

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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STACK 3
OVERSEAS



ILGWU Mobile Health Center, en route on Highway 80 from Lowndesboro to Montgomery, Alabama, rumbles ahead of marchers in background. At right, Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, United Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther and other labor representatives with Dr. Martin Luther King on steps of Brown's Memorial Chapel in Selma.

STACK 6
OVERSEAS

ILGWU MOBILE:

Mission to Montgomery

Organized labor, including the ILGWU, poured in representatives and material aid in support of the Negro voting-rights movement in its historic "march" from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama last month.

Six presidents of AFL-CIO international unions flew into Selma at the invitation of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to participate in the first leg of the march on March 21 — the symbolically triumphant passage of the demonstrators under federal protection over the same stretch of highway where, just 2 Sundays earlier, a first march had been brutally broken up by state police and Dallas County Sheriff James G. Clark.

An AFL-CIO delegation sent by Pres. George Meany was headed by Donald Slayman, federation civil rights director.

ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Dress Joint Council and a member of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, headed a garment workers' delegation which also included Vice Pres. Shelley Appleton, manager of Local 23-25, and Manager's Matthew Schoenwald, Local 62; Martin L. Cohen, Local 105; Douglas Levin, Local 99; and Herbert Pokodner, Local 98.

Louis Rolnick, director of the ILGWU Welfare and Health Benefits Department, was in charge of one of the union's mobile health units from the Southeast Region, fully staffed with physicians and nurses, which accompanied the marchers.

The 5-day, 50-mile march from Brown Chapel in Selma to the state capital building in Montgomery came to an end on March 25 with a rally at the steps of the state house.

Footsore and blistered, sun-burned and weary, the nucleus of a few hundred who had marched all or a large part of the way was reinforced at the

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Labor in Van of Ala. Voting Drive

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 climatic moment by a publishing of \$0,000 from all over the country — union officials and staffers, clergy and nuns, college and university students, public officials, plain private citizens and Alabama Negroes themselves.

Speakers at the rally included, besides Dr. King, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, who described the demonstration as "a mandate to march on to the land of freedom."

The marchers carried with them to the capitol a petition addressed to Alabama Governor George C. Wallace declaring:

"We have come not only 5 days and 50 miles, we have come from 3 centuries of suffering and hardship.

"When the course of events denies citizens the right to vote, a right to an adequate education, an opportunity to earn sufficient income, the people must turn to

the First Amendment. We must appeal with our only peaceful resources at our command: our physical presence and the moral power of our souls."

And then it was over. The clergy and the citizens, the visitors and the marchers, moved under direct instructions to "disperse as with much efficiency and speed as possible."

Rolnick, Health Head Named to Blue Shield Bd

Louis Rolnick, director of the ILGWU Welfare and Health Benefits Department, has been elected to the board of directors of United Medical Service, Inc., Greater New York's Blue Shield plan. United Medical Service is the nation's largest Blue Shield plan, covering more than 5,100,000 subscribers, including union members, in a 17-county area.

ILGWU Voices Grief To Mrs. Liuzzo Kin

Through a message from Pres. Dubinsky to Anthony Liuzzo, garment workers last week expressed their shock and grief over the brutal slaying of Mrs. Liuzzo in Alabama the day the civil rights march to Montgomery ended. Pres. Dubinsky's telegram read:

"On my own behalf and for the ILGWU we join the millions who share your loss. At the same time, we wish to join all those who see in the name of Viola Gregg Liuzzo the mark of personal courage and deep dedication to democracy. In the long battle for human rights with which our movement has been identified, your wife's name will long stand as an inspiration."



CIVIL RIGHTS ADVOCATES: Among large labor contingent in the Alabama march were the following ILGWU officers: from left, Douglas Levin, Local 99 manager; Martin L. Cohen, Local 105 manager; Vice Pres. Shirley Appian, Local 21-25 manager; Pres. Philip Dubinsky, Local 96 manager; and Anthony Liuzzo, Local 62 manager.

House Unit Gives OK To Aged Health Care

History was made last week when the Ways and Means Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives approved a social security bill which includes a comprehensive program of health care for the aged. It covers all persons over 65 under a hospital insurance program based on the labor-supported King-Anderson bill.

It establishes a supplementary, low-cost health insurance program to pay most medical expenses not covered by the basic plan. The supplementary program is voluntary but the government will pay half of the \$6-a-month premium for those who enroll.

It raises social security cash benefits 7 percent and makes other improvements in coverage and benefits. Tips, for the first time, will be included as wages for social security purposes.

The bill would liberalize the federal-state program of medical care for the needy and add a new program of health care for children of needy families.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged the House to pass the bill "speedily," declaring that "it will provide vastly improved economic security for every American family and for all working people, both young and old." Meany congratulated the committee — and "the staunch supporters of King-Anderson" who labored for years for the principle of social security health care and have now "won that fundamental battle."

Party Vote

The committee's first vote on the new bill was a party-line 17-8, with all Democrats supporting it; all Republicans opposed. President Johnson expressed hope that Republicans would join with Democrats in passing the bill, which he termed "a tremendous step forward for all senior citizens."

To finance the benefits, the social security tax base will be raised from the first \$4,000 of wages to \$5,600 in 1964 and \$6,600 in 1971. The basic hospital, nursing home and home health services benefits would be financed through a separately identified payroll tax starting at 0.35 percent of covered wages



MEDICARE SUPPORTERS: A petition bearing some 2,000 names, nearly 40 feet long, urging legislative enactment of medical care for the aged under social security is presented to Congressman N. Neiman Craley Jr., Democratic of Pennsylvania, by ILGers. The names were obtained as part of a drive conducted in union shops in the Central Pennsylvania District. From left, standing, the ILGers are Flo Hahn, York Local 196 president; Louise Heller, treasurer; Edward Milano, district manager; Tony Lombardo, Local 196 legislative representative to the York Labor Council, Pennsylvania.

and moving in steps to 0.8 percent in 1971.

The basic health program covers up to 60 days of hospitalization, with the patient paying the first \$40 post-hospital day home, and home visits by

nurses or therapists. It also covers outpatient diagnostic services with a \$20 deductible.

The supplementary plan covers 80 percent of physician and surgical fees and most services not provided by the basic plan, after

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AFL-CIO Insists: Clinch Vote Right 'Once and for All'

The AFL-CIO last week urged Congress "to do the job once and for all" of protecting "in every possible way the right of every adult American to vote in every election." Federation Pres. George Meany, testifying on the

administration's right-to-vote bill, emphasized that the denial of the right to register and vote to Negroes "can no longer be ignored; it can no longer be compromised."

Meany told the committee that the administration bill is fine as far as it goes, but that it should be "broadened" to assure that "an annual battle in the Congress on this issue should not be necessary."

He stressed that the bill's remedies "should be available in any situation where there is widespread abridgment of the right to vote in violation of the Constitution, whether that deprivation is effected by the fountain pen or the night stick or night riders."

Federal Responsibility

The position of the AFL-CIO, he told the committee, "is that every possible means must be used to achieve the maximum possible registration and voting in the United States. . . . We reject out of hand that there can be any first-class or second-class citizenship."

Only the federal government can do the job of assuring the right to register and vote in light of experience at the state and local level. Meany asserted, and the government must "do it now."

On various provisions of the bill, Meany made these points: THE AFL-CIO SUPPORTS "fully and wholeheartedly" the invalidation of literacy and other types of tests, but that a bill

aimed solely at these tests "will not do the whole job of implementing the 15th Amendment" assuring equal voting rights. The measure should be broadened to cover all denials of the right to vote whether based on tests or other means.

—THE PROVISION CALLING for federal examiners to register voters in areas where fewer than 50 percent of the residents were registered or voted in the presidential election of 1964 needs broadening to cover areas where there was general discrimination against Negroes but a high percentage of white registration.

—THE FEDERATION IS "wholeheartedly in favor" of the remedies provided in the bill, but it should "go further" and waive the requirement that an individual must have been rejected by state or local authorities before he can apply to the federal examiner for listing. Meany opposed the provision to have federal examiners collect poll taxes in states where they exist and urged that poll taxes be eliminated completely.

"No American should have to buy his right to vote in any election," he declared.

—THE PROVISIONS FOR challenging elections are inadequate to the task especially in areas where persons are permitted to register but denied the right to vote. There are no provisions for holding new elections or holding them under federal supervision, Meany noted.

ILG Funds Link Ala. Civil Rights, N. Y. Cabbies

Pres. David Dubinsky on March 25 announced ILGWU contributions totaling \$25,000 to "fight for human dignity" of civil rights forces in Alabama and of unorganized workers, including taxicab drivers, in New York City.

Of this amount, \$15,000 goes to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference headed by Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. The remaining \$10,000 is an initial contribution to the organizing fund of the New York City AFL-CIO Central Labor Council headed by Harry Van Arsdale Jr. The fund's support of the taxicab organizing drive is the first phase of the

Central Labor Council's campaign to make New York 100 percent union. The \$25,000 comes from the ILGWU General Office and its New York City locals with 180,000 members.

In announcing the contributions, Pres. Dubinsky said: "While many miles separate them, marchers on the road to Montgomery and taxi drivers building a union in New York are engaged in the same fight for human dignity which has been the heartbeat of the labor movement since the first unions were organized. With these contributions garment workers are saying in both cases, 'It's about time!'"

ILG History, Trends Scanned by Leaders At N.Y. Installations

Current history in the making, as well as historic episodes of ILGWU struggles and achievements, provided the panorama for a round of installation ceremonies among major ILGWU affiliates last month marking the start of new 3-year office.

At gatherings of the New York Cloak Joint Board and of Knitgoods Workers' Local 155, Pres. David Dubinsky conducted the inaugurations of the newly elected administrations and reviewed highlights of these units' formative years, recalling some colorful episodes and anecdotes from the days when the organizations were a far cry from what they represent today.

At both sessions, the ILGWU chief told how the garment union's pioneering role in strikes for "social justice" was pointed up by President Lyndon B. Johnson during last month's visit to the White House by Dubinsky and other leading trade unionists.

On that occasion, Dubinsky recalled that, in pre-New Deal days, the official labor movement did not favor enactment of welfare legislation such as minimum wages, social security, etc. "But," said the President, "you did!"

The cloak meeting, held March 20 at the Hotel Commodore, heard Vice Pres. Henoch Mendel-

sund, joint board general manager, stress the need for the labor movement's enlarging its area of participation in the nation's economic and political decision-making. He underscored that there is no short-cut to happiness—it is the result of the totality of many small day-to-day actions and attainments. While the cloak union's membership composition has changed through the years, its basic ideas and ideals have not, he asserted.

Others who addressed the session included First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general manager of Italian Dressmakers' Local 89, and Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Dress Joint Council, Vice Pres. E. Howard Molteni, manager of Italian Cloakmakers' Local 48, was chairman of the meeting.

At the first meeting of the new joint board held earlier in the week, Mendelsund was re-elected to another term as general manager; newly named president of the body is Louis Rothandler, from Local 10.

After the installation rites were

(Continued on Page 6)



N.Y. TAXI DRIVERS' RALLY: Pres. David Dubinsky addressing Madison Square Garden rally for unionization of cabbies, seated on dais from left, are Paul Hall, president of Seafarers' Union; Harry Van Arsdale, president of N.Y. City Central Labor Council; Jack Townsend, of the Bartenders' Union, rally chairman; and Alex Rose, head of the Hatmakers' Union.

N.Y. Labor Supports Taxi Unionizing Drive

It was easy driving on the streets of New York on March 24. The cabbies were off the streets in a one-day walkout for unionization which was 95 percent effective.

In the afternoon, 12,000 drivers gathered in huge Madison Square Garden for a rally during which they shouted for unionization, defied their employers to continue fir-

ings, and cheered their organizing committee which is confident that this time, after 3 decades of trying, the taxi drivers will have a union.

The union drive, spurred by the New York City Central Labor Council and its president, Harry Van Arsdale Jr., has the support of the city's unions. The ILGWU has contributed \$10,000 to the council's organizing fund as a first installment in support of its drive in behalf of the taxi drivers and other unorganized workers.

Door-Opener

At Van Arsdale's invitation, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky on March 11 addressed a meeting of Electrical Workers' Local 3, of which Van Arsdale is business manager. In addressing the meeting he said that when taxi drivers are organized the door will be open for the organizing of hundreds of unorganized workers in N.Y. City.

Pres. Dubinsky received a thunderous ovation when he was introduced by Van Arsdale as "one of the outstanding trade union leaders in this country or any place in the world."

He said he was impinged with the "enormous progress" of the taxi drivers' organizing campaign

and the fact that the taxi drivers who once lacked faith and confidence in the labor movement now realize that without a union they have no security.

He said New York's labor movement today has "leadership with a heart, spirit, determination, and sense of responsibility."

He stressed the fact that the fleet owners will not get away with the things that they got away with in the past, because today they are confronted with a labor movement which is determined to organize the taxi drivers.

Pres. Dubinsky received a rousing ovation when he was introduced at the Garden rally. He drew lessons for the drivers from the phase of ILGWU history early in the century when the start of each struggle became a time for creating a garment union which seldom survived to the end of the season.

A telegram from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, read to thunderous applause by Michael Mann, the federation's regional director, pledged "unqualified support" to the taxi drivers.

Meany declared that it is "high-

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LOCAL 155 SWEARING-IN: Shown in forefront on platform of N.Y. Knitgoods Workers' local are, from right, Pres. David Dubinsky, Vice Pres. Louis Rothandler, re-elected manager, Sam Siniemi, retiring local president, and Emile J. De Los, assistant manager.

UNITY HOUSE

The season of the ILGWU's summer resort in the Pocomo gets under way in traditional gala messer during the Decade Day holiday weekend (Friday, May 28 through Monday, May 31) . . . Make sure you don't miss out this summer; register NOW for vacation accommodations assuring your getting tempting cuisine, star-studded entertainment, sports, recreation, relaxation. So, get thee hence to the Unity House office at 275 Seventh Ave., 21st floor, Monday through Friday, from 9:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Don't delay!

Bid Oneita in S.C. Rehire 34 Fired for Backing ILG

Another legal blow was dealt Oneita Knitting Mills, of Andrews, South Carolina, last month when a trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board recommended that the firm reinstate and pay back wages to 39 workers who had been unlawfully fired or discriminated against for activities during a strike against unfair labor practices, reports Martin Morand, director of the Southeast Region.



PALMETTO VITALITY: Harry Berger, Local 122 business agent, hands out oranges and vitamin pills to strikers and their children. Workers are engaged in strike against Palmetto Manufacturing Co., of Palmetto, Georgia, for committing a number of unfair labor practices. During pact negotiations, employer offered workers orange juice and vitamin pills, instead of wage increase and reduction in hours, on grounds that they were "tired people." The union's distribution of these items was undertaken to show the workers that while the company may make promises, it is the union that delivers!

LABOR SUPPORTS LBJ VIETNAM ACTIONS

The AFL-CIO, through its executive council, last month gave full support to President Johnson's policies aimed at halting the Communist drive in Vietnam. In a resolution, for which the council members, including ILGWU Pres. Dubinsky voted, the council also noted the constructive role of the Vietnam Confederation of Labor.

The March 15 issue of Justice, in a special feature on Vietnam, carried part of the AFL-CIO statement. Following is its full text:

THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HAS CONSIDERED the crisis in Vietnam, which has become very grave as a result of more than a decade of systematic violation of the Geneva Agreement of 1954 by the North Vietnamese regime with the full backing of Moscow and Peking.

The war waged by the Vietcong guerrillas is not a local isolated war in some far distant jungle country. This war is of the greatest concern to the American people and the entire free world. If the Communists are allowed to seize South Vietnam, the position of the democratic forces would be dangerously undermined not only in Southeast Asia but throughout the world. The Communist aggressors would then be emboldened and encouraged to resort to still further attacks, and world peace would be acutely imperiled.

We fully support President Lyndon B. Johnson in having our government take energetic retaliatory measures to deter and halt the Communist acts of provocation and aggression.

The Executive Council applauds the patience and persistence of the administration in its efforts to help the emergence in South Vietnam of a popular and stable government composed of genuinely democratic anti-Communist forces.

We urge our government to launch a worldwide campaign of enlightenment to counteract and expose the slanderous international Communist propaganda drive against our country and its role in trying to halt Communist aggression in this pivotal area of Asia.

We reaffirm our position welcoming our government's encouragement and support of land reform and other urgently needed social reforms for the improvement of the working and living conditions of the people of South Vietnam. We note the constructive role the Vietnam Confederation of Labor (CVL) can play in the economic development and social progress of the country.

The Executive Council appeals to the trade unions of the free world to do everything in their power to have their governments give our country their understanding support in the Vietnam crisis, which vitally affects the freedom and peace of all mankind.

trial Examiner Martin S. Bennett also recommended that Oneita cease and desist from refusing to bargain with the ILGWU, imposing any discriminatory conditions of employment upon the reinstated workers, 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.

This latest ruling is a follow-up to an NLRB order that Oneita, upon application, offer immediate and full reinstatement to all workers who went out on strike July 10, 1963, and, if necessary, dismissing any persons hired in the workers' stead since that date.

It further ordered Oneita to give such applicants any loss of pay suffered as a result of the firm's refusal to reinstate them with 5 days. Under the law, employers who strike against unfair labor practices must be reinstated without loss of seniority if they apply to return to work.

Sought Reinstatement

On February 2, 1964, the strikers demanded reinstatement to their jobs. The firm failed to reinstate 34 workers, of whom 16 were knitters, and discriminated against 5 set sleeve operators who were rehired. The General Counsel of labor board subsequently issued the complaint leading to the trial examiner's decision last month.

Regarding the 34 workers who were illegally discharged, the trial examiner ordered immediate and full reinstatement, with back pay based upon earnings which each worker would have earned as wages from the date of discrimination, February 4, 1964, to the time they are reinstated.

He recommended that the firm be ordered to restore the 5 set sleeve operators the work which they exclusively performed before the strike, and make whole any loss of pay suffered by reason of the discrimination against them on and after February 4, 1964. Handling the case before the NLRB were Assistant General Counsel Julius Topol and attorney Dave Mahoney of the ILGWU Legal Department.

This decision strengthens the union's hand in the bargaining currently underway for a new contract. These negotiations have commenced as a result of an earlier NLRB order to the firm to recognize and deal with the union. Negotiations are being led by Morand, Nicholas Bonanno, assistant regional director, Mary Cameros, business agent for the Oneita plant, and a committee consisting of Leroy Crane, Hazel McLaughlin, Hazel Brantley, Peggy Swalk, Vincent Paine, and Virginia Norris.

Only 2 million of the 9 million labor force increase projected by the U.S. Labor Department in the next 6 years will be men 25 years and over. Adult women may account for 2 1/2 million of the expansion.

Name Krugman Investing Head

Harry Krugman has been appointed director of the ILGWU Investment Department, succeeding Charles Bruch.

A veteran of over 30 years of ILGWU service, Krugman was manager of the recently formed benefit department of the New York Cloak Joint Board. In this capacity, he supervised the handling of member problems pertaining to retirement, severance, health and welfare benefits, vacation and counseling service.

Previously, Krugman was manager of the cloak retirement fund, a post he held from 1951 until it merged into the national fund. Before that he served as director of the cloak health and welfare fund from 1946, having formerly been on the staff of the National Board of the Coat and Suit Industry from 1933 to 1946.

He is a graduate of New York University's School of Commerce.



Harry Krugman

Some \$400 million in employer-contributed welfare fund reserves, about half of it in retirement fund receipts, is invested with the advice of the ILGWU department. The board of trustees of the recently merged national retirement fund, covering about 430,000 members of the ILGWU, is guided by the department's recommendations.

Investments of the funds from which health, vacation, retirement and severance benefits are provided for garment workers are invested in Federal Housing Administration and Veterans' Administration mortgages, through the Farmers Home Administration and in U.S. government bonds.

No investments are made in stocks, and investment in gilt-edged bonds is limited to 20 percent. Funds have also been invested in Title I, middle-income housing developments.

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On the Way...



THE Southeast Region's huge, lumbering Mobile Health Center rolled down the road to Montgomery during the historic civil rights march in Alabama last month. Loaded with drugs and medicines, staffed with doctors and nurses and supervised by Louis Rolnick, director of the ILGWU's Welfare and Health Benefits Department, the metallic truck paced the marchers for 5 days.

A fleet of cars and station wagons shuttled the sick and the footsore from points on the road to the ILGWU mobile unit, and once they were treated—transported them back to their place on the line of march. Hundreds received tetanus shots at the ILGWU health unit. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Randolph was among those who came to the ILGWU unit for first aid.

In the end it survived bad weather, punctured tires, filling station boycotts and the temporary loss of its driver. On the second night of the march, columnist Victor Riesel wrote on March 27, "when the rains came, scores were cared for by the 2 doctors and 2 nurses supplied by the Medical Committee for Human Rights" who rode with the "hospital on wheels."

One night it was parked just off the highway; the next night it was almost axle-deep in mud on a dirt road branching off to the marchers' campsite. But wherever it was it brought aid and confidence to the old and young who came up its steps or saw it rumbling ahead on the highway.

Photos show Director Rolnick (center row, left) conferring with unit's doctor and aides; (bottom) unit at Mountgometry church; (bottom, right) nurses preparing patient for transport to unit.

Justice photos, Burton Barinsky



N.Y. Installation Ceremonies

(Continued from Page 3)
completed, the cloak assemblage moved into the grand ballroom for a luncheon with a special "toast" an address by U.S. Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz. (See main portions of his talk elsewhere in this issue.)

Headed by Vice Pres. Louis Nelson, local manager, the current administration of Knitgoods Workers' Local 155 was installed by Pres. Dubinsky at a meeting in a Roosevelt Auditorium on March 23.

In his opening remarks, Nelson leafed through some of the dramatic pages of local history, including the several efforts to obtain an ILGWU charter (finally issued after Dubinsky became president) and the jurisdictional struggles with other unions in the Thirties.

Attending to the fact that pro-Communist elements generally refrained from seeking ILGWU office in this year's elections, Nelson warned that this does not necessarily mean they are "dead," but may rather only be "playing possum."

As long as the USSR, the "home base" of Communism, he said, so long will Communists represent a danger to free trade unionism. Nelson also stressed the contrast between Communist objectives and those of genuine, constructive opposition viewpoints.

The knitgoods manager reviewed the local's traditional aid to "truly progressive causes devoted to human and civil rights and to victims of tyranny of all kinds."

Re-elected Kramer 'Ticket' To Boston Jt. Bd. Posts

Vice Pres. Philip Kramer was re-elected manager of the Boston Joint Board in a secret ball poll by delegates from Locals 12, 33, 46, 56, 73, 80 and 554. Also returned to office were various joint board officers.

After swearing in the local officers and board members, Pres. Dubinsky stated that, since it was not possible for him to take part in all installation gatherings, he had decided to do so at Local 155 this time because it is one of the most important of the "miscellaneous" locals and because it is a primary example of how the ILGWU has changed through the years from just cloaks-dresses-blouses to the diversity of products encompassed today.

The ILGWU chief also related some of the historical highlights of the knitgoods workers' establishment and growth, leading Nelson as the "driving force" for the many advances achieved since the local was chartered 33 decades ago. Others who greeted the knitgoods workers included First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini and Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman.

Among the installed officers was Sol Gross, newly elected president of the local who succeeded Sam Sinesky, retiring after serving the knitgoods union in various capacities for 31 years.

Messages to both the Cloak Joint Board and Local 155 events included those from ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg, who was unable to attend because of other union commitments.

'89' Felo

Installation ceremonies of New York Italian Dressmakers' Local 89 were held March 27 at the Rivoli Theatre and carried over the "Voice of Local 89" radio program.

Speakers included Pres. Dubinsky, First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, local general secretary, Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region, and the Republic of Italy's Consul General Vittorio Cordero di Montezemolo, who presented Antonini with Italy's highest honor, the Grand Merit Medal, on behalf of the Italian

people and Italy's President Giuseppe Saragat. Also on the date were Vice Pres. E. Howard Molinari, Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsund and General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg.

In his address before swearing in the newly elected officers of Local 89, Dubinsky traced the contributions of Antonini and the local in helping cement relations between the free trade union movements of Italy and the United States.

He praised Antonini as a staunch fighter for freedom and democracy who had actively opposed Fascism in Italy and had played a leading role in helping to assist in the formation and bolstering of a republican form of government in that country.

'62' Installation

Other installations in New York City in recent weeks included that of Undergarment Workers' Local 62, at Roosevelt Auditorium on March 11, with Manager Matthew Schoenwald again heading the administration team. Convention delegates elected included the local's illustrious "alumnus," General Secretary-Treasurer Stulberg, who was local manager for 9 years before assuming his General Office duties.

The oath of office was administered to the Local 62 officials and board members by Vice Pres. Harry Greenberg, manager of Local 91.



HIGHEST HONOR: Italy's Consul General Vittorio Cordero di Montezemolo affixes Grand Merit Medal, Italy's highest honor, on First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini during Local 89 installation ceremony. Looking on are Pres. David Dubinsky, General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg and Salvatore Noto, assistant general secretary of Local 89.



N.Y. CLOAK EVENT: Pres. Dubinsky administers oath of office to Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsund, gen'l manager of Cloak Joint Board at his left, and other newly-elected members of the joint board. At the left is Vice Pres. E. Howard Molinari.

EASTERN REGION OFFENSIVE:

Strike Colonial Quilt Balker Who Admits Shop 90% ILG

An anti-union officer's refusal to bargain with the union after conceding that Eastern Region Local 151 represented some 90 percent of his shop's workers has precipitated action against the firm before the National Labor Relations Board and a strike against unfair labor practices, reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, department general

Manager.

The situation was complicated by the fact that a union outside the needle trades jurisdiction had lost an NLRB election at the plant 5 months ago.

Since law prohibits another representation election for "one year from the date of the last poll, Connecticut Manager Ray Cooper requested a meeting with the owner of Colonial Quilting Co. of New Haven in person the union's majority status.

Ask Count

At this meeting, and previously by telegram, the union offered to prove majority status by impartial card count or by an election conducted by any number of established labor relations agencies.

The employer staffed, although he, his attorney and his plant manager all acknowledged that Local 151 had signed up an overwhelming number of the firm's 80 workers.

This obstinacy forced the filing of unfair labor practices charges, but a demonstration called for that same week developed into a major strike.

The immediate result, with cooperation from local truckers, was an economic pinch which led the company to court to seek money, damages and a temporary injunction.

After a hearing, the judge concluded that jurisdiction lay with

the NLRB and denied the relief sought by the company.

Meanwhile, the employer conceded some of his own charges, and the labor board responded by arranging investigations on the various charges, scheduled for early in April.

The outlook for the company is extended board litigation, involving a series of charges highlighted by the refusal to bargain, which is now reinforced by a transcript of the court hearing, where the employer repeated his conceding the union's majority.

The legal proceedings are being conducted by attorney Norman Zolot on the scene, and Julius Topol, ILGWU assistant general counsel.

Cloak Finishers' Local 9 Member Meeting April 7

New York Cloak Finishers' Local 918as scheduled a membership meeting for Wednesday, April 7, right after work, at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 43rd Street, Manhattan. Local Manager Harry Frier will report on trade and union matters. Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsund, general manager of the joint board, will speak at the meeting.

N'EAST CONTRACTS NET

9% Raise, 3rd Benefit Sum For 400 in Ephrata Bouse

Some 400 workers of 3 Bouse shops in the Ephrata area of Pennsylvania have obtained 9 percent wage increases, establishment of profit sharing, and other benefits and improvements through new contracts recently negotiated, reports Vice Pres. David Gimsted, department director.

The 3 firms, according to General Pennsylvania District Manager Edward Milano, are Sherrinon Manufacturing Co. of Homestead, Scott & Kurt Manufacturing Co. of Rothsville and Yorktowne Manufacturing Co. of Ephrata.

The 9 percent boost will go to all piece and time workers, with the percentage on top of earnings going from 13 to 23 percent.

Third Week's Benefit

The third week's recreation benefit, payable at Christmas time, is a "first" for these shops. Also provided is a full day's pay for election day on every-nom.

The U.S. economy must generate an average of 1.5 million new jobs a year in order merely to absorb the increase in the labor force, according to a Labor Department projection.

benefit years, making it a total of 7 in those cases and 6 1/2 on odd years.

All pacts, which run for 3 years, went into effect as of March 15. The same terms also were won for workers at another Bouse shop—Patti-Tone in Gap—through negotiations conducted with the State Belt Bouse Association.

Aiding in the negotiations at the above named shops were Business Agent James Amory and the following shop committee members: Janet Fry, Doris Daniels, Lois McKinney, Naomi Halman, Anne Brenner, Violet March, Louise Huffield, Melvin Ebleman and Willie Mease at Sherrinon; Jennie Fredericks, Mary Jane Reich, Frances M. Matson, Violet Leaman and Elaine Beck, at Yorktowne; and

Hazel Carvell, Pat Moore, Kathryn Steil and Esther Deaters at Scott & Kurt.

Chicago Jt. Board Officials Sworn In

In the Chicago union elections, Vice Pres. Morris Bilal, Midwest Region director, was re-elected by acclamation as manager and secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Joint Board.

At installation ceremonies held March 17 at the union's Chicago headquarters, Vice Pres. Bilal swore in the newly-elected officers of the joint board. Assistant Regional Director Harold Schwartz administered the oath of office to the elected officers and executive board members of Chicago locals 5, 18, 59, 81 and 100.

A Consensus of Discontent

By W. WILLARD WIRTZ

IT IS ONE OF THE MARKS OF OUR country's growth and maturity that the Department of Labor is no longer—if it ever was—a special interest department. And that is true today of other departments, such as Commerce or Agriculture. Primarily, this is so because the people of our country are working together a good deal more closely than was true 20, 30 or 40 years ago.

Just last week, I had the privilege of being present in the White House at a session whose participants included the President of the United States, the president of the AFL-CIO and your president, David Dubinsky, where for about an hour and a half we discussed matters of common concern.

Every single word in that conversation could just as well have been on the record, and the whole nation would have been proud of it. And you here would have been especially proud when David Dubinsky said, in language you know so well, "Mr. President, this is the way we think it ought to be." And I would have been possible for someone else in that same conversation to say, "Well, we see it a little differently, the differences are now differences of detail." We are working together in this country toward the completion of purposes with respect to which, 20 or 25 years ago, there were great differences.

AS SECRETARY OF LABOR, I'M proud to be identified with the labor movement. There are some particular matters which I want to push more strongly in the councils of government and which you want to push more strongly in the councils of the nation.

We believe that collective bargaining, the economy and the nation all will be stronger if Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act is repealed. And we have very special interest in seeing to it that everything possible is done to accomplish at least the threshold purpose as far as older age is concerned—to see that the medicare bill is adopted just as quickly as possible.

And there are other matters on our own agenda. I mention particularly one: the improvement of the Fair Labor Standards Act, improvement of this country's minimum wage, extension of the overtime provisions, and further consideration of what is the proper length of the workweek in this country.

MR. MENDELSDORF SPOKE, I thought, with just a note of doubt in his mind about the emphasis which we're hearing now on consensus and agreement.

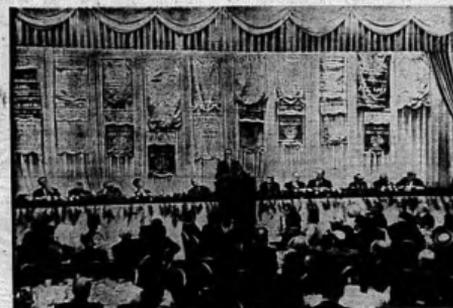
Some of us, who went through the decade of the Fifties, get just a little uneasy when we recall that, in those days, the word was used in terms of a consensus of complacency, and we didn't like it. The country was satisfied, or seemed to be, with what it had—and consensus there seemed to mean, "Let's sit back and wait for a while, we've gone as far and as fast as we're going to go."

If that's what consensus means, most of

Main portions of address by U.S. Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz at installation luncheon of the New York Cloak Joint Board at the Hotel Commodore on March 20.

us here want nothing to do with it. But if, on the other hand, the meaning includes the possibility of disagreement, or rather a consensus of discontent, then this appeals to a great many of us. And that's what I see in this country today—a consensus in the sense that the underbrush of disagreement is being cleared out, but a consensus of discontent with the way some very important things are, and with a sense of urgency and pressure on us to move forward, to improve the situation in which we find ourselves.

I've noted that President Johnson, in almost every speech he makes, refers in some way to the word "restlessness," about a restless country. I want always to live in a restless country. I hope I'm never in a country which is satisfied with where it is, and I hope I'm never associated with



HONORED GUEST: Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz speaking at N.Y. Cloak Joint Board installation event. He is flanked by Pres. David Dubinsky and Vice Pres. Hanoch Mendelsdorf. Luncheon took place March 20 at the Hotel Commodore.

a labor movement that's satisfied with what the country has.

My idea of a consensus, then, is a consensus of discontent and one which says we're going to find the answers that emerge from the most serious attempt in the world to get the support of all parties to it. That's what I understand by the politics of consensus.

LET US LOOK AT SOME OF THE things which, it seems to me, are still important in connection with the development of a consensus of discontent, a consensus that satisfies—but never fully—a restless country.

As we look over the list that lies before us, let us also be aware of what has come before. Let us recognize that if we had met here a year ago and had jotted down a list of things that would make a good year's work, we wouldn't have included 50 percent of what already has been accomplished in the last 12 months. We

and Murray Edelstein, who will continue as COT assistant manager.

In announcing the step, Pres. Dubinsky pointed out that the COT is covered by the Cloak Joint Board collective agreement and that the joint board has ultimate responsibility for enforcement of its provisions.

Indicative of the close relationship that exists between the joint board and the COT is the fact that, a few years ago, the COT moved its headquarters from the ILOU General Office building to the joint board quarters.

would not have believed that it was possible within so short a period to obtain enactment of a civil rights act; the declaration of a war on poverty; the tax cut bill.

So we look at what lies ahead, we should be aware that perhaps one of the most serious problems we can run into is the problem of success. For, it seems, liberals and labor people are always much better in fighting their way up the front of a cliff than they are when they get to a summit.

I DON'T BELIEVE THE COUNTRY half realizes yet what a program progress, a program of discontent, a program of accomplishment was suggested in the extraordinary group of messages which the President has sent to Congress in the last two months.

It doesn't make a bit of difference where that man or woman comes from, or what the incidence of his or her birth may be. There is only one question we should recognize: Who are you?

Very simply, the national quotas should be eliminated. When this law is amended, people will come from all over the world on the basis of first come, first served.

THERE IS SOMETHING STRANGE in the fact that in the country among all nations in which we place the largest emphasis on the individual, we still shape our programs on employment, manpower, wages, education and everything else on what the system demands instead of what we have to offer.

It doesn't make sense that the same kind of skill and effort is rewarded differently in different industries just because the system dictates that. We've got to work toward that point at which throughout all industry in this country there will be some common standard which is based on the value and what's inside an individual, instead of what the individual happens to add to the particular system.

Some of you must grin a little bit when you hear about the federal government and the nation as a whole declaring a war on poverty, for many of you have been fighting it for 30 years yourselves. You battle-scarred veterans must be glad that there are some troops coming up behind now, to help out with the job.

With everything we are now doing in the education, training, full employment programs, at the end of this year there are still going to be about a million boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 21 who will have no prospects for the future. Only about half of that group presently shows up in our unemployment figures; the rest of them, who drop out of school, who don't go into the work force, simply disappear from the figures.

But you and I know where they are. They are on the street corners; many are not living at home; they are a lost battalion.

It wouldn't cost us very much money to pull them back from this blind alley. In our Youth Corps program alone, we will bring back to about 200,000 boys and girls, and another 30,000 through the Job Corps. Through the various other programs of the anti-poverty drive, with the cooperation of private as well as local, state and federal agencies, we'll be getting one program or another to cover over half a million young Americans and unemployed older persons.

But there's so much left to be done.

NOW, CONCERNING CIVIL rights, which is the most serious immediate unfinished business facing this country, I think the President has done very well indeed at noon, where he announced with obvious reluctance the necessity of calling up members of the Alabama National Guard, marshals and military police.

Why should people have to march to get the kind of laws we want in this field? This isn't so in any other field—not with respect to laws affecting business, labor, education or anything else. Why do you have to march before we can get the right kind of laws as far as civil rights are concerned? But if you do, then surely it is of basic importance that this form of expression of deep feeling be permitted to take place in the orderly fashion dictated by the courts and, if necessary, enforced by the kind of support which the President has found necessary to bring into Alabama.

There is one thing we can do: the voting rights bill must be passed—and passed immediately—since it is the only bill that we feel that the serious incidents of this springtime will have helped lead to a set of good laws to another advance toward what we think is important in life.

Cloak Chief Designated Supervisor of COT

Pres. David Dubinsky announces that he has designated Vice Pres. Hanoch Mendelsdorf, general manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board, as the supervisor of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department, in view of the fact that Vice Pres. George Rubin, COT general manager, is planned to retire immediately after the forthcoming ILOU convention.

The ILOU president said he has scheduled a meeting of the COT staff for Friday, April 2, at which the meeting will be made official. Participants in the meeting also will include Mendelsdorf, Rubin

Accordingly, in view of Vice Pres. Rubin's contemplated retirement, it was felt that the already existing close relationship could be coordinated even further, with resultant gains in effectiveness of operation, by putting the COT under the supervision of the Cloak Joint Board head.

Established as a division of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department (now the Eastern Region) in 1935, the COT was given departmental status late in 1946.

Vice Pres. Rubin has served as general manager of both the divisions and the departments from their starts.

Laura Jayne Told: Talk With N'East

A trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board has found Laura Jayne, dress manufacturer of Honesdale, Pennsylvania, guilty of committing unfair labor practices that favored a company union in attempts to thwart the ILGWU. The trial examiner designated the ILGWU as the sole bargaining agent of the workers and directed the firm to enter into contract negotiations with the union, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

In its complaint, the ILGWU charged that Laura Jayne had harassed, coerced and intimidated its employees from choosing the

from which the firm's trade name derives.

The trial examiner, A Bruce Hunt, recommended that Laura Jayne "cease and desist" from refusing to bargain with the ILGWU; interrogating and threatening employees for engaging in pro-ILGWU activities; recognizing, supporting or in any manner dealing with the company union (Honesdale Dress Association).

The trial examiner further ruled that the ILGWU, as of December 4, 1963, was the sole bargaining agent based on the fact that a majority of the workers had signed cards authorizing the union to represent them. Therefore, he decreed that the 3-year contract signed by the firm with the company union on April 10, 1964 was legally non-existent.

Spearing the union's campaign at Laura Jayne is Sol Hoffman, Pennsylvania organizing director, assisted by organizer John Ferrara and a shop workers' committee consisting of Stella Urah, Lucy Minavarg, Mary Brinkman, Loretta Yurgovsky, Ann Penutsky, Helen Lyden, Elsie Carol and Edna Williams. Evidence against the firm was brought out in hearings conducted last June and August at which the union's case was handled by Pennsylvania attorney Sidney Handler.



JONATHAN LOGAN CONFEREES: At first procedural meeting as outlined in master pact, seated from left, Pres. David Dubinsky; George W. Taylor, impartial chairman; and Richard Schwartz, president of firm. Standing from left, are Max Zimny, ILGWU assistant general counsel; Vice Pres. Shelby Appleton, Local 23-25 mgr., and William Isaacson, firm lawyer.

N'East Contests Keen, Close; Civic Leaders at Installations

Energetic contests, which in a number of instances pinnacles exceedingly close races, marked local elections in various parts of the Northeast Department's 17 districts, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, department director.

In this year's polling, members have shown a keen interest in contests for all offices. For example, in Allentown there was a spirited campaign for chairman of the health and welfare committee, who by virtue of that post also becomes a vice president of the local.

In another instance, elections for local president resulted in a recount, and the final tabulation found the candidates only 2 votes apart. In still another, there were 4 nominees for local treasurer.

Virtually every local saw large numbers of members seeking places on their executive boards, pointing up the widespread importance which Northeast Department members attach to the functioning and administration of their union.

A noteworthy development was the fact that, in every locality, service officers ran well ahead of the ticket.

Dedicated Service

Outstanding was the dedication demonstrated by members of the election and objection committees which set up voting procedures, interviewed candidates and examined their eligibility, and supervised the conduct of the balloting. On election day in one local, for example, they remained on duty throughout the counting which began on 6 A.M. one day and continued until 5 P.M. the next.

ILGWU for their exclusive bargaining agent.

The ILGWU had organized the workers when the factory was owned by Dresses, Inc. before it went out of business in July 1963. Laura Jayne subsequently took over the plant. The officers of the firm, which employs some 45 workers, are associated with Laura Jayne in Avoca and Jayne's Fashions in Scranton.

In locals where recounts were required, many hours of time were contributed by these devoted unionists.

With voting now winding up throughout the department, Vice Pres. Gingold and Northeast Assistant Director Sol C. Chaikin have been officiating at installation of the new administrations throughout the department's areas, at which they have reported on the last 3 year's activities and achievements.

In all cases, these ceremonies have been graced by the presence of state and local dignitaries. In Vermont, Governor Philip H. Hoff and other state officials were on hand at the gathering in Bennington; in Scranton, Pennsylvania, guests included Federal Judge William J. Nealon, Lackawanna County commissioners, and Philip Brady, head of the local Central Labor Council.

Attendance by community and civil leaders at these affairs attest to how much the union has become an integral part of the communities in which ILGWU members live and work, and to the high esteem with which the organization is regarded, Gingold states.

Between 1970 and 1980, the number of young workers will continue to increase by 3.7 million.

Wary Toronto ILG Eyes New Hong Kong 'Imports'

ILGWU officers in Toronto have responded strongly to the government's plan to permit entry of hundreds of workers from Hong Kong into the province to offset what it claims is a serious shortage in the needle trades industries.

This governmental action is being contemplated as a result of persistent "lobbying" by employers in the needle trade industries.

In a meeting with government officials, the union made its position emphatically clear. The union stated that it has always favored an open door immigration policy for Canada. If there is a true need for skilled workers and such workers can only be found in Hong Kong, the union will not protest their entry.

However, the union stressed that it will use every resource at its disposal to protect these immigrants from being exploited by

Net \$5000 for 60 Via Eastern Region Knit Fashion Action

More than 2½ years after Knit Fashions of Union City, New Jersey, went out of business, some 60 workers will share in a \$5,000 wage claim against the firm's estate, reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, Eastern Region general manager.

The collection represents a rare case of a 100 percent recovery of an assignment filed in the face of bankruptcy.

The 28-month legal proceedings with the receivers of the Knit Fashions estate was the concluding phase in the battle with the firm that began with an organization campaign in 1959.

The drive included extended labor board litigation, the dissolution of a company union, the ouster of an "outside" union (and its contract declared null and void), a fight against a federal court injunction, and finally winning an election and getting an NLRB certification.

In spite of this long and costly battle, KnitGoods Local 222 managed to win a first-time contract, according to Manager Peter Detlefsen.

However, the company went out of business in November 1962. At this point, the union filed a wage claim, and the law firm of Kapelosh, Lerner, Leuchter and Reisman entered the picture.

The creditors included in the assignment agreed to an adjusted figure, and the union's claim was initially met with a payment of \$4,000.

However, the union persisted in its claim, with the expectation that full recovery might be made from the balance of the estate after all creditors and administrative expenses had been met. The workers wages were in fact considered priority creditor, and full work payment of \$1,050 was added to the original adjustment of \$4,000—a complete recovery.

The union's full responsibility involves proportionate payments to individual workers to achieve equitable distribution.

effect of increasing additional retirement benefits of persons who retire in the future. The bill also reduces the cut in social security benefits for persons over 65 who have income over \$1,200 a year.



LOS ANGELES CLOAK INSTALLATION: Congressman James Roosevelt speaking at installation ceremony of newly-elected officers of Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board. Seated in front of podium, from left, are Meyer Silverstein, assistant manager; Max B. Wig, assistant manager of L.A. Dress and Sportswear Joint Board; Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director; Charles Nash, chairman; Isidor Stenzor, manager; Basil Feinberg, attorney; Mos Solomon, secretary.

Speed Medicare Bill

(Continued from Page 2)

s. \$50-a-year deductible. Premiums would be checked off of social security or railroad retirement benefits. Since the minimum cash increase in social security benefits would be \$4 for a single person and \$6 for a couple, the benefit increases would fully cover the cost of the insurance.

The increase in the taxable wage base would also have the



Love Affair



Remember our Janie? The picture at the left is how she looked when we first met her. Our love affair with Janie is well known. We've documented it in a number of Janie ads. We've also got a love affair going with most of the other little girls—and big girls—in America. A real love affair—with 95,000,000 American women, the best dressed women in the world.

There's a good reason for this. Our skilled hands make most of the clothing American women wear. Name it, we make it: suits, dresses, coats, blouses, skirts, rainwear, slacks, sweaters, neckwear, lingerie, sportswear, sleepwear—even diapers and bikinis. The varieties, a modern miracle of the great American garment industry, are designed to fit American women of every size, shape and income.

We, the 450,000 members of the ILCWU, are proud of the work we do which translates design into reality. We are proud of our union—the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—through which we've won security, fair wages, the dignity of a voice in our own conditions of employment and a position of respect in our communities. Look for the ILCWU label in women's and girls' apparel. It's our signature; and it's your guarantee that the clothing you buy is made by skilled craftsmen in a shop reflecting the best American standards and traditions.

For free booklet, "Glamour Guide," write: Consumers Service Div., ILCWU, GPO 1001, N.Y. 10001.



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

This union label ad appeared in over 80 leading newspapers on March 30.

N'East Stance Adds W-B Gail's Fashions

A few days of intensive organizing and a show of unwavering loyalty to the ILGWU by the workers resulted in a quick first-time pact signing by Gail's Fashions, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, reports Vice Pres. David Ginkold, director of the Northeast Department.

The union's organizing campaign was begun early last month by organizer Chuck Lang and shop worker Leona Brice.

Within a few days, they had succeeded in signing up a majority of the firm's 40 workers. The union notified the firm of this fact on March 5 and requested that it be recognized as the workers' collective bargaining agent.

From the beginning, the firm showed great resistance and lack of good faith in bargaining sessions with the union by suddenly withdrawing contract negotiations. The workers had no time in making it clear to the employer that unless he stopped using delaying tactics and seriously bargained with the union they would no longer do work.

Faced with this show of determination, the employer quickly came to terms and signed an agreement with the union on March 17—less than 3 weeks after organizing efforts had been started.

Specifying the successful negotiations were Pennsylvania Organization Director Sol Hoffman and Wilkes-Barre Manager Paul Kinsaga.

Name Cliff Depin Puerto Rico Head

Clifford Depin, Scranton District manager since 1959, has been named ILGWU director in Puerto Rico. He succeeds Jerry Schuch, who has served in that post since August 1960 and who returns in the mainland for reassignment.

Depin was installed in his new office by ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg at a gathering in San Juan held March 20 attended by the combined executive boards of locals 600 and 601, plus shop stewards.

Others who spoke at the event included Hyppolite Marcano, president of the Puerto Rican Federation of Labor; ILGWU Vice Pres. Alberto Sanchez, island or-

L.A. Installation Of Cloaks Hears Cong. Roosevelt

Congressman James Roosevelt, candidate for Mayor of Los Angeles, was the principal speaker at the March 10 installation meeting of newly-elected officers of Los Angeles cloak shops. A festive spirit pervaded the meeting which was attended by some 200 shop stewards and workers' committee members.

Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, 26th Coast director, administered the oath of office to elected union officers. Indur Stanton, manager of the Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board, thanked the members for their overwhelming vote of confidence in the administration's state and policies.

Other speakers included Max Wolf, assistant manager of the Los Angeles Dryclean and Sportswear Joint Board, who read a congratulatory message from joint board Manager John Ulmer; union attorney Paul Feinberg; Assistant Manager Meyer R. Silverman, on behalf of staff members; and Fay Fishelson, Local 58 chairman, representing rank and file members.

Charles Nash, joint board chairman, acted as master of ceremonies. The Golden Club Mandolin Orchestra, conducted by business agent Ben Kravitz, entertained the audience before and after installation proceedings.

At the San Francisco Joint Board installation meeting, Vice Pres. Otto swore in and addressed the newly elected officers, executive board members and convention delegates and nominees. Cincinnati Wolf, joint board manager, also spoke.

San Francisco joint board chairman; Isabelle Isaacs, Local 600 chairman; Schoon, and Depin.

Depin, who is 43, came on the ILGWU staff in January 1959 as a business agent with the South New England District.



MIDWEST CEREMONY: Vice Pres. Mark Eala, director of the Midwest Region, administers oath of office to newly-elected officers of Chicago Joint Board and affiliates. Installation took place at union headquarters.

N.Y. Dress Retirement

Eligible dressmakers employed in New York City dress shops wishing to retire as of October 1, 1965 must apply at the Retailment Office, 217-232 West 40th St., New York City, in Room 312 between 9 A.M. and 4:30 P.M.

Dressmakers employed in shops located outside of New York City, who work on garments for New York City jobs, should apply at the local union office in their area.

Registration in New York City will be accepted in the alphabetical order listed. Those whose last names begin with the letters A and B (April 12 to April 15); F thru K (April 19 to April 23); L thru O (April 26 to April 30); P thru S (May 3 to May 7); and T thru Z (May 10 to May 14).

If you cannot come in during the period set aside for you, you may register from May 17 to May 31, 1965.

Information on retirement rules and regulations may be obtained at the above address or your local union office.

Vote Schuch Chairman Of N.Y. Dress Local 22

Sam Schuch was elected chairman of New York Dressmakers' Local 22 by its executive board at a meeting on March 16, reports Vice Pres. Israel Breslow, manager. Formerly vice chairman of the local, Schuch succeeds outgoing chairman Pearl Halpern. Louise Gilbert was chosen as vice chairman.

A member of Local 62 for over 30 years, Schuch served as vice chairman from 1953, having previously been an executive board member from 1946. Louise Gilbert was a shop chairman for many years and served as an executive board member from 1959. She has also been very active in community and civil rights organizations.

HOW TO BUY

by BENNY MARGOLIS

Low-Cost Generic Drugs As Good As Costly Brands

The American Medical Association not only is against medical insurance for the elderly under social security. The doctors' association also has become an ally of the large pharmaceutical manufacturers in discouraging doctors from prescribing drugs under their lowest-priced generic or trade-name prices even though the brand-name versions of the same drugs may cost patients from 3 to 10 times more.

The recent enactment of the AMA that doctors should prescribe by brand name to ensure of quality, was an unfair blow, especially to older people who have chronic illnesses requiring constant medication. The association also was an affront to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration which has the responsibility for supervising quality of all medicines whether sold under brand names or generic names.

Here are the facts: The 1962-Kefauver-Harris drug amendments gave additional assurance to your doctor that the quality of non-brand name drugs is reliable. The FDA was given more authority to inspect drug factories and control the manufacture of drugs to assure their safety, identity and purity. The FDA also now has more funds to carry out these responsibilities.

Thus the fear of inferior quality is no longer a valid reason for buying a brand-name drug instead of the lower-priced generic equivalent. Actually, it never was a valid reason because the FDA always studied to inspect the smaller manufacturers more closely than the big ones. Moreover, the big manufacturers themselves sell the same drugs under their generic names to other distributors at lower prices than they charge under their brand names.

Reputable generic-name manufacturers maintain their own laboratories to test quality, and even test the generic drugs they buy from the big manufacturers before packaging them under generic names.

The Veterans Administration, the U.S. government, and such large institutional purchasers as the City of New York all buy drugs under generic names for their hospitals and institutions. If these agencies, which are the biggest purchasers in the country, can buy generically, why can't you, too, save in purchasing the generic compounds of well-established smaller manufacturers who maintain quality-control laboratories.

Unless your doctor understands the importance to you of the difference in price between brand and generic prescriptions, you are a captive customer for the brand-name manufacturers. Your pharmacist must fill the prescription with the brand name doctor specifies. Thus it may be necessary for patients, especially those with chronic illnesses, to explain to the doctor that they cannot afford the brand-name version, and ask for a generic equivalent from a reliable manufacturer. In the final analysis, however, you do have to use what your doctor considers best in his experience.

If the AMA is sincerely worried about quality of generics, it could help moderate-income patients more by seeking aid for the FDA. In making certain of adequate control by all manufacturers, whether brand-names or generic.



TAKING THE OATH IN HAZLETON: Sol C. Chaikin, assistant director of the Northeast Department, administers oath of office to newly elected officers of Hazleton District Council 61. Pictured at his left is Roy Shore, district council manager.

CUTTERS' COLUMN

Seek Regular Jobs for Those Temporarily Left 'Stranded'

Following the election last month in which the membership of Local 10 gave the administration a vote of confidence, Vice Pres. Falkman, manager of the organization, called on the officers and staff to rededicate themselves to their tasks. He particularly stressed the return, as soon as possible, to regular permanent jobs of those who, from time to time, are temporarily left stranded when their firms suddenly go out of business. Several instances of this kind have occurred recently involving members employed by these firms for many years.

Falkman emphasized the importance of alertness to new job opportunities to get the member back on a regular job and to minimize the degree of hardship during this period. This is a "bread and butter" type of problem, especially important in Local 10, most of whose members are heads of families, the Local 10 chief said.

Dress cutters had a good season, Falkman reported. There was a generally good level of employment in the miscellaneous trades. However, for cloak cutters it was less than satisfactory. A number of cloak cutters were, in fact, placed on jobs in the dress and miscellaneous trades. There are no barriers between branches as in former years, he said, the only qualification for employment being fitness for the job.

In a diversified local embracing members in 9 branches, there are frequent renewals of agreements. Next on the agenda is one in the menswear trade where the current agreement expires in June.

Randolph Group Aims at Stronger Labor, Rights Tie

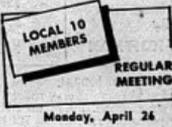
Strengthening the ties between the labor movement, civil rights groups and other progressive organizations was set forth as the primary objective of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, which was formed last month in New York.

The institute is named for the president of the Sleeping Car Porters Union and AFL-CIO vice president who will serve as its chairman. Initial financing includes a \$25,000 contribution from the AFL-CIO.

A prospectus issued by the institute noted that the civil rights movement alone cannot solve fundamental problems of jobs, housing and education confronting Negroes, but must work through a broad coalition that also includes organized labor, liberal, religious and progressive business groups.

The institute is designed to provide a framework to strengthen this coalition. Its program will include research and education in the field of social and economic problems, development of understanding and cooperation between labor and the Negro community on common problems, and guidance on joint community action.

Civil rights leader Bayard Rustin will serve as director of the institute.



Right After Work
MANHATTAN CENTER
34th Street and 8th Avenue

Abraham Staum Dies, Retired Ass't. Mgr. Of Eastern Region

Abraham Staum, who retired in January 1960 as assistant manager of the Eastern Region, died on March 14 at the age of 74.

Staum immigrated to this country from Russia when he was 16. Coming to New York in 1911, he



joined Local 23 and soon was elected chairman in a large shop. In 1918, he became a business agent with the dress department of the New York Joint Board. Later, he served in numerous capacities including an officer of the Dress Joint Board, manager of the jobbing department, director of organization and manager of the board's out-of-town department.

When he retired as Eastern Region assistant manager, he had completed almost half a century of union membership, 42 of those as an ILGWU officer.

Surviving are his wife, Besie, a daughter, and 3 grandchildren. His son was killed in an airplane crash while serving with the armed forces in World War II.

Gemini Is AOK: All Union Job

The world thrilled and gasped in admiration as America's first 2-man astronaut team, Gus Grissom and John Young, made space history as they orbited the earth 3 times in their Gemini capsule, the Molly Brown. U.S. trade unionists can take particular pride in the event. Molly Brown, from end-to-end and side-to-side, was union made as was the clothing and equipment of the astronaut. Union-made products performed to perfection.



LOCAL 66 INSTALLATION: Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of Dress Joint Council, congratulates Manager Murray Gross on his re-election after swearing in local's newly chosen officers and executive board members.

'62' Club Travels To Williamsburg

Historic Williamsburg, completely restored in the authentic beauty of colonial times when it was the capital of Virginia, was the destination point of a recent weekend "expedition" by the Travel Club of New York Undergarment Workers' Local 62.

Traveling in 2 buses, a group of some 80 members, accompanied by Manager Matthew Schoenwald, explored the wonders of the past during a 3-day guided

tour. Highlights of the Williamsburg excursion were "explorations" of the Governor's Palace, an old wigmaker's shop, the colonial jail, and the Raleigh Tavern where discussions leading to historic decisions were held by George Washington and Thomas Jefferson.

The tour was capped by a formal dinner party at which sumptuous early American dishes were served in an authentic colonial atmosphere.

Taxi Union

(Continued from Page 3)
time" that taxi drivers, "who are so important to the life of the city, obtained the kind of wages, hours and working conditions their services deserve."

Mayor's Appearance

The climax came with the unexpected and unannounced appearance of Mayor Robert P. Wagner who said that he would appoint a 3-man committee—as soon as the Crippage was called off—of public, non-partisan individuals to decide on how to determine the will of the New York taxi drivers. This determination would be made outside the NLRB procedures," he said.

Upon Van Arsdale's recommendation, the drivers then voted to leave the future negotiations in the hands of the garage committee of more than 100 which, in turn, voted to return to work pending the outcome of the mayor's suggestion.

Bill in Senate Proposes Full Employment Budget

A bill requiring the President to present a "full employment budget" each year has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Joseph S. Clark, Pennsylvania Democrat. Clark told the Senate that despite recent levels of economic expansion, the country is still plagued with nearly 4 million unemployed and that the government must take action to create needed jobs.

CONTEST RULES: 1. On an official entry blank or on a plain piece of paper, hand print or type your name and address, number of your local, your ledger number and the name of your shop, and mail to: LUCKY LABEL Sweepstakes, Box 432, Murray Hill Station, New York, New York 10016.
2. Each entry must be mailed separately and accompanied by an ILGWU Union Label or a 3"x5" piece of paper on which you have written in plain block letters the word "UNION LABEL."
3. Entries must be postmarked by May 15, 1960, and received by May 22, 1960. Only one prize will be awarded to a family.
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JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

OPINION PAGE

FROM SELMA TO THE STARS

IN THE JOURNEY CALLED LIFE, some go on foot, others travel by cab and a few get to where they're going by rocket.

For example: A week ago last Wednesday New York's huge Madison Square Garden rang with the cries of the city's cabbies for a union. These men spent their lives behind the wheel, zigzagging through the maze of city streets but, with all of their trying, they have never found the depot called union.

It seems that this time they are about to arrive. Unlike their previous attempts to form a union, this time they are not alone. They have the support of the city's labor movement. What they have not been able to do in the past they now stand a good chance of achieving with the aid of New York's army of organized workers.

THE DAY BEFORE the Garden meeting, 2 young Americans were thrust into space on a journey in which they circled the earth 400 miles above its troubled surface. Earthbound humans followed them in suspenseful wonder. Lured in their space capsule, they moved at a speed that staggers the imagination.

Their "cab" was a construction of matter and power of the utmost complexity made possible by science and late Twentieth Century technology. At the moment their huge vehicle slowly lifted off its pad, years of work by many thousands were climaxed.

FAR BELOW THEM, as the astronauts zoomed across the United States, 300 marchers in Alabama slogged through mud on their way to Montgomery. Cold and wet from a long night of rain, they moved on foot, but like the men in flight above them, through an unknown challenge toward their goal.

The tragedy, and the grandeur of human aspiration lies in this fact: that while we reach for the stars our feet are still in the mud. But whether in Selma or in the skies above, it is the fulfillment of the best that is in us that we are after.

Out on the edge of space, in deadly cold temperatures, where there is no air and where few men have been before them, Virgil Grisson and John Young maneuvered their capsule with the confidence of teenagers bicycling in Central Park, missing the point of their planned arrival by a hairline.

But on U.S. Highway 80, in a state of the United States, the marchers moved in fear and uncertainty, each mile a measure of courage. The road was narrow, the time and nature of the end of the journey not clear.

IT TAKES ALL KINDS OF COURAGE to get there. It takes courage to get locked into a capsule or to walk a lonesome road. Or even to drive a New York cab and then defy your bosses by insisting you want a union.

But it is only by courage—and by collective trust—that we have been able to move forward on our journey as a free nation. Today, history seems to stand still while in one state our country men and women battle for the elementary right to vote which is theirs as Americans, and elsewhere other men now still fight to organize a union at the same time that an army of unskilled workers is already laboring to ready the next rocket destined for space.

There is courage and there is cowardice and they crossed on the highway outside Selma, Alabama on the night of March 26 when Viola Gregg Liuzzo, mother of 3, was murdered. They came up out of the mud to slay her, thinking that bullets can kill a dream.

A CHANNEL FOR CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS

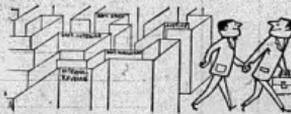
Excerpts from article by Democratic Congressman from Wisconsin inserted in Congressional Record by Democratic Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island. They are co-sponsors of legislation to establish an Administrative Council of the Congress.

IN OCTOBER 1962 THE NEW ZEALAND Parliament borrowed an idea from Scandinavia and appointed an "Ombudsman"—a kind of public investigator whose job is to look into complaints from individual citizens about the way they are treated by government departments. The innovation proved an instant success and is now an established feature of New Zealand's national life. Reporting to Parliament last June, the Ombudsman stated that of the hundreds of grievances investigated, better than 1 in 6 had been justified and that remedial action had been taken—voluntarily—by the officials involved in these cases.

In Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark and New Zealand, the Ombudsman is an agent of Parliament. He can be approached directly by any citizen with a complaint or claim against the government which he feels is not being

handled properly.

I HAVE LONG BELIEVED THAT THE American people and their legislators need and deserve a similar agency. Indeed, a bill I intro-



duced in Congress to establish one has been before a House committee since July 1963. I am suggesting that we establish within the Congress of the United States an Administrative Council whose services would be available to all members. Let's see how we might benefit from a centralization of grievance investigations now scattered in their 535 offices on both sides of the Capitol.

I believe the Administrative Council could

By
PAUL G. HOFFMAN

THESE ARE PROFOUND MORAL reasons why those of us who are well-served should help our neighbors. There are also compelling political reasons, for when we think of the world as one neighborhood—which it is—we realize that the world, as it is, invites exploitation. Finally, there are also sound business reasons, because helping underprivileged peoples to help themselves means that they will become better customers for our products and goods.

The means are at our command. At the United Nations conference on the application of science and technology for the benefit of the less developed areas, held in Geneva, there were numerous expert efforts to use the levers of science and



technology to make possible what was called "a leap across the centuries" in those nations where millions are aroused against their traditional poverty.

We must hasten to these opportunities. Through international cooperation we must make science and technology the agents of unfolding opportunity for the millions who have already been aroused by its initial impact.

THE UN FAMILY HAS FOR MORE than 15 years sought to help developing countries achieve a fuller utilization of their resources by making the vast scientific heritage of the world available to the developing countries. It has done this through various programs of technical and pre-investment assistance, which have placed thousands of advisers and experts in over 150 countries and territories and also provided opportunities for thousands of nationals of these countries to acquire the most up-to-date technical knowledge abroad. (Many of these are graduates of training centers or-

ganized with the assistance of the International Labor Organization, of which the AFL-CIO is a member.)

The UN Special Fund operates in the pre-investment field. It carries out, with the full cooperation of the UN and 9 related agencies, activities designed to reveal and realize the wealth-producing potentialities of the low-income countries' natural resources and to bring into fully productive use the maximum latent in their people.

LET ME ILLUSTRATE THE KINDS OF opportunities these projects are unfolding. The search for water to irrigate parched lands in states as far apart as Korea, North Africa and Latin America has been a chief concern of the special fund, which has brought the most modern scientific techniques to bear in this endeavor. For example, in helping Greece to find underground water, the special fund and the Food and Agricultural Organization used radioactive isotope tracers to help determine the flow of underground streams.

In Chile, planes armed with magnetometers and scintillation counters quickly identified the areas which appeared most likely to contain mineral ore. Later, our surveys pinpointed 450 million tons of coal and 150 million tons of iron ore, which are intended to provide a vital source of raw material for Chile's first integrated steel mill.

Also, in numerous research establishments, as on so many other projects, modern science and technology are not merely being put to use directly but are being adapted to meet the specific and distinct needs of the areas concerned.

THESE ARE SOME OF THE WAYS in which the special fund, the UN and a number of its related agencies are jointly employing science and technology to promote development. Despite these and innumerable other efforts of the UN family, all of us in these organizations are aware that what we have done to apply these tools represents only a start. Only a fraction of the work which needs to be done in the developing countries. The scope for the expansion of all forms of development assistance is truly enormous.

By HENRY S. REUSS

secure better representation for the citizen than he now obtains. The staffs of individual members are not large enough to include an expert in each of the many administrative fields with which a Congressman must deal.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNSEL COULD avoid considerable duplication and cross-hauling. As it is now, an energetic constituent may lodge his complaint with both Senators and a Congressman, each of whom may conduct an investigation. The existence of the Counsel's office would mitigate this.

The Administrative Council could draw general conclusions from citizens' complaints. While they are spread among 535 offices, burdensome laws frequently go uncorrected, and consistently rude or lazy government officials remain undetected.

Another advantage would be to free legislators and their staffs from a major part of the time-consuming effort now devoted to constituents' problems. As a result, the Administrative Council could do a better job for less money.