

**HAIL—AND
FAREWELL!**

ILGWU Memories
and Photos of
John F. Kennedy,
Lyndon B. Johnson

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JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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Thousands of ILGWUers had an opportunity to meet Lyndon B. Johnson when the nation's Vice President, he made a surprise tour of New York's garment center in October 15. Here, he chats with workers in one of the shops.

Toward a New American Greatness

Excerpts from President Lyndon B. Johnson's Thanksgiving Day address to the American people:

Yesterday I went before the Congress to speak for the first time as President of the United States. Tonight, on this Thanksgiving, I come before you to ask your help, to ask your strength, to ask your prayers that God may guard this republic and guide my every labor.

All of us have lived through 7 days that none of us will ever forget. We are not given the divine wisdom to answer why this has been, but we are given the human duty of determining what is to be—what is to be for America, for the world, for the cause we lead, for all the hopes that live in our hearts.

A great leader is dead, a great nation must move on.

Yesterday is not ours to recover, but tomorrow is ours to win or to lose. I am resolved that we shall win the tomorrows before us. So I ask you to join me in that resolve determined that from this midnight of tragedy we shall move toward a new American greatness.

OUR HARVESTS ARE BOUNTIFUL, OUR FACTORIES FLOURISH, our homes are safe, our defenses are secure. We live in peace, the goodwill of the world pours out for us. But more than these blessings we know tonight that our system is strong—strong and secure. A deed that was meant to tear us apart has bound us together.

Our system has passed, you have passed, a great test. You have shown what John F. Kennedy called upon us to show in his proclamation

of this Thanksgiving: that decency of purpose, that steadfastness of resolve and that strength of will which we inherit from our forefathers.

What better conveys what is best for America than this!

How much better it would be, how much more sane it would be, how much more decent an America it would be if all Americans could give their time and spend their energies helping our system and its servants to solve your problems instead of pouring out the venom, and the hate that stalemate us in progress.

Let all who speak, and all who teach, and all who preach, and all who publish, and all who broadcast, and all who read or listen, let them reflect upon their responsibilities to bind our wounds, to heal our sores, to make our society well and whole for the tests ahead of us.

LET US TODAY RENEW OUR DEDICATION TO THE IDEALS that are American.

Let us pray for His Divine wisdom in banishing from our land any injustice or intolerance or oppression to any of our fellow Americans, whatever their opinion, whatever the color of their skins, for God made all of, not some of us, in His image. All of us, not just some of us, are His children.

And finally, to you as your President, I ask that you remember your country and remember me each day in your prayers and I pledge to you the best within me to work for a new American greatness—a new day when peace is more secure—when justice is more universal—when freedom is more strong in every home of all mankind.

LBJ to Press Kennedy Program

President Lyndon B. Johnson, in his first public declaration of policy, pledged his administration to continue "the forward thrust of America" begun by the assassinated John F. Kennedy.

In an address to a joint session of Congress on November 27, the new President

called on the legislators "to act to act wisely, vigorously and speedily" on the civil rights and tax bills that in recent months had become Kennedy's chief concern.

In the field of foreign policy he pledged: "This nation will keep its commitments from South Vietnam to West Berlin — and will at the same time be increasing in the search for peace."

To a Congress still under the sense of shock that shook the nation at the shooting down of Kennedy, Johnson uttered a solemn appeal intended for the nation at large.

"The time has come for Americans of all races and creeds and political beliefs to understand and respect one another," he said. "Let us put an end to the teaching and preaching of hate and evil and violence, let us turn away from the fanatics of the far left and the far right, from the apostles of bitterness and bigotry, from those defiant of law, and those who pour venom into our nation's bloodstream."

From AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany came words of praise for the new President's "excellent" message.

Of Johnson's keynote message to congress, Meany said, "He has launched his administration with

words of strength and urgency. We trust the Congress will speedily heed his advice and act in a spirit of national unity."

Johnson's message was interrupted repeatedly with applause from the assembled House and Senate — most strikingly when he pledged himself to carry forward Kennedy's civil rights program and when he warned against the forces of "bitterness and bigotry."

"Our most immediate tasks are here on this Capitol Hill," he said bluntly. "No memorial oration or eulogy could more eloquently honor" the dead President, he declared, than swift passage of "the civil rights bill for which he fought."

No next step by Congress, he continued, "could more fittingly continue" Kennedy's work "than the earliest passage of the tax bill for which he fought," which if passed without delay "means more security for those now working and more jobs for those now without them."

Johnson gave short shrift to suggestions that Congress should now go home, that it should meet the shock of Kennedy's death by a recess or adjournment, by taking a rest before picking up the threads again next January.

He struck the theme of action repeatedly.

"This is no time for delay. It is a time for action—strong, forward-looking action on the pending education bills, on the pending foreign aid bill, on youth employment opportunities on the remaining appropriation bills."

Johnson gave with equal firmness a pledge "to carry on the fight against poverty and misery, ignorance and disease — in other lands and in our own."

"We will serve all of the nation, not one section or one sector or one group, but all Americans," he said. "These are the United States — a united people with unity of purpose."

In a message sent to President Johnson, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky congratulated him on his address to Congress, declaring that garment workers are proud to associate themselves with your re-statement of the American dream. "Your resolve to act now gives eloquent voice to the will and the opportunity of the times. You may count on us to continue with you, in the great undertaking on which your administration has embarked."



The Greatest Creed

Read it first with the children... **ILGWU** logo... **The Greatest Creed**

This label ad, stressing need for universal brotherhood, appeared in some 100 newspapers across nation on December 2.

Labor Eulogizes Kennedy, Vows Backing to Johnson

The American labor movement has pledged its "unflinching devotion to the building of the world" of which John F. Kennedy dreamed—"a world in which mankind can be free yet safe, a world in which brotherhood is fact for all men."

The working people of the world, "the voiceless millions bowed with grief" of his death, have lost a leader, champion and friend," the AFL-CIO declared.

But "this grieving nation," the federation's Executive Council said, "has been bequeathed a program, a practical dream, whose fulfillment will be the lasting monument to the leader who conceived it."

Last week, after a White House meeting with the AFL-CIO Executive Council also attended by Cabinet members and other high

ranking government officials, President Johnson declared that "the goal of this administration is 75 million jobs." The President called in the AFL-CIO leaders, he told them, because he wanted to hear what was on the mind of labor in regard to the nation's problems.

The council, meeting in emergency session in Washington on November 26, pledged to President Lyndon B. Johnson, "on behalf of millions of American workers and their families... our complete backing in the dark and dangerous days that lie ahead."

The council called on Congress to remain in session "and pass the program that our martyred President proposed," pointing out that there could be no more "fitting memorial" than to go on "with the business of the republic with a new sense of urgency."

The council said the nation and the world "are fortunate" to have in Johnson "a man of vast legislative experience" who was given "extraordinary responsibilities" during his service as Vice President "and who acquitted himself with distinction in each of these tasks."

And in evaluating the "brutal assassination" of Kennedy, the council declared that "hatred pulled the trigger."

The council warned that "hatred is a clear and present threat to American society," that it is "on the rise in America"—the hatred of Birmingham, of the John Birch Society, of the followers of General Walker, and "the

hatred of the fanatical Communists." Of Kennedy and his relationship with workers, the council declared that he had "earned their confidence, their trust, their friendship."

"He gave them courage and a sense of destiny," it added. "He led them toward great victories over adversity that only a man of compassion could understand."

Kennedy's Leadership

The statement noted the late President's leadership in securing a new minimum wage law because he knew "it was milk and bread and shoes for millions of his fellow citizens." It remembered his work to aid people in the depressed areas, to eradicate slums and especially his struggle for civil rights.

"More than any President since Abraham Lincoln, whose fate he shared, John Kennedy brought to America understanding of the struggle, appreciation of the plight of the victims of discrimination and segregation, determination that America must — and would — win this battle against hatred."

His courage when the Soviets challenged the nation with "their Cuban missiles" and their resulting backdown, the council said "may well go down in history as a turning point in mankind's struggle for peace and freedom."

"In his memory, we pledge our unflinching devotion to the building of the world of which he dreamed — a world in which mankind can be free yet safe, a world in which brotherhood is fact for all men."

Of Johnson, the council noted

Strive to Complete Campaign January for Mrs. FDR Fund

With close to \$300,000 received from ILGWU members as contributions to the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation fund, the ILGWU General Office this week called upon its affiliates to complete the drive within the next month.

A letter this month addressed to local managers, and regional directors notes that "most of our locals have responded enthusiastically and generously" and asks that all who have not yet made their contributions advise the General Office of their plans so that the campaign may be completed in January.

It is expected that in the final phase of the ILGWU drive, which is part of the general campaign of organized labor in support of the fund, an additional \$100,000 will be raised.

The first "down payment" of the total contributions by ILGWU members was made in October. At a special ceremony, Pres. David Dubinsky presented a check for \$250,000 to Adlai E. Stevenson, who is chairman of the memorial fund. This was the largest single contribution made to the fund which has a goal of \$25 million.

At that time contributions had already been received from several major ILGWU affiliates in New York City. Close to \$100,000 had come from affiliates of the Joint boards, with cloak accounting for \$40,000, dress for \$25,000 and cutters for \$19,000.

The first contribution came from Local 155 and amounted to \$30,000. Local 62 then reported \$15,000 as did Local 103.

Areas outside of New York were first starting their returns. Early this month interim reports showed Clink Out-of-Town reporting \$20,000, Eastern Region \$17,454, Canada \$4,000, Los Angeles (cloak) \$3,221, Upper South, \$6,000.

The letter to the affiliates said that "the Memorial Foundation Fund will be used to support the great humanitarian causes with which the name of Eleanor Roosevelt was associated."

that "he is deeply committed to the program of his martyred predecessor and he was clearly a partner in its design and scope." The fulfillment of this program "remains of primary importance to our own country and to the cause of freedom," it added. "We know," the council con-

tinued. "President Johnson shares these objectives. We know he will prove equal to the problems and challenges which will await him. We extend to him, in this most tragic hour in the history of our great republic, our warm, understanding and sympathetic support."

KENNEDY PHOTOGRAPH AVAILABLE TO READERS IN LIMITED QUANTITIES

The following information is given in answer to numerous requests from readers: The picture of the late President John F. Kennedy that appeared on the front page of the special December 1, 1963 issue of Justice was taken by Justice photographer Burton Berinsky exactly one week before the assassination of the Chief Executive in Dallas. It shows the late President as he was addressing the convention of the AFL-CIO in New York on November 15. A limited number of copies measuring 8 by 10 inches and suitable for framing are available through a written request to Justice, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

JFK and ILG: Meaningful Memories

AS A YOUNG SENATOR FROM Massachusetts, John F. Kennedy once said that in contrast with one of his colleagues who looked at labor leaders and saw racketeers, when he looked at a labor leader, or a union member, he saw someone who was aspiring for a better life and for a better America.

Steeped in the history of the American political process, he recognized the labor movement as "the strong right arm of American democracy."

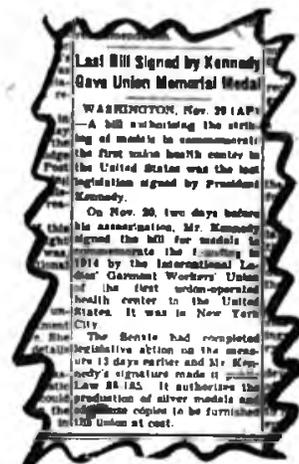
He spoke those words to ILOers at the union's 1959 convention. Already, garment workers knew him as a leader with a maturity which belied his youth based on a close association with the ILOWU dating from 1946 when, as a young war hero he was elected to Congress. (See photos on Pages 7, 8, 9.)

First in the House, and after 1952 in the Senate, he earned a deserved reputation as labor's friend. He served on both the House and Senate labor committees.

In 1952 and 1958, Massachusetts ILOers threw all their support behind his successful campaigns for the Senate.

IN 1959, THE YOUNG SENATOR spoke to the 30th convention of the ILOWU in Miami Beach, Florida. In the ringing terms the country later learned to associate with his speeches, he declared:

"This union has dedicated itself to becoming an instrument for the betterment of the lives of its members and the American public. It is, in a real sense, an



instrument of democracy. It shares the view of Lloyd George that a tired nation is a Tory nation, and that in this midnight hour of history, the United States must be neither tired nor Tory."

This was a period when anti-labor forces were mounting a concerted campaign to cripple the labor movement through restrictive legislation. When Congress, through the Landrum-Griffin bill, seemed about to end the traditional

and crucial right of the ILOWU to stipulate that a unionized jobber must use only unionized contractors, Senator Kennedy, as chairman of the House-Senate joint conference committee, was instrumental in assuring inclusion in the final bill of an exemption for the garment industry.

THEN CAME 1960 AND THE NEVER-to-be forgotten campaign. Wherever he went during those exciting days, working people turned out en masse to greet him. In city after city throughout the country, garment workers thronged to rallies to hear the young candidate speak so eloquently of the "New Frontier."

October 27, 1960—and the garment center of New York City was filled with a cheering, surging solid mass of more than a quarter of a million people. This mammoth rally, organized by the ILOWU 1960 Campaign Committee, was described by Pres. Dubinsky as "the greatest political gathering witnessed by the city."

It was the closest election of this century. When the ballots were counted, it was found that in areas where garment workers were especially active—New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis—a heavy Kennedy vote had offset rural conservative votes, bringing large blocs of electoral votes to the Democratic nominee.

The respect and affection ILOWU members felt for President Kennedy deepened during his tragically brief years as chief executive. The President,

in turn, called upon the ILOWU numerous times in attempting to implement his liberal program for America. He named ILOWU Pres. Dubinsky to the Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy in February 1961. In January 1962, the ILOWU leader was appointed to the President's Inter-American Advisory Committee.

IN MAY 1962, JOHN KENNEDY came to New York, speaking on successive days at the dedication of the ILOWU Cooperative Houses in the Chelsea section, and then at a senior citizens rally in support of Medicare.

In blistering 100-degree heat, the President spoke in moving terms of the "unfinished business of our society" and the need "to provide a better life for those who come after us." The Kennedy sense of humor was there, as always. "I want to register an official protest with the ILOWU," he said as the sun mercilessly beat down. "For the sweatshop conditions under which we are working today."

The next day, speaking to an overflow gathering at Madison Square Garden, he predicted that Medicare, part of the unfinished business, would inevitably become law.

On November 30, 1962 the President was preparing to leave for Texas. On his desk was a bill authorizing the striking of medals to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the ILOWU New York Union Health Center—the first in the United States. It was the last bill he ever signed.

BEGIN DRESS PACT PARLEYS

Negotiations for a new collective agreement covering more than 80,000 union dressmakers in the 8-state New York metropolitan dress market began Thursday morning, December 12, at the Americana Hotel in Manhattan.

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Joint

Council presented the union's demands which call for a 10 percent wage increase for all week and piece workers, the increase to piece workers to be added to the percentage they now receive on top of their weekly pay.

Other Demands

Other union demands call for substantial boosts in minimums, a second week of vacation, Washington's Birthday as an additional paid holiday, an increase of 1 percent in the employer contributions now being made to the health and welfare fund and a similar increase to the retirement fund.

Zimmerman emphasized, in his presentation, that the solvency of both funds would be seriously jeopardized without these increases.

He also emphasized that the union would insist on precision for more effective application of piece-rate schedules. "We consider this the heart of these negotiations," he said. "The earnings of our people have not been good. There is a good deal of justified dissatisfaction, and we are determined in these negotiations to improve and safeguard the earnings of our members. This can be done only through the more effective and uniform enforcement of settled piece rates."

As usual, the first response of the employers was non-committal, but they asked for time to consider the union proposals. The present agreement expires on January 31, 1964.

Workers in all parts of the 8-state metropolitan market are represented in the union negotiating committee which took part in the opening conference. In addition to Zimmerman, those present included First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Local 89, Vice Presidents David Ginnold, director of the Northeast Department, Edward Kramer, director of the Eastern Region, Israel Breslow, manager of Local 22, and Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10, also, Manager Bill Schwartz of Local 60-60A.

Also on the negotiating committee are N.M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the Dressmakers' Joint Council; Sol Greene, the council's assistant-

general manager; Sol C. Chaikin, assistant director of the Northeast Department; and Sol Goldberg, assistant director of the Eastern Region. Union attorney Emil Schlesinger was also present at the conference.

The union demands, formulated during weeks of discussion by top union officials, were approved by a meeting of the Dressmakers' Joint Council at the Americana Hotel on Tuesday, December 10. The council meeting was attended by several hundred representatives of dressmakers throughout the metropolitan market which includes Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland and Rhode Island, in addition to New York.

It is expected that there will be additional conferences this month, and that negotiations will

be on an almost daily basis during January as union representatives meet with employers in an effort to hammer out differences.

There has been only one general strike in the industry in the past 30 years—in 1958—and, although the ILOWU General Executive Board has authorized a strike if one becomes necessary, as yet no predictions are being made as to the outcome of negotiations.

In addition to its "money" demands, the union is asking for a number of important changes in enforcement provisions. "We are tired of seeing the gains we win at the bargaining table eroded by the techniques of chiseling and evasion used by some jobbers," Zimmerman said. "We want the means of blocking these techniques. More effective and uniform enforcement will benefit not only our members but the industry as a whole."

Jobs, Rights in AFL-CIO Focus

The AFL-CIO emerged from its 5th convention last month united in its determination to press forward with a program designed to provide economic security, freedom and equal rights for all Americans.

The convention, held in New York City, focused its sights on the critical year 1964, the growing complex of economic and social problems, and the challenge to democracy by the radical right, and came up with a wide-ranging program keyed to the needs of all citizens, union members and non-members alike.

The 970 delegates, who in 5 days passed on 253 resolutions and heard a dozen speakers, underscored their conviction that the solution to many of the nation's problems required decisions in the White House. In Congress and in the state legislatures by giving a top priority to a massive register-and-vote campaign next year. Refuting charges by "friends"

and critics that labor is in stagnation and disruption, the convention voted faith and confidence in its leadership and broke new ground in mapping a program to meet the issue of chronic unemployment and job displacement.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, re-elected to a 5th term with Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler and supported by a re-elected Executive Council, articulated the theme of the resolutions and the speeches when he said:

"We are the conscience of America. If the little people of America are to have a better life, we have to do the job."
(Continued on Page 13)



Headed by Pres. Dubinsky, ILGWU delegation to AFL-CIO convention is shown during session. Other ILGWU delegates are Luigi Antonini, Louis Stulberg, Charles S. Zimmerman, Harold Mandelsund, Philip Kramer, William Ross, Douglas Levin, Rafaela Ballardar and Bernice Perry.

N. Y. Locals 23-25 Merger Unites Pioneer ILC Builders

Two of the oldest locals in the ILGWU—Shirt and Sportswear Workers' Local 23, chartered in 1903, and Blousemakers' Local 25, chartered in 1905—have been merged into a new organization to be known as Blouse, Shirt and Sportswear Workers' Local 23-25.

The new local will be headed by Vice Pres. Shelley Appleton, who has been man-

ager of Local 23 for the past 3 years. Vice Pres. Charles Kriendler, one of the union's pioneer leaders was manager of Local 25 until his retirement last month.

The merger was recommended by the ILGWU General Executive Board at a meeting in New York on November 15, after hearing a report from a subcommittee appointed in September to study the situation. The subcommittee consisted of Vice Presidents Harry Greenberg, manager of Local 91; Henoch Mendelsund, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board; and Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Dressmakers Joint Council.

The GEB recommendation was approved by a unanimous vote of the locals' executive boards and by membership meetings of both locals. ILGWU General Secretary Treasurer Lou Stulberg told a large and enthusiastic meeting of Local 23 that, in recommending the merger, the GEB was concerned with the "wellbeing of the membership of both locals. This will benefit the members of Local 23 and Local 25 alike," he said.

Appleton announced this week that Jay Mauer has been named assistant manager of the merged local, and that Jerry Grossman will serve as supervisor of its blouse department.

Mauer, a graduate of City College of New York and the ILGWU Training Institute, has been associated with the ILGWU since 1931. He served on the staffs of Locals 22 and 40 and was on special assignment with the Orvas Joint Board before joining the Local 23 staff in 1959 as director of organization and activities.

Grossman, who was assistant manager of Local 25, is a graduate of New York University and served as a captain of field artillery during World War II.

Changing Patterns

The merger reflects changing patterns in the apparel industry, and specifically the growing importance of sportswear, as a result of which members of both locals have been working on much the same kinds of garments.

Carrie Franco, chairlady of Local 25 since 1935 and now co-chairlady with Rose Renuola, of Local 23-25, predicted that the merger would give the union greater strength. "Since members of both locals work on the same garments, merger was the most logical thing," she said. Rose Ren-



Smiles symbolize bright future for recent New York Local 23-25 merger. ILGWU Vice Pres. Shelley Appleton, manager of newly formed unit with new co-chairlady Rose Renuola (left) who was Local 23 chairlady, and Carrie Franco, former Local 25 chairlady.

nuola said: "Our members needed this. It was necessary for progress."

Speaking at the Local 25 membership meeting, Vice Presidents Greenberg and Mendelsund emphasized the same theme. Recalling that Local 91 was created by a merger of Locals 50 and 41, Greenberg said that it had produced "a healthy and very happy family," and that he was confident that Locals 23 and 25 would follow the pattern. Mendelsund pointed out that both locals had a common bond in the pioneer role they had played in the ILGWU, and that the merger would give them greater strength as they moved into the future.

Appleton said that the merger would "spur the union's organization work in the sportswear field and make for more effective and uniform enforcement."

Local 23-25, which will continue the old Local 23 affiliation with the Cloak Joint Board will merge the staffs and executive boards of its predecessors. It will have approximately 13,000 members.

Separate Pacts

The existing contracts between Locals 23 and 25 and the employers will continue in effect. The Local 23 contract expires May 31, 1964; the expiration date on the Local 25 contract is December 31, 1964.

Although the executive boards of the 2 locals will be merged, they will also continue to meet separately to take up special problems arising out of the separate contracts.

For the immediate future, the old Local 23 office, on the 11th floor of 275 Seventh Avenue, the Union Health Center building, will be maintained, but as soon as the larger Local 23 office, on the 10th floor of the same building, can be suitably altered it will become the headquarters of the new Local 23-25.

The merger brings to an end the separate existence of 2 organizations that have played major parts in the development of the ILGWU and its institutions, and in the abolition of the sweatshops for which the industry was notorious in the early days of the century.

Local 23 led the "Uprising of the 20,000"—a strike of shirtwaist makers in 1909 which focused public attention on sweatshop conditions in the industry and created a strong sentiment for unionism among garment workers. Local 23 was a leader in the "Revolt of the Cloakmakers"—in 1910, a strike which, more than any other, gave the young

ILGWU a firm foothold in the industry.

Both strikes were long and bloody. In both instances, the strikers had to endure the assaults of hostile police and hoodlums, as well as hunger and evictions, before victory was achieved. The "Uprising of the 20,000" and the "Revolt of the Cloakmakers" are key chapters in the ILGWU story.

Both Pioneers

The locals earned their reputations as pioneers in many ways. It was the members of Local 23, for example, who established Unity House, and Local 23 was involved in the establishment of the first Union Health Center.

"Local 23-25 begins its life with a long tradition of service and accomplishment," Appleton said. "That tradition carries with it an obligation. It is an obligation we are determined to meet, and I know that in this determination we shall have the vigorous support of our staff and membership."

The events leading up to the merger were as follows:

At its September meeting at Unity House, the General Executive Board appointed a subcommittee to investigate the situation. The subcommittee recommended the merger at the GEB meeting in New York on November 15 and the GEB accepted the recommendation subject to the approval of both locals.

On November 18, the Local 25 executive board voted for it unanimously on November 20 the Local 23 executive board took similar action. On the same day, a Local 25 membership meeting gave the GEB recommendation its approval.

On November 26 a Local 23 membership meeting voted in favor of it, thus completing the process.

Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel New '117' Meet Site Jan. 8

A new meeting place will be the locale of the Wednesday, January 8 membership meeting of Local 117, New York cloak operators, announces Manager Nat Windman. It will be in the grand ballroom of the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel (formerly the McAlpin) at 34th St. and Broadway, right after work.

Calling attention to the new meeting site, Windman pointed out that it hereafter would be the regular location, instead of Manhattan Center, where the local had met for many years previously.

He also stated that tickets were available at the local office for the Polishene theatre party on Saturday evening, January 18,

LEHMAN

As the honored speaker of the 50th anniversary celebration of the historic cloakmakers' strike of 1910, in Carnegie Hall on September 17, 1960, Herbert H. Lehman reviewed his many years of close association with the garment workers. Following is the text of his address.

I FEEL VERY MUCH AT HOME HERE.

I have known your union and its leaders for many years. I have personally known three of your eminent presidents: Morris Sigman, Benjamin Schlosinger and, finally, that very great man—great in mind and heart, who has led this union so brilliantly for more than a quarter of a century—my friend and your president, David Dubinsky.

My relationship with your industry dates back to a time long before there was a union like the ILG. I recall, as a boy, visiting some of the terrible sweatshops that could be found in dimly-lit flats and lofts and hallways of this city. I could not have been more than 9 or 10 years old when I accompanied my father on a tour he made—a tour which aroused me to the evils of the sweatshops and made a vivid impression which is still with me. There certainly was a need for the ILG. Out of that need the ILG was born.

TO SOME IF NOT MOST OF YOU, THE FIRST COLLECTIVE bargaining agreement in the history of the garment industry—the famous Protocol of Peace authored by the immortal Louis D. Brandeis—is no more than something you have read or heard about, something out of the dim and distant past. To me, the memory of that bitter strike of 1910 and of its victorious settlement is a memory almost as fresh as that of yesterday. I felt its impact. My sympathies marched in the wake of every stride taken on the picket line.

There were leaders of your union in those days and in the days that followed whom I came to know and to cherish as friends... men who have long since passed from among us, but whose memory lives on in the breasts of all who knew them. Their achievements form part of the bedrock of the ILG. I am thinking of such men as that brilliant leader and public figure Meyer London, whom you helped send to Congress in 1912, and that great lawyer, thinker and civic statesman, the late great Morris Hillquit.

The ILG has produced many remarkable leaders. There was one, the echo of whose voice is still fresh here. He was one of my oldest friends in the ILG. I loved him dearly. I mean that valiant soldier of the ILG, that devoted and dedicated leader, the late beloved Isidore Nagler.

MY DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH YOUR UNION BEGAN back in 1924, when Governor Alfred E. Smith asked me to serve on a special advisory commission to investigate the problems of the coat and suit industry... and to recommend some solutions. We recommended some solutions. Many of them were eventually adopted.

The problems of the industry in that day were much more complex than they are today. We have come a very long way from those days when chaos and freebooting and sweatshops prevailed.

On a number of occasions in the years that followed my first introduction to the ILG, I served as a mediator in your fights to secure better working conditions for your members. I wasn't directly involved in that historic strike 50 years ago which you are observing tonight. But I was involved in one way or another in almost every single one of your later strikes. It was only 2 years ago that I sat up all night with your most recent deadlock with management. I was happy and proud to be able to figure in that settlement.

Looking back over the years, I can say with all candor that I have been deeply impressed by the consistency, courage and good sense which you of the ILG have brought to the attack upon the problems that have confronted your membership and your industry.

IN MY JUDGMENT THE ILG IS A VERY GREAT UNION. It has had a powerful impact on the entire trade union movement. It has had a mighty influence on America. It has a great tradition of service not only to its members, but to all workers and to all citizens and all peoples. It believes in service to the community; it has made itself an influential and integral part of every community in which its members have worked and lived.

The ILG is a sentimental union, and the practical expressions of its sentimentality, as in helping to renew and rehabilitate parts of the lower East Side, are deeply inspiring.

The story of the ILG is part of the story of America—the story of the transformation of an insurgent force—a force viewed a few decades ago as dangerously disruptive—into one of the basic balance wheels of our national economy and of our very system of democracy.

As a union, the ILG has been a major stabilizing force in a great industry. As a social force, the ILG has been one of the most restlessly progressive, liberal, and constantly forward-driving forces in America.

The ILG has been exploring the new frontiers of our community and national life for a long time. It has consistently (Continued on Next Page)

JUSTICE

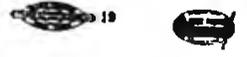
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— Champion of the People

(Continued from Previous Page)

been in the very vanguard of all the pioneer social movements of the past generation.

WITHIN THE 6 DECADES THAT WE ARE OBSERVING tonight, there have been vast changes in the ILG membership. Although that membership still is as it always was, a veritable United Nations within itself—all nationalities, all religions, all colors, all creeds—still there have been great tidal shifts in the relative members.

One of the things of which the ILG can be proudest is the fact that there always has been, in this great union, full and fruitful integration at all levels, involving all nationalities, colors and creeds. There has never been, as far as I know, any second-class membership status in the ILG.

The ILG is an example of how people of different national origins, colors and creeds can work together in vibrant and constructive harmony . . . yes, in total and fraternal solidarity.

True to its principles, indeed to its very nature, the ILG has shown in a practical way how integration can work . . . not just integration of whites and Negroes, but integration of Poles, Italians, Puerto Ricans, Hungarians, Cubans, Mexicans, Finns and Slovaks, Turks and lots more.

As far as the different religions are concerned, the ILG has been and is a true workshop of tolerance and brotherhood among Jews, Catholics and Protestants of every denomination. This is one of the special reasons for our special affection and regard for the ILG. It is one of the reasons for the greatness of the ILG.

And this is why you of the ILG must surely feel as alarmed as I am by the current out-cropping of religious bigotry in a way that has not been equaled in my experience since 1928. As in 1928, this bigotry has been touched off by the presidential candidacy of a leading figure who happens to be a Catholic.

WE HAVE LIVED, YOU AND I, THROUGH SOME exceedingly difficult times . . . although I have seen more times than you. But most of us here have seen 2 world wars as well as many lesser ones. We have seen depressions. We have seen Fascism and Nazism, with their mass murders, come and go. We have seen the beginning, the rise and the increasing dominance of Communist imperialism.

But through all of this, we have seen men and nations, most notably our own nation, held to the conviction that there is enough wisdom and goodness in mankind to permit some forward movement toward a better and more enlightened world society.

Basically, as I understand it, this was the idea and the force that motivated the "Revolt of the Cloakmakers" in 1910. Basically, it is this same idea, this same force—this same vision—which motivates this union today.

For this reason, I continue to consider it a proud privilege, as I always have and always will, to be associated with this great union in any public enterprise.

God bless and keep this union strong and purposeful in the years ahead.



Lehman, Pres. Dubinsky, Mrs. Lehman at 80th birthday salute.

HERBERT H. Lehman, a close friend of the ILOWU whose public career was linked directly with many crucial events in the history of the union, died December 8 in New York at the age of 88.

Throughout a half-century of illustrious public service including election to state-wide office 8 times, more than any other political figure in the history of New York, Lehman consistently championed the goals of garment workers and other union members and was a leader in many liberal and humanitarian causes that focused on bolstering human rights and dignity and extending the field of public welfare.

LEHMAN'S FIRST DIRECT ASSOCIATION with the ILOWU took place in 1924 when Governor Alfred E. Smith chose him as a member of a special commission to propose reforms in the New York cloak industry. As a commission member, Lehman supported the ILOWU's demand to limit the number of contractors used by jobbers and its contention that jobbers be held responsible for working and sanitary conditions prevailing in contracting shops. He further backed up the union's proposal calling for an industry unemployment fund.

However, these and other reforms were blocked by the strife instigated by the Communist-dominated faction within the union. When these deliberate perpetrators of disruption were finally defeated, Lehman, along with other financiers, furnished financial aid to help rebuild the union.

Allan Nevins, noted historian, in his recent book entitled "Herbert H. Lehman and His Era," quotes Lehman as later saying: "I had no idea when I made the loan that I'd ever see the money again. I thought it was gone. Thanks to David Dubinsky, every cent of it was paid back."

FROM HIS WORK ON THIS COMMISSION, Lehman had deepened his concern for the hard lot of garment workers and of the immigrant poor, had developed a growing understanding and sympathy with the purposes and aims of trade unionism and had struck up a bond of friendship with many ILOWU leaders.

When the ILOWU cloakmakers went out on strike in 1929, Lehman, then Lieutenant Governor, headed a board of conciliation which helped settle the dispute on terms that gave hope for strengthening the union and curtailing cutthroat competition in the industry.

While Governor, Lehman continued to render valuable service to the garment industry and the ILOWU by providing guidelines which helped solve many intricate labor-management problems.

Then in 1958, Lehman was summoned to come out of retirement and help resolve the historic dressmakers' strike. Without hesitation, he again unselfishly heeded the call. Applying his vast experience and wisdom, he threw himself unsparingly into round-the-clock negotiations until terms acceptable to both parties were hammered out that

helped resolve the knotty and complex strike issues.

Expressing appreciation for Lehman's untiring efforts in settling the 1968 dressmakers' strike, Pres. David Dubinsky, in an address at the 80th birthday luncheon for the former Governor sponsored by the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party and held shortly after the dispute was resolved, said: "Governor—and Mrs. Lehman to whom we recently increased our debt for her generosity in 'lending' the Governor as mediator—not only the 105,000 workers in the strike, not only the union, but also the industry and the community, thank you for the patience, the wisdom, the experience which did so much to shorten the strike."

From his first contact with the ILOWU and throughout the ensuing years, during which time he was supported by ILOers in his bids for public office, Lehman's affection for garment workers, and vice-versa, mushroomed tremendously. He was often a principal speaker at many Liberal Party functions, and on countless occasions addressed ILOers at membership meetings and in the shops. The bond of their friendship was inseparable and everlasting.

BEFORE ENTERING POLITICAL LIFE AT the age of 30, Lehman had been a banker, philanthropist and government administrator. However, though born to wealth, Lehman had been reared in a tradition of social responsibility and had developed a progressive philosophy dedicated to uplifting the social and economic status of workers.

In 1923, with the aim of translating this philosophy into legislative action, Lehman became Franklin D. Roosevelt's running-mate and won first election to public office as Lieutenant Governor. In 1927, he was elected Governor and during his 10 years as the state's chief executive pushed through the legislature a broad program of liberal reforms, often referred to as the "Little New Deal."

These accomplishments included the establishment of unemployment insurance, a revitalized workmen's compensation law, minimum wage legislation, a great public housing program, assistance to the aged, blind, crippled and dependent children.

(Continued on Page 15)

Message of condolence sent by ILOWU Pres. David Dubinsky to Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman:

I have learned with deep grief of the passing of your beloved husband and our dear friend. For 4 decades, he was a close friend, a trusted stimulator, and a constant source of strength and inspiration. Rarely have I personally known anyone with standards as noble or with a sense of duty and responsibility so profound. And rarely have garment workers known anyone with greater sensitivity, understanding and genuine sympathy for the problems we face. His life's work is a monument that will stand as a shining reminder of Herbert Lehman's greatness for many generations to come.



In capacity as chairman of conciliation board that successfully resolved disputed issues of 1929 Cloakmakers' Strike, Lehman, as Lieutenant Governor, is shown with then Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and ILOWU Pres. Benjamin Schlesinger, far left, during meeting at Executive Mansion in Albany, N. Y.



Lehman, emerging from mediation efforts in round-the-clock sessions, joins principal negotiators in announcing settlement of historic 1958 Dress Strike at 4 A.M. on March 11. He is flanked from left by ILOWU Pres. Dubinsky, Imperial Chairman Harry Uviller and Louis Rubis representing employers.

In the Fold



Workers at Blakely Manufacturing celebrate their return to the ILGWU fold and the end of their walkout at the company, a subsidiary of Fambro Lingerie, agreed to meet the ILGWU terms.

N'East Rips Company 'Union', Returns Blakely to ILG Fold

After languishing for 7 years in the throes of a company union "agreement," workers at the Blakely Manufacturing Co., of Danvers, Pa., have returned to the ILGWU fold and won significant improvement in their contract terms.

According to Vice Pres. David Gingold, Northeast Department director, the advances are contained in a recently concluded contract reached after the company's 10 production employees joined in an ILOWU-led walkout.

The pact, which runs through April 1, 1965, provides for an immediate reduction in the work week to 37 1/2 hours, to be reduced to 35 hours effective January 1, 1965. It also provides for standard contributions to the union fringe benefit funds, 3 weeks vacation, retirement benefits and supplementary unemployment compensation and severance pay.

The contract also calls for an immediate 16-cent hourly increase in minimum pay. This will rise to \$1.45 next June 1, and to \$1.50 on January 1, 1965.

Hourly workers will get an immediate 15-cent hourly increase and piece workers will receive a 5 1/2 percent increase over and above the piece work earnings. When the work week is reduced to 35 hours, there will be a compensating general across-the-board increase of 5 percent.

In 1956, in the midst of negotiations with the ILOWU, Blakely closed its doors, only to reopen several months later after having talked most of its employees into signing a company union agreement.

Blakely employees soon learned they had made a great mistake. The promises the employer had made were meaningless, the workers' dissatisfaction grew each day. But, having left the fold once, the workers were loath to approach the union again.

But by October of this year, things had gotten so bad that the majority of the workers were ready to swallow their pride and request union representation.

Under the direction of the Northeast Department, the plant's 10 production workers walked out and stayed out. The organizing drive and picket line, under the supervision of Jack Halpern, Northeast field supervisor, Sol Hoffman, Pennsylvania Organization Department director and organizers Chuck Lang and Alex Tafters, soon resulted in the employer requesting a meeting with the union.

There followed long and extensive negotiations which finally resulted in the signing of the present agreement. The ILOWU negotiating committee was headed by Vice Pres. Gingold, Clifford Depin, Scranton District manager; Jack Sobol, assistant manager; and a shop committee headed by Irene Vellela and Carmel Sabron.

Chicago Rights Conclave



ILGWU Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, at lectern, addresses the Chicago Labor Conference on Civil Rights. Seated from left to right, are Chicago labor leaders Paul Iaccino and Murray Finley, and the Rev. David Readdy, who delivered the invocation.

Chicago Rights Meeting Charts Anti-Bias Course

With ILGWU Vice Pres. Morris Bialis presiding as conference chairman, the 9th annual Labor Conference on Civil Rights, one of the largest civil rights conferences of its kind ever held in the United States, expressed strong support for federal civil rights legislation and efforts to eliminate discrimination at state and local levels.

More than 600 delegates attended the civil rights conference held last month in Chicago, sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee and endorsed by the Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council.

In his keynote address, Vice Pres. Bialis, the ILOWU Midwest Region director, declared:

"We are happy with the fight for civil rights that is being made through such efforts as the March on Washington and we congratulate the civil rights fighters upon achieving the strength to make the fight to obtain the things to which they are entitled by birth."

Significant Session

"Though these events are more spectacular than our gatherings, this conference is nevertheless significant because here practically all of Chicago labor speaks out for civil rights. It is true that some unions, to our embarrassment, have not yet seen the light and still refuse to admit Negroes. However, even this small number of unions is diminishing due to the efforts of the CFIUC during the past year."

Other speakers at the conference were Assistant Deputy Attorney General Joseph P. Dolan; Boris Shakhin, director of the

AFL-CIO Department of Civil Rights; Robert Shockford, field director of the Office of Manpower, Automation and Training; Samuel Bernstein, administrator of employment security, Illinois Department of Labor; John E. Cullerton, Illinois Director of Labor; and Aaron Aronin, field director of the Jewish Labor Committee.

Labor Board Complaint Hits Oneita's Unfair Acts in S. C.

The General Counsel of the NLRB has issued a complaint and notice of hearing against Oneita Knitting Mills, Inc., charged by the ILGWU with refusing to bargain in good faith and interference and coercion of employees in their right to strike, reports E. T. Kehrer, Southeast Region director.

The complaint also charges that the strike was caused by the company's unfair labor practices.

ILGWU members have been on strike at its Oneita plant in Andrews, South Carolina since July 10, 1963 because of the refusal of the company to bargain in good faith with the union.

The last contract with Oneita met the union's economic de-

NLRB Says Judy Bond And UGW Must Cease Coercing ILGers in Ala.

The NLRB has ordered an end to unfair labor practices against ILOWU members by Judy Bond and the United Garment Workers at Judy Bond's Brawten, Alabama plant and her Birmingham, Ala. warehouse, according to E. T. Kehrer, Southeast Region director.

The November 20 ruling of the board upholds the recommendations made last May by an NLRB trial examiner that Judy Bond and the UGW be ordered to end all pressures against the ILOWU and in support of the UGW. The board also upheld the trial examiner's recommendation that the company reinstate 10 workers forcibly expelled from the Brawten plant by UGW members in May and June 1962.

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO last year used the labor movement's internal disputes machinery for the first time in branding as strikebreaking the agreement surreptitiously made between United Garment and Judy Bond. It found that the pact, which also provides a so-called union label, has wage and welfare terms far inferior to those that are standard in ILGWU contracts. The AFL-CIO approved an ILOWU organizing drive at Brawten despite the UGW contract.

The trial examiner found, and the board concurred, that Judy Bond and the UGW have harassed ILOWU members and supporters by questioning, threats, violence, and discharges, and have favored the UGW with promotions, promises, premature recognition, and general preferment.

Ordered to Stop

Under the November 20 ruling, the company is ordered to cease and desist from the following unfair labor practices:

—Threatening employees with discharge if they engage in union activity on the company's premises during nonworking time. The company must withdraw its rule of May 1962 prohibiting such activities.

—Prohibiting employees from wearing union pins or other union insignia in its plant and prohibiting them from having union literature in their possession while on the company's premises.

—Coercively interrogating employees about membership or activities in the ILOWU or any labor organization, or promising benefits to any employees who will not support the ILOWU, or threatening reprisals against any employee for support of ILOWU or any labor organization.

—Threatening the employees with closing the plant or reducing the volume of available work if the employees select joint or give assistance to ILOWU.

—Granting recognition to UGW Local 412 as the bargaining representative of employees at the Birmingham warehouse, until this local has been certified by the NLRB.

—Assisting or supporting the UGW by requiring employees to join it or by failing to take all measures necessary to prevent its supporters from enlisting employees of any other union from the plant, or by issuing for its benefit an unlawful no-strike-tation rule.

—Discouraging membership in the ILOWU by discriminatorily discharging, laying off, failing to recall or reinstate any employee, or in any other manner discriminating against any employee in regard to hire, tenure or any term or condition of employment.

Rehire Fired Workers

Further, the company must reinstate, with seniority and full privileges, the 10 workers expelled without any protection from the company by UGW members in 1962, and must make available to the board all records necessary to determine the amount of back pay due them. The company must post a copy of the terms of the order in conspicuous places and must notify the regional director what steps have been taken toward compliance.

The UGW is ordered to end threats or acts of physical harm, injuries, or reprisals against any employees, and to refrain from attempting to cause company discrimination of any kind against any employees. Both Judy Bond and the UGW are prohibited from "in any manner interfering with, restraining or coercing its employees in the exercise of their right to self-organization, to form labor organizations, to join or assist the ILOWU, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, or to engage in other concerted activities for the purpose of mutual aid or protection." They share jointly the responsibility for lost earnings of the 10 employees expelled by UGW members.

Legal counsel for the ILOWU was Robert Cohn of Atlanta. Meanwhile, the national consumer appeal against Judy Bond goes on unabated.

mands; and refusing even to discuss any issues of economic matters involving wages, hours and working conditions.

It is charged that the company negotiated with the ILOWU with no intent on entering into a binding collective bargaining agreement.

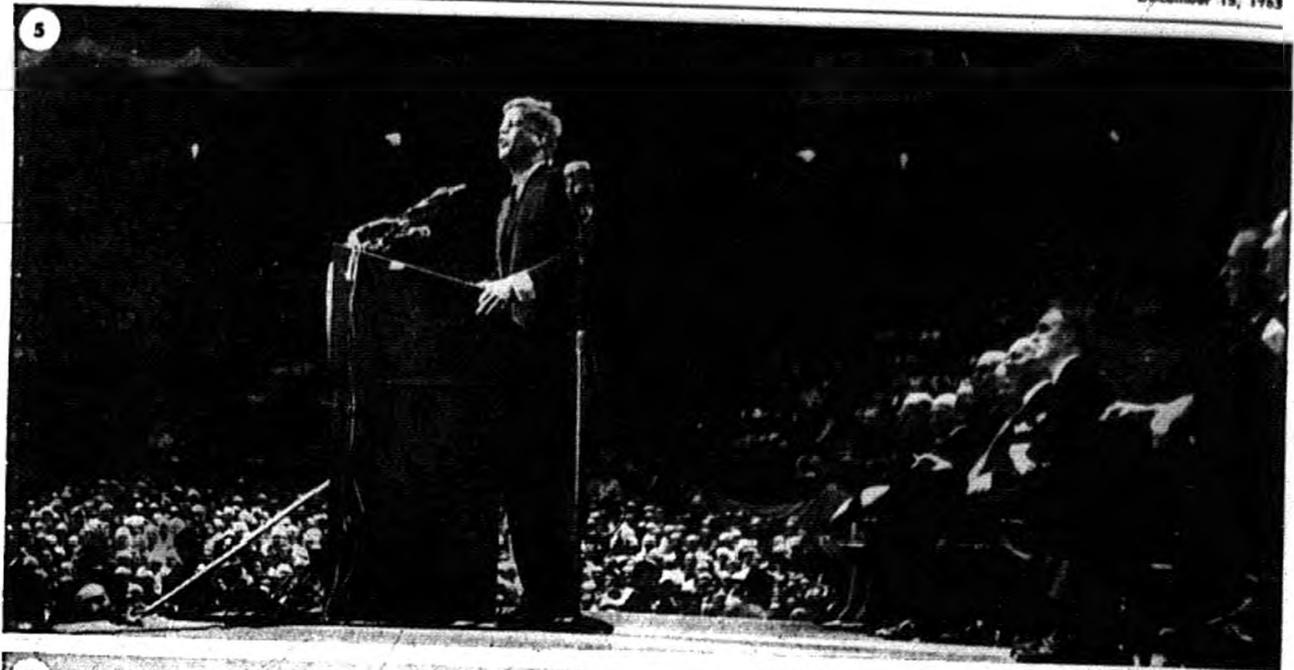
The hearing before an NLRB trial examiner is scheduled for January 20, 1964. Meanwhile, morale remains high as the clock-picketing is maintained at Oneita's plant in Andrews and in Cullman, Ala., and at its showrooms in New York City.

HAIL—AND FAREWELL!



President John F. Kennedy and the ILGWU: (1) Addressing record turnout at ILGWU rally in New York's garment center on October 27, 1960; (2) Outlining vital issues confronting nation at ILGWU gathering during 1960 election campaign tour; (3) Speaking at ceremonies dedicating ILGWU Houses in New York's Chelsea area on May 19, 1962 which drew more than 20,000 persons despite blistering heat of 100 degrees; (4) Receiving standing ovation as invited honored speaker by delegates and guests at 30th convention of the ILGWU on May 15, 1959 in Miami Beach, Florida.





Among ILGWU pictorial memories of President Kennedy's: (5) Voicing need for medicare program at rally in Madison Square Garden on May 20, 1962; (6) Greeting sizable ILGWU contingent during campaign tour in Newark, N. J. on September 15, 1960; (7) Expressing appreciation to election boosters during 1960 campaign; (8) Reviewing legislative matters at 1954 GEB meeting in Washington; (9) Being sounded out on political views as prospective candidate by Liberal Party leaders in June 1960; (10) Receiving honorary delegate's badge to 1959 ILGWU convention from Pres. Dubinsky; (11) Referring to Justice story in chat with Pres. Dubinsky after the then Massachusetts Senator spoke at the 1954 GEB meeting.





(12) President Kennedy with labor leaders at the White House in May 1961 during signing of the \$1.25 federal minimum wage bill; (13) With Mrs. Roosevelt, Vice President Johnson and Adlai Stevenson, listening to ILGWU Pres. Dubinsky at May 1961 dinner of the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Fund; (14) In June, 1958, the young Senator discussed labor legislation with the then New York Senator Irving Ives and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; (15) Two of the closest and greatest friends of the ILGWU took part in May 1962 dedication of the ILGWU Cooperative Houses in New York City; (16) Election Day, 1960, the candidate and Mrs. Kennedy leave their Boston home to vote; (17, 18) Wherever he went during 1960 campaign, ILGers turned out en masse to greet the dynamic young leader.

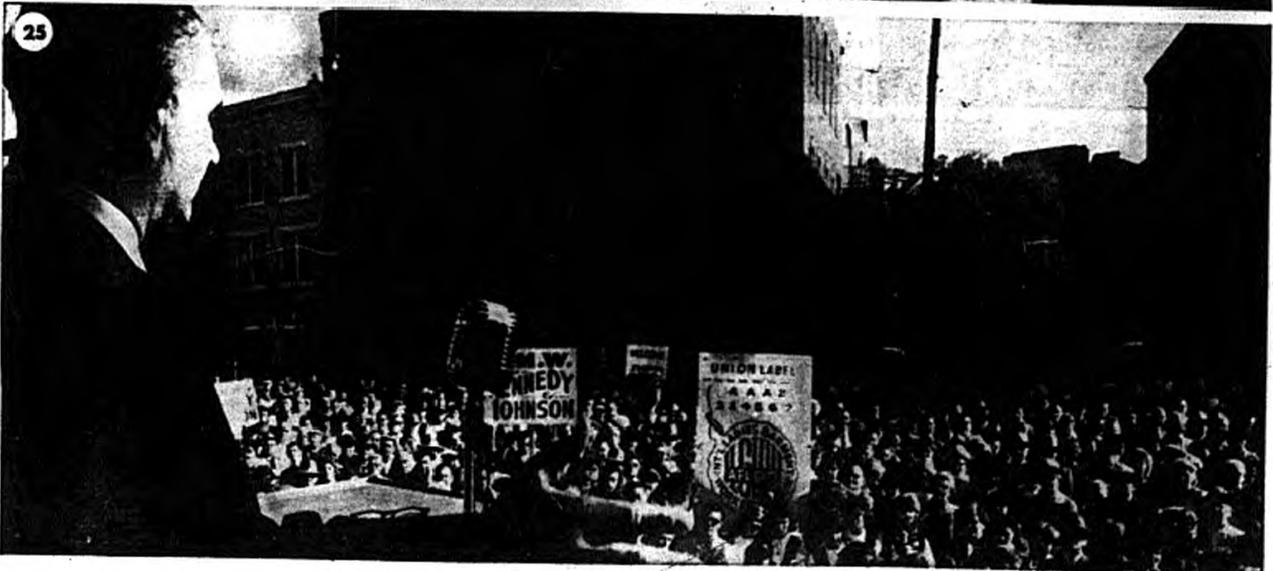




(19) Lyndon B. Johnson, 36th President of the United States, was a vice presidential candidate in 1960 when he spoke to a group of Allentown, Pa. ILGers; (20) Being escorted to the podium by a welcoming committee at the 1962 ILGWU convention at Atlantic City where Vice President delivered vigorous speech; (21) Acclaimed by the delegates; (22) Last October 15, Lyndon Johnson visited Seventh Ave. where ILGWU Pres. Dubinsky demonstrated his skills with cutting machine.



(23) At an October 1960 leadership conference of the Liberal Party, Lyndon Johnson spoke out forcefully for civil rights; (24) During his visit to Seventh Ave. last October, garment workers flocked about the "Veep" for handshake and a friendly word; (25) Part of large throng of ILGers who turned out at October 1960 rally in Shamokin, Pa. to hear Johnson deliver a spirited address calling for election of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket and passage of liberal bills.



Up Pay, Benefits At Va. Harwood

A new contract with the Marian-Harwood Corp. in Virginia, reached after 2 months of intensive negotiations, has settled pay increases, improved benefits and other gains for 750 workers. It is reported by Vice Pres. Angelo Bambaco,

manager of the Upper South Department. The firm has its plants in Abingdon and Marion, Va.

One novel provision brings a half-day holiday pay for Election Day—but only for those workers who have registered to vote.

A unique feature of the 3-year pact protects the rights of aging workers by providing leeway in meeting earning quotas.

Other gains chalked up through the renewal, effective as of December 1, 1963, include wage hikes ranging from 15 to 23 cents an hour for time workers during the length of the agreement, and an immediate rate increase of 5 percent for piece workers, with an additional 5 percent boost beginning January 1, 1964.

Wage boosts for cutting department workers will be in 3 stages: an immediate hourly hike

of 10 cents, 3 cents more on January 1, 1964, and an added 3 cents beginning January 1, 1965.

Additional improvements call for 2 weeks' paid vacation after 3 years of employment, 2 days' leave with pay when death occurs in immediate family, and 2½ more paid holidays (including the half Election Day) bringing the total to 8½.

Spearheading the negotiations for the union was Joseph Shane, the department's assistant manager, who was assisted by Martin Vest, ILOWU Virginia state director, and Rosa Mitchell, business agent. Also aiding in the pact parleys was a shop committee consisting of Leslie Barker, president, Nannie B. Russel, vice president, Martha Gates, Sarah Bowers, Glenn Teasler, Horton Parks, Donald Fry and Thomas Wamum, secretary-treasurer.

N'East Stanley Pact Brings Raises to 90

A recently-concluded 3-year contract renewal with the Stanley Sportswear Co. will bring increased wages and minimums to 90 workers at the Minersville, Pa. undergarment contractor, according to Vice Pres. David Gingold, Northeast Department director.

The new contract, which covers these members of Pottsville Local 251, calls for an hourly minimum of \$1.40 for all employees retroactive to August 5, 1963. Effective July 1, 1964, the hourly minimum will rise to \$1.45 for all operators, pressers and underpressers.

All piece workers at the plant received an across-the-board increase of 5 percent. A second week's welfare benefit was also negotiated, to be

distributed at Christmas. In addition, employer contributions to the health and welfare funds will be increased by ¼ percent.

At a recent shop meeting, the membership overwhelmingly ratified the contract terms which had been negotiated by a committee headed by Sol C. Chaikin, Northeast assistant director, Pottsville District Manager Martin Romano and Lois Sittler, business agent.

N'East 'First' Nets More Pay at Milton

Pay hikes, guaranteed paid holidays and higher minimums highlight the terms of a first-time agreement recently reached with the Milton Manufacturing Co., of New Bedford, Massachusetts, producer of popular-priced maternity blouses and skirts.

The firm is presently expanding its operations and the newly-signed pact will eventually affect more than 100 workers, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

The contract, which runs to May 31, 1964, provides for a 10-cent hourly wage increase for all workers, hourly minimums of \$1.45 for piece workers and \$1.40 for week workers, 6½ guaranteed paid holidays and a 35-hour work week.

In addition the employer's contribution to the union's health and welfare, retirement and severance funds will total 7½ percent of the firm's payroll.

The terms of the agreement, which represent a total gains package of 28 percent, were enthusiastically ratified by the new union members.

Spearheading the negotiations for the union was Sol C. Chaikin, assistant director of the Northeast Department, who was assisted by Arnold Rubin, manager of New Bedford Local 361, and a committee of shop workers headed by chairlady Lillian Cruz.

Ink Montreal 35-Yr. Holdout; Advance on Tot Wear Front

Maurice Dress, a Montreal firm which had remained non-union for 35 years has signed an agreement with the ILOWU, providing major wage gains and other benefits for 80 workers. At the same time, the union made several significant inroads into the area's children's wear trade.

Vice Pres. Bernard Shane reports that the 2-year contract beginning January 1, 1964 for cutters at Maurice Dress and July 1, 1964, for all other employees calls for a 37½-hour week with time-and-a-half for overtime pay.

The contract with the dress concern, negotiated by Assistant General Manager St. Brenner and Maurice Manel, manager of the Montreal Dressmakers' Union, provides a \$3 weekly wage increase for cutters and a \$1 weekly wage boost for all other employees.

Other terms include 4 legal paid holidays, employer contributions to various union welfare funds, advance pay retirement benefits and 2 weeks' vacation with pay.

Tot Wear Gains

Meantime ILOWU efforts to organize Montreal's large children's wear industry gained momentum with conclusion of collective agreements with 2 separate firms within a week.

Latest to ink a contract with the union was Raab Children's Wear Co., whose cutters won a major wage boost and other benefits under terms of the new pact, which runs until November 24, 1965.

Under the agreement, cutting department employees received a \$50 retroactive wage settlement and, effective immediately, a 34 weekly increase. They will also work a 37½-hour week with time and one-half for overtime, get 6 legal paid holidays, and welfare benefit contributions are equivalent to 1¼ percent of the employer's payroll.

Earlier, the ILOWU concluded an agreement with Marquette Inc., which Vice Pres. Shane described as "a first-round victory" in its attempt to organize the children's wear industry.

The new contract, providing for a wage increase of 7 percent for the 60 employees of the firm and other benefits, was reached soon after the Quebec Labor Relations Board had certified the ILOWU as the workers' bargaining agent.

Mera Union Victories

The Quebec Labor Relations Board has ordered a Montreal employer to reinstate an employee discharged for union activity and to pay an indemnity to him and

another worker fired because they joined the ILOWU.

The board's decision was handed down in the cases of Michel Martineau and Jean-Pierre Gingras, who charged Floren Embroidery Works with illegal dismissal solely because they had joined the ILOWU.

The QLRB ordered the firm to reinstate Martineau and to pay him an indemnity equivalent to the wages and other benefits he lost between March 11, 1963, and the date of his reinstatement. At the same time, it ordered payment of an indemnity for lost wages and other benefits to Gingras.

The board found the 2 had been illegally discharged by Ploco Embroidery shortly after the employer discovered that workers in the plant had joined the union. Martineau and Gingras were represented by ILOWU Counsel J. J. Sorcier, Q.C.

In other recent Montreal area developments:

—The QLRB has certified ILOWU Local 318 as bargaining agent for 38 embroidery workers employed by Rita Lace and Embroidery Contract, negotiations are expected to get underway immediately. The firm is a major manufacturer of Swiss embroidery.

—Twenty-eight employees of Earle Dress and Sportswear in Montreal have won wage gains and a series of welfare benefits under a new agreement just concluded. The firm, in signing the pact, agreed to become a member of the Montreal Dress and Sportswear Manufacturers' Guild thus extending to its employees benefits enjoyed by 18,000 other ILOWU dress and sportswear workers in Montreal.

—A dozen cutters employed by Cosmo-Kismet in Montreal have won a 10-cent hourly wage boost in a contract renewal. The new agreement runs to July 31, 1964.

Cut Hours, Hike Pay At Canada Comfort

Just in time for the yuletide is a new agreement covering 40½ workers at Comfort Kimona and Dress Manufacturing Co. in Montreal and suburban Ste. Therese, which reduces their work week to 37½ hours and gives them major wage and welfare gains.

The new agreement, negotiated by Assistant General Manager St. Brenner and Maurice Manel, manager of the Montreal Dressmakers' Union, was announced by Vice Pres. Bernard Shane. Effective December 1, it runs for a period of 33 months to July 31, 1966.

Eighty-five employees at the company's plant in Montreal and 80 at the Ste. Therese plant will benefit from the new agreement which provides a \$3 weekly boost for cutters, an 8-cent hourly increase for all time workers and an 8-cent hourly increase, to be added to their present cost of living bonus, for piece workers.

In addition, the employer will contribute 2 percent of the payroll to the ILOWU retirement

fund and 1 percent to the severance pay fund.

New Hqs. Progress

Unforeseen delays in completion of the new ILOWU headquarters in Montreal have resulted in a decision to postpone the official inauguration ceremony which had been scheduled for December 6 and 7.

Vice Pres. Shane announced the postponement after a conference with the architects and builders of the structure, situated at 405 Concord St., in the heart of Montreal's garment district.

ILOWU offices and the union's health center facilities have already been moved to the new location. Only finishing touches remain.

Fashion Showings

The bi-annual National Collection of Union Label fashions, which has become the showcase of Canadian ready-to-wear garments, will have its spring and summer showings in Montreal January 3, 1964.

Fashion editors from most of Canada's 10 provinces will be in attendance once more to preview styles for the coming season. The forthcoming show will be the 6th of its kind since the Union Label was introduced by the ILOWU in Canada 3 years ago.

The January 3 preview will be seen in 2 shows at St. Helen's Island, site of Canada's 1967 World's Fair. The location was chosen to enable out-of-town writers to inspect the site of the Fair.

ILOWU Center in Israel To Bear Kennedy Name

In memorial tribute to our nation's Chief Executive, the cultural center in Kiryat Shmonah, in Israel's Galilee area, made possible through funds contributed by Boston ILOWUers led by cutters and pressers, will bear the name of President John F. Kennedy, reports ILOWU Vice Pres. Philip Kramer, Boston, Joint Board manager.

Six-Week Wrapup



At a dinner marking the completion of the 6-week shop steward training program of Southeast Region Local 581, Spartanburg, S.C., Business Agent Joe Ferguson, right, covers local policies. Southeast Region Director E. T. Kehrer discussed new contract proposals at the session.

Labor and the 'Disenchanted Liberals'

THIS IS THE TIME WHEN American labor analyzes its problems, takes a swift look at the past for its experience and then turns its face towards the future with plans for action to carry out the purpose of this movement.

As American citizens, of course, we have a keen and abiding interest in all happenings in the international field. In the months that have elapsed since our last convention our government has stepped up its efforts to reduce international tension and to lend a more important permanent basis for world peace. President John F. Kennedy and the State Department have shown much patience and persistence in negotiating with the heads of the Communist world. As practical people we must welcome any negotiations designed to take us a little way in the direction of world peace. We of labor welcome the test ban treaty, despite all its limitations, as a step which might possibly help strengthen the foundations or at least prepare the foundations for a less precarious peace.

While we always hope for peace, we must never have illusions that it will be easy to obtain—or that it is just around the corner.

In this light, President Kennedy rendered top service to the American people and the entire free world when he repeatedly stressed—in leading for ratification of the limited test ban treaty—that we must be vigilant, we must not let our guard down, and that the battle for lasting world peace has yet to be won.

THERE ARE SOME WHO, IN their great desire for peace, resort to wishful thinking. They would have us believe—and act—as if the serious differences between the free world and Communist imperialism have already been eliminated, and all that remains for our country and its allies to do is begin unilateral disarming and welcome the Soviet Union at once as a reliable partner for peace.

I am sure that a few hours at the Wall of Shame in Berlin or a couple of days with an American military convoy on the Autobahn would be enough to bring these well-meaning people down to earth.

Then, there are others who are not prisoners of wishful thinking and illusions but prisoners of panic and pessimism.

They fear to negotiate with the Russians. They see a defeat for our country every time our diplomats enter a conference room where Moscow's men are to confront them.

As long as our country remains strong and continues to grow stronger, as long as we and our allies negotiate from strength, we need have no fear to negotiate or to enter into agreements with the Soviets—provided these agreements have provisions for effective enforcement and policing for compliance.

Of one thing we can be certain—everything that has happened on the international scene since World War II ended shows that the best road to peace and freedom lies in the unity and overwhelming strength of the free nations.

WE HAVE BEEN FAVORED IN recent years with a stream of free advice and opinion graciously extended to us by a new school of critics—sometimes termed the "disenchanted liberals" or "disillusioned friends of labor."

Excerpt from keynote address by Pres. George Meany at the opening session of the AFL-CIO 54th Convention in N. Y.

The distinguishing feature of the members of this group is their friendship and association, past or present, with trade union aims and ideals.

Some profess significant trade union backgrounds, during some golden age of idealism and innocence. Others have sought to establish, retroactively, some other basis for a reputation for devotion and service to the cause of the underprivileged.

While the membership of this group appears to be small, its productivity is amazing. The unlimited variations that can easily be played on their basic theme eliminate the need for careful thought or tire-some research. Facts that do not fit the theme can be ignored or discarded.

For authority and support, they simply rely upon one another—one writes an article, another develops it into a pamphlet, the former expands the pamphlet into a book, and the latter then writes a favorable book review, praising the experience, background and insight of the author, rather oddly describing him, of course, as a "disenchanted liberal" or "disillusioned champion of labor."

In this way myths and fallacies are born, planted in the public mind and echoed in the editorial pages of the daily press.

WHAT DO THESE EXPERT "friends of labor" report as to how the trade union movement is doing at this time in our history? I regret to have to tell you that we are all washed up. We are dead, but we are just not smart enough to lie down and wait for the undertaker.

Let me give you a few excerpts, as I understand them, from the obituary notices—some of the symptoms of our fatal illness as seen by these disillusioned friends of ours.

If you happen to notice any small inconsistencies in these reports as to the causes of our impending demise don't let it bother you; I am sure there must be some good explanation somewhere.

Now, they tell us that there are not enough strikes. They say we lost our trade union militancy because our members are too contented with their present conditions and are no longer willing to sustain strike improvements.

Then, a short time later the same individual in this case tell us that there are too many strikes, and that in addition, strikes in certain industries seriously endanger the general public. They say we have been too militant in our negotiations with newspapers, railroads, airlines, building contractors, stevedoring companies, ship owners, etc. The strike weapon is therefore out of style and requires replacement with more up to date innovation such as compulsory arbitration.

Then they say collective bargaining has just been too successful. They say our unions have achieved so many gains for their members in wages, conditions and security that they have acquired a middle class bourgeois outlook and are no longer interested in burning social problems.

They long for the good old days. Trade union success to them is just no fun at all.

Then they say that collective bargaining is an obsolete failure. They

say that this system cannot cope with the economic and technical problems of the present period.

One writer very comfortably ensconced in the parlor car of a foundation gravy train describes collective bargaining as old and worn out at the age of 28. This intelligence that collective bargaining is only 28 years old will no doubt come as a shock to many delegates here, and I am sure to the delegates from organizations like the ITU who are under the impression that collective bargaining started in this country well over a century ago.

THEN THEY SAY THAT WE ARE permitting too much unemployment from automation. They say our strength is being undermined by the loss of jobs, members and bargaining power as the result of rapid technological changes with robots casting workers on the slag heap without adequate protection through the collective bargaining process.

Then in the very next breath they say there is not enough unemployment from automation. They say our efforts to protect the livelihood of men who have devoted their careers to a company, industry or trade, constitute inexcusable featherbedding, delaying the realization of the great economic and social blessings of automation.

Then they say we neglect our responsibilities in the field of civil rights. Those who never have an unkind word to say about the powerful employers of this country who are largely responsible for widespread discrimination in employment seemed to derive a perverse delight from senseless attacks made upon the most effective and consistent advocate of civil rights over the years, the American trade union movement.

Then they say we are stupid to be so active in the field of civil rights. They say our campaign for strong civil rights legislation and other actions in support of the legitimate aspirations of minority groups have severely handicapped our organizing activities, particularly in the south where organization is most needed.

Then they say we are too divided. They say our energies and resources have been dissipated by internal bickering and inter-union jurisdictional disputes, and right after that they say we are too united. They say, some of them, that an authentic split in our ranks might be the impetus for a surge of new dynamic activity.

I have some sympathy for the economic needs of the writers of these cracks. As the saying goes, they must publish or perish. It's just unfortunate that they chose the wrong alternative.

LET'S SEE JUST WHERE WE would be headed if we heeded their advice as to our future course. Since collective bargaining and strikes are obsolete, presumably we would have to find an outlet for our renewed zeal and militancy, our renewed dynamism before a government-appointed labor court or compulsory arbitration panel.

Our great need then would be for militant lawyers, complacent general presidents, and open-handed secretary-treasurers to pay the lawyers.

If division in inter-union competition is the key to a surge of new activity as these outside friends suggest, why stop at a division into 2 parts. Would not 4, 8, or 8 competing federations be that much more invigorating and energizing? I am sure the Marxists and other anti-union groups would like this very much.

Then, of course, to really shake up the complacency of our officers and members, it would be wonderful if we could find some way to get back to that great golden age of the 1930's, back to the sitdown strikes, the soup lines, the apple stands, the eviction notices, the county poorhouses, 40-cents-an-hour wage, and all the other happy features of those wonderful years.

I wonder if these writers would care to take such a backward journey themselves, to leave the comfort and security of their universities, their foundations financed by fortunes gained at the expense of working people and their editorial departments of conservative newspapers and go back to the days when their daily bread and beer came from WPA projects or anemia union pay rolls, and when their audiences did not extend very far beyond meetings of the Young Peoples' Socialist League?

I regret very much that I know of no way to recapture for our old friends the romance and excitement and adventures of those good old days, but life being what it is, we will just have to grin and bear the trials and tribulations and tortures of success.

SERIOUSLY, I AM FRANK TO admit that I am not troubled too much by the fact that our members today enjoy the highest wages, the best working conditions, and the greatest measure of security ever obtained by working people anywhere at any time, and I am proud of the fact that this organization, the AFL-CIO, and its affiliates, have played a tremendous role in bringing this about.

I have absolutely no feeling of nostalgia for the days of the great depression, of starvation wages and chronic insecurity, and I am positive that the American trade union movement is a long, long way from outliving its usefulness or achieving its final goals if any of its goals are ever final. We all know that we are not perfect. Our organization is not perfect. It is a human institution.

We know that we have many serious problems and much unfinished business ahead of us. We recognize these problems and are determined and ready to deal with them.

WE HAVE SERIOUS PROBLEMS that will tax the resourcefulness of all segments of American society to find a solution for them.

Perhaps the No. 1 problem is jobs, the continued failure of our economy to provide jobs for the people who are able and willing to work—a 5 percent-plus official jobless rate for over five years.

Then we still have unfinished business in the field of civil rights. While we are making progress, we have not made enough, we are not making it fast enough. This campaign for full freedom and equality has to go on. We cannot afford to have second-class citizens if we feel that we are going to lead the world where a vast majority of the people in the world are non-white.

Labor's Rights Goal: Freedom, Equality for All Americans

A wide-ranging civil rights resolution rededicating the trade union movement to the cause of freedom and equality for all Americans was adopted unanimously by the AFL-CIO convention last month in a special order of business.

Action on the resolution followed a stirring appeal by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph to strengthen labor's historic alliance with Negroes in their fight for full equality.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany congratulated the president of the Sleeping Car Porters for "a very moving, intelligent address on a subject that he has been leading for many years."

Meany also reported on the progress of the special task force committee established last July under his leadership to carry the civil rights struggle into the nation's major cities through broadly-based community action groups.

In the short span of the last force's existence he reported, it has worked out plans with central bodies to spur community action in Cincinnati, Boston, Washington, Milwaukee, Oakland, San Francisco, Denver, Houston and a number of other cities. The response from central bodies, he said, has been such that the committee plans to double the AFL-CIO staff assigned to the community projects.

Discussing the resolution then before the convention, Meany declared his confidence "that we can do a good job in this field."

"I don't know of any time where I have seen the American trade union movement, right down to the grass roots level, more conscious and more awake on this particular problem," he said. "But we have got to do it; we have got to do it from a trade union point of view."

At the same time, the AFL-CIO chief asserted that "I refuse to accept the idea that the American trade union movement should be scolded and berated because it is not doing enough, because I remember the time when this was the one segment of American society that was out in front and fighting in this field, and we didn't have too much help."

He added, for example, that he could not understand the concept that civil rights progress could be made "by abusing the ILGWU, the one union that stood out in this city over the years. I don't get the idea that it is good policy to abuse the people who are doing the most for you, to get them to do more, on the ground that you are wasting time criticizing those who are fundamentally opposed to you."

Meany also reported that the resolution was adopted by a vote of 99 to 1.

AFL-CIO Secy-Treas. William Schnitz-

ler presented a comprehensive review of the activities of the Standing Committee on Civil Rights since the 1961 convention, including the substance of the Executive Council's report to the convention on the progress in eliminating segregated locals, negotiating non-discrimination clauses in union contracts and winning enactment of state and community anti-discrimination legislation.

The resolution adopted by the convention urged prompt enactment of the omnibus civil rights bill of the House Judiciary committee as "the strongest civil rights measure ever to be reported by a committee of Congress."

Expressing the hope that it will be strengthened in its public accommodations section and in the enforcement powers of the equal employment opportunity commission it would establish, the convention nevertheless declared that the bill "would go far toward achieving the goal of equality."

In other major points, the resolution called on all affiliates to establish vigorous civil rights programs of their own to review the practices of their locals to see that all members are fairly represented.

Called on affiliates "to give their vigorous support" to civil rights legislation in Congress and to state and com-

munity legislation to guarantee fair employment practices, fair housing and equal access to public accommodations.

Called for federal action to wipe out discrimination in hospitals and other health facilities built with Federal funds under the Hill-Burton Act.

Urged the U.S. Employment Service to carry forward its program of eliminating discrimination in employment office operations.

Pledges to enter the practical cooperation of all affiliates in the efforts of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to remove and prevent discrimination in government jobs and under government contracts.

Urged the establishment of apprenticeship information centers in every community to facilitate access to training for all qualified applicants.

Reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's civil rights compliance procedure, adopted at its 1961 convention, to establish machinery for dealing with complaints of discrimination by unions or employers and urged that it be widely publicized to bring it within the reach of anyone who may be aggrieved.

Endorsed the special task force and called on affiliates to give their full cooperation in its efforts to promote community-wide civil rights action.

Action on Jobs, Civil Rights in AFL-CIO Spotlight

(Continued from Page 2)

Meany had told the convention earlier that labor's job is to "wake up the nation" to the possibilities of economic collapse, and the delegates tackled the task of putting together a program to prevent a "national catastrophe."

They voted unanimously to open a major drive for a \$2 minimum hourly wage and extension of coverage of the Wage Hour law to 16 million low-paid workers presently exempt.

They shouted approval of a resolution to cut the work week to 35 hours and set up a standard of double time for overtime.

They voiced strong support for a 15 point economic program, including the minimum wage and workweek elements, that would lift the nation out of economic lethargy and bring it to "sustained full employment." Included was a call for passage of an \$11 billion tax cut and stepped-up public spending to increase critically-needed consumer purchasing power.

In the second of 3 major problem areas, the delegates dedicated the full resources and strength of the trade union movement to "the

cause of freedom and equality for all Americans" by "removing the last vestiges of racial discrimination from within the ranks of the AFL-CIO" and working in the "general community to assure every American the full rights of citizenship."

The resolution on civil rights, strongest ever adopted by any

labor organization followed a stirring appeal by Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph to strengthen labor's historic alliance with Negroes in their fight for full equality.

In the third area, the convention stressed as never before the need for intensified political education and action to stem anti-

labor, anti-liberal forces in the 1964 elections. The federation's General Board, meeting to deal with how best to meet the political issues of 1964, concluded that greater effort and fuller utilization of trade union manpower was the key to the success of the campaign next year.

In the international arena, the

delegates made it clear that the "disarray" in the Western Alliance cannot be tolerated if the free world is to defeat the thrust of Communist totalitarianism and they called on the United States to "make no effort to remove the present disputes among the allies and to build an ever more effective and powerful western unity."

On internal problems, the convention took a close look at organizing the unorganized and called on all unions to provide more funds and manpower in coordinated programs to help complete "The major unfinished task of American labor."

The delegates vowed to press for wage and salary increases for those already organized to give workers a "fair share" of the economy's productive power and to help bolster the nation's economic growth.

And in face of the success of the two-year-old internal dispute plan, they voted to ask the Executive Council to consider proposed changes contained in resolutions and gave it the job also of securing relief for all affiliates from court decisions on strike picketing.

ILG Resolutions on Soviet Anti-Semitism, Immigration Reform, Shorter Work Week

The ILGWU delegation to the AFL-CIO convention introduced resolutions dealing with anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, immigration reform and the shorter work week.

The resolution on Soviet anti-Semitism declares that "anti-Semitism as an official state policy and anti-Semitic propaganda have become more pronounced in the USSR than in any other important country" and charges that Jews are being made "scapegoats for the evil consequences of the regime's unsound economic policies

As adopted by the convention, the resolution calls for the U.S. government "to bring all necessary diplomatic pressure on the Soviet Union and to consider the application of economic sanctions against the USSR in order to hasten the end of its anti-Semitic policies and practices."

On immigration reform the resolution labeled the policy of arbitrary quotas favoring one portion of Europe over the rest of the world "a violation of the traditional American view of judging per-

sons by what they are rather than by their origin."

It recommends passage of legislation introduced by Senator Philip Hart (D-Mich.) and Congressman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) which provides for the ultimate abolition of the national quota system with the substitution of standards based on talent and need.

The resolution on the shorter work week states that this has become a major means for combating unemployment caused by automation.

TYLER EXAMINES 'DUAL CHALLENGE' TO AMERICAN LIBERALISM

By GUS TYLER

AMERICAN LIBERALISM FACES A dual challenge: the first, and most serious, from a newly invigorated conservative coalition; the second, from a "new" leftist critique that damns labor's existence in order to save its soul. To counter both requires a liberal coalition that will effectively unite the unions, the civil rights movement and progressive-minded intellectuals.

The liberal strategy also falls into two phases: win the next presidential election and move ahead to win majorities in state and federal legislatures. To do the latter—win legislative majorities—will require more than votes. Court action—probably Supreme Court action—will be required to democratize the legislative bodies so the voice of the voting majorities may be properly heard. But to win elections—whether for the presidency or the legislatures—requires a third and basic element: an effective liberal coalition.

The dominant leadership in the various groups that compose this coalition

The following is excerpted from an article by the ILGWU assistant president, entitled "The New Challenge to Liberalism," which appeared as the lead article in the November 1963 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

recognize the need for a political alliance. Yet there is a real danger that this coalition will be disrupted, even impaired, by a small though highly publicized coterie of liberal intellectuals who are making a career out of fostering friction and schism among the great liberal movements. They propose a split in labor as a means of invigorating the unions; they see a Negro assault on organized labor as a prime means to invigorate the civil rights movement; they see in a return to the radical formulas of the 1930s a pattern for behavior in the 1960s.

THIS NEW "LEFTISM," WITH ITS accent on the negative, is the "enemy within" the liberal coalition.

Some of this "new" critique reflects a general malaise among certain intellectuals who become angry with mass

movements if the latter do not, in school-child fashion, follow the teacher. Some of it reflects a sense of guilt on the part of brief sojourners in the labor movement who justify their AWOL by denouncing either the old general or the old cause. Some of it is a kind of reactionary radicalism that tries to rediscover the kicks of youths by reciting old clichés in new jargon.

But most of it derives from plain ignorance—a state to which most intellectuals, especially those least informed, will rarely own up.

IN FORMING A LIBERAL COALITION, the intellectual class play a pivotal role. As economists, they can shape broad programs. As students of inter-group relations, they can counsel towards the end of prejudice. As educators they can raise up new generations of inspired

and instructed young people to play their energetic part in progressive social movements. As researchers and propagandists, they can enlighten the nation politically. As viewers of the total society they can interpret labor to the civil rights movement and interpret the civil rights movement to labor.

The bulk of the liberal intellectual community plays precisely this role. To the "new" leftists, however, such responsible thinkers are servants of the Establishments, Uncle Toms, the kept brains of the unions, to be read out of the intellectual community while the negativists take over and proclaim themselves the voice of intelligence.

For all these forces—labor, civil rights and liberal intellectual—the time for decision is close, as close as the next national election. Conservatism is moving in for the kill. Its one best hope is a divided liberalism.

For the liberal, the one best hope now—as always—lies in unity, unity in the immediate future around "jobs and freedom."

Biggest Xmas Label Drive In High Gear Thru Nation

While consumers from coast to coast concentrated on their Christmas gift shopping lists, ILGers were busily engaged in a variety of activities that added up to the largest nationwide drive ever undertaken to promote the ILGWU union label during the Yuletide season.

Miss Matheson, director of the ILGWU Union Label Department, reports that ILGers throughout the country have already put into effect and are continuing their participation in a number of newly-devised programs aimed at greatly boosting the impact of the union label on the buying public. The chief goal of all these special efforts is to make women—and men too—understand the importance of looking for the ILGWU insignia when they purchase apparel for those on their holiday gift lists.

This year's holiday label promotion campaign has been vitalized by the inauguration of some innovations geared to attracting and further bolstering the public's awareness as to the significance of the ILGWU label. These include: mass distribution of colorful, attractive shopping bags and special printed leaflets, both newly designed and appropriate to the holiday season.

On the front of the multi-colored shopping bag is an ap-

pealing drawing of Santa Claus holding a number of children's toys, beautifully spotlighted within a gold frame, with the inscription "Season's Greetings" appearing at the bottom. The other side of the new shopping bag, also contained within a similar gold frame bears an imprint of the ILGWU label with the following appeal: "Look for this Union Label when you shop for women's and girl's apparel."

Over 350,000 of these specially-designed shopping bags will be distributed by ILGers during the holiday label promotion campaign.

The other new facet of the drive consists of distributing millions of leaflets containing the union label advertisement, "The Greatest Creed," which emphasizes the need to attain the ideal of universal brotherhood. This prize-winning label ad appeared early this month in leading newspapers in all areas of the country.

Posters of the above prize-winning label ad will be displayed in windows of large and small re-

tail apparel stores throughout the country as part of the ILGWU union label promotion drive during the Yuletide season.

Further, many retail stores in numerous cities and towns have publicly endorsed the latest union advertisement by listing the names of their firms alongside the ILGWU message appearing in newspapers in their respective areas.

In addition, label boosters will hand out rain bonnets and sewing kits to adult shoppers and balloons bearing the ILGWU imprint to children.

The label promotion efforts will hit their stride in the weekend prior to Christmas when the holiday shopping crowds are at their peak. On these and other days ILGers throughout the nation will post themselves in front of leading department stores and apparel shops in their respective areas where they will distribute the union label souvenirs and circulars.

In New York, a city-wide saturation drive is already underway in which union members, in addition to manning posts outside large and small retail shops, are engaged in handing out label material at subway entrances and exits.

Label Fashion Revue 'Stops' Union Meeting

A musical fashion revue produced by the ILGWU Union Label Department captured the entertainment spotlight at last month's AFL-CIO convention and provided added weight to New York City's position as the fashion center of the world. The show was aptly entitled, "Fashion 'Tiy' U.S.A."

Presented on November 18 in the Imperial Ballroom of the Hotel Americana, the hotel's largest capacity accommodation, the union label fashion show drew an overflow audience of more than 4,000 persons.

These included convention delegates from every state in the country and various sections of Canada, a large number of foreign dignitaries, members of United Nations delegations, fashion editors of many local and area newspapers as well as those from numerous women's national magazines.

Also present at the widely publicized event were many of the nation's best known manufacturers and designers from various sectors of the garment industry who provided the collection of clothes exhibited at the fashion extravaganza and cooperated wholeheartedly in making the union sponsored presentation a huge success.

Fashion Lineup

The audience responded with consistent delight at the fashion lineup of clothes put on display. The viewing consisted of the latest styles in children's and women's wear, ranging from expensive unique creations to popular-priced garments for every-day use. Everything a woman or child takes pleasure in wearing—from snowsuits to negligees from coats to lingerie from town dresses to smart evening gowns—were exhibited.

The production was under the direction of Marguerite Helafont, who also furnished the descriptive commentary on the varied garments modeled at the event. As part of the union label department's newly inaugurated cross-country tour, she has staged similar successful fashion shows in other major cities and plans have been completed for future engagements.

The musical portion of the show was supervised and conducted by Jim Corbett of the Northeast Department. Under his guidance a cast of ILGers from New York and Pennsylvania shops stopped the show on numerous occasions with "professional" renditions of individual songs and choral numbers which centered on the twin themes of the revue: Fashion City U.S.A. and promotion of the ILGWU Union Label.

Among the specially prepared material favored by the audience and depicting these themes were such tunes as "These Are the Girls Who Make The Clothes You Wear," "So Nice To Have A Gal Around," "I Feel So Pretty," "The Union Is A Girl's Best Friend," and "Be Sure You Have The Union Label."

Miss Matheson, director of the ILGWU Union Label Department, later commented that the union's "standing-room-only" bill could not have been possible without the generous cooperation of the many manufacturers from all sections of the industry who gave unstintingly of their time and effort to the presentation.



Pretty model accents dress and flowers for madame's frame at ILG label fashion hit.



Fashion's role in children's world is spotlighted at revue produced by ILGWU.

Elderly Need Medicare Law, Rolnick Tells Congress Unit



ILGWU Welfare and Health Director Louis Rolnick is congratulated by Rep. Carl P. King (D-Calif.) after testifying before a House committee in support of med care for aged through social security. Looking on is Rep. Thomas O'Brien (D-Ill.).

"Tracing its own vast experience in providing a wide range of health benefits for garment workers, the ILGWU told members of Congress that it strongly supported the King-Anderson bill calling for health care for the aged through social security as the only practical way of helping millions of America's senior citizens to cope with ever-increasing medical costs.

His position was presented by Louis Rolnick, director of the ILGWU Welfare and Health Benefits Department, on November 20 during public hearings on the measure before the House Ways and Means Committee.

In his testimony, Rolnick pointed out that "the ILGWU has had an early and continuing experience in financing and providing health care for millions of workers in the garment industry."

The union's varied health program he advised the committee, includes insurance plans which cover part of the cost of hospitalization, surgical and medical treatment, preventive and diagnostic care for ambulatory patients at the union's 13 health centers, and mobile health units which bring medical services to garment workers in the shops.

The ILGWU official noted, however, that while the nation's program includes medical services for all retirees at the health centers, it does not actually provide hospital coverage for retirees or their dependents.

The social security mechanism incorporated in the bill offers the best solution toward helping to solve the financial burden of health care for the elderly, he said, because it provides means for spreading the risk in the widest possible fashion and for prepayment in a highly mobile society.

"The ILGWU faced the same 2 problems in financing its health program for active workers," Rolnick told the committee. "Factory units in the industry are extremely small and employment opportunities in a particular factory may vary extensively through any given year. Workers may work in

several plants during the year, or, in fact, be temporarily unemployed when illness strikes.

"Obviously under such conditions the factory unit could not be used as a base for an insurance program. The only practical way was the pooled fund concept. All employees in a given segment of the industry, or in a geographical area, are required by contract to contribute a percentage of payroll into a pooled trust fund.

"The worker's rights are independent of where he is employed and continue while he is between jobs. There are reciprocal agreements between the funds and thus there is a continuous coverage for all workers who remain in the industry."

"The social security mechanism for payment in this bill," he stressed, "represents the same practical approach as that taken by our union."



Choral group composed of ILGers and professional models give show-stopping rendition to one of numerous songs specially composed for the ILGWU label fashion revue at Hotel Americana.

CUTTERS COLUMN

Attention of Cutters Turned To Dress, Tot Renewal Talks

Members of Local 10 employed in the dress industry have an important stake in the current negotiations for the renewal of agreements expiring January 31. The Dress Joint Council, headed by Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, has presented demands for

No meeting of Local 10 will be held during December because of the holidays.

As far as cutters are concerned, matters of special interest such as coverage of graders, restrictions on photo-marking and a ban on cut-up shops have already been written into the dress contracts. In common with the other crafts the cutters are concerned about further tightening up of enforcement in the industry now scattered over 7 states and a further narrowing of wage differentials within this wide area.

Negotiations for a new agreement are also in progress in the children's dress trade. The union is asking for a 10 percent wage increase, a \$10 rise in minimums and a second week's vacation pay. It is hoped agreement will be reached before December 31. When the old agreement expires. In such event, a special meeting of the children's dress cutters will be called at which the terms of the agreement will be outlined.

Job Situation

The employment situation for cutters in the dress industry this past fall season was very satisfactory as far as the cutters were concerned, Vice Pres. Moe Falk-

man, manager of Local 10, reports. Many moved into work on spring garments without a between seasons gap. Cloak cutters also fared well despite conditions said to have adversely affected other crafts. The cutting of many small lots and continued use of complicated materials gave cutters extra work-time.

Generally satisfactory conditions were also reported by cutters in the undergarment and miscellaneous trades. However, end-of-season fits of a number of firms from the industry resulting in displacement of workers, pose a continuous problem for the local which devotes a great deal of its activity toward putting its members back on regular jobs as rapidly as possible.

The local membership meeting which had been scheduled for Monday, November 25, which became the day of President Kennedy's funeral—was of course, cancelled as a mark of respect for the memory of this great American. In view of the holidays in December, the next meeting will be held in January.

'38' Stages Big 'Hit' In Triple Pact Sweep

New contracts netting major gains for some 180 workers have been added to the run of recent pact-signing "hits" staged by New York Theatrical, Custom and Ladies Tailors Local 48, reports Manager Luigi Quintiliano.

The 2-year agreement with the Ladies' Apparel Retailers' Guild, which covers some 100 workers, highlights a \$3 weekly wage boost for all workers and an additional contribution by the employer of \$2 monthly to the union's health and welfare fund, bringing the total monthly payment to \$14 for each worker.

Also obtained was a further contribution equal to 1/2 percent of the firm's payroll to the union's severance fund. All contract terms are retroactive to September 1, 1963.

At Kretnick Modes, a 1-year contract affecting some 40 workers calls for a \$3 weekly pay increase for all employees, 1/2 percent contribution equal to 1/2 percent of firm's total payroll to the ILGWU's severance fund. These terms are retroactive to October 1, 1963.

The 3-year pact with DePina stipulates a \$3 weekly wage hike for some 40 workers the first year, an additional \$2.50 boost the next year, with another \$2 in-

crease in the third year. It further provides for the employer to contribute an additional 1/2 percent contribution to the health and welfare fund the first year, followed by another 1/2 percent the following year, and 1/2 percent to the union's severance fund. All these terms are retroactive to October 1, 1963.

Constructive Example



Mitchell Lötiec, center, director of the ILGWU Management Engineering Department, explains the principles of dress construction during a class of ILGWU Training Institute, held at union's general offices. Belle Scott, of the Northeast Department, seated at sewing machine, assisted at demonstration. Nine-week course includes 3 weeks of classes and 6 in field.

Lehman—Champion of the People

(Continued from Page 5)

and other laws geared to extending and protecting the public welfare. This great record of achievement was not lost on the people of New York State who responded by returning him to the Governor's mansion in future elections by ever-increasing majorities over his political opponents.

In 1942, at the insistence of President Roosevelt, Lehman resigned as Governor to assume foreign relief duties in the State Department. When Roosevelt had been Governor of New York State, he openly held that Lehman was "my good right arm," and Lehman regarded FDR as "one of the great men of modern history." In 1943, Lehman was unanimously elected director general of UNRRA by the 48 member nations of that worldwide relief and rehabilitation agency.

He immediately went into action to help repair some of the war's human damage, traveling around the world handling the problems of providing food, clothing, medical supplies, farm equipment and other needed materiel to some 500 million persons in the ravaged nations of Europe and Asia.

"It was the most difficult, the most satisfying and most important work that I did," Lehman said after UNRRA went out of existence.

In 1949, Lehman was elected to fill out the term of Senator Robert F. Wagner,

father of the New York City Mayor, who had resigned because of ill health. The following year he won a full 6-year term to the Senate.

Regarded by his colleagues as the "conscience of the Senate," Lehman was among the first Senators to denounce publicly the tactics used by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, then at the height of his power. He also was in the forefront of the doomed fight against the McCarran-Walter Immigration law.

Finally, in 1958, yielding to family pressures, Lehman announced that he would not seek reelection and retired from active public office. However, while formally retired from politics, he remained an active and powerful influence for liberalism and reform in the Democratic Party.

MANY TRIBUTES HAVE BEEN PAID TO the late Governor, but none more fitting than that bestowed many years ago by Senator Paul Douglas, Democrat of Illinois: "That man is the closest thing to a saint I've met in politics."

His best epitaph, said President Lyndon B. Johnson, in posthumously awarding to Lehman the nation's highest civilian honor, its Medal of Freedom, was contained on the medallion's citation:

"Citizen and statesman, he has used wisdom and compassion as the tools of government and has made politics the highest form of public service."

M'WEST MENDOTA BID SPURS BOSS TO YIELD TO PARTIAL DEMANDS

By the slimmest of margins— one vote—ILGWU organizers have lost out in their first attempt to unionize the Mendota Trouser Co of Mendota, Illinois. The final tally in a recent NLRB election at this manufacturer of women's slacks was 18 1/2 reports Vice Pres Morris Blais, Midwest Region director.

For both the union and the workers the organizing campaign was not at all a failure. Within a week after the election the employer announced that he would start paying for holidays and that he would give older workers a second week of vacation with pay.

"We'll be back," said Vice Pres Blais. "We are happy that our organizing drive was not in vain. It was only because of the campaign that the workers got the gains they did. But what the employer has now granted his workers is part of what we asked." Midwest organizers Mordcael Weiner and Richard Zweiback directed the Mendota campaign.

N. Y. Dress Rings Up 73 Unionized Firms On '63 Scoreboard

A total of 72 firms, 43 of them jobbers and manufacturers, were unionized by the New York Dress Joint Board during the first 11 months of the year, Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, joint board general manager, reported last week.

He said that negotiations are now under way with 8 additional jobbers, and it is expected that they will be brought under contract with the union before the end of the month.

Permanent Registrations

Herbert Gershon, manager of the joint board's organization department, said that the department's efforts had also resulted in 50 permanent registrations for the organized firms.

In addition to jobbers and manufacturers, the newly unionized firms include 17 departments and subsidiaries, 3 sample rooms and 4 contractors. Several non-union firms, which were targets of union organizing efforts, went out of business.

Gershon said that Pete Leuel, the department's assistant manager and other members of the staff were "extremely helpful in getting the results we did."

Of the firms organized, 24 joined the Affiliated Association, 17 joined the National Association and 17 joined the Popular Association.

NEW JOBS FOR OLD TO 100 IN PLAINFIELD VIA EASTERN REGION

Less than 3 months after a New Jersey dress shop had gone out of business, throwing some 100 ILGWUers out of work, the doors of the same plant are ready to reopen—new owner, new jobber, same workers—thanks to union perseverance, reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

When the Star Dress Co. of Plainfield closed down on October 25, union staffers immediately began "shopping" for a new employer to take over the premises and a new jobber to furnish work.

A concerted series of negotiations with the employers' association, involving Assistant General Manager Sol Goldberg and Local 149 Manager Leon Milman, finally bore fruit when the former forelady of the shop decided to utilize the skilled work force available.

A jobber impressed with the high-level production performed on several lots in the plant just prior to the shutdown will provide the work, with a substantial number of the former workers scheduled to be rehired immediately.

Almost 164,000 women named college degrees in 1959-60. Women made up one-third of all degree recipients.

W. Va. MDs Don't Bite Hand Which 'Fees' Them

Doctors in West Virginia pocketed \$2 million last year from federal and state funds for treating charity patients. One doctor received more than \$44,000. Strangely, there were no reported complaints about "government intervention" or "socialism" from the doctors or the state medical Association.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

EDITORIAL PAGE



THE KENNEDY HERITAGE

NOW THAT THE TEARS HAVE ENDED our task is clear. It is to give full meaning to his martyrdom by making this land ring with the joyous sound of the freedom, the dignity and the decency, the compassion and the courage out of which he constructed the goals he set for this nation.

The agonizing minutes have dragged by and the hours have passed and now the days begin to run again and the years. The world will make a few more turns and soon children will ask old men, "Were you really alive when it happened?" It will be so long ago that the young ones will wonder if it actually made any difference.

It will make a difference. We are fortunate that even while he led the nation in mourning Lyndon B. Johnson resolutely picked up the reins of government that fell from the hands of John F. Kennedy when he was so cruelly struck down. Quickly, he has indicated the direction in which he intends to proceed. It is along the same road over which President Kennedy had moved the country and the world in his too-short time as Chief Executive.

Each man who has achieved the Presidency has given that office the character and color of his own being. John F. Kennedy is gone, but he has left behind something so fine and so noble that it will continue for a long time to light our way. He tackled the terrible burdens of the Presidency with the vigor and confidence of youth. But there was profound wisdom in his faith that any problem produced by human inadequacy could be solved by human intelligence.

It was the combination of these qualities—youthful confidence, courage and a respect for intelligence—that make our loss so great. "Only in our hearts, not in words, can we plumb this bitter, tragic loss whose meaning will be without end," Pres. Dulinsky told Mrs. John F. Kennedy in a message the day after the President was murdered. "The world has lost a great leader for peace, the nation a great President. I have lost my most treasured friend. Yet all of this is as nothing compared with your loss. The memory of him will be an inspiration for all generations to come."

SINCE THE FOUNDING OF THIS REPUBLIC the President has had supreme power in the conduct of international relations. But in our own time that power has extended into previously limited areas so that now it is the Chief Executive who has great responsibility not only for enforcing domestic legislation but also, through messages and other means, in shaping it.

In a total and singular manner it is the President who must sense the general will of the people and use it to contain and guide the multitude of interests that are reflected in the Congress. It is he who must set the moral tone of the period in which he serves, proclaiming the greater goals through which, in terms of his time, the American dream is to be made real.

In starting, President Johnson has made it clear that he intends to steer by John F. Kennedy's compass. He has a difficult and urgent task and his appeal for help and support was heartfelt. He will bring to the Presidency rare legislative skills, winning warmth and dedicated liberalism.

He has it within his power to make out of American life—freed of prejudices, want, hatreds—an enduring memorial to the dream of human dignity and peace for which John F. Kennedy campaigned.

'A Long Way Together'

By
LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Excerpts from address by nation's new chief executive before ILGWU's 31st Convention on May 23, 1963 in Atlantic City, N.J.

THE distance in miles may be great between the garment districts and the Texas hills. But across the span of years between the 1960s and the 1930s, you and I have walked together up the same road toward the same goal.

My first association with Pres. Dulinsky and the ILGWU, and with the goal that we have all worked toward, was in supporting President Franklin D. Roosevelt's request for a minimum wage in 1938.

We have come a long way together. We can remember fondly other days and other times of great activity domestically. But we must not allow ourselves to dwell upon the past, for the present and the future holds too much for us to stand idle.

OUR goal and our opportunity is to work together so that we and all our fellow men can raise the standards of living for the present and for the many generations to come. This was well put long ago by the nation's first Vice President, John Adams, who said: "I must study politics and war, that my sons may have liberty to study mathematics and philosophy, geography, natural history and naval architecture, navigation, commerce, and agriculture, in order to give their children a right to study painting, poetry, music, architecture, statuary, tapestry, and porcelain."

It is not power we seek, not national power, not group power, not political power. No, we seek fulfillment of the promise of a better life than we have known for our children—regardless of race, region or religion.

A YEAR ago I returned to this country from a mission for President Kennedy which carried me around the globe. It was the first purpose of that mission to tell the peoples of South Asia—of Vietnam, the Philippines, the Republic of China, Pakistan, India, and Thailand—that the U.S. would stand with them; that their free-

dom was our freedom; that their hopes were our hopes; that their aspirations were aspirations we hoped to help them fulfill—for freedom, justice and peace.

From that mission and others I have made to Africa, Europe and Latin America, I have brought back with me a great conviction—that the tide of this century is running with us, that the forces of freedom will prevail. I believe that because I know the road we have walked these 30 years in fulfilling the American dream is the road which the peoples of the world most want to walk—and can walk—with us.

IN Africa, Asia, and Latin America, I have walked among the peoples in lands where the per capita income per year is hardly as much as your per capita income in a month or even a week. But I remember—and none of us must forget—that 30 years ago parts of our land stood where those lands and those peoples stand now. It is true that in those lands the hopes of the people are oppressed by hunger, despair, disease, and illiteracy. But it is also true that these sections of the world have no human problems to overcome that we in this land have not overcome ourselves.

The position of the U.S. and its citizens seems to me quite clear. It is our plain purpose to preserve and perfect the freedom and well-being we enjoy at home, to assist other nations that so desire in attaining their freedom and well-being, and to resist the subversion of those efforts.

TODAY, the dynamic ideal of our time is in equality. People are on the march fighting the ancient enemies of mankind: poverty, disease, ignorance, poor health—all of those things this substantial and this dependable leadership, this responsible union of yours is fighting and has fought throughout the years.

Our goals are worthy. Our capacity is great. Our faith in our cause is infinite.

THE PRICE OF BITTERNESS AND HATRED

Eulogy to President Kennedy delivered by Chief Justice of the United States at services held in the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol.

THERE ARE FEW EVENTS IN OUR NATIONAL life that unite Americans and so touch the heart of all of us as the passing of a President of the United States.

There is nothing that adds shock to our sadness as the assassination of our leader, chosen as he is to embody the ideals of our people, the faith in our institutions and our belief in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

Such misfortunes have befallen the Nation on other occasions, but never more shockingly than 2 days ago.

We are saddened; we are stunned; we are perplexed.

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, A GREAT and good President, the friend of all men of good will, a believer in the dignity and equality of all

human beings, a fighter for justice, an apostle of peace, has been snatched from our midst by the bullet of an assassin.

What moved some misguided wretch to do this horrible deed may never be known to us, but we do know that such acts are commonly stimulated by forces of hatred and malevolence, such as today are eating their way into the bloodstream of American life.

What a price we pay for this fanaticism.

IT HAS BEEN SAID THAT THE ONLY thing we learn from history is that we do not learn. But surely we can learn if we have the will to do so. Surely there is a lesson to be learned from this tragic event.

If we really love this country, if we truly love justice and mercy, if we fervently want to make this nation better for those who are to follow us, we can at least abjure the hatred that consumes people, the false accusations that divide us, and

the bitterness that begets violence.

Is it too much to hope that the martyrdom of our beloved President might even soften the hearts of those who would themselves recoil from assassination, but who do not shrink from spreading the venom which kindles thoughts of it in others?

OUR NATION IS BEREAVED. THE WHOLE world is poorer because of his loss. But we can all be better Americans because John Fitzgerald Kennedy has passed our way, because he has been our chosen leader at a time in history when his character, his vision, and his quiet courage have enabled him to chart for us a safe course through the shoals of treacherous seas that encompass the world.

And now that he is relieved of the almost superhuman burdens we imposed on him, may he rest in peace.

By EARL WARREN