REGISTER TO VOTE!

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'132' Starts Renewal Talks Covering 5,000

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JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLVI, No. 15 | Jersey City, N.J., August 1, 1964 | Price 10 Cents

If we are to live in a decent society, there is no substitute for compassion. But compassion must go hand-in-hand with courage.

As we keep a vigil for freedom around the world with our allies, so we must keep a vigil for well-being at home among ourselves.

We must be as courageous against threats to our civilian supply of jobs as we would be against threats to our military lines of supply.

We must be as alert to conditions on the perimeter of our society as to those on the perimeter of the Free World.

We must be as resolute in keeping our commitments to our own people as we are in keeping our commitments to others.

We have a commitment to full employment. We must keep it — and we shall.

We have a commitment to equal rights and equal opportunity. We must keep it — and we shall.

We have a commitment to universal education. We must keep it — at every level.

We have a commitment to security for the aged. We must keep it — and we shall, when they are ill as well as when they are in good health.

We have embedded in our national policies — and our national character — a commitment to compassion. We must keep that commitment and keep it fully.

We have peace — and prosperity. Times are good.

I announced yesterday — and I repeat today. The Council of Economic Advisers informs me this will be the first peacetime administration in a century unmarred by economic recession or depression.

But all through our society there are signs and signals which tell us we cannot be complacent or callous.

We must go to war on poverty — and all its causes.

Poverty at home is an enemy of our society as much as aggressors abroad.

Poverty amid plenty can subvert our prosperity and undermine our stability.

A war on poverty is a war to redeem human life, not destroy it — and it is a war this generation of Americans must wage and win.

Our challenge — yours and mine and all Americans — is to sustain the prosperity we have achieved and enlarge its meaning for all Americans. We must press our attack on unemployment.

We do not have — the Free World does not have — any stronger asset than this solid, steady economic well-being for the American system.

I want to preserve it — and we shall by relying on cooperation, not by experimenting with compulsion. —

I want to continue it — and we shall by trusting our tradition of compassion, not by toying with the expedients of coercion.

America's agenda is long. But at the head of it now is one imperative — assuring the rights of all our people under the law and assuring respect for the law from all our people.

I would repeat to you as I said yesterday: I intend to work to ensure that every person enjoys the full constitutional rights and equal opportunity that are his birthright as an American citizen.

I intend to use all the resources I have to make sure those who claim rights — and those who deny them — bend their passions to peaceful obedience of the law of the land.

But the man in the White House — whoever he may be — cannot do that job alone.

I need your help — and the help of every American.

Responsible leaders of labor are part of the responsible leadership of our American economy and society — and that is why you are here.

I ask you to exercise that leadership.

America's labor movement won its great strength and freedom and respect through the law. You who pursued that long struggle can serve your country and your cause now by urging your communities to trust the law of the land and help it to prevail.

A united America has come to a place and posture of greatness in the world.

We must not slip from that position into the depths of division and lose the greatness we have won together.

Some 250 leading American trade unionists were guests of President Lyndon B. Johnson at the White House on July 24, 1964. In a special briefing session presided over by the President they heard reports by Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, Labor Secretary Willard W. Wirtz. In the informal portion of the conference they met also with other members of the Cabinet. Above are excerpts from the talk given by the President at the meeting with the trade unionists.

JUSTICE
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

EDITORIAL PAGE

WHO'S AFRAID OF THE BIG?

THE REPUBLICANS OWE AN APOLOGY to the anarchists. The anarchist believes that a better world can be won through sudden and forceful abolition of government. For almost a week the huge cavern of the Republican convention boomed with platitudes about the rights of the individual and the evils of government.

Actually, there are differences between Republicans and anarchists. For example, the anarchist, usually pictured as a bearded bomb-thrower, believes that if mankind could throw off the shackles of government it would reveal its essential goodness, and then live in brotherhood amidst profitless milk and honey.

Lacking such naive faith in human goodness, Republicans want only to cut down big government in the mistaken notion that small government is the same as less government. They seek a return to the time when even in national affairs, a state could assert its superiority over the federal government—a condition which almost wrecked this new-born democracy when in its first years it floundered under the Articles of Confederation.

In point of historical fact, Republicans are not absolute opponents of bigness. In American political life they have been the champions of big business. When the interests of big business have been advanced by big government—through protective tariffs, the handing over of lands to the railroad companies, permission to pillage natural resources, handouts of oil-depletion allowances—there has been no outcry. But when big government, acting for all the people, puts restraints on big business, Republicans rise up with the warning that our way of life is in jeopardy.

* * *

IT WAS NOT ALWAYS THUS with Republicans. The first President elected under their banner proclaimed that in the matter of human freedom and dignity there could not be more than a single standard—not even only two. He warned that the nation could not endure part free and part slave. And he invoked the full power of federal force to prevent its dissolution by this division.

Now, a hundred years later, they aim their arrows at the federal government, chanting that in this matter of human dignity—in labor-management relations, in civil rights, in old-age medical care—the enforcement of a single standard by the national government is a threat to the freedom of the individual American.

It is more than three decades since Americans learned that in their pursuit of profits, champions of individualism could destroy the family and individuals and that the national government, responding to the pooled hopes of the mass of Americans, could best preserve their individual dignity and security. The same big government that rescued big business also restored to life the little individual.

What Americans have to fear is the destruction of a single standard. Under the Republican-spawned section 14b, of the Taft-Hartley Act, for instance, it is possible for the country to end up with 50 different labor-management codes by allowing each state to have its own.

Americans have little to fear from their government, big or little, so long as in their freedom they can keep it responsive to their needs and wishes. But as the great Republican leader of a century ago insisted, we cannot remain a nation of contradictory parts—part rich and part poverty-stricken, part healthy and part sick, part well-schooled and part poorly-schooled, part luxury-housed and part slum-housed. To insist, as Republican have, that it is evil for our big, national government to act where big business and the states have failed is an invitation to anarchy.

The Nation's Verdict

By CHARLES L. WELTNER

On July 2, when the House passed the final version of the civil rights bill, this Democratic Representative from Georgia reversed his earlier opposition and voted for the bill. Below are his remarks made at that time, followed by excerpts from a previous address.

OVER 4 MONTHS AGO, THE CIVIL rights bill came to this floor. Its stated purpose, equality of opportunity for all Americans, is a proper goal. But I questioned its means, and voted against passage. Now, after the most thorough and sifting examination in legislative history this measure returns for final consideration. It returns with the overwhelming approval of both Houses of Congress.

Manifestly, the issue is already decided, and approval is assured. By the time my name is called, votes sufficient for passage will have been recorded.

What, then, is the proper course? Is it to vote "no," with tradition, safety—and futility?

•

I BELIEVE A GREATER CAUSE CAN be served. Change, swift and certain, is upon us, and we in the South face some difficult decisions.

We can offer resistance and defiance, with their harvest of strife and tumult. We can suffer continued demonstrations, with their wake of violence and disorder.

Or, we can acknowledge this measure as the law of the land. We can accept the verdict of the nation.

Already, the responsible elements of my community are counseling this latter course. And, most assuredly, moderation, tranquillity, and orderly processes combine as a cause greater than conformity.

I shall cast my lot with the leadership of my community. I shall cast my vote with that greater cause they serve. I will add my voice to those who seek reasoned and conciliatory adjustment to a new reality.

•

A REALISTIC EXAMINATION OF human resources shows that America has not met her full potential. Here in America is the age-old paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty. And here, in these people are the very resources that make a mighty nation—resources yet uncultivated and underdeveloped.

Here, among the poverty-stricken of the south, white and Negro, is an abundance of human resources—underdeveloped and unproductive.

Consumer needs in the south sustain over 7½ million non-agricultural jobs, notwithstanding the startling percentage of poor and poverty-stricken. If we could develop these resources our people's newly derived purchasing power would easily call for more than ½ million more jobs.

•

HERE IS THE GREAT UNTAPPED resource of our southland. Here are thousands of families—never before able to supply their needs and wants. If we but reversed that, we would eliminate $500 million in welfare payments in the south from the federal budget alone, and add millions in new federal tax revenues.

We in the south can follow the old ways—seeking ever to exclude the Negro from economic, educational and social progress. We do so at the cost of an ever increasing welfare class, mounting hostility between the races and continued waste of human and material wealth.

Or we can take a new departure. We can see every southerner—white or Negro—as a worthwhile citizen who can contribute something of value to the growth and well-being of our section.

Where before, we sought to exclude him, we must now seek ways of bringing the Negro into a better life. We must now recognize the dramatic need for bettering the lot of all the poor—white and Negro.

GLOBAL CHALLENGE FOR OUR COLLEGES

By LEONA BAUMGARTNER

Excerpts from recent address by Assistant Administrator, Office of Technical Cooperation and Research, Agency for International Development.

THE U.S. HAS A LONG HISTORY OF ACQUIRing knowledge from other countries as well as transferring knowledge, especially modern science and technology, to less fortunate countries. The great missionary movements have built schools and hospitals. Business corporations have brought modern ways of life and trained people in developing countries to handle new tools, do new jobs—to find and develop oil wells, mines, build airlines and communication systems, etc.

The U.S. government has done all these things as well as supporting large capital developments and supporting the economies of faltering governments.

• • •

THESE EFFORTS ARE IMPRESSIVE. SUCcesses and failures have resulted. But problems remain—and time presses. Government-to-government transactions are not enough, nor are the best intentioned person-to-person or humanitarian

There is a challenge here for the universities. What are the foreign students enrolled in the U.S. learning of our spirit? This is a different question as the equally pertinent one of what they learn that is useful back home.

Are American experts sent abroad being screened for their sensitivity to others, their

creative as well as their intellectual qualities? Does the foreign student catch our concept of the dignity of man and of work?

What does the American faculty member seek when he has an opportunity to teach in a university or go as a consultant in a developing country? A paid vacation? A chance to catch up on his travel, or reading, or research? Or has he thought through what he has to offer? How appropriate will his lectures or his advice be? What does he know of the backgrounds of his students, the new country and its problems?

• • •

AS WE VIEW THE WORLD TODAY, CAN WE honestly say that we as Americans or as the academic community have taken seriously enough the challenge of modernization of the newly developing nations? Certainly too few of our best minds have become throughly involved. The time is overdue for the modern industrialized nations to reach out to these people and their problems with the same vigor and intellectual drive as they reach out to other planets.

The gap between the haves and have-nots is widening. This fact creates a potentially explosive situation which threatens the future of our own planet. A more thoughtful effort on the part of the colleges and universities, our political and business leaders, our people, is essential.

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GOP Candidates, Platform Give Back-of-Hand to Labor

When the bedlom of the Republican convention at San Francisco came to an end and the flakes of gold leaf had stopped fluttering from the ceiling of the Cow Palace, it was apparent that organized labor, along with millions of other citizens in the United States, had been given the back of the hand by the "new" Republican Party.

• **Its Presidential nominee** — Senator Barry Goldwater, an avowed "right-to-worker"—was in the saddle and had clearly shown his first loyalty to property rights over human rights.

• **Its Vice Presidential nominee** —Rep. William E. Miller of upstate New York—was a man with a notoriously anti-labor record.

• **Its platform was a right wing,** businessman's platform that gave labor a lot of things it didn't want and virtually nothing that it did.

• **And, finally, its Presidential** acceptance speech was a glorification of power and property that turned its back sharply on the philosophy of social legislation of the past thirty years.

It would be hard to find a modern political convention at which organized labor was so systematically ignored and shut out.

'Charity for the Poor'

But it was left for Goldwater, himself, in his acceptance speech, to spell out his philosophy of a kind of "American Century" of international power, and a domestic philosophy built on individual property rights, self-reliance for the individual, charity for the poor and "states' rights" in every phase of American life.

In his acceptance speech the GOP Presidential candidate never once mentioned unemployment or civil rights. He ignored the problems of automation. He said nothing about the needs for new or even old programs of social legislation, such as housing, education, hospital insurance for the aged.

"We see in private property and an economy based upon and fostering private property, the one way to make government a durable ally of the whole man, rather than his determined enemy," said Goldwater; instead. "We see, in the sanctity of private property the only durable foundation for constitutional government in a free society."

Goldwater also defended "extremism" in the name of liberty, declaring, "I would remind you that extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice and let me remind you also that moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue."

The GOP platform, although less uncompromising in its right wing philosophy, also gave little, if anything, to organized labor.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany asked the Platform Committee to spell out specifically where the Republican Party stands on major issues.

Instead, the committee wrote a generalized platform which served chiefly to demonstrate the change of direction the Goldwaterites have demanded.

Meany asked that the new Civil Rights legislation be enforced "patiently but firmly" and asked that an "unprecedented effort be undertaken . . . to bring about interracial understanding."

Mealy-Mouthed

Instead the GOP made a mealy-mouthed call for enforcement of the law while deploring what it called the Democratic obsession "to impose from above uniform and rigid schemes for meeting varied and complex human problems."

Meany laid heavy stress on unemployment and called for positive steps to meet the problem. The GOP platform tossed off the plea with vague references to training programs, job information and research.

The AFL-CIO called for the extension of the wage-hour law to all workers and a $2 minimum wage. Such improvements were ignored. In fact, the GOP platform would weaken the minimum wage law by "temporary exemption" of teenagers.

Labor called for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley law, which makes "right-to-work" possible. This appeal was ignored; whereas the 1960 GOP platform had supported the right of labor and management to negotiate union shop agreements in accordance with Taft-Hartley, the 1964 platform makes no mention of this, thus inviting so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Other areas of special concern to trade unionists were platform planks calling for reorganization of the National Labor Relations Board, implying that it has been too pro-labor; providing incentives to employers who hire teenagers, widening the exemptions from such protection as the minimum wage law; weakening the power of regulatory agencies to protect the public.

The AFL-CIO called for a hospital insurance plan for the aged through social security. The platform rejected this and called for strengthening of the present "charity" approach to such help.

Federal aid for education, housing, slum clearance—all the gamut of social legislation that has marked the past 30 years and has long been a part of labor programs—were vaguely referred to by reference in favor of emphasis on private incentive and making life more profitable for the country's business interests.

The convention's deeper meaning was clear:

The Goldwater victory overturned a Republican pattern of 3 decades, in which predominant influence in selection of GOP Presidential nominees was exercised by the northeastern moderate party wing.

Goldwater forces this year splintered and shattered this predominantly moderate influence in party affairs. The center of balance moved to the South, the Midwest and the Mountain states.

A major instrument in the shift was the emergence of a powerful southern Republican bloc organized intensely for Goldwater. The southern state bloc disposed of 269 delegate votes, approximately 40 percent of the 655-vote convention majority needed to nominate. When the Arizona senator was rated weeks before the convention as within "striking range" of the first-ballot nomination he won, well over half his solid strength was his southern delegates.

Organized labor now turns its attention to the Democratic Convention which opens in Atlantic City on August 24. Meany will present precisely the same AFL-CIO program to the Democratic Platform Committee for consideration.

The AFL-CIO General Board will meet September 2 after the Democratic Convention and is generally expected to make an endorsement based on what happened at San Francisco and Atlantic City.

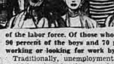
Labor for Kerner

Vice-Pres. Morris Bialis, Midwest Region director, left, with Governor Otto Kerner, of Illinois, at recent meeting at which Chicago area labor backed Governor Kerner for reelection.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Young Workers, Nonwhites Still Main Jobless Victims

WASHINGTON—The employment picture may have improved slightly the last 2 months, but 2 groups are continuing to take it on the chin: our young people and nonwhites.



This year, for example, 2¼ million youths — 300,000 more than in 1963—are graduating from high school and a similar increase is expected next spring. Last year, more than half of these graduates did not go to college and became relatively permanent members of the labor force. Of those who did not continue schooling, about 90 percent of the boys and 70 percent of the girls will either be working or looking for work by early fall.

Traditionally, unemployment among young people has always been higher than for the rest of the labor force. More recently it has become critical. In 1956, for example, when total unemployment averaged close to 4 percent of the civilian labor force, the jobless rate for youths 16 to 19 years of age averaged more than 10 percent.

In 1964, with the labor force swollen by those born during the early post-war years, unemployment among the youngsters rose sharply. By May 1964, after allowance for seasonal influences, the number of youths unemployed totaled almost 18 percent. Unemployment for the total labor force in May was 5.1 percent.

Although younger workers represent only about 7 percent of the labor force, they now account for about one-quarter of the unemployed.

Nonwhite workers are still having critical job problems, too. Unemployment in this group declined slightly this year but remains extremely high. In May these workers made up one-tenth of the labor force but one-fifth of all unemployed workers were nonwhite.

One particularly aggravating aspect of the nonwhite job-problem is that these workers are out of employment for such long periods of time. In May, nonwhite workers accounted for about one-fourth of the long-term unemployed. During periods of economic downturns nonwhites are the first to lose a job and the last to get one.

A number of labor-supported programs to meet the critical problems are now being advanced by the administration. Trade union leaders say they are necessayy steps, but not sufficient really to counter the problem.

Senate Approves Anti-Poverty Bill, Crushing Goldwater Opposition

THE ANTI-POVERTY BILL, A TOP-priority Johnson administration effort to aid the dispossessed and jobless teenagers, has cleared one legislative hurdle in winning Senate passage. The 62 to 33 vote saw 10 Republicans line up with 52 Democrats to provide the winning margin for the labor-supported program.

Opposing the measure to the bitter end was the GOP Presidential nominee, Barry Goldwater, who urged the Senate to reject it as a "worthless and misleading" bid for votes.

Hitting hard at Goldwater's arguments was a fellow Republican, Senator Jacob Javits of New York, who has refused to support the Arizonan in the Presidential election.

Javits said there is genuine need for a war on poverty and that it can "best be waged by the federal government jointly with the state and local governments . . ."

* * *

THE BILL THEN WENT BEFORE THE House Rules Committee where the administration scored a narrow victory, thus clearing the way for House floor action.

Before the final Senate passage, the lawmakers made a number of minor modifications in the measure but left the major features of the program intact.

They stopped a Republican bid to remove from the bill a provision for the establishment of youth conservation camps. This proposal, offered by Senator Winston Prouty (R-Vt.), was blasted by the majority leadership as an attempt to cut the heart from the bill. It was defeated by 51 to 33.

* * *

THE ADMINISTRATION SURVIVED one close call when Republicans and Southern Democrats combined to push for a severely restricting states' rights amendment. On reconsideration it was defeated 46 to 45. It would have allowed governors to veto, within 30 days, any federally financed anti-poverty project sponsored by private institutions or organizations.

A far less restricting states' rights amendment was passed by 80 to 7 with administration suport.

The original bill called for $962 million the first year. However, 15 million was chopped off as a result of a motion by Senator Frank Lausche (D-Ohio), reducing aid to rural areas.

THE SENATE MEASURE, AS PASSED, has 7 titles:

1. A $412,500,000 series of youth programs to establish a Job Corps, a work training program and a work-study program.

2. Community action programs for which an aggregate of $340,000,000 would be spent.

3. Programs to combat poverty in rural areas, including $1,500 loans to low-income families to help increase their incomes and loans to $2,500 to finance nonagricultural, income-producing enterprises.

4. Employment and investment incentives in the form of loans to small businesses up to a $25,000 limit on more liberal terms than are now possible under the regular loans of the Small Business Act.

5. Work experience programs to be operated by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for experimental projects designed to stimulate states to introduce training programs for unemployed fathers and other unemployed persons.

6. Administration and coordination; with the establishment of an Office of Economic Opportunity, to be headed by a director, one deputy and two assistant directors. Sargent Shriver, now head of the Peace Corps, has already been named to the post by President Johnson.

7. Policy declaration by Congress that an individual's opportunity to participate in the programs under the act shall not be jeopardized by his receipt of unemployment compensation or public assistance.

Push Pension Fund Merger Action

Major steps are under way to bring about the merger of ILGWU retirement funds in the United States as quickly as possible.

A special committee met in the General Office of the union in New York on July 28 and 29. Representatives of New York ILGWU affiliates comprised the committee.

In the 7 days they began to explore the best way to distribute the provisions of the various single funds that are to be merged. They will meet again in mid-August to continue the effort to draft a proposed set of rules and regulations for the merged fund to be proposed by the ILGWU affiliates.

At the same time the ILGWU Legal Department is drafting a simple resolution for ILGWU trustees on retirement funds. The model resolution is suggested for use before employer-employee trustees when separate affiliates move to approve the plan to merge with the other funds into the ILGWU National Retirement Fund.

Those attending the conference in the General Office included Pres. David Dubinsky, Administrator Louis Hoblick, Arthur J. Altmeyer, social security specialist, Harry Krugman of the Cloak Joint Board, Sam Byer of Dress Joint Council, Milton Stein, Abraham Plinsilver, Goldie Nemeroff, Irving Rosenbaum and others.

As previously reported, clearance for the merging of the retirement funds came in the form of an advance determination of the Internal Revenue Service on June 16 confirming the 2½ deductible character of employer contributions for worker retirement. This was made possible, in turn, by the decision of the Eastern Region Retirement Fund to change its name to the ILGWU National Retirement Fund, and to change its rules and by-laws accordingly. Mergers will be into this national fund.

At the very start of the merger move, the ERRF covered affiliates along the east coast and as far west as Texas with a total ILGWU membership of 115,000.

Merger of the various funds will result in greater financial stability and efficiency and in the standardization of benefits. It will also do away with many technical problems that arise when workers move from one garment trade or area to another.

Beginning to Bargain

Local 132 presents its contract terms at first bargaining session with employers, July 21. Facing camera, l.-r. are Business Agent Sam Eisenberg; Vito Uno, local president; Manager Joel Mersid and Business Agents Jack Adams and Eddie Nesbitt, in foreground is part of local's negotiating team.

'132' Seeks Raises, Fringes For 5,000 in N.Y. Plastics

Union demands for contract renewal improvements affecting some 5,000 members of New York Local 132 employed in 124 shops were presented to representatives of the Plastic Products Manufacturers Association at the first negotiating session held July 21 in the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

Headed by Local Manager Joel Mersits, the union's negotiating team, consisting of 4 local officers plus a representative committee from the shops, put forward proposals for a new 3-year agreements which include:

—A substantial wage increase;

—Improved vacation benefits;

—Additional paid legal holidays;

—Increased employer contribution to the health and welfare fund to make possible expanded benefits;

—Higher minimum pay scales.

Other areas to be covered by the pact include safeguards explora-

tion of safeguards for workers' jobs and earnings in the event new and more productive machinery is introduced, or automation is planned.

At the July 21 session, the chief spokesman for the employers was Sheldon Kleiman, executive director of the association.

The current contract is slated to expire August 31.

'66' Strike Vote Aug. 10 If New Pact Not Reached

New York Local 66 will hold a general membership meeting Monday, August 10 at 3:30 P.M. in Manhattan Center at which time the membership will vote a strike authorization if agreement on contract renewal has not been reached, reports Local Manager Murray Gross.

If agreement has been reached, the local members will hear a detailed explanation and will then vote on its acceptance, according to Gross.

The bonus, embroidery tucking, pleating and allied crafts affiliate is seeking wage increases, improvements in craft minimums, a second week's vacation and other gains for its 9,000 members in the contract renewal negotiations which began in June. The present 3-year agreement of Local 66 with the 7 trade associations which represent 750 employers, is set to expire August 31. In initial meetings the employer negotiators sought to extend the existing agreement—a position promptly rejected as completely unsatisfactory by the union.

Manager Gross said he was hopeful that the negotiators would reach agreement by the August 10 stoppage meeting, thus forestalling the need for a strike authorization.

Donations by ILGers To Campaign Group Light Political Trail

Spurred by the challenge to liberals posed by the actions of the Republican convention, ILGers last month stepped up their drive for voluntary contributions to the ILGWU 1964 Campaign Committee with renewed energy.

The recently-formed campaign committee will conduct a campaign in the months ahead to elect liberal candidates for public office at all levels of government—national, state and local.

To finance this campaign, the committee will depend on the voluntary contributions of garment workers who are concerned with the need for a forward-looking government. Because the law prohibits the use of union funds in any federal election, prolabor candidates must depend on the individual and voluntary contributions of union members.

The Ohio-Kentucky campaign committee, the first group of garment workers to complete its drive, last month reported a response of more than 100 percent: $5,925 against $,454 contributing ILGers. Other affiliates now in the midst of their drives report that interest in their areas is running high.

Pres. Dubinsky has called for a major effort on the part of labor "to elect a liberal Congress to move forward in the war against poverty and on the road to a better deal. We intend to do our part in fulfilling these vital missions."

The local campaign committees set up throughout the country are to have their own officers, including chairman and secretary and a bank account separate and apart from union funds and to the name of the campaign committee.

All funds collected in the voluntary contributions drive are to be forwarded to Louis Stulberg, secretary-treasurer of the ILGWU 1964 Campaign Committee at 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. Checks should be made payable to the ILGWU 1964 Campaign Committee.

Out of funds collected, garment workers will be meeting their obligations to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), to local ILGWU campaign committees which wish to help in elections at the local level; to the national campaign of the ILGWU 1964 Campaign Committee for radio, television, literature, posters, advertisements, etc., and for assistance to candidates throughout the country whose election will advance the interests of the American people.

As a further part of the election drive, the ILGWU Political Department has prepared a newly-revised pamphlet listing the voting records of senators and congressmen on key voting issues affecting labor, housing, health care, civil rights and international affairs.

The pamphlets, in addition to being distributed at political and educational meetings, may be obtained from the ILGWU Political Department, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

The first conference of the International Labor Organization was held in October 1919 in Washington, largely through the efforts of Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Channel 31 to Televise 'Garment Workers' Film

The film "Ladies' Garment Workers," part of the AFL-CIO series "Americans at Work," will be televised over WNYC-TV, Channel 31, on the following dates: Wednesday, August 12 (5:45 to 6 P.M.); Thursday, August 13 (3:30 to 3:45 P.M.) and Friday, August 14 (10:15 to 10:30 P.M.).

Les Girls

Midmettes from ILGWU ranks in Montreal won the cheers of 700,000 who witnessed St. Jean Baptiste parade recently. Midmiss Queen Diane Gregoire and her "court" were featured on the textile float in the parade, the biggest ever staged on French Canada's No. 1 holiday.

Labor Board Cracks Down On 2 Los Angeles Evaders

The NLRB, in separate decisions, has cracked down sharply on the methods that 2 Los Angeles employers used in attempting to evade unionization, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otte, Pacific Coast director.

—In one action, the board ruled that Sir James Inc., a Los Angeles jobber, was a joint employer with Freda Redmond, the jobber's exclusive contractor, and thus liable for any unfair labor practices committed by Redmond.

In a second action, the board ruled that 8 letters sent by California Infanteen Togs Inc. to its employees prior to a representation election "contained a clear and unmistakable threat" of reprisals if the workers selected the ILGWU in the election. The board unanimously ordered the holding of a new election at the plant.

Leased to Redmond

Sir James, the Los Angeles jobber, had leased part of its plant and machinery to Freda Redmond, which then became exclusive contractor for the jobber. When the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board organized the Redmond workers and demanded a contract, the firm went out of business.

John Ulm, manager of the joint board, then filed an unfair labor practice charge against both Redmond and Sir James, on the ground that they were joint employers. If Redmond committed an unfair labor practice, the union charged, Sir James was equally guilty.

The trial examiner who originally heard the case dismissed the union's charge on the grounds that Redmond was an independent contractor for whom Sir James had no responsibility. The trial examiner said that Redmond did not do enough business to be considered involved in interstate commerce. Therefore, he ruled, the case did not come under the jurisdiction of the NLRB.

After appeal to the NLRB in Washington, the labor board reversed the trial examiner and reinstated the union charges.

The board pointed out that not only was there considerable economic dependence of the contractor on the jobber; that there also "is a high degree of physical and functional integration evidenced among other things, by the joint occupancy of the premises and, to a lesser extent, by the joint use of personnel and equipment for a common purpose."

Dr. Lazare Teper, ILGWU Research Department director, appeared at the hearings testifying to the economic interdependence of the jobber and the contractor. Basil Feinberg, union attorney, handled the legal matters for the joint board.

Feinberg pointed out that jobbers often use inside contractors to avoid responsibility and unionization will now have to revise their thinking in view of the labor board's ruling.

California Infanteen Togs, the second of the 2 reprimanded firms, had sent out the coercive letters in an effort to prevent the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board from winning an NLRB representation election and thus being certified the agent for the firm's workers. The election followed an extensive organizing campaign led by Sam Schwartz, director of the Pacific Coast Organizing Department.

Horror Stories

The gist of the firm's letters foretold great catastrophe which would befall the workers if the union were successful in the election. The letters raised spectres of day-to-day picket line violence and other prospective troubles.

By wording the letter in the conditional, i.e. such and such a thing might happen if the union were successful, the employer evidently thought that he could skirt the letter of the law.

Union attorney Basil Feinberg objected to these letters and took his objections to the NLRB in Washington. The board unanimously ordered a new election on the grounds that the letters, even though guardedly worded constituted threats and coercion.

The labor board said, "The employer's letters were calculated to convey to the employees the danger and futility of their designating the union to represent them and contained a clear and unmistakable threat that the employees would suffer economic loss and reprisal if they selected the union."

Hitting Judy Bond

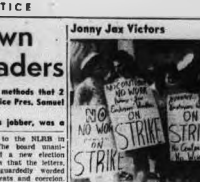
ILGers stage "Don't Buy Judy Bond" demonstration in front of Bullock's Department Store in Los Angeles, California. Union's nationwide drive against runaway blouse firm continues full force in many cities throughout the country.

Urge $2 National Minimum Pay Bill

A $2-an-hour minimum wage and extension of protection to millions of workers now not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act is "needed badly" as an expansion of President Johnson's "war on poverty" program, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told a national radio network audience.

Although labor strongly supports the administration's anti-poverty campaign, it feels that other measures also are needed to supplement the program. "The real cure for poverty is jobs," Biemiller declared in a Labor News Conference appearance.

Jonny Jax Victors



Part of the throng of more than 200 Northeast Department ILGers who struck Jonny Jax in Winchber and Hoboppie, Pennsylvania for 2 days to gain improvements in "fringes" and wages.

Add 200 Strikers 2 Days: Get N'East Jonny Jax Gains

On the morning of July 7, all members of Jonny Jax in Windber and Hoboppie, Pennsylvania — more than 200 — walked out in win improved conditions.

The result of the successful 2-day strike was the company's agreeing to extend the present contract to December 31, 1966 — with immediate wage and "fringe" gains—and stipulation that pact renewal negotiations will begin at an early date, so that a new agreement can be concluded by termination time of the present extension.

According to Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department, improvements include a pay increase of 10 cents an hour for piece workers, and 5 cents for time workers. Also, workers will be paid for one additional holiday, and the employer will contribute another 1 percent to the health, welfare, retirement and severance funds.

Heading up strike efforts at Jonny Jax were Walter Pa. District Manager Peter Nadash and Assistant Manager Mario Marcello, aided by Business Agents Joseph Ferguson and Mihael Chamiak.

At a meeting in the Hoboppie Fire Hall, the strikers unanimously approved the terms of the extension and ended the 2-day walkout.

Unionizing by S'East Reaps Big Dividends For 130 at Lee Mar

Workers at the newly organized Lee Mar Plant 2 in Douglas, Georgia, obtained quick dividends on their "investment" in unionism with the signing of a contract last month providing raises, reports Eli T. Kehrer, director of the Southeast Region.

During the life of the pact, the shop's 120 workers will get a 14 percent wage increase and a 35-hour week; a 15 percent boost in minimums; 8 paid holidays, and employer contributions equal to 5 percent of payroll for health and welfare benefit coverage.

Before unionization, Lee Mar workers were paid only the federal minimum wage of $1.25 an hour—and no welfare benefits.

Organizing activities at the plant began early in March, when Nora Bonasso, Southeast assistant director and staffer Burl Robinson responded to appeals from several employees.

Almost All Sign

By April 28, a card check showed that all but 4 of the workers had signed up with the ILGWU.

Kehrer voiced appreciation to Sol C. Chaikin, assistant director of the Northeast Department, where the parent plant Cable Rainwear is located, and Max Zimny, ILGWU assistant general counsel, for their aid in the success of the campaign.

The union negotiating team for the contract, headed by Bonasso, included committee members Rebecca Sapp, Clarice Barry, Matty Wilcox, Aileen Kirkland, Shirley Carver and Johnice Minnix.

KINGSTON TAKEOVER OF PLANT 'INHERITS' EASTERN REGION PACT

When a sportswear contractor took over the premises and equipment of an out-of-business company, he soon discovered he had also inherited a shop full of staunch ILGWU members and a first-time contract, according to Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

C and H Sportswear of Kingston, N.Y., opened its doors under terms of a compact with Hudson Valley Local 259 incorporating benefits of the major market agreement, reports Manager Mike Primack.

The 2-year pact covers some 40 workers in the upstate plant, and was effective June 1, when the company became a member of the Greater Blouse, Skirt and Neckwear Contractors' Association.

The provisions include 7½ percent employer contribution to the health and welfare, retirement and severance funds, going to 9½ percent October 1, 1964 to provide for a second week' vacation. Also, 6½ guaranteed paid holidays and time-and-a-half minimums are provided.

JUSTICE
Published semi-monthly by International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Office of Publication:
491 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N.J.

Editorial Office:
1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.
Tel. COlumbus 5-7000

DAVID DUBINSKY, President
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MEYER MILLER, Mng. Editor

Subscription price paid in advance $2.00 a year
Second-Class Postage Paid at Jersey City, N.J.

Vol. XVII August 1, 1964 No. 15

Worker Safeguard Thru '142' Victory In Standard Ruling

An important new safeguard for workers has been extended into the garment industry in a recent decision of an NLRB trial examiner in the Standard Handkerchief case.

Trial Examiner Joseph Nachman has ruled that the firm, which secretly had moved its operations from New York City to Amsterdam, New York, was guilty of unfair labor practices because it had not given the ILGWU adequate notice of its intention and a reasonable opportunity to bargain on the economic consequences to its workers of the move.

In making this ruling, Nachman awarded full back pay and the right to reinstatement to the former Standard employees who had been stranded by the firm's secret move, reports Joseph Tuvim, manager of Neckwear Workers's Local 142.

The legal argument under which the case was decided, known as the "Town and Country" theory, has in the past been applied to contracting situations where a manufacturer suddenly, and without prior notice, contracted out operations that had previously been done on an "inside" basis.

No Notice

In the Standard Handkerchief case, however, the situation was one of a complete plant, employing about 65 workers, closing up without notice to its employees.

Contract negotiations were in process with Standard, when, in late June 1963, the firm closed down for vacation.

On the last day prior to vacation, the firm notified its workers that there was no work available, and that they should call in after vacation time to find out when they could return to work.

During this vacation period, the Standard shop was disassembled, loaded onto trucks and carted up to Amsterdam, New York and 65 ILGers were out of work.

The trial examiner ruled that by this move and the previous contract negotiations "without any purpose of reaching an agreement," Standard Handkerchief was refusing to bargain collectively and therefore in violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

He recommended that the company offer "immediate, full and unconditional reinstatement" at its Amsterdam plant to all workers who were employed at the time of the move. The company will also have to meet the moving expenses of all former workers who wish to accept employment in Amsterdam.

Backpay and Interest

In addition, the company must pay back pay with 6 percent interest to all its former employees from July 8, 1963 until either of the 3 following conditions are met: reinstatement by Standard, indication by the workers that they do not wish to accept the reinstatement offer, or the obtaining of substantially equal employment.

Manager Tuvim estimates that this last provision for back pay plus interest may total close to $100,000 for the former Standard workers. He believes that the award will go a long way toward dissuading employers who contemplate similar tactics.

The ILGWU was represented at the labor board hearings by Marshall Rosenberg of the firm of Lieberman, Katz and Aronson.

Win Contract Renewal In Montreal Embroidery

Montreal embroidery manufacturers came to terms with the union last month, breaking the negotiation deadlock and ending the threat of a walkout by ILGers in some 25 embroidery, pleating and stitching shops.

As a result, the parties reached a 3-year agreement calling for wage hikes, increased minimum scales and a reduction in apprenticeship training periods for 325 ILGWU members, reports Vice Pres. Bernard Shane.

The contract, between Montreal Pleaters, Embroiderers and Button Workers Local 315 and the Fashion Accessories Manufacturers Association, was ratified at a union membership meeting on July 27.

Craft Raises

Earlier, the deadlocked parleys had resulted in a July 2 membership meeting at which workers gave unanimous consent to a resolution empowering the executive board of Local 315 to take whatever action was necessary to achieve a satisfactory agreement.

The agreement reached calls for an hourly increase of 11 cents for bonnaz operators, pleaters, pattern makers and pleaters assistants. Other crafts will receive an 8-cent hourly increase. Both boosts are effective as of August 1.

The new contract calls for a reduction in apprenticeship periods of approximately 25 percent as follows: floor helpers, button and buckle makers, crochet beaders, hand embroidery workers and multi-head machine watchers, from 12 to 9 months; pleaters and pattern makers, from 18 to 12 months; frozen handle bonnaz operators, from 24 to 18 months; machine operators, stampers and pin tuck pressers from 24 to 18 months; and bonnaz operators from 36 to 27 months. In addition, apprentice minimum rates will be raised.

The pact also provides for increases in minimum scales totaling 15 cents, in 2 steps—part on August 1, 1964, and the balance August 1, 1965—with specific amounts each time varying according to craft.

Workers will also get an additional paid holiday, Thanksgiving Day, making a total of 7 holidays with pay per year.

The union negotiating team was headed by Assistant General Manager Si Bresner and Business Agent Al Moakins.

At the meeting, workers also unanimously approved increases in monthly dues of from $3.75 to $4 and from $4.50 to $5.

OKAY NEW KNIT TERMS

More than 5,000 New York knitgoods workers at Manhattan Center unanimously ratified new pact terms after hearing report by Vice Pres. Louis Nelson (top left), Local 155 manager, and by ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg (right). Other speakers included organizer Norman Lewis (bottom left) and shop chairman Antonio Pacheco (right). Center, a portion of huge turnout of knitgoods workers who filled the two largest auditoriums in Manhattan Center.

More than 5,000 members of New York Knitgoods Workers' Local 155 filled the 2 largest halls in Manhattan Center on July 22 to hear Vice Pres. Louis Nelson, local manager, detail terms of the new 3-year agreement with the United Knitwear Manufacturers League, largest group in the industry.

After hearing a report by Nelson on the difficult negotiations preceding the settlement, the mass outpouring of knitgoods workers unanimously ratified the new contract which, as reported in the previous issue of Justice, is highlighted by wage increases ranging from $4 to $7 for time workers, 5 percent added to regular price settlements for piece workers, boosts of from $4 to $7 in minimum scales, and a rise in vacation payments from $80 to $95 maximum.

Also, employers have agreed to action for merging the industry's retirement fund with the national ILGWU fund that is being set up.

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Prior to the approval vote, the knitgoods workers heard a major address by ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg, who also conveyed Pres. David Dubinsky's praise for the achievements won through the new pact.

In tracing the arduous path of negotiations that culminated in agreement only in the final hours before the expiration date of the old pact, Vice Pres. Nelson told how many of the parley sessions stretched up to midnight.

He reviewed the adamant opposition by the employers to union demands, as well as their counter-demands which, like the one for a 6-day work week, would have meant a throwback to pre-union conditions.

He also disclosed that at one point, an employer group had even issued a leaflet calling on the manufacturers to prepare for a lockout against the workers.

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By the time of the shop chairmen's conference at Unity House during the weekend of June 26 (at which speakers included General Secretary-Treasurer Stulberg and Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman), no agreement was in sight.

Accordingly, with Pres. Dubinsky pledging the all-out backing of the ILGWU, the local went ahead to prepare for the possibility of a strike; on July 13, an emergency meeting of the shop chairmen voted to authorize strike action.

The next day, the stalemate was broken and new contract terms were reached with the major association.

In reporting on the gains chalked up this time, Vice Pres. Nelson emphasized the union's determination to press for additional improvements in the future.

The knitgoods union chief also stressed the vital importance of this year's Presidential election, and the necessity to work vigorously for the victory of candidates committed to a better America. This is especially so, he underscored, in light of the anti-labor platform and candidates put forth by the country's second major party, the GOP.

• • •

In a spirited talk, General Secretary-Treasurer Stulberg hailed the new knitgoods agreement as another major stride forward by the workers of Local 155, in keeping with the ideals and practices the organization has pursued since its establishment 3 decades ago.

He pointed out that regardless of the specific terms, the most important aspect of a union agreement was the fact that its very existence was assurance that workers would not be at the mercy of unscrupulous employers. This factor was of special significance this year, he said, in view of the employers' attitude during the negotiations as exemplified by their counter-demands.

This situation, he warned, reflected a dangerous atmosphere in the country at large pinpointed by the fact that some of the most reactionary and irresponsible elements were coming to the fore in the political arena.

Stulberg asserted that the workers of this nation must make sure that all the achievements won through union efforts through the years do not go down the drain by the comipg to political power of persons who would like to "go back to the 18th and 17th centuries" in their policies.

• • •

One of the hurdles confronting unionists, he stated, was illustrated in the Spartanburg area of South Carolina, where anti-union employers had been able to enlist the police, sheriffs and the courts to discourage workers from joining the union.

On the other hand, he reported a brighter side to the picture in this area. Several weeks ago, he attended the conference of the ILGWU's Southeast Region in Atlanta, and he said he was "proud to state" that the gathering of more than 230 delegates was completely integrated.

Others who spoke at the meeting were Norman Lewis, a local organizer who participated in all the negotiating sessions, and Antonio Pacheco, another member of the negotiating committee, who spoke in Spanish. Sam Sinensky, local president, opened the meeting, and Assistant Manager Emilio DeLeo chaired the gathering.

Since the meeting, agreements also have been concluded with the 3 smaller associations, as well as with independent shops.

Potomac Pilgrimage

In front of White House (above left), Local 23-25 members prepare for tour. (left) Local 105's tribute to John Kennedy. (top right) Local 99ers greet the Capitol steps. (above) RLGWU Legislative Representative Evelyn Dubrow chairs a legislative briefing session. (right) RLGWers and the men who swore eternal vigilance against tyranny—Thomas Jefferson.

At the President's grove, Eastern Region ILGers pause in tribute.

WASHINGTON had a different feeling this year. Its touch was immediate and you knew exactly what it was. The memory of November 22, 1963 would not fade.

Washington's cherry blossoms, perpetual magnet for visitors, made their customary appearance on schedule; the White House and Capitol were every bit as impressive as ever; for the curious, there were the usual diverting exhibits at the Smithsonian. But in the city most intimately connected with the brief and brilliant career of John F. Kennedy, the feeling of emptyness in the midst of excitement would not go away.

Therein was the special meaning of the weekends in Washington which large numbers of ILGers attended this year. The tourist in us was more subdued. The visits took on almost the nature of a pilgrimage; a tribute to the man who had a special place in the hearts of working people.

The ILGers responded by coming to the capital in numbers greater than ever before. Throughout the country, numerous ILGWU affiliates arranged these weekend trips.

For some, such as members of New York Knitgoods Local 155, there was the opportunity to discuss some of the most pressing governmental business with leaders such as Illinois Senator Paul Douglas. Congress was deep in the battle for civil rights legislation and the ILGers added their voices to the call.

There were the traditional White House tours, visits to the starkly impressive building which now houses the Smithsonian Institute, a tour of AFL-CIO headquarters and a side trip to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland for some Eastern Region ILGers.

Then across the fabric of American history to the banks of the Potomac where the nation has built memorials to honor 2 of its great leaders, Thomas Jefferson and Lincoln.

From the Lincoln Memorial then just a short drive across the Potomac to Arlington National Cemetery and the simple fenced-in plot on the hill under the old Robert E. Lee mansion.

Yes, Washington had a different feeling this year.

A. Lincoln (left) and 3 friends from Local 23-25. (above) Local 32 in front of the home of the world's quietest deliberative body. (below) ILGer poses a question on civil rights to Senator Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) at Local 155 legislative conference.

(From top) Eastern Region ILGers view a mural at the new AFL-CIO headquarters. The group then went to Annapolis where they got a guided tour from a midshipman, viewed the U.S. Naval Museum and (at bottom) seem to have found a brand new friend.

ILGers Focus on Fire House For N.Y. Vote Registration

ILGWU locals throughout New York are spurring the special city-wide drive for voter registration that will continue from now until September 5. Most of the big locals in the city have had their own registration drives under way for some time. This has included, in many instances, preparation for taking literacy tests.

The point of the special drive, stressed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner, is the designation of a fire house in each assembly district where those who wish to may register.

The following must register to vote: all who are eligible to vote but 1) have never voted before or 2) have not voted in either 1962 or 1963 or 3) have moved since the last time they voted.

You must register in the fire house that is in the assembly district in which you live. If you don't know your assembly district (or the location of the fire house) call your local union office.

The designated fire houses will be open for registration on Thursdays from 2 P.M. to 10 P.M. and Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Those who are registering for the first time must either show a school diploma or take a simple literacy test given when you come to register. Local ILGWU offices have copies of sample tests.

The following fire houses, listed with their assembly districts (in parenthesis) are open Thursdays and Saturdays for registration:

IN MANHATTAN:

142 W. 31st St. (1), 185 Broome St. (2), 129 Amsterdam Ave. (3), 216 W. 20th St. (4), 269 Henry St. (4), 120 W. 83rd St. (5), 222 E. 2nd St. (6), 145 W. 100th St. (7), 221 E. 75th St. (8).

Also 159 E. 85th St. (9), 175 E. 104th St. (10), 111 W. 133rd St. (11), 248 W. 143rd St. (12), 503 W. 126th St. (13), 503 W. 139th St. (13), 1365 Fifth Ave. (14), 515 W. 181st St. (15), 29 Vermilyea Ave. (15), 242 E. 111th St. (15), 120 E. 125th St. (16).

IN BROOKLYN:

1369 Rogers Ave. (1), 901 Ave. "U" (2), 365 Jay St. (3), 701 Park Ave. (4), 243 Hull St. (5), 495 Hancock St. (6), 5011 7th Ave. (7), 395 Fourth Ave. (8), 1157 79th St. (9), 124 DeKalb Ave. (10), 493 Rogers Ave. (11), 9219 Fifth Ave. (12).

Also, 1851 E. 48th St. (13), 1361 Rockaway Parkway (13), 163 S. 2nd St. (14), 107 Watkins St. (15), 2429 86th St. (16), 2510 Neptune Ave. (16), 1472 Bergen St. (17), 5105 Snyder Ave. (18), 4212 12th Ave. (19), 392 Himrod St. (20), 1212 Cortelyou Road (21), 657 Liberty Ave. (22).

IN THE BRONX:

3134 Park Ave. (1), 341 E. 143rd St. (1), 1781 Monroe Ave. (2), 1080 Ogden Ave. (3), 618 E. 138th St. (4), 1228 Seneca Ave. (5), 1215 Intervale Ave. (6), 925 E. Tremont Ave. (7), 2504 Webster Ave. (8), 2285 Jerome Ave. (8), 3431 White Plains Rd. (9), 2928 Briggs Ave. (9), 1214 Castle Hill Ave. (10), 2924 Bruckner Boulevard (10), 1454 Astor Ave. (11), 3446 Eastchester Rd. (11), 4550 Riverdale Ave. (12), 3025 Bailey Ave. (12), 4109 White Plains Rd. (12).

IN QUEENS:

37-20 29th St. (1), 86-53 Grand Ave. (2), 78-11 67th Rd. (3), 81-17 Northern Blvd. (4), 108-01 Horace Harding Expressway (5), 135-16 38th Ave. (6), 11-02 Queens Blvd. (7), 41-20 Murray St. (8), 117-11 196th St. (9), 91-02 197th St. (10), 104-12 Princeton St. (11), 103-17 98th St. (12), 56-03 Rockaway Beach Blvd. (12), 101-02 Jamaica Ave. (13).

IN RICHMOND:

1189 Castleton Ave. (1), 1400 Richmond Ave. (1), 3067 Richmond Rd. (2), 256 Nelson Ave. (2).

Push by Puerto Rico Adds Bella Fashions

Two weeks after Bella Fashions in Guaynabo, Puerto Rico opened its doors, it came into the union fold as a result of an intensive organizing campaign, reports Jerry Schoen, regional director of the ILGWU in Puerto Rico.

The organizing drive at Bella, which employs 60 workers in the manufacture of sportswear, was conducted by Business Agent Lolita Cartegena under the supervision of Vice Pres. Alberto Sanchez, director of organization in Puerto Rico.

Negotiations are now in progress with representatives of Bella for contract terms for the new ILGers, and Schoen reports that prospects are good for a satisfactory agreement.

It is expected that the firm will agree to terms with the union providing for wage increases above the minimum as well as paid vacations, a medical plan, and other fringe benefits.

Schoen also voiced appreciation to Vice Pres. Shelly Appleton, manager of New York Local 23-25 for assistance given in the organizational effort.

Caribbean Caravan

These wayfaring ILGers are members of New York Undergarment Workers' Local 62 who recently spent 10 action-packed days and nights traveling in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. They are shown departing from New York's Kennedy International Airport.

Caribbean Fiesta Enthralls '62' Tourists

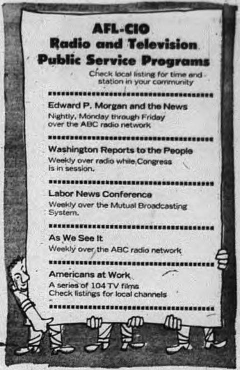
Seventy ILGers, looking hale and hearty, returned to New York last month after a 10-day whirlwind tour of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands on a trip arranged and conducted by New York Undergarment and Negligee Workers Local 62, reports local Manager Matthew Schoenwald.

The travelers, under the leadership of Mabel Fuller, Local 62 educational co-director, spent 3 days exploring every nook and cranny of San Juan. The ILGers visited El Yunque National Rain Forest after a drive through the island's central mountain range.

A short hop by plane to St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands followed. In St. Thomas, the group stayed at a hotel overlooking the island's picturesque harbor. After sightseeing and shopping in the duty-free port, the ILGers took a boat trip to St. Johns Caneel Bay where they visited the beautiful national park site.

Returning by plane to Puerto Rico, the traveling garment workers embarked on a 3-day "fiesta" tour of the island, visiting the resorts of Dorado, Aguadilla, Mayaguez, La Parguera and the Loiza Aldea River region.

The last Saturday night in San Juan, the Local 62ers were hosts to Puerto Rico Regional Director Jerry Schoen and Vice Pres. Alberto Sanchez at a reception and dinner.



Higher Employer Tax Base Seen As Aid to Jobless Pay

At a hearing before the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Unemployment Insurance on July 14, the ILGWU proposed that employers should pay unemployment compensation taxes on their entire payrolls. At present, New York employers are taxed for only the first $3,000 paid to a worker in a year, and this ceiling has led to an unfair and unsound distribution of the unemployment insurance tax burden, according to Daniel Nelson, assistant research director, who testified for the union. The $3,000 tax base has also served to maintain inadequate benefit standards in New York, Nelson pointed out.

The main reason for a change is that the $3,000 ceiling creates inequities in the tax structure, he stressed. One employer may be paying taxes on 90 percent of his total payroll, while another with the same total payroll may be paying taxes on only 30 percent of it. If both were paying the same tax rate, the first employer would be paying 3 times as much as the second.

This is contrary to what the New York Legislature intended, since the cost to the employer is supposed to depend on his tax rate. It often happens, Nelson said, that an employer with a low tax rate may actually have a larger tax cost in relation to his total payroll than an employer with a higher tax rate.

The $3,000 tax base was first adopted in 1938 for unemployment insurance, the ILGWU spokesman testified, and at that time it meant that over 90 percent of payrolls were being taxed. Wage levels have risen substantially since then, and today in New York only 53 percent of payrolls are taxed for unemployment insurance.

In social security, by comparison, the same $3,000 base was used in 1938, but since then it has been increased several times and social security taxes are now paid on the first $4,800 of a worker's earnings in a year. Thus, although Congress has to a limited extent maintained the relationship between wage levels and the tax base, there has been a complete failure to do so in New York State.

He explained that a tax on the entire payroll would not necessarily mean a higher tax cost for any employer, since the tax rates could be lowered at the same time. For example, an employer with a total payroll of $200,000 might now be paying taxes on half of it, on only $100,000. If his tax rate is 4 percent, this means a $4,000 cost. If he were taxed on the entire $200,000, but his tax rate were cut to 2 per cent, the cost would still be $4,000. Adjustments of this nature could be made provided enough additional income was assured to raise the maximum unemployment insurance benefit and to increase the duration of benefits to 39 weeks.

However, it was emphasized, the lowering of tax rates must be done so as to give the greatest relief to those employers now paying the highest tax rates. It is these employers who now bear the greatest tax burden in relation to their total payrolls. Moreover, it is these same employers who would be faced with the largest cost increases if total payrolls were to be taxed, unless their tax rates were reduced substantially.

There would be many other benefits from taxing the entire payroll rather than only a fraction of it, according to Nelson. Employers' tax costs would be more sensitive to changes in business conditions, falling when business is poor and rising when it is good. Further, as wage levels rise, unemployment insurance revenues will automatically rise in proportion and benefits can thereby be increased without the cumbersome and controversial task of changing the tax rate structure.

Study Period

(and school's not yet open)

Remember Janie? (The picture at left is from last year's ad.)

Now she's all of 8. And much more concerned with what she wears. It's not yet school time; but Janie's study period starts even before the first school bell.

Dresses, blouses, skirts, jumpers, slips, sweaters, coats. She's the luckiest little girl in the world.

This fortunate situation is made possible by the great American garment industry which makes most of the clothes for American girls and women — of every size, shape and income.

It includes the manufacturer — producer of modern clothes by modern methods. It includes the retailer who makes it possible for Janie's mother to buy the products of the garment industry — wherever she lives.

It includes the designer — creator of the styles which make Americans the envy of the world — plus the skilled hands of other members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who translate design into reality.

Through their union, these 450,000 workers — 80% of them women — have won security, fair wages, decent working conditions, the dignity of a voice in their own conditions of employment.

The ILGWU label, sewn into women's and girls' apparel, is their signature. Look for it the next time you shop.

For a free copy of "Your Dream Wardrobe," write to: Consumers' Service, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

UNION LABEL

LADIES GARMENT UNION MADE

ILGWU

WORKERS UNION

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

This label 'ad' will appear in nation's leading newspapers on August 4.

Gov't. Unit Distributes Justice 'Money and Life' Reprints

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF Health, Education and Welfare is distributing 5,000 reprints of the controversial item appeared in the April 1954 issue of Justice, the Boston-language edition of Justice. The 2-page feature, originally published March 15, 1954 in Justice and later translated by Justice editor Tony Lesperr, is entitled "Your Money and Your Life."

The feature is a massive catalogue of false and misleading lie-like health fraud. It was prepared by HEW's Food and Drug Administration and was reprinted by the ILGWU through the cooperation of FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick.

It is available as a pamphlet from the U. S. Government Printing Office in Washington, D.C.

Publication of the entire text of the excellent pamphlet in the 7 ILGWU publications makes the important information it contains directly available to many thousands of persons who would not ordinarily know about it or write for it to the government printing office.

* * *

HAVING SENT THE FEATURE IN Justice, editors of a number of other trade union publications have asked permission to reprint the Justice format of the feature. Latest labor publication to do so is Local 38 of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting union in San Francisco.

Among other groups asking for the reprint has been the Subcommittee on Frauds Affecting the Elderly of the U. S. Senate Special Committee on Aging. The subcommittee plans to distribute the Boston-language reprint to groups in New Jersey.

In a letter to Justice Managing Editor Meyer Miller, Subcommittee Counsel Larrick writes, "We think the ILGWU is to be commended for using this means to alert its membership to these health and pocketbook protection matters." Copies of the reprints are available at ILGWU local union headquarters.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES have made use of Justice and its materials. One hundred and fifty dozen of each issue of Justice are distributed overseas to labor attaches of the U. S. Department of Labor. Justice is widely distributed by the U. S. Embassies in a number of countries in South America.

Also, other labor newspapers from time to time receive other Justice features, such as the recent 2-page material on Social Security benefits, and the 4-page fold-in chart of "Meat, Medicine and Miracles."

ILGers, Kentucky Labor Fight City 'Work' Laws

ILGers and members of other unions have joined the Kentucky State AFL-CIO in challenging the constitutionality of a so-called "right-to-work" law passed by the Glasgow City Council recently, reports Sam Janis, Ohio-Kentucky regional director.

State labor unions contend that the ordinance is an illegal attempt to infringe in area of law preempted by national and state labor policy and labor-management relations.

A suit has been filed in Barren Circuit Court by Herbert L. Segal, general counsel of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO. He said that similar action is being prepared against 8 other Kentucky municipalities which have passed compulsory open-shop laws.

The ordinance was passed by the Glasgow City Council with a view toward luring new non-union industry into the city.

In labor's counterattack, ILG members are cooperating with the state federation by participating in a voter-union campaign directed at having all union members and friends shop outside Glasgow until the city repeals the ordinance.

Motorcades are formed every Saturday morning in Glasgow which transport shoppers to Bowling Green and other nearby cities which do not have a "right-to-work" ordinance.

Labor's drive is being spearheaded by the newly established Barren County Labor Council, of which Marie Johnson, Local 481 member, is an officer.

They Came from Afar for Central States Meet

The Central States Region and the Education Department recently co-sponsored week-long program of studies at School for Workers at the University of Wisconsin. Top, Agnes Dority, of U.S. Department of Labor answers student's questions. Bottom, a chat with Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler. Right, portion of the student body of almost 100 shop and local officers and active members.

Close to 100 members of the Central States region last month journeyed to the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers at Madison from as far away as Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma to attend a week-long program sponsored by the Central States Region and the ILGWU Education Department. A delegation of Ohio-Kentucky members also participated in the program, which concentrated on learning about the union and national affairs.

Shop officers, local officers and active members received intensive courses in handling shop problems, labor history and politics. The group also received training in public speaking.

Vice Pres. Frederick Siems, Central States regional director, chaired the contract and shop problems sections. This course offered representatives from shops scattered in many states but owned by one employer, a chance to compare notes on piece rates, amount of work and grievance procedures. For many of the shop officers it was their first opportunity to meet other representatives from their employers' shops.

Regional health and welfare programs were outlined and procedures explained by Assistant Regional Director Frank Roth and Administrative Assistant Glen Clay.

Programs designed to spark community activities and local education programs were led by regional education directors Rita Oberbeck and Winnie Lippman. ILGWU Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler addressed the group on the question of "right-to-work" law states. He congratulated the Oklahoma members for being in the forefront of the successful resistance against a right-to-work law in their state.

M'West Strike Solid At Marathon in Wis.

After months of fruitless negotiations with the employer on new contract terms, workers at the Marathon Rubber Products Co. of Wausau, Wisconsin, producers of rainwear, walked out on strike July 14.

According to Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, director of the Midwest Region, this is the first strike conducted at this firm since it was organized in 1940.

Since the start of the strike, union and company negotiators met 4 times seeking to settle the dispute, but very little progress has resulted. Still at issue are a number of major demands, including cost-of-living wage increases and contributions to the retirement and severance pay funds.

All 56 production and maintenance workers are solidly in the strike ranks, taking part in spirited picketing at the plant.

Directing strike efforts is Chuck Knoblauf, Wisconsin ILGWU representative, assisted by organizer Mordecai Wiener. The strike negotiating committee consists of Elmer Gerrich, Local 374 president, and Grace Smith, Dorothy Bailey and Rose Ostroski.

Marathon Pickets

Midwest ILGers picket Marathon Rubber Products in Wausau, Wisconsin. Strike was reported to at rainwear manufacturer only after months of fruitless bargaining for contract terms.

Warn'HumanScrapHeap' Piling Up via Automation

The U.S. is "piling up a human scrap heap of between 250,000 and 500,000 people a year, many of whom never appear in the unemployment statistics," Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has warned. Wirtz told a seminar on automation that this scrap heap is composed of workers hit by automation, accompanied by their lack of education and a lifetime of poverty which disqualifies them from jobs in a highly skilled economy.

NOW'S TIME TO APPLY FOR NEXT 10 AWARDS OF ILG SCHOLARSHIPS

The ILGWU National Scholarship Fund is now accepting applications for the 8th annual group of 10 $2,500 awards. It was announced last week. These may be made until December 31, 1964 with the last examination acceptable being the December Scholastic Aptitude Test.

Sons and daughters of ILGWU members who plan to enter college in the fall of 1963 may now apply for the scholarships which consist of grants for 4 years of study at any accredited college.

To qualify as an applicant, a candidate must be or at least one parent who has been an ILGWU member in good standing for 3 or more years. However, children of officers or employees of the union age not eligible for the awards.

Under the schedule of annual grants, during the 4 years the ILGWU General Executive Board last September, the awards will be dispensed as follows: $550 the first year, $600 the second; $650 the third; and $700 the fourth.

Applicants should write to the ILGWU Education Department, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. for necessary forms.

Shamokin Prize Winner

This ILGWU float with theme of changes in women's fashions won first prize in Centennial Day Parade in Shamokin, Pa. Designed by Bill Karker, it was built with aid of Joe Buchkowski.

'91' Will-Power Wins Triumph at Judy Bee

When it realized that perseverance and the determination to win —the qualities needed for the success of any strike—had been undiminished, the firm of Judy Bee, children's dress jobber of Manhattan, finally threw in the sponge and came to terms with the union, reports Vice Pres. Harry Greenberg, manager of New York Children's Dressmakers' Local 91.

A 5-month strike culminated in the firm's signing up with the union and joining the employers' group, the Industrial Association of Juvenile Apparel.

During the strike period, the local had waged an all-out campaign against the holdout. Strike efforts were conducted by local organizers at contracting shops in upstate New York, New Jersey and Long Island, N.Y., to halt production for the struck firm. In addition, picketing of the firm was maintained on a continuous basis, with many local members manning the picket line during their lunch hour and after work.

As a result of this union triumph, Judy Bee dresses are now being produced in unionized shops. The firm of Rosenfeld, Fishkow, of Kearneyburg, N.J., employing some 30 workers, has signed a union collective and been added to the Eastern Region roster.

Pres. Dubt efforts in aiding the local to score this victory, Vice Pres. Greenberg expressed appreciation to Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region, George Levine, Local 102 manager, and Herbert Gerstel, director of organization for the New York Dress Joint Board.

SHOPPING BAG DRIVE AGAINST JUDY BONDS FEATURED IN PRESS

The "Don't Buy Judy Bonds" shopping bag was the subject of 2 long feature articles last month, in an article in the Sunday Herald entitled "Behind Those Shopping Bags", by Wendy Kroll. The Tribune on Sunday, July 29, reported on the controversy behind the bags ("In the past 12 months approximately 3 million sturdy shopping bags have been handed out").

In an even longer article, Business Week magazine in its July 28 number sought to analyze the consumer impact of the widespread and wide circulating shopping bags. The magazine cautioned its 3-page article "Testing Labor's 'Ultimate Weapon'" and asked "What happens when a union calls wide-ranging boycott of 'unfair' goods?"

Both pieces cover much the same factual ground. Each is sympathetic consideration to the boycott's point of view as well as the union's. Business Week, however, is by more accompany source to the effect that while the company has been hurt it is still making profits but neither article makes comparisons with the general and sharp increase of all bloom sales.

The "Business Week" story is concerned more with analyzing the conflict and the use of the shopping bags. It reports that "to the general public, the campaign's outstanding feature undoubtedly is its shopping bags. For a while this year, a casual observer had the illusion that New York City was sinking beneath a flood of 'Don't Buy Judy Bond' shopping bags. The bags move in and out of department stores, carry groceries home, lie in the checkrooms of Broadway theaters."

With the $100 prize, the ILGers honored 3 local groups: the Shamokin-Coal Township Library, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts. Here, Jacob Buchkowski, assistant manager of the Shamokin District Council, presents the ILG contribution to Mrs. Vincent Ravello, representing the library. Richard Deck of the Boy Scouts, Mrs. Bernadine Evans of the Girl Scouts, Jr.

Hear N'East Charge Vs Laura Jane Acts

A NLRB trial examiner heard evidence in hearings last month substantiating charges of unfair labor practices filed by the ILGWU against Laura Jane, Inc., dress firm, of Honesdale, Pennsylvania, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

In his complaint, the ILGWU, which had organized the workers until when the factory was owned by Dressex, Inc. before it went out of business last July, claims that it had signed up a majority of the workers last winter. The ILGWU charged that the firm "did interfere with, coerce and restrain its employees" from choosing the union "as the exclusive bargaining representative of all employees."

Ask Parleys

The NLRB was requested to designate the ILGWU as sole bargaining agent for the workers and order the firm to enter contract negotiations with the union.

Laura Jane employs some 45 workers. Its officers are associated with another dress firm, Laura Fashions, in Avoca, Pa.

Damaging evidence against the firm was brought out in the testimony of John Lazaganderfer, who is president of the Honesdale Dress Association, a "shop union" of Laura Jane employers. Lazaganderfer testified he attended a meeting conducted by ILGWU organizers last January and signed a union card so that he could gain access to the ILGWU and learn of its organizing efforts.

He admitted that later he forwarded to the ILGWU office in Scranton a letter in which 7 Laura Jane employees, who previously had signed up with the union, withdrew their memberships. This was corroborated by a registered letter receipt showing that the letter had been delivered to the ILGWU office in Scranton.

Other witnesses told of ominous remarks made by the employers and plant supervisors to discourage them from signing up with the ILGWU.

Handling the case for the union is Pennsylvania attorney Sidney Handler.

BOOKS & FRONT

by MIRIAM SHECHANOFSKY

Labor's Story Told As It Really Was In History by Taft

ORGANIZED LABOR IN AMERICAN HISTORY, *By Philip Taft,* Harpers, $12.50.

For a number of years now, Prof. Taft has been writing the history of American trade unions with a refreshing respect for the facts and a unique use of primary sources. His 2-volume history of the AFL and Federation of Labor relied heavily on official documents, correspondence and other sources which he was the first to use.

Now he has gone back to colonial times to start his story of American labor that brings the account up into the 60's and file more than 500 pages with details and dates as well as revealing insights and perspectives.

Prof. Taft is concerned with the labor movement as it was and is, not with what it might have been or should have been. In each of a number of specific trades he traces the early struggles and the beginning of organization and the battles by which the work week and work day were shortened, piece and time rates were hiked, work conditions were cleaned up, harassing techniques were developed, strikes were fought. Along this path American workers have moved to the leadership among the world's workers. But, as Prof. Taft shows, while they have fought their efforts and attention on the job and the pay envelope, they have lost relatively little when they are affected by the state of politics and the nature of government.

In the perspective of this book this has become increasingly true as the economy has grown in complexity and efficiency. The cyclical outbursts of labor political activity have gradually shifted from the state arena to the federal one, as Prof. Taft indicates. Facing the challenge of automation and unemployment that affects the entire industrial economy, labor is now permanently involved in national politics.

This volume is an essential reference book, one that ought to be at least in union offices and library. Through its pages parade the great leaders of labor; in its chapters are wonderpictures of labor's great battles and evaluations of its role today on the great problems confronting the nation today.

'VOICE OF LOCAL 89' TO MARK 30TH YEAR BY SPECIAL PROGRAM

"The Voice of Local 89," the radio program of the Italian Dressmakers' Union, will celebrate its 30th anniversary with an hour-long program to be broadcast over the Unity House theatre on Saturday, September 15.

The Voice" was the first radio program sponsored by a labor organization in the United States when it made its debut early in 1933. Since then, Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini has spoken to large audiences, over a network which has grown to 5 radio stations over the eastern seahoard.

"The Voice" celebration will make up part of a gala weekend to be celebrated by the local at Unity House, the weekend of September 15-16.

The Department of Labor found 18,112 children illegally employed in the fields in 1962.

JUSTICE
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
EDITORIAL PAGE

FROM NOW ON

ONE OF THE CHIEF PROBLEMS that will confront the American voter between now and election day will be how to keep the real issues in sharp focus as the confusion grows thicker. For it is clear that while the administration seeking return to office must stand on the record of what it has done, the challengers can aim for victory just with what they promise to do.

Only last month that promise was coming from a muscular wing of the Republican party. Thanks to its skillfully engineered convention triumph, that wing is now flying the whole bird. Its candidate won the presidential nomination by firmly embracing the past and refusing to compromise with any shade of Republican opinion not in agreement with his own.

But after all, he started out as the candidate of a minority wing in a minority party. We are therefore witnessing already a massive distribution of olive branches among Republicans as they make the effort to establish unity in their ranks. The primary objective, as the chief candidate himself has announced, is to win and to use all possible means to do this, even to make peace with liberal groups in one's own ranks while retaining the loyalty of the extremists.

There can be no doubt of the chief candidate's sincerity in taking an extreme stand. But he will need every vote he can get. And it is a truism of recent American political life that our two-party system functions because both parties are amalgamations of numerous political groups and tendencies. For the purpose of winning, the groups accommodate to each other and, incidentally, thus avoid the party fracturing that marks European politics.

* * *

THE PROBLEM FOR THE VOTER in coming weeks will be to distinguish between what the Republicans will be saying in order to get votes and what their leader and the cohorts that put him across at the convention sincerely continue to believe. There will be promises from Republican campaigners, especially in industrialized states, that their party is really out to preserve basic American reforms. But the truth is that Americans are faced today by a Presidential candidate who is sincerely determined to stage a backward revolution that would wipe out those reforms.

This is a moment of supreme irony in our history. Major reforms in American life have in many cases been achieved by the pressures big-city masses have exerted in Democratic administrations. Last week, in talking to groups of businessmen and labor people, President Lyndon B. Johnson indicated his belief that pressures had achieved a balance. He heralded "a new era of cooperation between government and business and labor and the many other groups which form this nation."

The Republicans, on the other hand, who have always condemned the prophets of class and conflict in the United States, are themselves now espousing a program which is bound to stimulate rivalries, differences, fears, suspicions and even hate. The American voter will be choosing in November between the faith that American progress lies in inclusive cooperation and the fear that we are doomed unless 19th Century exclusive individualism is restored.

The Republican standard-bearer has declared his opposition to medical care through social security; he would shatter labor-management relations by having each state write its own law; he has voted against the civil rights bill and against the anti-poverty bill. In these and many other stands he has shown a wish to strip Americans of virtually all the safeguards and collective actions by means of which they have sought to deal with the problems of complex, 20th Century life.

This is the real nature of the choice Americans will have to make in November, and no amount of smokescreening should be allowed to obsure it.

End of American Dream?

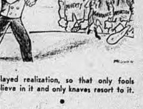
By **BUELL G. GALLAGHER**

Excerpts from recent commencement speech by the president of CCNY.

I SPEAK TO YOU OF THE AMERICAN Dream—and particularly of what is necessary to keep that dream from becoming either a deceptive, idle fantasy or a nightmare.

Truth and its pursuit, social justice and its practice—these values are at the central focus of the American Dream, that dream of greatness and of opportunity.

There are those who say that the dream is no longer a plausible guide for real life, that it has outrun its day of usefulness or been frustrated by too long



delayed realization, so that only fools believe in it and only knaves resort to it.

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IS IT TRUE THAT THE PRESENT moment of civil disturbance and racial tension means that the American Dream has come to an abrupt end? Is it true that the so-called "white backlash" has invalidated the dream? Is it true that the tensions of the social fabric have increased beyond the breaking point, that nothing but violent revolution lies ahead? Is it true that the dream has become a nightmare for those who believed in it, and an idle fantasy for those who gave lip service without believing?

I think not.

A full century after Emancipation, and nearing 2 centuries after Valley Forge, the dream is just as compelling as it ever was—for those who have the will to believe in it and the courage to be dedicated to it.

In its essence, the American Dream is a revolutionary concept. It was revolutionary when expounded in 1776. It was revolutionary when expanded by the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. It was revolutionary when the Supreme Court in 1954 clarified its real meaning. It is still revolutionary in 1964 with the enactment of the Civil Rights Act.

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THE BASIC DIFFICULTY IS THAT some persons have not thought in revolutionary terms since that day when a shot at Concord Bridge was heard 'round the world. Or, worse yet, they have believed that all legitimate revolutionary purposes have been accomplished in these United States. Or, even worse than that, they have come to feel that the dream has for so long eluded us that the complexities of today have wiped out all hope of realization.

But 3 qualities are essential to a genuine revolution. They are liberty, equality and fraternity. Among those who today retain faith in the American Dream, it is imperative that all 3 of these qualities be at work.

We have demonstrated that we have the intellectual toughness to insist on freedom. We have shown an impelling passion for the social justice which is equality. But we will see both these values slip from our grasp in this desperate hour of civil trial unless we raise high the banner of brotherhood as well,

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AN APPARENT WILLINGNESS IN the country to grant full freedom and to countenance full equality is coupled with a refusal to live in the bonds of fraternity. The segregated ghettos will remain as festering sores on the body politic for just so long as we refuse to believe in the American Dream with all 3 of its revolutionary components: liberty, equality and fraternity.

Much depends upon how we do what we do. The spirit of brotherhood is essential to its acceptance. You cannot pick the fruits of fraternity from the tree of hatred. Bigotry, intolerance, contempt—these have no place in the heart of him who is possessed by a compelling passion for humanity.

TOWARD EASING NATIONAL TRAFFIC JAM

By **EDWARD P. MORGAN**

Excerpts from a recent broadcast of commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO over the ABC network.

OUR INCREASINGLY URBAN SOCIETY POSES an increasingly urgent problem which both the Republican and Democratic national conventions, paradoxically enough, will do more temporarily to complicate than to solve: to wit, the traffic jam.

President Johnson recently signed into law the $375 million mass transit bill which will provide federal funds on a matching basis to municipalities to buy commuter railway cars, improve railway stations and other transportation facilities. Originally proposed by President Kennedy, the bill made law is little more than a tiptoe federal approach to a problem that is dogging almost every town and city in the land.

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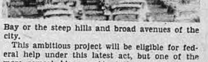
THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND HER bayshore satellites are already embarked on a staggering $793 million rapid transit system—a single project more than twice as costly as all the federal aid authorized by the new law.

Electrified duo-rail trains will travel at more than 70 miles per hour—top speed—above, below and along the ground, depending on whether they are traversing new tunnels under San Francisco



Bay or the steep hills and broad avenues of the city.

This ambitious project will be eligible for federal help under this latest act, but one of the more remarkable aspects of the San Francisco plan is the willingness shown by Bay area citizens to tax themselves. Not all urban or suburbanites have shown such a willing self-sacrifice, but the phenomenon underlines the fact that costs have simply outstripped the normal resources of cities and states. The mass transit act is designed to ease this burden somewhat.

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SAN FRANCISCO'S PROBLEM REFLECTS, TO a degree, the national traffic dilemma. Growth is at once a magic word and a menace. In 25 years, the population will double and so will the census of autos.

This headache is not unique. In some other sections of the country it reaches migraine proportions. Twenty percent of our gross national product is spent on transportation, but heretofore, it has not been spent wisely or well. Congress has poured out taxpayers' billions for highways, airports, harbors, canals, river improvements and the like, but little of this has been built into any integrated plan.

In some respects, Europe is miles ahead of us in mass transit planning. As more and more Americans are caught in daily as well as holiday traffic jams, the legislators are just beginning to wake up to the extent of the problem.