

GEB Session Maps Final Plans For Convention Opening May 12

Final preparations for the 32nd convention of the ILGWU, opening May 12 in Miami Beach, Florida, got top billing on the agenda as the union's General Executive Board held the last meeting of its current term.

In sessions at the Hotel Astor in New York City from April 12 to 15, with Pres. David Dubinsky presiding, the GEB reviewed its report to be presented to convention delegates, detailing the past 3 years' activities and achievements—as well as the problems and challenges—covering the whole gamut from garment workers' pay standards and employment opportunities to their participation in national and world developments.

With all ILGWU top officers and vice presidents from the U.S. mainland, Canada and Puerto Rico in attendance, as well as several regional directors, the board also considered a number of recommendations for future policies to be submitted to the convention, and discussed numerous current issues of concern to the organization.

Special attention was given to a review of the various welfare funds—retirement, health, severance, death benefit—for consideration of recommendations to union representatives on several labor-management bodies governing some of these funds concerning improvement possibilities.

Meantime, recognizing that retired workers need, besides financial security and medical care, the opportunities to lead fuller cultural, social and creative lives, the GEB authorized the General Office to set up a committee to study this area and bring in recommendations for pre-retirement education programs.

In his survey of industrial developments, Pres. Dubinsky pointed to the fact that the ILGWU currently is party to about a dozen "master agreements" with major concerns producing an ever-growing variety of apparel items under one management.

With shop units of these corporations spread among a wide diversity of geographical locations and assortment of products, negotiation of union agreements in such cases invariably involves many intricacies and the devoting of much time; in many instances, "master patterns" must be supplemented by individual shop settlements.

Among the parleys completed in recent months were those with such "public" firms as Majestic Specialties (which has been purchased by the huge Genesco Corp.) in which General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stalberg was an active negotiator; Bobbie Brooks, where 6 months of talks obtained; and Jonathan Logan.

Other "master" pacts include those with Moidehform, Handmacher-Vogel, Puritan, Alexander, Leslie Fay, L'Aliglon, Kay Windsor, Berkshire Frocks.

With the increase in the number of such agreements and the multipl-

(Continued on Page 3)

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLVII, No. 8

Jersey City, N.J., April 15, 1945

Price 10 Cents



EASTER FASHIONS

Easter, harbinger of spring, also saw the blossoming of the union's "Don't Buy Judy Bond" campaign as ILGers paraded at major stores throughout the country during the peak pre-holiday shopping period, dramatizing their fight against the struck runaway blouse firm. In New York City, these members of Local 23-25 and their children, dressed in eye-catching bunny outfits, staged an effective demonstration in front of the B. Altman department store on Fifth Avenue.

STACK 3
DIVERSIZE

STACK 6
DIVERSIZE

STACK 8
DIVERSIZE

Medicare Bill Sweeps to Victory in House Vote

Legislative history was made last week when the House of Representatives passed the medicare bill—rinsing up a major victory for senior citizens organizations, trade unions and others who, over a long period, had worked vigorously for this vital measure.

As passed by the House, the bill provides hospital care for persons over 65 under the social security system. The bill also sets up an optional government-subsidized program to pay for a wide range of additional medical expenses. It raises social security pensions by 7 percent, extends coverage, and liberalizes medical assistance to the needy.

After 2 days of debate, the House rejected a Republican substitute which would have eliminated the social security hospital benefits and offered a voluntary insurance program with premiums based in part on income levels. The House defeated the GOP program, 236 to 191. It then passed the history-making medicare bill by a smashing 313-115 margin.

Spotlight on Senate

Now the spotlight turns to the Senate which, only last year, had voted for medicare. Prospects for passage of the broadened bill in the Senate could not be brighter. By June, the administration expects to have the bill ready for President Johnson's signature.

History was also made as President Johnson signed into law the broadest federal aid in education bill ever passed by Congress. The \$1.3 billion education measure was in the "must" category for both organized labor and the administration.

Although the House passage of the measure had been expected—foreordained by last November's election results—there was a sense of drama and history as the debate opened.

In the chair, under the Commission of the Whole procedure by which the House acts on most

legislation, was a Congressman John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, whose father back in 1945 co-authored the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, a pioneering effort to include health insurance as a part of the social security system.

Congressman Ray J. Madden, Democrat of Indiana, who on behalf of the Rules Committee brought the health care bill to the floor of the House for the first time, reminded his colleagues that there are scores of new faces in the House this year because the American people voted for candidates running on a platform of medicare for our elder citizens.

Sentiment Shifts

It was House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills, chief architect of the omnibus bill which came before the House, who most typified the shift in congressional sentiment. For 7 years, Mills presided over committee hearings on health care legislation—patiently, courteously, but apparently unconvinced.

When the committee met this year, however, it was Mills who found a formula that would allow hospital benefits to be financed by a separately-collected and maintained payroll tax. When the American Medical Association and GOP critics switched tactics and argued the hospital care bill would not meet all the health needs of the aged, Mills went over to their camp. He adopted a voluntary insurance approach—but as an addition, not a substitute, for the basic program.

The medicare bill would not pay all of the health care expenses of the elderly. Its goal is to

pay enough of the costs to prevent persons with modest retirement incomes from being made destitute by hospital and doctor bills or becoming burdens on their families.

Up to 60 days of hospital care would be available for each stretch of illness, with the patient paying the first \$40, and additional post-hospital nursing home care and home nurse visits would be paid for.

Optional Fees

Doctor and surgical fees and a variety of other medical benefits would be largely covered by the optional insurance plan—33-a-month premium per person and a matching amount paid by the government. This would pay 80 percent of covered costs, after a \$50-a-year deductible.

As in social security, the basic hospital benefits would be paid for in advance during a person's working life by a payroll deduction, with a matching amount from the employer. The tax would start next January at 35 one-hundredths of 1 percent of the first \$5,600 of wages. It would rise in steps to a maximum of eight-tenths of 1 percent of up to \$6,600 in wages by 1987.

To finance additional social security benefits not related to medicare, the amount of wages subject to social security tax would rise from \$4,800 at present to \$5,600 next year, and \$6,600 in 1971.

All persons, other than federal employees, who are over 65 or who will become 65 before 1968 will be entitled to benefits, regardless of whether they are protected by social security.



CIVIL RIGHTS BACKERS: Pres. David Dubinsky of press conference following recent reception arranged by the New York City Central Labor Council honoring Dr. Martin Luther King, right. ILGWU contributed \$15,000 to Dr. King in support of his civil rights activities. Among others at event are Arvid Pres. Charles Zimmerman, foreground, and Harry Van Arsdale, city labor council president.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Gov't Sift of Doctor Bills Would Protect the Elderly

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Critically-needed protection of elderly patients may be forthcoming if the medicare bill, as presently drafted, becomes law. One little-discussed aspect of the triple-layer medicare proposal provides for a medical review committee to compile and survey the bills which doctors submit.

"For the first time," AFL-CIO

Social Security Director Nelson Cruikshank told Press Associates, "the government will be able to review doctors bills—this is determining the cost of medical care." He said that though there are no teeth in this aspect of the legislation, the mere fact that a record will be compiled has great significance for the future.

If the composite picture shows that some doctors are gouging their patients or are guilty of some forms of malpractice, Cruikshank believes that either one or two developments could take place:

1. The American Medical Association could be sufficiently concerned to force doctors to toe a prescribed line, or
2. The compiled record of malpractices, if it is what the record shows, would give Congress greater leverage to pass legislation with sufficient teeth to force doctors to comply with a standard.

Cause of Rancor

The rates charged by doctors, particularly in cases where hospitalization insurance is a factor, has long been a cause of rancor among patients. The fact that recent surveys show that doctors are the highest income group in the country has not served to ease this bitterness.

Cruikshank, in discussing the medical review, recalled the experience the United Mine Workers had in its health and welfare fund. He said that initially the UMW did not establish rates or procedures but, rather, certified all licensed physicians under the fund. However, after a 1 year record was compiled, it knocked off doctors from its certified list who the fund felt were guilty of malpractice either in charges or in procedure.

The AMA let out a howl over the UMW selecting its doctors. However, when the UMW produced the record compiled over the year it answered all such criticism.

"I believe that the experience that the UMW had in its programs must be kept in mind when we consider the importance of medical review by the government," Cruikshank said.

The AFL-CIO official hesitated to point out, though, that if experience proves that doctors are treating their patients fairly then a review committee will need to be no more than a safeguard.

Aside from this review, supporters of medicare stress that there is no interference with the doctor-patient relationship.

Meanwhile, the AMA's massive propaganda blitz continues to buckle.

In insistence that medicare did not provide full coverage encouraged pro-medicare members of the House Ways and Means Committee to add a voluntary section to the plan which would give more protection in medicines and drugs.

The second boomstruck struck the AMA when Rep. A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D-Fla.), co-sponsor of the "eldericare" plan, charged that the doctors were exaggerating what was in the measure.

Court Bars Partial Closing Of Co. Chain to 'Chill' Union

Partial closing of a business if an employer is motivated by anti-union purposes may be an unfair labor practice, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the *Darlington Mills* case. The court rejected the contention that a "single businessman cannot choose to go out of business if he wants to," without violating the law, but said that if the business involves

a number of plants and the employer's motive is "to chill unionism" in the other plants, the National Labor Relations Act would be violated.

The 7 to 0 decision in the 8-year-old controversy sent the case back to the National Labor Relations Board to determine whether the closing of the Darlington plant after the Textile Workers Union of America won a representation election had the purpose and effect of discouraging unionization in other plants owned by Deering Milliken & Co.

The decision in effect set aside a lower court ruling that an employer could close all or part of his business for anti-union reasons, but because the lower court did not rule on whether Darlington is a separate business or part of a larger enterprise, the Supreme Court asked if for determination of this point.

The board will hold its proceedings first to determine the purpose of the plant shutdown and then send the case to the

Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in the Darlington closing. Milliken, the board had previously found that Deering Milliken operated 17 textile manufacturers, including Darlington, and that it had 27 different plants.

TWUA had protested the closing of the Darlington plant after the NLRB election victory and won a board ruling that the plant was closed because of the anti-union beliefs of Roger Milliken, president of Darlington and a leader of right-wing causes. The board held that the company's refusal to bargain was illegal and ordered back pay for all Darlington employees until they obtained substantially equivalent work or were put on preferential hiring list after Deering-Milliken mills.

The union called the Supreme Court's decision as putting the "large union-hosting textile complexes in the South" on notice "they cannot close down one of their plants to punish workers

for exercising their right to join a union."

The decision was written by Justice Harlan. Justice Goldberg and Stewart did not participate.

The court defined the "partial closing" concept as follows: "If the person exercising control over a plant that is being closed for anti-union reasons (1) have an interest in another business, whether or not affiliated with or engaged in the same line of commercial activity as the closed plant, of sufficient substantiality to give promise of their reaping a benefit from the discouragement of unionization in that business; (2) act to close their plant with the purpose of producing such a result; and (3) occupy a relationship to the other business which makes it realistically foreseeable that its employees will fear that such business will be closed down if they persist in organizational activities, we think that an unfair labor practice has been made out."



GEB Session Maps Final Plans For Convention Opening May 12

(Continued from Page 1)

cases of problems, the GEB, at the recommendation of Pres. Dubinsky, considered the advisability of setting up a special department in the General Office that would deal with the administration of nation-wide contracts with large firms. Initially, this work was headed by Vice Pres. Shelley Appleton, manager of Local 22-25; the new department and its staff would continue under Appleton's direction.

The board, also on the president's recommendation, voted for creation by the ILGWU of a special advisory committee on its investments, to be made up of representatives of banks and other individuals with investment background.

In the course of its meeting, the GEB heard reports from various union departments, including finance, welfare and health benefits, death benefits and union label.

Pres. Dubinsky also reported a request for a contribution received on behalf of the Institute of Rehabilitation directed by Dr. Howard Rusk and the offer to some one of its laboratories after the ILGWU. The Institute already has aided in rehabilitation of an ILGWU member with a severe cancer condition who required extreme amputation to save his life; the patient now is progressing well enough that he may be able to resume work.

In arrangements for the convention, where sessions of the Hotel Beausville in Miami Beach

JUSTICE GOLDBERG AT GEB

Heartily welcomed to the ILGWU General Executive Board's afternoon session on April 14 was a surprise visitor: U.S. Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg.

A longtime friend of the ILGWU and its leaders, Justice Goldberg felt very much at home as he spoke informally to the group, airing some of his special thoughts on the sometimes awesome responsibilities and decisions faced by members of the nation's highest judicial body in these times of great stress and fundamental change.

After his talk, Justice Goldberg responded to a number of questions from board members concerning these general topics.

will be attended by about 1,000 delegates from all areas of the ILGWU, the GEB reviewed a list of guest speakers to be invited to address the convocation. Among the promisees individuals expected are Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and U.S. Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, with others to be announced soon.

The board activated a number of convention committees whose work precedes the opening of the assemblage:

—The Constitution Revision Committee has been working diligently codifying the ILGWU's basic documents, simplifying its structure and language. Chaired by Vice Pres. David Gligoff,

other committee members are Vice Presidents Shelley Appleton, Morris Hail, Israel Braslow, Edward Kramer, Hensch Neuseland, E. Howard Mottent, Louis Nelson and Charles S. Zimmerman. Working with the committee are ILGWU attorneys and staff members, with Wilbur Daniels as special consultant.

—The Convention Arrangements Committee, with General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg as secretary, has been actively reviewing, together with ILGWU staff, the many details that must be handled prior to the convention opening, including housing accommodations, programs of special events, transportation facilities, etc. Other members of this committee are Vice Presidents Max Follman, Harry Greenberg, Edward Kramer and E. Howard Mottent; also, Southeast Director Martin Morand.

The board also appointed a Committee on Credentials. It is scheduled to begin its deliberations in New York City prior to the convention's start and, subject to convention approval, will pass on the status of delegates. Vice Pres. Max Follman of Local 18 was designated chairman, and Alfred Klug, of Local 99, its secretary. Other members of the committee are Pearl Hays, Local 22; Millicent Parter, Local 42; Charles Stracuso, Local 89; Jack Rosenfeld, 50. Jersey Phila. Joint Board; Harry Messer, Local 78; Aldine Guillamette, Local 282; Sarah Ross, Local 155.

Eastern Region Win At. QT Foundations Signs Long Holdout Northeast 'Grit' Rewarded By 'First' at Pa. Knitcrest

A longtime holdout from union ranks, QT Foundations of Trenton, New Jersey, last week penned a first-time ILGWU pact following a vigorous organization drive capped by a militant 2 week strike, reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

The agreement brings major gains to some 60 workers at the foundation garment plant, after years in which the company had successfully beaten off organization attempts.

Highlighting the new compact are general wage increases totaling 18 percent in 2 steps, with an accompanying immediate reduction in the workweek to 38 hours.

Other terms provide for 2

weeks' vacation paid directly by the employer, 6 guaranteed paid to 111 day a 4, industry-established craft minimum, and employer contributions to health and welfare, retirement and severance funds.

The drive began inauspiciously enough with a casual phone call to the Union City office by one of the workers. This inquiry was followed by some probing home visits and a preliminary meeting. Suddenly the campaign picketed as workers signed authorization cards and talks spread through the shop.

Predictably, the employer countered by firing 3 pro-ILGWU workers precipitating an immediate strike against unfair labor practices.

Picket lines were established, supervised by organizer Walter De Young and manned by Eastern Region staffers from virtually every local in northern New Jersey.

Truckers respected the picket lines, and this economic pinch coupled with a retail campaign aimed at outlets holding accounts with QT, soon brought the company to terms.

The pact lines were withdrawn, retailers advised of the settlement, and NLRB charges were withdrawn following the agreement, inked in Kramer's office.

Faith and determination during an unremitting organizing drive spanning a period of 17 months, interspersed with numerous favorable actions by the National Labor Relations Board, finally paid off when the Knitcrest Mills, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, signed a first-time pact with the union, reports Vice Pres. David Gligoff, director of the Northern Department.

The firm's signature on the ILGWU contract followed on the heels of an NLRB decision ordering Knitcrest to bargain with the union.

A previous board ruling found the firm guilty of unlawfully discharging 2 workers for engaging in pro-union activities and ordered that they be reinstated with

back pay. The firm complied with the board's directive, rehired the 2 workers, and "shelved out" \$1,492 in back pay.

The first-time pact, which covers some 40 workers, contains provisions subordinated to the standard knitwear collective agreement, including \$1.90 minimum for knitters and 6 1/2 paid holidays.

During the long campaign to unionize the shop, the workers' morale and solidarity was maintained through the efforts of or-

ganizer Chuck Long. Spearheading the contract negotiations were Allentown District Manager Ben Gordon, Pennsylvania Organizing Director Sol Hoffman and Business Agent Anthony Giffano.

Climax Nearing In Princess Pat Strike by '05'

Now in its third month, a strike by Local 105 against Princess Pat Knitwear, a manufacturer of children's novelty wear, seemed headed toward an early climax as a result of a National Labor Relations Board ruling that the bargaining unit should be restricted to the company's cutting and shipping department in North Bergen, New Jersey, as the local had requested.

The firm had sought to include in the bargaining unit 2 other companies to which it has financial ties.

Attorneys are now being made for an early decision. Attorney Abraham Silverstein is representing the union.

The local has been conducting a strike against unfair labor practices, precipitated when the firm fired a worker who had been active on behalf of the union, and conducted a private election among its employees in violation of the law.

Princess Pat has been operating on a non-union basis for more than a dozen years, and has managed to deflect efforts by various unions to organize its work-



WELCOMED VISITOR: U.S. Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg at informal appearance before the ILGWU General Executive Board on April 14 at the Hotel Astor in New York. The honored visitor is flanked from left by General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg, Pres. David Dubinsky, First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, and Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler.

JUSTICE

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

Office of Publication: 150 5th Avenue, Jersey City, N.J. 07310

Editorial Office: 1110 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. Tel. COLUMBUS 5-7000

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.

Post 10

Vol. XLVII April 15, 1965 No. 8

UNITY HOUSE

The scene of the I.L.G.W.U.'s summer resort in the Pecosas gets under way in traditional gold-manner during the Decariffes Day holiday weekend (Friday, May 28 through Monday, May 31) . . . Make sure you don't miss out this summer; register NOW for vacation accommodations ensuring your goHome tempting cuisine, star-studded entertainment, sports, recreation, relaxation. So, get thee hence to the Unity House office at 275 Seventh Ave., 21st floor, Monday through Friday, from 9:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Don't waley!



PATERSON PICKET BRIGADE: I.L.G.W.U. representing Eastern Region and Cloak Out-of-Town locals carry signs in front of

Stern's Quectanbush department store in Paterson, N.J., urging patrons not to purchase blouses made by struck Judy Bond.

Strike Vote Snaps Vancouver Originals

A resounding strike vote victory for the I.L.G.W.U. was enough to convince a Vancouver employer to come to terms, reports Western Canadian Manager Frank Bagolie. The firm, Original Blouse Co., had conducted a vicious campaign against the union right up to the vote which resulted in an agreement reached last December.

Bagolie and Business Agent Harry Minuk took legal procedures under British Columbia law and finally asked for a strike vote supervised by the B.C. Labor Department.

Under a last-minute attempt to intimidate employees the night prior to the vote, Original Blouse failed to shake the determination of its employees. The vote in favor of a strike was 23-8. On April 2, the firm received 48 hours' notice that its workers were going to walk out. Within the deadline, Original Blouse saw the writing on the wall and capitulated.

Under the new agreement, all hourly, weekly and monthly paid employees receive an increase of 5 cents an hour, retroactive to January 1. All piece work employees receive a bonus payment both of 5 cents an hour, also retroactive to January 1. The contract also provides for a bonus

payment of 27 cents an hour for all piece workers.

Workweek Cut

The workweek will be reduced, January 1, 1966, to 39 hours with an adjustment of 2½ percent. It will be cut to 37½ hours on January 1, 1967, with an adjustment of 4 percent, plus an hourly increase of 3 cents for all employees covered by the agreement.

While the Vancouver firm came to terms, sportswear manufacturers in Winnipeg continued to resist the demands of their 350 employees. Vice Pres. Bernard Shans reports that the union has now asked the Manitoba Labor Department to skip conciliation procedures and to authorize a strike vote.

Negotiations with sportswear manufacturers in Winnipeg have been dragging since last year. The last agreement expired December 31.

In the latest round of talks, the employers' offered a 5-cent

Top Court in N.Y. Nixes Inequitable GOP Apportioning

New York State's highest court—the Court of Appeals—on April 14 issued a decision which invalidated the inequitable reapportionment scheme passed last December by a Republican-controlled special session of the state legislature.

The decision was actually a confirmation of a lower court ruling by State Supreme Court Justice Matthew M. Levy on March 15 that the GOP apportionment plan violated the state constitution in at least one and possibly several respects.

The Republican plan contained a great many "gerrymandered"

hourly increase, but declined to grant any of the other demands. The union had asked a 5-cent boost retroactive to January 1965, and a further 3-cent increase January 1966; the union label; and, during the life of the pact, 37½-hour week; time and a half after a 7½-hour day; and a 2 percent contribution to the retirement fund.

The union demands were rejected by management and action leading up to a strike vote was instituted immediately.

districts—where boundaries had been deliberately carved in such a way as to elect Republicans and defeat Democrats.

David Wells of the I.L.G.W.U. Political Department participated in the court case as an adviser to the plaintiffs whose challenge resulted in the overturning of the GOP scheme. His 27-page affidavit, detailing the nature of the gerrymandering and other unconstitutional aspects of the plan, was a key document in the case.

The Court of Appeals ruling leaves the state without any apportionment plan, and means that the legislature, which now has a Democratic majority for the first time since 1935, will have the opportunity to draw up a new plan. A federal court order, issued some time ago, requires the state to set up a new apportionment system by no later than May 5.

The Liberal Party, together with many other important civic and political groups in the state, have advocated that the job of drawing district boundaries be turned over to a non-partisan commission, so that no party could use the process to achieve unwarranted advantages.

Over the last few months, this approach had also been advocated by the Democratic leaders in the legislature. Following the Court of Appeals decision, however, it was indicated that the Democrats had decided against a procedure, and were determined to draw up the new district lines themselves.

The New York State Committee for Fair Representation, a citizens' group which advocates an apportionment system which is fair to all parties and areas, issued a statement following the decision which said that the Democrats now had "a historic opportunity to draw a new plan and personal considerations." "A Democratic gerrymander," the group said, "would be an historic blunder if the Republican gerrymander were."



CANADIAN TURNABOUT: These I.L.G.W.U. at Original Blouse Co., in Vancouver, British Columbia were at tel to picket as they arrived on the job Monday morning, April 5, only to discover that scheduled walkout had been overruled last Saturday night when the employer agreed to most union demands. Shown with happy workers in "V for Victory" salute are Frank Bagolie, Western Canada manager, at extreme left, and Harry Minuk, business agent, far right.



BOSTON APPEAL: As part of a concerted drive during the Easter shopping season, ILGers dressed as bunnies rode atop truck which circled Jordan Marsh Co., Boston department store, appealing to public not to buy Judy Bond blouses.

'23-25' Halt Ends S-J Pact Evasions

A 10-day strike early this month finally persuaded S&J Sportswear, a jobber formerly known as Sberi Jane, that he couldn't evade his contract with New York Local 23-25. The strike was conducted with the cooperation of the Cloak Joint Board organization department.

Sberi Jane was originally brought under contract with the local in June 1963, but a year later "went out of business," and then emerged as S&J at the same address, 254 West 35th Street. When the local asked for an examination of the company's books and records, the firm refused, and this touched off a legal proceeding that resulted in an award of \$2,000 against the concern.

The strike, which started on April 1, brought the firm under a union contract once again. Business Agent Henry Angel and organizer Abraham Jacobov were in charge of the strike for the local. Cooperation was received from Locals 10, 99 and 102 in addition to the Cloak Joint Board. "Mr. Meyer Finkel, manager of the joint board's organization department, was especially helpful," said Jay Mamer, assistant manager of Local 23-25.



CHANGING TO THE UNION: Elated workers at Windsor Knitting Co. in Hamburg, Pa., rally their first union contract and organization of the 25 year holdout is major breakthrough.

More Pay in Saks Pact Covering 2 Illinois Shops

Significant pay boosts highlight a new 2-year agreement reached with Saks Fifth Avenue, covering some 70 workers at the firm's shops in Chicago and Skokie, Illinois' reports Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, director of the Midwest Region.

The new pact reached with Chicago Ladies' Tailors and Alteration Workers' Local 208 provides for a \$3 weekly pay hike for all workers, retroactive to October 1, 1964; another \$3 weekly wage increase on October 1, 1965; another half-day paid holiday, making a total of 4 1/2; and higher minimums. The retroactive pay hike totals over \$6,000.

Spearheading the negotiations for the union was Manager Bernice Perry, assisted by a work-

Add \$16,700 Severance Pay To ILGers in Pa.

Severance benefit checks totaling more than \$16,700 have been received by 86 union members in Pennsylvania areas recently, reports Vice Pres. David Gingsold, Northeast Department director.

Some \$6,700 was disbursed to 39 members formerly employed at the now-defunct Bernco Blouse Co., in Mt. Carmel, as their second installment of severance payments. About \$5,000 had been previously given to these workers. Distributing the checks at the union's local headquarters was Louis E. Rona, Shamolin-Sunbury District Manager, who indicated that in addition to the \$11,700 paid to date there is a possibility that another payment may be due some of these workers.

More than \$10,000 was paid out recently to 47 members in the Scranton area. Final checks were given to 37 workers formerly employed at Hoffman Bros. in Scranton, which went out of business last year, and to 10 former workers of the Dickson City Garment Co. who qualified for severance payments because of plant reorganization during 1964. Payments ranged as high as \$6600, with the average being \$3220.

WIN

LUCKY LABEL SWEEPSTAKES

FREE to ILGWU MEMBERS

Easy To Win • Nothing to Write • No Jingles

1965 STUDEBAKER CAR



AND OVER 850

ADDITIONAL PRIZES

- 5 TAPPAN "400" Electric Ranges
- 10 REVERE Electric Eye MOVIE CAMERAS
- 20 OSTER Electric VIII BLENDERS
- 70 DECCA RECORD LIBRARIES
- 75 CARVING HALL CARVING SETS
- 170 HANDILITE Flashing LANTERNS
- 500 ESTERBROOK Photon PENS

THIS IS YOUR LABEL

Be sure it's in every garment you make!
Be sure it's in every garment you buy!

Your ILGWU membership and an ILGWU label are all you need to win!

ENTER NOW!

USE THIS HANDY ENTRY BLANK

Tyler To Lecture On Jewish Labor

Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler will speak on "The Living Legacy of the Jewish Labor Movement" at 8 P.M., Thursday, April 29, at New York University's Eisner Lubin Auditorium, Washington Square, and West Broadway, Manhattan.

The lecture, free and open to the public, is the annual Hebrew Institute lecture of the university. The event is co-sponsored by the Nathan Chavin Cultural Foundation, Inc.

ers' committee consisting of Erwin D'Altrich, Sam D'Ondrio, and Emily Kirch.

Hail Astronauts

Vice Pres. Bialis, at the personal invitation of Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, was present on March 31 at the official reception and luncheon honoring astronauts Gus Grissom and John Young. Over 1 million people lined the streets of Chicago to hail the American spacemen.

CONTEST RULES: 1. On an official entry blank or on a plain piece of paper, hand print or type your name and address, number of your local, your ledger number, and the name of your shop, and mail to: LUCKY LABEL Sweepstakes, Box 432, Murray Hill Station, New York, New York 10018. 2. Entry may be mailed separately and accompanied by an ILGWU Union Label, or a 3" x 5" piece of paper on which you have written in plain block letters the word "UNION LABEL". 3. Entries must be postmarked by May 15, 1965, and received by May 22, 1965. Only one prize will be awarded to a family. 4. Winners will be selected in random drawing conducted by an independent judging organization whose decision will be final. All winners will be notified promptly, by mail, upon completion of the drawing. 5. Sweepstakes is open to all residents of the continental United States, who are present or retired ILGWU members, except paid employees of ILGWU, its advertising agencies or members of their families. 6. Tax liability on all prizes will be the sole responsibility of the prize winner. The sponsors of the contest accept no liability on prizes or substitute cash equivalent for any prize. This Sweepstakes offer is void in any state or municipality where prohibited, taxed or restricted by law. Sweepstakes is subject to all Federal, State and Local regulations. For a list of winners, send separately a self-addressed envelope to: Union Label Dept., 275 Seventh Ave., New York 1, New York.

Fill in and MAIL TO:

• LUCKY LABEL SWEEPSTAKES
P. O. Box 432, Murray Hill Station, New York, New York 10015

Name _____ (PLEASE PRINT)
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Local Union _____ Ledger Number _____
Name of Shop _____

Label Enclosed From _____ TYPE OF GARMENT _____
STORE WHERE BOUGHT _____

PASTE, STAPLE OR TAPE LABEL HERE

Be sure to enclose ILGWU Union Label or suitable substitute (see rules)

CHARM

Garment
unique C



1

2



3



VARIED FEATURES OF LOCAL 62 "CHARM-AND FASHION CLASS":
(1) Modeling by student aids in session on selecting proper attire (2) Learning to walk with grace and poise (3) Instructing on correct place setting of table (4) Taking notes on constructive suggestions developed in classroom discussion (5) Showing professional technique used in

latest hair styling (6) Practicing makeup after students have received (7) Making recommendations for elementary means of ensuring more alluring figure (8) Positioning



8



9

ment workers' world takes on new dimensions as Local 62's ue Charm and Fashion Class teaches essentials of etiquette

"There are no unattractive women; there are only women who do not know how to look pretty."
—Liz Stover

EVERY WOMAN, regardless of age, is interested in learning and mastering techniques that enhance her beauty, charm and fashion know-how, for she knows in doing so her personal world takes on new dimensions. This never-ending feminine concern has prompted New York Undergarment Workers' Local 62 to initiate a unique 9-week "Charm and Fashion Class" which is being supervised by education department staffers Mabel Fuller and Gertrude Rubien. The class meets every Tuesday for a 2-hour session, beginning at 6 P.M., at the local's headquarters. Some 20 female members are presently enrolled. Response to the pilot project has been so great that it was necessary to hold a second program series with meetings scheduled for Wednesday evenings.

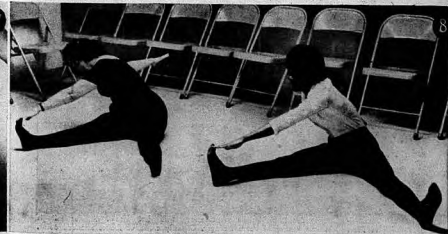
Class instructor is Dorothea Towles, who has been a high-fashion model at the Paris salons of Christian Dior, Schiaparelli and Pierre Balmain, and for Veneziani of Italy. She operates a private charm and fashion studio and has given courses at women's colleges and clubs. The Local 62 class is the first of its kind ever conducted for trade union members, as far as can be determined.

The foremost aims of the class program are to stimulate greater fashion-awareness and to learn the essentials of good grooming and etiquette. Students receive suggestions on shopping for a wardrobe that will outfit them in the latest fashion for any occasion. By means of exercises and learning how to walk gracefully and sit properly, body posture and general figure is improved. Suggestions for proper use of facial makeup, in conjunction with correct hair-styling, are rendered on the basis of each student's individual features. Also, students are instructed in how to project their individual personalities.

Union members pictured in these pages are Vernell Briggman, Iris Jones, Anna Simon, Priscilla Timpson, Lena Savona, Evelyn Barker, Flora Traves, Margarita Russo, Gladys Maduro and Frances Codi.



...dancing correct methods of applying facial
...ve received individual analysis from instructor
...ions for improving body posture by showing
...uring erect stature (8) Exercising to develop
...Positioning of legs when seated.



'Wedge' for Eastern Region In Cutters' Vote at Modern

By a comfortable margin of 11 to 2, the ILGWU copped an NLRB election victory in a cutters only unit of long-time non-union Modern Manufacturing Co. of Newburgh, N.Y., reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

The win represents the first breakthrough after years of organizing attempts against the Hudson Valley dress manufacturer.

The success did not come easy. Long and costly board hearings, in New York and Washington, were required before the union could establish the unit as a proper bargaining wedge of the overall production pie.

Cite ILG Precedent

When the Board in Washington finally supported the ILGWU contention, it used as precedent a previous board case litigated by the Eastern Region, that of Benjamin J. Johns of Newark, where a similar cutting room unit was deemed appropriate for collective bargaining purposes.

Those finally casting ballots in the election were cited as "all cutting department employees, including those who regularly spend substantial time in cutting department work."

According to Local 156 Manager Mike Primack, the breakthrough occurred indirectly through a change in top management personnel.

The "family" atmosphere of the plant changed with the supervisory turnover, and job security became the issue uppermost in the minds of the cutting room workers.

Through a contact made by organizer Joe D'Agostino, a long

process of home visits began, until a cohesive committee took shape. The visits then turned into group sessions, involving detailed explanation of board proceedings in election.

These meetings continued through months of NLRB hearings, while the anti-union counter-attack of the employers fell on deaf ears.

The careful planning and preparation bore fruit last week in the expected victory.



SPOTLIGHTING 'VANISHING AMERICAN': Civil Rights Committee of New York Embroidery Workers Local 66 listen attentively to Mary Payne, of the Association for the American Indian, describing how poorly most American Indians live today.

'66' Rights Unit Focuses On American Indian Plight

The plight of the American Indian—generally ignored by the press and other mass media—was among the subjects discussed at recent meetings of the civil rights committee of New York Local 66, reports Manager Murray Gross.

Speaking on the intolerable maltreatment and neglect of these "forgotten Americans" was Mary G. Payne of the Association of

the American Indian. Herself an Indian, she informed the audience of many unknown and shocking facts about the working and living conditions of American Indians on U.S. reservations.

The average annual income of the American Indian, she said, is about \$1,500. This places him far below the level of poverty designated by the federal government. A high rate of infant mortality,



'BAN THE BOND': Leon Milman, manager of Eastern Region Local 149 in Plainfield, N.J., leads union members in march at Bomberger store urging patrons not to purchase Judy Bond products.

coupled with the fact that the average life span of the American Indian is 43 years, is leading to their gradual extinction.

In recent years, in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, the federal government has been partly successful in helping the American Indian overcome his ingrained cultural patterns, leave the reservation, and take his place in the mainstream of American life.

Other speakers were Irving Gravitz, of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and Leroy McLean, of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

N. Minkoff Retires From Dress Board

Nathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the New York Dress Joint Board since 1940, announced his retirement at the joint board meeting held April 7.

Minkoff, who is 72, is a veteran of 55 years of dedicated service to the ILGWU, having served in various union posts.

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the joint board, told the meeting that "Nat Minkoff has been one of our most loyal and devoted officers. He served our union during periods of difficulty and struggle. He has made a significant contribution to the progress of the union."

Minkoff's association with the ILGWU began in 1910, during the historic cloakmakers' general strike, as an office boy with New York Cloak Finishers' Local 9.

Four years later, he was elected local secretary-treasurer. During the 1916 cloakmakers' strike, which lasted 16 weeks, he acted as chairman of the Strikers' Relief Committee.

He continued serving Local 9 until 1921 when the then ILGWU Prec Benjamin Schlesinger appointed him director of the Research and Statistical Department at the union's General Office. Two years later, he became office manager and executive secretary of New York Dressmakers' Local 22, holding this position until 1940, when he was elected secretary-treasurer of the joint board.

Sam Byer, administrative assistant to Vice Pres. Zimmerman since 1958, has been appointed administrative secretary of the joint board, a newly-created office, and will assume most of Minkoff's duties. Byer, who is 42, joined the joint board staff in 1952 as an accountant and has served as manager of the Health and Welfare Accounting Department.

At the meeting, the joint board adopted a resolution combining the offices of manager and secretary-treasurer.



PHILADELPHIA SWEARING-IN CEREMONY: General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg administers oath of office to newly-elected officers of Philadelphia Dress

Joint Board at installation ceremony held last month. At far left is William Ross, joint board manager. Capacity crowd of ILGers attended event.

WERE almost there with medicare.

Passed by the U.S. House of Representatives last week, and awaiting only the almost-certain approval of the Senate, the measure establishes 2 new programs of health insurance for the aged, one providing basic hospital and related benefits to all persons over 65, financed primarily through social security; the other a voluntary enrollment program for the payment of certain medical bills. In addition, the plan improves and expands existing programs of medical services for the needy, and increases cash benefits of all social security beneficiaries.

1. BASIC HOSPITAL AND RELATED BENEFITS THROUGH SOCIAL SECURITY

ELIGIBILITY: All persons age 65 and over who are eligible for social security or railroad retirement benefits (numbering about 16 2/3 million) are covered. Other persons who are age 65 and over (about 2 million) or who will reach age 65 within the next few years are also covered (about the cost of their benefits borne by general revenues).

BENEFITS: (Payable July 1, 1966, except for extended care.)

Hospital inpatient services for 60 days in a benefit period in new benefit periods (beginning when a person has been out of the hospital or nursing home for 60 days), with a deductible of \$40 to be paid by the patient. Medical or surgical services by a physician in a hospital are excluded (as are such services outside a hospital). Services provided in the field of radiology, pathology, anesthesiology, and physiology are excluded except for the services of the non-physicians aiding physicians in performing such services. Services of a private duty nurse or other private duty attendant are excluded.

Post-hospital extended care (in a skilled nursing facility having an arrangement with a hospital for timely transfer of patients and medical information (out patients) for 20 days in a benefit period, plus 2 additional days for each day of unused hospital benefit, up to a maximum of 80 additional days (providing a total maximum of 100 days of post-hospital care). The services would be covered only in the case of transfer from a hospital. (Effective January 1, 1967.)

Home health services (such as a visiting nurse) up to 100 visits a year, after hospitalization, and under a program of care established within 14 days of hospital or nursing home discharge.

Outpatient hospital diagnostic services (such as X-ray and laboratory services) with a deductible of \$20 for services fur-

nished within a 20-day period, to be paid by the patient.

Administration: Basic responsibility for administration would rest with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. The Secretary would use State agencies (such as State health departments) in performing such administrative functions as setting standards and determining eligibility of providers of services; the Secretary would also use private organizations nominated by providers of services to assist in the administration of the program. Provision would be made for the establishment of an Advisory Council which would advise the Secretary on policy matters in connection with administration.

FINANCING: Separate payroll taxes to finance the basic plan, paid by employers, employees and self-employed persons, would be earmarked in a separate Hospital Insurance Trust Fund established in the Treasury. The amount of earnings (wage base) subject to the new payroll taxes would be the same as for purposes of financing social security cash benefits, i.e., \$5,000 a year for 1966 through 1970, and \$6,600 a year thereafter. The same contribution rate would apply equally to employers, employees and self-employed persons.

2. VOLUNTARY SUPPLEMENTAL MEDICAL BENEFITS PLAN

ELIGIBILITY: All persons over 65 would be eligible to purchase this insurance. States would be able to purchase this insurance on behalf of public assistance recipients.

BENEFITS: The plan would pay 80 percent of the patient's bill, after payment by the patient of the first \$50 in any one year, for the following services:

1. Physician's services, including surgical services, whether furnished in a hospital, clinic, office, or in the home;
2. Hospital care in a mental hospital for 60 days in a benefit period;
3. Home health services (without a requirement of prior hospitalization) for up to 100 visits during each calendar year;
4. Additional medical and health services, whether provided in or out of a medical institution, including: diagnostic X-ray and laboratory tests, electrocardiograms, basal metabolism readings, electroencephalograms, and other diagnostic tests; X-ray, radium and radioactive isotope therapy; ambulance services (under limited conditions); surgical dressings and splints, casts and other equipment, including rental of durable medical equipment.

FINANCING: Aged persons who enroll in the supplemental plan would pay monthly premiums of \$3. Where the individual is currently receiving monthly social security or railroad retirement benefits, the premiums would be deducted from his benefits. The government would subsidize the supplementary plan through a payment from general revenues of \$3 a month per enrollee.

BENEFIT INCREASES

1. The bill provides a 7 percent across-the-board benefit increase, effective retroactively beginning with January 1965, with a minimum increase of \$4. These increases will be made for the 20 million social security beneficiaries now on the rolls. Monthly benefits for workers who

retire at or after 65 would be increased to a new minimum of \$44 (now \$40) and to a new maximum of \$135.90 (now \$127). In the future, creditable earnings under the increase in the contribution and benefit base to \$5600 a year (now \$4800) would make possible a maximum benefit of \$149.90.

2. Under the second-step increase in the wage base to \$6600 to be effective in 1971, also provided in the bill, the primary worker's benefit would range from a minimum of \$44 to a future possible maximum of \$167.90 a month. Maximum family benefits up to \$368 would also be payable.

3. OTHER CHANGES

1. Insurance benefits would be extended to child beneficiaries who are attending school or college after attainment of age 18 and up to age 22.

2. Actuarially reduced benefits would be available to widows at age 60.

3. The disability program would be amended to eliminate the present requirement that a worker's disability must be expected to result in death or to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, and instead, provide that an insured worker would be eligible for disability benefits if he has been totally disabled throughout a continuous period of at least 6 calendar months. Also, the benefits would be payable beginning with the last month of the 6-month waiting period rather than beginning with the next month.

4. The bill would liberalize the eligibility requirements by providing a basic benefit of \$33 at age 72 or over to certain persons with a minimum of 3 quarters of coverage which can be acquired at any time since the beginning of the program in 1937.

5. The bill liberalizes the social security earned income limitation so that the uppermost limit of the "band" of \$1 reduction in benefits for \$2 in earnings is raised from \$1700 to \$2400. Under existing law, the first \$1200 a year in earnings is wholly exempted, and there is a \$1 reduction in benefits for each \$2 of earnings up to \$1700 and \$1 for \$1 above that amount. The bill would increase the \$1 for \$2 "band" so that it would apply between \$1200 and \$2400, with \$1 for \$1 reductions above \$2400.

6. Certain other changes are proposed relating to benefits for divorced women, farmers, hospital employees in California, State and local government employees, and the composition of the Amish and other religious sects.

4. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AMENDMENTS, INCLUDING EXTENSION OF KERR-MILLS

The bill would establish a single and separate medical care program to replace the differing provisions for the needy which currently are found in 5 titles of the Social Security Act. The new title would enable the states to extend the provisions of an expanded medical assistance program not only to the aged who are indigent but also to needy individuals who are part of the dependent children, blind,

and permanently and totally disabled persons and to persons who would qualify under those programs if in sufficient financial need.

BENEFITS: Under existing law, the state must provide "some institutional and noninstitutional care" under the medical assistance for the aged program. There are no minimum benefit requirements at all under the other public assistance vendor medical programs. The bill would require that by July 1, 1967, for the new program, a state must provide inpatient hospital services, outpatient hospital services, other laboratory and X-ray services, skilled nursing home services, and physicians' services (whether furnished in the office, the patient's home, a hospital or a skilled nursing home) in order to receive Federal participation in vendor medical payments. States would also be required to provide elderly needy people with assistance to meet the deductibles that are imposed by the new basic program of hospital insurance. Other items of medical service would be optional with the states.

ELIGIBILITY: The states would be required to provide a flexible income test which takes into account medical expenses and does not provide rigid income standards which arbitrarily deny assistance to people with large medical bills. The bill provides that no deductible, cost sharing, or similar charge may be imposed by the state as to hospitalization under its program and that any such charge on other medical services must be reasonably related to the recipient's income or resources. The state would be prohibited from imposing on an individual any income not actually available; and the financial responsibility of an individual for an applicant may be taken into account only if the applicant is the individual's spouse or child who is under age 21 or blind or disabled.

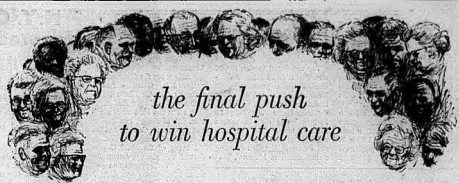
It is estimated that the new program will increase the federal government's contribution about \$200 million in a full year of operations over that in the programs operated under existing law.

5. CHILD HEALTH PROGRAM AMENDMENTS

Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children: The bill would increase the amounts authorized for maternal and child health services and for crippled children services in order to enable the states to make these services available to children in all parts of the state by July 1, 1975. The bill would also authorize grants to institutions of higher learning for training of professionals or personnel for health and related care of crippled children.

Health Care for Children in Low-Income Neighborhoods: A new provision is added authorizing the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to carry out a 5-year program of special project grants to provide comprehensive health care and services for children of school age, or for pre-school children, particularly in areas with concentration of low-income families.

Mental Retardation Planning: Grants would be available to assist the states in implementing plans to combat mental retardation.



the final push to win hospital care



Around the World in 80 Fashions

"Around the World in 80 Fashions" is the title of the newest and most elaborate film on Canadian ready-to-wear fashions ever produced by the ILGWU's Canadian Label Department.

The film, previewed in Montreal recently by fashion writers and industry leaders, has been released in English and French. It's the first all-color production on union label fashions produced

in Canada.

For the first time also, the 16 mm. film is of 30 minutes' duration. Previous productions, in black and white only, have been limited to 15 minutes.

"Around the World in 80 Fashions" was shot in various Montreal locations with an international flavor. The film features styles from Canada's leading manufacturers in Montreal, Tex-

as, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Fashions for the film were coordinated by Canadian fashion authority Jennifer Lindsay, Direction was by Roger Kacine.

The film has been made available, free of charge, to television stations across Canada and to thousands of women's groups.

Preview of the ILGWU production took place at ceremonies marking the presentation of union label fashion awards to 5 of Canada's top fashion houses for outstanding spring and summer styles, as seen in the ILGWU-sponsored National Collection show last January 22.

The winners, chosen by a vote of fashion writers, received plaques from Vice Pres. Bernard Shane and Educational Director Yvette Charpentier.

Top winner was Ruth Dukas of Toronto, who received 2 awards for a cool, pastel-striped evening gown which was voted outstanding fashion as well as best evening creation. Other winners were Miss Style of Montreal, best coat; Mr. Gilbert of Montreal, best suit; Sterling Cloak of Winnipeg, best sportswear; and Decklebaum of Montreal, best daytime dress.

Cleveland Staff In Oath Ceremony

Newly-elected officers of the Cleveland Board of Knitgoods Council took the oath of office at a joint installation last month in Cleveland, Ohio. Among those sworn in by ILGWU Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler were Sam Janis, director of the Ohio-Kentucky Region and joint board manager, and Bernadine Gardner, council manager.

Among those attending the event were Sebastian Lupica, Cleveland AFL-CIO executive-secretary, Louis Eiben, assistant to the president of the city labor unit, and Warren Smith, Ohio State AFL-CIO legislative representative.

In another highlight, Sam Reider, veteran member of the joint board, was honored for his half-century of ILGWU service.

7 N.Y. Cloak Staff Vets Honored on Retirements

Seven veteran staffers of New York Cloak locals, each having devoted decades of service to the union, retired recently and were held at events tendered by fellow officers and co-workers. Five served with Italian Cloakmakers' Local 48; the remaining with Cutters' Local 10 and Cloak Pressers' Local 35.

The newly-retired staffers of Local 48 are:

Americo Panno joined the union during the 1910 cloakmakers' strike as a member of Local 9. He joined Local 48 when it was created in 1916 and for many years was an active member and shop chairman. In 1937, he was elected executive board member, and through the years held other local posts, including the position of business agent from 1944 to the time of his retirement.

Silvestro Ozal served as an executive board member, then price adjuster, and subsequently as business agent, retaining this post to the time of his retirement.

Joseph Bruno was elected executive board member in 1937, then as business agent in 1944, more recently in this capacity with the Coat and Suit Department of the joint board.

Emanuele Panno, elected executive board member in 1944, appointed price adjuster in 1952, was business agent assigned to the Benoshoff Office until his retirement.

Mattie Donzella, chosen as executive board member in 1940, vice chairman from 1947 to 1953, subsequently elected business agent, the post he held at time of retirement.

Retiring from Cutters' Local 10 staff is **Irving Gross**. He joined the local in 1916, subsequently became an executive board member, serving in this capacity for many years. In 1941, he was designated as business agent to

Cloak Out-of-Town Department, later moving to Local 10 where he served as business agent until his retirement.

Also honored on his retirement by Cloak Pressers' Local 35 was **Abraham Rudin**. (See separate story.)

'35' Fetes Rudin, Veteran Officer

At 76, Abraham Rudin still moves with a brisk step. But last month, after 56 years of ILGWU membership and nearly 20 years as an officer of New York Cloak Pressers' Local 35, he decided to retire.

The union veteran, a price adjuster at the time of his retirement, was honored at a testimonial dinner tendered by the local, at which Manager Murray Kovler acted as toastmaster.

Rudin joined the union in 1910 as a Chicago member, and walked many picket lines in those days with now Vice Pres. Morris Blois, director of the Midwest Region. Later, he came to New York and worked in a shop with Louis Stulberg, the union's general secretary-treasurer. He joined the Local 35 staff in 1946.

Present at the event, in addition to co-workers and local officers, were Rudin's wife, son and daughter, and representatives of many organizations in which he has been active, including Benjamin Gebner, executive secretary of the Workmen's Circle.

Urge U.S. to End All Vote Barriers

In the battle to extend full voting rights, legislation should be directed at removing all unnecessary barriers to voter registration, Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler told the annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House which met in Washington on April 2.

Pinpoint Hardies

Pinpointing the hardies that unjustifiably hinder voter registration, the ILGWU assistant president cited states which close registration rolls weeks before an election, which require voters to travel to inconvenient registration offices, which impose unnecessarily long residence requirements, and which cancel registration of persons who don't vote in "off-year" elections.

Tyler said that he agreed with the majority of the commission's members in favoring complete elimination of literacy tests as a qualification for voting in any state. He noted that this already is the case in 31 states.

Noting that the commission did not go into the question of the language discrimination aspects of literacy tests, Tyler said "I should like to raise this question myself. For I believe that where literacy qualifications exist, to make voter-eligibility dependent upon literacy in English is an additional—and clearly invalid—form of discrimination.

"I am thinking particularly of the rather sizable group in our population which is literate—often highly literate—in Spanish,

a tongue which is not only the language of instruction in the public schools of a part of the U.S., but which is one of the official languages in more than one jurisdiction within our country," Tyler added.

"To eliminate at least this one form of discrimination which is inherent in the maintenance of literacy as a qualification for voting," Tyler continued, "I would suggest amendment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964."

That act makes the completion of 6 years of education a "presumption" of literacy if such education was acquired "in any public school in, or a private school accredited by, or a state or territory, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico where instruction is carried on predominantly in the English language . . ."

Tyler recommended "the elimination of the reference to the English language," noting that "if literacy be a qualification for voting, that our literate Spanish-speaking fellow-citizens are clearly capable of acquiring the information for which literacy may be deemed necessary, in Spanish, as the rest of us are capable of acquiring it in English."



SOUTHEAST EVENT: Installation of newly-elected officers of area ILG locals held last month in Columbia, South Carolina. At head table are Martin Morand,

regional director, Mary Cameron, business agent, and Sinway Young and E. T. Kirkland, president and secretary-treasurer of state labor council, respectively,

Push N.Y. Literacy Hike In 2nd Television Series

"Operation Alphabet 2" — a massive televised drive to increase adult literacy for New Yorkers unable to read or write English—kicked off a new series recently on 3 local TV channels.

The group of 90 half-hour tele-

vision programs, which will extend to July 9, will appear Monday through Friday on Channel 11 (WPIX), 8 to 8:30 A.M.; Channel 13 (WNET), 6 to 6:30 P.M.; and Channel 31 (WNVC), 8 to 8:30 P.M.

COMMITTEE REPORT

Trade Branches Job Mobility Eases Work Season Problems

With cutters able to move into jobs from one branch to another as long as they are qualified for it, the difficulties resulting from the ups and downs of different trades in which they are employed are minimized. Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Local 88, recently pointed out in a report to the local's executive board.

Thus, during the past spring season when employment in the cloak trade was less than satisfactory, a number of them found work in the dress industry which has had a good season as far as the cutters are concerned.

There has been the usual slowing down of operations in both cloaks and dresses as the work in anticipation of strong Easter demand lapers off. However, in other branches such as children's

Cloak Joint Board, calling attention to the increasing number of women in the coat and suit industry, stated that "even some of the crafts which traditionally have been almost all male are beginning to have a significant number of female workers" and it noted that "77 per cent of the cutting jobs are held by women." On the basis of this statement, the publication Women's Wear commented that today 1 out of every 14 cutters is a female as compared to 1 in 1,000 in 1953.

When Manager Falkman questioned the accuracy of these statements, Cloak Joint Board General Manager Henoch Mendelsund had a checkmate made of the statistics for the report that had been prepared by IBM.

Later, he advised the cutters' chief that the statement in the report was erroneous due to "machine failure." This was caused, he said, by the fact that "the IBM card was nicked or slightly off-punched" so that "the printing was not done in the properly designated column." The checkmate, in fact, turned up only 1 female cutter.

Amused by the incident, the Cloakmakers' Union head wrote Falkman that "automation may become" a serious problem to our industry in the future but it has already caused much grief for the statistician.

LOCAL 10 MEMBERS

REGULAR MEETING

Monday, April 26

Right After Work

MANHATTAN CENTER
34th Street and 8th Avenue

coats, shops have moved, with little interruption, directly into fall production. In general, work in the miscellaneous trades is satisfactory with some branches in this division not experiencing a between season lull.

Women Cutters?
Recently, a comprehensive report published by the New York

Eastern Region Growth Cited at Installing Meet

Pres. David Dubinsky administered the oath of office to 600 officers and executive board members from Eastern Region locals in New Jersey, New York and Connecticut on April 3.

The installation ceremony took place at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City, with Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, serving as host.

In his remarks, Pres. Dubinsky cited what he termed the "coming of age" of the out-of-town areas, comprising favorably average earnings in Eastern Region shops with major market earnings, quoting from sheets of statistics he had prepared.

The ILGWU chairman recounted the growth of the Eastern Region from the times following the New Deal, when funds were advanced from the Cloak and Dress Joint Boards to spur organization campaigns in New Jersey and Connecticut.

As membership increased with the passing years, the out-of-town departments became an integral part of the metropolitan market, he pointed out, until today virtually all the Eastern Region membership belongs to the Dress Joint Council.

General Manager Kramer offered a contrasting statistic as evidence of the department's maturity: the growing number of Eastern Region members on re-

tirement and drawing pension checks.

Other speakers included General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg, who stressed the role of the union officer in fields beyond enforcement of the agreement, particularly in community relations; First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, and Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman, general manager of the Dress Joint Council.

Garment Skills Are Topic In ILO News

The skillful hands of garment workers, agile and nimble as they execute the complex and intricate operations of making dresses, is the subject of a 2-page picture layout appearing in the latest quarterly issue of ILO News, a multilingual magazine published by the Public Information Branch of the International Labour Organization in Geneva, Switzerland.

The magazine, which is circulated worldwide, is printed in 3 languages—English, French and Spanish.

The pictorial display, appropriately titled "Hands," spotlights the hands of union members in the process of threading a needle, shaping a collar, pinning a waistline, pressing a shoulder, shaping skirts and stitching a zip-



EASTERN REGION CEREMONY: Pres. David Dubinsky swearing in newly elected officers of the Eastern Region. At his right is Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, region general manager.

Hazleton Retirees At Easter Event

Nostalgia and plans for the future marked the third annual Easter Dinner recently tendered for retirees from the Hazleton, P. District Council of the Northeast Department. Among those attending the event were many pioneers and initial charter members of Hazleton Local 225 and Berwick Local 575.

Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department, sent a message in which he noted that in the district alone, retirees receive more than \$26,000 from the ILGWU retirement fund.

Ray Shore, district manager, pointed out in his remarks that the retirees keep in close contact with their homes, and participate in many activities sponsored or supported by the union, particularly in helping to promote community projects.

Among the services provided for retirees is free diagnostic medical care at the Union Health Center in Wilkes-Barre. Transportation is furnished free of charge. A union-owned vehicle picks up the retired members at their homes, drives them to the health center, waits until their medical treatments are completed, and then returns the retirees to their homes. The retirees also remain the benefit of the ILGWU drug program, obtaining medicine and drugs at greatly reduced prices.

Reports, Resolutions At '117' Member Meet

Reports on local finances and the state of the industry, a movie on medicare and approval of resolutions—for submission to the forthcoming ILGWU convention filled the agenda of the first general membership meeting of New York Cloak Operators' Local 117 under the newly elected administration. The reports were made by Manager Nat Windman at the session held April 1 in the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel.

N.Y. Belt '40 Officers Installed at Recent Meet

Vice Pres. Harry Greenberg, manager of New York City's Dressmakers' Local 91, officiated the oath of office to Manager Jerry Schwartz and other newly elected officers of New York Beltmakers' Local 40 at recent installation ceremony.

Problems Price of Progress, Dress Council Installing Told

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman was re-elected and installed as general manager and secretary-treasurer of the Dressmakers' Joint Council at a dinner meeting of council delegates from New York City, the Northeast Department and the Eastern Region at the Hotel Astor on April 14.

Zimmerman formally appointed Sol Greene as assistant general manager of the council and Sam Byer as its administrative secretary. Louis Seppé, an Eastern Region presser, was elected council chairman.

Pres. David Dubinsky, who administered the oath of office, praised the dressmakers' union as one "with a soul and a purpose, dedicated to the best principles of the trade union movement and exemplifying the ILGWU tradition."

He extolled Zimmerman as one who "recognized his responsibilities to provide service" not only to members of his own union but to the entire trade union movement and to the community. The ILGWU president gave the council delegates a broad review of ILGWU achievements since 1932 when he took over the helm of the union, and expressed confidence that the years ahead would bring new advances. He chided those who ignored the union's steady progress and who criticized it because of unsolved problems.

Problems Not Unique
"Sure, we have problems," he said. "We'll always have problems. Every time we solve a problem new ones are created." But he emphasized that this situation was not unique with the ILGWU. "Even our government, the richest and the most powerful in the world, has problems," he said, "and for our government, too, there are always new problems."

He said that the union's progress will continue as long as it has officers in all areas and ranks, who are imbued with the spirit of service and allegiance to our union.

Zimmerman, who spoke briefly, called attention to the "growing unity of purpose" in the council. "We discuss our problems together," he said, "we teach ourselves together, and we act together. Whether we always agree or not, we must always act together. As a union,

there is no other way we can act effectively."

He noted that the unity achieved through the council had produced major gains for workers in out-of-town areas, and had strengthened the union throughout the 8-State New York metropolitan dress market covered by council agreements.

Zimmerman was nominated by Vice Pres. Israel Breslow, manager of Local 22, and his nomination was seconded by Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department. The council's chairman, Louis Seppé, was nominated by Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, director of the Eastern Region.

First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Local 89, presided at the dinner.

Others who spoke were ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg; and Vice Presidents Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10; Morris Bialis, director of the Midwest Region; and Henoch Mendelsund, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board. Bialis spoke for the entire ILGWU General Executive Board, which was holding its pre-convention sessions in New York.

Another speaker was Julius Hochman, who retired as an ILGWU vice president 3 years ago. Hochman preceded Zimmerman as general manager of the Dress Joint Board, and had also served as first director of the ILGWU Union Label Department.

ILG Vice Pres. Bambace To Install '38' Officers

Vice Pres. Angelo Bambace, manager of the Upper South Department, will install the newly elected administration of New York Theatrical Costumers and Ladies Tailors' Local 38 headed by Manager Luigi Quattrocchi, who was unanimously re-elected to the post. Installation ceremony took place April 22 at the local's headquarters, 117 West 46th Street, Manhattan.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

EDITORIAL PAGE

UNPROCLAIMED REVOLUTION

BECAUSE THERE ARE NO PICKETS proclaiming it with flaming placards, many people today fail to realize that we are experiencing a profound change in American life. Indeed, reading the signs being waved aloft by protesting paraders tends to obscure this fact by creating a general impression that all's wrong with the country and we are heading straight for perdition.

In truth, all is not altogether right. We are a vast nation, not all of one piece, with regional differences, unequal development of resources, and inherited problems that have a way of rising to sudden urgency. But beginning some 30 years ago—in the days when hungry men roamed the country, ragged families were put out on the sidewalk, children suffered malnutrition, deserted farms were covered with dust, machines remained idle—we began to equate the hope of American life with the facts of American life.

Today the hope and the facts are being moved into balance. Today, we are outraged not because we are surrounded by the impoverished, the sick, the hungry, the desperate aged or the minority citizen denied. We are angered and moved to action by the realization that these evils persist in any measure in the midst of our affluence as a nation. The contrast with the situation 30 years ago is dramatic—but not final.

SINCE THE FIRST OF THE YEAR, we have had a number of Presidential messages and Congressional bills which, together, add up to a program of major changes. That program indicates a consensus, an agreement, that we can no longer tolerate in this, the richest and most powerful nation in the world, any indignities that arise out of poverty or prejudice.

The massiveness of that agreement is evident not only in the overwhelming vote that returned Lyndon B. Johnson to the White House last November; it is also signified by the readiness with which Congress has acted on his requests for legislation and the indicated favor with which the courts look upon these measures.

THE FEAR OF DESPERATION in old-age is to be lessened by the enactment of medicare; the inadequacies of education are to be remedied by federal aid to education; the voting rights of Negroes are to be strengthened; poverty is to be attacked as an enemy. All of this and much more constitutes the latest phase—the Johnson phase—of the great American revolution.

An early phase of that change focused on establishing for American colonists secure property rights. In the great debates in which the U.S. Constitution was forged, the rights of property were a major concern. The home country had violated those rights with its tax policy. Freedom, it was deeply felt, could thrive only where each man's pursuit and possession of property was safeguarded.

This ignored the propertyless. In 1821, the great jurist James Kent, battling against lifting the property qualification for voting in New York State, was still insisting that "society is an association for the protection of property as well as life. . . . The tendency of universal suffrage is to jeopardize the rights of property and the principles of liberty."

The revolution that marks our lives today stems from our affluence, is spurred by our sense of justice and is aimed at reaffirming the superiority of human values over property values. In a world in which many parts millions still go hungry and life is cheap and subordinated to militarism and dictatorship, we are determined to make the fruits of peace available to all of our citizens. In this, Lyndon B. Johnson seems to have taken an extreme stand, holding that it must be made true not only for some of the people or even for most of the people but for every last single one of them.

This is the real meaning of the Johnson revolution in whose midst we now move and which you may not have noticed because there are no pickets proclaiming it nor is it being celebrated by parades and demonstrations.

NO BACKTRACKING ON ONE MAN, ONE VOTE

By PAUL H. DOUGLAS

Excerpts from testimony last month by the Democratic Senator from Illinois before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments.

I OPPOSE ANY AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION which would restrict or reduce the rights of citizenship. There are individual rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and the denial or reduction of them is no less objectionable whether accomplished by the dissolution of a single tyrant, an oligarchy, or a majority.

Consequently, I am unequivocally opposed to the deceptively attractive constitutional amendments which would override the U.S. Supreme Court's "one-man, one-vote" decision that have been proposed. While it is a matter of tradition that in many states one or both houses of the legislature represent so-called "nonpopulation"

districts, in many cases this is simply a result of the legislature's long failure to reapportion.

The suggestion of basing one house on "other" factors seems to be in easy compliance; it is a way of civilizing the Supreme Court but without making an all-out attack.

THERE ARE FEW CITIZENS OF THE U.S. whose rights to equal representation have not been severely debited by the failures of state legislatures to reapportion themselves to take account of the great shift of our population from rural areas to the cities and suburbs over the past half century.

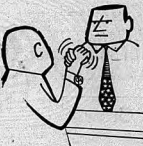
There are 33 upper houses and 32 lower houses in which a majority is elected by less than 45 percent of the people. Moreover, 35 states now

By
GEORGE W. BALL

THE SERIOUS AND RESPONSIBLE men who are today urging that America reduce her world commitments are not isolationists. Nor should the policy they are advancing be called neo-isolationism. Today's nostalgia for "normalcy" is not solely a home-grown phenomenon. It is the companion of a similar nostalgia in Europe.

On both sides of the Atlantic, the argument begins with the assertion that the conditions no longer exist which, in the years after World War II, required the extension of American power and responsibility to all corners of the globe. The argument proceeds that it should be possible to return to a more nearly "normal" world regime of power and responsibility in which the role of the U.S. would be greatly diminished.

PROPOSERS OF A RESURGENT nationalism—increasingly vocal in certain European circles—have found this argument particularly attractive. This line of



argument is not confined to Europe; it has adherents on this side of the ocean as well.

American proponents of this view have, in recent months, contended with increasing vigor that the U.S. should cease its intense preoccupation with world affairs and concentrate on its domestic business—as though one excluded the other. This is unquestionably a beguiling doctrine. But if we do disengage from our responsibilities, who is there to assume them? And if they are not assumed, can we be certain that America itself will be secure?

What is necessary is not the return to a pre-war system of national rivalries, but a new system that takes full account of the realities of this complex and peril-

Excerpts from recent address by the U.S. Undersecretary of State before the "Normal Foreign Policy Conference for Non-Governmental Organizations"

ous age. The realization of this need has been one of the great constructive forces of the last 20 years. It has inspired the movement toward economic integration in Europe. But it has yet to bring about the kind of political unity that can assure the end of the rivalries and antagonisms that have caused so much havoc in the past.

IF ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE is a hard fact which we must live, then military interdependence is even more clearly demonstrable. Today—and for the foreseeable future—the ultimate defense of Western Europe is the vast destructive power of the American nuclear deterrent. Over time, we can foresee a greater participation by Europe in the nuclear defense of the West. That is an object of our policy, but what form it will take is a major unanswered question.

Ideally, if the Free World is to be effectively defended—if the economic requirements of the less developed nations are to be met, if they are to be assisted in their political as well as industrial development—then all of the major industrial powers of the Free World should mobilize their common economic and military resources toward the achievement of common objectives.

THE U.S. HAS LONG SOUGHT TO encourage the Western European nations to play a greater role in world affairs. But—based on the experience of recent years—only a few have been prepared to apply the full strength derived from their economic prosperity to the effective sharing of far-flung responsibilities.

In view of the ever-present threat of Communist aggression no one can responsibly urge the removal of U.S. strength unless convinced that the military, economic and political need of the peoples of the area will be met from other Free World sources.

Therefore, the U.S. must continue to play the role of the Free World's only global power. We cannot abdicate this role without grave danger both to our values and our safety. We must continue to carry a large part of the responsibilities of the Free World for one compelling reason: If we do not, many of those responsibilities will not be met at all. Those who advocate a progressive withdrawal of American power have not squarely faced this problem.

do not have provisions for holding a referendum. This would leave the handling of the "approval of the people" to the already malapportioned legislatures.

In practical terms the malapportionment of even just one house of a legislature, however rarely appointed, still effectively denies a citizen's equal representation to the legislature. As every school boy is taught, there are 2 essential steps in the progress of legislation and appropriations through a bi-cameral legislature: each of the 2 houses must pass on them. Therefore the malapportionment of only one house of a legislature is sufficient to give a veto of widely disproportionate influence to those who would block or water-down progressive legislation and progressive administration.