

ILG Vote Victories in Puerto Rico Veto Meddler

STACK 8
OVERSIZE

REC'D JUL 9 1964

—Page 2

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLVI, No. 13

Jersey City, N.J., July 1, 1964

Price 10 Cents

1964 ILGWU NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

(See also Page 4)



GREGORY S.
LIPIAK
Local 152, Bridgeport



MARSHALL B.
MITTICK
Local 73, Boston



BRUCE M.
SCHWARTZ
Local 10, New York



ROCHELLE
PUDELOWSKI
Local 117, New York



MARIE
LUSHAS
Local 185, Shumenin



MITCHELL D.
COHEN
Local 66, New York



SOL
USHER
Local 117, New York



STEVEN M.
SLATER
Local 33, Boston



JOHN
VITEK JR.
Local 155, New York



JACK
SCHNECHTMAN
Local 10, New York

Pact Talks Cover 13,000 In New York '66' and Belts

—Page 8

Set Up ILG Campaign Unit For Liberal Victory in '64

—Page 1

GIVE... to get A BETTER DEAL

ILGWU 1964
CAMPAIGN
COMMITTEE

through

- ★ JOBS FOR ALL
- ★ DECENT HOUSING FOR ALL
- ★ MORE SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS
- ★ HEALTH CARE THROUGH SOCIAL SECURITY
- ★ FAIRER TAXES
- ★ LAWS TO PROTECT CONSUMERS
- ★ BETTER UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

To help elect liberal candidates in November, ILGers are being asked to voluntarily contribute to the ILGWU 1964 Campaign Committee. Campaign materials, including contribution sheets (shown above), are now being distributed to union affiliates.



Winners of ILGWU awards among graduates of High School of Fashion Industries, left to right: (front) Mirjana Radman, Michael Giardano, Rosa Vasquez; (back) Michael Stoleff, Ronald DeStefano, Jane Ballantyne, Judith Johnson. (See story on Page 4)

STACK 9
OVERSIZE

One Man, One Vote!

TOWARD A BIG TRIUMPH FOR EQUAL VOICE IN STATES

Six years ago, the then Senator John F. Kennedy, speaking of unequal representation in state legislatures, speculated that some day, "on aroused public, a vigorous press, and the force of the democratic tradition" would "create an irresistible demand for justice for the second-class citizens of the city and suburbs. One hundred million citizens—constituting a majority of the nation," he predicted, "will not forever accept this modern-day taxation without representation."

This year, on June 15, that prediction became a reality when the U.S. Supreme Court, in one of the most momentous decisions in its history, ruled that unequal representation in state legislatures was unconstitutional.

For many decades, despite the fact that city and suburban residents are a majority of the population in most states, most state legislatures have remained under the domination of rural minorities. That domination was made possible by unequal apportionment: by giving rural voters more power than urban and suburban voters in electing legislators.

As a consequence, America's state legislatures became strongholds of rock-bound, tight-fisted conservatism.

Blocks to Progress

In some states—especially in the northeast and midwest—this meant Republican over-representation; in other states—those of the southeast and border areas—it meant over-representation of the rural conservative elements of the Democratic Party. In all states, however, that meaningful, progressive legislation had little or no chance of passage, and that metropolitan-area voters had to look elsewhere—to governors or to the federal government—to seek effective government action in meeting their problems.

As a result of the June 15 decision, all this will change. It will not change overnight, but all indications are that by the election of 1968 at the latest, this form of discrimination will be a thing of the past.

The court's ruling, which was made on a 6 to 3 decision, was delivered by Chief Justice Earl Warren. It said that both houses of state legislatures "must be apportioned on a population basis"—that is, that equal numbers of people must have an equal vote in the legislature. The decision dealt specifically with the states of New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Alabama and Colorado, but its impact will be felt in almost every one of the 50 states, for at present there are only six state legislatures in which both houses of the legislature are apportioned on a population basis.

On June 22, the court also declared invalid the apportionment set-ups of 9 additional states: Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Oklahoma, Washington, Idaho and Florida.

The discrimination which the court's decision declared unconstitutional was clear. The fact that some citizens had greater power than others in electing legislators was admitted even by those who defended the inequalities. In New York, for example, a rural assemblyman represented an average of only 40,000 people, while suburban and urban areas represented an average of 130,000. The basic question was: did a state have the right to discriminate in this way against certain groups

of citizens? The court's answer was a loud "no!"

The first great breakthrough came in March 1962, when the Supreme Court, in the now historic case of *Baker vs. Carr*, declared that the matter was NOT outside the jurisdiction of the federal courts. The 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the court said, prohibited a state from denying to any of its citizens "the equal protection of the law." When a state made some citizens far more powerful than others in electing members of its legislature, it was, in effect, depriving some citizens of the equal protection of the law, the court said.

However, the 1962 decision hit some very important questions unanswered. The most important of these was "how unequal must an apportionment be before the federal courts will declare it unconstitutional?" Another was whether, as long as seats in one house of a legislature were apportioned on a population basis, unequal representation would be permissible in the other house.

The court said that the populations of all districts for the same house had to be as nearly equal as possible, so that every man's vote would be worth as much as every other man's vote. This was required, it said, not just in one but in both houses of state legislatures. And finally, it said that a state legislative chamber could not be set up like the U.S. Senate—because counties have an uniquely different relationship to states than states have to the federal government.

Impact on Congress

This decision will have a tremendous impact on American politics at the federal as well

as the state level of government, for it is the state legislatures which have the power to draw Congressional district boundaries.

The legislatures will continue to have the power to draw Congressional district lines, but since the legislatures themselves will henceforth no longer be dominated by artificially-engineered conservative majorities, that power can no longer be counted on to inflate conservative strength in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Another expected effect of the June 15 decision is that it may lead to a revitalization of state government. In recent decades, largely because of the almost-universal legislative domination by rural, conservative elements, state government has become continually more ineffective in dealing with the problems of the nation's increasingly metropolitan civilization. "States' rights" has become the slogan of those forces in our society who have remained uncommitted to the 20th Century. With this decision, however, state government may again become capable of assuming a meaningful role in meeting the needs of the American people.

New York Situation

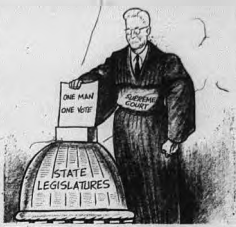
In New York State, the high court ruling will bring to a close a 70-year period of virtually-guaranteed, rural, Republican dominance of the Legislature.

The decision in the *New York* case—*WMCA vs. Lomenzo*—declared unconstitutional a section of the State Constitution, in force since 1894, which was expressly designed to prevent New York City and the other populous areas of the state from having a fair share of seats in either house in Albany.

This state constitutional provision gave a tremendous advantage, in state politics, to the rural estate counties and to the Republican Party. The dominance of the rural counties was responsible for the chronic over-representation of New York City on state aid, and it was responsible for the fact that, although Democratic candidates often received more votes than Republicans for state legislative posts, the GOP lost control of the legislature for only 3 of the 70 years during which the provision was in effect.

Over the years, all efforts to change the New York apportionment system have been fruitless. Then, in 1961, a New York City radio station WMCA, and its president, R. Peter Straus, started a suit in the federal courts challenging the system's constitutionality.

At first, the lower federal court refused to hear the suit, but in 1962, the Supreme Court following its *Baker vs. Carr* decision, ordered the lower court to hear the case. That court then ruled that the New York apportionment system was constitutional, but WMCA appealed, and it was this ruling which the Supreme Court overturned on June 15.



Major Role In Court Victory

THE SUPREME COURT'S HISTORIC JUNE 15 RULING ON state legislative apportionment culminates a 10-year fight for fair representation in which leading ILGers played a crucial role. The union's Political Department was among the first to point out that both the U.S. Congress and state legislatures were heavily weighted against voters living in cities. More importantly, ILGers worked closely with other groups in preparing legal action at various court levels against inequitable apportionment.

An early statement of the need for a more adequate system of legislative apportionment came in a series of articles appearing in *The New Republic*, a leading journal of liberal political thought, in 1954. Written by ILGWU Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler, the 3 articles focused attention on this pressing issue.

In 1957, largely through the initiative of the Political Department, the non-partisan Citizens' Committee for a Constitutional Convention was organized. The ILGers frequently consulted with community leaders such as New York City's Mayor Robert Wagner and William Boyd of the National Municipal League. Tyler appeared on CBS Reports in 1961 to discuss "The Best Majority." David Wells, assistant director of the political department, frequently debated state Republican leaders on inequitable apportionment over TV.

One of the key studies of apportionment was "Legislative Representation in New York State," written by Wells and published by the ILGWU.

WELLS PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN WMCA vs. LOMENZO, the case in which the Supreme Court ruled that New York's apportionment system was unconstitutional. He helped to formulate arguments against the present system, aided in the drafting of legal briefs by WMCA and worked closely with the New York City and Nassau County governments, both of which urged court action. When the Supreme Court heard arguments on the case in November 1963, Wells participated as technical advisor to WMCA's counsel.

Finally, after 10 long and sometimes discouraging years, the court's decision supported the argument the ILGers had been making since 1954. Interestingly, Chief Justice Earl Warren, speaking for the majority, drew heavily on an explanation of the New York apportionment system which first appeared in the ILGWU booklet, "Legislative Representation in New York State," and which was largely incorporated into WMCA's brief.

WMCA head R. Peter Straus, paid tribute to the long standing interest of the ILGers in fair apportionment in a letter to Pres. Dubinsky. "I must take this opportunity to tell you how deeply we appreciate the enormous contribution made by Dave Wells of your staff. His detailed knowledge of the whole subject, as well as his fine judgment and cooperative spirit, made his help invaluable."

"Were it not for the interest that we know you and Gus Tyler and others of the ILGWU have in this effort to correct New York's malapportionment, we would almost hesitate to tell you how frequently, during the 3-year court battle, we called upon David's great expertise."

STILLER
HEATS

David Wells with some literature he used in the battle against New York's malapportionment.

Form 164 ILGW Campaign Unit To Elect Liberals Nationwide

A vigorous campaign by garment workers to elect liberal candidates at all levels of public office in November was kicked off last month with the formation of the ILGWU 1964 Campaign Committee.

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

The ILGWU chief's letter pointed out that law prohibits the use of union funds in any federal election, and pro-labor candidates must therefore depend on the

membership's individual voluntary contributions.

In a companion instruction sheet, Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler, director of the campaign committee, detailed the required procedures for setting up local campaign committees. Each group organized will have its own officers, including a chairman and secretary and a bank account separate and apart from union funds and

In the name of the campaign committee.

All funds collected in the voluntary contribution drive are to be forwarded to Louis Stulberg, secretary-treasurer of the ILGWU 1964 Campaign Committee at 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019. Checks should be made payable to the ILGWU 1964 Campaign Committee.

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

In his letter, Pres. Dubinsky stressed the need for each local committee to supply an estimated quota on what funds are expected to be collected. He pointed out that early reports are vital in order to coordinate the nationwide drive.

As a further part of the election drive, the campaign committee has prepared contribution stamps for use as receipts, subscriptions lists and an attractive pamphlet in both English and Spanish for distribution throughout the country.

ILG Sweeps Puerto Rico To Workers' Independent

Twice in a month, garment workers in Puerto Rico, through elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, gave resounding votes of confidence to the ILGWU and decisively repulsed attempts by a so-called "independent" outfit to muddy the waters.

On June 27, the employees of E. J. Sportswear in Bayamón, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Maldenform Corp., reaffirmed their support of the ILGWU by a vote of 338-252, thus turning back an attack from a group calling itself Congreso de Uniones Industriales de Puerto Rico, which is run by a certain "independent."

Maldenform employs some 4,000 workers in brasserie shops on both the mainland and in Puerto Rico covered by ILGWU contracts.

Earlier, on June 8, the same outfit was overwhelmingly re-buffed by the workers of Palm Studios, Vanity Embroidery and Soft Knit Undies in Hato Rey who gave 124 votes to the ILGWU against 49 for the "independent."

According to Jerry Schoen, manager of Puerto Rico Local 630-861, the ILGWU had staved off the overwhelming majority of workers at E.J. Sportswear through an organizing campaign conducted in the fall of 1962 spearheaded by Vice Pres. Alberto Sanchez, island organizing director.

ILGWU Wins Card Check

In January 1964, the union asked the Puerto Rico Department of Labor for a card check.

This was done in February, and it was ruled that the ILGWU represented a majority of the workers.

The union and the firm then proceeded with negotiations for a contract. Just when the negotiations had been completed and an agreement had actually been signed, the above-named "independent" filed a petition claiming representation.

Despite the ILGWU's contention that this petition was invalid, the NLRB directed that an election be held June 27. As a result of this, the workers suffered a delay in obtaining much of the benefits and privileges that can only be obtained by an ILGWU union contract.

By their decisive 338-252 vote on June 27, E.J. Sportswear workers spurned these destructive elements and showed their determination to win the benefits of a genuine union—the ILGWU.

Adding to the union's case, both at the hearing before the NLRB and in assisting Regional Director Schoen and Vice Pres. Sanchez in the final work of the campaign was Julius Topol, ILGWU assistant general counsel.

Presumably, the results of the NLRB representation election at the Palm Under Shop held June 5 left little doubt that the workers wanted no part of a so-called "independent" union which attempted to terminate a 4-year history of contractual relationship between the ILGWU.

Intruder Appears

The events leading to the union triumph in this plant began soon after the ILGWU contract with the firm expired on May 2. Suddenly, while the ILGWU was in the midst of negotiating a new contract, the "independent" union intruded itself in the picture. Supplying no substantiation, this intruder claimed that his "union" could better serve the workers and petitioned the NLRB for a representation election.

As a result of this obstructive action, contract renewal talks had to be suspended, and the firm, because of the dispute over representation, withdrew recognition from the ILGWU.

On May 13, at a preliminary hearing before the NLRB, ILGWU representatives were present—but not the "leader" of the other "union" who had hinted his petition on the claim that he could better serve the workers.

This lack of interest for the welfare of the workers by the "independent" was brought out in an ILGWU organizing leaflet. It warned the workers to beware of "false leaders" lacking a responsible labor organization to back them up, want to become redempts and experts in a field in which they had never before served. It called on the workers to demonstrate their disavowal of this "irresponsible meddling in a labor-management relations by a deluded and frustrated individual in the labor field" by overwhelmingly voting for the ILGWU—which they did, in no uncertain terms!

With this obstacle removed, the ILGWU has again turned its efforts toward mapping out demands including wage increases, a second week's vacation with pay, and more guaranteed paid holidays. These will be presented when contract renewal talks resume shortly.

Spearheading the battle against the other "union" was Vice Pres.

Before Bargaining



Workers at the newly organized Aguada Foundation in Aguada, Puerto Rico recently met and unanimously ratified the union's bargaining terms. The new ILGWU also heard a detailed description of union benefits. Standing at rear is ILGWU Vice Pres. Alberto Sanchez, director of organizing on the island.

Alberto Sanchez, island organizing director, who was assisted by organizers Felicia Garcia, Emilia "Chiqui" Rodriguez, Regina Marín, Lucy Cardona, Guadalupe Peña, and Coral Mendez.

Business Agent Leona Vaneppel worked on the Palm Undies campaign, and Business Agent Lolita Cartagena in the E. J. Sportswear election.

Shop workers Lillian Contron and

Rosa M. Rivera, in addition to taking part in organizing efforts, acted as watchers at the Palm Undies election.

At E. J. Sportswear, shop workers active in the campaign included Roberto Bayron Acosta, Len Maria Calderon, Gilberto Sierra, Israel Alamo, Elena Riveres and Felicia Garcia, plus Juan Ramon Cajigas and Milagros Reyes, who also were watchers at the polls.

JUSTICE

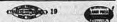
Published semi-weekly by
International Ladies Garment
Workers' Union

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

Editorial Office:
1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.
Tel. COlumbia 9-5000

DAVID DUBINSKY, President
LOUIS STULBERG,
Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.
LEON STEIN, Editor
MEYER MILLER, Mng. Editor

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



Vol. XLVI July 1, 1964 No. 13

Win Pay Increases for 700 In Los Angeles Accessories

Some 700 pleaters, stitchers, button and embroidery workers will receive pay increases along with other gains as a result of a contract renewal recently reached with the accessory association of Los Angeles, California, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director.

The terms of the renewal were agreed upon by the union and the association, which represents 15 employers in the accessory trades, after 6 weeks of intensive negotiations.

The new agreement calls for a 5% weekly wage boost, to take place in 2 steps: 2% be-

ginning July 1, 1964 and 3% effective next year.

It further provides for craft minimums ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.25 an hour, with a \$1.50 minimum for flow workers, and an increase of 1 percent in employees' contributions toward 2 weeks' vacation payments, bringing the total to 4 percent.

Some 200 members of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board took part in a dramatic "Don't Buy July-Best" demonstration in front of Bullock's, one of the city's largest department stores still carrying products of the struck runaway firm.

The union is maintaining a continuous picket line outside Bullocks and to date some 10,000 shopping bags have been handed out in the city area, Otto reports.

Introducing: 1964 ILG National Scholarship Winners

MITCHELL DAVID EISEN, of Bronx, New York, is the son of Herman Eisen, a member of Local 66 who is employed as a painter at Hollywood "Painting and Decorating Contractors of America." An honor student in high school, Mitchell's interests include sports as well as musical pursuits. He plans to prepare for a career in medicine at the City University of New York.

GREGORY R. LIFTAK, of Westfield, Connecticut, is the son of Aron Liftak, a member of Bridgeport Local 182, who is employed as an examiner at Connecticut Dress Shop in Bridgeport. Active in many extra-curricular activities, Gregory's main interests are science and photography. He is planning to major in chemistry at the University of California.

SARAH LUCHMAN, of Melrose City, Pennsylvania, is the daughter of Mary Luchman, a member of Shamokin Local 145 employed as a trimmer at M. Jerszyski and Sons in

The ILGWU National Scholarship Fund, which each year awards 10 scholarships for college study to sons and daughters of union members, has named the winners for 1964.

The 10, selected from 651 applicants, will receive awards which were recently increased to \$2,500 for 4 years of college study. Below are thumbnail biographies of the winners of the 7th annual awards.

MARSHALL B. MITTINICK, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, is the son of Samuel Mittinick, a member of Boston Local 73, who is employed as a cutter at Century Sportswear in Boston. Arthur has been active in academic clubs, showing particular interest in mathematics, and hopes to study in philosophy at Harvard University.

ROCHELLE PUDOWSKI, of Bronx, New York, is the daughter of Bernard Pudowski, a member of Local 117, who is employed as an operator at Baumholl and Company in Manhattan. Rochelle has won many honors for her scholastic achievements in high school and is interested in mathematics and music. She plans to major in psychology at Barnard College beginning this fall.

JACK SCHECHTMAN, of Bronx, New York, is the son of David Schechtman, a member of Local 18. Jack was graduated from the Bronx High School of Science with a fine scholastic record. For 2 years, he served as technical editor of the school's Journal of Science. He plans to major in English at Brooklyn College where he will enroll this fall.

propose for a career in television.

BRUCE M. SCHWARTZ, of Brooklyn, New York, is the son of Jack Schwartz, a member of Local 10, who is employed as a cutter for T. Ansel and Company in Manhattan. An honor student in high school, Bruce's interests are wide and varied and include art, dramatics and literature. He plans to major in English at Brooklyn College where he will enroll this fall.

STEVEN M. SLATER, of Boston, Massachusetts, is the son of Helen Slater, a member of Boston Local 53, who is employed as an operator at Clark Sportswear, Inc., in Boston. Steven graduated high

school with high scholastic honors, showing interest in chemistry and mathematics. He plans to major in science at Tufts University in Boston.

JOHN VITKO, JR., of Flushing, New York, is the son of Nellie Vitko, a member of Local 145, who is employed as an operator at B and B Knitwear in Brooklyn. Along with establishing an excellent scholastic record, he was active in high school athletics. His major interests are science and mathematics. He will enroll in science at Manhattan Community College.

JOHN VITKO, JR., of Flushing, New York, is the son of Nellie Vitko, a member of Local 145, who is employed as an operator at B and B Knitwear in Brooklyn. Along with establishing an excellent scholastic record, he was active in high school athletics. His major interests are science and mathematics. He will enroll in science at Manhattan Community College.

'66' Seeking 10 Pct. Raise, Added Vacation for 9,000

New York Local 66, bonnaz, embroidery, tucking, pleating and allied crafts, is seeking a 10 percent wage increase for its 9,000 members in contract renewal negotiations held got underway last month.

According to Murray Gross, manager of the local, the union's demands also include

an increase in minimum scales for separate crafts with minimums to be at least 20 percent higher than government minimums; an additional 2 percent increase in employer contributions to the pension fund.

Other contract demands include a second week of paid vacation, with employer contributions to the vacation fund rising from 2 to 4 percent, and provision for an additional paid holiday for a total of 6.

Manager Gross termed the union's demands "a minimum package," and asserted that "based on recent agreements in the coat and suit, dress and sportswear industries, we will demand the same basic rights."

He pointed out that the cost of living had increased 5 1/2 percent since the last agreement was signed. "In addition, provision

must be made for a normal increase in productivity of 2 1/2 percent. And a second week of vacation is something to which all workers are entitled."

"We would like to renew our agreement well before the August 31 expiration date so that full production can go on uninterrupted. But I must emphasize again that our contract terms are minimum demands."

The present 3-year agreement of Local 66, which many small shops in New York's garment industry, whose workers comprise more than a dozen crafts—stitchers, bonnaz operators, whiststone setters, tuckers, pleaters and crochet makers.

The first negotiating session with the 7 trade associations, which represent 750 employers, took place on June 17 at the Hotel New Yorker.

The Local 66 negotiating team,

which is led by Manager Gross, also includes the following ILGWU staffers: Leo DiPietro, Frank Pantano, Morris Fudin, James Bonitz, William Zahn, Julia Pietri, Noel Isaacs and Jack Goldberger; and executive board members Max Silverberg, chairman; Leonard Walker, secretary; Meyer Friedman, Morris Chaplin, Dorey Saver and Rose Chalkin.

Berkshire Music Outing By '22' July 25 Weekend

New York Dressmakers' Local 40 will have an outing to the Berkshire Music Festival during the weekend of July 25. Total cost of the weekend, including tickets to the Jacobs Pillow Ballet and the concert at Tanglewood is \$26. Reservations are now being accepted at the local's education department, Room 617 in 218 West 44th St.

ILG-Sponsored Awards Given 7 at Fashion H.S.

The 402 students who make up the Class of 1964 of the High School of Fashion Industries in New York graduated on June 23. Among those participating in the ceremonies was Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board.

Seven graduates received awards presented by the ILGWU. Winner of the Indore Nazler Arista Honor Award was Rose Vancura, ILGWU Academic Scholarship Awards went to Joan Bellanich and Michael Stoloff.

Awards were presented by New York Hallan Dressmakers' Local

89 to Priscilla Johnson and Miriam Jansman; and Cutters' Local 16 awards went to Ronald DeSipiano and Michael Giordano, ILGWU Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler was presented with a certificate of membership in the Fashion Crafts Educational Commission of the fashion industries high school.

Start Pact Parleys For 4,000 in Belts

Contract demands covering 4,000 beltmakers were approved unanimously by the membership of New York Local 40 at a special membership meeting last month, reports Local Manager Henry Schwartz.

Moving on June 23 at the Hotel Diplomat, the membership terms which included an increase in wages and minimums, additional holidays and a second week's paid vacation.

The present contract with the

belt association is set to expire August 15. The first session between the Local 40 negotiating committee, led by Manager Schwartz, and the employer group took place on June 25.

Bills of Fare

President Lyndon Johnson with Joint Committee of the United Italian American Labor Council and the Order of the Sons of Italy at White House meeting last month. Johnson reaffirmed pledge to press for passage of liberalized immigration bill. Seated (from left): First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, council president; President Johnson, John Ottaviano Jr., head of Order; Standring (from left): George Baldanzi, president, United Textile Workers of America; Vice Pres. E. Howard Molinari, council secretary, Salvatore Noto, Local 89 ass't general sec'y and member of council's executive committee; Sam Culetta, deputy of Order; Vincent La Capria, vice president of ACWA and of the council; Vanni B. Montana, Giuffria editor,



Rights Bill Clears Last Hurdles

The most far-reaching civil rights bill since Reconstruction had cleared all barriers to enactment by President Johnson on the Fourth of July, as Justice went to press.

As the climax of a month fraught with historic developments, the Senate, meeting on June 19 after 83 days of debate, passed the bipartisan measure by a vote of 73-27.

Honor Randolph



A. Philip Randolph, [left], president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, is congratulated by Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Cutters' Local 10, at June 13 dinner of National Committee for Labor Israel, at which Randolph was given the Histadrut Humanitarian Award. Some 600 attended dinner.

This action was followed by a swift decision by leaders in the House of Representatives to override the Southern chairman of the House Rules Committee, Rep. Howard W. Smith, and complete action on the Senate-passed bill by July 2 at the latest.

Rep. Smith, an inveterate foe of civil rights, had attempted to use his chairmanship in a last ditch effort to delay House approval of the changes made in the Senate. But a threatened revolt by members of his own committee forced him to call a committee meeting for June 26 at which the bill was favorably reported to the House floor. The bill passed by the Senate outlaws discrimination in places

of public accommodation, publicly owned facilities, federally assisted state or local projects, employment and union membership. It gives new powers to the Attorney General to speed school desegregation and enforce the right to vote.

The Senate measure differs chiefly from the bill passed by the House in that it places primary emphasis on local and state action in dealing with complaints of discrimination in hiring and public accommodations.

Filibuster Broken

Senate passage of civil rights legislation had been assured by a June 19 vote to end debate on the bill. By a margin of 6 over the necessary two-thirds of the Senate, a 73-day Southern filibuster was broken. It was the first time closure had ever been invoked on a civil rights bill and only the

sixth time closure had succeeded on any issue.

The enactment a culmination of the policy of civil rights partisanship in civil rights. First conceived by President Kennedy and faithfully carried through by President Johnson, it culminated in the Senate's passage of the bill.

Voting for the bill in the Senate were 46 Democrats and 27 Republicans. Opposing the bill were 21 Southern Democrats and 6 Republicans. The small band of opposing Republicans was led by Senator Barry Goldwater, freshman in the race for the GOP nomination for President.

Meany Hails Passage

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed the Senate passage of the measure "a truly historic and legislative victory—a victory, not just for Negro America, not just for oppressed minorities, but for the nation."

Meany extended credit to the leadership of both parties in the Senate, saying that Americans could be "proud that this was not a partisan victory." He added, "but let us recognize that a law is the beginning of justice, not its fulfillment."

"If this effort is to succeed, other steps must be taken. We in the AFL-CIO have repeatedly insisted that for equal opportunity to be realized we must have full and equal opportunity. And full opportunity means jobs and good wages for all."

"The principles and purposes of the bill, now so close to final passage, must not be watered down. This battle was not waged to win equal rights to unemployment or an equal distribution of poverty."

Credits for passage of the bill in the Senate went largely to Majority Whip Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and the two GOP Senate leaders, Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois and Thomas J. Hatch of California. In the House, the bipartisan rights forces were led by Representatives Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) and William McCulloch (R-Ohio).

Quilts from Ruleville To People Who Care

NO ONE COULD REMEMBER WHEN A MEETING OF New York Local 100 had been an emotionless affair.

Emotion choked the voices of speakers, and all across the big room where the local shop representatives were meeting there was the sound of sobbing.

It had all started when Manager Martin L. Cohen pointed to a stack of brightly-colored patch quilts, and said, "I want to tell you the story behind these quilts."

They came from Ruleville, Mississippi. If you read a newspaper this afternoon (Thursday, June 25), you know that a church in Ruleville was bombed today. It is a Negro church used as a center for civil rights activities.

"This kind of violence is not new in Ruleville. Five people were shot there about 2 years ago. It's that kind of place, a center of bigotry and violence."

THE QUILTS, AS HE EXPLAINED, WERE MADE BY Negro women whose husbands, sons and brothers had lost their jobs, or had been evicted from their farms, because they had dared to register to vote. About 70 Negro women were now hand-sewing the quilts as a means of keeping their families alive. They were earning around 25 cents an hour, "enough to keep them going."

The project had been organized by CORE.

The local, as part of its year-around program of cooperation with CORE, was offering the quilts for sale.

"It seems to me that money is the least we can give to make democracy a reality for all citizens of our country, regardless of their race, religion or nationality," Cohen said. "Only a center of this kind, 3 young people, 2 of them from New York, can give their lives."

"It's a terrible, terrible thing that here, in America, such things should happen."

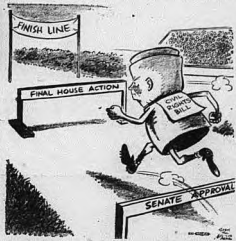
LATER SOMEONE SAID THAT THE RESPONSE WAS "amazing." The quilts cost \$15, a small sum, but it seemed that everyone wanted to buy one. "Everyone can't go to Mississippi," said shop representative Stella Benson. "The best thing for us is to send as much money as possible."

Hertha Margenfeld, a small, grey-haired woman who remembers that it was like to live under Hitler, had just earned \$33 in overtime. She wrote out a check for that amount. Another woman had \$10 in her pocketbook. She offered all of it.

"There's no point in talking about what we'll do tomorrow," said Amy Best. "We have to help now."

That's the way it went. Obviously, the disappearance and probable murder of 3 young civil rights workers in Mississippi had evoked a very deep response. "A disgrace," one shop representative called it. "A shameful thing. I haven't been able to think of anything else," she said.

All through the next day, shop representatives kept calling the Local 100 office to order quilts. One woman, Ann Slavich, came to the office, \$15 in her hand, and said, "I'd like one of those quilts." When she was told that none was available at the moment, she said, "Well, I don't really care about the quilt. I just want to make a contribution."



Ask 'Maximum Unity' For Rights Progress

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman told the first annual Father John LaFarge Memorial Dinner at the New York Hilton Hotel last month that there is an urgent need to broaden the civil rights movement, and that "maximum unity is the best guarantee of maximum progress."

"The general manager of the Dress Joint Council emphasized that 'the enactment of civil rights legislation is not the end of the road for us,' but it 'marks a beginning' from which we can move to our ultimate victory."

"The cause of civil rights is one in which all of us can and must unite," Zimmerman told the dinner, which was sponsored by the Catholic Inter-Racial Council. "It is one in which we all share obligations and rights as Americans committed to a fair and democratic society."

On behalf of the Catholic Inter-Racial Council, Zimmerman presented an award to A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, whom he described as the "father of our civil rights movement."

The ILGWU vice president recalled that in the early days of World War II, Randolph had obtained a temporary fair employment practices act from President Roosevelt, and then, with the aid of Zimmerman and others, had set up a committee for a FEPC.

"Long-Distance Runner"

He said that Randolph had

brought to the cause of civil rights not only courage and eloquence but stamina. "We have many sprinters in the civil rights movement today," he noted, "but Randolph stands out as the long-distance runner, and he, more than most, has known the loneliness of the long-distance runner."

Zimmerman said that Father LaFarge, who died last year, had believed that "in our present time, there is a special need to present a philosophy based on hope as against those who offer self-depair," and that the award, offered by Father LaFarge's memory, was made in this spirit.

Frederick O'Brien, president of Actors Equity, who introduced Zimmerman said that the ILGWU vice president had been a leader in the cause of civil rights for more people had discovered it.

Zimmerman said that "there is reason for hope in this area of civil rights and interracial harmony, although we are sometimes so distracted by voices of despair that we overlook the real and rapid progress being made, as a result of the civil rights movement, toward an America free of discrimination."

DRESS, CLOAK CHIEFS AT INT'L UNION MEET OF GARMENT, TEXTILE

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of a Dress Joint Council, was designated by Pres. David Dubinsky to serve on the Executive Committee and the General Council of the International Textile and Garment Workers' Federation. He filled the vacancies created by the retirement of Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler, who filled the posts since the executive body was founded in 1949.

The federation, a worldwide body of some 2 million textile and garment workers affiliated with the ICFUW, is scheduled to hold its international congress starting July 13, 1964 in Congress House in London. The ILGWU will be represented by 2 delegates, Zimmerman and Hirsch Mendelsohn, general manager of the New York Cloth Joint Board, who had represented a trip to Europe before the federation was founded.

Zimmerman will leave in time to attend the meetings of the Executive Committee on July 11 and the Executive Council July 12.

NEW HORIZONS IN MEDICAL CARE

A high point of last month's 3-day celebration marking the 50th anniversary of the New York Union Health Center was the symposium on "New Horizons in Medical Care" in which a panel of 5 eminent medical leaders, under the chairmanship of Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Department of Social Security, explored various means of bringing the benefits of modern medicine to more Americans.

The symposium speakers consisted of the following distinguished doctors: Martin Cherkasky, director, Montefiore Hospital, New York; Kenneth W. Clement, president, National Medical Association, Cleveland; Caldwell B. Esselstyn, director, Rip Van Winkle Clinic, Hudson, N.Y.; Russell V. Lee, Palo Alto Medical Clinic, Palo Alto, Calif.; and Howard Rusk, director, Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University.

Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler delivered a welcoming address to open the proceedings which took place on June 5, in the afternoon, in the auditorium of the Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, Manhattan. Main points of view expressed by symposium speakers are presented here.

DR. CRUIKSHANK: Having had the opportunity of working with physicians such as these men on the panel, I have become increasingly aware as to the health care potential for union members and the general public. However, as a labor person, I am disappointed at how little labor is actually doing in this field.

True, we have great collective bargaining strength—but what is it being used for in the field of health care? It's being used to obtain insurance plans that assure that the hospital bill gets paid and that the doctor gets paid. It's not being used to assure better medical care for union members and their families. In many cases they are paying more for the same old shoddy product. This both baffles and discourages me.

Now a large number of people don't even know what modern medicine is nor as to its future horizons. Therefore, I will call on the members of the panel to tell us what they think the potential of modern medicine can and should be.

DR. LEE: It is now possible to eliminate 40 or 50 diseases which still plague millions of Americans. One of these eradicable diseases is tuberculosis. It was the scourge of the garment workers of 50 years ago. Today, with modern systems of detection by X-ray and skin tests plus newly developed antibiotic treatment, tuberculosis should disappear from this country within the next 10 years.

Modern medicine has shown what can be done in greatly curbing the incidence of polio. Similar accomplishments can be attained in abolishing typhoid, cholera, venereal disease, whooping cough, smallpox, diphtheria and a host of other contagious diseases. These are only some of the achievements of modern medicine and what they portend for the future.

Now, information about the medical means at our disposal can be more effectively disseminated by labor unions than by any other sector of

society, particularly because of their health centers. These health centers, in which the ILGWU pioneered, are ideal institutions for dispensing this health education.

Also, I would hope that the health programs of labor unions in the future will concentrate more and more on preventive medicine, particularly in developing programs to aid aging and retired members in their ranks from acquiring mental illness. It is a field of health activity which the ILGWU has pioneered in and is continuing.

As you can surmise from even this cursory analysis, the potential for the future in terms of medical help is indeed great. Even if we don't succeed immediately on all medical fronts in our never-ending battle against disease—though advances through research are being made every year—the application of our present knowledge can almost bring about a medical utopia.

DR. RUSK: A half-century ago the average life expectancy in the U.S. was 50 years. Today it is slightly over 71 years. We've added 7 years to the life of every man, woman and child in the U.S. in the last 15 years alone. One of my colleagues in Philadelphia put it so neatly when he said, "We have added years to life. It is also our responsibility to add life to years."

We are now on the threshold of new research findings in cancer, in arteriosclerosis, in the degenerative types of disease. Breakthroughs in research will add even more years to our normal life expectancy.

One area of medical responsibility is the rehabilitation of disabled people—which means literally training the disabled person to live the best life he can with what he has left. In every municipal hospital and in practically every voluntary hospital in New York, there is now an adequate rehabilitation program. In New York we have adequate beds and numbers of trained people. Yet, it is deplorable that people don't know what services are available to them.

Last year, under federal and state programs, we had about 120,000 rehabilitation cases under care throughout the country. This figure sounds very large. It is not when it is recognized that there is a backlog of 1 million people in the U.S. who need such care and are entitled to it under the law. Secondly, we get 350,000 new cases from accidents alone every year. We are not making progress as fast as we might in this field.

Also, in the past 5 years, both labor and management have increasingly recognized that disabled people make good workers. Every survey that has ever been made has shown that disabled persons, properly trained and placed, produce better, have fewer accidents, have less absenteeism than the norm because nature has given them such tremendous powers of overcompensation. While it is commendable that this recognition is taking place, information is not getting to the people who need training as to where they can go to get it. This is a lag which permeates all fields of medicine—from the researcher's laboratory to the bedside of the patient.

We must get across the fact that there is hope for handicapped people, that there are places, especially in New York, where facilities are available, where they can be trained and helped to get back to decent dignified lives again.

DR. ESSELSTYN: In order to get better health care, I think there are some slogans which have to be forgotten. One is "Free choice of physician." I think studies have shown, very well, that people do not know how to pick a physician. Studies have also shown that people appreciate group practice for one reason in particular—they have an opportunity to select from physicians who have been preselected by other physicians and have been deemed qualified to do the kind of work they are asked to do.

I think the day has come when any one physician can offer the best there is in medical care to any one patient. The day has come when physicians, with common philosophies and separate skills, have got to band together in a mutual sense of responsibility both to themselves and to their patients.

The day of group practice is here. What is group practice? It is different from a "clutter of physicians. It is physicians who are so organized that their medical specialties are utilized to their fullest advantage.

DR. CHERKASKY: It seems to me that we face 2 problems. One is the problem of quality, and the other is the problem of economy. Today, most people have medical coverage of one kind



Dr. Martin Cherkasky



Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn



Dr. Russell V. Lee



Dr. Howard Rusk



Dr. Kenneth W. Clement

MEDICAL CARE

or another. They can make a determination about whether the doctor is a very nice guy, whether he's got a good bedside manner, whether he seems to be interested in their welfare. What they don't have a clue about is whether he is doing right by them!

A few years ago, a study showed that in New York, with some of the greatest hospitals in the world, 6 great medical schools, some of the finest specialists in all fields of medicine, more than 40 percent of the medical care was unsatisfactory. We must develop, therefore, better means of ensuring that in spending our money we are buying the kind of quality care that we require.

Secondly, in the U.S. today we are spending over \$30 billion a year for medical care. Hospital costs are continually rising with no letup in sight. We must realize that we cannot afford to operate our medical care programs in the kind of disorganized way that we do today. We must control hospitals and hospital activities in the community interest. We must make changes in medical practice which will provide both quality and economy.

Now, this is where the unions can provide valuable assistance. They have the fiscal power. They have enormous political power. By harnessing the power at their disposal, labor unions, supported by other community groups, can aid in developing programs that would produce good medical care at a reasonable cost.

DR. CLEMENT: A good many hospitals throughout the country are turning their attention to quality practice and have been doing so for a long period of time. However, there is one difficulty that confronts these hospitals in dispensing quality care on a larger scale than at present—and that is the costs of these services. Despite the fact that men band together for noble causes, they must also take into account some distasteful practical considerations.

Finances also play an important role when the patient seeks medical care on an ambulatory basis. It is a fact that a doctor upon first examining a patient, who has a marginal income, and discovering that he has a real complaint, will place that patient on medication over a trial period.

If economics were not involved, this same doctor would have dealt with the patient solely on the basis of what the patient required medically, possibly X-rays, laboratory work and a complete checkup based on the best diagnostic procedures. If the doctor resorted to this latter course of action, more illnesses would be discovered earlier and would be curable.



Dr. W. Clement

Nelson H. Cruikshank

Fall Cloak 'Capsule' Showings Presage Earlier Orderings

THIS YEAR'S PARTICULARLY early "pocket preview" or "capsule" fashion showings of fall fashions point up a continually growing trend toward earlier orderings, delegates to a recent meeting of the New York Cloak Joint Board were told by Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsohn, general manager, in his industrial survey.

Factors behind this development, he indicated, included:

"The necessity for early ordering of piece goods, which in turn is a result of recent changes in the textile industry."

"The difficulty that has developed in the last few years on speedy delivery."

"The chaotic nature of the textile industry in recent years toward greater centralization requiring production based on planning."

"The need of giant mail order houses and large department stores for advanced planning in placing garment orders, coupled with a similar trend toward centralization taking place in the retail field."

"The effect of the New York World's Fair in stimulating sales of garments as a result of the great influx of visitors to the attraction."

IN COMMENTING ON THE changes taking place in the textile industry, which necessitates the retail orderings, Mendelsohn noted that almost 95 percent of the textile business is now in the hands of giant public firms, with scores of small and medium sized mills having gone out of business.

As a result, he said, these huge companies now plan their business on practically all levels of operation. In turn, garment manufacturers now have to place their orders for piece goods within a specified time or do without, he reported.

Mendelsohn pointed out that a similar development is taking place among retailers, with the largest garment sales being handled by a continually growing number of chain outlets.

In regard to large mail order chains such as Sears-Roebuck, Montgomery Ward and others, the fact that catalogs for fall garments must be in the hands of the buying public early, forces these firms to have all details for fall manufacturing ready by February, this em-

phasizing the move toward earlier orders.

THESE UNUSUAL PHENOMENA became evident during the first 4 months of this year, Mendelsohn said. From the point of view of style, production was about the same as it was for the same period in 1963. However, in January-February of last year, there was a substantial amount of winter work along with spring work.

This was not the case this year, he pointed out. The winter season, Mendelsohn recalled, did not turn out too well because of the unseasonably warm fall of 1963. However, this was offset with the spring season being squeezed into a brief period of intensive production.

Triumph At Peltzman Shop Depicts N.Y. Cloak Tenacity

Six weeks after the signing of the recent cloak contract (detailed by Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsohn, New York Cloak Joint Board general manager in a previous issue of Justice), fresh evidence is presented that the work of the joint board goes on uninterrupted — contract negotiation or not.

The proof is in the publication of the semi-annual report of activities at the Joint Board's Coat and Suit Department, which shows staffers inspecting, cutting through employer dodges and collecting money due workers so that the contract terms are a continuous reality to cloakmakers.

Take the case of Morris Peltzman & Sons. As reported by Hyman Litlow, manager of the coat and suit department, the retirement of Morris Peltzman from his firm earlier this year, was acted upon by his sons as an excuse to quit the manufacturers' association and set up what they called "a new firm."

Eviction Charged

The coat and suit department contended that whatever organizational changes the firm had made were nothing but a smoke-screen to evade contractual responsibilities with the union. The department filed complaints with the impartial chairman who subsequently upheld the union's position.

The department's work was far from done, however. Based on that decision, the union asked that the impartial chairman's office examine the firm's records. Yet

another hearing was required before the company agreed to submit its records for examination. Thus, after halting at assuming its obligations under the contract covering Morris Peltzman & Sons, the "new" company finally gave in after numerous conferences and agreed to establish an inside shop at 512 1/2 Ave. and to re-employ all workers at the former shop.

Also, the union was successful in collecting \$944 due Peltzman workers for Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays pay.

Then, Modelia Inc. of New York posed the problem of a firm which was considering closing an "inside shop" which it had recently opened on an experimental basis under the name of Kilgore. After a number of conferences between the firm and the union, which was represented by Mendelsohn and Litlow, the firm was convinced to resume operations for the fall 1964 season.

Other actions reported in the coat and suit summary include the following collections for cloakmakers: \$19,212.10 in payroll claims; \$3,600 in compensation for job losses due to plant reorganization; \$30,771.99 for legal holidays; \$191.99 for improper payments; and \$2,150 for liquidated damages.

Pact Evaders Feel Heat Of Children's Cloak Unit

The union is constantly on the lookout against any contract violations, and whenever any are found or brought to its attention, action is quickly taken. This was again found pointed up by the recent report of the Children's Coat Department to the New York Cloak Joint Board, according to Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsohn, board general manager.

In his report, Al Reinhardt, manager of the Children's Coat Department, notes that in the last 6 months the department filed 36 complaints against individual employers with employer associations.

These included 19 filed with the Infants and Children's Association, 3 with the New York Coat and Suit Association, and 4 with the American Association. Of this number 5 were referred to the impartial chairman.

The complaints filed against employers included a variety of wage claims, sending out work to non-designated or non-union shops, non-payment to workers for guaranteed holidays, and failure to contribute to the union's health and welfare and re-

tirement funds.

As an example of the department's close scrutiny for all possible violations and its efforts to enforce contract obligations, it pressed the case of one unfairly discharged worker, who was subsequently reinstated.

Close to \$2,500 was collected in damages from employers for sending work to non-union or non-designated shops. On payment for wages and legal holidays, the sums obtained totaled \$229 and \$945, respectively, on behalf of workers.

During the spring 1964 season, the department managed points out that staff members asked \$290 styles on a piece work basis and 410 styles on action work systems. Also, 50 shop meetings were held and staffers made more than 400 shop visits.

Whitehall Powwow



Shop problems which affected the 150 workers of the Coat Corporation of America, Whitehall, New York, were the subject of discussion and analysis when a delegation of workers met recently with Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsohn, New York Cloak Joint Board general manager, and Vice Pres. George Rubin, Cloak Out-of-Town Department general manager. The shop is owned by Kay-Town, a subsidiary of A. Alexander, Ltd. In photo, left to right: Rubin; Theresa Arquette; Clara Goplin; Teresa Archambault; Mendelsohn; Ellen Gofry; Bernard Danno; Katherine Gault; COT Asst. Gen. Mgr. Murray Edelstein; Standing: Business Agent Harry Morgenstern, Local 156 Mgr. Philip Milone.

Fast Enrolling Win Paces Chicago Monogram Drive

Chicago Embroidery Workers Local 212 has won Round One in a drive to organize monogramming firms in the Windy City area.

According to Vice Pres. Morris Balis, Midwest Region director, the Commercial Embroidery Co. last month agreed to recognize the union as bargaining agent for its employees shortly after the union had successfully completed an organizing drive at the firm.

Negotiations between the union and the firm, which does monogramming on bowling shirts and caps, are slated to begin shortly. The swift Midwest organizing drive was directed by Organizer

Mordel Weiner. He was assisted by Bernice Perry and Dick Zyzanski.

48 Rights

Trustees of the Midwest ILGWU Retirement Fund met on June 11 and approved the union's application of 48 workers under the terms of the fund. In addition, 19 cases are still pending while 12 of those who retired, did not meet the fund's eligibility requirements.

ILGW, BOBBIE BROOKS AIR VARIED QUESTIONS AT ARBITER SESSIONS

Representatives of the ILGWU and Bobbie Brooks, Inc., appeared before arbitrator David L. Cole, on June 16, in the second day-long session during which problems arising under the collective agreement are dealt with on a continuing basis. Pres. David Dubinsky headed the union group and Maurice Salzman, company president, headed the Bobbie Brooks group.

The year-round effort to avoid the kind of crisis bargaining that often arises at contract renewal time was inaugurated with Bobbie Brooks at a meeting on January 15, at which David L. Cole presided.

At the June 16 meeting, the employer group presented a list of problems with which they wished to deal before the arbitrator. Among these was the question of unauthorized stoppages on which a discussion was started.

At the next scheduled meeting, on July 21, the union will present its requests. In preparation for dealing with questions raised by the union concerning earnings of workers in the Bobbie Brooks plants, the result of a payroll analysis now under way will be reported.

Social Security Info Reprints Available

Reprints are now available of the article, "Your Social Security Law," that appeared in the May 1 issue of Justice. Free copies, for use by locals, shops or workers, can be obtained by writing to the ILGWU Research Department, 1710 Broadway, New York City 10019.

'Crafty' Group



Summer came in for members of New York Undergarment Workers' Local 62 at a recent party at union headquarters. Shown are award winners from local's craft class. Standing in back of a table laden with their handicrafts are, from left: Ina Bolla, Gladys Johnson, Cora Alexander, Norma Alayne, Jean Quinly, Mildred Wysocki, Instructor Laverne Moritz, Wilma Wamsley, Edith Spielberg, Pearl Alop and Marie Lawrence. More than 150 members attended the June 5 shaggy.

Union Fashions Salute Jersey Tercentenary

More than 2,000 persons packed the Central Theatre in Passaic, New Jersey, recently to cheer a musical "Salute to Fashion" show produced by the Eastern Region's Passaic Local 145 in honor of New Jersey's Tercentenary Celebration.

The ILGers' presentation was highlighted in song and commentary by the portrayal of fashions "through the years" ranging from the caveman's partially undraped one-piece "ensemble" to the far more revealing and appealing bikini of today.

The ILGers' ingenuity was put to the test and successfully met as the union members rented, borrowed, or designed and made costumes depicting events of historical significance in the state's 300-year history. The pageant was supplemented with up-to-date modes furnished by the ILGWU Union Label Department.

Commentary was provided by Connie Woodruff, New Jersey educational director (pictured, at far right, with performers), who was over-all director of the show.

The fashion revue was coordinated by Local 145 Manager Richard Sanfilippo (shown below right, being congratulated after show's finale by Passaic Mayor Paul DeMuro, center, with Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, Eastern Region general manager, joining in the applause). He was assisted by staffer Joan Wilk.

The ILGers who professionally paraded on the stage were assisted by a backstage crew supervised by Business Agents Emanuel Leventhal and Charles Calderone.

Musical interludes were rendered by the Two-Tones and the Yankees, a prize-winning barber shop quartet, and an orchestra conducted by Matty Sellitti.

Thirty hostesses in floor-length white gowns with blue union label sashes, designed and made by them, greeted the audience upon its arrival with programs and label souvenirs.

In a letter to Vice Pres. Kramer, Mayor DeMuro, who had officially marked the fashion salute with a "Union Label Day" proclamation, praised the production as "tremendous and one that will not be forgotten for a long time." He said the presentation was "just one more example of the continuing contributions made by the ILGWU to the community."

Officials of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor quickly booked the ILGWU fashion show for presentation at their convention, which was held last month.



Sizable Rutland Severance; N' East-Flemington Renewal

More than 250 workers who had been employed at the A. Rosenblatt and Sons shop in Rutland, Vermont, were slated to receive union severance-supplementary unemployment benefits totaling \$90,000 on June 30, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

According to Alec Karosky, manager of the Upstate New York-Vermont District, this veteran dress firm had been one of the earliest union shops in the area. In recent years, however, its losses began to pyramid, forcing it to go out of business.

Meantime, its longtime employees will be aided once by the help of the union-won severance benefits, which in this case will reach a maximum potential of \$120,000. Of this amount, "lump sum" payments on June 30 will amount to \$43,167 in addition to benefit payments of \$46,830.

Flemington Renewal

After protracted negotiations, a renewed agreement has been reached with Flemington Manufacturing Co. of Flemington, New Jersey incorporating all standard CIOA industry terms, reports Manager Grace Birkel of the Eastern District.

Among its provisions covering time shop 45 workers are guaranteed hourly minimums of \$2.80 for cutters, \$2 for pressers, \$1.80 for operators on 48 dresses, and \$1.30 for floor workers.

Overcoming numerous ob-

stacles, the Allentown District finally has succeeded in obtaining sums over the union's health and welfare funds by Charnel Sportswear, reports Manager Ike Gordon.

After much effort, the union at first was able to obtain a "confession of judgment" according to which the firm was supposed to make regular payments against its debt. However, it failed to live up to this. Therefore, the union next had the sheriff padlock the property, and after a sheriff's sale that followed, the ILGWU was able to recover half the amount due, with a guarantee that the balance would be paid in weekly installments. Meantime, a new corporation is being set up.

The Allentown union also is pursuing efforts to have Nelson and Co., which went bankrupt on June 18 without prior notice, owing about 2 weeks pay to its 39 workers, pay the amounts owed them.

Elsewhere in the area, contract negotiations are proceeding with Sport Knit Co., whose 30 workers were unionized after an intensive drive headed up by Assistant Manager Al Huber.

Basic Training Time at '1710'



The ILGWU training institute shown in session at a union's general offices in New York. Twelve new staff members, education directors, business agents and organizers, spent more than a month studying major aspects of union work. At head of table is Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler.

Knowledge Advances 1,000 At ILG Education Institutes

Over 1,000 ILGWU members and staffers have participated in spring and summer educational institutes held in many locations around the nation, according to a report from Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler.

The programs ranged from 1-day legislative briefing sessions to a 4-week training institute conducted for new staff members at the union's headquarters in New York. Sessions have been held at universities, union resorts, and other union facilities.

Two 1-week shop leadership programs were conducted at the School for Workers at the University of Wisconsin by the Midwest and Central States regions. These programs involved almost 200 workers from 15 states. They studied politics, law, contracts, public speaking and labor and ILGWU history. General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stiller, addressed the Midwest conference and commented on the seriousness

and high level of attainment reached by the students.

New York locals 99, 40, 132, 105, 65, 102, 22 and 91, sponsored weekend education programs at Local 41's beautiful Hudson View Lodge at Cronon-Hudson, New York. Most of these sessions were for local executive boards and chairmen but a few were devoted to upgrading staff members on new developments. The Northeast Department conducted a week-long program here and will conduct a large membership school at Unity House in August.

One-day legislative seminars have been conducted by the Eastern Region at Vassar College, South Jersey-Philadelphia Joint Board at Rutgers University and by the Kansas City Joint Board and Missouri-Kansas-Nebraska District Council of Central States at the University of Missouri.

Staffers of the ILGWU's Political, Education and Training Department helped conduct the Rutgers and Vassar Institutes. Governor Richard Hughes and Senator Harrison Williams attended the New Jersey meeting and Congressman Richard Bolling presented the main address at the Missouri conference.

The third month-long training institute for new staffers conducted at the union's general offices graduated 15 people from the Southeast Region, Central States, Puerto Rico, South Jersey-Philadelphia, Northeast, Ohio-Kentucky and Local 66.

The class was about equally divided between education directors, business agents and organizers. In addition to intensive work in labor law, economics, contracts, farmstead, construction, management-engineering and politics, weekly orientation sessions with Assistant Pres. Tyler were held to acquaint students with the special problems of the ILGWU.

ILG Paperback Plan: 'Resounding Success'

The ILGWU Education Department's paperback service, a resounding success in its first 10 weeks, has significantly expanded its list of book titles available to ILGers, reports Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler, department director.

A new list, published last month, contains 44 new titles covering a broad range of interests: novels, humor, non-fiction, health, cooking, travel, and home and, and reference.

Members can order these books, and those from earlier lists, directly at their local offices. At many local headquarters, books have been placed on display for firsthand convenience.

In the period since the program began, close to 5,000 books have been ordered. One local has ordered almost 1,000 books.

Following is a partial listing of new paperback titles. For a complete list of available books, contact your local offices.

List Price 50c, ILGWU Price 25c: When Your Child is Ill, Robert Kauffman M.D.; The World's Best Recipes, Marvin Small; How to Lower Your Food Bills, Darrell and Frances Huff; Lisa and David, Tuesday Isaac Rubin, M.D.

List Price 60c, ILGWU Price 30c: Life with Father and Life with Mother, Clarence Day; Theory of the Atomic Bomb, Therstein Vebien; When the World is Given, Louis E. Jonas; Portrait of a President, William Manchester; The United Nations and How It Works, David Cushman; Carle, Stories of the Great Opera, Milton Cross; A New Life, Bernard Malamud.

List Price 75c, ILGWU Price 37c: Catch-22, Joseph Heller; Shop of the Fisherman, Morris L. West; The Cry and the Covenant, Morton Thompson; The Time Has Come, John Reed, M.D.; Father Reading Made Easy, Nina Banton Smith; Nothing to Fear, Selected Addresses of F.D.R.; A Tree Grows in Brooklyn, Betty Smith.

List Price 95c, ILGWU Price 47c: The Great Hunger, Cecil Wood-

ham-Smith; The Tin Drum, Gunter Grass; The Guns of August, Barbara Tuchman; The New York Guide Book, John A. Kousser, ed.

List Price \$1.95, ILGWU Price \$1.20: Europe on 55 a Day, 1964-65, Arthur Frommer.

Knowledge is Power



At headquarters of N.Y. Local 22, member Alicia Dipp glances through bibliography of late President Kennedy which is among large selection of paperbacks available to members at 1/3 off list price. To date, local has sold more than 600 paperbacks. Other locals also report that books sales are heavy.

Bolling Urges Vote Drive At Central States Meet

More than 100 delegates from 18 Central States locals attended a one-day educational institute recently at the University of Missouri at Kansas City, according to Vice Pres. Frederick Siems, regional director.

Principal speaker at the institute was Congressman Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), who received an enthusiastic reception from the ILGers. Bolling stressed the importance of full registration of all union members, their families and friends for the coming elections. "But registration alone is not enough," he said. "The voters must study the candidates and learn who are their friends. Then they must turn out at the polls and vote in primary and general elections."

Vice Pres. Siems also spoke at the day-long meeting, which was a joint venture of the ILGWU and the Extension Division of the University of Missouri. He pointed to the institute as an effective means of informing union members of political and labor issues.

The 18 participating locals were affiliated with the Kansas City Joint Board and the Missouri-Kansas-Nebraska District Council.

Included were representatives of 2 newly organized locals in Lawrence, Kansas, and Odeon, Mo.

Missouri Meeting

A second Central States conference was held on June 13 when more than 100 delegates from ILGWU locals in Southern Missouri and Arkansas met at district council headquarters in Poplar Bluff, Missouri.

Michelle Lefkowitz, director of the ILGWU Management, Engineering Department, conducted a morning session on time studies. In the afternoon, under the direction of ILGWU Legislative Representative Evelyn Dubrow, the participants discussed the national and local election campaigns.

Vice Pres. Siems presided over the conference, the first in a series projected by the Southern Missouri-Arkansas District Council.

CUTTERS COLUMN

Health and Welfare Benefits Jumped by \$22,000 in 1963

Members of Cutters' Local 10 received, during 1963, health and welfare benefits totalling \$1,204,000 according to an analysis of preliminary data of the various industry funds by Vice Pres. Mice Falkman, manager of Local 10. He noted that the total excluded sick benefits to dress cutters who, unlike other cutters, obtain this benefit under the New York State Disability Law.

The health and welfare benefits to cutters in 1963 was \$22,000 above the preceding year, \$189,000 higher than in 1960 and topped the 1957 figure by \$309,066. The total of \$1,204,000 for 1963 comprised various health benefits amounting to \$702,000 and welfare

NO MEETING OF LOCAL 10
WILL BE HELD DURING
JULY AND AUGUST

larly in the better line cloak and dress shops.

As the season rises to its peak a shortage of cutters in the cloak-line is being met by use of dress cutters. According to Manager Falkman, Local 10 has made a special effort to persuade cloak employers to meet the need for extra cutters from this source pointing out that in a short time, as experienced dress cutter can work efficiently on cloak materials.

It is noted that members of Local 10 may now work in any of the 9 trades under the local's jurisdiction, which was not the case in former years when there were hard and fast divisions between the separate branches.

July 4 Pay

Independence Day on July 4, which falls on a Saturday, will be a guaranteed paid holiday for all cutters of Local 10. For the cloak cutters it will be the first guaranteed paid holiday since the recent agreement was signed providing guaranteed pay for holidays whether or not they occur on a working or non-working day of the week.

Get new working cards
at office of Local 10.

(vacation) payments of \$502,000.

Following is a tabulation showing expenditures last year from health and welfare funds for members of Local 10 members:

Sick Benefit	\$117,749
Hospitalization and Hospitalization Plans	\$32,429
Health Centers and Health Plans	\$78,107
Eye Conservation	\$2,822
Surgery	\$,895
Other	\$9,206
Health Benefits	\$701,870
Welfare Payments	\$502,045

Total

Season Picture

The cutters are now fully employed on garments for the fall season, Manager Falkman reports. The pace of production has been stepped up considerably particu-

Health Benefits Expanded For Dress Shipping Clerks

The shipping clerks of New York Presses' and Shipping Clerks' Local 60-60A are now covered under a significantly expanded health benefit program, which took effect July 1, according to William Schwartz, local manager.

This expanded program was made possible when the local negotiated a monthly increase of \$2.50 per member in employer contributions to the health fund. In addition to substantially increasing certain benefits previously in force, the new program also provides a host of new benefits not previously provided.

List of Benefits

Among the increased benefits are: hospitalization of \$10 per day to a maximum of 75 days (increased from 60 days); surgical benefits up to a \$250 maximum (increased from \$200); and maternity benefits of \$100 (previously \$50). The new plan also calls for unlimited United Nations Health Center service and a free pair of eyeglasses every other year.

New services provided include the following: \$1 per doctor's emergency visit at home; \$5 for doctor's visits in hospitals for the first 21 days; \$3 thereafter; a maximum of \$30 for anesthesia and X-ray extra limited to 2 points per operation; drug fees when prescribed by Union Health Center; \$5 per day in convalescence benefits up to

14 days following major surgery or major hospital illness; and deep X-ray special services provided as needed.

Toronto Conducts Drive—To Chest X-Ray 4,000

The ILGWU in Toronto is now in the process of completing a mass chest X-ray program whose goal is the examination of the city's entire union membership, reports Sam Kraisman, Toronto local manager.

A chest X-ray unit has been installed at union headquarters in conjunction with the Oage Institute, which is affiliated with the National Sanitarian Association.

Small shop groups of members are called to the unit at convenient times. This prearranged schedule and the proximity of the union offices in the Labor Lyceum to the city's garment district have kept the time lost from work to a minimum, reports Kraisman.

The X-ray unit can also be made mobile and has serviced other suburban areas of Toronto where factories employing several hundred ILGWers are located.

One objective of the union is to provide an adequate chest examination for the more than 4,000 ILGWers in the city.

The union has also under-

Fall Fashion Preview



Fashion writers from across Canada viewing the National Collection of union label fashions for fall and winter at Montreal's magnificent Place des Arts. The biannual presentation, at which the first winners of union label awards were chosen, won rave reviews across the nation.

Awards to Fashions In Canada Label 'Hit'

Canada's most comprehensive fashion preview—the ILGWU-sponsored National Collection of Union Label Fashions—broke new ground in Montreal June 11 as fashion writers from across the nation voted union label awards to outstanding fall and winter styles.

It was the first time in the history of the National Collection, now in its 4th year, that awards were made. Fashion writers from 9 of the 10 provinces made their selections by secret ballot at the conclusion of the biannual presentation.

The fall and winter edition of the National Collection was staged at Montreal's magnificent Place des Arts, located on the site of the former ILGWU headquarters in Montreal. The foyer of the concert hall, considered one of the finest in the world, provided an ideal setting.

All some 100 manufacturers from Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver were represented in the show, described by fashion writers as the "best ever." The presentation received wide coverage in newspapers, magazines, on television and radio and in theater newsreels.

More than 50 news-media representatives, accompanied by buyers from Canada's major retail chains, were on hand for the National Collection show. Out-of-Town writers first were guests at breakfast, which was followed by a morning presentation of

costs, suits and evening wear and an afternoon showing of bridal fashions, daytime and cocktail dresses and sportswear.

Vice Pres. Rhane and Educational Director Yvette Charpentier, addressing some 100 guests at a luncheon in the Place des Arts, pointed out that the National Collection show had come to be regarded by Canadian women as the barometer of ready-to-wear styles in the country, just as the union label was increasingly recognized as the symbol of craftsmanship, clean manufacturing and decent labor standards.

Frances Perkins, ACWA Hail Jubilee of ILG Health Center

The General Office of the ILGWU has received numerous communications about the 50th anniversary celebration of the Union Health Center during which President Lyndon B. Johnson dedicated a plaque in honor of the ILGWU and its center. They also reflect the significance of the celebration.

Outstanding among the letters from notables is the one from Frances Perkins. Miss Perkins, special guest at the celebration at the High School of Fashion Industries where President Johnson made his health center address, has a long history of association with the efforts of the garment workers to better their conditions; she served as Secretary of Labor during the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration. She writes, in a letter dated June 12, 1964:

My dear friend Dubinsky: It was a glorious day! I am so glad to have been included in the general reunion of old acquaintances in a common purpose. It was wonderful to see so many people whom I had known years ago and also to see the strength and vitality of the modern union which has come out of the early struggling beginnings. Your "cup of tea" should have been overflowing, and I somehow felt that both the President and the audience recognized the splendid example of the modern union which those who built this union have built also into the City of New York. Congratulations and best wishes!

Among the greetings was a fine editorial that appeared in the June 13 issue of *Advance*, the publication of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

FASHION GRADS TOLD UPGRADING OF SKILLS RATES TOP PRIORITY

Local 22 Manager Max Goldensberg told the graduating class of the Evening School of the Fashion Industries last month that the new skills they had acquired would make them "more important as citizens of our industry and our community."

The graduates were ILGWU members who had attended union-sponsored classes.

Goldensberg said that "we live in a time when we expect a great deal to be done for us, by our government and our union, and this is as it should be, but there are some things we can do only for ourselves."

High up on this list, he said, is acquiring an education in skills, such as you have acquired here. No agency can do this for you. Here, there can be no substitute for our individual efforts."

This sister-union in the needle trades is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. Much of its history is marked by struggles and ideals that paralleled those of the ILGWU and reflects the fight against slums and sweatshops and for decent conditions.

The editorial, entitled "A Tribute Well-Deserved," made it clear that the ACWA sister union on this notable occasion. Through the ILGWU's pioneering efforts, which have been aided and abetted by other trade unions, including the Amalgamated, the nation has been able to realize that the health of its workers is a mighty asset, and that the cost of preventive medicine and health care is a small investment to make for a better life for every citizen."

The ACWA convention, which was addressed by President Johnson at its opening session in the Singer Bowl at the New York World's Fair, highlighted the half-century of progress by the needle clothing union.

In a message to ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky at the convention, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky lauded the organization's achievements, and voiced his expectation that "the next 50 years will strengthen the bonds of fraternity so that the needle trade unions may play their historic role as a socially-minded, progressive, pioneering force in American society."

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

EDITORIAL PAGE



POLITICS—ALL YEAR 'ROUND

THE TIME TO START WORKING for the election of your candidate is now, and not in November. By the time November rolls around most people will have made up their minds about who is going to get their votes. But between now and then, between convention time and voting time on November 3, the issues will be debated, the contest will be fought and choices will be made.

Actually, voting is only a formality. On election day we either approve or disapprove the record of a candidate. At the same time we also grant or deny our confidence to those who seek our endorsement.

But the basis on which we do this is our judgment of what, in contest for national office, we think are the nation's needs and the direction in which it should move. It is also our confidence, or lack of it, in a candidate's promise to do what we think ought to be done.

Politics happens every day. This union, through its educational programs, has always urged members not to confine their political activities to election day or even only to the week before voting time. It is political action when a member writes a letter to his or her Congressman; it is political action when our members take trips to the nation's capital; it is political action when, as good union members and good citizens, they go out to raise funds with which to support the candidates who best understand their needs as workers and union members.

IN MANY REGIONS AND MARKETS of the garment industry, the ILGWU 1964 Campaign Committee is already well under way in its drive for voluntary contributions from members. Collection lists are being, or soon will be, circulated in the shops. Our members know from previous campaigns the importance of these collection drives. They will contribute, we are confident, with the same promptness and generosity as they have done in the past.

The Senatorial, Congressional and Presidential contests next November will take on added importance from the fact that this nation is now confronted by profound challenges, virtually all of them involving national policy in the search for solutions.

The door has been opened for vastly increased participation in our political life by those who have been denied full exercise of their political rights because of the color of their skins. The Supreme Court has cleared the way for a profound recasting of the weights given to city and country population in the make-up of our legislatures. President Lyndon B. Johnson has put on the national agenda crucial measures with which to reduce and then end poverty in this nation.

At the same time there is resistance to these measures through which the nation can truly move forward. Problems of enforcement and implementation will continue, and may even be aggravated in the months after the election. It will be the administration then in office that will either turn these programs toward full achievement or face a steadily worsening situation.

The decision as to which way we shall go after November 3 in a very real sense will be affected by how well we rally liberal and trade union forces to see to it that the issues are clear by election day so that workers may know who their friends are.

The petitions being circulated by the ILGWU 1964 Campaign Committee can help make the issues clear so that the right candidates may then be elected. Every dollar voluntarily donated makes it possible to magnify the voice of candidates who share the aspirations and hopes of workers and who will make those hopes the basis of their own conduct in Washington after we elect them.

Our National Interest

By
DEAN RUSK

Excerpts from last month's commencement address at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., by U.S. Secretary of State.

IN A VERY FUNDAMENTAL SENSE, the U.S. has no national interest that is clearly separable from the welfare of the international community at large. Our fate is inextricably bound up in the fate of mankind. We can be secure only to the extent that we can make the earth secure—its land, water, and air, and the adjoining areas of space.

We have a national interest in the decisive repulse of aggression—everywhere and by whatever means. This world will remain a dangerous place as long as any aggressor, whether in South-

east Asia, the Caribbean, Africa, or elsewhere, thinks he can gain through aggression. For surely we have learned that such appetites lead upon success and it is too late for the world to depend upon satiation.



OUR NATIONAL INTEREST requires that, as a very great power, we act in a spirit of rectitude since our every act, or failure to act, has wide repercussions. We must act as the trustees of freedom. We must hold the confidence of our associates, and the respect of our adversaries, by scrupulously living up to our commitments. And wherever possible, we should use our power with the approval and cooperation of our friends and allies.

A "decent respect to the opinions of mankind" remains both an obligation and a source of strength in times of crisis. Our national interest requires that other nations honor their commitments to us and to others in behalf of peace and friendly commerce and cooperation.

OUR NATIONAL INTEREST requires a strategy of peace, looking beyond the current nuclear impasse and the major divisive issues, searching incessantly for means of moving away from danger toward controlled disarmament and a more stable peace. As never before, we have a national interest in the control and limitation of armaments—with reliable inspection and verification. And, as never before, our national interest requires that we not disarm unilaterally—that, indeed, we not reduce our military strength in any significant way without corresponding reductions by our adversaries.

We have a national interest in strengthening the peace-keeping facilities of the United Nations, and other international organizations, such as the Organization of American States. We have a national interest in devising and promoting all means for peaceful change of power, in simple justice, change is needed.

WE HAVE A NATIONAL INTEREST in the economic and social well-being of other people. For, in the long run, there can be no stability in a world controlled by those who are well off and many who are poor. We have a national interest in the promotion of international trade. We have a national interest in the continuing prosperity of the economically advanced countries of the Free World—and in the rise of the less developed nations to decent standards of living.

We have a national interest in correcting the defects in our own society—in eliminating pockets of poverty, in wiping out our slums, rural and urban, in achieving in full reality equal rights for all, regardless of race, religion, color, or national origin. We must strive unflinchingly to build what President Johnson calls "The Great Society." We owe it to ourselves, first of all, to fulfill the American dream.

TEST OF SOCIETY: A HEALTHY OLD AGE

Excerpts from recent article by the noted sociologist.

TODAY, THE PROBLEMS OF THE AGED have much news value. In the press and the public mind, the social and economic problems of the aged are the focus of interest. Unemployment among senior citizens, housing for old couples, social security, pensions, the cost of medical care have all become burning questions. With the aid of new ideas and new techniques, modern medicine has made considerable progress in understanding and saving old people.

BUT WE CANNOT THINK OF HEALTHY OLD age in a purely medical framework. Health is not merely the absence of infirmity or disease. Healthy old age also means psychological health and healthy social relationships.

There is now sufficient evidence, medically and psychologically, that men and women can grow old and remain healthy in body and mind. The concept of healthy old age as something attainable for large numbers can serve as a starting point for society and the individual in

conquering the conditions of living for the aged and aging.

TODAY, THE SOCIAL PREJUDICE AGAINST employing older people is strong, and many older people are being discharged principally because of their age. Even as early as 35, many people



encounter increasing difficulty in obtaining jobs. The decline of income among the elderly is a definite and appalling fact of our society. The cost of medical care rises with age, and the older person cannot benefit from new techniques without the ability to pay for them.

Obstacles that have hindered too many of the aged to employment. The number who can do full- or part-time work is very large. The prejudice against hiring older people is far from being broken.

With a longer lifespan and improvement in the health of the aging, employment practices must be changed. It is equally clear that more aid and welfare must be given to this senior group of citizens whether from private or from governmental sources, or from both. To do less would be immoral and cruel.

MANY ACTIONS MUST BE TAKEN, PRIVATE and public, to provide for the increasing needs of the aged and aging. These are a test of our society. If we fail to meet this test, we will be morally condemned in history. The solutions of these problems can be many and mixed.

Much relatively speaking, has been done. Medically, psychiatrically, socially and economically, the means exist for helping the old, and for creating better conditions of living for them within their financial means.