 4 cents will be added and at the two-year mark another 4-cent boost will result in a total of 12 cents hour to be added to their piece-work earnings.

A complete schedule has been worked out providing for increases for all other workers in the two plants.

Assistant Manager Joseph Shans led the negotiating team which included Virginia Director Martin Vest, organizer Joel Gooch, and Lonnie Chavis, Ann Carter, Juanita Tarrar and Gertrude Smith of Jeanco. The Stuart-Keith committee included Thelma Bethea, Cora Gee, Robert Robertson, Marie Bennett and Fannie Robinson.

N. Y. Members Must Get 1962 Medical Envelopes

New York ILOUW members will need a 1962 medical service envelope in order to obtain medical benefits at the Union Health Center after Dec. 15, 1961. The 1962 envelopes can be obtained at local union offices after December 15.

These envelopes will be good for the entire year of 1962, except for members of Local 82, 91, 99, 103, and 153. Envelopes for members of these five locals will be good only until June 30, 1962, and they will have to exchange them at that time to get new ones effective for the July 1-December 31 period.

Members of Locals 22 and 89, and members of Local 10 employed in the dress industry, who have chosen HIP or Bus Shield under the new medical plan, will not be eligible to use the Union Health Center, but other members of those locals will be able to use its facilities after December 31, 1961 only if they are given a medical service envelope by their local union.

AFL-CIO Confab

(Continued from Page 3)

The resolution adopted empowered the federation's Civil Rights Committee to initiate complaints of its own where there is evidence of discrimination in union ranks.

In foreign affairs, the convention took strong stands on defending the freedom of West Berlin, on the U.N., African Labor, Latin America and the Middle East.

Serving on convention committees were Pres. Dubinsky (Resolutions), Luigi Antonini (Executive Council Report), Charles S. Zimmerman (Constitution), Louis Stulberg (Labels).

On the convention's opening day on December 1, Pres. George Meany (who was re-elected without opposition) at the confab's climax declared in his keynote address that the AFL-CIO is in "good shape," ready and willing to play its part in strengthening the nation and defending freedom.

He told a cheering audience of 3,800 that the federation is neither "satisfied nor complacent" because "labor's job is never done."

There are internal problems facing the trade union movement and "I do not think we should sort of sweep them under the rug. I think that we should try to do something about them. But I do not think that we should overemphasize them," the federation president said, adding:

"I do not think that we should use these problems and our failure to solve them as a convenient excuse for failure to do something else that we very well could do."

Merger a Success

"The merger that started six years ago," Meany declared, "is a complete and absolute success in every state in the union." Every state and local labor group in the federation is merged and with a few exceptions, he noted, the mergers were working well.

To the nearly 850 delegates and the thousands of guests and observers gathered for the opening of the convention Meany stressed that:

"The AFL-CIO will continue its uncompromising opposition to any form of corruption in the trade union movement."

"Any union that engages in discrimination on the basis of race in any form flouts the basic principles of the AFL-CIO and harms the trade union movement."

"The AFL-CIO is dedicated to the task of organizing the unorganized and will exert its full efforts in this area. The federation sometimes, he said, that "we haven't done as good a job as we should."

"Labor will use its influence

against the "so-called human fringe" because it is completely opposed to "the extreme right as well as those on the extreme left who would lead us to disaster."

"The AFL-CIO does not believe in 'so-called propaganda' nor in the 'better red than dead' approach any more than it supports the thesis of the John Birch Society, "whose only contribution is to take the country back to the 19th century."

Communist Threat

Meany posed the problems of the nation and the labor movement against the continuing Communist threat in peace in Berlin, the Soviet Union's testing of 50-ton nuclear weapons, the Communist base in Cuba. He called on union members to remember that their first obligation was as "good citizens."

Labor today, he stressed, is an integral part of the American system and has more to gain and more to lose if the system is endangered or destroyed. Labor, he said, is proud of its record in times of stress, in the two world wars and in the cold war.

The trade union movement, he emphasized, has a special obligation in helping wage the cold war against an enemy using the weapons of fraud and deceit in an attempt to demoralize the world.

He reviewed the impact and importance of the economic problems facing the nation and the necessity for a higher rate of economic growth. "It is not enough to preserve the system," he said, "we must step up our rate of growth."

Despite a drop in the rate of unemployment, the "long-range prospect is still bad," the federation president stressed. Helping people with various forms of assistance, he said, is no substitute for a job.

In the area of civil rights, Meany was mounting applause when he declared that the "image of America can never look good to the uncommitted nations unless we eliminate racial discrimination from every sector of our nation. As leaders in the democratic trade union movement we welcome and understand the determination of those seeking to give real meaning to the 14th Amendment and understand their impatience."

There is much work ahead, he declared in many areas—in eliminating slums, providing educational opportunities for all youngsters and medical care for the aged under the social security system. All of these problems should be handled at the next session of Congress, he declared.



Christmas shoppers in the heart of one Chicago's busiest streets, take time out to read with interest literature explaining meaning of ILGWU label.



Label booster distributes literature and souvenir to passersby at busy intersection of 8th Ave. and 42nd St., New York.

CUTTERS COLUMN

Applications Now Open For Classes in Grading

Applications for classes in grading sponsored by Local 10 are now open, Assistant Manager Harry Shapiro of the local recently announced. Since there is now a small waiting list, the chances of being accepted for the classes starting in February are good. Interested members should register at once with Shapiro.

The classes now in progress will conclude by the end of January after 20 weekly two-hour sessions. One class of about 40 members from the dress and miscellaneous trades has been conducted by Harry Greenberg, another class of about 30 members by Sol Cohen. Both men are members of Local 10 and outstanding in the trade, as well as licensed to teach by the Board of Education.

Since 1953 a total of 711 members have satisfactorily completed the course, learning not only how to grade sizes from a pattern but also the essentials of garment construction.

No meeting of Local 10 in December due to holidays. Next meeting on Monday, January 29.

generally. Many graduates of this school for cutters have risen to the ranks of assistants to graders or full-fledged graders.

Aside from helping members of Local 10 to improve their skills and earning ability, the classes have enabled the various garment trades to meet the need for highly skilled mechanics to replace those lost to the industry by reason of retirement or death.

The Local 10 ten-day Spring Tour of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands is now definitely set for March 14-24, 1962.

Already, numerous members have made reservations through the local on the Empress of England. Rates as low as \$236 provide comfortable accommodations.

Abe Dolgen, manager of the miscellaneous trades department of the local, is in charge of this tour. Interested members should contact him at the local office for information and reservations.

To those who sign up, a wonderful time on a luxury liner with quality dining, outdoor swimming pools, recreation and entertainment is assured. Here is an opportunity to have an unusual vacation or to celebrate wedding anniversaries or other occasions in the congenial company of members of Local 10.

Citizenship Topic Of New TV Series

A special nine-week series on citizenship for adult aliens will be televised beginning next month on WPIX-Channel 11 in New York—as part of the School for Adults of the New York State Educational Television Project.

Produced by the Bureau of Adult Education of the University of the State of New York, in cooperation with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, the series will begin on Monday, January 8, from 7:30-8:00 p.m. Each program will be done live on Mondays and repeated, via tape, on Fridays of each week, from 3:00-3:30 p.m.

Label Fashions Film Is Big Movie 'Smash'

Judging from reports received from commercial movie houses throughout the country, the showing of the ILGWU label film—"Fashion USA"—continues to make a "hit" everywhere, reports Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, Label Department director.

To cite one example highlighting the excellent response the short subject has received from nationwide moviegoers, the recent one-week showing of the 9 1/2-minute label film featured along with Hollywood successes at the Liberty Theatre in Plainfield, New Jersey, drew close to 4,000 customers which, according to the theatre manager, exceeded the movie house's normal weekly patronage.

Contributing greatly to the success of this showing, reports Leon Holman, manager of Eastern Region Local 149, were members of his local who set up a display booth in the theatre lobby and distributed union label souvenirs and literature to patrons.

To date, the label film has been booked in over 326 theatres throughout the nation for engagements ranging from five days to two weeks, with new requests coming in daily.

The film is exhibited without charge to the union by the movie houses as part of their regular shows.

So that members, friends and relatives may plan to "catch the show", some of the theatres and booking dates in a number of states are listed below.

Illinois: Chicago (Star & Garter) Dec. 17-22; Rochelle (Hub) Dec. 23-27.

Indiana: Mishawaka (Tyrol) Dec. 26-27; Crown Point (Palace) Jan. 7-9; Hobart (Art) Dec. 17-19; Marylane: Baltimore (Victory) Jan. 11-15; Baltimore (Palapoco) Jan. 5-10; Middle River (Aero) Jan. 5-9; Essex (New Essex) Jan. 10-11; Arbutus (Hollywood) Dec. 31-Jan. 2.

Massachusetts: Buzzards Bay (Buzzards Bays) Dec. 27-30; Stoneham (Stoneham) Jan. 3-4; Wakefield (Wakefield) Jan. 14-16.

New Hampshire: Manchester (Rex) Dec. 17-21.

Michigan: Marquette (Oak) Dec. 28-30.

New Jersey: Salem (Palace) Dec. 25-30; Ridgefield Park (Rialto) Dec. 17-20; Elizabeth (New) Dec. 21-23.

New York: Pearl River (Central) Dec. 17-19; Bronx (Art) Dec. 20-26; Bronx (Dale) Dec. 17-19; Little Neck, L. I. (Little Neck) Dec. 20-24; Glen Cove, L. I. (Glen Cove) Dec. 26-Jan. 2; Wantagh (Wantagh) Jan. 3-6; Long Beach (West End) Dec. 27-Jan. 2; Flushing (Utopia) Dec. 27-Jan. 2.

Rhode Island: Riverpoint (Thornion) Jan. 3-6.

Virginia: Roanoke (American) Dec. 24-30.

Vermont: Woodstock (Town Hall) Jan. 7-8.

Wisconsin: Racine (Capitol) Dec. 22-24; Watrous (Climax) Dec. 17-19.

Silver Jubilee



At a recent gathering honoring his 25 years at the helm of Local 20, Joseph Kessler, left, flanked by General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg, listens as Vice Pres. David Gingold notes Kessler's accomplishments and service for membership.

Hail Kessler's 25 Years At the Helm of Local 20

New York waterproof garment workers were joined by top ILGWU officials earlier this month in honoring Joseph Kessler's 25 years at the helm of Local 20.

The year-end gathering of local shop chairmen and chair-ladies, executive board members and officers, held at the Hotel New Yorker, warmly acclaimed Manager Kessler, under whose leadership the organization grew from under 700 members to the more than 4,000 on its rolls today.

On hand, besides the Local 20 activists, was a sizable delegation of ILGWU vice presidents, and a number of local veterans whose dedicated activities through the years helped build the organization.

Greetings from Pres. David Dubinsky—who was attending AFL-CIO convention sessions in Miami Beach—were conveyed by General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg, who lauded the many achievements chalked up during the past quarter-century under Kessler's leadership.

Citing the local's strong financial position, Stulberg stated that even more important was an organization's accomplishments for its membership—and in this field, Local 20 has a truly impressive record.

Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department, and a pioneer rainwear unionist, reviewed the formative years of the local, and pointed up

the significant changes in working conditions that have been attained.

Kessler responded to the tributes by stating that instrumental to the local's progress has been the outstanding cooperation of its membership, its officers and the ILOWU itself.

Year-End Report

Prior to the luncheon gathering, the shop representatives met to hear a report on the year's activities and accomplishments.

Scanning the past spring and fall work seasons, Kessler indicated that, because of weather and other factors, they did not come up to expectations.

Nevertheless, he reported, the local's sustained organizing activities continued, and a number of new concerns were brought into union ranks. He also disclosed that consideration already was being given to formulating demands for renewal of the contract, which is slated to expire July 31.

Other reports were made by Assistant Manager Sam Fine and by Elliot Gottfried, who detailed the healthy conditions of the local's various funds. Local Chairman Joseph Weinbaum presided.

ILG Education Plans Museum Visit

The ILOWU Education Recreation Center has scheduled a visit to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, 5th Ave. and 82nd St., Manhattan, for Saturday, January 13, reports Panna Cohn, Education Department secretary.

Interested members can make arrangements for the guided tour of the museum by contacting the Education Department at CO 6-7600.

In addition, the ILOWU Education Department will hold its regular Thursday evening session on December 21 at the High School of Fashion Industry, 225 West 24th St., Manhattan, and will resume its schedule on January 11, following the holiday season.

Classes are held in Room 821 beginning at 6:10 P.M. Recreation and folk dancing follow the discussion periods.

Health Plan for ILG Staff Slated to Start February 1

Negotiations have been completed with insurance carriers making possible the start on February 1, 1962 of the comprehensive medical plan for all ILGWU staff members, the General Office has announced.

Within the next few weeks, enrollment applications and instructions will be sent to all staffers through regional and local ILGWU offices.

Under the plan, staff members will be covered by comprehensive Blue Cross-Blue Shield programs, which will include semi-private hospital accommodations and hospital incidentals, and indemnity payment toward surgery and medical care in the hospital and in the home and office.

Retired staff members also will have an opportunity to purchase surgical, in-hospital coverage through a group plan.

Meany at IALC 4-Freedom Fete Citing Dubinsky

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will make the main address at the gala dinner-dance celebration of the 20th anniversary of the United-Italian American Labor Council on Thursday evening, December 21, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Commodore in New York City.

Highlight of the event will be the presentation of the council's Four Freedoms Award to ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, chosen in recognition of his life-long services to the ideals symbolized by the citation.

Other speakers will include Dr. Sergio Fenoaltea, Italian Ambassador to the U.S. and a veteran anti-Fascist, and Mayor Robert F. Wagner. The chairman will be Luigi Antonini, president of the council, who will be introduced by E. Howard Mollisani, council secretary.

Top leaders of the U.S. and Italy are sending messages for the souvenir Journal.

In the afternoon of the same day, the council's annual conference will be held in the hotel's West Ballroom starting at 2 p.m.

LOCAL 89 ANNOUNCES ELECTION PROCEDURE

First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general secretary of the Italian Dressmakers' Local 89, has announced the following nomination and election information:

1. All proposals for amendments, changes, etc. to the by-laws of Local 89 and to its rules and regulations of the emergency Welfare fund may be made during the current month of December. All proposals must be duly signed with name, address and ledger number, and must reach the office of the local not later than December 31.

2. From December 1 the formation of election group is permitted. Notification of any of these groups must be given to the executive board. The name must be chosen in such a way as not to create confusion or equivocation with other existing groups. Under the union constitution election groups runnings as slates must present candidates for each office to be filled and candidates for at least half of the total of executive board, delegates and other plural offices.

3. In the month of January 1962, districts and branches of Local 89 will hold membership meetings to pass on the report of the legislative committee and to elect the members of the examination and election committee, three for each district and each branch.

4. The first week of next February is set aside for nominations of candidates for all honorary and paid offices. Forms are available at the union offices—main office and district offices.

Anyone who wants to run for office of business agent, price adjuster or organizer must make an application and fill out the special form. All candidates for paid office 65 years of age or over must ask and obtain the approval of the executive board.

All candidates are under obligation to appear before the examination committee to get the certificate of eligibility.

Elections in Local 89 will be held on March 18, 1962. The dates of the district meetings, of the hearing of the legislative committee and the indications about the polling places will be announced later in the union paper, "Il Progresso Italiano-Americano" and over the radio program of Local 89.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARBMENT WORKERS' UNION

EDITORIAL PAGE



STEADY AS SHE GOES

THE DIRE WARNINGS and the dark forebodings have not come true. The American labor movement, in national convention assembled, has not torn itself asunder nor does it seem likely to do so.

On the eve of the AFL-CIO convention, the doom of the unified labor movement was being widely foretold. Detailed and expert accounts explained why the convention auditorium was bound to turn into an arena in which huge unions wrestled over jurisdictions and how, in the end, the chief of the giant outfit tossed out of the federation in 1937 would come marching down the aisle to take over in triumph.

None of this came to pass. Instead, the AFL-CIO ended its convention on December 13 with agreement among its affiliates on a method of handling troublesome jurisdictional problems, with a reaffirmation of its stand that all affiliates must meet the ethical standards prescribed in the AFL-CIO constitution and with a solemn recognition of the fact that organized labor today functions in a nation confronted by vast new changes in economic structure, technology, domestic and international politics, consumer preferences and foreign trade.

THE DIMENSIONS OF THESE NEW FORCES were indicated to the convention by the President of the United States. In his address he told, with deep and ringing earnestness, of this nation's determination to work for security at home and peace in the world. Into this drive must go the resources of wealth, energy, inventiveness that have made this nation great. In his convention keynote address, Pres. Meany spelled out the meaning of this task for the nation's working men and women.

The report and discussions at the convention indicate a profound realization among American labor leaders of the truth that while the basic interest of organized labor remains anchored to problems of wages, work conditions and the spread of unionization, problems of a more general nature also demand attention.

The world in which we fight for higher living standards and improved work conditions is the same world in which all of us must deal with the puzzle of automation, the shame of discrimination, the burden of unemployment and hunger. The world of unionism is not a world apart. It does provide a vanguard of dedicated visionaries who can continue to remind the larger community of what a world rid of fear and insecurity could be like in this second half of the Twentieth Century.

THE DIMENSIONS OF OUR GRAND PURPOSE were spelled out in the details of the resolutions and reports on which the convention acted. The issues involved were often difficult and complex.

But the problems of organized labor can be no simpler than the problems confronting the nation in which American trade unions flourish. Labor and the nation must deal with automation and its effects. There is common concern over civil rights, restrictive labor law, unemployment, personal welfare benefits.

Once again, the AFL-CIO has neither blown up from the heat of internal differences nor has it collapsed from creeping atrophy. It did proceed steadily forward, assessing potentials and planning the means for achieving them. Under the leadership of George Meany, it did so with a disregard for headlines, focusing only on the needs of the nation and the hopes of its workers—in that order of priority.

Red China: Not Eligible!

By
ADLAI STEVENSON

Excerpts from recent address by the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations before its General Assembly.

THE United States believes, as we have believed from the beginning, that the United Nations would make a tragic and perhaps irreparable mistake if it yielded to the claims of an aggressive and unregenerate "Peoples' Republic of China" to replace the Republic of China in the United Nations.

I think it could be said with more justice that it would be dangerously unrealistic if this Assembly were to bow to the demands of Peking to expel and replace the Republic of China in the United Nations. It would be ignoring the war-like character and aggressive behavior of the rulers who dominate 600,000,000 people and who talk of the inevitability of war as an article of faith and refuse to renounce the use of force.

Many people hoped, after their in-

Secondly, there are ample grounds to suspect that a power given to such better words and to such ruthless actions as those of the Peking regime, far from being reformed by the experience in the United Nations, would be encouraged by its successes in gaining admission to exert, all the more forcefully, by threat and by maneuvers, a most disruptive and demoralizing influence on the organization at this critical moment in its history.

Thirdly, the admission, in circumstances in which it continues to violate and defy the principles of the Charter, could seriously shake public confidence in the United Nations—I can assure you that it would do so among the people of the United States—and this alone would significantly weaken the organization.



vision of Korea ended, that they would thereupon give up the idea of foreign conquest, instead they sponsored and supplied the communizing of North Vietnam; they resumed their war-like threat against Taiwan; they launched a campaign of armed conquest to end the autonomy of Tibet; and all along their southern borders they have pressed forward into new territory.

NOW there are reasons against admitting Red China into the United Nations which I think are of overriding importance and I most earnestly urge the Assembly to consider them with great care; for the whole future of the United Nations may be at stake. My first point is that the step advocated, once taken, is irreversible. We cannot try it and then give it up if it fails to work.

IN these circumstances, the United States earnestly believes that it is impossible to speak seriously today of "bringing Communist China into the United Nations." No basis exists on which such a step could be taken.

There are some who acknowledge the illegal and aggressive conduct of this regime, but who believe that the United Nations can somehow accommodate this unbridled power, and bring it in some measure under the control—or at least under the influence—of the community of nations.

Let those members who advocate Peking's admission seek to exert upon its rulers whatever benign influence they can, in the hope of persuading them to accept the standards of the community of nations. Let those rulers respond to these appeals; let them give up trying to impose their demands on this organization; let them cease their aggressions direct and indirect, and their threats of aggression; let them show respect for the rights of others; let them recognize and accept independence and the diversity of culture and institutions of their neighbors.

PIECE-MEAL PLANNING SNAGS OUR CITIES

Excerpt from recent address by member of the Public Affairs Department of the Ford Foundation at Traffic Engineering Conference in Washington, D.C.

IN THE UNITED STATES, PRACTICALLY THE whole domestic program of the current administration—and of any future administration—hinges on the problems and the programs of the nation's metropolitan areas. Until now, both urban and national programs have been piece-meal.

Cities have been made to adapt to transportation systems, rather than transportation systems to cities. Housing and public works technology has been developed for the most part in the image of producer interests, rarely by a calculated schedule of community needs.

Billions are being spent to send man to the moon or to his final destruction; it's already got to the point when a cosmonaut can make it round the world in the time it takes a suburbanite to get to work, or a traveler to get from downtown to the airport. Meanwhile, the principal U.S. agency for urban affairs could barely scrape through Congress this year with a research appropriation of \$375,000—a Congress, incidentally, that approved

\$77 million for research relating to agriculture.

THE ART OF [CITY] PLANNING IN THE Twentieth Century is admittedly about where the art of medicine was in the Sixteenth. If there is a difference, it is that we are much less naive than the medical scientists who began their rational



assault on disease four centuries ago: we know about the intricate web of cause and effect and the subtle process of balance by which nature resists what in man's self-centered view is a total solution.

I know of no problem affecting cities which does not basically involve conflicts, contradictions,

incompatibilities, and differences between more or less decently-motivated persons and groups of persons whose self-interests must be tempered, shaped and melded.

IT WOULD BE A DRAMATIC AND PRODUCTIVE step forward, if at least a handful of urban areas were designated for experiments in joint policy and program development—to create more employment opportunities for youth; to improve educational systems especially in the gray areas of the central city; to develop more effective ways to prevent and treat delinquency and crime; and not least, to begin moving toward the elements of a national urban policy, without which a Department of Urban Affairs will be an empty gesture.

The moneys for such a venture in joint action and experiment are already available in a multitude of separate urban, state and national appropriations. What remains is for someone to take the initiative—and in the interest of local self-government, I would hope the initiative came from our local officials.

By PAUL N. YLVIKAKER