

CRAFT MINIMUM PAY, VACATION GAINS TO OVER 7,000 IN 5-STATE BRA PACT

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JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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Faces of a Union

A strike—last resort when all other efforts to bargain fail—is a deeply moving experience for those involved. Last month, when Skirtmakers Local 23 struck Ju-El Co., these were some who picketed: Upper left, Chun Fish with co-workers in front of Ying Ming contractor shop. Above, Chin Ming and friends in New York's Chinatown. Upper right, Aaron Finerman at company's Broadway showroom. Meanwhile, in front of Greene St. shop, Luis Rivera (left) and Chito Valtron (right) use walkie-talkie at huge building to keep each other posted. Many faces, many languages — one union. (See story Page 4.)



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ONE



Fight Imbalance In Empire State

THE APPORTIONMENT OF SEATS in the New York State Legislature—now heavily weighted against the cities and suburban counties and in favor of rural areas—is being challenged in the federal courts. A Supreme Court decision on the case, initiated by radio station WMCA in 1961, is expected to be handed down sometime this year—possibly within the next month or two.

The inequities in the distribution of seats in the New York Legislature have long been recognized. The ILGWU has been active for years in the effort to call public attention to this situation. The state's apportionment system follows mathematical formulas contained in the state constitution. The result of the system is a substantial imbalance between rural and urban, and between Republican and Democratic votes.

ALTHOUGH ALMOST 60 PERCENT of the state's population lives in six counties (Kings, Queens, New York, Bronx, Nassau and Erie), these counties, following present apportionment formulas, get a minority of seats in the state legislature.

The state's present system gives 13,000 people living in a rural county the same representation in the Assembly as 190,000 people in an urban county: one member.

The advantage of the system to the Republican Party is considerable. In the last three elections—1958, 1960 and 1962—Democratic and Democratic-Liberal candidates have received a majority of the statewide vote for State Senators and Assemblymen each time. Still, the GOP has kept control of both houses by substantial margins. In 1960, Democratic and Democratic-Liberal Assembly candidates got a total of 3.6 million votes; Republican candidates received only 3.3 million. Yet, the Republicans elected 84 Assemblymen to the opposition's 61.

SEVERAL PROPOSALS FOR changes have already been made; two have already been introduced into the legislature. One of these is sponsored by the Democratic-Liberal minority leaders—Senator Joseph Zaritski and Assemblyman Anthony Travia; the other, sponsored by Senator Manfred Ohrenstein, was originally drafted by the newly-formed New York State Committee for Fair Representation, in which ILGWU representatives have played a

The concept of political equality in our country took another long step forward last month when the Supreme Court upset Georgia's undemocratic county unit system for voting. By this action, the nation's highest court reached another milestone in the "quiet revolution" it started a year ago, in the famous Tennessee apportionment case, to assure the principle of—

One Person, One Vote!

The U.S. Supreme Court has struck down the Georgia "county unit" system, under which a heavy preference was given to ballots cast by rural voters in primary elections for candidates for statewide office, and laid down a flat rule that all ballots in such elections must be tallied on the principle of "one person, one vote."

The court took notice that the unit system gave sparsely populated Echols County (1,876 persons) two "unit" votes and urban Fulton County (Atlanta, 556,426 persons) only six "units." "One unit vote in Echols County represented 938 residents, whereas one unit vote in Fulton County represented 92,721 residents," observed Justice William O. Douglas in his majority opinion in the 8-1 decision.

Thus, in a Democratic primary to choose candidates for U.S. senators, governor and other statewide posts, "one resident in Echols County had an influence in the nomination . . . equivalent to 99 residents of Fulton County." This system is a denial of due process of law under the 14th Amendment, the court ruled.

In statewide primary elections, Justice Douglas wrote, "all who participate in the election are to have an equal vote—whatever their race, whatever their sex, whatever their occupation, whatever their income, and wherever their home may

be," whether in a city or a small town.

The court struck down a revised "unit" plan devised by the Georgia legislature last year but not yet put into effect. A three-judge district court had indicated that an amended system—or some other "weighted" system of tabulating ballots—might be held constitutional "if the disparity against any county is not in excess of the disparity that exists against the state in the most recent electoral college allocation."

"The conception of political equality from the Declaration of Independence, to Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, to the 15th, 17th, and 19th amendments can mean only one thing—one person, one vote," Justice Douglas declared.

The high court remanded the case for a decree knocking out any form of "county unit" or other "weighted" system of tabulating ballots in a manner to favor one geographical area over another, one class of voters (rural) over another (urban).

The sweeping decision apparently kills existing county-unit voting systems used in Maryland and Mississippi for party-primary purposes as well as the Georgia system.

Its language also apparently rules out the "county unit" system within congressional districts, under which rural-area voters have been given a "weighted" advantage over city voters.

Court Ruling Spurs Majority Rule

By DAVID WELLS

Assistant Director, ILGWU Political Dept.

A YEAR AGO last week, the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its decision in the now-famous case of *Baker vs. Carr*—the "Tennessee Apportionment Case." At the time, most political observers agreed that the decision had tremendous potential importance, but felt that it might be many years or even decades before it would have much of an effect on the actual make-up of legislatures in most states.

However, developments have come surprisingly fast in the wake of the decision, and in a number of states, a kind of "quiet political revolution" is already under way.

The importance of last year's decision lay in the fact that the nation's highest court—for the first time—said that federal courts had the right to rule that a grossly unfair distribution of seats in a state legislature was unconstitutional; that it violated the "Equal Protection Clause" of the 14th Amendment, which says that no state may deprive any of its citizens of the equal protection of its laws.

Before last year, the Supreme Court had consistently refused to deal with this evil even though it made a mockery of the basic democratic principle of majority rule. In some states, legislators elected by as little as 10 or 15 percent of the people made up a majority in the state legislature. In almost every state, the chief victims of this form of discrimination were the people in cities and suburban communities, who were deprived of their rightful share of representatives in state legislatures even though in most states they made up a majority of the population.

leading role.

In both of these proposals, a bipartisan commission which would determine districting and apportionment would be set up, thus preventing any single party from using reapportionment to gain political advantage. Both proposals would also require that all Senate districts have approximately the same populations. The bills differ in how they would make the Assembly more representative.

ALL PARTIES ARE NOW WAITING for the decision of the Supreme Court. Should the court declare the present system of apportionment unconstitutional—and it appears increasingly likely that it will—the political complexion of New York State will be radically altered.

Since the courts refused to act, the majority of voters were powerless, for the legislatures themselves refused to reapportion seats on a fair basis. Last year's Supreme Court decision finally gave the "oppressed majorities" a way to attack the problem: through the federal courts.

THE decision loosed a flood of activity. Under-represented citizens, after decades of frustrating inability to do anything about minority rule, literally rushed to the federal courts. As a result, between March 1962 and March 1963, suits challenging the constitutionality of existing apportionments in 38 of the 50 state legislatures had already been begun, and others are expected to be started shortly.

In 21 of these states these suits have already had results. In some, fairer apportionments have already been put into effect. In others, federal courts have issued rulings ordering apportionment reforms to be enacted by specified dates; in still others, legislatures have acted in an effort to ward off adverse judicial rulings—to make their apportionments fairer, before the courts declare them unconstitutional.

Among the states in which some action has already resulted, either by the courts or by the legislatures, are Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

A number of cases—some in states where federal courts have acted and some in states where they refused to act—are now on appeal to the Supreme Court. That court is expected to rule some time this year—perhaps in the next few weeks—on four particularly important cases from Maryland, Michigan, New York and Virginia. The decisions in these cases will be important not for these four states alone, but for all the states, for they deal with important questions which the Supreme Court left unanswered in its original decision.

THE gist of last year's decision was that really unfair apportionment was unconstitutional—that it resulted in "invidious discrimination" against some citizens for the benefit of others. But the court did not say exactly how unfair an apportionment had to be for it to be declared unconstitutional. Is it all right for one voter to have three times

as much power as another, but not to have 30 times as much? Or is even three times as much unconstitutional? This is one of the questions the courts must now decide.

Another is whether fair representation is required in both houses of a legislature, or whether it is sufficient to have one house set up on a fair basis (based on population) and the other in some other way.

A third basic question to be answered is whether one house of a state legislature can be set up like the U.S. Senate. In the Senate, every state has the same number of Senators. In some legislatures, every county, regardless of how few people it may have, has an equal number of seats. This gives rural areas a tremendous advantage. Counties have an entirely different relationship to states than states have to the United States, say those who seek to have such setups eliminated at the state level. The high court must decide.

The Supreme Court's recent ruling in the Georgia county-unit case provides grounds for optimism about these apportionment cases.

If the trend of the past year—the trend toward genuine majority rule—continues, it is no exaggeration to say that the entire fabric of American politics—in Washington as well as in state capitals—may soon have a new look. It is the state legislatures which establish Congressional district boundaries. In the past, rural-oriented, conservative-dominated legislatures have used this power to give conservatives a great and unwarranted additional number of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives—far greater than their voting strength warranted.

If the "quiet revolution" now under way in our state legislatures continues, it may soon perk its way up to Congress. If and when it does, America may really begin to move toward progressive legislation in a way it has not done since the New Deal days.

The majority of voters have shown in recent years that they want to move in this way. They have been frustrated by a mal-apportioned Congress. The developments which are resulting from the *Baker vs. Carr* decision may soon end this frustration. Just as unfair representation in Congress today is based on unfair representation in state legislatures, so fairer representation in the legislatures will lead to fairer representation in Congress!

The 1962 apportionment decision looks more and more important as the months go by.

Craft Minimum, Vacation Gains To 7,000 in 5-State Bra Pact

Union's New Recruits



First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini congratulates and presents certificate to Connie Woodward, one of 12 students who successfully completed five-week course given by ILGWU Training Institute. At graduation ceremony were, from left, General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg, Pres. David Dubinsky and Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler, head of training institute.



Graduating members of the recent class of the ILGWU Training Institute. All are now actively serving the union in various areas.

Major wage gains have been won for more than 7,000 corset and brassiere workers in Eastern Region, Upper South and Northeast Department shops in a contract renewal announced as Justice went to press. Negotiations had continued for several months, following renewal of the collective agreement between New York's Local 32 and the industry in the city.

Settlement was reached only after the union began preparations for strike action when employers refused to meet the union request for providing craft minimums in the contract. This was sought by the ILGWU negotiating committee in line with a decision to obtain craft minimum provisions in all con-

tracts. The settlement provides for such minimums in addition to prescribing a general shop minimum which has been lifted by \$3 per week. Also time workers get a 5 percent wage boost. All terms are retroactive to January 1, 1963. In addition to fulfilling the directive on craft minimums, the

new agreement also carries out the policy of providing a second week of vacation benefit. Final stages of the prolonged negotiations were directed on the union side by General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg. Affected are employer associations and independent shops in New Jersey, Long Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

Central States Pickets at Jeanette Hit Lockouts by Minnesota Concern

Charges of unfair labor practices have been filed by the ILGWU against Jeanette Frocks, Inc. of Minneapolis, Minn., according to Vice Pres. Frederick Slams, director of the Central States Region.

Though the company had been under contract with the union for 28 years, it refused to bargain in good faith for a new pact when the agreement expired February 1. The union complaint charges, instead, it locked out the 80 workers and began to send work out to other locations.

Picketing is under way at the firm's two plants, in Minneapolis and in St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin. Jeanette also operates as Prelude Inc. and makes maternity apparel and sportswear.

Cooperating with the Central States Region, Southeast Region Business Agent Morton Shapiro successfully tracked down struck work from Jeanette Frocks in North Carolina. Some of the work was located in a non-union factory in Asheville, which was per-

suaded to stop working on the struck goods.

Picketing also is being conducted at a warehouse in High Point, North Carolina that is being used to store machinery, piece goods and partly finished work of the struck firm.

In New York City, picketing is proceeding at the company's showroom, and efforts by the Dress Joint Board succeeded in halting work that was being done for Jeanette in Brooklyn.

Three Firms Renew

Elsewhere on the Minneapolis labor front, negotiations between the Central States Region, and three dress manufacturing firms have been successfully completed.

The firms, Jean Lang, Inc., Mar-Do Dress Co. and Juliette Orleans, employ a total of about 350 workers. Negotiations with a fourth firm, Sanford, Inc., are continuing.

The new contract, retroactive to February 1, 1963, provides a 5 percent wage increase for time workers, and 8 cents an hour increase for piece workers.

The minimum for cutters is \$3 an hour. Cutters will also receive a 18-cent hourly wage increase retroactive to February 1, and another 15-cent hourly increase beginning February 1, 1964.

The agreement also sets new hourly craft minimums for the other crafts. These are: single needle and special machine operators, \$1.60; sample makers \$1.90; pressers, \$2; and pattern makers, \$2.50.

Calif. Top Court Affirms Jobless Pay to Strikers

Strikers who are replaced by non-strikers are entitled to get jobless pay benefits, according to a decision of the California State Supreme Court. The high court affirmed a decision of the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board which struck down efforts of employers to use the threat of lost jobless benefits unless strikers returned to work.

Training Institute Graduates First 5-Week Session Group

Graduation ceremonies of the 1963 class of the ILGWU Training Institute were held at a luncheon on March 22. All 12 members of the class who began the five-week special studies and courses completed the work and have now gone back to union posts in different parts of the United States and Canada.

Pres. David Dubinsky told the graduating group that they had come through a course of study different from the one-year course which the institute had followed for over a decade.

The new course was developed during the year in which the work of the institute was suspended because, together with the evening division of the institute, the day school had turned out more graduates than could be placed. This was chiefly because the evening students sought placement in New York City only.

Service Goals

The ILGWU chief recounted for the class the general goals of trade union service he had described for previous classes. He stressed the need for intelligence and ability in servicing workers, noting that these could be acquired. But most essential for being effective, he added, are honesty and straightforwardness.

First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, in handing out graduation certi-

ficates, described the task ahead as combining the best efforts of missionary, teacher and lawyer. General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg pointed out that advancement in a career of trade union service must be on the basis of merit and devotion to principles.

Each member of the group was introduced by Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler, Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, as chairman of the Education Committee of the General Executive Board, opened the ceremonies with an historical account of the ILGWU Training Institute. Other members of the committee present were Vice Presidents Shelley Appleton, Israel Breslow, David Ginsgold, Harry Greenberg, Louis Nelson, and Charles S. Zimmerman.

The graduates are as follows: James Amory, Fernand Charron, John Dingle, John Ferraro, Ed Galuska, Juan Muniz, Julia Pietri, Myron Roth, Milton Schaffer, Jules Sippon, Richard Valdes, and Connie Woodruff.



Minneapolis ILGers, members of Local 206, on the picket line against Jeanette Frocks, maintain their high spirits despite the snow and cold. Picketing is being carried on at a second Jeanette shop in St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin as well as in High Point, North Carolina and the company's showroom in New York City. The marchers are, from left to right, Lucille Weidner, Adele Monitor, Ethel Rhines, Irene Bowerman, Dolores Johnson, manager of the local, Leona Erion, Mary Davis, Judith Arma, Iressie Marlin, Genevieve Scott and chairlady Emily Shurts, members of Central State Region.

'23' Strikes Triumph At Ju-El, Cambridge

Ten-day strikes against Ju-El Manufacturing Co. and Cambridge Sportswear, producers of skirts and sportswear in Manhattan, last week resulted in sweeping union victories. Conducted by New York Skirt and Sportswear Local 23, in close cooperation with the Cloak Joint Board, the strikes against Ju-El and Cambridge involved approximately 100

workers in the inside shop of Ju-El and an additional 400 workers in the two firm's contracting shops.

Non-union for 15 years, Ju-El and Cambridge have joined the National Skirt and Sportswear Association, which places them under contract with Local 23. The workers accordingly will receive all benefits of the union agreement.

Vice Pres. Shelley Appleton, Local 23 manager, said that the successful conclusion of the two strikes "marked the beginning of a new effort, undertaken in conjunction with the Cloak Joint Board, to organize whatever remains of non-union sportswear production in the New York area."

Strike Precipitated

The Ju-El strike was precipitated on Thursday, March 14, by the dismissal of five workers for union activity. Weeks of organizing, under the direction of Jay Mazur, had already resulted in the signing by a majority of Ju-El workers of cards designating Local 23 as their collective bargaining agent.

The strike, which involved the entire Local 23 staff, its officers and dozens of rank-and-file members, was conducted on an around-the-clock basis, seven days a week.

The strike also had the effective support of other ILGWU affiliates in New York. "We are very grateful for this cooperation," Appleton said.

The Ju-El workers themselves were "wonderfully militant and loyal," said Mazur who directed the strike as well as the organization drive preceding it. "They showed themselves to be first-rate union people."

Charges Dropped

The Ju-El agreement provided for the rehiring of the five dismissed workers. The union, which had brought unfair labor practice charges against the firm at the

Meet the Governor



Dressed in 1863 garb as a reminder of the centennial celebration of West Virginia statehood, Governor W. W. Barron welcomes to the governor's mansion in Charleston, a group of ILGWUers belonging to the West Virginia COPE Women's Activities Department of the AFL-CIO. Pictured from left to right: Patricia Sleeth, Local 416; Freda Payton and Della Adkins, Local 321, Gov. Barron 416; Doris Crank, Local 420; Alice Peters, Local 264; and Helen Leon, of Local 416.

National Labor Relations Board, has withdrawn them.

The strike caught Ju-El at the peak of its season. Everyone walked out, and the firm failed in its efforts to recruit strikebreakers. Spanish newspapers refused to accept its "Help Wanted" ads once they learned of the strike, and gave excellent coverage to the strike. Most of the workers involved are Spanish-speaking.

The union's mass picketing and demonstrations, helped along by workers from nearby Local 23

shops, made it clear that it was a "no nonsense" strike.

"Nobody's going through this picket line," one worker commented.

The chairman of the shop strike committee was Luis Rivera, and the committee members included Roberto Baez, Sonia Aviles, Kathy Montalvan and Robert Garcia.

One interesting feature of the strike was the use of army surplus "walkie-talkies" to keep picket lines on Wooster and Green Streets, both bordering the plant, in touch with each other.

NLRB Ruling Advances Upper South Campaign At Roanoke ColnIt Trim

The Upper South Department's drive to organize a Roanoke, Virginia knitted trimmings plant has been given added impetus by a recent National Labor Relations Board decision setting aside a first representation election held on November 14, 1962. John

A. Penello, director of the board's Fifth Region, concluded that ColnIt-Fashionit Trim, Inc. had engaged in a series of violations of workers' right of self-organization. These included threats to close the factory and the loss of current benefits and employment should the union be successful in election efforts, according to Vice Pres. Angela Bambace, Upper South Department manager.

During the campaign, the firm followed a practice customary to anti-union efforts in Virginia. It circulated a letter to all its employees telling of "misery and strife" that follow union certifications and of the company's refusal to "compromise" with a union; displayed a large poster showing a closed plant and an open one with captions to the effect that ColnIt would close in the event of an ILGWU victory; recited a set of "canned" speeches predicting loss of benefits which the employees already had as well as the possibility of the plant moving away.

The company's campaign followed closely the tactics used by a North Carolina attorney who has used almost identical letters and speeches in attempting to frustrate the efforts of other workers throughout the South to organize. The poster displayed by ColnIt had already caused the setting aside of one election, in which the Textile Workers' Union of America had participated, at a Burlington Industries Mill in the Roanoke area.

A second representation election has been set for April 1. Since the board's ordering of this new election, the company has begun a campaign of surveillance of union meetings and has continued its economic threats to the workers. ColnIt's continuing efforts to maintain its "runaway" status may subject it to many more such NLRB decisions and equally diligent efforts by the Upper South staff to return it to the union fold.

AMVETS Honor Meany With Americanism Award

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will be honored by AMVETS, the World War II-Korea veterans organization, as the recipient of this year's Americanism Award. Honored with Meany at the April 6 presentation will be General Lucius D. Clay, who will receive the world peace award; Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, the defense award; Senator Edmund Muskie, the congressional award.

Rally Marks Triangle, Monarch, Warden Anniversaries

"Remember the Triangle fire! Remember the Monarch fire! Let us make sure that such tragedies do not happen again!"

This was the message that was imparted dramatically to more than 600 shop fire wardens who attended a rally on March 26 at Roosevelt Auditorium in New York City

to mark the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the ILOWU Fire Warden Corps and to pay memorial tribute to the 144 garment workers who lost their lives in the tragic Triangle Shirtwaist Co. fire of 1911 and to the 28 killed in the Monarch Undergarment Co. holocaust of 1960.

Sponsored jointly by the ILOWU and the New York City Fire Department, the rally centered on the need for continuous vigilance in preventing similar factory tragedies by observing fundamental fire safety rules, which if ignored, the speakers stressed, could result in horrible loss of life and crippling or painful injuries.

Among the speakers at the event, which was chaired by Justice Editor Leon Stein, were General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Blighers, Matthew Schoenwald, manager of Local 62, New York City Fire Commissioner Edward Thompson and other high officials of the department.

Stein, who in conjunction with ILOWU Pres. David Dubinsky spearheaded the setting up of the ILOWU fire warden program, pointed out that the union's program was an important one to its members as a shorter work week, higher wages and other employment improvements. Without proper safeguards against loss of life by fire, he said, all these benefits were valueless.

Survivors Attend

The Justice editor stated that the union could be proud of the accomplishments of its fire warden program. He noted that the union's project has been so effective that it continues to win frequent praise from fire-fighting authorities and newspapers throughout the country, and has inspired other unions to install a similar safety program.

The audience was alternately stunned and emotionally moved as

Stein related in graphic detail the shocking and horrifying dramas of the Triangle and Monarch fires, and introduced two survivors and a hero of the Triangle tragedy: Josephine Nicolosi, Florence Pearl of the Triangle and Monarch fires, and introduced two survivors and a

(Continued on Page 6)

Birmingham Shelves Anti-Leafleting Law

Another bar to the exercising by the labor movement of its constitutional rights has fallen with the approval by the City Commission of Birmingham, Alabama, of an ordinance permitting the distribution of handbills relating to labor disputes.

This action follows on the heels of a February ruling by the Chief Judge of a federal district court, striking down a previous Birmingham ordinance prohibiting all leafletting, commercial or otherwise. Judge Seymour H. Lynne ruled that this ordinance was unconstitutional because it violated the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

The case arose when a South-side staffer and two ILGWU volunteers were arrested in Birmingham 1962 and charged with violating the city ordi-

nance for distributing "Don't Buy Justly Brand" leaflets as part of the union's nationwide campaign against the runaway blouse firm. Union attorneys immediately started proceedings to enjoin the city from enforcing the ordinance. In his ruling, Chief Judge Lynne concluded that the ordinance "constituted a clear and unmistakable prohibition against the exercise of the constitutionally protected and organic freedoms of speech and of the press."

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Ignoring all efforts to resolve its dispute with the ILGWU over contract renewal terms, including the services of federal mediators, Rhoda Lee, Inc. has now embarked on an undignified policy aimed at decertifying the union. The latest step in the firm's continuing course of bad faith conduct was revealed last week when it filed a petition with the National Labor Relations Board requesting a representation election involving only workers at its plant in Elberton, Georgia.

Rhoda Lee also operates union plants in Mt. Carmel, Pennsylvania and New York City.

This action was instituted despite the indisputable fact that Rhoda Lee's prosperity and reputation were built on union workmanship and based on a labor policy which benefited both the firm and its workers.

Before filing the petition with the NLRB, the firm engaged in a series of unlawful acts. It tried to coerce workers into leaving the union by a variety of threats and other actions.

These illegal tactics, among others, included threats to close down and keep shut one of the firm's plants because of the ILGWU's lawful strike; the grant-

ing of wage increases to some workers in order to induce them to abandon union representation; and refusing to bargain unless the firm was permitted to dictate who the union's representatives should be in the negotiations.

Despite this strategy of harassment and coercion, the workers continue to give solid support to the strike.

Union Files Charges

Charges have been filed by the union with the NLRB against the company's illegal conduct. If the charges are sustained, the firm's request for an election will not be granted.

Meanwhile, union members are continuing their picketing of the Rhoda Lee plants in the walkout which began February 19 following failure of the firm to renew its agreement with the union.

Also, members of the Southeast Region, the Northeast Department, Local 25 and other affiliates across the country are continuing their consumer-leaflet drive of retail outlets handling the Rhoda Lee blouses. They are urging patrons not to purchase the firm's products while the strike is in effect.

Leaflet campaigns have been put into operation in many cities, including New York, East Orange, Elizabeth, Newark, Atlanta, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Los Angeles and plans are now being completed for stepping up this type of activity in other locales.

In addition, the union is mapping out other legal actions in its fight against the firm.

'66' Enrollers Swell Roster by 15 Shops

Neither the bitter winter weather nor the poor economic conditions in the trade have slowed the organizing efforts of New York Local 66, Bonnaz, Embroideries, Pleating and Allied Crafts. In the last three months, 15 shops have joined the union fold, reports local manager Murray Gross.

The newly unionized shops are Barney & Son Trimmings, Elena Embroidery, Jill Ross Enterprise, Leganto Embroidery, Classic Embroidery, Bert Klein Embroidery, Maava, Modern Braided Button, Multi-Satch Sales, Nancy Reed, Alamac Novelty, Jabro Trading, P & I Embroidery, Royal Embroidery Fabrics and Saret Boston.

Organizing efforts in this field are fraught with difficulties. New shops spring up over the New York area almost overnight; once tracked down, the shops may disappear the next day. The union organizer may come to the shop only to find the loft empty, the machines gone and no remaining trace of the workers.

Despite these obvious difficulties, the 15 newly organized shops attest to the persistence of the '66' organizers, Gross stated, lauding particularly the efforts of Business Agent George Triestman.

Make Reservations Now

For 'ZZ' Trip to Israel
Reservations can still be made for those who act now—for Local 23's 23-day trip to Israel, with stopovers in Rome and Florence. The group will leave May 18 and return June 9; the price is \$234.



UNITY HOUSE

REGISTER NOW

BEST BUY IN VACATION

Make reservations now for choice accommodations to the GALA 4-DAY DECORATION DAY WEEKEND. Unity House office at 275 Seventh Ave., 10th floor, is open from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Label Campaign Tied To Workers in Shop

The campaign for the popularization of the union label is a drive to preserve and extend the gains made by each member of the ILGWU, it was emphasized by Mrs. L. Matheson, director of the Union Label Department.

Speaking to a meeting of New York City affiliates' union label representatives on March 27, she declared that the department will set its sights on impressing ILGWUers with the importance of sewing the union label into all garments in the shops.

"All of our label publicity is only a preparation for the real work of our label industry," she said. "We have issued a barrage of films, leaflets, giveaways, TV and radio programs, and newspaper ads to popularize the label. This is good, but it will all be useless if we don't see the label into the garments."

Director Matheson called on shop label custodians to organize squads to check for the union label in department stores, discount houses and all places selling women's and children's wear.

Let Them Know

"If the label isn't there, tell the merchant. Let him know that you earn your money in a union shop and you want to buy union-made garments. If the label is in the garments, thank the merchant and also let your shop mates know about it."

She suggested an increased campaign of educating the worker through films, label campaign luncheons and leaflets.

At the recent meeting of the General Executive Board it was decided to send instructions to all affiliates for greater enforcement of the label through more stringent controls, investigations and shop stoppages—permissible under agreements—to insure the sewing in of the label. The director described this as "a call to arms" to all ILGWU members.

responsible for the label."

The Label Department has announced that the 1963 Spring and Summer Fashion film is now available for April showings for TV, movies, clubs, PTAs, church groups and union meetings.

The success of the campaign in publicizing the label to the general buying public, and especially to the families of unionists throughout the country, is attested by a letter which the union received from a Seattle housewife, Mrs. Wilfred M. Blossing. She writes:

"My husband belongs to the Electrical Union—far removed from the garment workers. But we realize the value of backing

our fellow workers and supporting firms who support our unions . . ."

"As parents of three girls, we are teaching them to look for the union label in clothing before they make a purchase."

The department also reports that more than 300 requests already have been received from Justice readers in response to the first announcement, in the last issue, of the availability of the new pamphlet, "How to Be Well Dressed," giving fashion etiquette information for all occasions. Members, their families and friends may obtain it by writing to the ILGWU Label Department, 1718 Broadway, New York City 18.

Planning Label Promotion Goals



Min L. Matheson, recently named director of Union Label Department, right, outlines label promotion aims and future programs to union label representatives of N.Y. locals at meeting last week.

RALLY MARKS ANNIVERSARIES: TRIANGLE, MONARCH, WARDENS

(Continued from Page 4)

General Secretary-Treasurer Stulberg tendered greetings and bestowed the union's appreciation for the devoted efforts of the wardens on behalf of Pres. Dubinsky who was unable to attend the rally due to pressing matters involving important contract negotiations. In his address, Stulberg spoke warmly of personal friendship with many who were victims of the Monarch fire, 21 of whom were members of New York Undergarment Work Local 62.

"I knew those workers well," he said. "17 years it was my privilege to serve the ILGWU as manager of Undergarment Local 62. I met the people at Monarch because they came to us with their shop problems. They came to us with their personal problems. I remember that when one of them got married, they had a shop party. When another one became a father, the union business agent was invited to the shop celebration.

"There were Jews among them, Negroes among them, Spanish-speaking people among them. But the good things for which they worked, the better life for which they bargained through their union, their joys and their sorrows, their arguments and their laughter—these had no color, these we all could understand and share regardless of the language they spoke.

"I remember how on the night of March 19, five years ago, we got regular half-hour reports about the fire in the General Office. And I remember how the very next morning at a conference in Pres. Dubinsky's office, I laid out a program for cooperating with the city government—with the New York Fire Department—to fight against the ever-present danger of fire in the shop as well as in the home.

"We had two problems. One was to do everything possible as a union to safeguard our members. The other was to change the meaning of safety as laid down in the law—to tighten the law so that the conditions that made a Monarch fire possible in 1968 or a Triangle fire in 1911—would be changed.

"In the five years since the Monarch tragedy we have moved forward in both respects. We have changed the law. We have demanded and obtained changes in state and city law and regulations that make it less likely for such a tragedy to happen again.

"We have also pioneered a shop fire warden program with the excellent cooperation of the New York City Fire Department. That program has become a model for similar programs throughout the country. Our experience in this joint union-Fire Department safety program has been used in other centers."

Matthew Schoenwald, manager of Local 62 stirred the gathering with these words:

"On March 19, 1958, within five city blocks of where 146 had perished in the Triangle fire the horror happened again. Once more the flames and the smoke and the leaps out of the windows took the lives of garment workers. This time 24 of them employed in the Monarch Undergarment shop.

"Once more, in a building that was already 30 years old at the time of the Triangle fire there were no fire escapes, no fire sprinklers. Once more, death made no distinctions. In addition to the 21 martyrs from Local 62 there were two members of Cutlers' Local 10 and the heroic employer, Abraham Becker, who chose to stay with his workers to the end and fatal end."

The entire assemblage then arose and many wept as Schoenwald read the roll of the 24 martyrs whose lives were sacrificed to the flames.

He then introduced four survivors of the Monarch fire who were seated on the stage: Edna Murray, who was led to safety by a fireman via a staircase; Mildred Harris, who reached safety by means of a fire ladder; Rose Griffin, who, gripped with fear, was unable to jump into firemen's net and was pushed to safety by employer Abraham Becker; Katherine Ramsey, who leaped successfully into firemen's net.

The meeting was closed by Fire Commissioner Edward Thompson who staged a dramatic presentation illustrating varied fire hazards found in homes and shops and demonstrated numerous types of fire-fighting equipment.

Other high ranking members of the Fire Department who spoke at the rally were Arthur J. Massett, Chief of Department; James J. Brennan, Assistant Chief of Department; and Chief Charles E. McKeogh, head of the department's Bureau of Public Information and Education.

Dear Mr. Editor
 I went down town with my daddy yesterday to see that terrible fire where all the littel girls jumped out of high windows My littel cousin Beatrice and i are sending you five dollars a piece from our savings bank to help them out of trouble please give it to the right one to use it for ~~somebody~~ somebody whose littel girl jumped out of a window i wouldnt like to jump out of a high window myself.

Yours Truly
 Morris Butler

Text of an actual letter sent to the New York Times after the Triangle Fire of March 25, 1911.

The fire that lit a nation...

It happened 52 years ago. Morris Butler and his "littel" cousin Beatrice sent \$10. Andrew Carnegie sent \$5,000. Marcus Loew offered a day's receipts from his vaudeville theatres.

At the Hippodrome, 500 employees rallied off a gold watch at fifty cents a chance and turned the proceeds over to the fund.

The Salvation Army set up coin pots all over town. Altogether, over \$120,000 went to help the survivors of the Triangle Shirtwaist Co. fire.

It was a disaster that changed the landscape of American industry. And with good cause.

When the smoke cleared, they counted 146 bodies. Some were mere charred skeletons still bending over their sewing machines.

Employees—mostly young girls and even some children—didn't have a chance.

There had been no fire drills. The main exit door was bolted. The lone fire escape was a death trap that ended in mid-air. Hoses didn't work. Fire-fighting apparatus was inadequate. The fire was on the 8th, 9th and 10th floors. Fire department ladders reached only the 6th. It was an inferno—with few exits.

This month is the anniversary of the tragic Triangle fire which stunned the nation 52 years ago. A committee, which included Alfred E. Smith, Senator Robert Wagner and Samuel Compers, founder of the American Federation of Labor, investigated.

In the words of a committee employee, Frances Perkins, later to become Secretary of Labor, "The Triangle Fire was a torch that lighted up the industrial scene."

By its light, such organizations as the youthful International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union pressed for immediate action to prevent similar catastrophes.

Today, the 450,000 members of the ILGWU work under conditions of maximum safety. Union-appointed fire wardens make periodic inspections of work areas. Factory aisles are wide. Fire exits ample and unlocked.

Through their Union, the members of the ILGWU have won fair wages, good working conditions and many other benefits contributing to the welfare of people in all walks of life.

The ILGWU label, sewn into ladies' and children's garments is the signature of these men and women. Look for that label the next time you shop for women's or girls' apparel. It is your guarantee that the clothing was made by skilled craftsmen in a shop reflecting the best American standards and traditions.



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

The Triangle Fire by Leon Stein (illustrated, J. B. Lippincott Company), called by Allan Nevins "Graphic and moving, a model piece of research which in vividness and depth attains the level of literature," is available at the special ILGWU price of \$2.50. Address: ILGWU, Education Department, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, New York.

Advertisement at left appeared in 115 newspapers on March 25.

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New York City Fire Commissioner Edward Thompson demonstrates results of faulty wiring by starting an actual fire.

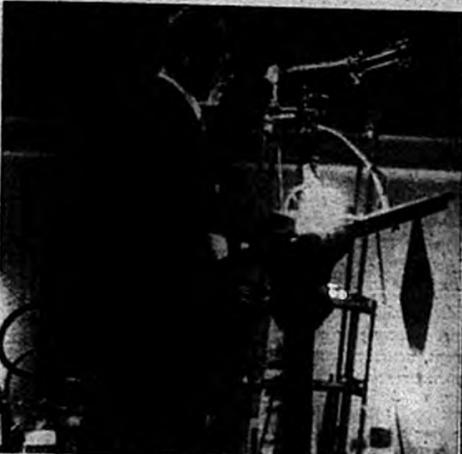


Stage of Roosevelt Auditorium is filled with fire-fighting and life-saving equipment as N.Y. Fire Chief Messett, highest ranking uniformed officer, outlines primary purpose of department's fire preventing program to wardens.

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ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg reviews five-year record of warden corps in curbing shop fires.



52 years ago patrolman James P. Meehan (left) was first to enter Triangle building where Josephina Nicolosi was trapped and Florence Pearl Joannides leaped into shaft. They were introduced by Justice Editor Leon Stein (r.).



Fire Department medical officer demonstrates mouth-to-mouth life-saving technique that can be learned very quickly.



Matthew Schoenwald, manager of Undergarment Local 62, reads Monarch fire memorial. Behind him, seated, are four survivors of the Monarch tragedy: Edna Murray, Mildred Harris, Rose Griffin and Katherine Ramsey.



Typical shop inspection this month shows Lt. James Walsh with employer Lou Gold and ILGWU Shop Warden Flora Travers making the rounds at the D'Log Co.

Dress Urges Vigilant Watch For Price Settling Violators

The Dress-makers' Joint Council has appealed to all of its members to be especially careful now, and in the coming weeks, in checking the garments in their shops against their settlement sheets.

"I have the usual evidence of simple garments and then sending more complicated garments into their contracting shops under the same numbers," Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the council, said last week. "Violations are particularly widespread in those Pennsylvania shops where settlement sheets are not being used."

He announced that two more experienced price adjusters, Sadie Aardizane and Sadie Montelbano, have been assigned to Pennsylvania to assist Northeast local officers and shops in handling price settlement problems. They will work with price adjuster Jack Mandel, a veteran in Pennsylvania, and Bill Schwartz, manager of Locals 60 and 60A, who has been on a special assignment doing liaison work in Pennsylvania since the current enforcement drive got under way at the beginning of the spring season.

Zimmerman said that progress has been made in getting jobbers,

who in the past had habitually violated the price settlement provisions of the collective agreement, to settle their garments, and that their contracting shops are now receiving settlement sheets.

Other Evasions

"The difficulty is that some of these jobbers, compelled to settle their garments, are now using other techniques to evade their obligations to their workers," the council general manager said. He cited the example of one jobber who submitted an unlined dress for settlement but then added a lining when he sent the dress to his contractors.

"Settlement sheets by themselves can work no magic," he said. "They must be enforced by our members in the shops. Each style in the shop must be checked against the description of it in the settlement sheet if our members are to receive the proper piece rates for their work."

"I call on all of our members, and especially where violations have been more flagrant, to safeguard their earnings by paying careful attention to what the settlement sheet says they are entitled to get for each operation."

"If there is any work on a garment that is not described in the settlement sheet, it means that you are not getting what you are entitled to get. In such cases, you should notify your local office at once."

Rachman Ratifiers



After completion of negotiations which brought substantial gains to 250 workers at the Rachman Manufacturing Co. of Reading, Pa., union and management negotiators gather to sign the two-year contract renewal. Seated are Carrie Grant, shop chair-lady, and Tobias Rachman, firm president. Standing, from left to right, are Mildred Trayer, union negotiator, Frank Rachman, of company, Miriam Rhoads, union negotiator and Norman Eiger, manager of the Reading-Pottstown District.

N'East Staffers, Stoppages Spark Price Enforcing Drive

In conjunction with the Dress Joint Council's current price settlement enforcement drive, the Northeast Department has been involved in a large number of work stoppages:

—Where contractors failed to meet Northeast dress pay standards and did not comply with the price guides and settlements;

—Where work from jobbers had not been presented for settlement;

—Where it was found that a number of jobbers had owed large sums to Dress Joint Board health and welfare funds.

One of the affected jobbers was responsible for four contracting shops in upstate New York with more than 500 workers and one in Pennsylvania with another 150 employees. Workers returned to their jobs after the industry impartial chairman ruled that the firm must properly apply price guides.

For the past several weeks, as the enforcement drive unfolded, all echelons of Northeast Department leadership and staff have been devoting preponderant time and effort to ensure success of the campaign.

Vice Pres. David Gingold, department director, and Sol C. Chaikin, assistant director, have been visiting the various districts with concentrations of dress under Northeast jurisdiction.

shops in Pennsylvania, upstate New York and elsewhere, meeting with local staffers to map implementation and application of price guides and settlement sheets.

Machine Examples

Among those who joined them were Mitchell Lokiec, director of the ILGWU Management-Engineering Department; William Schwartz, manager of Locals 60-60A, who has been "loaned" to the drive; Belle Scott of Local 22, and Northeast staffers Max Horowitz and Bob Fontayne.

To illustrate proper methods for pricing individual items in light of the guides and price settlement sheets, dressers have been taken apart and the separate operations have been performed on sewing machines at these gatherings.

Among the many communities where such "briefings" have been held in recent weeks are Allentown, Pottsville, Reading, Easton, Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Pittston and other localities.

'Vancouver Sun' Glows Over 'Enlightened ILG'

Editorial praise for the ILGWU recently appeared in a Vancouver (British Columbia) newspaper, marking one of the rare times the press in that Canadian area has printed anything favorable to the labor movement.

Harry Minuk, Business Agent of Locals 276-287, reports that the following editorial appeared last month on the editorial page of the Vancouver Sun:

"The story of oppression in the garment industry in North America is as ugly as the sweat shops of Manhattan in which it all began.

"It took a massive strike to produce the Protocol Peace in New York in 1910, a labor landmark establishing the concept of the impartial mediator. It took the scandalous death of 146 sweated needleworkers in Manhattan's 1911 Triangle factory fire to make authorities move against the industry's notorious fire traps.

"The fight for better wages and working conditions goes on. But if anybody thinks labor relations in the garment industry haven't

come a long way in 50 years he hasn't noticed news of the situation in Vancouver's clothing lofts . . .

"Last month, the management of Surrey Classic Mfg. Ltd. asked for professional advice from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The union, at its own expense, called in an expert from its department of management engineers in New York to hunt down the factory's bottlenecks, make time-motion studies and plan layouts. The engineer spent a week on the job, prepared a 12-page report, and said it was a pleasure.

"As a local agent put it: The union believes it has a responsibility not only to its membership but also to the industry as a whole."

"How enlightened. And how delightful."

Reading Raises for 250 In N'East Rachman Pact

Two hundred and fifty workers at Rachman Manufacturing Co. in Reading, Pa., making uniforms and other apparel for the U.S. government, netted substantial gains as a result of recently concluded contract renewal negotiations, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

The new two-year agreement calls for a 5 percent general wage increase, 6½ guaranteed paid holidays, including July 4th, and the establishment of craft minimums.

In addition, the employer will pay into the union's health and welfare fund an amount equal to an additional 2 percent of payroll towards a Christmas season welfare benefit.

The new craft minimums stipulated by the agreement are as follows: operators \$1.45; floor workers and table workers \$1.40; cutters \$2.50 and spreaders \$1.80.

Manager Norman Eiger of the Reading-Pottstown District headed a negotiating committee consisting of Business Agent Phil Russo, Carrie Grant, Mildred Trayer, Miriam Rhoads, and Lloyd Dohner.

Phila '190' Classes Draw Big Turnout

Four evening sessions on current events and foreign affairs have brought out members of Philadelphia Knitgoods Local 190 in large numbers. More than 120 people have participated in a Workshop on World Issues dealing with major world problems and U. S. foreign policy, sponsored by the local's education committee, reports Manager Joseph Schwartz.

The class, which meets one evening a week, uses films, speakers, and discussions to treat the subjects under consideration. Participants are learning about the European Common Market, the growing rift between Russia and Red China, and the Alliance for Progress.

B'klyn Cloak Staff on Toes, Workers Ahead by \$15,000

As a result of unceasing alertness by union staffers of the Cloak Joint Board's Brooklyn Office, close to \$15,000 was recovered in the last half of 1962 that was due area cloakmakers for a variety of wage claims, back pay and improper payments. It was reported by Vice Pres. Benoch Mendelsund, joint board general manager, at a recent meeting of the organization's board of directors.

According to John Denaro, supervisor of the Brooklyn Office, the largest sum collected involved wages and holiday pay totaling \$7,760 owed the workers of Zip Coat Co., a contracting firm.

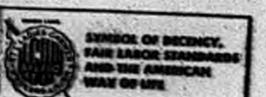
Reporting on payment for legal holidays, Denaro noted that more than \$5,600 had been collected on behalf of workers in 14 shops, including large sums from Hilo Clothes, F. Galbo and Son, and Queen Coat Co.

In some instances, he pointed out, holiday sums were obtained when the workers had refused to

report to work after failing to receive holiday pay that was due them.

During the period, Denaro reported, staff members made 1,837 shop visits and 76 complaints were handled that were filed with the American Association.

Denaro voiced appreciation to the efforts of Dante DiBise, assistant supervisor, and Frank Flaccabino, assistant manager of the Bensonhurst office in helping to safeguard the interests of area workers.



NAME MAYER FINKEL MGR. OF N.Y. CLOAK ORGANIZATION DEPT.

Mayer Finkel has been named the new manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board's organization department. It is announced by Vice Pres. Benoch Mendelsund, joint board general manager.

Before his appointment to this post, Finkel had for years been active in Cloak Pressers Local 35, with which he has been a business agent since December 1960. Before that, he had been a presser in the shop for 17 years, and had served as a member of the local's executive board for nine years.

Finkel, who is 47, is married and has two children. He graduated with the 1959 class of the ILGWU Training Institute's night division, and also completed the St. Xavier School of Industrial Relations program in 1961.

In addition to his union functions, Finkel also has been active in the Bronx Liberal Party and in Workmen's Circle Branch 535.

Unions Set to Continue National Sears Boycott

Labor's consumer boycott against Sears, Roebuck and Co. approaches its third year with every indication that it will continue until Sears modifies its anti-union course.

The national boycott began in July 1960 after Sears discharged some of its employees for honoring a picket line established by another union.

Although these employees were subsequently returned to work under the pressure of an arbitrator's decision and a court decision, the company policy of automatically attempting to destroy existing unions through provocations and the use of an internal espionage system led to the continuation of the consumer boycott.



Sam Blanco, member of Philadelphia-South Jersey Joint Board, flanked by civic leaders and union staffers, opens Williamstown meet.

Rumors Stilled, Questions Answered As

'Town Meeting' Talks-Up ILG

WILLIAMSTOWN, New Jersey — After months of concerted, behind-the-scenes organizing activity, most street-corner conversations in this South Jersey town turned to whispered comments about "the union coming in."

On March 14, an open meeting was called in Williamstown to give a public forum to the rumors and questions which were dominating conversations in a dozen area towns.

(The district's Congressman sent his administrative assistant; the town's Democratic committeeman, an ILG-WU member, opened the proceedings; the mayor and former mayor were introduced; the newspaper's editor took copious notes; the head of the Chamber of Commerce sat off to one side; a city councilman sat on the dais; union organizers paced around the room . . . Finally, the more than 250 persons who had jammed the meeting hall stood and pledged allegiance to the flag. Someone from the back of the room shouted, "Go back where you came from!" The meeting had begun.)

BEHIND THE MARCH 14 MEETING lay a classic tale of an organization drive in a non-union stronghold—a story that had its beginnings in a conference held last fall in the office of General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg at 1710 Broadway in New York City.

Out of that conference, attended by ILGWU Vice Presidents Edward Kramer and William Ross, grew the arrangement that sent Eastern Region organizers into South Jersey to tackle the area's knitting mills. With the cooperation of Ross, they were to be joined by staffers from Philadelphia and Camden. The campaign was placed under the direc-

tion of Peter Detlefsen, manager of Newark Locals 144-186-222 and General Organizer Walter DeYoung.

"... Late in October 1962, a team of Eastern Region organizers was assigned to the South Jersey area to tackle the non-union knitgoods shops in that area," reported Vice Pres. Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region, to Pres. David Dubinsky at the March 1963 meeting of the GEB.

The "team of organizers" had their targets pinpointed: a dozen non-union knitting mills employing more than 2,000 workers in southern New Jersey.

In the next few months, working from existing records and original research, an extensive filing system was put into operation.

IN THE FOLLOWING WEEKS, some 200 workers, visited at their homes, signed ILGWU authorization cards. Some were fearful for their jobs—they signed cards but asked to remain anonymous. Others were outspokenly pro-union—they became the nuclei for active shop committees. The drive gained momentum; it was off the ground.

Now came the mill owners' counter-attack. The pattern was familiar: interrogation of workers, threats of plant shut-downs, promises of benefits, anti-union slanders, and trial balloons involving company unions—in one case a yellow-dog contract.

The unfair labor practices were capped with some discriminatory layoffs and the firing of a worker for union activity. Charges were filed against the guilty firms. It was time to get the campaign out in the open, to clear the air.

"GO BACK WHERE YOU CAME

from!" When the echoes died, the meeting was called to order by Sam Blanco, a member of the Philadelphia-South Jersey Joint Board, and Democratic committeeman of Williamstown. He introduced Mayor John W. Sharpe and City Councilman Louis Frederick.

The first speaker was John H. Mohrfeld 3d, administrative assistant to Republican Congressman William T. Cahill. Mohrfeld brought the Congressman's regrets for his absence, and his praises for the ILGWU as an organization whose members could be proud of its achievements and responsibility.

The task of presenting a primer on trade unionism to the noisy audience fell to Sam Janis, assistant general manager of the Eastern Region.

As Janis began to speak, the mutterings and undertones subsided. Patiently, Janis explained the union's objective: to protect the standards of knitgoods workers in northern New Jersey; to extend those benefits to South Jersey; to keep work in the area; to build a strong local union.

For more than an hour Janis fielded the questions, with an occasional assist from an organizer who had specific information on individual problems.

Less than a handful of workers left. Night-shift, perhaps, or babysitter commitments.

The rest stayed for coffee and doughnuts. The "battlefield" suddenly became the scene of dozens of smaller skirmishes, as bands of workers and union officers grouped in knots to argue the pros and cons of the evening.

Not many doughnuts were consumed. People were busy talking—about their futures.



Following meeting, Eastern Region staffer Connie Cantalupo, right, gives detailed, accurate summary of benefits derived from unionization to interested worker.



Impact of public forum is reflected in the animated facial expression of worker as she queries Connie on a point of interest, while another worker listens intently.



In full command of facts about all facets of the union, Connie proceeds to answer question and in the process worker's face conveys assurance as doubt is dispelled.



After the meeting, husband and wife, both workers, go into a family huddle to discuss issues raised during the union's organization drive in the non-union stronghold.



As part of union's effective campaign of advertising open meeting in Williamstown, auto bearing banner giving time, place and purpose was driven throughout So. Jersey.



Sam Janis, assistant general manager of the Eastern Region, stresses advantages which would accrue to workers, merchants and area's economy in general from unionization.

Housewives Need Protection of 'Truth in Packaging' Bill

Odd-shaped packages labeled "jumbo", "king-size" and "giant" present a "Tower of Babel" to the housewife seeking the most economical buy, pointing up the need for the enactment of "truth in packaging" legislation, the AFL-CIO has declared in testimony before a Senate subcommittee.

Although existing law requires that statements of net weight must be carried on containers, these are often in small type, in colors which blend with the packages and in hard-to-find locations. It was noted by Clinton M. Fair, the federation's legislative representative, who appeared before the Senate unit last week.

Once having found the weight, the housewife frequently is "no better off than before" because of the "extraordinary" assortment of weight units, with differences extending even to fractions of ounces," he maintained.

As a result, Fair declared, "it becomes almost impossible to make any ready comparison of the price of one brand against another or of one size package with another, even for the same brand."

The "truth in packaging" bill, sponsored by Senator Phillip A. Hart (D-Mich.), was given strong endorsement also by two administration officials, Food and Drug Commissioner George P. Larrick and Wilbur J. Cohen, Assistant Secretary of Health Education and Welfare.

To End Abuses

Larrick praised a provision which would enable his agency to issue regulations that would have the effect of law to correct packaging abuses. The bill would "facilitate and encourage compliance with commonly accepted standards of honesty in the labeling and packaging of consumer products," he said.

Robert E. Graham of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. told the Senate Judiciary subcommittee no regulatory packaging legislation is needed. He said the public is being "served as never before" by products packaged in a variety of convenient containers with pinched waists, pouring spouts and long necks.

However, Prof. Irston R. Barnes of the Columbia University Graduate School of Business told the subcommittee the Hart bill would be "good for the economy and good for business."

Fair said the AFL-CIO has a strong interest in the legislation because families of union members "are concerned not only with improved wage income, but also



with what that income will buy. He said modern packaging has brought "many benefits" in-

cluding convenience and sanitation. But it has also brought, he emphasized, "uneconomic effects which consumers must pay for—in the form of 'packaged air,' in inefficient shapes designed to maximize advertising coverage, and in the extra costs of storing, shipping and shelving a myriad shapes of different sizes and shapes of containers."

The AFL-CIO he declared, is not opposed to "attractive and imaginative packaging—on the contrary, we welcome it."

"As consumers we want only to protect our pocketbook at the marketplace without a refresher course in mathematics, the burden of a portable calculator, or the nuisance of a magnifying glass," he added.

Eastern Region Ups Rucio Pay in 1st Pact

Wage hikes retroactive to January 28 highlight terms of a recently-negotiated first-time agreement covering some 85 workers at Rucio, Inc., of Hudson Falls, New York, reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

The pact was concluded one year after the beginning of an organization drive at the firm, then known as Periwinkle, and four months after the workers joined ILGWU ranks via an NLRB election victory, ending years of non-union operations.

Piece workers received a 3 percent pay boost on top of earnings effective January 28; week workers obtained the same percentage increase of \$3.54, whichever is higher. In addition, the pact calls for another 3 percent hike for piece workers on August 2, 1963.

During the life of the agreement, graduated increases which will finally total the equivalent of 7½ percent of payroll will be made by the employer into the health and welfare, retirement and severance pay funds.

The terms also provide for six paid holidays computed on average pay for the four-week period preceding the holiday.

At the ratification meeting, Lois Kelly and Mary Lou Layhee were elected shop chairladies, according to Local 178 Manager, Ed Nash.

CHICAGO CLOAK UNITS DRAWING UP DEMANDS FOR RENEWAL TALKS

Committees of the cloak locals of the Chicago Joint Board are currently meeting with Vice Pres. Morris Blais, Midwest Region director and joint board manager, to formulate plans for the renewal of the expired agreement with the Chicago Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association. It is expected that contract parleys with representatives of the employer's group will get underway soon, Blais reports.

Homer Friedman

In honor of his many years of devoted service to the ILGWU, officers of the Chicago Joint Board and representatives of its affiliated locals tendered a dinner on March 24 for Meyer Friedman, who recently retired after serving as business agent for the joint board for over 19 years. Prior to holding this post, Friedman was chairman of Local 5 and also acted as chairman of the Chicago Joint Board for many years.

Endorse Daley

Members of the Chicago Joint Board, along with other unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council, last month endorsed Democratic Mayor Richard J. Daley for re-election.

In spurring union political activities in behalf of Daley, Vice Pres. Blais noted: "Richard J. Daley has been a fine mayor of Chicago. His eight years in office have shown him to be a friend of labor. Under his able leadership, the entire community has grown and prospered."

Numerous studies made in recent decades show that women work mainly for the following reasons: to support themselves, to contribute to family living expenses, to help buy a home or to help pay for their children's education.

'105' Twisters



Over 2,000 members of New York Local 105 turned out for its 22nd anniversary entertainment and dance at Manhattan Center staged last month, and had a most enjoyable time, as these dancers indicate. Manager, Martin L. Cohen called affair "a great success." The local's education and recreation program will feature a series of weekend institutes at the Croton Lodge.

Stiff Montreal Stance Budges Cedar Garment

Faced with arbitration procedures under Quebec's labor laws, a blouse manufacturing firm in Joliette, Quebec, about 40 miles from Montreal, has begun contract negotiations with the ILGWU. Indications are that 80 workers employed by the Cedar

Garment Co. will soon be enjoying the benefits of union representation, according to Vice Pres. Bernard Shane.

The newly-organized shop has been the focus of union attention for some months. After signing up a majority of employees, the ILGWU applied for and received certification from the Labor Relations Board of Quebec.

Cedar, however, refused to negotiate with the union as required by law. Assistant General Manager St. Brenner then took the case to conciliation where, once more, talks broke down.

But the employer had second thoughts when the ILGWU decided to request the arbitration procedures provided for under the laws of the province. Negotiations, underway for some time, now appear to be headed for settlement.

Embroidery Raises

A 15 percent wage boost and a series of fringe benefits has been won by some 80 members of Embroidery Local 318 employed at Montreal and United Swiss Embroidery Co., one of the oldest firms of its kind in Montreal.

The three year agreement provides for a reduction in working hours, an increase in minimum scales, a shortening of the apprenticeship period, and employer contributions to va-

cation, retirement, severance and health funds.

The contract, negotiated by Assistant General Manager St. Brenner and Business Agent Al Neekins, is retroactive to January 1.

Pact Enforcement Win

Elsewhere on the Montreal organizing front, Dressmakers' union manager Maurice Manel reports the successful conclusion of a test case involving enforcement of the ILGWU contract with the Montreal Dress and Sportswear Manufacturers' Guild. A provision of that agreement provides that employers organizing a subsidiary company in the industry must adhere to the contract.

Artisan Blouse Corp. of Montreal had formed a subsidiary, Fashion Mates Inc., which although it employs only four workers, was subject to the master agreement. The employer, however, attempted to operate the new shop with non-union employees, denying any contract violation. The ILGWU immediately threw up a picket line.

The employer then took the matter to the industry's impartial chairman, Carl Goldenberg, who called on the ILGWU to remove the picket line pending his decision. He then ruled that Fashion Mates had to adhere to the master agreement. The employer subsequently signed a contract.

See Equal-Pay Bill Vital For Women's Full Share

Working women are not getting their full share of the economic benefits of our nation, according to Assistant Secretary of Labor Father Peterson. Testifying in favor of the administration's proposals to provide equal pay for equal work before a House subcommittee, Mrs. Peterson declared that women are valued as members of our society but devalued as members of our working force.

Two bills which have already been introduced into the House—one by Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.), the other by Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D-N.J.) — are looked upon favorably by the Kennedy administration, she said. "We think they are moderate in their approach and that they were flexible.

Stress Persuasion

"If the proposal is passed, it would not go into effect for four months. Two years would be allowed from the effective date

to remove wage differentials through gradual adjustment. In addition, justifiable differentials stemming from length of service or merit systems would be allowed to remain.

"And most importantly, the bill contemplates and expressly provides that the Secretary of Labor shall endeavor to secure compliance by conciliation and persuasion. Only when these efforts have failed would the enforcement provisions of the bill be used.

"I believe that the right to receive equal pay should be inscribed with our other measures to free workers from want and from injustice. Our democratic creed calls for it."

CUTTERS COLUMN

Vow Support to Dress Council On Price Settlement Efforts

The recent decision by Dress Impartial Chairman Harry Uviller that dress firms are obligated to settle piece rates with the Dress Joint Council on all garments manufactured in their contracting shops was hailed by Vice Pres. Moe Falikman, manager of Local 10, as an important victory in the union's long and persistent effort to compel certain recalcitrant firms to observe the agreements. Speaking at a membership meeting on March 25, he underlined the portion in the decision that workers may refuse to work on dresses not settled as required.

While the cutters, as week workers, are not directly involved in the matter of piece rates, Falikman stated, they are conscious that their welfare is bound up with that of workers in the other crafts. As before, members of Local 10 will continue to give full support to the Dress Joint Council in its efforts to bring order and stability to the dress industry, he emphasized.

New Fabrics

New and interesting types of fabrics have been an important factor in boosting sales which accounted for a favorable employment situation in the dress and cloak industries, Falikman reported. Laminated materials have found a wide market, particularly in sportswear, auto car coats, rainwear and light weight spring coats and jackets. They have been produced recently in pastel colors not heretofore available. Aside from their light weight they combine warmth without bulk.

Also, plaids made of synthetics have appeared which duplicate tweed fabrics. In short, a wide range of novelty fabrics are contributing to greater consumer interest in apparel.

Industry 'Revolution'

Reference was made by the Local 10 manager to the recent General Executive Board meeting at which it was reported that there has been a continuing increase in the number of firms "going public" through issuance of stock for sale to the public and buying up plants in many areas and crossing product and trade lines in their operations.

A veritable "revolution" in the industry was under way, Falikman stated, which in the years ahead, may bring changes in main structure

and policies necessary to cope with these new trends.

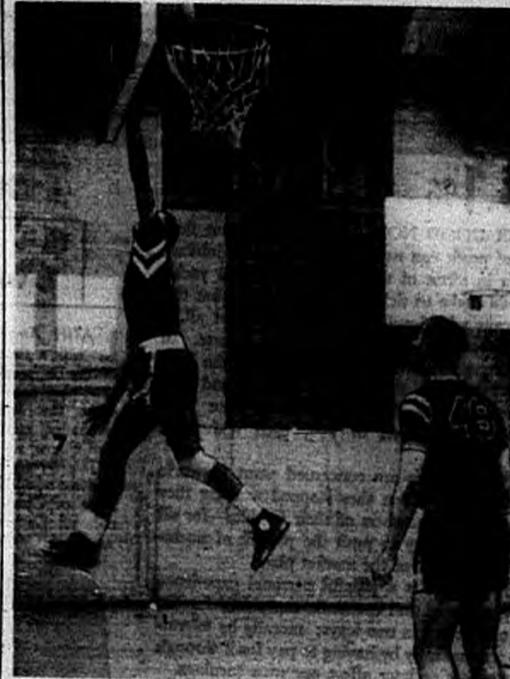
He noted that a committee of vice presidents was studying these problems with a view to keeping the union abreast with new developments as they occur. Reference was also made to the pending efforts to further liberalize payments from the supplementary unemployment severance benefits fund.

Several cases were reported of members who were found to have violated union rules and regulations requiring grievance board action, following a hearing, resulting in disciplinary action ranging from censure to substantial fines.

The violations involved working piece work or with non-union persons or at a cut-up shop or a shop against which a strike had been declared. In one instance a member was found working on Washington's birthday—a paid holiday!

Bitterly castigating those involved, Manager Falikman declared that nothing could justify "those who scab on their fellow members and undermine the livelihood of all concerned." He de-

Hoop-la!



It's 'up and in' for two points by ILGer Henry Moorehead. Play is in New York Local 99 basketball league. Dan Love (49) is ready for the rebound that never came. The local has organized evening league for its members in different city shops.

clared: "such members injure themselves as well as their fellow members."

DRESSMAKERS Application for Retirement

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 1963 Will Be Accepted ONLY From April 15 to June 15

Dressmakers employed in New York City dress shops wishing to retire on October 1, 1963 must apply at the office of the Retirement Fund, 218 West 40th St., New York City, in Room 312 (3rd Floor) between 9 A.M. and 4:30 P.M.

Dressmakers employed in dress shops located outside of New York City, who work on garments for New York dress jobs, should apply at the Retirement Fund office which is in their area.

Registration in New York City will be accepted in the alphabetical order listed below. Those whose last names begin with letter:

- A thru C — April 15 to April 19
- D thru G — April 22 to April 26
- H thru M — April 29 to May 3
- N thru R — May 6 to May 10
- S thru Z — May 13 to May 17

If you cannot come in during the period set aside for you, you may register from May 20 to June 15, 1963.

To be eligible a worker must be 65 years old (except women who can apply for reduced benefits at the ages of 62 to 64) and must have been employed for 20 out of the last 25 years in the dress industry or other industries under jurisdiction of the ILGWU, of which the last 10 years must be continuous. The same rule applies to a total and permanent disabled worker (if certified to be such by the Medical Board of the Retirement Fund) except that where a worker has become totally and permanently disabled at the age of 59 years he or she may be retired at full benefits at age 60, and where a worker has become totally and permanently disabled since January 1962 at age 55 or over he or she may be retired at reduced benefits between the ages of 56 and 59.

Copies of the rules and regulations of the fund may be obtained at your local union office.

At the time of application, a worker must produce proof of age and social security card. A member of the union must also submit his union book. Proof of age submitted by a female applicant in the form of a birth certificate or passport bearing a name different from her present name, must also produce a marriage certificate.

RETIREMENT FUND OF THE DRESS INDUSTRY OF NEW YORK

JAS. McDEVITT DEAD; 'COPE' HEAD SPARKED LABOR POLITICAL AIM

James L. McDevitt, national director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Action and a vice president of the Plasterers union, died March 19 in Oklahoma City while attending a COPE area conference. He was 64.

"The sudden passing of James L. McDevitt is a shocking personal loss to me and to his legion of friends throughout the labor movement," said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. "It is also a great blow to the labor movement itself."

A veteran political activist, McDevitt had headed COPE since March 1, 1957. Previously, from the time of the AFL-CIO merger in December 1955, he had shared COPE leadership with Jack Kroll, former head of the CIO Political Action Committee, who retired in 1957. Before the merger he had been, since 1951, national director of the AFL's Labor's League for Political Education. Prior to this, McDevitt served for over 20 years as president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

In addition to holding numerous posts with many state agencies, nationally he had served with the U. S. Bureau of Employment Security, the Committee for the Extension of Labor Education and as U. S. labor representative at the International Labor Organization's World Safety Conference in Geneva in 1948.

WTUL Fund Grants Scholars' Awards

The Women's Trade Union League Trust Fund has announced that it is now accepting applications for its scholarship program.

Applications must be filed before April 15. Address all communications to: Mrs. Broadus Mitchell, Chairman, Scholarship Committee, Mills College of Education, 66 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

BOOK FRONT

by MIRIAM SPICEHANDLER

Book Depicts Life In Garment Trade

THE GOLDEN HAMMER. By Sonya Arcone. Athenaeum, \$4.95.

What sets this book off from so many others which have been written about the garment industry is the fact that its author has an excellent way of picking up authentic details about the world around Seventh Avenue and threading them into her story of Leonard Weiler, successful manufacturer of better dresses.

What is present in these pages, and lacking in most of the others, is the proper interplay of the industry and the individual without which we usually get a traditional soap opera romance that is set against the shop and showroom backdrop but actually has little to do with it.

Miss Arcone has created a cast of characters, each of whom holds interest because of motives that are changing, contradictory, sometimes irritating but always humanly understandable. If they are not pastboard it is because they take on a deep dimension by being related to the fascinating garment industry.

In this case there is much about what goes on in the showroom and on the road. Weiler pursues emotional targets while he also chases after mounting business success. His failures and reversals, in love and business, can provide for the reader a long and interesting novel which skillfully mirrors the lives and hard times of a rising business leader and the personal price he pays for success.

HIT DISCRIMINATORY JOBLESS INSURANCE N.Y. TAX HIKE MOVE

In the face of the latest attempt by the Republican-dominated New York State Legislature to penalize unemployment in the state's largest and most important industry, General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Staubers dispatched the following telegram to New York state legislative leaders, warning that proposed changes in N.Y. unemployment insurance, if enacted, would cause firms to leave the market. The full text follows:

"Urge your opposition to recommendations of Governor's committee on unemployment insurance financing as contained in Senate Int. 3742. These recommendations represent dangerous break with present concepts of unemployment insurance taxation. They lose sight of state tradition of pooled financing based on fact that unemployment patterns differ from industry to industry without fault on part of employers. On the other hand, unemployment benefits help all industries.

"No action should be taken without full and open study of possible effects on various industries and state economy. Hasty action will impose additional harsh burden on highly competitive interstate industries in New York State which already pay more unemployment insurance taxes than counterparts in most other states.

"Tax savings would go mainly to intrastate industry not competitive with other states. Result will be to speed exodus of important industries to other states and more unemployment. Regressive taxation proposed by Governor's committee will hit hardest against small business. Proposals of Governor's committee are unsound in present situation."

'102' Ups Benefits In Health, Welfare

New York Cloak and Dress Drivers' Local 102 has raised health and welfare benefits for its members and their dependents, reports Acting Manager George H. Irvine on behalf of the local's health and welfare fund committee.

The hikes in benefits, which went into effect on March 1, are in the following categories: hospitalization for members and dependents—from \$10 to \$15 daily for a maximum of 60 days; surgery—from \$100 to a maximum of \$150; maternity—from \$50 to \$75.

Also, sick benefit payments have been raised for covered workers in the packinghouse and trucking divisions from \$40 to \$48 weekly for a maximum of 26 weeks. Covered workers in the sportswear and miscellaneous trades will still continue to receive sick benefit payments of \$48 weekly for 26 weeks. The yearly allotment for eyeglasses will remain at \$7.50.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

**EDITORIAL
PAGE****6.1%**

NUMBERS ARE NEITHER GOOD NOR BAD until you put flesh and bones on them. A 6.1% rate of profit can make a business man jubilant when he thinks what this can mean in terms of town house, cars and yacht. A 6.1% rate of unemployment should make us sick with the thought that this means more than 5,000,000 Americans with insufficient or no work at all.

At last count—in February—that was our unemployment picture. In Washington, last month, Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz warned that the level of unemployment, if anything, would go up in the next few months and in a Chicago address, the President declared that the unemployment rate "will steadily and swiftly climb to the recession level of 7%, even without a recession" unless his tax program is passed.

The 5,000,000 or more with whom we are concerned want to work, need to work but cannot find employment. When they stopped working they also stopped being customers—they and the members of their families—for all but essential goods and services. Some may try to push the picture of unemployment out of mind; it cannot be pushed out of the market place.

While the suffering of unemployment is a painful personal experience for the individual it is also a damaging social and economic experience for the entire community. We are each of us affected in two ways: morally by tolerating unemployment in our midst and economically by having to pay for it through consumer chain reactions that must sooner or later affect our own earnings.

A PARAMOUNT PURPOSE must therefore be to stimulate employment and meanwhile to cushion the effect of worklessness on the general economy.

Enactment of the tax changes sought by the President would help lift the level of employment. The improvement of our system of unemployment insurance benefits could in some small measure increase aid to those who need it, and just as importantly it could block the paralyzing of unemployment by providing more sufficient purchasing power for those without work.

Yet, even in those states with better insurance plans, the amount of the benefit is inadequate, the duration of the payments is too short and, in some states, the funds from which payments are drawn are insufficient in the face of possible continuation of emergencies.

The basic fault is that the employer contribution rate is calculated on maximum annual earnings of \$3,000 by the worker, a base which was more realistic when the system was created a quarter century ago. At the very least the base should be corrected in the 42 states where it is still stuck at \$3,000, and be made to match the tax base for social security, which through the years has been lifted to \$4,800.

More than 20 states faced serious problems at the start of the year as far as reserve funds for unemployment insurance were concerned and this included Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, California, New Jersey.

Nevertheless, there is as yet no action on President Kennedy's proposals for raising the basis of employer payments. On the contrary, in a number of states conservative forces are actually seeking to cut unemployment insurance taxes and benefit payments. In New York State, a dangerous move is under way to violate the tradition of a pooled unemployment fund, to punish employers and workers who are hit by joblessness through no fault of their own.

We must stop thinking, in this age of automation, of unemployed workers as if they were personal sinners who must be punished. They are rather victims of our own brilliant efficiency which counts for naught if it must be achieved at the cost of widespread personal suffering.

The Tragedy of CubaBy
WAYNE MORSE

From recent address by the Senator from Oregon to the Women's National Democratic Club.

LATIN America today is confronted with a situation in which its old way of life is breaking down faster than a new one can be created to take its place. The result is a serious and urgent threat of total collapse, disintegration, and chaos.

This threat has materialized in Cuba, and the result is Castro and the deliverance of Cuba into the hands of international Communism. It is nonsense to say that Castro won in Cuba and it is

THE tragedy of Cuba is that when Batista's fascism was belatedly abandoned, there was nothing to take its place but the bearded megalomaniac.

This tragedy of Cuba is the potential tragedy of all Latin America. If it happens elsewhere, it will not be because the Communists and Castroites are strong but because the liberal democratic forces are weak.

We can advise and encourage and contribute limited amounts of capital to strengthen democratic forces. But we cannot create them and impose them on the rest of Latin America any more than we could in Cuba. That is the responsibility of the people who live there.



a vile slander to say he won either because of the stupidity or with the connivance of anybody in the State Department. Castro did not win in Cuba; Batista lost. It was inevitable that Batista would lose, because he was an anachronism.

THE most urgent task in Latin America is to strengthen the social and political fabric so that it will be tough enough to resist subversion, strong enough to insure stability, and flexible enough to permit change. This task would be just as urgent if Fidel Castro were to disappear tomorrow—or indeed, if he had never existed. If it is not Castro, it will be some other crackpot waiting in the wings to pick up the pieces of a broken social order.

This task can be done only by the Latin Americans themselves. A solution made in the United States cannot work. We do, however, have a role to play. The principal instrument we have chosen for this role is the Alliance for Progress, the most imaginative, constructive and hopeful American initiative since the Marshall Plan.

It is said the Alliance is not progressing. This is only partly true. The Alliance is a 10-year program, and it is only in its second year. It has set for itself, goals, the net effect of which is to remake the societies of 19 countries. It would be sad, but not surprising, if this turned out to be impossible.

It must be emphasized also that the Alliance is an alliance. Whether or not it works will be determined more in the capitals of Latin America than in Washington.

The old is dying in Latin America and the new has not yet been born. We can expect many more crises, much more toil and trouble before we emerge into the dawn of a new and better era.

It is one of the unfortunate habits of mind we have fallen into since World War II that we assume that every change in government everywhere in the world is managed and planned by the U.S. government. You still hear it said that the fall of China to the Communists was arranged somewhere in the State Department.

We should stop looking for scapegoats here in the United States for every change abroad that we do not like. The triumph of Castro in Cuba was the doing of the people of Cuba, not of the United States. It was the masses of the Cuban people and the educated classes too, who put Castro where he is today, however much they may regret it, and however much some of them are now trying to blame the United States for it.

GETTING MASS TRANSIT ON RIGHT TRACKBy **ROBERT C. WEAVER**

Excerpts from statement made by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator before House committee in support of proposal for aiding urban mass transportation.

THE CONCERN OF THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION for urban mass transportation is based on the fact that it is a key factor in the well-being and prosperity of our urban people, and its problems are becoming more acute. Commuting between home and work, particularly, is an increasing struggle. The individual commuter is being faced with increasing irritation, delay enroute, parking and other expenses, and often danger.

Underlying the urban transportation problem are the rapid population growth in urban areas and the spreading patterns of suburban development within those areas. Over 70 percent of the nation's population now lives in urban areas, and this percentage is steadily increasing. In the last decade, metropolitan area growth constituted 85 percent of the total national population increase, and more than three-fourths of this growth took place in the suburbs. In less than 20 years, one-

half of our estimated 280 million people will live in 40 great urban complexes, each with over 1 million persons.

THE TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS OF our rapidly expanding urban areas have been,



and will continue to be, met largely by improved highway networks and private automobiles. However, these alone are not sufficient to meet the present, let alone future, transportation needs of our cities. Mass transportation is also needed. Persons who cannot afford to drive, or are unable to do so, need mass transportation facilities at

all times. Also, many persons owning private cars prefer to use mass transportation for certain trips, particularly commuter travel.

Unfortunately, mass transportation service in most urban areas has been deteriorating at the very time when it should have been improving. Faced with increasing costs and declining patronage, many mass transportation systems have been unable to maintain adequate facilities, equipment, or service. This neglect has made travel, for persons without access to private automobiles, highly inconvenient and expensive, and it has caused many passengers previously using mass transportation to switch to their cars.

ALTHOUGH FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE FOR highways in urban areas, under the federal-aid highway program, there is at present no adequate program for helping communities meet their mass transportation requirements. Substantial federal assistance in the form of grants will be necessary in order to effectively supplement and stimulate state and local efforts in this field.