

Keyserling Survey Details Plans For Problems of Dress Industry

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JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL GROSS GARMENT WORKERS UNION

Vol. XLV, No. 22 Jersey City, N.J., November 15, 1963 Price 10 Cents



'Jobs for All Is No. 1 Task of AFL-CIO!'
—Meany

Focus on Full Employment At AFL-CIO Convention

In his report to the AFL-CIO 5th biennial convention, which opened in New York's Hotel Americana on November 14, Pres. George Meany called the issue of "jobs for all" the primary task facing the federation's assembly.

Accordingly, he indicated, the delegates will be called upon to give their "full weight of endorsement" to the campaign for a 35-hour work week with no reduction in pay.

"Chronic unemployment is a formula for national suicide, and for the loss of freedom everywhere," Meany stated. Solution of the problem would help meet the challenge to America not only abroad but also at home where the current "peaceful revolution" for civil rights is entwined in the struggle for job opportunities, he asserted.

Meany saw achievement of full employment through satisfying of the nation's need for new schools, housing and hospitals and by cutting the work week to 35 hours to absorb the jobless and those entering the labor market. He noted that some gains had been made in this direction but indicated it will be up to the convention to "devise a broader and more effective drive."

The AFL-CIO president also reported a need to offset the intensive efforts of the "militant, well-financed force of extreme rightists" by expanding labor's register-and-vote campaign.

He indicated that voter registration would have to be boosted above the 60-70 percent mark in order to withstand attacks on America's social gains and democratic institutions by organizations such as the John Birch Society.

The AFL-CIO president noted that he was unable to make an assessment of the 88th Congress, which was in session at the time the report was written, but the session's duration and relative inaction illustrated to Meany a need for revision of the rules of Congress. Congress, he said, "persistently bottles up its own majority," casting "discredit on itself and representative democracy" by failure to adopt new rules.

Within the federation itself, Meany indicated he was pleased by operation of the rules adopted at the federation's 4th convention for dealing with problems of disputes between unions. "The so-called insoluble problem has been solved," he reported. Since that convention 2 years ago, 222 internal dispute cases have been put to the machinery of the federation for settlement. Of these, 126 were settled by mediation, 58 by an impartial umpire and only 5 have had sanctions imposed by the Executive Board.

The report also relates that the federation is giving "highest priority" to organizing drives, particularly in the white collar field and in areas selected for concentrated efforts by AFL-CIO and International union teams.

The first area selected for intensive work was Los Angeles, where 12,000 members have been successfully organized since the campaign began in January 1963. The results have been "encouraging" enough to warrant use of the same approach in the Baltimore-Washington area and in several other smaller east coast and midwest localities, the report indicated.

With an organizing potential of 29 million, the
(Continued on Page 4)

Win Raises Thru Schreiber, Wm. Carter, Gossard Pacts



PICKETING by Maria Rosario aided N.Y. Local 23 score victory in unionizing Ess-Sall Sportswear.



WINSOME Korean tot Marce Park, daughter of ILGer Veronica Lee, seeks closer look at label doll.



PRETTY Diane Gregoire, new chosen Queen of the Midnettes and beauty idol of Montreal needle workers, is shown happily wearing her thimble-shaped crown in presence of ladies-in-waiting.

BT 3
OVERSEA

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OVERSEA

Mixed Results in National Elections; N.Y. Liberal Party Obtains Big Vote

No detectable national trend emerged in the voting patterns of scattered off-year elections November 3 as local issues produced shifts of power with mixed results in scores of municipalities across the nation.

Republican spokesmen professed satisfaction at gains in some states and commended the while Democrats claimed that a GOP effort to capitalize on supposed voter resentment on the civil rights issue failed to pay off.

In New York City, 11,000 Liberal Party candidates for Councilman-at-Large seats in the city's 5 boroughs was helped in the Liberal Party's amazing a higher percentage of the total votes cast in any election since 1853.

However, despite the fact that 1 out of every 8 votes went to Liberal candidates—267,301 votes out of 1,688,691 total—the Liberal Party did not obtain representation in the New York City Council. Therefore, the stated intent of the revised city charter to provide true "minority representation" in the conduct of municipal affairs turned out to be an illusion, with no voice given to representatives of this formidable Liberal and Independent vote.

In a post-election statement, Liberal Party Chairman Timothy Costello said:

"Fully representative city government is still an objective to be sought in our elective process and a goal towards which the Liberal Party will continue to work. We therefore call upon all the forces of good government in New York City to take steps to revise the charter to effect a truly representative city council."

The Liberal Party's stand was backed by Paul O'Dwyer, the newly elected Democratic Councilman-at-Large for Manhattan, who

proposed that a new charter revision committee be named to devise "a more equitable representation" system than the one now in effect. He implied that a new system aimed at bettering minority representation should correct the inequity whereby more than 200,000 persons who voted on the Liberal line November 3 would "be unrepresented in the city's legislative body."

Margin of Victory

While it was unsuccessful in the New York City councilmanic races, the Liberal Party vote provided the margin of victory for many candidates in numerous suburban and upstate areas.

In Suffolk County, 7,381 Liberal votes made possible the reelection of County Executive H. Lee Dennison (Dem-Lib) who won by 3,699 votes. In Nassau County, the 16,000 Liberal Party votes insured the election of Family Court Judge Elizabeth Bass Golding (Rep-Lib) in Mount Vernon. The Liberal vote served to elect Mayor Joseph P. Vaccarella (Dem-Lib) and other city officials. In Erie County, District Attorney Michael S. Dillon (Dem-Lib) was elected by the margin of the Liberal vote.

In Flatburgh, where the voting machines have been jammed, the outcome is still uncertain for John Quinn, Liberal candidate for Mayor, who trailed the Democratic incumbent by only 31 votes. In New Jersey, the Republicans capitalized on dissensions within the ranks of the Demo-

cratic Party in several key areas and won control of the State Assembly and widened their majority in the upper house of the state legislature. The voters also turned down 2 bond issue proposals, totaling \$750 million, strongly backed by Democratic Governor Richard Hughes as an alternative to a state sales or income tax.

In Philadelphia, Mayor James H. J. Tate, a Democrat, won reelection by a 61,000 vote majority, a drop from the 100,000 to 200,000 pluralities of recent years.

In Kentucky, the labor-endorsed Democratic nominee for Governor, Edward T. Breathitt, won election by a plurality sharply reduced from the normal majority.

The Republican nominee, Louis B. Nunn, had appealed to segregationist sentiment. He attacked President Kennedy's handling of racial problems and stressed that an anti-discrimination order issued by present Democratic Governor Bert T. Combs against racial practices in state-licensed businesses was modeled after the administration's methods in this field.

In Mississippi, the Democrats turned back the first serious Republican bid for power in nearly a century, electing Paul Johnson as Governor over GOP nominee Rubel Phillips, who rolled up more than 100,000 votes. Both Johnson and Phillips ran as avowed segregationists and critics of President Kennedy's civil rights program.

Poll Tax Protest



Democratic Rep. Pat Jennings of Virginia, kneeling at center, is pictured with an ILGWU delegation from the Upper South Department before October 28 dinner in Richmond held in counter the efforts to retain state's discriminatory poll tax.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Need 2 State Acts to End Poll Tax in Federal Voting

By WILLARD SHELTON

WASHINGTON—The poll tax, long a troublesome issue on the ground that such a tax is an infringement on a citizen's right to vote, remains a troublesome issue. Thirty-six states have ratified a proposed constitutional amendment to abolish poll taxes in federal elections, but 2 more are needed for the requisite two-thirds, and there is no certainty that an additional 2 states will act in time to make the amendment effective for the presidential election in 1964.

In addition, the question of a poll tax for local and state elections is an issue in Virginia; in Texas, a referendum for repeal is out in the balloting held November 9.



Only a few of the state legislatures are scheduled to meet in regular sessions next year. Four of them are southern states—Virginia, Louisiana, Georgia and South Carolina—where the legislatures have previously shown no strong push to ratify the amendment. The other states with regular sessions are Arizona and South Dakota, which declined to complete action this year. The Arizona house voted to ratify but the Senate did not, while the South Dakota legislature failed to act in either house.

Sponsor of the proposed amendment was Senator Spessard L. Holland, a Florida Democrat, who has long opposed poll taxes in principle but believed that they could not be abolished except by constitutional amendment. This was the general doctrine also advanced by other members of Congress from the southern states. As of now, only Florida and Tennessee among the southern states have ratified the proposal; Mississippi has rejected the amendment and the other legislatures have not acted.

5 States Have Poll Tax

Only 5 states now retain the poll tax system as a qualification for voting, the tax has gradually been eroded as an obstacle to voting rights and no doubt other obstacles also will be eroded. The issue of principle, however, should be decided as a matter of the country's self-education.

In Virginia a major battle is developing on whether the legislature will re-enact a poll tax for non-federal elections even though the amendment outlaws the system for federal elections. Governor Albert S. Harrison has called a special session of the legislature for Nov. 19 to submit such a proposal. Rep. W. Pat Jennings, a Democrat who does not vote with the state organization controlled by Sen. Harry P. Byrd, is heading a bipartisan drive for repeal.

The confusions invited by a poll tax for state elections, while such a tax in federal elections is outlawed, could be compounded by revisions of the registration laws. Among the devices mentioned by organization Democrats, for example, is a requirement that every citizen be obligated to submit evidence of residence 6 months before election day—the precise deadline for payment of state poll taxes.

The Virginia League of Women Voters, the Virginia Teachers Association and other groups have joined the Virginia AFL-CIO in denouncing the poll tax. The Jennings group circulated petitions for outright repeal.

Higher wages, public and private efforts to accelerate sales and create jobs, are cited as ways to avoid the economic disaster that a continued disparity in income threatens. "In the final analysis," the article concludes, "our ability to

provide markets for the enormous increase in output which productivity makes possible and jobs for the people it displaces, will determine whether technological progress proves to be a source of hardship and despair for millions or a blessing for all mankind."

DEPRESSION PATTERN?

Profits, Production Zip, Wages Lag, Jobless High

Productivity is soaring. So are profits. Yet wages are being held in a straitjacket and unemployment keeps a stranglehold on millions of workers.

This is the pattern of today's American economy which is bringing warnings from labor economists that there are strong similarities between what is now happening and what happened in the 1920's which brought on the Great Depression.

What they see is a "lopsided market" in which a small minority of the American people are taking a disproportionate share of the American economic pie while large masses of the American people lack the buying power to consume the huge amount of goods that the American economy is able to produce.

In a highly significant article in the AFL-CIO American Federationist, the federation's Research Department warns that the nation's buying power must be increased to avoid another "dangerous recession."

"Wages must increase more rapidly than they have in the past few years without any increase in the overall price level. The nation's economic health requires that the buying power of wages and salaries and fringe benefits rise at least in line with the recent trend of productivity of output per man-hour in the national economy. Otherwise the share of income going to labor will decline and the demand for goods and services will continue to be weak and inadequate."

Here is the economic picture

that is arousing the deadly parallel between the 1920's and today:

Productivity is soaring. In the past half century the rate has gone up from an average of four-tenths percent a year in the 1900's decade to 3.6 percent during the present decade. The post-World War II speed-up in productivity with the swift emergence of automation has been especially far-reaching in terms of output per man-hour the results of the new technology are described as "fantastic."

Profits are soaring. It is the contention of the AFL-CIO Research Department that this tremendous increase in productivity is not being fairly shared with the American worker in the form of wages and fringe benefits. Instead, profits are reaching spectacular heights. Proof of this is contained in the current issue of Business Week which predicts "record earnings for the year."

General Motors, for example, "wrote up its best third quarter since the auto industry's old record of 1955." Chrysler earnings were up 613 percent over the third quarter a year ago. Most steel and oil companies were up "substantially."

The magazine cited the profit record of more than 40 corporations showing increases over 1952 ranging from a few percentage points to as high as 566 percent for Chrysler and 100 percent for National Steel.

Yet wages are in a slowdown. Between 1946 and 1952, the buying power of most workers rose only 15.2 percent. This included wage and fringe benefits. Yet output per man-hour increased 20.2 percent. Factory production workers showed an even greater disparity between buying power and productivity. This, together with price rises, has produced a drop of one percent a year for the past 8 years in unit wage costs.

Consider Productivity

It is extremely important therefore," the Federationist article declared, "that those engaged in collective bargaining consider the national trend in output per man-hour and that they be aware that it justifies and even requires higher wage increases than have been occurring in the past several years. The nation's productivity cannot be ignored in collective bargaining. Reduction in the work week, expansion of public facilities,

ONEITA STRIKERS OPEN HEARTS, POCKETS TO MRS. FDR FUND

In the midst of a strike which has lasted 70 weeks to date, and despite the burdens imposed by this prolonged period of joblessness, 273 members of Southeast Region Local 371 have been moved by the memory of Eleanor Roosevelt to contribute to the memorial foundation named in her honor.

The ILGWU who have been on strike since July 18 are workers at the Oneita Knitting Mills of Andrews, South Carolina. In a letter to Pres. Dubinsky sent along with their contribution of \$100, the Andrews workers declare:

"When the announcement was made in one of our strike meetings about the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation and that you were one of the directors, we decided even though we are on strike, to make a contribution to the foundation in this small way we are saying thanks to you for all you have done for us during our strike."

The ILGWU campaign for the memorial founda-

tion dedicated to carrying on the many charitable activities Mrs. Roosevelt worked in, reached one milestone last month with the presentation of a \$250,000 down payment from Pres. Dubinsky to Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, foundation chairman.

Contributions sent along with personal messages of respect for Mrs. Roosevelt are coming into ILGWU general headquarters as garment workers, active and retired, and even the families of deceased ILGWU contribute to the advancement of causes close to the heart of the late "First Lady of the World."

Mrs. James Lieberman a Cleveland widow whose husband was a member of Cleveland Knitgoods Local 299, wrote:

"Please accept one hour's wages for James Lieberman. If he were still here, he would have wanted to do this. I think the memorial fund is the most tribute anyone could wish to give, and I'm sure Eleanor Roosevelt would be very pleased."

Sharon Domingo, retired member of New York Local 22 wrote:

"Our union is doing very good things in helping the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund. I cannot be an exception. I am sending \$5 to the fund and I hope you please your work many, many years."

A retired member of New York Local 91, Elise Bruch declared:

"I have always been an admirer of this truly Great Lady and never missed an opportunity to hear her speak at our union meetings. Please accept the enclosed check as my contribution to the Eleanor Roosevelt Fund."

ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Blumberg reports that hundreds of contribution airmails have been received at union headquarters based on the first receipts of contributions from over the country. Initial indications are that collection goals will be exceeded, he reports.

Keyserling Survey Details Plans For Problems of Dress Industry

Details Terms



Pres. Harry Greenberg details union demands in contract talks now underway in New York children's dress industry to Roosevelt Auditorium meeting of Local 91 shop representatives.

Union and employer representatives in the New York metropolitan dress market are busy this week studying a 40,000-word, statistic-laden analysis of the market's complex problems prepared by Dr. Leon Keyserling, one of this country's leading economists and chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors under President Truman.

The Keyserling report, the result of 8 months of probing by the economist, was made at the request of the Dressmakers' Joint Council and employer groups in the hope that it would point the way to new solutions to some of the problems besetting the industry. The final version of it was made available at a meeting with union and employer representatives at the Hotel Astor in New York City on Tuesday morning, November 12, and at a press conference called by Dr. Keyserling later in the day.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg attended the morning meeting. The union delegation included Vice President Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Council; first Vice Pres. Luigi Antolini, general secretary of Local 89; Vice Presidents David Ginzold, director of the Northeast Department, Edward Kramer, director of the Eastern Region, Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10 and Israel Breslow, manager of Local 32; also Phil Schwartz, manager of Local 60.

Others present included Gustav Tyler, ILGWU assistant president, attorney Emil Schindler; Dr. Lazare Teper, ILGWU research director; Nathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the Dressmakers' Joint Council; Sol Greene,

assistant general manager of the council; Sol C. Chablin, assistant director of the Northeast Department, and Salvatore Noto, assistant manager of Local 80.

Pres. Dubinsky, who spoke warmly of Dr. Keyserling and of the efforts he had made on behalf of the industry, said that the report would have to be studied to see how it could be applied to the industry's problems.

"The main problem, as we see it," Zimmerman said after the meeting, "is that our members do not earn a fair or adequate livelihood. Now that we have Dr. Keyserling's report, we are studying it to see how, and to what extent, it can help in meeting this problem as well as others we must face."

Dr. Keyserling told his press conference that the "problems of the New York dress market are not insoluble" and that he was "very hopeful" that progress would be made. Reviewing the deterioration of the New York dress market's position in the past 10 years, he said that New York City "has suffered worst" but that any "solution that will help New York will help other sectors" of the market, too.

"This isn't a matter of robbing Peter to pay Paul," he emphasized. He urged measures that would enable the entire dress industry in the New York area to

improve employment opportunities and earnings by improving its economic position generally.

Adverse Trend

Noting that in 1961 production for the New York metropolitan market as a whole had declined almost 8 percent as compared with 1960, Dr. Keyserling said that New York City has been the "major victim of this adverse trend." Employment in New York City declined 22 percent in this period, and payrolls were down 11.8 percent. The number of shops declined 21.3 percent.

"The shift from New York City toward other areas" within the metropolitan market, Dr. Keyserling said, "has not reflected entirely a normal and healthy movement, motivated by considerations of relative efficiency. To a large degree, the size, speed and uncertainty of these shifts have reflected an unhealthy churning within the industry. Increasingly in recent years, this unhealthy churning has tended to be hurtful to the out-of-town areas as well as New York City."

"The 'excessive churning process within the industry,' he found, "has been aggravated substantially by the fact that wage standards have been much lower in some geographic areas than in others." The situation is further complicated, he said, by the pre-

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'91' Shop Spokesmen Press Gain Demands As Pact Talks Start

As New York Children's Dressmakers' Local 91 negotiators look hard with employer association representatives in contract negotiations for some 12,000 workers, they are presenting a series of demands highlighted by a 7 1/2 percent boost for piece workers, a 55 wage increase for week workers, rises in all craft minimums and a second week's paid vacation.

These terms were detailed by Vice Pres. Harry Greenberg, Local 91 manager and head of the local's negotiating committee, and approved at a November 7 meeting of chairmen and chair-ladies. More than 500 of these shop representatives attended the Roosevelt Auditorium meeting and heard Manager Greenberg submit a progress report on the state of negotiations.

"The local manager stated that it was his 'earnest hope that an agreement can be concluded in the same harmonious manner as has been concluded in the past. However, should the employers refuse to accept our just and proper demands, the union is prepared to take whatever steps are necessary to obtain our goals and objectives."

The contract negotiations, which are getting under way, are aimed at reaching an agreement by December 31, expiration date of the existing pact.

Local 91 has scheduled a general membership meeting for December 3, at Manhattan Center, 34th Street and 8th Avenue, to inform all members on the current state of negotiations.



Press conference held by Dr. Leon Keyserling on the N.Y. metropolitan dress market survey.

JUSTICE

Published semi-monthly by International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office of Publications
591 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N.J.

110 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.
Tel. COlumbus 5-7000

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Subscription price paid in advance \$2.00 a year

Second-Class Postage Paid at Jersey City, N.J.

Vol. XLV November 15, 1961 No. 22

Evan Entry



With a 4-1 election victory under their belts, cutting department workers at Evan Picone, North Bergen, N.J., celebrate at the headquarters of Cloak Out-of-Town Department Local 133.

Evan-Picone Cutter Victory Seen Vital Unionizing Wedge

By the decisive margin of 42-9, cutters at Evan-Picone, Inc. of North Bergen, New Jersey, have voted to make the ILGWU their bargaining agent. Victory by the union in the key department of this major producer of coats, suits and sportswear is regarded as a significant wedge in the organization of the plant which employs about 700 production and maintenance workers.

The pro-ILGWU vote by cutters at the long-time holdout culminates an intensive campaign which originated when workers, dissatisfied with plant conditions, which included the unfair discharge of 2 cutters, sought ILGWU representation, reports Vice Pres. George Rubin, general manager of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department.

In September, the ILGWU Legal Department requested the holding of an NLRB representation election for the cutters. The employer objected to this procedure, claiming that an election should be held only for all employees at the plant. This argument was overruled by NLRB regional director John J. Cuneo, who supported the union position in an October 9 ruling.

Election Ordered

But the employer took his objection to the Washington NLRB

which upheld the regional director and ordered that an election for the cutters be held.

The election, held November 4, was an overwhelming success for the pro-ILGWU forces. It came after extensive groundwork had been done by Cloak Out-of-Town Business Agent Al Tambe and a shop executive committee.

Handling legal matters for the union, including the NLRB hearings, were ILGWU Legal Department attorney Seymour Bernstein and Assistant General Counsel Julius Topol.

15 Percent Pay Boosts for 600 At 3 Schreiber Units in N.J., Va.

A new agreement providing for a 15 percent wage increase and a second welfare check was negotiated with the A. H. Schreiber Co. employing over 600 workers in 3 plants. Negotiations were directed by Vice Presidents William Ross and Angela Bambace. The firm, which manufactures low-end underwear, has plants in Riverside and Mt. Holly, New Jersey and in Bristol, Virginia. The South Jersey plants were negotiated on behalf of the South Jersey Joint Board and the Bristol plant on behalf of the Upper South Department.

The 15 percent increase for piece workers will be realized in 3 installments of 5 percent each, as follows: October 21, 1963, March 1, 1964 and March 31, 1965. Time workers will receive an increase of 15 cents in 3 installments of 5 cents each of the above dates. The workers will receive their second welfare check in December 1964.

The basic minimum was established at \$1.40 an hour. The feature of the agreement is that piece rates are to be set so as to enable the average piece worker

to earn no less than \$1.60 an hour.

Each of the shop meetings where the agreements were explained accepted the new terms with great enthusiasm.

Pact Parleyers

In addition to Vice Presidents Ross and Bambace, those who participated in the negotiations included Manager Morris Dobren, Business Agent Barney Lesnick, and committee members Edith Nolan, Archetta Fullerton, Anna May Wheeler, Martha Courten, Frieda Frank, Doris Porelli, Dorothy Warner and Beatrice Rankin, all of South Jersey, and Martin West, Virginia state director, and committee members from Bristol; Hallie Bedwell, Rita Leonard and Nancy Hobbs.

Stulberg to Israel For Nagler Center

ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg will leave November 28 for a trip to Israel where he will participate in the dedication of the Isidore Nagler Youth Center.

The center, in the Kiryat Hayyim sector of Haifa, reflects the concern of the late ILGWU vice president in the problems of youth and his interest in the state of Israel. The ILGWU and the New York Cloak Joint Board has helped finance the project.

The Nagler Youth center will contain facilities for classrooms, games where clubs, musical and sports groups can meet, study halls and relaxation lounges.

350 in N.J. Benefit Thru Eastern Region 6 Independent Pacts

Recently concluded negotiations for renewal of independent agreements with 5 undergarment plants and a plastics shop have brought major gains for more than 350 workers in northern New Jersey, reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

Terms of the pacts at the lingerie houses follow the improvements recently scored in the metropolitan area by New York Undergarment Workers' Local 62. All the shops are under agreement with Newark Local 146, according to Manager Prier Detlefsen.

The gains, highlighted by a 5 percent wage increase on top of earnings of \$1 a week, whichever is higher, were scored at American Undergarment of Newark, Philon Lingerie in Passaic, Lynn-Maid Lingerie, Medford Undergarment and Casale Lingerie, all of Lindenhurst. These 5 shops employ more than 270 workers.

Additional terms provide for the second week of vacation as outlined in the '62' pact as Election Day gain for a total of 6 guaranteed paid holidays and higher craft minimums.

The pact also calls for the standard contributions to the health and welfare retirement and severance benefit funds.

The protracted negotiating sessions, led by Detlefsen and Assistant Manager Virgil Bavaro, involved committees from each

shop in several cases when talks broke down. Vice Pres. Kramer and Assistant Manager Bob Goldberg were drawn into the bargaining sessions.

Protek Pact

At Protek Products Company, a plastics manufacturer located in Kearny, a more intricate schedule of wage increases was won by some 150 workers, with gains registered along craft lines. Increases were retroactive to July 1, 1963.

The agreement also provided for 8 1/2 guaranteed paid holidays, and 2 weeks' vacation, beginning with one week after one year and adding a day for each year of employment until the 2-week mark is reached after 5 years.

During the life of the agreement the employer will contribute a total of 7 percent of payroll to the health and welfare, retirement and severance benefit funds.

The provision for the severance benefit contribution is a first established with this agreement.

A 15-member negotiating committee was headed up by chairman Frances Le Pante and Executive

10-Day '23' Strike Ends 13-Year Ess-Sall Holdout

A 10-day strike, marked by round-the-clock picketing, has resulted in the unionization of Ess-Sall Sportswear, a manufacturer with approximately 20 workers in his inside shop and a number of contractors. Vice Pres. Shelley Appleton, manager of Skirt and Sportswear Workers Local 23 has announced.

The union victory has brought Ess-Sall workers a reduction in the work week from 48 hours to 35 hours, a wage increase, paid holidays and other benefits of the union agreement in the industry. The firm had been non-union for 13 years.

The strike was under the direction of Local 23 organization director Jay Mazur and Mayer Pinkel, manager of the Cloak Joint Board Organization Department. The strike began when the firm located at 84 Porvath Street in Manhattan, locked out workers after learning that they had signed cards authorizing the union to represent them.

The firm was immediately struck, and the union filed unfair labor practice charges against it with the National Labor Relations Board. The picket lines which were completely effective from the start convinced the firm to settle. The workers elected Antonio Rosario as shop chairman.

AFL-CIO CONCLAVE

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO believes that some of its improved results can be attributed to National Labor Relations Board curbs on more violent anti-union techniques, particularly the use of fictionalized motion pictures presented to employees as documentary films of "union abuses." The report stated that unions are winning more NLRB-conducted elections than they have in three years though there is a greater opposition by employers.

In the 22 months since the last report, AFL-CIO unions have won 4,797 elections out of 8,906 contests—54 percent—and won bargaining rights for 326,600 working men and women. More than 2 million new members added to the rolls of the AFL-CIO in the past 7 years, but total membership has remained virtually unchanged because of losses by automation, general unemployment and related factors.

Pres. Dubinsky is heading the ILGWU delegation to the AFL-CIO convention. Others in the delegation are Luigi Antonini, Louis Stulberg, Charles R. Zimmerman, Henoch Mendelsohn, Philip Kramer, William Ross, Douglas Levin, Rafaela Ballard and Bernice Terry.

ORGANIZING ADVANCE CITED AT CONVENTION OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

More than 42,000 workers were brought into the union fold by the coordinated organization drives of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department. It was reported at the department's recently-concluded 5th convention. IUD Pres Walter P. Reuther set the tone of the meeting by declaring that labor must make organizing the unorganized "a mat-

ter of the highest priority."

Representing the ILGWU at the convention were General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg, who is a vice president of the IUD, Vice Presidents Charles R. Zimmerman and Angela Bambace, and Local Managers Matthew Schepewald, Henry Schwartz and Herbert Piskodny.

Raises for 1,000 in Gossard M'West Pact

Justice Editor ILPA President; Top Award to ILG Photographer

Justice Editor Leon Stein was elected without contest to a 2-year term as president of the International Labor Press Association at the organization's convention held in New York City's Park Sheraton Hotel earlier this week.

Before his election to the group's top post, Stein had been a member of its executive council for an unbroken period of service that extended back before establishment of the present form of the association in 1955. ILPA encompasses several hundred national, state and local AFL-CIO publications.

Additional honors to Justice came with the awarding of first prize to staff photographer Burton Berinsky for the best original photograph.



Editor Leon Stein of ILPA.

to appear in an international union publication during the past year.

The citation was for the photo that appeared in Justice on November 1, 1962 (reproduced below) which Berinsky snapped just as a cup of scalding hot coffee was tossed directly at him by an anti-union individual in the course of ILOUW picket activity in Long Island.

Meany Address

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany took time off from his preparations for the federation's 5th convention to speak to the ILPA conclave, making a vigorous plea for support of the United Nations and for organized labor's efforts to remove all vestiges of racial discrimination from American life.

At the same time, Meany had words of praise for the "splendid" work of the ILPA in helping to correct what he called the unsatisfactory state of the labor press of the past.

Meany's call for support of the United Nations was coincidental with a tour of the UN by delegates to the convention. After a briefing on the UN and its work by Francis Carpenter of the U.S.

Mission to the UN and Irving Brown of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the delegates attended a meeting of the UN General Assembly.

A highlight of the ILPA sessions was an address by White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger, who came specially for the event. The more than 200 labor editors present roundly applauded Salinger's announcement that President Kennedy is planning to invite labor press editors to a special day-long "briefing" next February.

It would cover administration policy over a wide area of public affairs such as relations with the Soviet Union, the situation in Vietnam and numerous domestic issues of concern to all American workers.

Workshops

Convention activities included 3 workshops: "Thunder From the Right," led by Wes McCune of Group Research; "Erga from the Eggheads," conducted by Prof. Philip A. Taft of Brown University; and "Civil Rights and the Labor Press," with Don Blaiman and Walter G. David of AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department.

Others who spoke at the conclave included Omar Beal, general secretary of the ICTU; Dorothy Williams of Simmons College; on "Labor Press and What It Reveals," and Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative representative.

Among messages sent to the gathering was one from Zalman Shazar, President of Israel who, himself, is former editor of Davar, the Tel Aviv labor daily.

'22' Sets Forums On Vital Problems

A series of monthly forums dealing with topics of major interest to union members will be presented by Dreammakers' Local 22, announcer Vice Pres. Israel Breslow, local manager.

Inaugurating the forums will be Gus Tyler, ILOUW assistant president, who will speak on "The Future of the American Labor Movement," on Thursday, December 5, in the local council room at 218 West 40th St. The forum will begin at 8 P.M.

Future topics will include, "Labor and Our Daily Press," "Russia Since Stalin," "The Future of the Dress Industry" and "Automation and Our Future."

After 2 days of intensive negotiations, with conferences lasting to the late evening hours, a new 3-year agreement was finally hammered out and signed with the H.W. Gossard Co., netting sizable gains topped by wage bonets and higher minimums for some 1,000 workers, reports Vice Pres. Morris Stells, director of the Midwest Region.

The recently signed agreement with the Gossard firm, one of the largest manufacturers of foundation garments in the country affects workers at plants in Lahapring and Gwin, Michigan, and Loganport, Bicknell and Sullivan, Indiana.

Under the new contract, the following gains are retroactive to September 1, 1961: guaranteed hourly minimums of \$1.45 for operators and \$1.40 for non-operators; a wage increase of 10 cents an hour for cutters; a pay hike of 7 cents an hour for all other time workers; and a general wage boost for piece workers.

On March 1, 1965, the following additional gains go into effect: the minimums will rise to \$1.50

for operators and to \$1.45 for non-operators; cutters will receive an additional 10 cents an hour; all other time workers will obtain an added 7 cents an hour; and piece workers will net an additional wage increase.

'Fringe' Improvements

Also, the pact calls for an additional one-half paid holiday for the afternoon of December 24 (Christmas Eve) and, beginning in 1965, one-half paid holiday for Good Friday afternoon, raising the total to 7 guaranteed paid holidays. It further calls for improvements in hospitalization benefits, eligibility requirements for holidays and vacations, and provisions for call-in pay and overtime.

The contract was enthusiastically ratified by Gossard workers at the affected plants.

Heading the negotiations for the Union were Vice Pres. Stells and Assistant Regional Director Harold Schwartz. They were assisted by Indiana ILOUW Representative Norbert Ciolek, Business Agents Bernice Nulton and Ruth Craine and those workers from the following plants: (Lahapring) Charles Pryor and Agnes Terembe, Local 204; (Gwin) Marie Yelle and Tami Swaby, Local 280; (Loganport) Helen Kern, June Davis and Matheline Sloop, Local 392; (Bicknell) Emma Lew and Marie Scott, Local 572; (Sullivan) Evelyn Burns, Alberta Cochran and Maxine Hiett, Local 847.

Machine Minded 'Youngster'



Visiting ILGWU union label booth at recent Du Quoin State Fair in Ziegler, Illinois, Henry Peterson, "80 years young" watches with fascination as Loretta Lutes, Local 496 member, deftly demonstrates her skill at sewing machine turning out baby bibs. The "young in heart" visitor, who is a retired machinist union member, was presented with many label souvenirs, including some baby bibs.

Retroactive Rises to 500 In N'East Wm. Carter Pact

Some 500 workers netted significant pay hikes and other major gains via a new 2-year agreement recently signed with the William Carter Co. of Needham, Massachusetts, reports Vice Pres. David Giegold, director of the Northeast Department.

Highlighting the terms of the new contract, which runs to August 1965, were provisions for a retroactive wage increase of 5 percent for all workers and a hike in minimums to \$1.66 an hour.

In addition, health, welfare and retirement benefits, which already were superior to those existing in the industry, were further improved to include higher vacation benefits.

In addition, the company granted a unique clause calling for top seniority for the purpose of lay-off, and recall to union stewards in their own department, either on their own job or operation or on any other job or operation

that they have previously performed.

Heading the union's negotiating team was Bob C. Chalkin, assistant director of the Northeast Department, who was aided by John F. Albano, manager of the Western Massachusetts District, and a committee of shop workers composed of Valerie Luce, Philomena Sarnell, Lucy Beattie, Katherine Mylinski, Irene Dion and Amelia Cyran.

There were two women in the Senate and 18 women in the House of Representatives in the 87th Congress. Congresswomen are about evenly divided between the two political parties.

Higher Social Security Is Proposed for Widows

Broad changes in the social security and tax laws are needed to provide income security for most American women, according to the report issued by the President's Commission on the Status of Women.

A major recommendation of the commission is that social security retirement benefits for a widow should match the amount her husband would have received at the same age, had he lived.

"An aged widow should not have to live on less than her husband would receive if he survived her," the commission declared.



Award winning 'pix' by Justice photographer Burton Berinsky.



PORTRAIT of a LOCAL



IN MOST CASES, it is the big locals in the union that make the headlines with their strikes, contract renewals and picket lines. But in scores of out-of-the-way corners of this country the drama of union is played out in subdued day-to-day servicing, in shops with small groups of workers and in communities where the arrival of the union business agent making his regular rounds is an exciting occasion because—like the travelling salesman of former days—he brings news of what's doing in other places.

Local 532 in Onaga— which is in Pottawatomie County which is in the state of Kansas— has no more than 30 members. It has been in existence since 1953, providing union benefits to the covered workers, despite the hardships of functioning in a so-called "right-to-work" state. Its members gather once a month to review shop problems; local union finances, recently put into deficit by the strike of fellow workers at Vic-Gene in Kansas City ("A suggestion was made that we plan or do something to make some money to put in our local's fund" according to recent meeting minutes); and the initiation of a new member from time to time.

It's like a family gathering. In the small town of Onaga, the ILGWU is a family within the family. Its members are the wives and daughters of the local farmers; their children go to the same country schools and they are together in the same churches on Sunday. For these women who spend their working days at the Onaga Sportswear shop, the union—the ILGWU—is a personal affair, a deep part of their lives:

Local 532 holds its monthly meeting. (1) Stella Loughmiller, standing, delivers report as, from left to right at table, Georgia Wheeler, local financial secretary, Evelyn Miller, local president and ILGWU Representative-Organizer John Curtis look on. Portraits of concentration during the meeting are (2) Evelyn Miller; (3) Carrol Christman; (4) Lydia Larrimora; (5) Joyce Schlemann and (6) Marge Hosty.



Justice photographer Burton Berinsky has caught Local 532 members in varying moods during the course of the meeting. Alternatingly pensive, wistful and happy as they reviewed shop problems, the financial condition of the local, and goings-on in the Central States Region and the rest of the ILGWU, they proceeded through the meeting with dispatch until there remained only one more matter to be taken up—the initiation into the union of a new member.

ILGers pictured are: (7) Mabel Byrnes; (8) Marjorie McDaniel; (9) Jo Tucker; (10) Thelma Thompson; (11) Mary Harrison; (12) Cardula Becker; (13) Wilma Hermann; (14) Pat Gurney; (15) Local 532's new member is Corjol Pauly, who signs her membership application as local financial secretary Georgia Wheeler looks on. (16) At the swearing-in: the new ILGer and local president Evelyn Miller. In Onaga, Kansas, where each of the members knows all the others personally, initiation of a new member has a special flavor.



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Puerto Rico Enrolls Gates, Manati Shops

New additions to the fast-growing ranks of the ILGWU on the island of Puerto Rico have been recorded with the organization of 2 undergarment shops, according to Puerto Rico Manager Jerry Schoen.

Miriam Gates Inc., a long-time holdout, has been brought into the union fold after an intensive organization campaign directed by Puerto Rico organization director Alberto E. Sanchez.

Miriam Gates produces special brassieres such as "padded" brassieres and post-surgery supports. It has operated non-union for many years, and until now had managed to resist the union's organization efforts.

But an extensive campaign conducted by organizers Guadalupe Pena and Felicitas Cruz has led to the signing up of a vast majority of the plant's employees. Following the conclusion of an agreement, workers will receive the benefit of union terms.

The Manati Embroidery Co. of Manati, has also joined the union fold following an organization campaign conducted by Local 601 staffers.

The negotiation of a union contract followed, bringing wage

books, paid vacations and holidays, the inauguration of a health care plan and other union benefits.

A group of Latin American labor leaders, on tour of Puerto Rico, visited ILGWU headquarters in San Juan recently to study the functioning of the union.

The visitors included leaders from Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Colombia. They were especially interested in the health and welfare benefits provided by the union.

An ILGWU Mobile Health Center making a recent tour of duty in the mountainous central region of Puerto Rico, was visited by 3 distinguished local personalities while servicing workers in the town of Coamo.

While treating workers at the Coamo Knitting Mills, the Healthmobile was host to Dona Rosa Maria Alvarez, mayoress of Coamo and Island Senator Francisco L. Alvarez.

Atlanta Adorables



At recent fair in Atlanta, Georgia, the spotlight was temporarily shared by 2 adorable attractions at union label display booth—Jania label poster girl, and beautiful child of these happy parents visiting event. Looking on with admiration are, from left, Beatrice Henderson, president of Local 172 Retirees' Club and Mary Barty, recording secretary of the local. It's a children's world.

Coast Counterpunch To New 'Dove' Trick

Apparently there is no end to the number of devious tactics which the Dove Manufacturing Co., a Los Angeles lingerie firm, will use in its attempt to thwart unionization of its 100 workers.

Though Dove had already compiled a sizable string of unfair labor practices in the past, the firm dug down deep into its grab-bag of tricks recently and came up with another coercive device, that of discontinuing its established practice of paid vacations, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director.

This latest move by the firm received a quick counterpunch from the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board. It immediately filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board which, according to Joint board manager John Elene, has scheduled a hearing on the union's charge.

In its complaint, the union noted that Dove resorted to this new harassing maneuver while it was awaiting appeal action on an order rendered by a trial examiner of the NLRB's Washington office. This calls for a run-off election and reinstatement with back pay of worker Ozie Perkins who was illegally discharged for

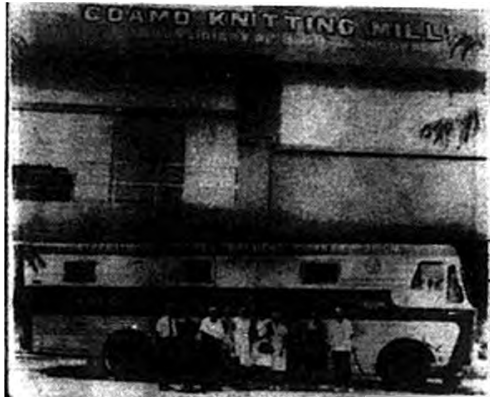
acting as the union's observer in the previous representation election at the plant.

\$5,000 Severance Pay
In another West Coast development, the San Francisco Joint Board last month distributed pay checks totalling over \$5,000, representing severance and supplementary unemployment benefits, to 29 workers whose firm recently went out of business. The workers are Local 101 members.

Cornelius Wall, Joint board manager, announced at the meeting that most workers of the now-defunct firm had been successfully placed in other jobs.

Also present was the former employer, Milton Dorman, who stressed the fact that he had tried for a long time to locate a buyer for his business in order that the workers could retain their jobs but had been unsuccessful in his efforts.

Healthmobile Visitor



Visiting an ILGWU Mobile Health Center in Puerto Rico are the mayoress of the town of Coamo, Dona Rosa Maria Alvarez, 2nd from left, island Senator Francisco L. Anselmi, 3rd from left. Puerto Rico Manager Jerry Schoen, left, was the host.

KEYSERLING REPORT

(Continued from Page 3)
ence in the industry of a "small but strong minority" of employees who "by all means available to it has sought persistently and with considerable effectiveness to undermine wage policy."

He noted that "much progress has been made in recent years toward ironing out wage disparities," but indicated that far more progress must be made in the interests of better earnings and a more stable industry.

Dr. Keyserling told his press conference that some employers seek low-wage resources as a substitute for healthy progress through improved efficiency and better marketing techniques. He emphasized that one of the industry's major weaknesses has been its failure to keep pace with technological progress and efficiency, and that this has worked to hold down earnings.

In response to a question at his press conference, Dr. Keyserling said that "one of the main barriers" to technological progress and higher productivity seems to be "inertia" on the part of employers.

He highlighted, as another of the industry's ills, the "serious under-utilization of the labor force—inadequate number of average hours worked per week and average weeks worked per year. This has been a primary factor in keeping annual earnings at a low level. Dr. Keyserling said that this under-utilization of labor could be attributed in part to the seasonal nature of the industry, but that part of it is "remediable."

Among his policy proposals, he suggested the following:

—Establishment of a Dress Progress Institute which would study marketing trends and other industry problems with a view to helping the market to assert creative leadership in fashion and to increase its sales.

—That minimum wage standards within the industry should be maintained, and raised "to meet acceptable social standards. Piece rates for piece-rate workers and week-work rates for time workers should be set at levels not derived from minimums, and the tendency in some instances for average actual wages to gravitate toward the minimums should be vigorously combatted."

HIT'S AND MRS.

by JANE GOODSELL

Throwing a Purple Rage Becoming a Declining Art

Have you noticed that people don't get mad any more? I don't mean irritated or peeved or cross. I mean really, really mad. You hardly ever see anybody fly into a fist-waving, table-pounding, tooth-grashing, purple-faced fury.

I'm not so sure the decline of the temper tantrum is a good thing. There's a lot to be said in favor of the lowering rage provided that (a) it is justified by the situation and (b) it is put on by somebody who knows how to raise a row in the grand, classic manner without using four-letter words or punching somebody in the jaw.



I witnessed a truly memorable display of bad temper only the other day. I was waiting for a friend in a hotel lobby when a small, mild-looking, sandy-haired man walked up to the desk and announced that he had a reservation. The clerk, who was sorting mail, drawled that he had no record of such a reservation and there were no rooms available. He muttered, "Sorry," turned his back on the mild-looking gentleman and returned to his mail-sorting.

It was a familiar scene—up to this point, I watched, expecting the sandy-haired man to do what most people would do in this situation—to shuffle off, shrugging his shoulders and muttering under his breath.

But he didn't. Instead, he turned a violent shade of purple, began pounding on the counter, demanded in a loud voice to see the manager and threatened to sue the hotel. I watched, in rapt fascination, to see what would happen next, and what happened next was really something.

Within 3 minutes the gentleman was being ushered to the elevator, accompanied by a brace of bellboys and followed at a deferential distance by the room clerk who was fluttering his hands and saying that he hoped the room would be satisfactory.

—That an "improved wage policy" should be promptly evoked, based upon the essential principle that, as rapidly as feasible, workers performing identical functions throughout the industry should receive identical pay for the same volume and quality of output per hour, with a reasonable fixed allowance for geographic differentials.

—That the use of settlement sheets should be continued to "facilitate enforcement and compliance." Dr. Keyserling said that the "settlement sheet is a necessity in setting forth "clearly and quantitatively the operations to be performed and the payments applicable to them."

Elsewhere, he urged the continuation of the "going system of contractor registration and of the percentage allowance flowing from jobbers to contractors on the basis of a given relationship to defined costs," but he suggested that a study of the system might produce improvements.

Dr. Keyserling said that, in considerable measure, the New York metropolitan dress market is feeling the painful impact of the low growth rate of the national economy as a whole, and an "optimum rate of growth for the U.S. economy" would contribute significantly to the economic health of the apparel industry.

Ready Colorful Xmas ILG Label Promotion

Puritan, Steiner Boosts In Upper South Renewals

Recently concluded 3-year renewals have brought wage boosts to Upper South Department members at 2 plants in Delaware and Virginia, reports Vice Pres. Angela Bambace, department manager.

From Roanoke, Virginia, State Director Martin Vest reports that all workers at the Puritan Mills will receive pay boosts and other benefits. The pay hikes encompass both piece and time workers. Piece workers performing the complex operation (50 percent of all piece workers) received a 36-cent hourly increase, making the guaranteed minimum for this operation \$1.56.

Employees engaged in the semi-complex operation (25 percent) obtained a 24-cent hourly boost bringing their total guaranteed minimum to \$1.44. Employees engaged in the simple operation got a 15-cent hourly hike to a \$1.35 minimum.

All of the above classifications are on an incentive plan with an earning opportunity of 20 percent above craft minimums for average operators.

Thirty-one time workers at Puritan will get increases ranging from 18 cents to 45 cents per hour.

Delaware Delays

In Milford, Delaware, agreement was reached between Birmer & Co and the Upper South Department which will bring a 10-cent hourly increase to workers at Birmer.

Workers will also receive an extra paid holiday bringing the total to 7. Employees with 10 years seniority will now

get 2 full weeks vacation with pay. The 3-year part also provides for employer contributions to the ILGWU National Retirement Fund.

Heading the Steiner negotiations for the union were Assistant Regional Director Joseph Shane, Business Agent Harvey Halter and a committee of workers from the shop.

With Christmas still several weeks away, ILGers in New York are wasting no time and have already mapped out an intensive and diversified drive to promote the union label during the coming season.

Plans for the holiday label promotion campaign were unfolded at a recent meeting at the General Office attended by managers and educational directors which was presided over by Min Matheson, director of the ILGWU Union Label Department.

Arrangements for a city-wide saturation drive have been worked out and details have been forwarded to New York local managers and staff members.

ILGers will engage in a variety of activities and special efforts to boost the impact of the union label on the buying public, to make women—and men too—understand the importance of looking for the union label when they purchase apparel for those on their Christmas gift lists.

Among the newly devised means to heighten the public's awareness of the ILGWU label are colorfully attractive shopping bags and special printed leaflets appropriate to the holiday season. In addition, rain bonnets and sewing kits will be distributed to adult shoppers; children will receive balloons imprinted with the ILGWU insignia.

The label promotion campaign will hit its stride during the 2 weekends prior to Christmas when the holiday shopping crowd is at its peak. At these and other

times, ILGers will post themselves in front of the city's leading department stores and apparel shops and at subway entrances and exits where they will distribute the union label souvenirs and circulars.

Another facet of the drive will be the displaying of posters of the union label advertisement "The Greatest Creed" in windows of retail apparel stores throughout the city. This label ad, which stresses the ideal of universal brotherhood, will appear next month in leading newspapers in all areas of the country.

Baltimore Airing



At recent 4-day institute of the entire staff of the Upper South Department, General Secretary Treasurer Louis Stulberg, standing, discusses industrial problems. To his right are Vice Pres. Angela Bambace, department manager and Joseph Shane, assistant manager. Institute, held October 9-12 at Baltimore union headquarters, aired wide gamut of union and shop activities. Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler, Mitchell Lohac, director of the Management-Engineering Department and Jerome B. Kauff of the Legal Department also spoke at the gathering.

Unionists Decry 'Unduly Low' Puerto Rico Minimum Rises

As prescribed by amendments to the Wage and Hour Law, higher minimums for all garment workers in Puerto Rico went into effect November 3 following majority approval by a review committee composed of members representing labor, management and the public.

The review committee, with labor members filing a strong dissent, voted to increase hourly minimums in the island's sweater, underwear and blouse, and handkerchief industries by only 8 cents, 3 cents and 1 cent, respectively.

The labor members, in their dissent, charged that the minimums recommended by the public and management representatives were "unduly low" in terms of what the amended law provided and

showed a disregard of the considerable evidence for higher minimums produced during hearings preceding the committee's action.

Presenting the cases for higher minimums before the review committee was Dr. Lazare Teper, ILGWU research director. Labor members of the committee included Jerry Schoert and Alberto Sanchez, ILGWU manager and organizing director of Puerto Rico Locals 600-601, respectively, and Jacob Scheinkman of the ACWA.

'Vox Populi' Picks Montreal ILG Queen

A petite, 19-year-old seamstress from Verdun who has become "queen" of Montreal's needleworkers is living evidence that the democratic process really works—even in the area of beauty contests.

Shy, pretty Diane Gregoire won the thimble-shaped crown of Queen of the Midinettes at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel on November 9 after the ILGWU had polled its 10,000 members in some 230 Montreal and area shops to determine their choice.

At the union's traditional Bal des Midinettes, with some 1,200 in attendance, it was disclosed that better than 60 percent of ILGWU dress and sportswear workers in Montreal and vicinity cast ballots in the semi-final competition.

There were 21 candidates in the running for the title, and members cast 6,095 ballots. Of these, a

total of 1,580—or almost 26 percent—named Diane, an operator and a union member for more than 2 years, as their first choice. The 4 candidates who followed her in the popular vote also were eligible to participate in the finals.

A jury interviewed the 5 finalists Saturday night along with the other 16 candidates from Montreal, Granby and Louiseville. It had the freedom to bestow the Queen's title on any of the 5 leading contestants, but its unanimous choice was Diane Gregoire, the popular favorite.

Selection by the jury was on the basis of beauty, intelligence, poise and interests.

The jury was composed of Nicole Mongeau, women's editor of La Presse; actresses Denise Provost and Beatrice Picard; Harry Sherman, representing the Montreal Dress and Sportswear Manufacturers' Guild, and actor Guy Provost.

Pro-Mayor Paul-Emile Sauvageau, representing

Mayor Jean Drapeau, crowned Diane in the presence of a beaming Claude Jodoin, president of the Canadian Labor Congress, and ILGWU Vice Pres. Bernard Shane. Jodoin formerly was manager of the Montreal Dressmakers Union.

The runners-up in the competition, who will serve as the Queen's attendants during her year-long reign, were Edda Lanzetta, Monique Laurier and Mireille Gelinas, all of Montreal, and Diane Garceau of Louiseville.

Among those on hand for the ball, with ILGWU Education Director Yvette Charpentier acting as mistress of ceremonies, were Roger Provost, president of the Quebec Federation of Labor, Louise Laberge, president of the Montreal Labor Council; Frank Hill, chairman of the non-operating railway unions negotiating committee, and representatives of the dress and sportswear manufacturers guild.



Vice Pres. Bernard Shane congratulates shy, pretty Diane Gregoire after she was chosen as Queen of the Midinettes by garment workers in Montreal.



As the new beauty idol of Montreal, Diane quickly becomes a celebrity and is spotlighted in an interview telecast by Canada's National TV network, CBC.

JFK Consumer Unit Urges Defeat of Brand Price-Fix

President Kennedy's Consumer Advisory Council has urged Congress to reject a so-called quality stabilization bill as inconsistent with the free enterprise system and against the interests of consumers.

The bill, as approved by the House Commerce Committee, would permit manufacturers to fix the retail selling price of brand-name products.

The consumer panel, established by the President under the Council of Economic Advisers to press the consumer interest in government policy decisions, strongly supported the enactment of "truth in labeling" and "truth in packaging" legislation now pending in Congress.

The first would require that lenders state clearly the amount of interest being charged on all types of loans. The other bill would require that packages containing goods that are a basic part of consumer budgets be allowed only in standardized sizes to permit an easy comparison of prices of competing products.

The AFL-CIO is also strongly opposed to price-fixing. Quality stabilization Legislative Representative Clinton M. Fair said last week that experience with state "fair trade" laws indicate that prices might rise as much as 30 percent if manufacturers were legally free to set minimum retail prices for their brand name products.

Price-Rise Inquiry

In a later separate statement,

the council directed a committee to investigate the current pattern of price increases in manufacturing industries. Among the industries singled out were steel, aluminum, electrical equipment and chemicals.

"We believe that our responsibility to the American consumer requires us to give attention and study to this subject in order to determine whether such increases appear to be justified from the consumer point of view," the council explained.

It noted that the price rise came "in the face of life manpower, unused productive capacity and a general pattern of falling unit production costs and rising profits."

The council suggested expanded government studies dealing with such matters as consumer-product guarantees, state regulation of electric power rates, standard sizes for children's clothing, uniform poison labels and pre-market safety testing of cosmetics.

It also suggested more emphasis on consumer education by the Food and Drug Administration and greater uniformity in grading of meat and other foods.

Dealing with its own role, the council noted that previous federal

experiments in consumer advisory panels had proven "temporary."

It said its activities during the first year had been limited by lack of staff and funds and declared:

"One lesson that may be learned from past experience in consumer representation in the federal government is that such representation, to be effective, must be permanent, well staffed, continuous, and at a high level."

Urges Bigger Tax Cut

The council also recommended that low-income taxpayers be given a tax cut greater than that proposed by the administration.

The major tax cut should come in the taxes of the small taxpayer," the council stated, because "it is the low-income consumers who have the greatest unmet needs and who are most likely to spend the additional money which a tax cut would permit them to obtain."

While the Kennedy administration's tax bill, both as originally proposed and as reshaped by the House Ways and Means Committee, would give a larger percentage tax reduction to the lowest income taxpayers, the council believed that the cut should be bigger.

Mass. Political Parley



Massachusetts Governor Endicott Peabody, second from left, discusses political issues with ILCWU officers during recent courtesy visit to union's Springfield office. From left are Sol C. Chasin, assistant director of Northeast Department, John Albano, Western Massachusetts District Council manager and Vice Pres. David Goldberg, Northeast Department director.

HOW TO BUY

by SIDNEY MARGOLIS

Not So Much Fish or Fowl In Ready-to-Serve Dinners

Are you really buying a lot of packaged water and cheap ingredients when you get those ready-to-serve dinners and other precooked main dishes at the frozen foods department?



Very often you are. In fact, a shockingly small amount of these "convenience" foods is actually meat or fish. A recent study by the U.S. Agriculture Department confirms. The worst example is frozen and canned chow mein. Those checked by the department's Marketing Economics Division had only 2 percent chicken. In contrast, the usual home recipe for this dish consists of 30 percent chicken.

Nor are all those frozen ready-prepared fish products offered by the supermarkets as reasonable as they appear. Frozen breaded shrimp, for example, gives you only 30 percent shrimp. Frozen shrimp creole is only 18 percent shrimp. Frozen deviled crab is only 22 percent crabmeat. (The usual home-prepared recipe is 50 percent.)

If you have wondered about the value of the popular frozen fish sticks, note that they not only cost more than home-prepared but usually are only 51-54 percent actual fish compared to 67-73 percent in the home-prepared versions.

Other examples of skimp content that housewives themselves may have suspected: the popular frozen beef pies have 27 percent less beef than home-prepared versions. Canned beef stew provides 21 percent less beef. Canned chicken friolence has less than half the amount of chicken in the usual home recipe (only 28 percent, in fact).

Frozen Foods Are Costly

When the portions are comparable, the cost of frozen convenience foods, and of some but not all of the canned versions, is sharply higher than home-prepared dishes.

Each additional processing or extra convenience provided by the manufacturer, jumps the cost sharply. If you buy raw chicken already cut up into parts for frying, you pay 5 percent more than for a whole chicken. That's not too excessive. But if you buy chicken parts already breaded for frying but not actually cooked, you pay 50 percent more than if you breaded them yourself. If the chicken is not only pre-breaded but pre-fried, you pay 90 percent more. Finally, if you buy a frozen chicken dinner, consisting usually of some slices of chicken, gravy and 2 vegetables, you pay 144 percent more than if you prepared this meal yourself. On the average, such frozen prepared chicken dinners, sometimes known as "TV dinners," cost 58 1/2 cents per serving compared to 24 if you did the cooking. Customarily, the frozen turkey dinners cost noticeably more than the chicken though the ingredients cost approximately the same.

Another example of a high charge for "convenience" is frozen beef and meat-leaf dinners. They cost exactly twice as much as such meals prepared yourself. Most expensive of all are frozen beef patties. They cost 2 1/2 times more than patties you prepare yourself. Canned beef patties are not priced as lavishly as the frozen, but still are 44 percent more than home-prepared.

Canned foods are not always more expensive. In fact, canned vegetables and fruits were found often to cost less than fresh or frozen, except when various fresh varieties are in their peak supply seasons. You pay no more or not much more than their fresh counterparts for canned salmon, canned fish flakes, fully cooked hams, canned beef stew, and cake and pie mixes. Canned whole chicken was found to be close to the home-prepared price. But canned breaded chicken cost 2 1/2 times as much as home prepared.

ILG-Financed ORT School:

Rewarding Investment In Humanitarian Effort

THE LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS of an occupational training center in France, hailed as a rewarding investment in humanitarian effort, are being celebrated 15 years ago with funds contributed by the ILCWU. Highlighted conversations between Pres. David Dubinsky and Philip Schrager, director in France of the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training, during the latter's recent brief visit to New York.

Pres. Dubinsky had dedicated the first-class trade school set up by ORT at Montreuil near Paris, at a formal ceremony in 1948, attended by French, American and Israeli dignitaries.

Shortly after Hitler's rise to power in Germany, ORT provided instructional guidance in various trade categories to victims of Nazi persecution at small centers located in different sections of Paris. The ILCWU grant enabled ORT to acquire a 6-story factory building in Montreuil, which was entirely transformed, and thus helped the organization to consolidate and expand its activities.

The result was the formation of a modern vocational trade school, fully equipped with workshops, classrooms, laboratories, gymnasium, and study and recreation halls. The ILCWU donation was among the first grants of technical assistance to the French people in the immediate postwar period.

SINCE ITS INCEPTION, the Montreuil ORT school has

grown in size and international stature. Its annual enrollment today is over 2,200 students. Twenty-nine courses are taught at the training center, including such diversified subjects as electronics, TV and electrical installation, refrigeration, computer repair, fashion designing, dressmaking and secretarial work.

Students come from all parts of the city. Youngsters in the day session take a full 3-year high school course in which they study academic as well as technical subjects. Three-quarters of the youngsters come from extremely poor families. They are provided with free meals, medical care and clothing.

OVER THE YEARS, THE student body has reflected the political turmoil of our times. The first students were Jewish survivors of Hitler's destruction in 1936 and 1937, when many Hungarian freedom fighters managed to get to France, hundreds turned to the school at Montreuil. After the Suez crisis, refugees from Egypt began to enroll. Others from behind the Iron Curtain, who found sanctuary in France have also availed themselves of the services of this unique school.

When the Algerian war came to an end last year, hundreds of thousands fled to France. Today, the bulk of the school's trainees, both youths and adults, are Algerian refugees. So great has been the crush of applicants, that despite expansion, hundreds have had to be turned away.

The school's training services for adults run all day and far into the evening. Hundreds of workers report to the shops and classes after a day on the job in order to upgrade their skills and to learn new techniques, under a program which is supported and encouraged by the French Ministry of Labor.

THE SCHOOL HAS BEEN

a living American institution in the heart of Paris. It is also an institution in the tradition of ILCWU, a place where people from many nations come to learn together and in harmony work out the problem of integrating into the life of their new land.

Hundreds of visitors from the U.S., entering the training center's main lobby have read, with pride, the large plaque on which is inscribed: "This building has been acquired, thanks to the generous help of the ILCWU of the United States of America." The school has been visited by such prominent Americans as Eleanor Roosevelt, Herbert H. Lehman, Averell Harriman and George Meany.

Schrager expressed ORT's appreciation for the generous aid of the ILCWU. The ORT director advised Pres. Dubinsky that he foresees a growing need for the school's services. For thousands of young people and working men of France, he said, it is a "second home" where they can acquire the basic skills needed to rebuild their lives.

CUTTERS COLUMN

Grading the Graders



Cutters' grading class in session. Local 10 members are participating in the 20-week evening course in grading sizes from patterns in order to qualify for higher paying jobs in various branches of the apparel industry. Almost 1,000 cutters have taken the course since its inception in 1955. Several hundred have upgraded themselves to assistant or full-fledged grader, a few to assistant designers. Members may register now for spring semester starting next February. At head of table watching class are, from left: Abe Dogen, Local 10 assistant manager; ILGWU Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler and Vice Pres. Moe Faltman, local manager who outlined significance of program.

Plans for 'Fashion City' Move Forward in N.Y.C.

The concept of a "Fashion City-USA," first broached by New York Cloak Joint Board General Manager Hensch Mendelsohn at the dedication last year of the Isidore Nagler Hall of the Fashion Institute of Technology, this month moved closer to realization.

As outlined by the ILGWU vice president last year, the proposed Fashion City envisioned the FIT and the Nagler Hall dormitory as the nucleus of a project that would eventually include modern facilities for manufacturing, housing, designing and special fashion events.

Plans Outlined

At hearings conducted by the New York City Planning Commission on November 1, Dr. Lawrence L. Bethel, FIT president, said that present plans call for acquisition of areas between 26th and 28th streets from 7th to 8th Avenues. This development would include a design laboratory and library which, in addition to other facilities, will also house a \$3 million design collection on permanent loan to the FIT by the Brooklyn Museum. To be included in the site will be expanded instructional, research and student facilities.

Vice President Mendelsohn pointed out that over 60 percent of all apparel firms are located in New York City doing at least 85 percent of the nation's apparel business.

Revolutionary changes in methods of work combined with growing fashion consciousness make the continued expansion of FIT of great significance, he said. Currently, hundreds of students are turned away each year for lack of space; a development on the scale of the proposed "Fashion City" would go a long way toward meeting the industry's needs, he said.

'66' Civil Rights Group To See Film on Migrants

The civil rights committee of New York Local 86 will present a showing of the documentary film "Harvest of Shame" on Friday, December 13. The film, produced by Edward R. Murrow, examines the plight of migrant farm workers.

The showing will take place at 7 PM at Christ Presbyterian Church, 344 West 36th St. Refreshments will be served and there will be dancing and door prizes.

Gathering Honors Vladeck Memory

The 25th anniversary of the death of B. Charney Vladeck, who at the time of his passing was minority leader of the New York City Council, was commemorated at a meeting in Town Hall on November 3. Recalling his manifold contributions to the betterment of mankind were leading spokesmen of the labor movement the community, the Jewish Labor Committee Daily Forward—all members with which Vladeck had been closely identified throughout his life.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky stated that while we shouldn't hanker for the "good old days" that really weren't so good after all, we could indeed remember with fondness such persons as Abraham Cahan, S. Feigenbaum, Meyer London, Morris Hillquit and Vladeck.

Dubinsky described the scene at the AIL convention in 1934, when Vladeck aroused the delegates with his denouncing of Nazi atrocities against Jews and other victims, and was instrumental in the federation's decision to establish the Labor Chest to aid those persecuted by the Nazis and other totalitarianism.

Vladeck in 1934 organized the Jewish Labor Committee dedicated to similar objectives.

N'East Severance For Whitley '226'

Workers at the now-defunct Whitley Tailors Co. of Springfield, Mass. recently became the first members of Northeast Region Local 226 to receive a severance benefit distribution.

Lump-sum payments ranging up to \$400 were paid in addition to supplementary unemployment benefits ranging from \$12.50 to \$25.00 will also be paid to those qualifying, for from 3 to 48 weeks, depending on length of service.

Maxvin Penner, severance fund agent for the Northeast Department was present to explain the severance benefits to the workers. Vice Pres. David Gingold, department director noted that the workers at Whitley Tailors were the most rapidly paid group since the inception of severance benefits.

33 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have minimum-wage laws applying to women; 22 states have equal-pay for equal work laws.

Housewarming in B'klyn



At inauguration of new headquarters for the Williamsburgh-Brownsville branch of the N.Y. Dress Joint Board are First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini and Sol Greene, Dress Joint Board assistant manager, with members who come to see their new "home."

LOCAL 10 MEMBERS
REGULAR MEETING
 Monday, November 25
 Right After Work
 MANHATTAN CENTER
 24th Street and 8th Avenue

MIDWEST BELT PACT BUCKLES DOWN GAINS AT 5 CHICAGO SHOPS

Midwest Region Local 212 has reached new 2-year agreements with 5 companies in the Chicago belt industry which call for increased minimums and for hourly wage hikes of 10 cents in 2 steps.

The companies are the Spear Belt Co., the Graff Belt Co., the Lieberach Belt Co., and the Vogue Belt and Ornament Co. Negotiations for the contract which covers 50 workers, were directed by Assistant Regional Director Harold Schwartz, Local Manager Berniece Perry and committees from each of the shops.

Congressman Roman Pucinski of Chicago was honored on November 6 at a dinner commemorating the 5th anniversary of his election to the House of Representatives. Vice Pres. Blais and Assistant Regional Director Schwartz joined others in the Chicago labor movement in demonstrating their support for the Congressman.

Illinois Governor Otto Kerner has appointed Assistant Regional Director Schwartz to the state Commission on Employment. The commission is composed of representatives of labor management, the state director of personnel and state legislators.

Blais, Schwartz and Manager Jack Rubin recently attended the Fox Valley District Council's annual meeting held at Joliet, Ill. They surveyed local matters and found the district "in fine shape."

Applications in January For L.A. Cloak Pensions

Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board Manager Isidor Stenzor announces that applications by area cloakmakers for retirement in 1964, including those that previously were rejected or postponed will be accepted during the entire month of January 1964, at the union office, 400 West 9th St.

BOOK FRONT

by MIRIAM SPIEGELHAUER
Exciting History Of Rights in U.S. In Past 50 Years
 THE QUEST FOR THE DREAM
 By John P. Roche. The Macmillan Co. \$4.95

Mr. Roche, who is Morris Hillquit Professor of Labor and Social Thought at Brandeis University and head of its Politics Department, has written an exciting history of civil rights in this nation during the past half century. It is especially noteworthy for the consistency with which it avoids easy generalizations and clichés.

It is for the rights of the individual without undue ifs and buts. This makes his accounts of such degrading American experiences as the World War I drive against German-Americans and the shameful campaign against Americans of Japanese origin especially valuable and disquieting.

Most Americans, living in a nation of immigrants as the President of the United States has put it, have a sense of the individual rights of those around them. But when the drums begin to roll and the gun begins to shoot, it is difficult to resist the sweep of fear and prejudice. Roche's extended examination of the treatment of the Nisei should serve as a warning of what can happen but shouldn't. Even the Supreme Court stumbled (with one stirring exception) under the pressure of hate and suspicion.

The paradox of Roche's book is that while it is filled with details of hysteria, hate, fear and propaganda designed to deprive one group or another in our society of their rights, its total impact is one of hope.

"Despite all the anguished complaints about contemporary American life and the seemingly endless predictions of a conformist 'police state,'" Roche writes, "it seems clear to me that over the past half-century the American people have become committed as they never were before to the concrete achievement of their traditional values of freedom, justice and equality."

"The Quest for the Dream" traces a unique aspect of our American life. Each newcomer group to this country has had to win acceptance and then has had to learn to accept those coming afterward. It is an account that is essential reading for our time when with so much won in the field of civil rights so much still remains to be won.

10-Cent Hike in Minimums For Learners in Apparel

An increase of 10 cents an hour in the special minimum rates for learners in apparel and knifoods has been announced by the U.S. Wage and Hour Division. The boost became effective October 31.

Learners in apparel must now be paid at least \$1.10 or \$1.15 an hour, depending on occupation, while all learners in knifoods must be paid no less than \$1.15.

The increase in learner minimum rates stems from the rise to \$1.25 an hour in the general minimum rate last September. The ILGWU, jointly with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, has urged the complete elimination of special minimum rates for learners in apparel and knifoods.

The unions have taken the position and have demonstrated factually that under present conditions the payment of less than \$1.25 an hour to learners in the garment

ment trades is not necessary to prevent curtailment of employment opportunities.

Employers may not pay less than \$1.25 an hour to learners unless they have received a special permit from the Wage and Hour Division. Such permits are issued only for certain branches of the trade and only for a limited number of occupations.

Information as to the conditions under which learner permits are issued, applicable special minimum rates and the length of time they may be paid, as well as other restrictions, is furnished to local unions by the ILGWU Research Department.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

EDITORIAL PAGE



GOOD NEWS IS NO NEWS

THERE WAS NO FORMAL CELEBRATION recently of the fact that the number of workers made idle by strikes in September was the lowest for that month in 19 years. There were no banner headlines, no lead editorials, no warnings that the nation was not on the verge of disaster and that collective bargaining was not breaking down.

The good news was virtually universally ignored even though a newspaper wire service did send out the information, based on a report from the U. S. Labor Department, to its affiliated papers. But The New York Times considered it significant enough for inclusion in its November 7 issue.

Being the least offender, the Times gave the item 11 lines, under an 8-point single line head way back at the bottom of page 34 which also carried a bridge story captioned "Woman, 91, plays 68 years, still favors one suit—clubs," and a chess story headed "Rough-and-tumble tactics keep the excitement high."

THE PROBLEM REMAINS How are we to tell the wonderful story of what organized workers in this free nation have been able to accomplish through their determination and sacrifices? How are we going to tell the millions of young people coming into the labor movement at a time when the machine is a challenge and work grows more complex and rare that without organization they may miss the proper solution of the problem of unemployment?

On the eve of the 5th Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO, its affiliated International Labor Press Association also gathered in convention. The nation's labor paper edition gave long and pointed attention to the problems of communicating with members. One basic problem is that a labor paper is issued in some cases once a month and in most cases no oftener than once a week. Yet every day in the week the worker to whom such a paper is addressed is bombarded with printed matter that reflects a point of view not always to the best interest of the worker.

The nation's newspapermen are well represented at the AFL-CIO convention. They will file miles of good copy in detail that must make every editor of a labor publication with its limited space jealous. The stories will be good. But what will their editors do to those stories? How will the accounts finally filter through onto the printed page?

The story of American labor to which a new chapter is to be added this week is the magnificent story of what a free people with a free press can accomplish. Out of the convention now in session in New York and scheduled to be addressed by the President of the United States will come important decisions affecting work conditions, the length of the work day, civil rights, the general economy, political developments and international affairs.

Because those decisions will express the policy of millions of Americans they will affect also millions who are outside the labor movement. Therefore the responsibility to tell the story devoid of frightening sensationalism becomes even greater.

The editors of labor papers will tell that story in abbreviated form. The reporters will tell it with full respect for detail and truth. Let us hope that it ends up on the printed page of the nation's press as earnest and factual accounts of the measures by which the organized workers of this nation—in the face of unprecedented challenges—hope to continue their forward march.

'The Conflict Goes On ...'

By
W. AVERELL HARRIMAN

Excerpts from recent address by the Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs before the American Jewish Congress.

THE limited nuclear test ban agreement reached with the Soviet Union this summer is a step in the direction of reducing the danger of nuclear disaster. But we must not take it as a signal that we can drop our guard or reduce our vigilance. It may be that our competition with the Communists in the political and economic fields will become more intense, not less.

It is most important for us to keep in mind what this agreement is, and what

The list of Jewish writers, scholars and artists who died in concentration camps or at the hands of the secret police in Stalin's final years is a long one. And in the closing days of the ruthless dictator's rule, the notorious Doctors' Plot was the clear signal of a planned new wave of terror against the Jews.

After Stalin's death, there was some relaxation. But the respite was brief. Slowly, steadily, new pressures were asserted against the Jews. One after another, synagogues have been closed throughout the Soviet Union until only a few are left. Even the baking of matzo for the Passover has been prohibited and the last kosher meat market in Moscow has been closed. Nor is the prejudice solely on religious grounds. A person of Jewish descent who may have broken completely with his religious tradition must still carry the nationality designation "Jew" in his identity card.



it is not. It is a first step in the direction of bringing the destructive power of nuclear weapons under rational control. It will sharply reduce the danger to health from radioactive fallout for all mankind. We hope it will lead to other steps forward—in the direction of ending the danger of war by miscalculation or surprise attack and, eventually, of halting and then reducing the upward spiral of competition in the arms race.

But we should make no mistake about it being a step into the millennium. Khrushchev has told me that "there can be no coexistence in ideology; that the conflict goes on." The Soviet leaders remain devoted Communists, pledged to pursue their aim of a Communist world by every means at their disposal—propaganda, subversion and so-called "wars of liberation."

IN the continuing ideological struggle with the Communists, the field of religion is one of the more important areas of deep difference. Despite elaborate denials by the Soviet government, there is still suppression of and discrimination against all religious groups in the Soviet Union. And undoubtedly the heaviest burden of this attack has been borne by the Jews.

THE United States opposes the loss of basic freedoms wherever it may occur—whether by the Jews or other religious groups in the Soviet Union, by racial or national minorities in any part of the world. The difficulty is in doing something effective to alleviate their trials. At the U.N., we have called attention to persecution wherever it occurs. As a result of our initiative, the U.N.'s Commission on Human Rights has agreed to accept and to use in its periodic reports information supplied by non-governmental organizations. This kind of exposure of the facts to the spotlight of world opinion is often more effective in producing useful results than formal protests in government-to-government communications. President Kennedy, in his recent speech at the U.N., condemned the closing of synagogues as one of the violations of human rights.

But you can be certain that if it seems likely that a more direct approach will serve useful ends and ease the situation of even a few of our fellow men, our government will make it. Meanwhile, the relentless exposure of the real facts will continue to serve the cause of freedom and of justice.

OUR BLIGHT: 8 MILLION UNDER-EDUCATED

By EDWARD P. MORGAN

Excerpt from recent broadcast over ABC network, sponsored by AFL-CIO.

NOT LONG AGO, ONE LOCAL EMPLOYMENT office had to interview 500 women before it could find 30 who had enough education to qualify to enter a class in practical nurse training.

In another instance, so many applicants for a new training course for semi-skilled maintenance and service jobs could not even read the labels on cans of cleaning materials and insecticides that the course had to be changed to include basic education. Yet, as Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz has noted, More than one-eighth of the young men rejected for the military draft last year on the ground of illiteracy actually had high school diplomas."

WELL, WHAT IS GOING ON HERE? THE dismaying fact is that in this land of ours where we take so much pride in the educational system, there are still more than 3 million illiterates, and

that figure does not really mirror the intensity of the problem.

Census data indicate that there are now more than 8 million Americans, age 25 or older, who have had no more than a 4th grade education, and who cannot make ready use of the most meager reading and writing skills.



We can see, to an increasing extent, the connection between illiteracy and dependency, delinquency, illegitimacy and even disease. A large percentage of the 7.25 million persons receiving welfare payments costing the taxpayer a total of \$4.5 billion are under-educated. And the irony now arises that people who most need to take

advantage of the government's incipient manpower retraining efforts so they can get another job, will not be able to do so until they can move out of the classification of functional illiterates. They will have to be trained to read and write before they can be retrained for another job.

TELEVISION IS HELPING. OPERATION Alphabet, developed for adult classes by educational authorities in Philadelphia, has been screened by both educational and commercial stations in various other parts of the country.

In his 1962 State of the Union address, President Kennedy called for a massive attack to end illiteracy. But a bill to help the states help all their citizens to become literate was strangled in the House Rules Committee. This session, legislative prospects are in disarray. A bill to aid basic adult education is again bottled up in the Rules Committee.

Imperfect as these and other efforts may be, one wonders how anybody can oppose their purpose without being pretty uneducated himself.