

STAGE 2
OVERSIZE

CONTRACTS: *Majestic, Local 66*
DECISIONS: *Logan, Oneita, Evans*

(Page 2)

(Page 4)

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLVI, No. 16

Jersey City, N.J., August 15, 1964

Price 16 Cents

N. Y. PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASAP CENTRAL STATION
P. O. BOX 2010
NEW YORK 27, N. Y. 10027
3 000 278

“...The Republican platform offers nothing to meet the problems of 20th Century America. [It] merits not mere rejection but outright disdain.”

Full text of the statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the Republican platform and its declarations on other domestic issues appear on pages 6 and 7.

Jobless Below 5 Percent First Time Since 'Ike' Recession

FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE recession days of the Eisenhower Administration, unemployment in this country has dropped below 5 percent.

The Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that in July the jobless rate declined to 4.9 percent—a drop from 5.3 percent the previous month.

This meant that the number of unemployed persons dropped by 500,000 from June and July, about 300,000 more than usual for the period. At 2.8 million, the jobless total was half a million below a year ago and at the lowest July level since 1959.

AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY hailed the "good news" on unemployment.

"With both productivity and the labor force increasing rapidly," he said, "many additional months of continued improvements are needed before an approach to full employment can be reached. It is our fervent hope that government measures and private policies will provide the basis for such continuing improvements. We intend to keep pushing for those measures which will achieve full employment for America."

SECRETARY OF LABOR W. WIL-

lard Wirtz called the July unemployment figures "encouraging," saying that they "indicate that the economy is working better and better for more people."

But, he continued, 3,813,000 people are still out of work and "that's an awful lot of people to be left out of a record high prosperity."

What disturbed Wirtz was the fact that there are still 1,171,000 younger workers looking for work and among non-white groups, one out of every four in this age group is unemployed.

THE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED rate for unemployment among teenagers

in July was 19 percent, taking it back down to the late 1962 level.

The jobless rate for men 20 years and over declined to 3.7 percent in July. This compares with 4 percent in June and 3.6 percent in May. The unemployment rate for women edged down to 4.9 percent in July, the first time that their rate has been below 5 percent since September 1960.

On the other side of the coin, total employment rose to 724 million in July. The rise, which was 200,000 more than seasonal, occurred in the nonfarm sector of the economy.

AFL-CIO Blasts GOP Platform; Sees Unions' Survival at Stake

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its meeting in Chicago last week, branded the Republican platform adopted in San Francisco "an insult to the intelligence of the voters" and said it should be rejected by the people with "disdain" as offering "nothing to meet the problems of 20th Century America." (See text of this statement and others on Pages 6 and 7.)

The unanimously adopted statement was couched with 2 others sharply assailing the Republican Party's handling of the issues of political "extremism" and presidential control of atomic weapons.

The 1964 elections received major attention at the 3-day summer meeting of the council along with a broad AFL-CIO program to make a "living reality" of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, and a strong statement of support for President Johnson's actions in Viet Nam.

Both the elections and civil rights will receive national trade union attention early in September when the 166-member AFL-CIO General Board meets to give formal endorsement to a presidential candidate and map campaign plans for November, and a wider conference of AFL-CIO officials at all levels to develop a civil rights program keyed to implementation and enforcement of the new statute.

Fres. George Meany told a news conference that the issue posed by the Republican platform and its selection of candidates is the "bread-and-butter issue of the survival of the trade union movement."

Concerning the views of Senator Barry Goldwater, the GOP presidential nominee, Meany said, "I think he feels the country would be better off if we didn't have

Labor Backs Johnson On Vietnamese Crisis

The council interrupted its meeting to listen to the President's August 5 speech—the day after he ordered U.S. air strikes at North Vietnamese torpedo boat bases—and immediately sent the President the following wire:

"The AFL-CIO Executive Council, which just interrupted its meeting in Chicago to listen to your magnificent message of strength to the free world, unanimously and enthusiastically pledges you our complete support. As you so correctly stated, all America is united in the pursuit of peace and in total opposition to all aggression. You can count on the complete backing of the American labor movement and you will receive it."

trade unions." The GOP program as contained in the platform, Meany added, would "jeopardize all the things that the trade union movement has fought and worked and hoped for."

Declaring that the attempt to make political "extremism" a

synonym for patriotism is "obvious nonsense," the council stated flatly that "extremism means the death of the labor movement and the death of liberty itself."

In the language of American politics, the council said, "extremism" can only mean "the radical elements of both the far left and the far right — the Communist Party on the one hand, and such groups as the Ku Klux Klan and the John Birch Society on the other. We reject them all."

On the question of control of atomic weapons, the council said it "vigorously opposes any attempt to change the law, which entrusts only the President of the United States" with the responsibility for the use of nuclear weapons.

Meeting during the council session, the operating and administrative committees of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education worked out plans to intensify the current register-and-vote drives.

The 1964 registration drive is being concentrated in 92 marginal congressional districts—districts decided by 3 percent or less of the vote cast.

The council of which ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky is a member, acted on current economic and legislative problems, heard reports on membership and organization, and reaffirmed labor's (Continued on Page 11)

'Step This Way'



WASHINGTON LETTER

Goldwater Labor Program: Cripple Unions, Halt Gains

WASHINGTON—What would Barry Goldwater in the White House mean to the American labor movement and the gains won by union members so arduously over the years?

Such a question, of course, cannot be answered with any degree of certainty, but we do have a clear blueprint showing what the Republican Presidential nominee would like to do to the labor movement, if he achieves the power. This is spelled out in the Senator's book, "Consideration of a Conservative," in which he devotes an entire chapter to his views on organized labor.

He opens the chapter this way: "If I had to select the issue I regard as the most important of my Senate career it would be the one I cast on the Kennedy-Ervin Labor Reform bill of 1959. The Senate passed the measure 65-1; the dissenting vote was mine."

In his view, the Landrum-Griffin bill was "a much better measure," but he left no doubt he felt that even this did not sufficiently hamstring or weaken the American labor movement.

Union Shops—"I strongly favor enactment of state right-to-work laws..."

Thus, Goldwater would deny the right of freedom of labor and management to sign union shop contract provisions. He wants, instead, the compulsory open shop.

"Disrupt Union Power"—There are the words that Goldwater uses in recommending a policy to weaken organized labor at the bargaining table.

He would outlaw industry-wide bargaining of unions, which, he says, gives unions power. Still, he declines to comment on the current freedom of employers to come to the rescue of a company in the same industry that is struck, by locking out its employees.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany addresses battery of newsmen at press conference in Chicago.

Majestic Master Renewal Nets Big Pay Raising Gains

ILG's Label in Style At Democratic Meet



ILGers Elva Weisberger and Stephen Lewin show shirt dress and jacket to be worn by unionists and staff at Democratic Conventions. Besides L&J program, each garment bears ILGWU union label.

The ILGWU union label will be at the Democratic National Convention that opens in Atlantic City on August 24. That's the word from Dallas, Texas, where 1,000 jackets and 1,000 shirt dresses are being made to be worn by staff and unionists at the big political meeting. Dresses have matching head bands—will label.

The ILGWU label is in the garment in line with a direct specification by President Lyndon B. Johnson, according to the Dallas Times Herald of July 22.

The paper reports that "Ben Gold, president of Nardis, noted that the L&J costumes, which he

assumes will be worn by ushers, were ordered through Neiman-Marcus by the Johnson organization. The President's wish that the union label be in the garment was a specification which Nardis was able to carry out as the only Ladies' Garment Workers' Union shop in Dallas.

First deliveries of the garments were made July 27 on a rush order. Both the jackets and the shirt dresses are of white cotton, striped with blue and red. They have a large patch pocket of blue with "L&J" embroidered in white, leaving no doubt as to who wears the union label.

A new master agreement has been reached with Majestic Specialties Inc. providing sizable wage increases and other gains for some 2,500 workers employed in the firm's 7 inside plants located in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, it was announced by General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Muller, who headed the union's negotiating team.

Terms of the 3-year master pact were read at the ILGWU General Office after 45 minutes of sessions followed by four hours of final agreements which have been ratified by workers in each instance.

Heading the list of new contract achievements is a wage increase taking the form of a total of 11 percent as an add-on to existing percentages, of which 8 percent went into effect as of July 1, 1964 and the remaining 3 percent on July 1, 1965.

Craft minimums for operators and pressers have been set at \$13.50 an hour as of July 1, 1964, raises to \$16.00 on October 1, 1964 and \$18.50 on July 1, 1965. The cutter's rate now is \$2.75 an hour, with progression to be worked out in the local supplement, and \$1.50 for floor help.

It is further stipulated that where local conditions require it, local supplements will contain additional craft minimums and/or raise those master pact minimums.

In addition, it is provided that piece rates be set so that average earnings for workers in each craft are at least 15 percent above the craft minimum. Also, no minimum in the agreement is to be less than 20 cents above the federal wage floor at any time. Other provisions of the agreement include 4½ paid holidays and a second week of vacation pay after 2 years of employment.

Second Pact

This is the second master contract signed with Majestic; the first one was reached in February 1962. The spirit of harmonious labor-management relations which marked the initial compact also prevailed during the current parley. It was indicated.

Breides Stuber, union negotiator for the master contract, were Vice Pres. Shelly Appleton, manager of New York Skirt, Sport and Blouse Local 23-55, who is national administrator of the master pact, Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager, and

Garment Workers Spur Funds Flow For '64 Victory

Judging by first reports to the ILGWU 1964 Campaign Committee, garment workers are intensely concerned with the outcome of the approaching elections. In all regions and in New York City, local, regional and departmental campaign committees have been organized and with the rise in the volume of work in the shops have launched their drive to raise money.

David Dubinsky, chairman of the ILGWU 1964 Campaign Committee, last week urged ILGers to keep the drive in high gear.

In a letter to those heading the drive, he pointed out that voluntary contributions to the campaign fund will make possible "adequate assistance to men and women seeking election who are concerned with the health, welfare and happiness of our members and their families."

Following is the full text of the letter:

"In less than 3 months one of the most important elections

which has occurred in this century will take place. It will concern the election of the President of the United States, the members of the House of Representatives and one-third of the members of the Senate. The election will bring to a close one of the most important political campaigns we have ever observed or worked in and the importance of the results cannot be underestimated by any of us.

"In the election, extremism will be pitted against moderation and liberalism. The extremists have always opposed minimum wage, social security, Medicare and other economic measures. Therefore, they are a real threat to the future of such legislation and to the welfare of our members and all the workers of America.

Great Responsibility

"Because of this threat, we in the labor movement have an even greater responsibility than usual to make sure that the extremists in this country and their candidates are roundly defeated. To do this, the demands on our campaign funds are great and immediate. Therefore, I am requesting that you send to your regional office immediately, any funds you have collected for the ILGWU

(Continued on Page 10)

Raises for 9,000 in New York 66 Renewal

Several thousand members of New York Local 66 last week heard Local Manager Murray Gross detail terms reached by union negotiators with employer groups and then voted to ratify a 3-year contract renewal which will bring increases in wages and minimums and a second week's paid vacation to more than 9,000 workers.

The contract, which will expire August 31, 1967, was reached after lengthy and difficult negotiations between the Local 66 negotiating committee and representatives of the 8 trade associations.

It calls for wage increases for both time and piece workers. Time workers in all crafts will get a raise of \$4 a week while piece workers will receive an increase of 12 cents an hour, making a total of 66 cents per hour "on-the-clock." Both increases are effective September 1.

The new pact also provides for an increase of \$4 for all minimums, effective September 1. In addition, it states that at all times, the lowest minimum shall

be 20 cents an hour higher than the federal minimum wage.

The second week's vacation pay will be financed through an increase in employer payments to the fund from 2 percent to a total of 4 percent in 2 steps: 1 percent effective January 1, 1965 and an additional 1 percent January 1, 1966. Accordingly, workers' benefits will be computed on the basis of 3 percent of average earnings in 1960 and 4 percent in 1967. Maximum payment for the second week will be \$125.

Contributions to the local's retirement fund will be increased 5½ percent effective January 1, 1966. This will enable the local's fund to be merged into the ILGWU national retirement fund.

Additional provisions of the agreement spell out the sanitary conditions of the shops, including a drinking fountain in good working order at all times and separate and clean dressing rooms for male and female workers.

Finally, the pact provides that the failure of employer to send in to the local each month their required welfare payments as well as a report will be cause for employees also work.

In 750 Shops

The new agreement covers 8,000 workers employed at 750 shops belonging to the following trade associations: Platers, Stitches and Embroiderers Association, Covered Button Association of New York, National Hand Em-

broidery and Novelty Manufacturers Association, Associated Manufacturers Tubular Piping and Trimmings, Uniform Manufacturers, Eoshaw and Hat Loom Embroidery Association.

Speaking to the August 10 membership meeting at Manhattan Center, Gross reviewed the extended negotiations which began in June. He pointed out that the union's original demands had been countered by employer propositions that the old contract would be extended an additional year.

After the union had called this completely inadvisable, the ILGers entered into discussions with individual boards of directors of each employer association.

In July, Local 66 informed employer negotiators that it wanted agreement to be reached by August 19. If terms were not agreed

upon by that date, it said, the union would ask its members to authorize a strike vote.

With Pres. Dubinsky's assistance, he discussed the coming presidential campaign. He urged all local members to take an active interest in the campaign and noted that lists would be circulated in all shops during August requesting voluntary contributions to the 1964 ILGWU Campaign Committee.

Presiding over the meeting was local chairman Max Silverberg. Also speaking in support of the new agreement were executive board members Rosetta Brown and Alejandrina Roman.

Enrolling in High Gear At Logan S.C. Plants

The ILGWU drive to organize 2 Jonathan Logan plants in Spartanburg, South Carolina is in high gear again following dismissal by the regional director of the National Labor Relations Board of charges against the ILGWU and the company. It was alleged that both were coercing employees in the 2 plants to join and be represented by the ILGWU.

The 2 plants are the Giffney Maid Manufacturing Co. and Esarian Undies. They were formerly owned by Inman Undergarment Co., which also operated plants in Matawan and Jersey City, New Jersey and used the 2 Spartanburg plants as subcontractors. The Inman Co. was purchased by Jonathan Logan.

The charges in the south were filed in the midst of a drive by the ILGWU to organize the 2 plants. The move was clearly designed to block the success of the ILGWU drive.

Another tactic used in the effort to block the ILGWU campaign was the wide circulation and publication of stories openly implying that when the ILGWU comes in the jobs go out. The stories said that after Jonathan Logan bought the 2 New Jersey plants it decided to close them down while keeping the 2 southern plants in operation.

In fact, the firm had increased production, contended that it is no longer needed the New Jersey plants and proceeded to close one of them. The ILGWU, in turn, considered this a violation of the union agreement, opposed the sale of one of the New Jersey shops and demanded that it be reopened.

As a result of negotiations, headed by the Eastern Region director, Vice Pres. David Kramer, and the local ILGWU intervention of Pres. Eds. Hubbsky, the firm was compelled

to reopen the plant.

In spite of the change in product and production in the reopened shop, all former employees have been rehired, retraining of workers in line with the new production is under way, the terms of the old contract are in full force and the company has indicated it plans to expand production.

VANCOUVER RAINCOAT UNION BREAKTHROUGH AT FAIRLANE-FASHION

The conclusion of an agreement with a small raincoat manufacturer in Vancouver, British Columbia, has been described as "a significant breakthrough" in organizational efforts on Canada's west coast.

The contract with Fairlane Fashions is effective from August 3, 1964 to December 31, 1966. It provides for a general increase of 5 cents an hour for all employees of the firm; a 48-hour week with time and a half for overtime; 9 legal holidays with pay; and 2 weeks vacation with pay after one year of employment.

The agreement was negotiated by Frank Bagelle, manager of Canadian western markets, and International Business Agent Harry Minick.

30 States Allow Voters' Time Off

The laws of 30 states permit employees to take off for voting during regular working hours, according to a report issued by the U.S. Labor Department.

The 30 States are: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Ballooning Popularity



At the recently held Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Fair, ILGers from Local 172 joined in meeting booth of the Atlanta Labor Council. Here, Mary Banks, local recording secretary, read "Justice Henderson, president of the local's review club, distribute upon leaflets, shopping bags and sewing kits.

Bid Evans Rehire ILGers, End Company 'Union' Tie

The Evans Manufacturing Co. of Griffin, North Carolina has been ordered to reinstate with full back pay Marie Manning Smith; whom it fired on June 25, 1963 because she was a recognized proponent of the ILGWU in this company's plant.

In his August 5 decision, the trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board,

George A. Downing, also directed Sidney H. Evans to withhold recognition from the company union he had helped to form in his plant, to stop giving effect to the contract he had with that company union and to stop interfering in any manner with its members' right to join the ILGWU. Reports E. Y. Kebrer, Southeast Region Director.

The order and notice prescribed by the trial examiner contains 12 paragraphs, each covering a different kind of charge of unfair labor practices committed by Evans.

In an unusual action taken by the NLRB itself in October, 1962, the government agency petitioned and obtained from a U. S. District Court a temporary injunction directing Evans to cease his blatant unfair labor practices. The board based its action on charges filed with it by Morton Shapiro, North Carolina director for the Southeast Region.

Sought Unionization
In June, 1962, almost half the 300 employees in the plant formally petitioned the ILGWU to organize and represent them. The union sent a committee of five workers applications for representation to be signed by employees.

When Evans learned of this, he went into immediate action by assisting in the formation of a company union, announcing that any employee, giving full rein to its leaders of the fake union to sign up workers. At the same time it spread the word that workers could expect favorable working conditions if they joined the company union, but that they could expect reprisals if they sought representation by the ILGWU.

Then it fired Marie Smith. In a short time, Evans reorganized the company union it had helped to create, signed a company union contract with it without bothering to ask for proof that a majority in the plant even wished to be represented by the stange outfit.

The trial examiner found that these events were accompanied by interrogation, surveillance by the company, threats of reprisals, so-

licitation of workers to withdraw from ILGWU membership and promises of benefits for those who left out of ILGWU activity. The ILGWU was represented in the board proceedings by Assistant General Counsel Julius Topel.

The firm had spoken off and opened the Griffin plant secretly in 1959. It thus violated its union agreement, which provided that it would open another plant only if its unionized shop in Philadelphia was already working full force and that the new plant would also be unionized.

Southeast staffers heading up union activities in Griffin are organizers Clarence Loftin and Jesse Riddle.

Weaker Sex? Sex Who!

The U.S. Census Bureau gave the final death toll to the ancient notion of women being the "weaker sex." Today in the U.S., according to the bureau, there are nearly 100 female lumbermen and woodworkers, 43 lady locomotive engineers, 301 woman stevedores, 165 distaff blacksmiths, and even 286 lady coal-miners working underground.

JUSTICE

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

Office of Publication
201 Summit Ave., New York City, N.Y.
3 Editorial Office
1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.
Tel. COlumbus 3-7660

DAVID DURBIN, President
LOUIS STULZBERG,
Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.
LEON STEIN, Editor
MEYER MILLER, Gen. Editor

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

Vol. XLVII August 13, 1964 No. 18

Find Oneita Knit Guilty of Unfair Anti-Union Acts

Upbidding charges filed by the ILGWU, a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has found Oneita Knitting Mills, of Andrews, South Carolina, guilty of unfair labor practices, thus adding a new dimension to the strike action at the firm, reports E. Y. Kebrer, director of the Southeast Region.

Some 200 members of Local 371 went out on strike against Oneita on July 10, 1963 when it became apparent that the firm had no intention of bargaining or signing an agreement with the union. The last contract expired May 15, 1962 and was extended twice until the strike was called.

The trial examiner found that the strike was caused and prolonged by the firm's unfair labor practices and therefore was no bar to the resumption of bargaining at the union's request. Employees who strike against unfair labor practices must be reinstated without loss of seniority if they apply to return to work.

The company had proposed that wages be cut to the federal minimum and that existing benefits be curtailed or eliminated. The union proposed, and insisted upon, a subcontracting clause, which would prevent work from being taken from the Andrews works and given to workers of a new, as yet unorganized, plant in Cullman, Alabama.

Refused to Parley
The firm not only refused to discuss this clause, but refused to

bargain with the union on any other basis until it was disposed of. The trial examiner recommended that Oneita cease and desist from refusing to bargain with the ILGWU, promising inducements to workers in return for refraining or withdrawing from strike activities, or in any manner interfering with its workers in their right to join or assist any labor organization to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

The firm was ordered to take the following affirmative action: upon request, bargain collectively with the ILGWU, upon application, offer immediate and full reinstatement to their former or equivalent positions, without loss of seniority, to all workers who went on strike July 10, 1963. If necessary, dismissing any persons hired since that date; and to give such applicant any loss of pay suffered by the firm's refusal to reinstate him within 5 days.

The union has filed charges for 36 workers who applied for their former jobs and were refused. All others who applied were reinstated last February.

'66' Pact Okayers



N.Y. Local 66 Manager Murray Grotz is congratulated by members following ratification of 3-year renewal on August 10.

Our Man in Missouri



ILGers congratulate Congressman Richard Bolling, labor-backed Liberal Democrat of Missouri, on winning primary election.

ILG Health, Housing in Focus On AFL-CIO's Labor Day TV

The mobile health facilities and housing programs made possible by the ILGWU will be among the features in a new motion picture produced by the AFL-CIO for showing over television on Labor Day.

"When the Day's Work is Done" is a half-hour documentary film honoring unions and union members who devote leisure time to programs of community betterment.

The documentary also relates the cultural and humanitarian achievements realized from the millions of dollars union members have contributed to united fund and community chest campaigns.

AFL-CIO camera crews visited New York during the summer months for film sequences, showing the community betterment which has come

from modern, low-cost, apartment housing for New York working families, such as the cooperative houses made possible through ILGWU fund investments. Camera crews also visited Shamokin, Pennsylvania where an ILGWU mobile health unit provides twice-a-year medical examinations to garment workers.

Mobile clinics are utilized, notes narrator Dave Corrovey, because Pennsylvania garment plants are far removed from regular health centers, so the clinic comes to it.

ILGers Help Vital Poll Wins Of Liberals Bolling and Bass

ILGWU political campaigners were in the forefront of 2 important victories this month in the drive to put liberals into Congress. In Tennessee, the seat of the late Senator Estes Kefauver may well be filled by a man with the same kind of unimpeachable, unblemished record. He is Rep. Ross Bass, who won the Democratic nomination for the Senate seat by

defeating 3-time Governor Frank Clement in the primary contest. In Kansas City, Missouri, a move by the Democratic machine to dump labor-supported Rep. Richard Bolling in the 5th Missouri district failed. A heavy outpouring of unionists' votes helped him defeat conservative Johnson County judge Hunter Phillips by about 2 to 1.

Kansas City ILGers were especially effective in the Bolling drive, according to Vice Pres. Fred Stern, director of the Central Basin Region, back at the end of February, the union endorsed Bolling's candidacy. He immediately acknowledged this with a letter of thanks for the prompt and first endorsement, which the Kansas City Joint Board formalized with a resolution on March 4.

Registration Push

In April, a political action committee, working with a group of ILGWU retirees, began a registration check of the entire ILGWU membership list, shop by

shop. This was completed early in June, according to K.C. Joint Board Chairman Helen Benjamin.

The check showed that 58 percent of the members were registered. An intensive drive, with Winnie Lippman as coordinator, in one month pulled the registration figure up to 75 percent.

The next phase was on August 1 and 2 when 50 members, acting as a doorbell-ringing committee, visited hundreds of members in the pre-jury drive. At the same time, Bolling appeared on television programs which ILGers helped to finance.

Bolling campaigned on "clear-cut stand, backed solidly by labor. He openly declared his support for medical care under social security, for federal aid to education and against second class citizenship for anyone."

He may have lacked the support of the party factions or clubhouses but he won with the support of labor and the people.

Bass Boosters

In Tennessee, ILGers worked unflinchingly to assure victory for Rep. Bass. Especially meaningful was their concentrated activity in the western counties around Jackson, where their efforts to get voters registered and to go to the polls were crucial.

There, garment unions maintained and staffed a full-time headquarters—the only one for Bass in town. Particularly active in spirited campaign efforts here were such ILGers as Mason London, Alice

York, Becky Herforth, Thina Kolayek.

Other active campaign workers included D. O. Warren in the Chattanooga - Hamilton County area, and Richard Newman and Carl Stafford in Memphis, Fayetteville and Greenville. In Chattanooga, a stable garment workers committee covered every aspect of campaigning, such as literature distribution, posters, meetings, manning the polls, etc.

In his campaigning, Rep. Bass was forthright in his support for civil rights, Medicare, minimum wages and the war on poverty. He campaigned strongly on his vote for the civil rights bill.

A significant aspect of the election was the fact that the labor movement was solidly behind Bass—even more than had been the case with Senator Kefauver. Other factors were the strong support for Bass among Negro voters, and the widespread sentiment against Governor Clement because of his sales tax on utility services.

Creating New Jobs Seen Best Aid to Appalachia

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to move promptly to enact the Appalachian economic aid program so as to get help for the hard-hit region under way as soon as possible. Legislation Director Andrew J. Biemiller stressed the desirability of creating new jobs rather than merely transferring them to one area to another.

62ers Listen, Loll, Sip and Stroll at Berkshire Music Festival



Many workers from New York State and the west of August 1 lolling and strolling in the Berkshire at music and dance festivals at Tanglewood and Joshua Miller, according to Matthew Rosenwald, local organizer.

Two buses transported the members of the ILGWU Unions, who were attending to the Berkshire Music Festival at the Ted Stevens Theater on Saturday

night. Another concert, one featuring a variety of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Tanglewood.

In between, the ILGers shared programs in Boston and a great run in other areas. The crowd was happy and the music was excellent. The crowd was happy and the music was excellent. The crowd was happy and the music was excellent.

The dance program featured sparkling interpretations

of local workers. Some of the performers were... of local workers. Some of the performers were... of local workers. Some of the performers were...



AFL-CIO POLYLEX BAS ISSUES, REPUBLICAN PLAT

The Republican Platform

The Republican Party's platform for the 1964 election—is in statement of what the party believes, and what its candidates would do if elected—has been before the American public for nearly a month, and has been the subject of vigorous public discussion.

Nearly all the attention has centered around 3 issues that were contended on the floor of the Republican convention—civil rights, extension and civilian control over the use of nuclear weapons.

But it must not be assumed that these 3 issues, vital though they are, represent the only departures in the Republican platform from the realities of American society. A comparable departure can be found at virtually every point on which the platform is specific. It may be stated that these points are especially true.

We are compelled to express our deep shock at the total nature of the Republican platform.

On unemployment, for example, the AFL-CIO called for a long list of specific undertakings—accelerated public spending on needed programs, federal measures to raise the wages of the underpaid, steps to relieve the plight of the aged and the widows in general, a cut in the statutory workweek and many more. Said the Republican: "We Republicans shall rely on the individual's rights and capacities to advance his own economic well-being. . . and where government is rightfully involved, we shall assist the individual in surmounting urgent problems beyond his own power and responsibility to control."

"Among their few specifics are: oppo-

sition to higher premium pay for overtime and endorsement of more teenage employment at less than federal minimum wages, which can only be viewed as an invitation to return to the days of a child labor.

Starting in their opinion are what might be described as labor-management matters. The only substantive reference we could find was a thinly veiled threat to put unions under the anti-trust laws, as if people could be equated with commodities.

On old-age hospital insurance, the Republicans proposed tax credits and federal-state charity for the "needs,"—nothing for the average citizen who wants to insure himself against the hazards of illness in his old age and preserve his dignity as a human being.

As for consumers, the Republicans said they could be "returned to the driver's seat" by cracking down on the protective attempt of the Federal Trade Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Communications Commission and the White House itself—in other words, "let the consumer take care of himself."

Even without the detailed analysis to which we referred earlier, it is obvious to this Executive Council that the Republican platform is an insult to the intelligence of the voters. It offers nothing to meet the problems of 20th Century America. Instead of progress, it proposes retrogression.

For the American labor movement, the Republican platform merits not mere rejection but outright disdain.

Reapportionment

Over the last 30 years the white population in the United States has nearly doubled, while the rural population has grown very slowly.

In the various state legislatures, however, there has been very little change in representation. A country with 5,000 people and one with 500,000 often have the same vote in one house of the legislature.

In 15 states—Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island and Vermont—one house of the legislature can be controlled by less than 20 percent of the voters.

The failure of state legislatures to reapportion, and thus give the people of the state an equal voice in government, has led to the failure and ineffectiveness of the state governments themselves. And this, in turn, has forced the federal government to fill the gap left by the paralysis of the states.

The vested interests in badly-apportioned states had no interest in reform, and this very fact made reform impossible in many states until the Supreme Court ruled the matter. It affirmed that every citizen's vote should be, as nearly as possible, equal.

Proposals are now being made in Congress to reverse the Supreme Court, either by constitutional amendment or legislative act. The right of acres of land is outvote (Continued on Page 8)

Public Works

Despite the record level of production, the overriding economic challenge to the United States continues to be jobs—for the unemployed, for those who are displaced by the advance of automation and for the flood of newcomers entering the labor force.

Nonetheless, the job-creating accelerated public works program is now expiring. Unless the Administration and the Congress move quickly, the more than 100,000 jobs monthly and off-site—it is currently providing will soon vanish. This must not be allowed to happen.

Since the Public Works Acceleration Act was signed in September, 1962.

—Six thousand projects have been undertaken in 3,000 of the nation's communities hardest-hit by unemployment. These projects—water works, sewers and sewage disposal facilities, courthouses, libraries, parks and recreation areas, streets, sidewalks, conservation measures—will have a total value, when completed, of over \$1.3 billion.

—These projects have helped greatly to improve the public facilities of depressed communities.

—Most important, these projects have provided for the American worker at useful jobs, on the construction sites and providing materials, equipment and transportation. These are tangible benefits. The nation needs more of them, not less. All of the funds provided by the 1962 Act have long since been (Continued on Page 8)

The National Economy

A continuing advance in sales and production, the federal income tax cut, has brought a welcome small drop in unemployment. The jobless rate now is 5.3 percent; the number of unemployed is 4 million, 4.2 million in 1963.

The more rapid rate of economic growth in 64 years, coupled with a number of positive actions by government, provided more jobs for more workers. Jobs have slightly exceeded the growth of the labor force.

Increase in production has mostly resulted from productivity and the labor force is growing rapidly. Reduction of unemployment has taken place in part by adults with established skills or work experience, have been especially benefited.

Therefore:—The number of long-term unemployed—jobs or more—remains as great as last year.

—The jobless rate among young people under age 25 was nearly 16 percent in June.

—Among Negroes under 25, the unemployment rate was a shocking 24 percent. One out of 4 in the labor force.

A rising pace of production and employment during at least the next 2 years, before unemployment reduced sufficiently to approach a minimum. But the improvement of economic activities will not occur and Government leadership, as well as public and private are essential to overcome the many obstacles in the path of progress.

The fast impact of the increasing number of people in the labor force within the next few years. Also youngsters will reach the age of 17 in 1964—a million last year. And most of these youngsters will seek jobs.

Automation is continuing to spread in white-collar jobs, as well as in manufacturing, mining and transportation. This rising underproductive business, increasing its new plants and machines. The new plants which are expected to expand industry's production by 3 percent in 1964 and a similar amount next year have a job-displacing impact.

Housing

Labor calls upon the Congress to act now to carry forward the nation's housing, urban renewal and community development programs.

Uninterrupted operation of these basic programs must be assured. It is equally urgent to make these programs responsive to changing conditions, and to bring them in step with the rapid pace of our urban growth.

Groundwork should be laid now for the enactment early in the next session of Congress of a comprehensive housing and community development program that would measure up to the growing national housing need and bring good homes and modern living conditions within the reach of every American family.

Enactment of an up-to-date, broad and forward-looking housing and community development law would be a vital step toward the attainment of full employment and toward the reduction of poverty.

One-fifth of our people are now living in substandard or deficient housing. Our population is rapidly growing. The pressures of overcrowding are already serious in many areas. The housing debt and blight at the core of our major cities has the effect of depressing and blighting human lives.

A vigorous and sustained housing effort designed to meet these pressing needs and pointed toward achieving decent homes for all American families will decide if it is an urgent national necessity.

Extremism

During and since the Republican convention the impression has been fostered by some that the merits of "extremism" are somehow debatable, that the word itself may even be a synonym for patriotism, or for valor on the field of battle.

This is the most serious mistake. In the language of American politics, "extremism" is only meant the radical elements of both the far left and the far right—the Communist Party on the one hand, and such groups as the Ku Klux Klan and the John Birch Society on the other. We repeat this.

Extremism means the destruction of the democratic process, of the orderly course of law; even the hollowed right of discussion and dissent.

Extremism means the agitators who shout down the man whose ideas he fears. Extremism is typified by the heading man which desires to a speaker to be heard. Extremism means the self-righteous claims who cannot tolerate or demand the dismissal of teachers because they disagree with them.

Extremism, in short, is that force which seeks to inhibit or deny the free interchange of ideas, or which seeks to substitute violence for the judicial and legislative process.

Extremism is not Americanism; it is totalitarianism. Extremism is not values; it is totalitarianism. Extremism does not service justice; it promotes anarchy.

As history has made clear in nation after nation, extremism means the death of the labor movement and the death of liberty itself. Extremism has no place in America. Hate groups have no proper role in our political life.

BASIC DOMESTIC PLATE

and production, spurred by a wide income but all too slow rate now stands at \$4.4 million, as against

growth in the last few years by the federal government workers. Available only of the labor force. But

only resulted from higher living rapidly. Such minor gains place has been among the experience. The others

employed—Jobs 15 weeks

people under 25 years of

employment rate in June

of 4 in the labor force was

and employment is needed,

over unemployment can be

minimum. But the required

it has occur automatically,

able and private measure,

studies in the path toward

number of teenagers will

in 1964—A million more

workers will soon be seek-

ing to white collar occupa-

tion and transportation.

ing, business is rapidly

ing. The new installations,

workers' productive capacity

about next year, will also

Anticipated cutbacks of defense spending will reduce employment, unless they are offset by increasing government investments for non-defense purposes and adequate adjustment assistance for workers who are displaced.

Since industry is now operating at only 87 percent of its capacity in contrast to the 92 percent regarded as the optimum rate by industrialists themselves, only substantial increases of sales can improve the rate of industrial operations and prevent a build-up of idle plants and machines. But the beneficial impact of the tax cut will wear off as the months advance, and the second cut of the tax cut, effective next January, will have only minor impact.

It must be remembered that the private, profit-making sector of the economy, historically the job-providing source of prosperity, is now providing fewer full-time jobs than it did 10 years ago. True, it is providing more jobs than it did a year ago, but it has taken up only a minor part of the slack.

Obviously, then, if the recent economic improvement is to continue through 1965, as well as this year, additional government measures will be needed to assure a continuing rise in the demand for goods and manpower, along with the economy's rapidly growing labor force and production capacity.

Much of the benefits of the economic advance, so date, has been reaped by business. After-tax profits in the first half of 1964 were some 20 percent above the same period last year and 30 percent greater than the first half of 1962. In the period ahead, continued economic gains will depend increasingly on rising consumer buying power and government job-creating measures.

Increased government investment in human and natural resources is needed—to create jobs in the improvement of our schools, housing, community facilities and development of natural resources.

In addition, government measures are required to assist low-wage workers, the aged and the unemployed—to boost the buying power of these groups whose incomes are among the lowest in the country.

Moreover, to increase job opportunities and ease the displacement of labor, it is also necessary to reduce working hours and to discourage employers from scheduling overtime work by increasing the overtime premium to double-time pay.

Social Security

The AFL-CIO has supported every increase in social security benefits and coverage since the original enactment of the program nearly 30 years ago. Therefore, we welcome the modest increase in benefits provided in H. R. 11865, the social security amendments passed by the House on July 29.

For people depending mainly on social security benefits averaging less than \$60 per month, even \$3 and \$4 monthly increases are important. For those elderly for whom this bill will provide increases of only \$2 a month or less, even this small amount will be welcome, although it is obviously not enough.

So we will continue our fight to improve the social security benefit structure. And let the record show that we have likewise supported the increased taxes on wages and other income necessary to keep the system financially sound. This will continue to be our policy.

The ever-present danger of a hospitalized illness remains the most serious threat to the economic security of the elderly. And the only practical way to provide protection against this threat is by an extension of the social security principle.

(Continued on Page 8)

Civil Rights

One month ago the Civil Rights Act of 1964 became the law of the land. That historic event, so long awaited, marked the beginning of a new struggle to translate the rights thus confirmed by Congress into living reality in every phase of American life.

This new struggle will demand even greater dedication, even closer unity, even harder work and even more patience than the legislative effort itself. To that end the AFL-CIO pledges its unremitting efforts.

A first requisite is to keep in being the spirit of unity in the ranks of civil rights supporters; in which the AFL-CIO proudly served, and to enlist new adherents to this cause.

There are many organizations—civil, business and professional—which over the last year and a half have either been in opposition to certain aspects of civil rights legislation or have stood aloof from the struggle. Now the circumstances have changed. The issue today is not whether there should be a civil rights law, or what it should embrace, but rather its orderly implementation. Therefore the time has come for participation in civil rights affairs of organizations which have not participated up to now.

All these, and law-abiding citizens everywhere, should be drawn into a drive to make the national consensus a national reality. It is true, and properly so, that behind this new Bill of Rights for America there stands the enforcement powers of the federal government, and those powers should be fully applied. Yet to be truly effective, to fulfill its high aspirations, the Civil Rights Act must rely upon the goodwill of friends and neighbors in every community in our land.

In all of this the labor movement has a special obligation, as the AFL-CIO has long recognized.

That obligation is especially keen with respect to Title 7 of the law, relating to equal employment opportunities.

The record confirms beyond dispute that the labor movement—AFL and CIO separately, and the AFL-CIO since merger—has, since World War II, been the major advocate of equal employment opportunities legislation, applicable to unions and employers alike.

The law as written delays enforcement of equal employment opportunities for a year. The AFL-CIO cannot and will not wait on the letter of the law; the spirit of the law looks to voluntary compliance and so do we.

Therefore we hereby call a national conference of union leaders, including the officers of national and international unions, of state central bodies and of such local central bodies as shall be designated by the president of the AFL-CIO, to meet in Washington, D. C. on September 2, at a time and place to be designated by the president.

This conference will be charged with the responsibility for formulating and planning the implementation of the following measures, among others:

1. The education of union members and other citizens as to the actual terms of the Civil Rights Act. The Departments of Civil Rights, Legislation, Education, Public Relations and Publications of the AFL-CIO are instructed to draw up a program with the assistance of their colleagues in the affiliated unions, to

make sure all union officials and members understand the facts of the law and their meaning. All departments of the AFL-CIO and its regional directors are instructed to see to it that such a program of education is effectuated.

2. The work that has been carried out by AFL-CIO community task forces is to be greatly broadened. Achievement of equal opportunity in our schools, in all public facilities and in all places of public accommodation is a cause on which all elements in our communities must and should unite.

3. As we noted above, promotion of equal opportunity in employment is a major concern of unions. Unions, of course, do not control employment, and unions can—in both organized and unorganized companies—make a significant contribution to achieving voluntary compliance with this section of the law long before the effective date of Title 7. Therefore, particular attention will be given to the voluntary achievement of fair employment practices, among organized and unorganized employers alike. Non-discrimination clauses have been negotiated in many union contracts and have been enforced through contract grievance procedure. All AFL-CIO unions are again urged to step up their efforts along these lines. But the unorganized companies must not be allowed to evade their responsibilities. Careful note will be kept of the employers who comply with the principles of the law, and of those who do not. The latter should clearly be the focus of enforcement.

4. The AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions will insist upon adequate funds for vigorous administration of the Civil Rights Act. We will not allow the act to be emasculated by lack of funds, a back-door attack which has hobbled so many social measures in the past. This must be the fate of the greatest social measure in a century.

5. In the months ahead, every AFL-CIO organization, at every level, is called upon to observe the workings of the Civil Rights Act, so that any inadequacies which may develop in practice can be presented to Congress for further legislative action. It is our hope that if the other steps in this program are fully carried out, such action may be unnecessary.

All the foregoing is said in the full realization that the practical realization of the goals set forth in the Civil Rights Act requires more than vigorous enforcement, more than full compliance with the law itself.

It cannot be said too often that for equal rights and equal opportunity to be meaningful, there must be full opportunity as well; full employment, full educational opportunities and all the rest. The right to be hired is empty indeed when there are no jobs to be had; the right to be served in a restaurant or hotel has no meaning for those with no money to spend.

The AFL-CIO is uncompromisingly opposed to racial discrimination of every sort, in every place and at every time. And we are determined to stamp it out, not only through the full implementation of the law enacted a month ago, but also through the elimination of the economic and social weaknesses which are so largely responsible for it.

Norwalk Grand Opening

West Talks in Full Swing Covering 6,000 in 5 States

Negotiations are now in full swing on contract renewal forms covering some 6,000 workers in the dozen-draw and sportswear industries in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin, reports Vice Pres. Morris Bielski, regional director.

The union demands to be presented to the employers were formulated by Midwest staffers from the 5 states on July 31, at a regional headquarters meeting.

Contacts in the industries expire on August 31. Bielski and Assistant Regional Director Harold Schwartz presented the demands to the Garment Industries of Illinois group and independent manufacturers having plants in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, at a recent joint meeting. ILGWU state representatives detailed the demands to Wisconsin and Michigan employers.

Marathon Mediation

Federal mediators have again been summoned in an effort to resolve disputed issues in the strike between Local 374 of Wausau, Wisconsin, and the Marathon Rubber Products Company, producer of raincoats.

All 54 production and maintenance workers at the shop walked out on July 14—the first strike conducted at this firm since it was organized in 1958.

Among the major demands still

In India, 10 million are unemployed. 13-15 million are underemployed and many more are engaged in trivial and unproductive tasks, according to the International Labor Organization, a UN agency.

Chicago's Honored Guest



Pres. David Dubinsky addressing meeting of staffers and executive board members of Chicago locals at Midwest Region headquarters. On stage, front left, are Harold Schwartz, assistant regional director, and Vice Pres. Morris Bielski, regional director.



Gathering of Chicago ILGWUers applauded Pres. Dubinsky's remarks.

at issue are retroactive wage increases and contributions to the retirement and healthcare plans. The morale of the strikers remains high, reports Bielski, with all the workers taking part in spirited picketing at the plant.

Directing strike efforts is Chuck Kohlhoff, Wisconsin ILGWU representative, assisted by Mortweil Weiner. The strike negotiating committee consists of Elmer Genrich, local president, and Grace Smith, Dorothy Batten and Rose Cirovacki.

Chicago Retirement

Retirement applications of 115 men and dreamers were approved in Chicago by retirement fund trustees. Significantly, 31 of the oldest applicants, ranging in age from 70 to 90 years of age, asked to have their retirements postponed and expressed their desire to continue working. The requests have been granted, and the employers are happy about the decision, since these workers are the most experienced and skillful.

Eastern Region Strikes Hit N.J. Holdout, N.Y. Runaway

A longtime non-union holdout and a runaway jobber were both hit by strikes last week because of their unfair labor practices in firing ILGWU workers in the midst of organizing campaigns, reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, regional manager of the Eastern Region.

At John Kinkel and Son in New Brunswick, N.J., where a majority of workers were signed up via ILGWU authorization cards, the nature of the drive abruptly changed when a union committee member was fired. Some 29 workers walked off

the job, and picket lines were immediately established at the knigoode plant, according to General Organizer Walter de Young, who is directing the drive there. In Roseton, N.Y., in a campaign against Karen Joy Inc., a restaurant firm formerly under agreement with the Dress Joint Council, the drive was barely under way when a worker was discharged for her union activity. Two days later a picket line was formed at this shop, also, reports newly elected Manager Mike Primack, who heads campaign efforts.

At both factories the strikes are back-stopped by a wide-ranging complex of unfair labor practice charges filed against the companies, headed up by "the discriminatory discharges."

Like a 'Whodani'

In the New Jersey plant, where production has been tellingly curtailed, the strike has taken on the complexion of a spy-whodunit. With truckmen honoring the picket lines, sweater shipments are made by small twin-engine planes which take off and land from the Red Bank airport, immediately adjacent to the plant. The company has refused to comment on the costs of this



Participating in dedication ceremonies of Maria Modes Inc. in Norwalk, Conn., a division of Jonathan Logan Inc. and Junior Accents Inc. are, from left, Rosco Glascock, plant manager, Bernard Landheim, company vice president, Ben Cooper, manager of Eastern Region Council, local, Arthur Frank J. Cosko, who welcomed company to Norwalk, and Arthur Appel, business agent. At sewing machines are Irene Avista and Ethel Schmidt.

operation, understandably.

However, even this ploy is deemed to fail, says the truckers, appalled of the transfer, refuse to effect the transition from airplane to truck.

Meantime, during vigorous maintenance of picket lines, closely surveilled by representatives from the sheriff's office, the unfair practice charges are being pressed by union attorneys.

The knigoode company, a runaway from an earlier site in Union City, is being charged with the firing, intimidation and threats, observation of union meetings, and, since the union holds a majority of signed cards, a refusal to bargain.

Tried to Hide

The Karen Joy Campaign involves a number of small shops in the Hudson Valley, where the company attempted to hide after it refused to abide by terms of the Dress Joint Council renewal this spring.

However, Eastern Region organizers uncovered the runaway, and a campaign began at once. This drive, also, was altered in mid-course by the sudden discharge. Here too, the strikers are reinforced by a series of unfair labor practice charges. Here, too, mystery enters the picture in the form of a "little blue truck" which has been making unscheduled appearances in Hudson Valley towns.

Public Works

(Continued from Page 6) committed, and the last of the projects under this program soon will be completed. Yet a huge backlog of job-creating public works remains—waiting only for the funds to put them into effect. It is with a growing sense of urgency, therefore, that we once again call upon the Administration and the Congress to act with all possible speed to extend and expand the Public Works Acceleration Act.

Bills to continue the program, introduced by Senator McNamara of Michigan and Congressman Blatnik of Minnesota, have been approved by the full Public Works Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives. They now await final action by the Congress.

We have long urged extension and expansion of this vital job-creating program. The need is imperative for the sake of the unemployed who are suffering. The Congress deserves the unemplyed deserve no less.

Reapportionment

(Continued from Page 6) people is now advanced as a sacred American principle, though it is nowhere enunciated by the founding fathers.

We call upon the Congress, in its wise understanding of the American government, to reject all efforts to diminish or dilute the true process of democracy in this country, and to stand firm for the principle of one man—one vote.

We further direct our state central bodies to press for prompt reapportionment of their state legislatures, where needed. Many, to their great credit, have led this fight; the others must now act, so that the equity of every voter becomes a reality in all the precincts of the nation.

Social Security

(Continued from Page 7) The Public assistance—or government relief method—has been tried. After nearly 4 years, the Kerrigan Act is meeting but a fraction of the need and it is still not in operation in all states.

Private insurance is, as the recent McNamara Committee hearings so clearly documented, providing protection of a minimum adequacy for only about a quarter of the elderly.

Neither the incantations of the AMA nor the inflated statistical claims of the Insurance Industry have solved the problem of health care for the elderly.

The AFL-CIO will continue its efforts to meet the problem through the social security method. We are in this struggle to win.

Accent on Election Issue In Dubinsky Chicago Talk

Taking time out from his busy schedule at last week's meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Pres. David Dubinsky stressed both union and political matters to an audience composed of Chicago Joint Board delegates and executive board members of Chicago's 10 locals.

Dubinsky was introduced by Vice Pres. Morris Bielski, director of the Midwest Region, who chaired the event.

The gathering of some 150 ILGWUers heard Dubinsky speak on contract negotiations, higher wages and greater fringe benefits for garment workers, the retirement fund merger, a higher federal minimum wage, a national reduction in the work week, and the need for passage of the administration's medicare program.

But it was on the current political campaign that the ILGWU chief placed the strongest emphasis. Dubinsky pointed out how seriously the

November elections can affect all labor, both organized and unorganized, and how important it is for labor to go all out in its support of the candidates and programs dedicated to liberalism and democratic progress.

The meeting was also addressed by Evelyn Dubrow, ILGWU legislative representative. She noted that the impulsion for labor in the present campaign is greater than those present in recent election years. Therefore, labor must account for the need for workers to register, to vote, and to give both time and money to help elect a liberal President and a liberal Congress, she said.

As Puerto Rico Marked a Birthday



Contingent of more than 700 Puerto Rican ILGers, from some 100 shops, in line of march during parade in San Juan marking the 13th anniversary of the island's commonwealth status.



ILGWU float, carrying children of members who modeled summer fashions, was featured attraction of Puerto Rican celebration.

'A BIT OF 7TH AVE. TO EAST AFRICA'

Waiting List for Popular Kenya Garment Institute

The Kenya Institute of Tailoring and Cutting, a pilot project of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board which has brought a bit of Seventh Avenue to East Africa, enters its second year on a note of optimism and accomplishment.

The first 2 classes of garment students were recently graduated into the economy of this newly independent nation. With the graduation, an historic barrier was crossed: Kenya's first women took and passed a government trade test and were certified officially as skilled garment workers in a society which has limited the participation of women in industry. It was a significant breakthrough.

The Institute of Tailoring and Cutting, located in the capital city of Nairobi, opened in March 1963 with an initial grant of \$10,000 from the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board. Recently, the ILGWU affiliate received the school's first year and granted an additional \$5,000 making possible an expansion of the existing facilities.

Malda Springer, for many years on the staff of the New York Dress Joint Board and currently with the AFL-CIO Department of International Affairs, went to Kenya and supervised the school's establishment.

First to Qualify
The first class of the Institute consisted of 38 students in day and evening sessions. After 7 months of training, 18 students took the government trade test; a requirement to qualify for the statutory minimum wage.

Twelve of the 18 were women, the first of their sex to take the test. Ten of the 12 women and 3 of the 6 men passed and obtained government qualifying certificates, according to Mrs. Springer.

The 1964 class at the Institute is larger than last year's. Of the 48 students, 35 are en-

rolled in daytime classes and 16 attend the evening sessions. Eloquent testimony to the school's popularity is a waiting list of more than 100 Kenyans.

One student at the institute showed such talent, she was invited to join the staff as an assistant to the instructors. Standards of workmanship at the institute are so high that the Kenya government has promised to contract at the school for the production of government uniforms.

The Kenya Ministry of Education has asked the institute to supervise a program of practice teaching in garment skills.

Other Nations Too
The institute's work has also attracted notice in other African countries. Mrs. Springer reports that trade unionists and government officials from 4 nations are seeking assistance in training.

Union Thinks It's a Foul Serving Soup Sans Fowl
The Meat Cutters have the quixotic idea that there ought to be chicken in chicken soup. At a recent Agriculture Department hearing, the union maintained that "when the consumer buys food labeled as chicken or turkey soup, he should be able to expect a standard minimum of meat in the soup." Anything less than 2 percent of chicken or turkey in the soup, the union says, should not be labeled chicken or turkey soup.

Puerto Rico ILGers Sparkle In Island Anniversary Parade

More than 700 Puerto Rican ILGers last month participated in a parade marking the 13th anniversary of that island's commonwealth status, reports regional director Jerry Schoen.

The ILGWU contingent, made up of members from more than 100 shops throughout the island, joined with others in this colorful spectacle witnessed by hundreds of thousands lining the streets of San Juan.

Reviewing the parade were Puerto Rico Governor Luis Munoz Marin, other island

leaders, and U.S. Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz who was President Johnson's special representative. Catching sight of the singing and chanting ILGWU marchers, the guests on the reviewing stand stood up and applauded.

As the ILGers passed the reviewing stand, they released a host of balloons showing the union label which were eagerly snatched up by bystanders.

The ILGers, members of Local 600 and 601, came from the furthest reaches of the island to the capital, San Juan, some arising as early as 3 A.M. to make the trip. In addition to the 700 garment workers, the ILGWU contingent featured a float carrying children of members who modeled summer fashions, a ILGWU mobile health unit, and an orchestra which interspersed popular and workers' songs.

Local 600, the first local established by the ILGWU in Puerto Rico, took its number from Public Law 600 passed by the U. S. Congress providing for the referendum which established the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in 1952.

cepted as the standard test in Kenya.

Day classes at the school are made up of unskilled workers, mostly women, who learn the basic processes of garment manufacture. Workers already employed in the garment industry who are seeking to upgrade their skills attend the evening sessions.

cepted as the standard test in Kenya.

Day classes at the school are made up of unskilled workers, mostly women, who learn the basic processes of garment manufacture. Workers already employed in the garment industry who are seeking to upgrade their skills attend the evening sessions.

Malda Springer, from the AFL-CIO Department of International Affairs, and instructor Owili Abeja observe student cutters who, less than a year ago, could not even thread a machine.

Hong Kong Unionizing World Garment Goal

The single most important action taken by the recent annual congress of the International Textile and Garment Workers Federation, in London, was a decision to raise \$100,000 for an organization campaign among textile and garment workers in

Italy, Japan and the United States, sent delegates to the congress. American unions represented were the ILGWU, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the United Textile Workers and the Textile Workers Union of America.

Zimmerman, who represented the ILGWU at the federation's congress for the first time, said that the international organization can be a "really important agency in improving the standards of textile and garment workers throughout the world."

It said that it can be especially important at this time because many employers "are setting up operations in developing nations in the hope of exploiting unorganized workers, with the result that labor standards everywhere may be threatened."

"If we can help in organizing workers in these nations, we will be serving their interests as well as our own," he said.

Imports and Automation
The congress devoted a good deal of its time to discussing international trade and methods of regulating trade so that imports will not be used to undermine standards in advanced countries. There was also considerable discussion of technological advances and automation, and their impact on jobs.

"I found that unions everywhere are much concerned with this problem," Zimmerman said. "We tend here to think of automation as an exclusively American problem. It isn't. It concerns workers all over the world."

Zimmerman said that the ILGWU seems to be the only garment workers union in the world whose members can enjoy a 35-hour week. "In European countries, the work-week is generally more than 40 hours, and in many countries there are still different wage scales for men and women. Some have a third scale for juveniles."

Speakers at the congress included Omer Beui, general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and representatives of the British Labor Congress and the International Labor Organization.

On the last day of the congress, Zimmerman presented containing samples of publications issued by the ILGWU and its affiliates.

Until this year the ILGWU had been represented by Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler, who retired last year. The congress, in a ceremony of its final session, presented him with a token of its appreciation for his many years of outstanding service. Zimmerman accepted it on his behalf.

Immigration Law Is Called Outlaw

Speaking in support of a house bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz told a House Judiciary committee that "the discriminatory features of the 1954 immigration legislation are an anachronism."

He said that the "discriminatory feature of the national origins quota system, still a part of our immigration laws, are inconsistent with principles of equal recognition, status, opportunity, and protection for all persons."

Anti-Poverty Bill Passed; Ban Aid to Runaways

The anti-poverty bill became law last week after an effort of more than 5 months to pass the measure that President Johnson has called the opening gun in his "total war on poverty." Included in the bill was a safeguard against its being used to aid runaway firms, particularly in the garment industry.

The bill calls for job training, basic education, aid to needy college students, community anti-poverty projects, loans to low-income farmers and businessmen and a domestic Peace Corps.

President Johnson signed the measure into law at an August 8 ceremony at the White House, thus clearing the way for the program to go into effect immediately.

What had begun as one of the most partisan political battles waged in Congress in recent years ended quietly and almost anticlimactically with Senate approval of changes made by the House in the bill.

Election Issue

The anti-poverty measure is certain to be a major issue in the coming campaign. Although the administration picked up a few Republican votes, it was clearly a Democratic victory in both the House and Senate.

Senator Harry Goldwater, Republican presidential candidate, along with most other Republicans opposed the bill.

The administration, in contrast, contended that the \$3.75 billion measure is vital to break the cycle of hard core poverty.

President Johnson is expected to name Margaret Shriver as director of the anti-poverty program. Shriver, who is also director of the Peace Corps, led a group that drew up the program and guided it through Congress.

Job Corps

As passed by Congress, the bill provided for a job corps to which 40,000 young men and women would receive remedial education and job-training in camps and residential centers. Enrollment eventually would reach 100,000.

It would also set up a work-training program to keep up to

200,000 teenagers from dropping out of school. They would get part-time work in hospitals, playgrounds and other nonprofit projects.

The measure also calls for a work-study program to help needy college students by financing part-time work on and off campus. It provides a \$340 million fund to help communities wage local attacks on poverty. Community projects could include remedial education, slum clearance, home-making services and personal assistance.

Included in a loan program to help low-income farmers and small-business men improve their earning capacity through purchase of better equipment.

The bill also calls for a domestic Peace Corps, to be known as VISTA, for Volunteers in Service to America. The volunteers would work on Indian reservations, in mental hospitals, and in poverty areas.

No Aid to Runaways

In matters relating to protection of workers in the garment industry, the Senate inserted a provision forbidding financial assistance to runaway firms which the House accepted. Section 406 reads:

"No financial assistance shall be provided pursuant to this title where the Director determines that the assistance will be used in relocating or establishing in another area or in financing subcontractors to enable them to undertake work heretofore performed in another area by other subcontractors or contractors."

In clarification of the section, the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare said:

"It would not be in keeping with the purposes of the act for the financial assistance . . . to be provided to an establishment which plans to relocate or has recently relocated from one area to another, where the purpose of the relocation is to avoid certain wage obligations and to escape from a 'high wage' to a 'low wage' labor market area."

The Senate committee further widened the scope of its intent by stating: "It is the intention of the committee that financial assistance be made available for the act shall not be made available for projects or facilities in industries characterized by substantial turnover for industries such as the apparel industry, in which labor turnover is high and in which specific skill and training are not readily a prerequisite for obtaining employment."

The same contention as to the scope of the legislation to the garment industry was voiced by Congressman James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) during House debate on August 7.

Montreal Vacation Pay Hits Record \$1,207,993

Vacation pay amounting to a record \$1,207,993.91 was distributed to 11,317 city and suburban Montreal and out-of-town locals. Vice Pres. Bernard Shane said dress and sportswear workers received \$104,377.31; coat and suit makers, \$200,656.45; employeeworkers, \$28,369.31; and out-of-town workers, \$18,640.78.

Central States Conclave



Vice Pres. Frederick Siems, Central States regional director, outlines contract and shop problems to members at recent educational seminar held at the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

Rap Tries to Balk Equal Vote Rule by Highest Court

Attempts are being made in Congress to upset or delay the effect of the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision knocking inequitable apportionment of the state legislatures.

On June 15, the high court ruled that both houses of state legislature must be apportioned on a "one person, one vote" basis, with each legislative district "substantially equal" in population. The ruling is expected to result in a dilution of the power of rural interests, which have generally controlled legislatures, and a strengthening of urban and suburban voters in state affairs.

Two proposals have been introduced in Congress to override or limit the court's power in the fields of apportionment. One is by constitutional amendment, which would permit the composition of one house of a bicameral legislature to be based on elements other than population "if the citizens of the state shall have the opportunity to vote upon the apportionment."

Because the process of constitutional amendment is slow, opponents of the court ruling are relying on a bill sponsored by Senator Everett Dirksen, (R-Ill.), minority leader, to key time. This proposal would delay apportionment 2 years for some states and 4 years for others.

Storm of Opposition

Last week the Senate Judiciary Committee approved the Dirksen proposal, and to further his chances for passage, the minority leader said he would attach it as a rider to the Foreign Aid Bill. These tactics to violate the constitutional prerogatives of the court under the doctrine of the separation of powers has aroused a storm of opposition from legal experts, members of Congress, and opponents on appointment.

Among the latter is David Wells, assistant director of the ILGWU Political Depart-

ment, who voiced the union's opposition to the reapportionment of any action by the Congress taken on August 13 before the House Judiciary Committee which is holding hearings on the proposals. "The ILGWU is in opposition to any and all attempts—whether by statute or by constitutional amendment—to overturn the recent apportionment decisions of the Supreme Court," Wells told the committee.

Verdict on Legislation

"An equitable population-based apportionment in one house of a bicameral state legislature, would, in most states, be virtually valueless, for an adverse vote in either house is sufficient to block legislation," the union spokesman noted.

"The final and probably the most important issue raised by the proposals has to do with the larger implications of any action by the Congress to declare a particular subject beyond the scope of judicial review," Wells pointed out.

"Such action poses a very serious threat to the whole balance of powers principle. If Congress can enact legislation declaring the subject of state legislative apportionment to be beyond the scope of the courts, then Congress can take similar action with regard to any other subject or any other piece of legislation.

"The attempt to perpetuate inequitable representation through constitutional amendment is reprehensible. The attempt to accomplish the same aim through legislation is more than reprehensible—it is highly dangerous, for it threatens not simply to un-

Toni Sender Dead, Foe of Reds, Nazi

Toni Sender, prober socialist and trade unionist, leader of the World War I, she was one of the early Germans against Hitler.

She was a Social Democratic member of the German Reichstag after World War I, she was one of the early Germans against Hitler. She fled Germany but continued her opposition from abroad.

"For many years, she was a consultant for the AFL before the UN Economic and Social Council, and later was ICPWU representative at the UN. With her formidable oratory and ready wit, she kept up a steady harassment against Communist opponents at the UN, waging a long battle for a probe of Communist slave labor by that international body.

"Toni Sender was a warrior for freedom, justice and human dignity all her life," said AFL-CIO Vice George Meany, "she personified the inseparable identity of trade unionism with a democratic society; to her they were both the same cause, as in fact they are.

do the court decisions in this area, but to set a precedent which could quite easily imbalance our entire governmental system," he explained.

Wells reminded the legislators that, interestingly, even Senator Goldwater, when asked last year if he approved of the Supreme Court's decision in Baker vs. Carr, said yes—and that he went on to say:

"I think that is a function of the courts . . . They have probably waited too long . . . When anything affects a federal election, then the federal courts have the right to exercise jurisdiction. They have the right to move faster in, in my opinion." Also, when asked his opinion of the proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit federal courts from exercising jurisdiction over state legislative apportionment, the Senator said: "I wouldn't be for that."

CUTTERS COLUMN

Cutter Political Action Unit Begins Voluntary Sum Drive

A drive for voluntary contributions to promote the election of liberal candidates in the forthcoming election was launched last week by the newly formed Cutters Political Action Committee of One Thousand headed by Moe Falkman.

Members of local 10 are being asked to contribute to the drive. In response to the drive shows members are coming forward not only with money but with offers to help.

The Local 10 Political Action Committee is planning to furnish manpower to Liberal Party clubs in the various Assembly districts throughout the city. These members will help in canvassing citizens for registration and voting, in distribution of literature and arranging of meetings and rallies. The work will move into high gear as soon as candidates have been nominated.

All Employed

For the past 2 months cutters have been fully employed in all branches of the garment industry. This favorable situation is being used to place on regular jobs cutters who were displaced at the close of the last season. Hundreds that went out of business or were overstaffed.

Every year several hundred such cutters are returned to per-

No meeting of Local 10 will be held during August.

manent jobs and, in this way, the number of unemployed cutters is kept down to a minimum. This activity has top priority in Local 10 since the present administration took office.

Joseph Eidl, a pioneer member of Local 10, who joined its ranks in 1916 and retired in October 1962, died August 3 at the age of 67. He served as a member of the executive board of Local 10 and delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council for a number of years. He was also a devoted member of the United Party and of Workmen's Circle Branch 310.

Eidl is survived by his wife, children and grandchildren and several brothers and one sister, who is the wife of Nathaniel M. Mikoff, secretary-treasurer of the Drees Joint Board.

On behalf of the officers and members of Local 10, Joseph Falkman expresses heartfelt sympathy to the family.

AFL-CIO Council

(Continued from Page 3) positions on Communist aggression and threats in Cuba and South Viet Nam.

September Action

Many solid reporters that the statement on the Republican platform were issued so that trade union members would have some idea of its nature. He pointed out that he expects that there will be no endorsement of presidential candidates until after the Democratic National Convention. He also pointed out that the AFL-CIO General Board meeting in Washington September 15.

Many stressed that the long-time policy of the trade union movement is to endorse candidates and programs, but not political parties, and that therefore endorsement in 1964 would mean endorsement of the naming of candidates and the adoption of platforms.

In the legislative and economic areas the council took these actions:

- Called on Congress to "stand firm for the principle of 'one man, one vote'" and reject congressional attempts to upset the recent legislative appointment decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court.

- Reaffirmed its all-out support for President Johnson's war on poverty and crime.
- Filed a plea with Congress to extend and expand the Job-Creation accelerated public works program to prevent more than 100,000 jobs from vanishing.

- Assured it will continue to fight for a "hospital care program for the aged" through social security.

- Urged Congress to lay the groundwork for a comprehensive new housing and community development program to meet national housing needs.

Labor Developments

—The AFL-CIO has announced actions and programs of the labor movement the council:

- Heard a report that the AFL-CIO will mount a nationwide trust is ready to function and

Zimmerman to Report World Garment Meet At '22' on August 19

Vice Pres Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Drees Joint Board, will be the featured speaker at the next membership meeting of New York City's "AFL-CIO" on August 19, Wednesday, August 19, right after work. In the Terrace Ballroom of the Madison-Hilton Hotel, 7th Avenue and 33rd Street, reports Vice Pres Ivel Breslow, local manager.

Zimmerman will report on the convention of the International Garment and Textile Workers Federation held recently in London which attended as an ILGWU delegate.

Also on the agenda will be an industry survey by Breslow and detailed position papers for the coming Presidential election which will be submitted to the membership for approval.

GARMENT WORKERS SPUR FLOW OF FUNDS FOR '64 CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 3) 1964 Campaign. These 18 turn will be forwarded to the National Campaign Committee so that we can proceed to put them to immediate and good use.

"I am sure that we can expect your full cooperation in following through on this request. I know, too, that you will continue your fund-raising to make it possible for the ILGWU to give adequate assistance to men and women seeking election who are concerned with the health, welfare and happiness of our members and their families."

Campaign Committees

— In New York both John boards and miscellaneous locals have organized campaign committees, and the drive for voluntary contributions to the campaign funds is well under way. Special committees are also being set up for the "firehouse" registration drive.

— Eastern Region campaign committees met with Edward Kruman on August 7 to plan for the campaign drives in New Jersey, Connecticut and Upstate New York. They will meet again with chairmen and executive board members of their region as well as of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department on September 12 in Newark ILGWU headquarters.

— The Northeast Department has scheduled a department-wide briefing session for officers on August 25 and another for ILGWU staff in political affairs on August 27. Both will be held at Union House.

— New York local campaign committees are scheduled to meet on August 17.

— In Philadelphia, present efforts are being concentrated on getting the maximum number of persons registered to be able to vote. For this purpose, ILGWU is conducting for traveling registration workers registered in the shops. Also, about 100 members of the demonstrators' political club are working in the city's wards where large numbers are not yet registered.

Politics also will be in the air at the Chattanooga picnic on August 15, at which 1,500 are expected.

— Employees at June 1, 1963, all employees will receive an additional 3 cents an hour.

— In addition, Dorsay will grant employees a additional 10 cents an hour with pay for a total of 8 cents.

BOOK REVIEW

by MIRIAM SPEICHLER

Paperbacks Reveal Insight Into Issues of '64 Election

The Republican candidate has announced that if successful he intends to lead this country back to ancient and simpler virtues. If such a backward movement is possible, voters will have to decide whether they want to pull back from the rest of the world and reverse history or set the pace for the rest of the world in moving forward toward a constructive use of the resources for plenty.

Anyone should know that in every age there have been those who felt the future was loaded with danger and uncertainty; that national unity and strength were being eroded and that salvation for the country lay in a determined attempt to revive the past.

A good deal of our more recent history, even with the arguments between those who so believed and others who held that time has brought complete "insanity" to our life; that the role of federal government in an age of atomic weapons and automation must of necessity be wider than it was in the time when the United States was an agricultural nation.

Issues to be settled this November are outgrowths of this difference in approach. Each of 3 paperback books noted below provides revealing insights into the nature of this issue, carrying the reader for causes back to our history.

— "The Radical Right" edited by Daniel Bell (Doubleday Anchor, \$1.45) is distinguished by its historians, sociologists and political scientists examine the beginnings of the extremist movement at the Republican convention. In general they find that extremists are motivated not so much by economic issues as "status concerns" separate ones deal with the John Birch Society, the intellectual conservatives and the evaluation of politics in the 1960s.

— Richard Hofstadter's Pulitzer-prize winning "The Age of Reform" (Vintage, \$1.95) is a history of American political life from the time of William Jennings Bryan (1890) to the time of FDR (1940). In this period, this nation began to lose rapidly the features of its agricultural past as the industrial life grew in power and dominance.

Politically, it was a time of contrary trends and conflicts. The threat of bigwigs eroded counter developments in the rise of the

Populist movement and then the Progressive movement. The farmer-embodied against the financiers and trusts, the social reformers joining their shafts at the same end. The result—there are many characters in Hofstadter's history.

Now we are witnessing a revival of the suspicion and hatreds as well as the hopes and remedies shaped in that formative period. To see them again in the pages of this book clarifies the Mitternau that darkened the recent Republican Convention.

— LaSalle (Fair) is the way the French said that government is a necessary evil; the enemy of individual liberty and should be reduced to a minimum. In "LaSalle Fair and the General Welfare State" (Anchor, \$1.95) Sydney Pine traces American political thought from the end of the 19th Century to the start of the 20th Century.

— He does this in a scholarly and readable account of a growing concern between those who wished to be free of federal controls and others who saw an increasing need for the federal government to act.

The first group, influenced by Darwin's theory of evolution, held that government "interfered" in regulating work hours, for instance—held back the survival of the fittest, members of society. On the other hand, the latter favored tariffs and other devices that served their own interests.

— The "Radical Right" (Doubleday Anchor, \$1.45) is a final scene of a protest against the preamble of the Constitution that directs the new government to protect the general welfare of its citizens. Dr. Pine's book is a fascinating account of the developing conflicts over this issue.

The ILGWU Paperback Review is making these 3 books available at specially reduced cost as part of its regular bulk service involving orders for at least 25 assorted books. They may be ordered separately as shown below. Or all 3 books (list price \$6.85) for \$4.00 at your local union headquarters.

Radical Right	The Age of Reform	LaSalle-Fair
List price — \$1.45	List price — \$1.45	List price — \$2.95
ILG price — \$1.00	ILG price — \$1.15	ILG price — \$2.00
All 3 books: List price — \$6.85; ILG price — \$4.		

Posthumous Medal Cited Late Senator Kefauver

The AFL-CIO has honored the late Estes Kefauver for his public service with the posthumous prize.

— In Philadelphia, present efforts are being concentrated on getting the maximum number of persons registered to be able to vote. For this purpose, ILGWU is conducting for traveling registration workers registered in the shops. Also, about 100 members of the demonstrators' political club are working in the city's wards where large numbers are not yet registered.

PACT IMPROVEMENTS AT MONTREAL DORSAY

A wage boost ranging from 10 to 12½ cents an hour has been won by 90 employees of Dorsay Inc. Ltd., a tire firm in Montreal, in a 3-year contract just concluded by the ILGWU.

The agreement, in effect until June 1, 1967, provides a 7½-cent hourly increase for regulars, and a 6-cent rate for all other employees.

