VOLUME 1 NUMBER 1 MAR/1967





OUR AIM

"Only Education Creates Movement — Only Education Creates Progress"

If the aim of *The Union Forum* can be expressed in one word, it is *education*. Education, as we try to practice it in and through the Foundations, is the ability to listen to almost anything without losing your temper or your self-confidence. The ability to think straight, some knowledge of the past, some vision of the future, some skill to do useful service with and through our Union, some urge to fit that service into the well-being of the community—these are the most vital things that education, as we view it, must try to produce.

Through the programs of the Foundations—the educational conferences, the shop stewards' training class, scholarships, the workshop abroad—we are resolved to sustain and preserve the bite of the mind, the chance to stand face to face with truth, the wisdom and courage which trade unionists bring to America to match her destiny and to make real—and realizable—the Great Society. Only education creates movement—and only education creates progress.

We are publishing The Union Forum so that our members will get a full and first-hand report on the activities and projects of the Foundations. Our Union is among the greatest and finest in the American labor movement. But an effective Union is a structure that must be rebuilt every day. We cannot be satisfied only with great yesterdays. There must be great tomorrows. Through the work and activity of these Foundations we aim to contribute—in behalf of our members—to these great tomorrows.

Abraham S. Weiss, Editor

ON THE COVER

Unity of purpose—a better America in a better world—as the basis for unity of action—among progressive politicians, civil rights' groups and trade—unions—is expressed symbolically as U.S. Senator William Proxmire (D., Wis.) shakes hands with Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, chief associate of Martin Luther King in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, as George Barasch, Conference Chairman, beams his approval.



WHY THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES?

"Give Me the Right Word, Give Me the Right Time, And I'll Move the World"

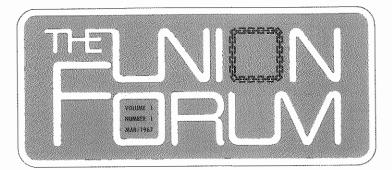
These words of a famous English novelist can best summarize the philosophy of our Educational Conferences, a summary of which—in words and pictures—follows on the next pages.

The trade unionism which we practice rests on the commitment of our membership. It asks as much as it gives, and it particularly asks for dedication and understanding. On the picket line, at the collective bargaining table and in processing grievances, our members have fully demonstrated that dedication and understanding. For this we are proud of them.

But in the America in which we live the time has come to look beyond the question of hours and benefits to the broader issue of the kind of society we want to live in. "An educated and understanding membership," Samuel Gompers, the founder of the American labor movement, once said, "is the foundation not only of a meaningful trade unionism but of a meaningful America."

It is this view which gives purpose to our Educational Conferences. Through them our members acquire a taste for knowledge, a capacity to explore and question, a relationship between fields of thought and experience made possible by contact with great Americans from all walks of life. From these conferences our members will gain additional knowledge and strength to move forward and onward — to conquer new fields and to reach out for new goals in accordance with the philosophy expressed in our slogan: "Make today better than yesterday—and tomorrow better than today!"

George Barasch, Conference Chairman



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SHOP STEWARDS' EDUCATIONAL



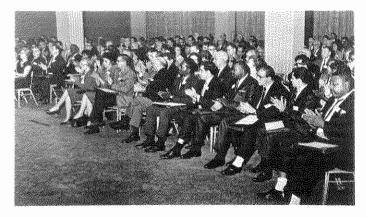
A sense of eager anticipation was apparent on the faces of the Union Shop Stewards as they line up to register for the sessions and to listen to and discuss—the great and turbulent issues of our times.



James Farmer, a front-line battler for civil rights and first guest speaker at the Conference, gets warm greeting from Abraham S. Weiss.



Famed economist, Leon H. Keyserling, makes point as Abraham S. Weiss, James Farmer and George Barasch listen with rapt and undivided attention.



Constantly through the talks, the shop stewards recorded their concurrence with the speaker by spontaneous and enthusiastic bursts of applause.

GONFERENCE _November 10, 1966



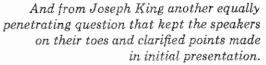
Chairman George Barasch. hastens to congratulate James Farmer on stirring, emotional address which prompted standing ovation from the stewards.



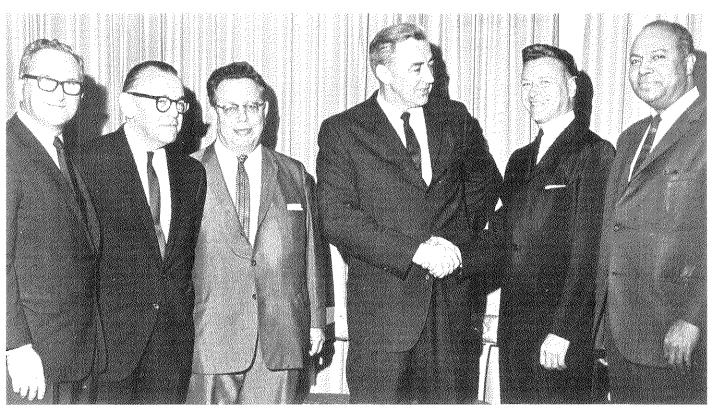
John Levi asks the first question of Farmer: "How much is the Government spending for education and housing in behalf of the Negroes?"



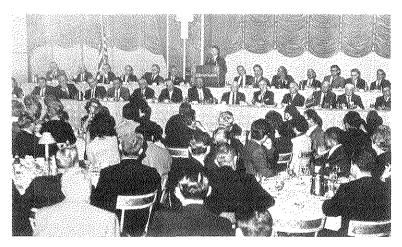
From Andrew Mayo this query: "Will the civil rights movement take the path of Martin Luther King or Stokley Carmichael?"







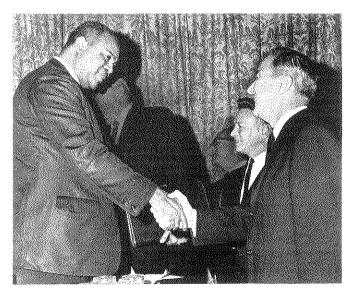
Sen. Eugene McCarthy greets George Barasch at pre-luncheon reception in honor of the Minnesota Senator as Abe Weiss, Ben Naumoff, Leon H. Keyserling and James Farmer (l. to r.) the other principal speakers, join in free exchange of views.



Before introducing Sen. McCarthy, the Chairman presents to the shop stewards the distinguished galaxy of public figures and trade unionists who were gracing the dais.



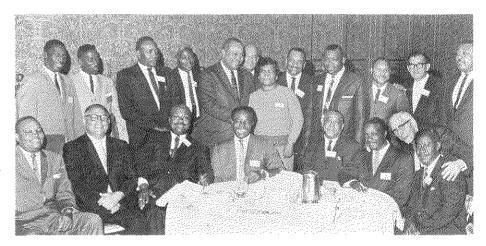
The conclusion of Sen. McCarthy's address, combining an analysis of the mid-term elections with views on the rights of man in the 20th C., brought an applauding audience to their feet.



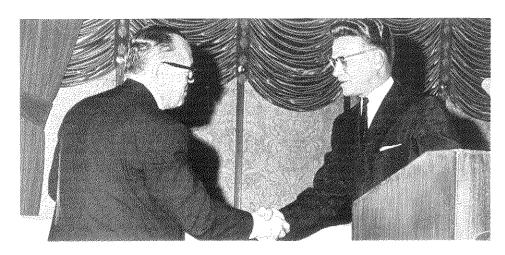
James Farmer, who voiced his concurrence with the position taken by the Minnesota Senator in his keynote luncheon speech, shakes McCarthy's hand as the latter prepares to leave for Washington.



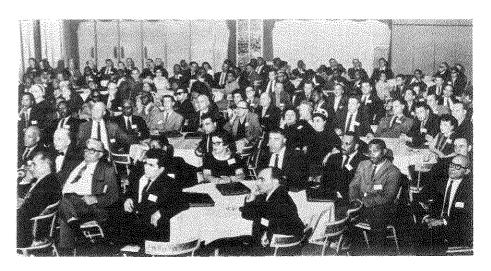
Comparison of notes and reactions was in order as shop stewards chit-chat in break between the luncheon and the afternoon session.



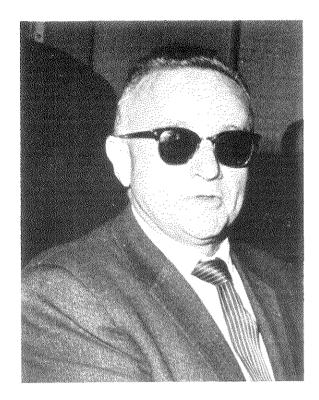
James Farmer is placed in focus by the photographer as he makes the round of tables to say good-by to the assembled shop stewards.



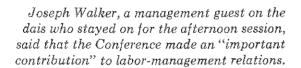
Ben Naumoff, Regional
Director of the Bureau of
Labor-Management Reports
and outstanding authority on
labor law, is welcomed
to the podium by the Chairman.



The camera catches the sustained interest of the shop stewards as Naumoff points up the need for proper and fair regulations by government in labor relations.



Victor Riesel, nationally-syndicated labor columnist who wound up the Conference, answers questions posed by Shop Stewards.





Shop Steward Ina Henriquez posed a serious question on labor racketeering that is answered in full by Victor Riesel on page 21 of this issue.



Sam Sanderman, Local 815 Secretary-Treasurer, questions Riesel on pessimism of so-called "intellectual" critics of organized labor.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE of the UNION MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION Dec. 14, 1966



Leo Cherne, Executive Director of the Research Institute of America, is flanked by Abe Weiss and George Barasch as he opens Conference. The Union Mutual Benefit Association was organized by Union-pensioned veterans to promote and protect the interest of retirees.



A veteran Union member rises to ask the economist his views on the proposal for a negative income tax for those under \$4000 per year income — the government to pay up to that amount to all whose income is substandard. "I am eligible and I qualify," he remarked jokingly.



Cherne's vision of the future gets rapt attention from the Union's veterans — the members of the Union Mutual Benefit Association.

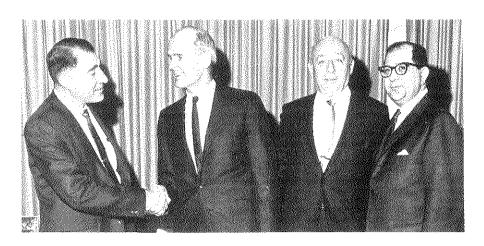
Taking time out during pre-luncheon recess are, l. to r., Nick Manzione, Larry Plotnick, Herman Plotnick (Fund Trustee), Father John Morrison and Elizabeth Cook (President of the Union Mutual Benefit Association).



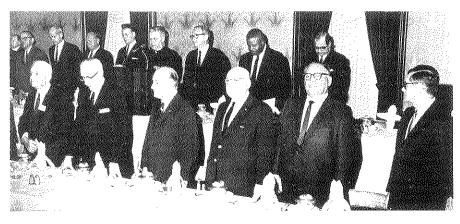


Senator William Proxmire (D., Wis.) and George Barasch clasp hands as, l. to r., Raymond A. Dooley, Manager of the Four Joint Boards, Congressman Herbert Tenzer, State Senator Simon Leibowitz and Charles Feinstein, Secy-Treas. of the Maritime Port Council, join in pre-luncheon reception.

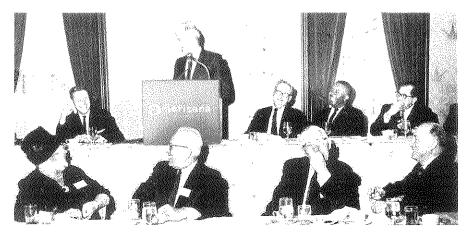
President Henry Freedman, Local 815, "puts it in there" with Sen. Proxmire as Secretary-Treasurer Sam Sanderman and Thomas Stagnatti, Mayor of Englewood Cliffs, await their turn to exchange thoughts with the popular Wisconsin solon.



Father John J. Morrison, a distinguished clergyman and long-time friend of our Union, delivers the invocation at the luncheon session.



A good time seemingly was in order for all as Sen. Proxmire, one of the country's most felicitous speakers, quips with Barasch.



Senator William Proxmire's timely references to U.S. policy in Vietnam received a spirited reaction from the audience, particularly in his note of caution with regard to "dangerous escalation" of the war.





John DeLury, President of the Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association, rises to commend the Wisconsin senator on his speech. On DeLury's left are, l. to r., Bronx Boro Pres. Herman Badillo and Harry Soloway, editor of El Diario.

With forceful clarity Rev. Ralph Abernathy called for completion of the "unfinished business" of civil rights as our country's "first and foremost obligation" to its citizens and the "surest bulwark" of our democracy.





Henry Freedman of Local 815 and Sam LaMarr, President of the Allied Trades Council, introduce Dr. Abernathy to the senior citizens of their organizations as the militant civil rights' battler makes the round of tables at the end of the conference.

The megine

where do we go from here?

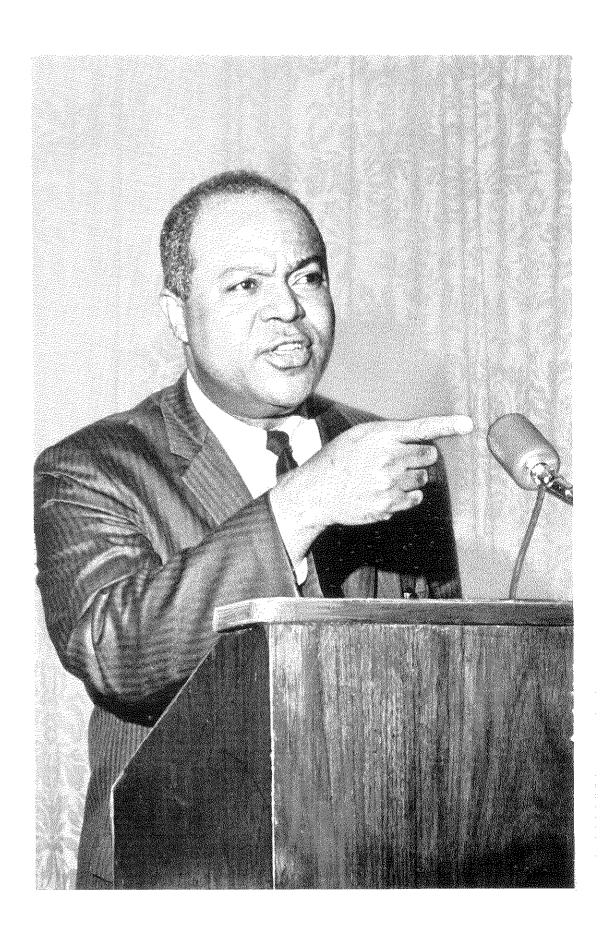
JAMES FARMER

Former Director of the Congress on Racial Equality, and long active in trade union and liberal causes, James Farmer is an articulate and principled spokesman for the New Negro mood in America.

Now I am delighted, to be a guest of your Union and to be with you at this opening session of your educational conference because you have indeed built a Union, and in building a Union you have helped us to build a civil rights movement.

We have built and forged an alliance, an alliance of little people who have struggled and shown that through organization they can elevate their position in American Society.

Twenty years ago if you walked through Harlem and called a man a black man, he would have been insulted and would fight you because he had been told that black was bad and that his skin was an affliction. He would insist then, twenty years ago, "No, man, I am not black, I am brown or bronze or tan, but not black." That same man, if you walk up to him today, will say, "I am a black man," and do so with considerable pride. That is the new, the changing mood.



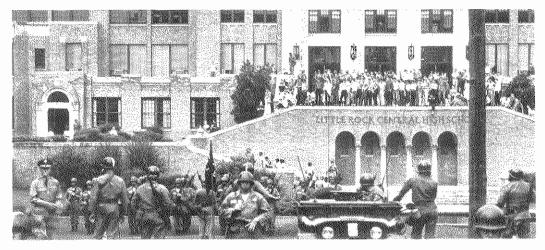
FENO JUFFON

I would say that the civil rights revolution, which these things have thrust into being, is a continuation of the American Revolution, a continuation of the revolution of 1776, and it was in that revolution that the principle of Liberty was fought for and was won.

Originally the Liberty principle didn't apply to workers. In the early days of America, working people had no freedom during those long hours when they worked and sold their labor for wages; they had no voice in wages, hours, working conditions. So they had to have a revolution; they organized in their new unions. Samuel Gompers took the lead. They battled for the right of recognition of their unions and collective bargaining and for better wages, shorter hours, better working conditions. And you are winning! In that long labor struggle you used techniques and the civil rights movement has learned from you. You marched and picketed and boycotted, and in the thirties you even "sat in." Yes, you are winning. The right of collective bargaining is now recognized and you have some voice in wages, hours and working conditions. But your victory is not over. The battle goes on and from time to time you



James Farmer referred to the eyents in Watts, where Los Angeles police clashed with residents, as a "tragic aspect" of the civil rights' struggle.



Paratroopers stood guard as Negro students climbed steps on their way to classes at Central High School in Little Rock, Ark. where, a decade ago, the civil rights educational crisis hit a peak. Farmer voiced the hope that such events would never be repeated.

still will "hit the bricks." But at least you have established the principle that liberty in this land applies to working men and women, just as it applies to others.

Well, essentially this is the same fight that we are waging, and I believe that organized labor and the civil rights movement do have to walk hand in hand because our enemies are the same. George Wallace is an enemy of the working man as well as he is an enemy of the Negroes. Lester Maddox is an enemy of the working man as much as he is an enemy of the Negro. The Klu Klux Klan is as much an enemy of the trade unionist as it is an enemy of the Negro. So we have an alliance there that must be built up, that must be maintained.

Now, our revolution has thrust many many people in jail. Labor is no stranger to the inside of jails, either. You have been jailed throughout the years for your fight for the rights of working men and women. Perhaps we learn that, too, from you. Many of you have been beaten. Labor's head is not unscarred from the blows of policemen.

Unfortunately, we have our martyrs in the civil rights revolution, some have been killed; that, too, is no news to labor. Labor has had its martyrs in its long struggle. Yes, we have won victories in the past few years, but our revolution is far from ended. We have won some victories, though the tragedy is, however, that those victories that we have won have been largely in the South, in places of public accommodation, restaurants, lunch counters, hotels, voting rights. But those victories have not yet changed the lives of the poor people in our country.

We must study Negro history and the contribution that Negroes have made to American life. Negro-American history should be taught in school. Today it has no place in the American curriculum; the schools have concealed or neglected that phase of American history. We need to know something about our own people as well as all other people in the country. There must be power, but a shared power, and to me black power means shared power. There must be integration where people who are proud and equal come together in positions of strength. Any other integration is integration of the powerful and the powerless, of the proud and the unproud.

Remember those words of Hillel, the great Rabbi, who 2,000 years ago said, "If I am not for myself, who will be for me? If I am for myself alone, what am I? And if not now, when?"

LEON H. KEYSERLING



Internationally-famous economist and articulate spokesman for the oppressed and underprivileged, Dr. Leon H. Keyserling was formerly the Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, under Pres. Harry Truman, a position that capped three decades of active government service in Washington, D.C. He is now the head of the Conference on Economic Progress, a non-profit organization which sponsors research on governmental fiscal and social policies.

I say the fight against inflation starves the starving and the lean.

There are people who are talking about the enormous cost of the Freedom Budget which I proposed as a weapon against poverty. 185 billion dollars sounds like a lot of money. But that 185 billion dollars represents a proposal of how much we should spend in the next ten years to meet our poverty needs, our housing needs, our social security needs, and all the other needs that enter into making our society more just, more fair, and bringing about a better distribution of income.

This figure of \$185 billion: Do you know what part of our national production per year that would be over the next ten years? It would be two percent per year. We would have to decide to put two cents out of every dollar of national production into all of these great causes.

Do you know what part of our economic growth that we call the gross dividend is, and how much more we will have of it in the next ten years as a nation? Eight percent.

If we were to leave everybody where they are now, letting the rich get as much income as they have, letting the middle income group have as much income as they have, spending so much or more for national defense as we need to, well, what we are going to have over the next ten years is an average of 200 billion dollars more in national production than we had in 1961.

So I say to you that 185 billions over ten years is only eighteen and a half billion a year, which is about eight percent of that. All we have to do to move forward on all of these fronts would be to take eight cents, not out of our national econ-

omy, that would only be two percent, just take eight percent of the gains, of the progress, and devote it to all of these purposes, and that would leave 92% of that progress over for those who really don't need so much; they wouldn't be shared out at all.

The thing I object to is that those who need help least, as things are now are going, get 95 or 100% of this progress or 105% of it because they are getting a little, too, of what we already have through the wrong kind of tax program and the wrong kind of economic programs.

I say this is wrong. And when I hear the banner of inflation unfurled to justify this kind of national policy, and when I hear these people say that on the Freedom Budget,—it is a wonderful idea, we agree with it, we believe in the Great Society, but we can't afford it, it would destroy the value of the dollar, it would make everything worthless—I say that is preposterous.

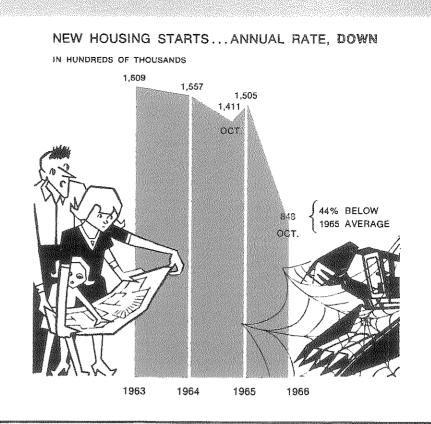
In the name of fighting inflation we have cut back on public outlays; we have been told that a public dollar spent for public purposes is inflationary, whereas a private dollar spent is not inflationary. For those reasons we have been reducing the taxes for the big corporations and handing out twenty billion dollars at an annual rate in tax reductions, and this over a few years. Whereas the poor man got very little; if he made a \$3,000 income as he got \$60 of a tax reduction, whereas if he got \$300,000 as income he got \$50,000 reduction, aside from all the evasions.

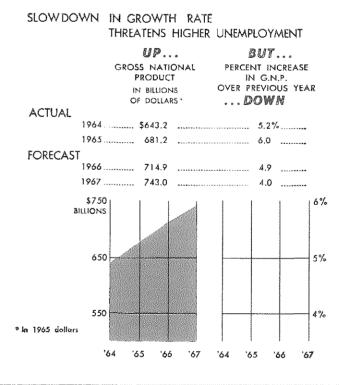
Now, you may say that a man with more income and who pays more taxes, when there is a reduc-

What is happening to its purchasing power

tion he should get more tax reduction. But why do it that way? You don't start with a tax reduction; you start with what the nation needs. The poor family, the unemployed family and even the middle income family needs help more than these people at the top. The tax reduction wasn't the proper way to do it. Why didn't we do it in the proper way and not have such a tax reduction of so much and so much for the wrong people? So as a consequence the wrong people were enabled to buy more and more of the unnecessary or secondary commodities, and we were finding ourselves progressively less able to finance the things that would really fight inflation and really fight poverty. Mr. Shriver said he wants a billion and a half dollars a year for the war against poverty. Well, that is a joke. We read about demonstration cities that are going to clear up your cities. Do you know how much is being appropriated for the first year? 14 million! And that is less than it took to plan, not to build, the Pan American Building in New York City alone. We are told it is just a start. Why is it just a start? Thirty years ago I thought we were making a start in the promise for decent homes for every American family within ten years. This isn't a start, this is an abnegation. Why, I got Senator Taft, Mr. Republican, 20 years ago to go along on ten times as many units of rehousing slum dwellers per year. Now we have an economy that is four times as powerful.

So, medical care, education, money rates—all in the name of fighting inflation, we are operating precisely in a way which will not solve our problems but will add to them greatly.





Yes, we must start employing the people on these things that are necessary for America. We need these things now, not ten years from now, not five years from now, but now. There must be a guarantee that every person who cannot find a job in private industry at a decent level of pay should be employed upon public projects. This is what we thought the Full Employment Act meant 20 years ago. And this

doesn't mean leaf raking, it doesn't mean pyramid building.

I have all the respect in the world for these neighborhood groups that are going to rebuild the slums, but unless they are going to do it on a massive scale, it must fail. One-third of the people are still living in slums. It must be done on a massive scale and without massive outlays of funds and massive resources it won't happen.

The rights of man in the 20th century



Sen. McCarthy, one of the nation's most effective law-makers, drew upon his practical experience as the senior Senator from Minnesota as well as his background as a college professor to place the issue of freedom and the individual in perspective. Regretably, the excerpt below can give only one phase of a many-dimensioned and profound analysis. — Ed.

I really suppose what we had reached in the United States was the point where there was no class struggle that was identifiable, and I am not sure that we ought not to try to revitalize and reactivate the class struggle. That is about what Leon Keyserling was saying this morning. Somehow, we have been homogenized and run together so we are unable to make distinctions, either moral or even rational distinctions in the field of politics.

So we came to the public in this recent campaign with what I think were important issues but most of them were unexplained and innocently undigested, even in the Congress. They were not fully explained in the Congress by those who hold public office and they certainly were not adequately explained to the people in the country, and they were undigested to the general public. The consequences, I think, are reflected

in what did happen in this campaign.

Where does this lead us, in what direction does it lead us?

I think it points out very clearly to those of us who are in politics, and certainly every citizen is in politics, those of us committed to liberal causes, those of us who accept that the Government has truly a positive role to play in American society—that we can't put off decisions two, four, eight or ten years.

There are two reasons for this: The first is that the mass of problems we have to deal with are greater than they have ever been before; and the second is that the rate of change in every year of one's life is more rapid than it once was. We are not free to respond to some kind of convenient and comfortable timetable, and that is so whether we are dealing with domestic problems or dealing with international problems. We cannot be on a timetable which in part is made by our enemies but much more importantly is being made by the very movement of history itself.

For the first time it may be true, and we should have recognized this, and we are forced I think as Americans to accept it, that we really aren't apart from history.

We are not a free and independent nation. We thought we were, we thought we could look out at the rest of the world and choose to be a part or not to be a part of it. It appeared we were a nation which seemed to think it was free to pass moral judgments upon what was happening around the world and then decide whether we wanted to take any action or not.

We felt if we did decide to act inevitably that effort would lead to success. I think we are forced to acknowledge we really are a part of the day to day events.

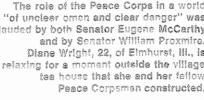
Let me say it is not just a matter of our imposing western civilization upon the rest of the world, rather of acknowledging that the cultures of Africa and of Asia and of Latin America and every other part of the world have a bearing upon the decisions that we make and the decisions which affect us.

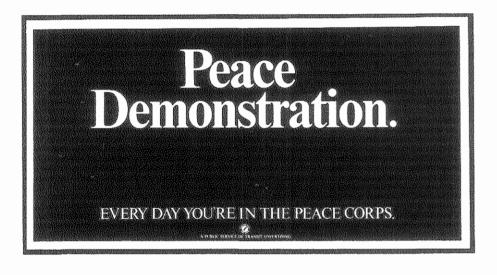
We can put aside, we thought, whole continents and whole races and whole nations, and this was ten or fifteen years ago, on the assumption that these were really not a part of current and contemporary history.

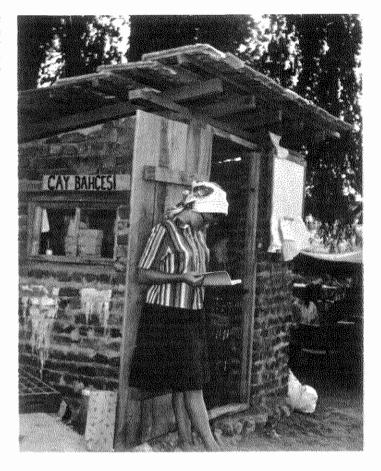
Africa, in perhaps the year 2,000, we used to say; Asia is a sleeping dragon; Latin America is something to which we gave attention every four years...

All of the old fundamental rights must be redefined and reexamined. The right to trial by jury, the right not to be tried by the press or not to be tried by Congress, not to be tried outside those procedures which have been laid down. Some of them have changed,

The role of the Peace Corps in a world "of unclear omen and clear danger" was lauded by both Senator Eugene McCarthy and by Senator William Proximire. Diane Wright, 22, of Elmhurst, III., is relaxing for a moment outside the village tes house that she and her fellow Peace Corpornen constructed.







some have been modified, and some must be changed and modified, but there must be a continuous re-examination, a reappraisal, a continuous purification and modernization of the procedures as well as the substitute definitions of what we mean by basic human rights which most often have been recognized in society and given protection and the dignity of being called civil rights.

We cannot stop simply with the old; we need redefinition and clarification. Society changes and our knowledge and our power grows, and we must recognize these new rights which belong to men by virtue of their citizenship.

There is a right of a person to a decent house, a place in which he can live according to his dignity as a man. It is not just a house, but beyond that also a community, because a house alone in the modern world is not a place of freedom. A house in a community provides the conditions and the

circumstances under which individuals and families, men, women and children, grow and perfect their dignity. This, too, must be recognized as a right, as a need of every American citizen.

As we move into politics in 1967 and in 1968, these are areas in which we must develop new programs and new devices and new procedures.

One such area, going to the heart of the rights of man in the 20th Century, is what Justice Brandeis called "the right to be let alone." This is truly a foundation of liberty, for individuals must be able to protect themselves from unwarranted invasions of their privacy.

But privacy's environment is continuously being changed by technological advances. Indeed, the proliferation of gadgets have made intrusion and surveillance shockingly easy to achieve and difficult to detect. I feel strongly that safeguards are needed if we are to protect our cherished freedoms.

Recently, the President reaffirmed a directive, issued in 1965, that all government agencies and departments see that wiretapping or "bugging" not be used except in cases affecting the national security. The decisions of the Supreme Court earlier this year have shown a heightened interest in defining the legal limits of privacy, and the concern of Congress has certainly been underscored by the work of the committee headed by my good colleague, Senator Long of Missouri.

You know and I know that we act differently if we believe we are being observed. If we can never be sure whether or not we are being watched and listened to, all our actions will be altered and our very character will change.

If we cannot protect the average citizen, it will become increasingly difficult for Americans as a whole to be free and independent.

This was said by George Santayana:

"This society deserves to be,

any more than the sands of the sea, excepting as it achieves the level of happiness and perfection of the typical citizen."

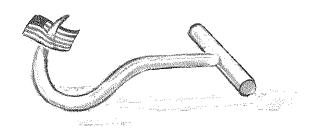
This I think is a reasonably good standard, but it is really not adequate for us in the second half of the 20th Century. It is not the degree of perfection and achievement of the typical citizen which we are to meet as a standard and which we ought to accept. But rather we must ask to be judged, I think, in our time and by history as to the degree to which we have provided, not for the typical citizen but for every citizen the fullest possible opportunity to develop in perfection and to achieve purely human happiness and contentment.

This is the challenge to the labor movement. This is the challenge to American business. This is the challenge to American government - to be willing to really stand at last in face of the tests of history itself.



BENJAMIN NAUMOFF

Is the Regional Director of the Office of Labor-Management and Welfare and Pension Reports, U. S. Dept. of Labor. He has served in various governmental agencies, mostly in the labormanagement field for three decades. An authority on labor law, he has taught at New York University, Cornell University and Rutgers University.



HOW MUCH GOVERNMENT IN LABOR UNIONS?

There is a misconception about the role of Government in labor relations. All the pundits and the specialists and the people on the union side and the people on management side, depending in any given situation upon whose ox is being gored, cry about the role of Government in labor relations.

Well, friends, it has always been there, it has been there from the time of the founding of the nation. It has been there from the time that injunctions were first issued with respect to the right of people to organize. It has been there through all the labor legislation that came up through the state governments initially, and as well as the Supreme Court decisions which limited the rights of people to get together for the sole and common purpose of bettering their working

conditions. And it has been there, as I like to call it, from the period of the Yellow Dog to the Open Poor.

It has only been some forty years ago when the Supreme Court said in effect that it was a perfectly legitimate exercise of private property for an employer to insist that an individual sign a statement or an oath when he obtained employment with him to acknowledge that he did not belong to a labor union, and failing that he could be legally deprived of employment. That is not ancient history, forty some years ago. As time capsules go, how long ago was it when the Supreme Court in its infinite wisdom said that legislation dealing with child labor in the District of Columbia was unconstitutional? Because in the Court's opinion this deprived that young matured individual

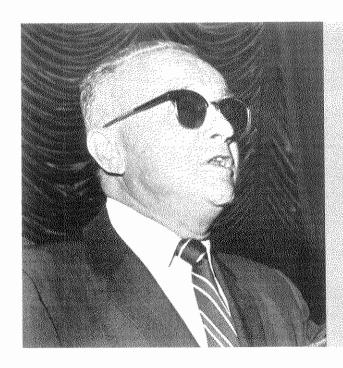
under 16 or 17 years of age from sitting at the bargaining table as an equal with management, as euphemistically announced by the Court which was presumably dedicated to the proposition that property rights were paramount in the country. That was an exercise by Government acting through its judiciary.

We talk a great deal in labor history about the area of preventive labor relations. Somehow this has a kind of a bad connotation. Usually when we use the term it suggests the kind of specialist who goes in there with a pre-packaged deal. Perhaps this is best exemplified in the hearings with respect to the attempts of the retail store employees to negotiate or to organize with respect to some of the department stores around the country.

There is another part of this preventive labor relations which has a respectable place in our labor relations, and that is a role which the Government occupies in going along with the participants in a kind of a study or survey of the problems that are arising. This won't happen all over the country, and some of the problems may be big and some small: they may be related to wages or working conditions: they may relate to peculiar problems arising in the whole field of human relations. Nonetheless these problems do face industries and it does seem to me it is appropriate for the Government, acting in its own interest, to try to prevent these violent situations from occurring and to step in a long time in advance of the time when a contract is to expire and say, "How can we play a role along



POLICS AROUND THE WORLD



For three decades Victor Riesel has covered the labor movement in the United States and abroad. A nationally-syndicated columnist with 300 outlets, including the World Journal Tribune in New York, he also runs an influential weekly radio program on WEVD and has made frequent appearances on the air and lecture platform. He is also the President of the famed Overseas Press Club.

VICTOR RIESEL

When you take the financial and industrial and political influence of American trade unions and when you have them together, you have a great sense of responsibility resting upon you.

So you have to be there, you people have to be there every minute of your trade union existence. It is a shame when the trade union movement turns out only 300 out of 17,000 members at meetings.

For shame that in England when a million members of a union of 1,100,000 did not vote and the Communists take over a powerful segment of the British industry. You have to be conscious of your responsibility!

This is a changing scene, half of the workers of the United States are under 29 and soon they will be under 25. Half the people in Walter Reuther's vast arganization have five years of seniority or less, and half of those have three years of seniority or less. 60% of the delegates to the last constitutional convention of the auto workers union were brand new.

Will you let newcomers who want instant prosperity be the ones who take this vast heritage that has been built for you and which you are continuing to build?

Who will succeed the aging leaders, and I am not one to deprecate age. But John L. Lewis is 86, Dave Dubinsky is 75.

If there is a backlash in American politics (and I am not saying this to my Negro friends, my side had it bad, too) and I don't know how many here are Negro or not, but I am saying that I would be a mighty restless trade union member if in my union I had to sit back and take a third or a fourth degree citizenship. How do we know who is going to run the trade union movement tomorrow and tomorrow?

That is why I write as I do, that is why I speak as I do—because I have seen this world and I know what happens! I came out of the trade union movement. When I was a kid my father was paid four or five bucks at the end of the week. And before he left that window where he had his lifetime office and walked across the day room, three of it was gone, and that was because men wept. They didn't have the 35 or 40 cents to take home for a little milk and a little-bread at the end of a week's waiting for work. So let us not forget that. Let us not forget that this same Union today has a general fund of \$38 million.

So I say, if you are a union member today you must realize that you do not just have a passbook. Yours is a special book, it is a Union book! And as long as you carry it, you can be proud that you are part of the movement that is doing more for the ways of the world than anything else that ever flourished in our modern society.



"YOURS IS A CLEAN UNION"

One of the highlights of the Educational Conference was this response by Victor Riesel to the question posed by Ina Henriquez: "Is it true that the underworld is muscling in on the unions?"

* * * *

It is true that it is not the labor leader who is the thug, but it is the thug who tries to become a labor leader. And it is true that the national labor leaders have made every effort they possibly can within the limits of their ability to stop it.

It is also true that there has been murder and violence in some sections of the labor movement conducted by the underworld, and it is true that there are the Mafia and the Cosa Nostra forces in some unions.

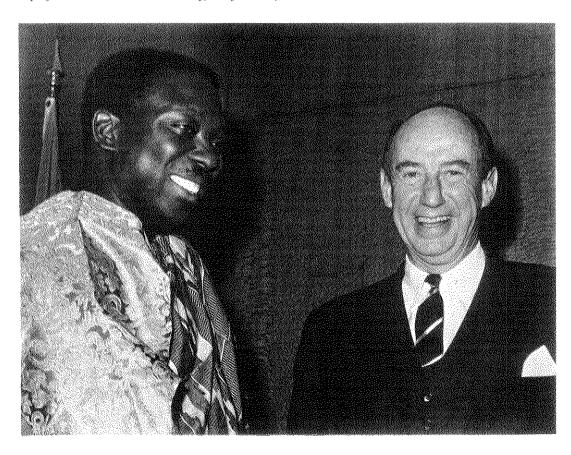
What I want to tell you is that it is your problem to prevent this from spreading. It is also true that the overall leadership of many labor unions have not fought it, and sometimes they have not fought it because it would result to their own physical detriment. It takes a tremendous amount of courage to do so.

I hope I have given you a very specific answer. You must stand up to it; somehow the casualties are not as much as you think. Yes, somebody will get hurt but the other 10,000 will survive.

So take pride and remember that an injury to one is an injury to all. Your union is clean. However, there are those that are not, and if we look the other way then you will find that perhaps the disease can seep through. It may take a month or a year or a decade, but if you don't catherize it and fight it wherever it comes from, then some day you might have to fight it at home.

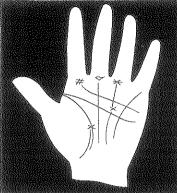
Applause reverberated through the main ballroom of the Americana Hotel as the audience arose apontaneously to concur with the frank and comprehensive answer to the question of labor racketsering which was given by Victor Riesel.

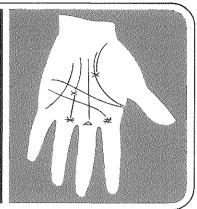
The late Adial Stevenson is shown as he congratulated Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana upon his election as President of the U.N. General Assembly. Quaison-Sackey was cited by Victor Riesel as typical of the men and women, now prominent in the governments throughout the world, who received their first training in labor and trade union circles. Other friends of the labor columnist who were mentioned in his wide-ranging talk included Harold Wilson of Britain, President Guiseppe Sareget of Italy, Foreign Minister Tom Mboya of Kenya and Deputy Chancellor of West Germany, Willy Brandt, all of whom are former labor leaders.



THE NEXT 10 YEARS







LEO CHERNE

is the Executive Director of the Research Institute of America, an organization that does economic analysis and surveys for 70,000 companies and governmental agencies here and abroad. In addition, he has carried on the fight against dictatorship through his activity in the International Rescue Committee and Freedom House.

Prof. Handler said that the United States has entered the scientific age, that it is the only country which has yet entered the scientific age, and that even Germany, England, France and Russia have not yet entered the scientific age. He defined the scientific age as the age in which human beings are no longer dependent on coal, steel, steam or water for the creation of energy. It is the age in which the computer is the symbol as well as the primary tool. It is the age in which man is finally free from the urgent requirement to labor for food, clothing and shelter.

Now, the implications of this are enormous. For example, just within the last week you have read two separate references to the proposal that every citizen in the United States, whether working or not, receive a minimum income of \$4,000. This was a proposal made within the last week by Martin Luther King,

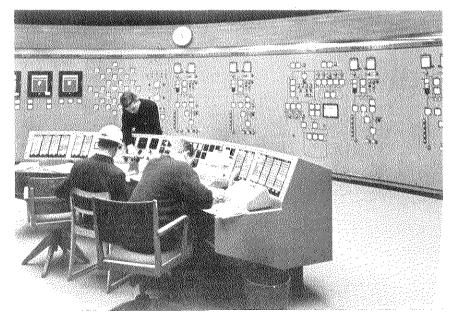
and it was a proposal which was echoed yesterday in testimony before a Senate Committee by the former Assistant Secretary of Labor, Daniel Moynihan.

What is the negative income tax? The proposal is simply this:

If your income is over a certain level you will pay a certain portion of tax to the government. If your income is under a certain level, the government will pay a tax to you to bring it up to that level. Now, that is what the negative income tax is.

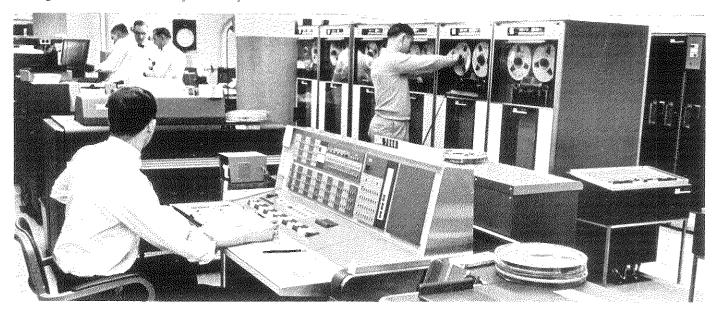
I sense some readiness on your part.

There are all sorts of profoundly different things that will happen in this interval of a very few years. And I am not talking about some vast stretch of time, I am talking of a period which you will see and enjoy because the speed with which the scientific age is developing is just beyond belief.



"The differentiating characteristic of the last third of the twentieth century is its technological virtuosity," Leo Cherne said. The most startling expression of that virtuosity is the computer, shown here on the left and on the top of the next page. The big question is: Will these man-made robots turn like Frankenstein on their creator by making mass unemployment a way of life and placing society in the destiny of a few technical specialists, or will they generate a new abundance that will forever end poverty in our society?

The overriding question of the next decade — and the next century, in fact — is peace or war, Leo Cherne reminded us. The defense posture of the country, symbolized by this Nike defense missile, has a "vital bearing" on the state of the country's economy.



The United States will by 1975 be the first nation in all human history to cross one threshold which has never been crossed before. The economists are not sure when, but it will be before 1975, and we are progressively moving there. It isn't that all of a sudden we are moving into it. I am referring to that point when more money will be spent in America for services than for industrial activity; more dollars will be involved in the providing of services than all the money spent for food, clothing, and shelter.

Do you realize what that means? All of human history has been a race on the part of the desparate human beings to live and earn enough to satisfy the basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter. Twothirds of the world, of course, is losing that race. No nation ever has been able until now (except a handful in the West and in this country) to provide those bare minimums. Now for the first time there will be enough income in the hands of its citizens to spend more for services than the total which will be spent for food, clothing, and

shelter, and that by 1975.

Now, the meaning of that is this: You see, services are those things which in one way or another make life easier, more interesting, richer, more comfortable, more meaningful. Services are fundamentally not physical, and what a profound difference that makes in life.

Education is a service, entertainment is a service, life extension is a service, medicine is a service. By 1975 the American people will be spending 380 billion dollars a year on services designed to make life more rewarding, easier and more comfortable.

Now let me conclude so that should there be any questions I may have the opportunity to answer a few. But before doing so, let me say one thing that I particularly want to say to you, something so terribly important, it seems to me, but which you know better than I do:

I have been talking of an America which is going to grow in population. It is fantastic, but forty-five million more Americans will be added to our population, there will be roughly two-hundred and fortyfive to two-hundred and forty-six million Americans in the United States by 1980. That is a lot of people, and right now it seems that in places at times we are already being strangled. The population explosion is very real, and of course it is very immediate here in the center of the very biggest city of America.

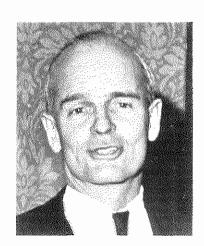
One result of these huge congregations of people is, of course, the great tragedy of life. And this is true in the big cities: that one can go for ten, fifteen years and not really know one's next-door neighbor, and that is not really possible in the country.

Now, let me congratulate you. Let me congratulate the Union for the wisdom, for the statesmenship, for the great value in providing just this kind of human association.

Let me say, since I speak to businessmen more often than I speak to members of any trade unions, that I don't intend and never have spoken out of one mouth in one place and another at another place. I am scheduled to address the Annual Public Affairs Conference of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington some two months from now, and I am going to belabor business for its failure to do just what you are doing here today. But you are fortunate, you have found a way in which to continue this most urgent need because a purpose, a living purpose is provided, indeed, in this process of the Association.

So with these concluding remarks I think you will understand better, perhaps, the answer which I formulated in the very beginning, why I was indeed eager to be here.

I thank you deeply for the opportunity and I hope in some way the future as I have described it offers you some challenging commitment and a warm and a long life.





Senator William Proxmire (D., Wis.) has voiced his differences with recent aspects of the Johnson Administration. At the Educational Conference he questioned the conduct of the Viet Nam conflict, calling particular attention to the dangers involved in escalation.

There is a kind of thinking that says "What we should do is hit North Vietnam and blast it and end the war."

Well, why not? Because if we do that, if we go in that way, you can bet your last bottom dollar that we wouldn't end the war. Rather, we will be engaged in a land war in Asia with the Chinese, with 750 million people, and with a terrible disregard of human life on the part of their present leadership. The casualties today which are so tragic and terrible would be as nothing compared to the casualties that we would suffer if we were engaged in that kind of a terrible catastrophic situation.

So that this kind of a solu-

tion isn't available to us.

Then what do we do?

Well, we just have to do our level best under these terrible and tragic circumstances to achieve negotiations.

We live in a world which, whether we like it or not, may be on the brink of a nuclear catastrophe. But we also live in a world where we never had such a great opportunity to achieve the good life, not only for our own people but for the people throughout the world. The next ten, twenty or thirty years can be glorious years or they can be catastrophic, and a great deal depends on whether or not we are able to solve this very difficult situation in Vietnam. If we can do that, then we can begin, it seems to me, to create a situation in which the likelihood of a nuclear exchange with Russia would be greatly diminished.

How do we do it? Ambassador Goldberg has cited the course very brilliantly. In the first place, we need a political solution, not unconditional surrender on the part of North Vietnam, but a political solution, a compromise solution. We have to make it clear as we have made it clear once, and we have to repeat this over and over again so that who hasn't heard may hear: We don't want bases in South Vietnam or in North Vietnam; we have no interest in an American

presence either in Camarcahn Bay or elsewhere. We are not asking South Vietnam to align herself with us. Further, we are willing to sit down with the Vietcong as well as with North Vietnam. That has been obscured, but we have to keep on saying it, saying it loudly and saying it often. We will negotiate with anybody, including the Vietcong.

Furthermore, we should take advantage of some of the opportunities that have already slipped through our fingers. It has been disclosed by U Thant of the United Nations that he had worked out an agreement for Ho Chi Minh to meet with Secretary Rusk or with other top negotiators, as Ambassador

Wall or Health

Goldberg, privately last summer. And yet we turned it down on the grounds that we didn't think anything would come of it. We never should turn that kind of an opportunity down, never, if we are going to achieve peace. We should jump at every opportunity of that kind and do our best to create those opportunities.

Also, what we must do and what we aren't doing at all is create the kind of a situation so that we will have something when the war is over. We are not going to war in the usual sense, but when peace comes to Vietnam there must be a stable peace and we must give an opportunity to these people to have a decent life.

All of us know, of course, the terror of war, although it may be hard for us to imagine, maybe, the terror of another nuclear war. But we had better imagine it, and we had better prepare, if we can, to appreciate it. If we don't, then the likelihood, on the basis of the pulsations of war and peace through the generations, the likelihood is that we are going to have a grim and terrible prospect. We need an all-out effort for peace in the way of treaties and of the kind that are being worked on now, and I am referring to the elimination of nuclear explosions in outer space. This is all to the good. We should now eliminate nuclear explosions underground, and that was left out of the test ban.

We need a step-up greatly in the economic field, especially in Food for Peace.

We need your strength, we

need you to enlist, we need to do all we can to enlist our country in these programs.

We need to recognize that we live in the most remarkable period, a unique and different period. Just think, in the last twenty-five years of our lives our world has been transformed. Twenty-five years ago there was no television, you could not press a button and have a window on the world.

Twenty-five years ago there was no nuclear energy. We did not have this terrible problem we have now. At least there were no nuclear weapons.

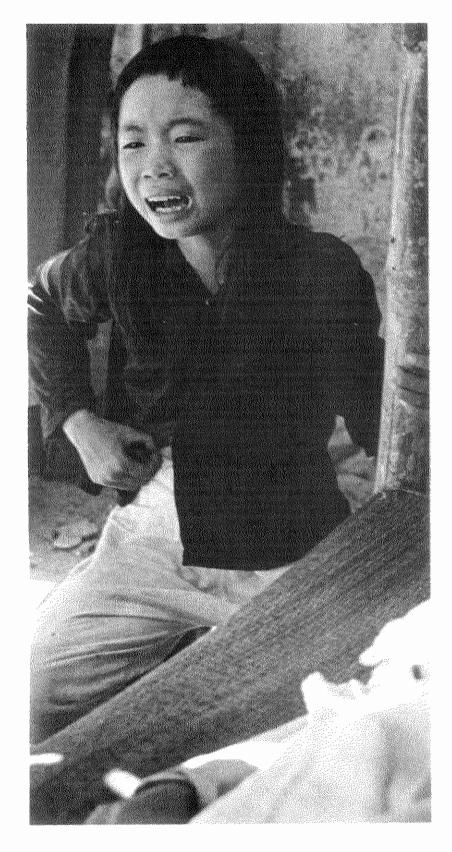
Twenty-five years ago if anybody had talked about walking in space or a man on the moon, and we are going to have a man on the moon by the end of 1968, if anybody had talked in those terms he would have gotten a one-way ticket to a mental institution.

Yet these are all things that we take for granted.

I want to tell you that one thing is sure, and that is that if we don't have a nuclear war in the next ten, twenty or twenty-five years, we are going to have far more wonderful developments, new and exciting, wonderful and dangerous developments than we have had in all human history to date.

This is the kind of prospect we face, this is why so much is at stake, and that is why it is so imperative that we work with all our hearts and with all our souls and with all our minds to achieve peace.

To achieve peace there is so much to gain; and if not, there is so very, very much to lose.



CIVIL RIGHTS

Unfinished Revolution



REV. RALPH DAVID ABERNATHY

Reverend Ralph David Abernathy is the Vice President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Because he has fought for civil rights from the formative days of the Birmingham bus boycott, he has been linked with Dr. Martin Luther King as the "Siamese Twins" of passive resistance as the means to achieve equality in all phases of American life.

Southern States continue to make a mockery of justice in an attempt to maintain their hold on political power and the special privileges which go along with it.

But I have good news for those who believe in the freedom of our founding fathers and the principles on which our nation was founded.

The house of injustice is falling and the walls of segregation are crumbling down.

Be not disturbed when a Lester Maddox appears or that he will be elected the Governor of the State of Georgia, for it is my prediction that if the State Legislature of Georgia should elect Mr. Lester Maddox as the Governor of Georgia, theu he will be in a race with Mrs. Lurleen Wallace, the Governor of the State of Alabama, to preside over more integration than any governor in the history of the United States of America.

The only way that Negroes will be registered on the political rolls is the way that was taken in Selma, Alabama, and it was achieved by a concerted organization and campaign of voter registration, by community organization, and by political education.

A non-violent movement in these times must take seriously the realities of political power. The lessons of God's Kingdom must become inherent in the discussion of our society and the laws of our land must be made to reflect justice and mercy for all men.

As soon as we began to see our way clear in the South, the shock and horror of Northern riots exploded about our eyes. We were made to see that the problems of the Negro go far beyond mere racial segregation. The recent catastrophe in Los Angeles is a result of the seething and rumbling tensions throughout our nation and indeed throughout our world.

It was quite a similar set of international circumstances that brought down the walls of the mighty Roman Empire. But unlike Rome, the United States has the material resources and the technology competent to deal with these problems positively. The question confronting us now is whether we have the moral, the spiritual and the intellectual resources.

The incidents in Chicago's West Side, Harlem in New York, Watts in Los Angeles, these should not be considered as racial riots, rather, they were merely rumblings of discontent from the rejected people of our society. It was a cry for jobs from the unemployed, and a call for justice from the underemployed who are in no way touched by the present Federal Minimum



Wage Laws. They were voices of anger from children who have grown up in fatherless homes because their fathers were unable to find work and often had to leave home so that their families could qualify for aid to dependent children.

It was a seething bitterness of people who share none of the benefits of our good society and who are reminded of that fact daily by the humiliation that they receive from the police, the Welfare workers, and City counselors.

All of the progress of the recent movement in the South have passed them by. Two Civil Rights Acts have only served to widen the gap between the masses of Negroes and the new Negro middle-class. These were more class riots than race riots, and they seriously threaten the very survival of our nation.

The challenge of the nonviolent movement is now to provide for a creative movement in a non-violent direction in action for Northern cities, that kind of a movement that has worked so well in the South.

There are those who look upon this world with all its revolutions and who see all the turmoil, and they predict that the end is near at hand. But if there is one message which a non-violent movement must continue to make clear, that is that this is still my Father's world and that God is a revolutionary God, and that He can lead us in overcoming the evil forces of destruction in our midst.

It is unfortunate that during this age there has arisen on the scene leaders who are crying out "Black Power," for I happen to know that Black Power is just as bad as White Power. We must work for a community where there will be Black Power and White Power. Working together will make this nation the kind of a nation it was designed to be.

This is why we sing in our

movement, "We shall overcome." We shall overcome and I feel we shall overcome the political system which has plagued us for centuries in the South. We shall overcome a corrupt economic system which has denied the necessities for the masses only to give luxury to the upper class in the North;

We shall overcome the evils of war, and lead the peoples of the world in the practice and the living of a great Negro spiritual, "I ain't going to study war no more."

Yes, some day every valley will be exalted, the high mountains of injustice will be made low, the crooked will be made straight, and the rough places will be made plane, and the glory of the Lord will be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.

So I go back to my native Southland, I go back to my native Alabama, I go back to Mississippi and I go back to Georgia, I go back to the slums of Chicago, to the South Side of Chicago, I go back to the

slums of America.

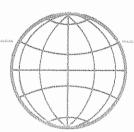
But I go back knowing that some day we shall overcome and we shall overcome right here in America, because good men and women, white and black together, will rise up and no longer remain silent but will demand constitutional and God-given rights for all citizens of America, regardless of the color of their skin, their previous condition of servitude, the type of church that they worship in, or in the God that they believe in.

When this happens, men will then beat their swords into plowshares, their spears into fishhooks, and there will be war no more. Not only will black and white live together on the plantations of Mississippi and in the cities of America, but the lion will lie down with the lamb.

Until then, may God keep us a restless and dissatisfied people. May we continue to work and fight and struggle until that day becomes a reality and His truth shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.

OUR INTERNATIONAL

Workshop Abroad



Almost three years ago, *The New York Times* gave extensive coverage to what it called "a promising and laudable" pilot experiment in a "people-to-people" movement which had been launched earlier by the late President John F. Kennedy as "mankind's greatest hope."

This pilot experiment was initiated by our Foundations with the cooperation of the School of International Relations of Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. In August 1964, with Prof. Stanislaw Wasowski in charge, 20 members of our Union went through an intensive training course at the London School of Economics. During a stay of nearly five weeks they studied, conferred with such outstanding unionists as Jack Williams, a National Secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union—the British version of the Teamsters, and visited plants where they had an opportunity to compare notes with shop stewards and to see how labor-management relations operate on the local level.

This program will now be continued, and in August of this year another group of our members will go through a similar intensive course. They will be selected by the Labor Education Center of Rutgers University whose Director, Dr. Herbert Levine, will be in charge of the project. He will be assisted by Abe Weiss, a veteran labor publicist and educator, as well as by Victor Riesel, the nationally-syndicated columnist who will serve as consultant.

In addition to exchanging notes and experiences with shop stewards, comparing the British trade union way of doing things with procedures of American unions, the members of the group will meet and confer with such Labor Party leaders as Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary George Browne, trade unionists like Victor Feather, head of the British Trades Union Congress, and officials of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Labor Organization.

In behalf of the Foundations which are financing the project, George Barasch called upon all members of Local 815, Teamsters, and the Allied Trades Council who are interested in participating to write for the application and details. Eligibility is based solely upon membership. However, the decision with respect to whom will go will be made by Rutgers University in terms of the Labor Education Center's assessment of individual capacity to cope with the information and contacts. All expenses, including travel for the participants, will be paid for by the Foundations.

Though the program will be financed exclusively by the Foundations, it has been discussed with many people, including the U. S. Dept. of Labor and the State Dept. "It is our intention to follow through along the path blazed three years ago, and to make this project more meaningful in terms of the objectives of the labor movement in this country," Dr. Levine stated. He voiced confidence that this aim would be advanced by the exchange of ideas and procedures between British and American trade unionists. He looked forward to sharing, as Director, with his associates in the project as well as the students "an experience that will not be forgotten" and would be relevant in "achieving a new goal for workers' education in the United States."



Sam Sanderman and Henry Freedman, Secretary-Treasurer and President, respectively, of Local 815, flank Professor Stanislaw Wasowski (front row, center) as the group prepares to leave for London after a final briefing session. Also in front row, l. to r., are Carmine Romano, Stephen Patino, Brendan Lally and Frank Biamonte. In center, l. to r., are Jeffrey Miles Berman, Mark Peckman, Virginia Edey, Doris Van Clief, Annamarie Schaffer, Marguerite McErlean, Essie Moffet and Richard Sanderman. In top row, l. to r., are Joseph Maquire, Joseph Dunham, Andrew Mayo, Sheldon Goldman, Abdul Aziz, John P. Levi and Thomas McInerney.



Members of our Union who participated in the Workshop Abroad take time out from their lecture sessions at the London School of Economics for a group photograph. Flanking Prof. Stanislaw Wasowski (seated) who was in charge of the project are London School professors who took over some of the teaching assignments and British trade unionists who gave their American brothers and sisters an inkling into labor-management relations as they are practised in England.



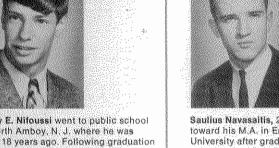
NOT LEAST of the projects in which the Foundations take pardonable pride is giving to deserving and meritorious members' children the \$1,000 scholar-ship which often means the difference between pursuing and not pursuing a college career. Education is a difficult enough process under any condition because educational effort is primarily an expression of hope on the part of the student. Because we would not want to see this hope flounder on the shoals of financial inability or insecurity, the Foundations have embarked upon a scholarship program that is without parallel in the United States. In this program—as in the many other projects of the Foundation—we are breaking new ground. It is a program we plan to continue, for it is important to remember that of all the techniques for creating a sense of society—and for building the Great Society—education is the most effective and meaningful.

On the following page we are giving brief, thumbnail sketches of the fortunate young men and women who were the recipients of the initial \$1,000 awards. We offer to them and to their parents our heartiest congratulations.

And congratulations will be in order also for the twenty (20) scholarship winners who will be selected this year.



Barry E. Nitoussi went to public school in Perth Amboy, N. J. where he was born 18 years ago. Following graduation from Woodbridge Senior H.S., he matriculated at Rider College where he is pursuing a liberal arts course



Saulius Navasaitis, 23, is now working toward his M.A. in English at New York University after graduating Long Island University with a cum laude baccalaureate in August 1966. Born in Lithuania, he came to Brooklyn after a short stay in Canada and his record at Franklin Lane H.S. earned him a full scholarship at LIU.



Loretta Ann Skrobola is a freshman at the College of Mount St. Vincent where she matriculated following graduation from the Blessed Sacrament Academy in Yonkers. She aspires to teaching on an elementary school level.



John Fernandes has lived in The Bronx for all of his 18 years with his father — Manuel, a leadman at S. W. Faber, Inc. - and mother - Johanna, He went to St. Clare's Grammar School and then to Mt. St. Michael H.S. before entering Manhattan College. He plans to major in either accounting or marketing.



Charles Scott Schaffer came to this country as a two-year old in 1949 from an Italy where "only the Divine hand of Providence" saved his parents from death at the hands of Nazis. He is a graduate of Far Rockaway High School and the possessor of a literary style which should stand him in good stead in his academic work.



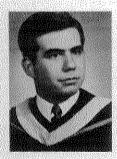
Robert Jacobowitz, 18, was the head of the National Honor Society at Gompers High School where he graduated as class Valedictorian. Now a freshman at City College, he is registered in the electrical engineering course. He lives with his parents in The Bronx



Linda L. Perrotta, 18, lives with her parents in the Fleetwood section of Mount Vernon in the same house where she was born. With her wide interests – music and literature in particular – she was in the top section of her high school class. She is now majoring in Spanish at the Good Counsel College in White Plains, N. Y



Frank L. Spezzano is now a junior at Hunter College where he is majoring in history and hopes one day to apply this knowledge by political activity and government service. A graduate of William Cullen Bryant H. S., he lives with his parents in Queens.



Jeffrey S. Freed is now embarking on "the major goal in my life" — a medical career. He enrolled at Downstate Medical School in his native Brooklyn after dividing his undergraduate years at Syracuse University and Brooklyn College. He was at the top of his class in Erasmus Hall H. S. and has maintained high academic standards since



Anna Meth, 17, is a freshman at Barnard Gollege, tentatively planning to major in history. She had an outstanding record in high school, receiving a number of awards and gaining membership in Arista, the national high school honor society. She mingles enthusiasm for sports with a zest for music and literature.



Larin Ross Jacobson, not quite 18, is enrolled in the Basic Studies program of Temple University in Philadelphia or Temple University in Priliadelphia and hopes to continue his math and science major in graduate school. His interest in the exact sciences was whetted at the Bronx High School of Science where he compiled an outstanding scholastic and extra curricular record.



Klaus Dieter Janz was born in West Germany in 1945 and has lived in Union City, New Jersey with his parents since 1950. After graduating Emerson H. S., he enrolled in Rutgers University from which he will receive his B.A. degree in sociology this spring.



Lawrence Corneck was born in this country 20 years ago, just six weeks after his parents arrived in this country. The untimely death of his father imposed new burdens upon his mother, a member of the Allied Trades Council. Now a junior in college and looking forward to studying law, he describes the scholarship awarded to him as "reflecting the ideals of the 'American ethic' — opportunity for all."



Anne L. Bokalo was born in Yorkshire, England, 18 years ago, coming to this country shortly after graduating grammar school in Bradford. An alumna of Yonkers High School, she is now a liberal arts' student at Sullivan County Community College and would like to go on to a career as a teacher



Diane Revinskas is the 18 year old daughter of Helen Ravins, an employee of Towns & James, Inc. Diane, an alumna of Samuel J. Tilden High School in Brooklyn, had an outstanding scholastic record and is now attending Adelphi University in Garden City, L.I. where she is concentrating on mathematics



Carl Mandzy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Mandzy of Matamoras, Pa., graduated Delaware Valley High School and is enrolled at Orange County Community College, His father works at Kielly & Muller and is a member of Local 815. Carl is 17, and is a major in biological science