



THE UNION FORUM

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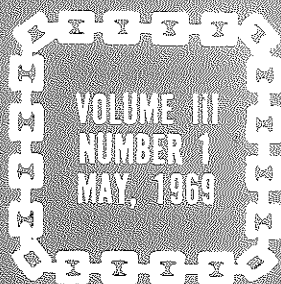


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and the Allied Trades Council
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CA Report

THE FULFILLMENT OF PROMISE

During 1968 the Allied Educational Foundation continued to fulfill — on an increasingly high level of effectiveness — its objectives.

In everything we have done we were motivated by one basic idea which has been central to our activities: "To make today better than yesterday — and tomorrow better than today."

This issue of *The Union Forum* spells out, in words and in pictures, our far-flung and widely-ranging activities — Educational Conferences, the retired member's projects of our Union Mutual Benefit Association, the Workshop Abroad, Shop Stewards' Training Class and Scholarship Program. In both quality and quantity there has been an improvement, and we are determined to continue to make improvement in these various activities and projects, for we are not content to rest on our laurels despite our understandable pride in accomplishment.

The activities and projects of the Foundations are, as I once observed, "a challenge, constantly renewed, beckoning us toward a destiny where the meaning of our lives matches the efforts we put forth to strengthen and enrich our Foundation as the instrument for the realization of the hopes and aspirations of the Union members we are privileged to serve." I am confident that an assessment of what was done during 1968 will point up that we met and hurdled that challenge.

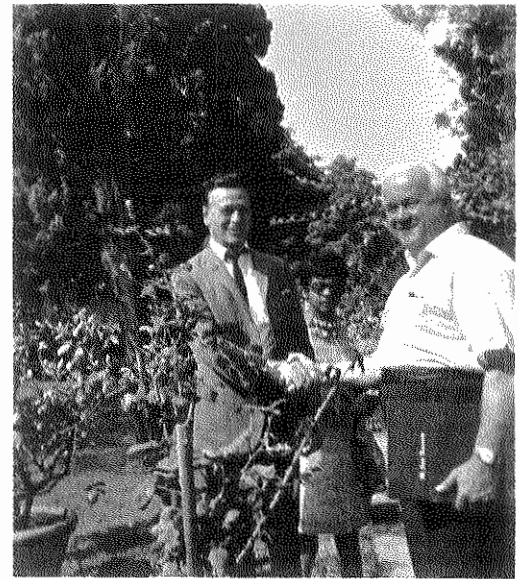
There will be new challenges in 1969, and even greater ones as the decade of the Soaring Seventies looms ahead. To the degree that we meet these challenges with determination and imagination, coupled with devotion and know-how, the Foundation will continue to make its positive contribution to a better tomorrow for those in whose behalf it has been established.

Our Days Abroad



A riot of color at Esher, the Labor College of the ETU, one of the leading unions in the United Kingdom.

A handshake between George Barasch and Frank Lasky frames Lois Brodnick at the beautiful gardens of the CISL Training School in Florence. Located on the green slopes of Fiesole, the School has incomparable views of this city of the arts, history and culture. The school was the home of Italian nobility before it was purchased by the labor union.



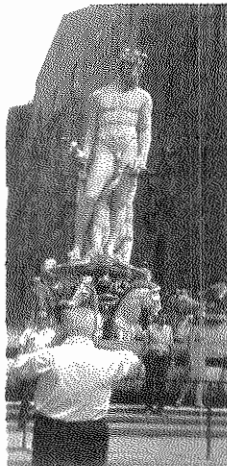
No words can fully capture what twenty-four Union members — the team of the Workshop Project Abroad in 1968 — saw, heard and felt during their four-weeks' stay in the United Kingdom, Italy and Israel last summer. But the words — “a tremendous experience”, a “thrill of a lifetime”, “a dream come true” — were reminiscent of those who had blazed the trail in the past. As one team member put it at the farewell banquet in Tel Aviv, “this has meant more to us as trade unionists and as Americans than anything in our lives.” And in coupling this with appreciation and praise to George Barasch, the architect of the project, he reflected the views of all those who were privileged to participate in a project which, as Victor Feather, the head of the Trades Union Congress, noted so aptly, “has given a new dimension to workers' education.”

From June 17, when the group left Kennedy with a sense of anticipation, until their departure from Lod Airport on July 15, their days — and often their nights, too — would be filled — with

lectures and discussions by leading trade unionists in the three countries visited as well as by outstanding academicians, with a running dialogue (often with the assistance of translators) with shop stewards and rank-and-file workers, with the sights and sounds and smells of the three lands in which Western civilization was cradled and matured. Beautiful and impressive as was the scenery, and informed and interesting as was the lecture-discussions, unquestionably the most lasting mementoes was the opportunity to talk to people — to the English shop steward at the British Oxygen Workers in Wembley, to the Italian trade unionist



Drawing upon his training as a historian, Abe Weiss puts the sights of Florence in perspective.



It was difficult to believe that half of the famed statue in Florence's central square had been under flood water 18 months earlier. As these photos suggest, the cameras were quite active in this beautiful Italian city — the center of the Renaissance that was the cultural rebirth of Europe after the Dark Ages. In the evening the group gathered in the central plaza, drank beer and listened to music, and singing of some of the best Italian troubadours.



Toasts were the order of the day on two momentous occasions — the luncheon given by CISL at its Training Center in Florence (below) and at the reception to Histadrut at the Tel Aviv Hilton two days later. At one occasion, Hy Plotnick, Trustee, rose and toasted the gathering with the statement:— "This has been such a wonderful experience I hope it never ends." Everybody applauded loudly.



Jack Williams, a British trade union leader who has been most cooperative in making the Project the success it has become, greets the group at Transport House, the headquarters of the Transport & General Workers Union whose shop stewards participated in the project. The conversation between the groups touched upon most timely subjects affecting the two English speaking countries.

in the optical plant near Rome, to the Israeli kibbutznik at the collective farm near the Lebanese border.

LONDON

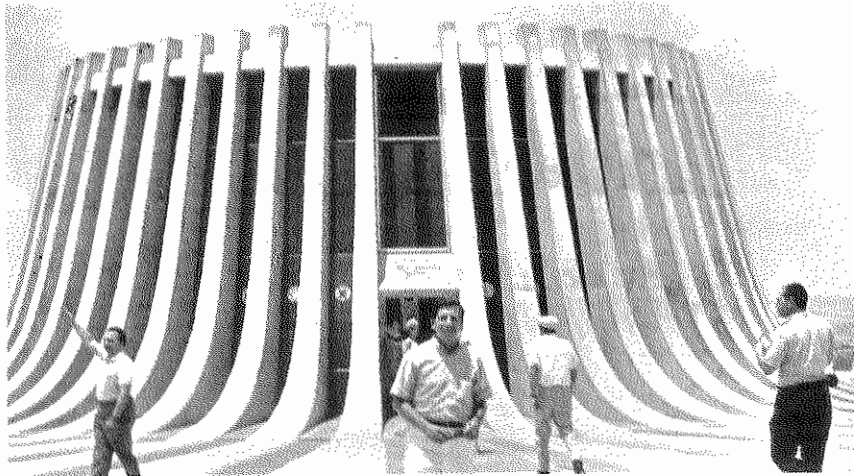
In the dialogue between our members and their opposite numbers questions and answers were exchanged in an atmosphere of warmth and hospitality. Our arrival in London coincided with the publication by the Government of a White Paper on Labor-Management Relations which called for an application in Britain of the laws long on the statute books in the United States. We were constantly called upon to explain, therefore, how our Union operates, for the English trade unionist does not have a clear picture of the local union as a prime force in collective bargaining, handling of grievances, administering welfare and pension benefits. Our people, in turn, focused their questions on the low dues structure of British unions, on a system of national bargaining which brings much lower rewards than workers anticipate in the United States, on placing powers in the hands of shop stewards who look upon this as an invitation to embark upon wildcat strikes and on the close relationship between the Trades Union Congress — now celebrating its 100th anniversary — and the British Labour Party whose actions in freezing wages went against the American grain.

Coordinating the program in England during our two-weeks' stay there was South West London College whose Principal, Lyndon H. Jones, and Head of the Industrial Relations Department, Gwyn Llywellan Jones, made certain that the course gave our members insight into the British labor-management relationship. Among the prominent labor leaders who exchanged views with our group were Victor Feather, Acting General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress; Leslie Cannon, President of the Electrical Trades Union; and Jack Jones, Secretary-General Elect of the Transport & General Workers Union. It should be noted, incidentally, that when President Nixon went to London during his European trip last month he spent several hours with these trade unionists, and in the course of this exchange reference was made to our Workshop Abroad project as an example of "a people-

George Barasch, serving as the host at the farewell dinner for the members of the Workshop Abroad Project which was held at the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv on July 14, gives the helping hand of warm praise to those who had collaborated in making the project such a spectacular success. Everybody was called upon to say a few words. The only sad note was when the realization dawned upon the members that this was truly the very last night overseas. "I hate to leave so soon. Can't we extend this for a few more days?" asked one of the participants.



The Dome of St. Peters rises majestically as Arthur Sinfield and Eustace Bowen bask in the shadow of the famed church.



On the summit of Mt. Herzl in the Judean range surrounding Jerusalem is the famed John F. Kennedy Memorial — a tribute to the late President and a symbol of the friendship between the peoples of Israel and America whose overtones made such an impression upon our group.

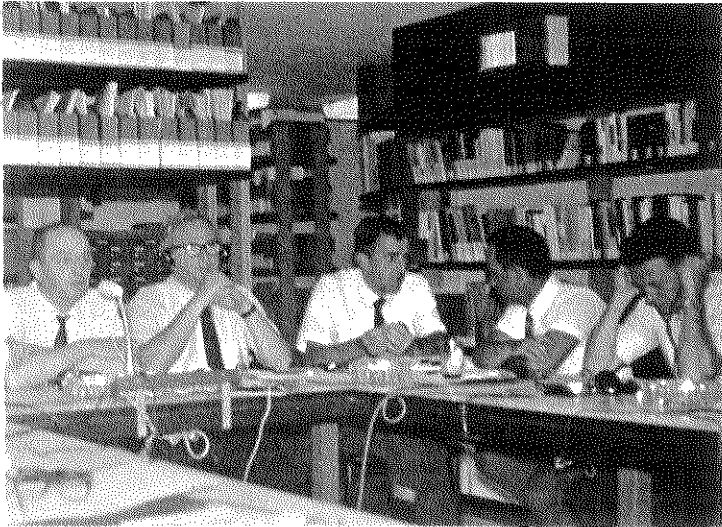
to-people" movement that constituted a fresh and constructive approach.

The most valuable exchange of information came when the Project members met with shop stewards of the Transport & General Workers either at the classroom sessions at Imperial College or in plant visits, including a day-long trip to Bristol in Southwest England where they had an opportunity to see how British unions operate on a regional basis. Credit for setting up this liaison should be accorded to Jack Williams who has since left the Union to become a key officer in the British Government Department of Employment and Productivity. There were also fruitful discussions with officers of the General and Municipal Workers at Woodstock, a labor college, and with employer groups. What was a lasting impression upon our group was the graciousness, coupled with enthusiasm, which marked the British leg of the project.



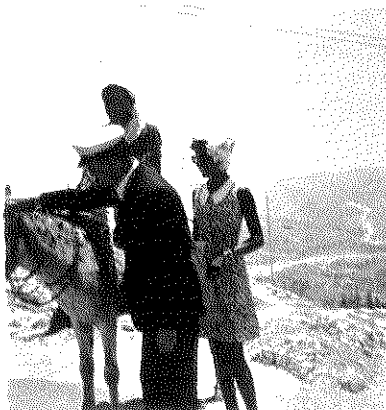
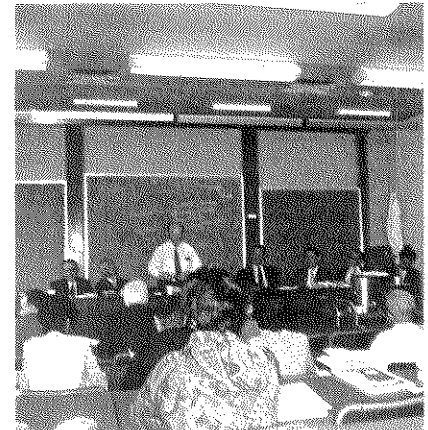
Group gathers outside the House of Commons for a "look-see" prior to discussion with Labour Party Members of Parliament.

As later developments were to underscore, there was more to the "Danger" sign at the Israel-Lebanon border than surface appearances would indicate during this brief rest-period on the way to study a kibbutz in action in the Galilee section of Israel. This picture was taken on a mountainside overlooking the Mediterranean Sea — a truly captivating view.



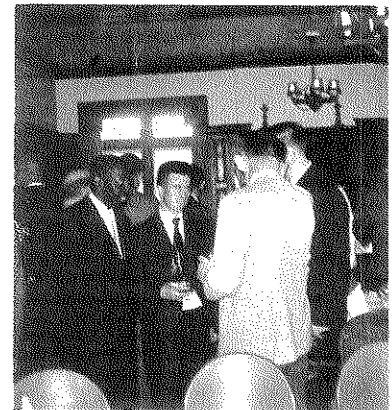
Augusto Degni, Social Security Director of CISL, outlines the welfare and pension benefits which Italian workers receive — an area that produced a lively discussion with our members setting forth what they get through their Union's agreement.

Jack Williams, head of the chemical industry division of the Transport & General Workers Union, is flanked by Union staff representatives as he leads an exchange on comparative contract and administrative aspects of trade unions in the U. K. and U. S. A.



George Barasch pats the Bedouin's donkey as Lois Brodnick looks on. The confrontation took place in Jerusalem on the storied road to Bethlehem — and both the Via Dolorosa and the Church of the Nativity are vivid in the memories of the group. This means of transportation — riding astride a donkey up the mountains — is often referred to as the "Arabian Taxi."

John Newbold, chief steward of the Billingham Works of ICI, explains the functions of the British shop steward to our members in the kind of continuing dialogue which made the fortnight's study of the labor relations machinery in the U. K. so fruitful. The British trade unionist expressed a hope that someday, they, too, will have a program which will permit them to visit the U. S.



ROME AND FLORENCE

Leaving turbulent Heathrow Airport on June 30, the group had a pleasant flight to Rome, distinguished by the magnificent view of Mount Blanc, the Matterhorn, St. Bernard and the other majestic Alpine heights. It is hardly likely that anyone will forget their stay in the Eternal City — the Coliseum, Forum and the other ruins of the grandeur that was Rome; the glorious architecture of St. Peter's Church and the treasures of the Sistine Chapel; the hurly-burly of the traffic on the Via Veneto.

But the sights of Rome, beautiful as they were, remained secondary to an evaluation of the Italian labor movement. Two groups — Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori (CISL) and Unione Italiana del Lavoro (UIL) — joined in making this

evaluation. Heading an impressive group of speakers were Bruno Storti and Italo Viglianese, the respective heads of CISL and UIL. A team of translators helped to facilitate an exchange of views not only in Rome but also in Florence where the group spent two days at the Training Center maintained by CISL.

ISRAEL

The final leg of the journey — nine days in Israel — were probably the most hectic in pace, for the representatives of Histadrut — the Israeli labor federation — were intent upon giving the group a comprehensive picture of the country and its problems. Highlights of the sessions in Tel Aviv were the discussions at the headquarters of His-



A few of the members discuss the morning lecture at the Imperial College in London.

tadrut and the Afro-Asian Labor Institute, the latter devoted to training trade union leaders in developing countries. Then on to Jerusalem where a tour of the Old City — including the Via Doloroso, the Wailing Wall and Mt. Zion — and of Bethlehem with its Church of Nativity was coupled with an interesting dialogue with Arab trade unionists. Other places visited in Israel were Eilat, Israel's gateway to the Red Sea; Haifa, the beautiful port and gave voice to fullsome appreciation for the opportunity to participate in the project.

city, all the more scenic from Mount Carmel; Acre, the famous crusading center and predominantly Arab in population; Gasher Aziv in the Galilee, not far from the Lebanese border, where the group saw what a kibbutz looked like; Caesaria, the capital of Judea under the Romans; and back to Tel Aviv for a reception given by Margaret Plunkett, the labor attache of the U.S. Embassy, and a farewell dinner.

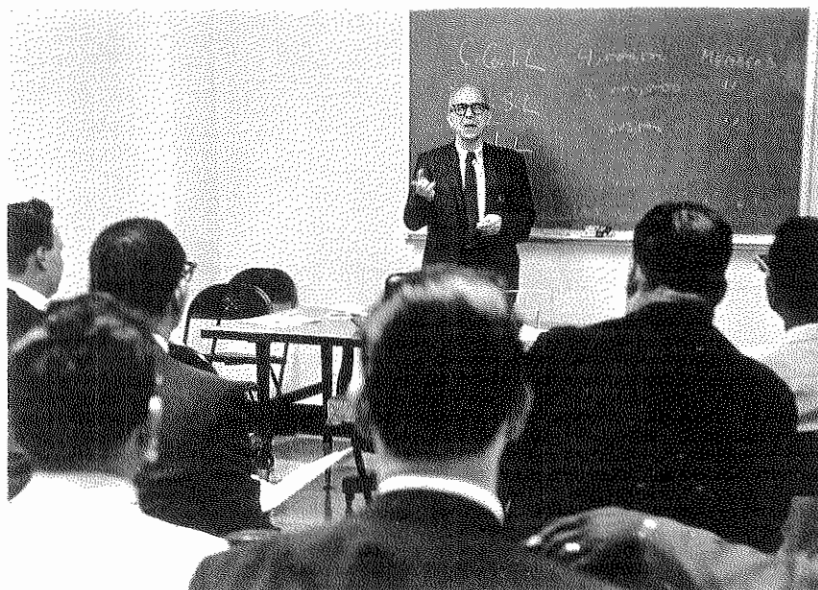
At this dinner, hosted by George Barasch, the members of the group recorded their impressions



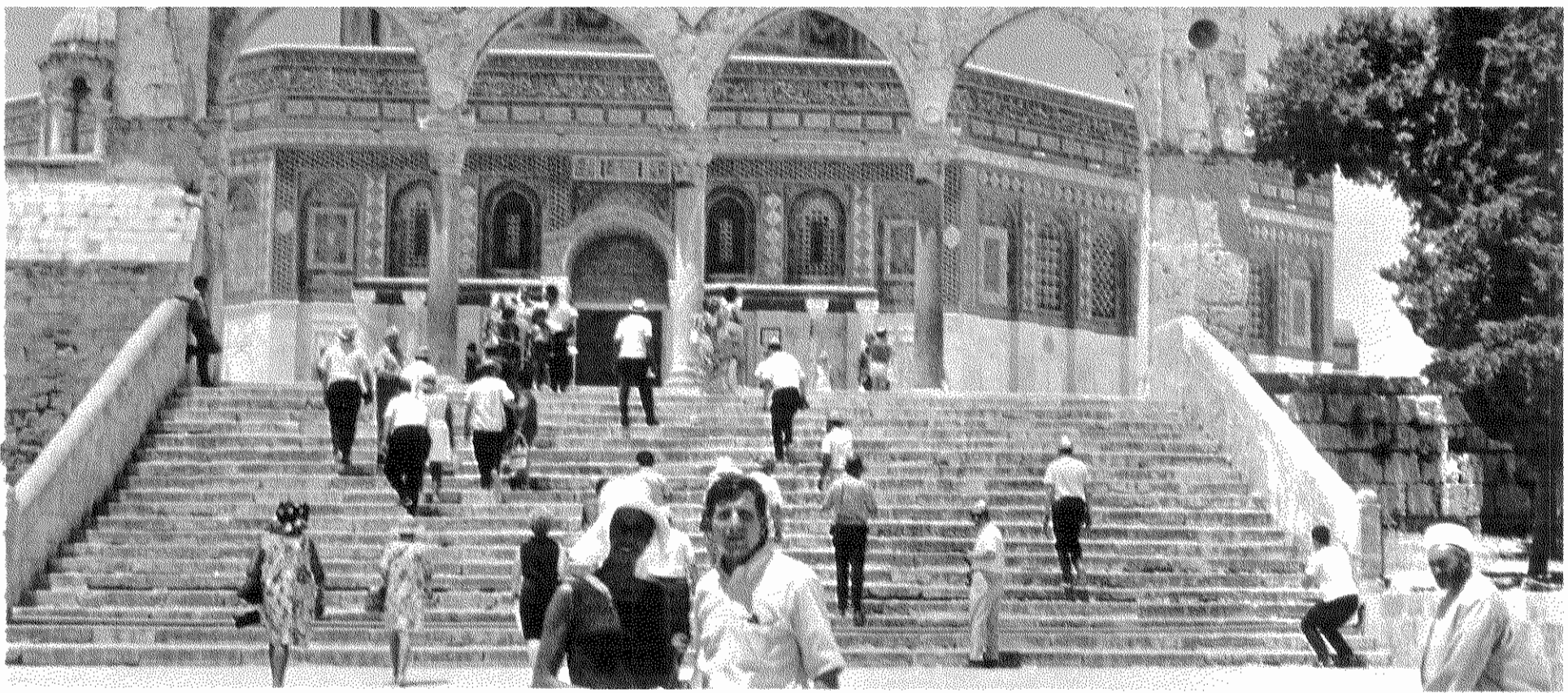
Our members were really "taken" as they exchanged pleasantries with mini-skirted Enid Wilson, staff representative of the General and Municipal Workers, at session in Woodstock, a famed Labor College.



Two trade union officers — Ben Camendeco of Local 815 and Colin Chivers of General and Municipal Workers — exchange views during our visit at "Woodstock."



Al Nash, Lecturer, instructs the members of the Workshop Abroad Project on the Italian labor movement at the orientation session set up by the Labor Education Center of Rutgers University under whose aegis the project was set up. "You will find in Italy a labor movement that is young and vigorous but mostly dependent on political action rather than on economic collective bargaining as we developed in the U.S.," he said. "This is the very basis for its existence and the very reason for its weakness."



Member visiting the Moslem Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem.



Taking a last minute photograph prior to take off for London, are these twenty-four members of the 1968 Workshop Project Abroad. Overseas they become a very cohesive group, meeting people, conversing freely, joking at times, but always intent about getting the most out of each day's exposition.



At the reception at the Savoy were Leslie Cannon, President of the powerful Electrical Trades Union (right and, l. to r. Cannon's son, Jon, Tom Byrne, the labor attache of the U.S. Embassy (and a Teamster alumnus) and Andy Biemiller, Legislative Representative of the AFL-CIO.



Victor Feather, Acting General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress — the nine-million-member federation of British labor organizations whose centennial was observed during our stay in London — greets members at Congress House, the headquarters of the TUC.



Dorothy Lewis, interviewed by British journalists at a reception given to the group by members of the Chemical Industry Association, gives her impressions of British labor-management relations from the standpoint of an American trade unionist.



A sad moment at the orientation session was marked when the group rose to respect the memory of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. The funeral of the assassinated New York Senator was taking place that day—Saturday, June 8.



Abe Weiss, the Project Director, rises to introduce Italo Viglianese, Secretary-General, and Valerio Agostione, International Affairs Director, flanking him right and left, at the headquarters of UIL which collaborated with CISL in setting up the program in Rome.



Professor Silvio Constantini, Director of the CISL Training Center in Florence (second from left), spells out the historical development of the Italian labor movement. On the extreme right is John B. Gwynn, the Labor Attache of the U.S. Embassy, who played a key role in developing the program — as did the labor attaches in the other countries visited.

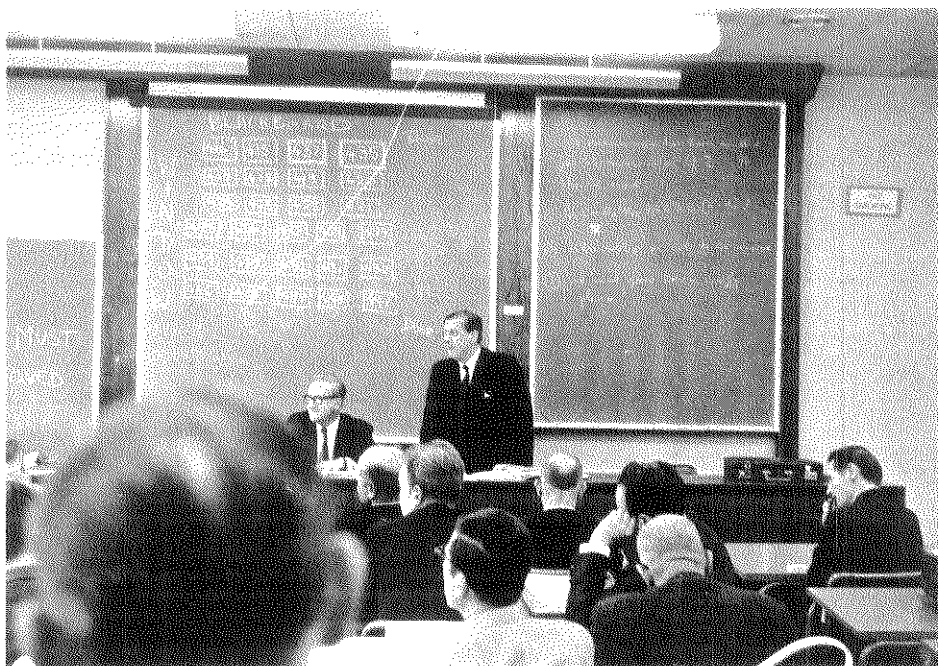
Professor Ben Roberts (second from left), Dean of London School of Economics and Britain's leading student of the labor movement, gets a sounding on our Union from members of the Workshop Abroad Project during the reception at the Savoy which was the kick-off for a two-weeks' stay in the United Kingdom.



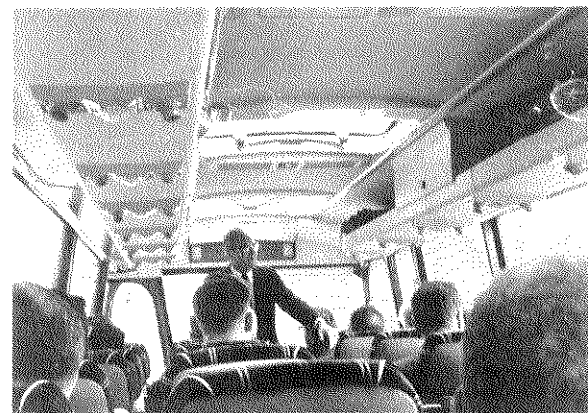
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Members of the Workshop Abroad Project get together for a group photograph at "Woodstock," the training center for officers and stewards of the Municipal and General Workers.



Victor Feather, leader of the TUC, gives the introductory lecture at Imperial College.



Project Director Abe Weiss doubles as a guide as he points out the historic sights of London to the group on the bus leading them from Heathrow Airport, where they had just landed, to the Prince of Wales Hotel in the Kensington area where they were to stay during their two weeks in the United Kingdom.



"Hands Across the Sea" as Linda Seitelman gets a warm embrace from Malcolm Follett, a shop steward of the General and Municipal Workers.



Hyman Plotnick, Trustee, and G. L. Jones, coordinator of the British leg of the Workshop Abroad Project, lead the parade on the luncheon given by the Bristol section of the Transport & General Workers' Union under the leadership of Ron Nothercott whose handle-barred moustache was as outstanding as his penetrating analysis of the problems of British labor.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

May 2nd,
1968



Twice a year, during the past three years, outstanding leaders in all walks of American life have used the platform of the Educational Conferences set up by the Foundation as a springboard for ideas and concepts which go to the root of American experience and which will undoubtedly help to reshape American life.

These shakers and movers of our society are given free rein for the expression of their views. But these views are often questioned by our members, as is their right as trade unionists and as Americans. It is this exchange of opinions, as well as the formal addresses, which has made the Conferences so exciting, so fruitful, so meaningful.

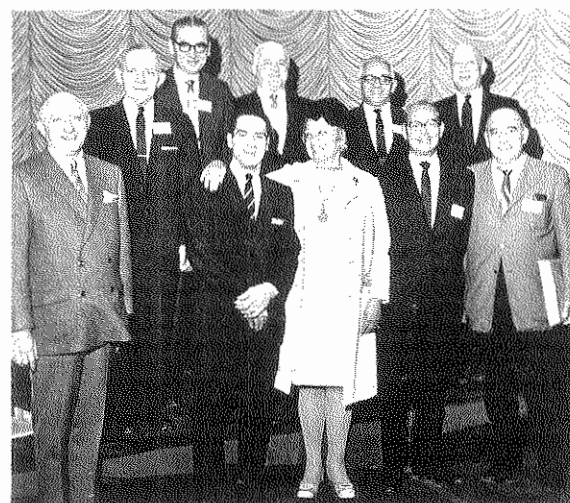
The roster of those who have appeared at the Conferences sounds like a "Who's Who" in America. Gracing the podium have been a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, outstanding leaders of the United States Senate, the Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives and the New York State Assembly, front-line battlers in behalf of civil rights, prominent journalists, economists and academicians.

From early in the morning to late in the afternoon they have discussed what's wrong — and what's right — with America, and out of this discussion has emerged a cross-section of opinion of crucial importance to our members and indeed



A humorous point by the toastmaster is not lost on the dais guests who broke out in laughter as one anecdote followed another in rapid, and well-appreciated, order.

to all Americans who are concerned with the future of their country. Excerpts of these opinions are set forth in the pages that follow — and the passage of time has not blunted the stinging sense of urgency that the words imparted when they were first delivered.



Samuel Lamarr and Frank Lasky are shown with members of the Allied Trades Council in moment of relaxation during the intellectual festivities.



The luncheon period has just about ended and the guests are ready for the intellectual feast to come.



Three judges and a District Attorney are flanked by the Chairman and a Foundation Trustee. From l. to r. are George Barasch, Judge Isadore Dolinger, Judge Simon Liebowitz, District Attorney (Queens County) Thomas Mackell, Judge Edward Thompson and Aaron Silver.



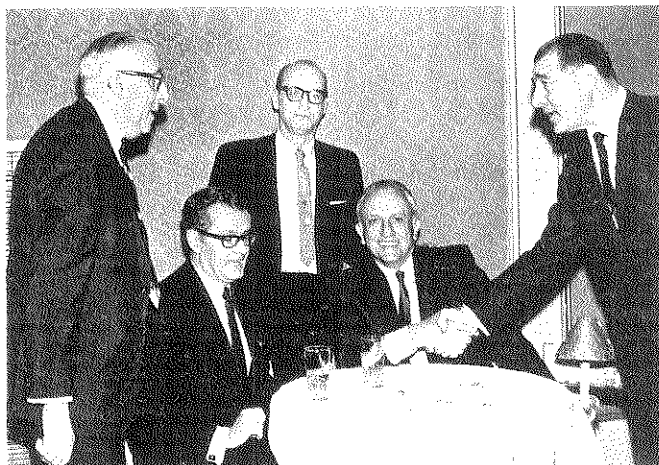
The camera records the warm and spontaneous reaction to the remarks of Congressman Gerald R. Ford, the House Minority Leader.



Henry Freedman did not let any grass grow underneath his feet in making Conference participants welcome.



Abe Weiss is making a point to two debaters who had their own points to make — Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. and William Buckley, Jr.





The personable spokesman for American conservatism was kept busy putting his John Hancock on the programs submitted by eager autograph seekers.



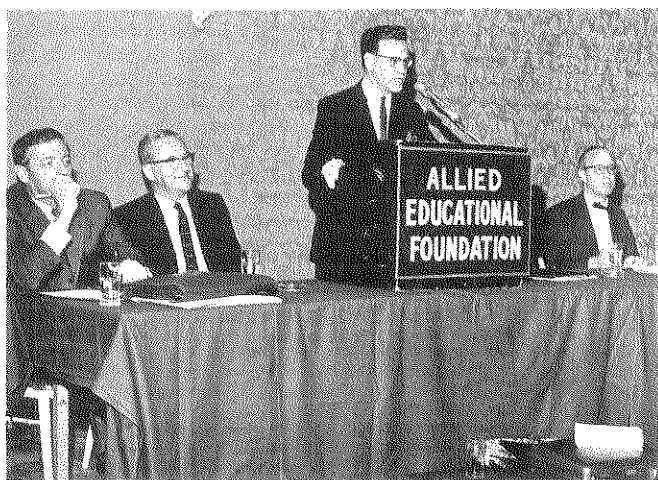
Trustee Richard Glazer obviously is hitting it off well with two of Gotham's distinguished judges — Edward Thompson and Simon Liebowitz.



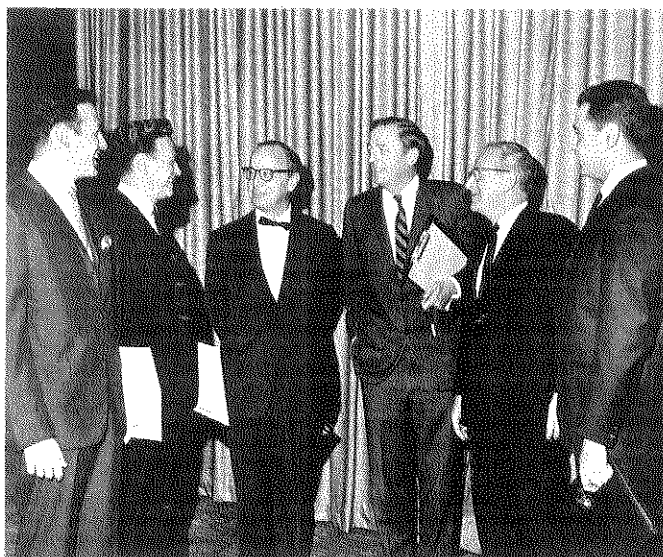
Father John J. Morrison delivers the Invocation — and no Educational Conference or other Foundation activity can be carried on without the special imprimatur of his spiritual counsel.



Manny Tobias, Trustee, receives registration kit from Sam Lamarr as the session gets ready to commence.



Setting the theme for the Educational Conference is George Barasch, while listening intently are, l. to r., William Buckley, Jr., Abe Weiss and Arthur Schlesinger.



The mood was to change later but before the session started it was quite cheerful as the protagonists of the morning session get together with the Conference leaders. From l. to r. are Stephen Barasch, George Barasch, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., William Buckley, Jr., Abe Weiss and Richard Glazer.

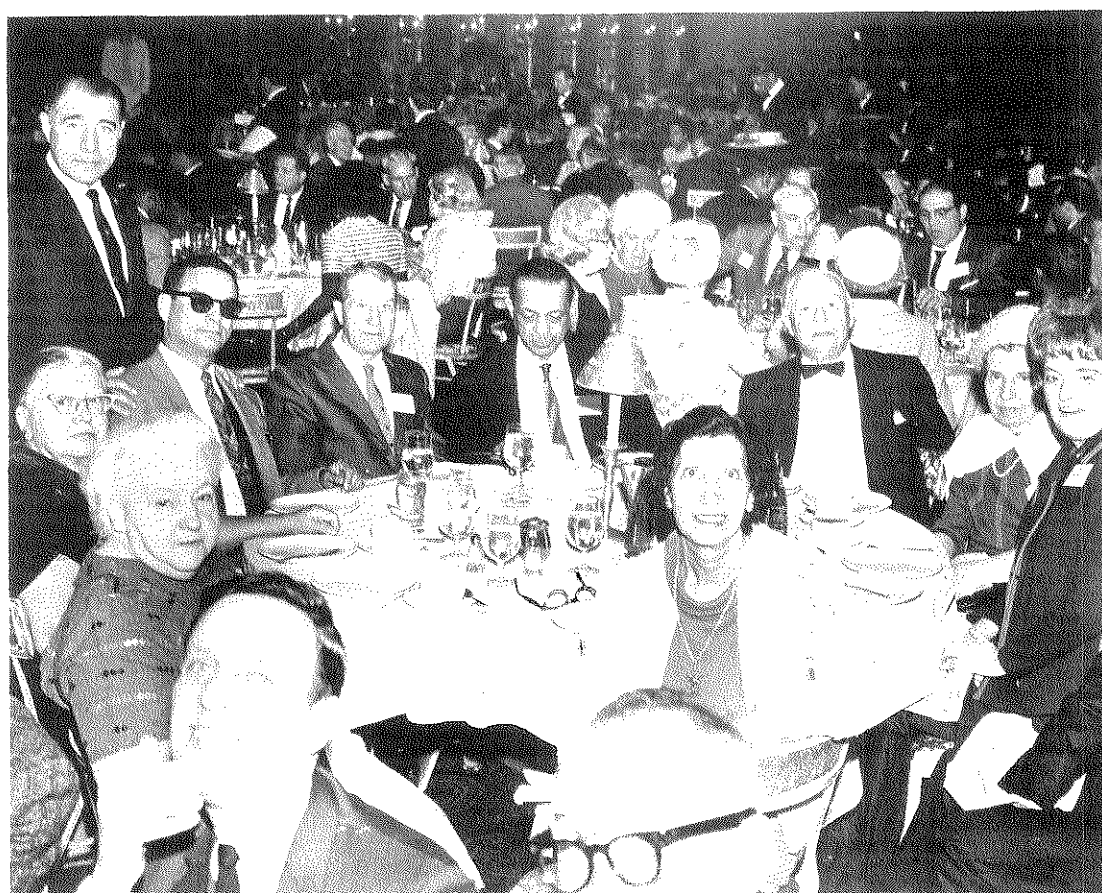


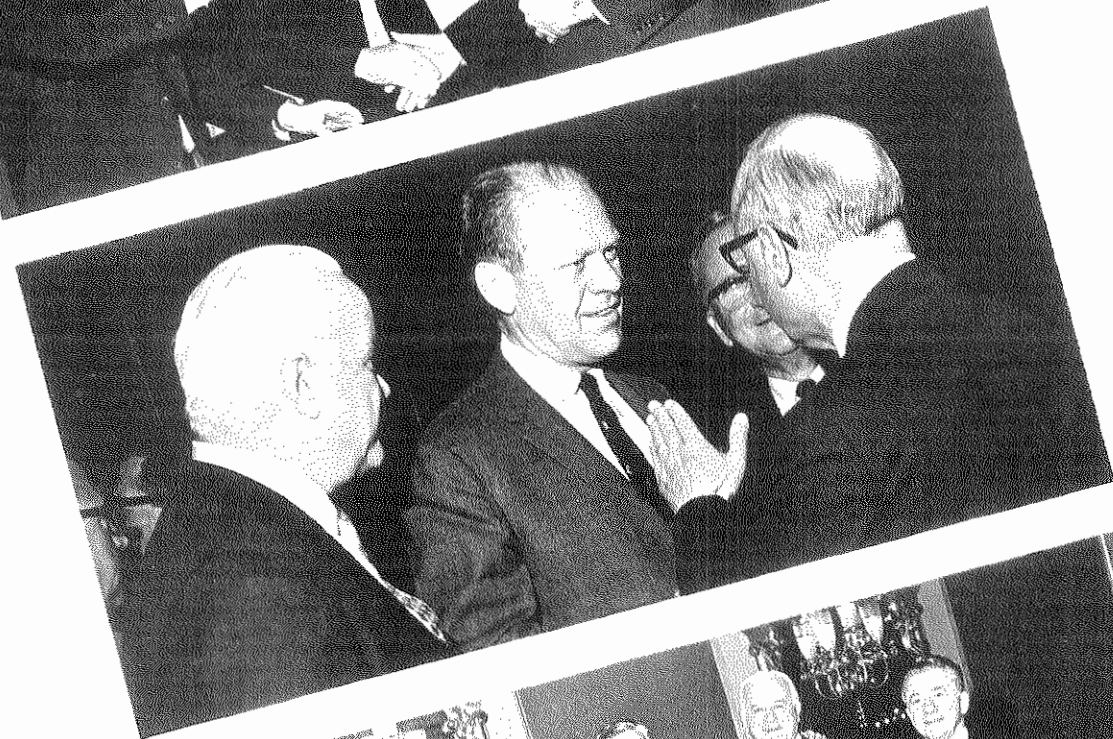
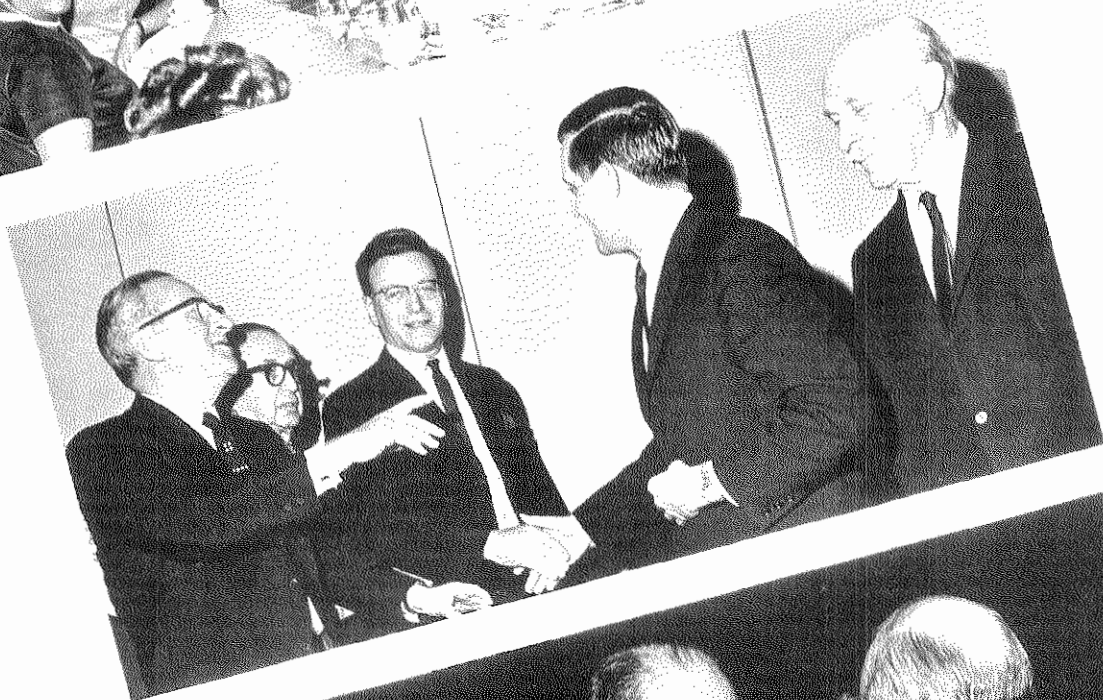
President Nick Scusa, second from left, is all smiles as photographer puts into focus a friendly handshake.



Drew Pearson ponders on comments by George Barasch as financial consultant Harvey Rosen looks on.

Felix Vasquez (in dark glasses) is very much at home with a group of Union shop stewards.





As these shots, taken at random, suggest, a lively time — and a stimulating one, too — was had by all.



Dean of the Washington correspondents, Drew Pearson regards his job as being that of a watchdog of the people. He is the one man covering the national scene who gets the stories that others cannot and who dares to print and broadcast what others are too timid to touch. He is also a great humanitarian and a crusader for the rights of "the little people."

You have heard a lot about the credibility gap and "management of the news." I have been covering Washington under seven Presidents and it is my experience that every President of the United States has tried to manage the news with but two exceptions. One was Harry Truman and the other was Dwight D. Eisenhower who didn't read the newspapers. He had a very efficient press secretary who did — and if you were traveling with Ike and if you had been too critical of him, you found your baggage didn't turn up. Lyndon Johnson is no exception. He will argue with you, but doesn't try to manage the news as much as he did when he was a Senator. But I would say that by and large, we are getting the news from the Executive Branch of the Government. Yet I also hastily add that there is a greater problem of your getting the news under a Republican President than under a Democratic President for the simple reason that eighty percent of our newspapers are Republican.

THE CREDIBILITY GAP

by Drew Pearson

People don't live forever and you have to watch all of these big media, news media, educational media. They pack a powerful impact influencing such problems as labor, education, public morals, and elections. There are those who have criticized "big labor" in the past. Sometimes, I think it deserves criticism, but I think we have left unscathed the criticism of the big chain operations in disseminating the news. I can go on and call the roll at greater length.

I could cite General Tire and Rubber Company which owns a whole slew of radio and television stations and it also owns Aerojet Company which produces the Polaris missile for our submarines. They also control a whole row of radio and T.V. stations and when I wanted to get on a station in Pittsburgh some years ago, they said, "No, you can't do that. General Tire controls that station and we have got a big problem with the Union. And you are pro-labor." This is how they influence the news.

I congratulate you on seeking education and seeking the truth. In conclusion, let me say there are great days of change. They are difficult days and they are days when we are having all sorts of problems in our big cities and our universities, but there are days of change and challenge in thinking. I remember when I was a student, we didn't think very much. We didn't worry very much either. Well, at least, there are a minority of students who are thinking. Even if they are misguided at times, at least they are taking a big interest in politics.

These are days when we are going to have a new President and I hope and believe we will elect a well qualified President whose record is based on a constructive attitude.

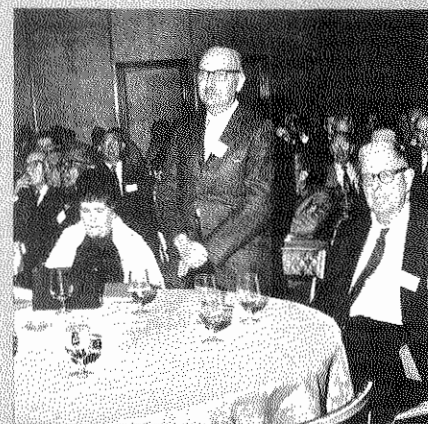
QUESTIONS:

I would like to ask you, sir, do you believe in obeying the law even if it is an immoral law?



LEROY KEEL

What is meant by "Management of the News" and what can be done about it?



EDGAR WEISS

HOW ARE WE DOING?



As moderator of the nationally-televised program, "Firing Line", editor of *The National Review*, syndicated columnist and author, William F. Buckley expresses his conservative views brilliantly and forcefully. He is generally recognized as one of the most engaging political personalities in America today.

I do not think we are doing too well. In Vietnam we are fighting a bloody and expensive war. Moreover, it is a war that has brought about very considerable divisions here in America. We have the recent tragedy of Mr. Martin Luther King which suggests that there is at least among certain people in the United States an insane streak of the kind that has caused national mourning. In this tragedy we see a complete disrespect for authority, a complete disrespect for the democratic processes exercised not by poor people or underprivileged people and not by people who didn't have Headstart Programs to give them elementary guidance early in their youth, but by a great big grownup.

Well, I think that we are not doing too

by William Buckley

well, but I do wish to emphasize that however discouraged we get, we ought to recognize that we have the greatest raw material in the world to work with and I don't mean by that the amount of oil under the ground. I mean the tradition of moral idealism, peace and of rule by law.

* * *

I think that we ought to at least experiment with enforcing the law. It sounds like a radical suggestion. It is, in my judgment, true and it is extraordinary how many people agree with this in the abstract, but they seem not to agree with it concretely. It is true that you don't get anywhere unless you obey the law. The case for civil disobedience is in my judgment a case that is not possible to make in the democratic society. It can be made in a non-democratic society because it is impossible otherwise to express one's self even on morally axiomatic matters. I am sure that there is not a professor at Columbia University who would believe or would endure lawlessness and in fact, that is what several hundred professors did, as I understand it, during the last few days by the simple expedient of saying that nothing should be done to remove the students who were then engaging in acts of criminal trespass. The kind of example that was set at Columbia University is going to be watched everywhere and this apparent unconcern for law and order, even in a wealthy manicured campus like Columbia, is going to have a vibration which affects all orders of people, rich, poor, the uneducated, and the educated. The whole notion which has developed during the past few years that everybody is his own personal sovereign lawmaker is the seeds of destruction of democracy as we know, but also any kind of civil order in the context of which any progress is made. What is more, it is the kind of thing that can invite fascist counteractions because certain societies, when they come that close to lawlessness, sometimes believe that there is no middle grounds between a hard authoritarian action and complete disillusion.

QUESTIONS:

Do you have any suggestions on this, this trying to do something to end the internal turmoil and the riots and everything else? How can democracy be meaningful in the light of the tragic assassination of Martin Luther King?

I would like to ask you if you were President what you would do about stabilizing our economy and bringing about more food on the table, a better dollar for the people. I realize that we have many great minds in our country who listen to your program, but I think that very often, we have people talking about what they are going to do, but when they get in office, they do not go about doing it. If you were President, what would you do? If you have valuable information, why not give it to the leaders who are now in office?



AINA HENRIQUEZ

WHO SAYS, "YOU CAN'T BEAT THEM"?



Walter F. Mondale, United States Senator from Minnesota, is one of the younger and more articulate members of the Upper House of Congress. He has been the architect of many important measures, including the Civil Rights Act of 1968, and served with distinction as the campaign manager for Hubert H. Humphrey in the latter's bid for the Presidency.

I am convinced that the biggest problem in America today is the lack of will to do the job. It is not economics. It is not power. It is philosophy and will. We have to have a great philosophy and a great will to match our great resources.

When I first came to the Senate, one of the first issues we dealt with was the question of auto safety. Some of the old-timers came to me and said, "Fritz, you are new here. Stay away from that auto safety issue because they will be mad at you. The auto industry is wealthy and will defeat you and, besides, you can't beat the auto lobby." Well, four or five of us worked together and shaped the auto safety act of 1965 and before we got done with it, it passed the Senate unanimously.

A year ago, we got involved in the meat inspection issue in this nation. We found out that we had gotten into a situation

by *Walter F. Mondale*

where as Ralph Nader put it, "bad meat had become good business." Some of us said that something had to be done to correct that, to prevent it. Once again, many of the old-timers came around and said, "We know the problem exists, but you can't beat the meat lobby. They are too strong. They won't like you. They will finance your opponent and you will be all through politically." We said, "No. This has to be dealt with." We went out and prepared a strong bill, a bill that prohibits the sale of adulterated or rotten meat to the American public and before we got done, that bill passed 89 to 2 in the United States Senate and is now the law of the land.

A year ago, we believed something had to be done when an American who happened to be colored could not buy the home of his choice. We were told that it was hopeless, that such a bill could not pass and that the environment and the power of others in the Senate and elsewhere was such that it simply was an impossibility. We went to work and held our hearings and harnessed our resources. We debated and argued with our colleagues and we asked for help from the outside. And the proudest day in my life, as a new member of the United States Senate, was to watch my Fair Housing Bill covering eighty percent of the nation's housing pass by a vote of 71 to 20 in the United States Senate.

I guess my message is a simple one. Let us reject the voices of despair. Let us reject the counsel of the cynics. Let us look at this nation with clear eyes. Let us truly believe in the potential and the possibilities of this great country at ours. Let us recognize the great power and the wealth and vitality and freedom which is the gift we share as Americans. Let us as individuals commit ourselves through our organization and through this Union that we will do all that we can from now through this election to elect the best President, the best Congress, and the best government that America can provide.

QUESTIONS:

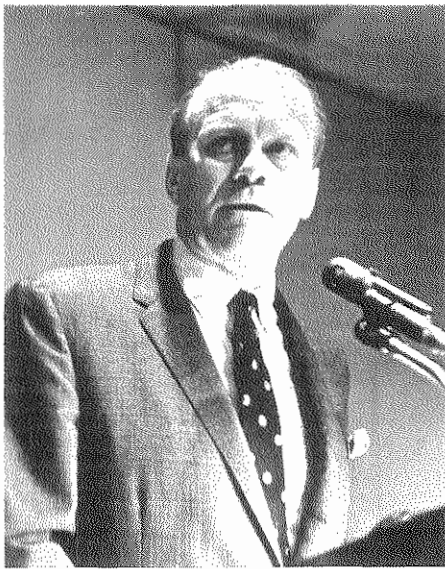
Why can't our country with its great resources successfully tackle the problems that affect people like ourselves — problems like housing, safety, meat? And what is our government doing about it?

How can we hope to influence and correct unjust situations against other peoples in the world when there is so much unsolved strife against minorities in our own country?



ISAAC CALDWELL

The SUM of GOOD GOVERNMENT



A twenty-year veteran of Congress, where he represents the Fifth District in Michigan, and a former Lieutenant-Commander in the United States Navy, Gerald R. Ford has won plaudits from both political friends and foes for his outstanding performance since 1965 as the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

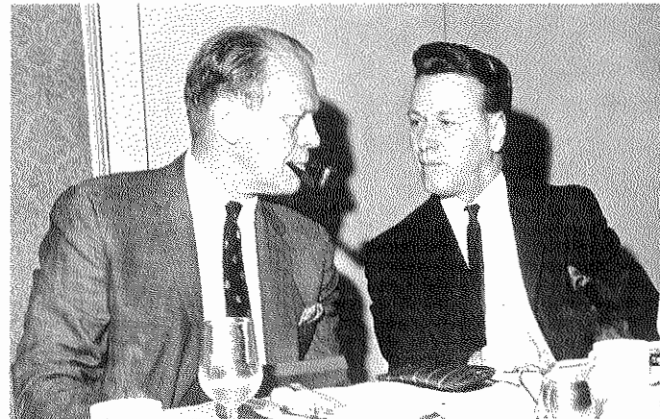
Remember that a government big enough to give us everything we want is a government big enough to take from us everything we have. I am sure that some administration officials privately blame our inflationary spiral on labor and industry and this in my opinion is nonsense. The truth is that the administration could have halted the present inflation in its very beginning stages with a hold-down on Federal spending, but instead, the administration kept on stimulating our economy and in desperation, the Federal Reserve Board tightened up the money supply. The result was sharply rising prices despite high interest rates and a virtual depression in the home building industry. Early in 1967, we had a mini-recession and this led us to the first of several twenty billion dollars deficits. In 1967, work stoppages were the highest since 1959.

When wages were adjusted for consumer price increases and for social security increased taxation and for higher local, state and federal taxes, we find that the real pur-

chasing power of the average worker in non-agricultural private employment was actually a trifle lower in 1966 than in 1965 and, again, it was a trifle lower in 1967 than in 1966. You cannot win a race against inflation. The American worker needs real progress, real wage gains achieved through a restoration of price stability.

The Administration is doing all it can to foist on the American people an income tax increase. It may, because of the current crisis be necessary, and Congress may approve it, but I can only say that it could have been avoided if we had been firm and strong in our fiscal policy in the last two years. Quite frankly, I plead for common sense in government.

Throughout history, our workers have stood up because they have stood on their own two feet. They have helped to make America great. A country couldn't be strong like we are without the strength of our working people. They deserve to enjoy their just share of the fruits of the American economy and not have it taken from them by inflation and higher taxes. I would like to close by quoting a great Democratic President whose wise, wise words are being ignored by the current administration. In his first inaugural address on March 4, 1801, Thomas Jefferson said: "Still one thing more, fellow citizens: A wise and frugal government which shall restrain men from injuring one another which shall leave them free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement and shall not take from them the mouth of labor, the bread it has earned." This is the sum of good government and this is necessary to close our circle of felicities.



by Gerald R. Ford

QUESTIONS:

Do you feel that "the government that governs least is the government that governs best"?

What do you think can be done about inflation — this business of everything going up and our hopes going down?



ANNABELLE PRUITT

"NO MORE SUPER-POWERS"



Arthur M. Schlesinger, who served as Special Assistant to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, has twice won the Pulitzer Prize. A former member of the Harvard faculty, he is presently Albert Schweitzer Professor of the Humanities at The City University of New York. *The Bitter Heritage*, his latest book, is a criticism of American policy in Vietnam.

by Arthur M. Schlesinger

reason to the conscience of mankind. I would suggest that only the second matters and I make this suggestion in terms of national power itself. Today, the United States has never had more military power than it has today and rarely has it had less influence than it has today. We have exerted our greatest influence in the world precisely when Presidents like Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy have commanded through their leadership and through their embodiment of American idealism and American purpose the confidence and touched the hearts of ordinary people everywhere.

The turning in our Vietnam policy, if such a turning has taken place, would be an important first step not back toward isolationism which is an impossible opposition, but toward a sense of proportion and a sense of priority in our conduct of foreign affairs. We cannot do everything in the world, nor is everything in the world of equal importance to us. These are all illusions of superpowerhip.

Let us decide what matters most to us and where we can be effective and concentrate on doing that. Let us not forget the noble words of John Quincy Adams many years ago: "Whenever the standard of freedom and independence has been unfurled, there will be America harboring benedictions in her prayers, but she goes abroad in search not of monitors to destroy. She is the well wisher of freedom and independence to all. Were they even the banners of foreign independence, she would involve herself beyond the power of extrication in all of the wars of independence and intrigue of individual avarice and ambition which assumes the colors and usurps the standards of freedom. She might set out to become the dictatress of the world and be no longer the ruler of her own spirit." We have had our dreams of glory. Now, let us recover our sense of reality and then we will make our best contribution to a world of justice, freedom, and peace.

Our foreign policy has been based to a perilous degree on illusions of American omnipotence and omniscience, illusions which came to a tragic climax in Vietnam. I think the only hope we have if we are to move towards the kind of world we wish to have is to understand the limits of our knowledge as well as the limits of our power and then, we will behave with more wisdom. We were, I think, making progress in that direction in the early sixties during the Administration of President Kennedy.

The age of the superpowers are over. As the superpowers themselves begin to understand this, they will understand that world leadership will demand persuasion as well as power, not just force of arms, but the force of ideas and ideals. It is much easier to throw our weight around like an international bully than it is to

QUESTIONS:

You talked about superpowers. What roads should the United States take in regard to disorders and whatever is going on now? Won't this internal disorder sap our strength and to this degree weaken the cause of democracy?

Mr. Schlesinger, if superpowers acting together cannot guarantee world stability, is there any force that can? Or must we reconcile ourselves to an unstable world?



PAT DeMARINIS



EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

**NOVEMBER 26th,
1968**

The period between Election Day — when the American people make their basic decisions relative to their political future — and Thanksgiving Day — when the American people express in different ways their gratitude for being part of the greatest country in the world — is particularly propitious for our Educational Conferences.

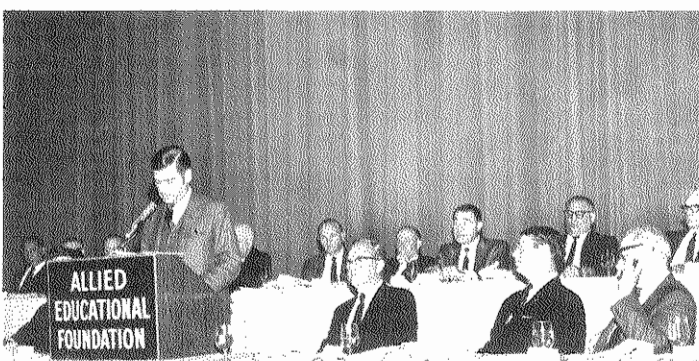
The speakers at our Educational Conference on November 26 reflected the wide spectrum of divergent views which has been characteristic of these intellectual get-togethers since they were initiated three years earlier. But there is still a common purpose, and that theme was well expressed by the Chairman, George Barasch, in these words:



Senator Hatfield is flanked during reception by Charles Feinstein (l.), Secretary-Treasurer of the New York Past Council of the Maritime Trades Department, and Commissioner Frank Brown of the U. S. Mediation Conciliation Service.



Buddy Hipes, in rear, gives directions to Laurie Kayal, Sam LaMarr and Larry Plotnick. Through a special system developed by the Foundation a thousand members can be checked in less than 20 minutes.



The eloquent Senior Senator from Oregon had the audience well in hand as this expression of interest underscores.



Relaxing after an intensive checking-in of the shop stewards before the morning session are, l. to r., Laurie Kayal, Antoinette Roccella, Carole Surdyka and Larry Plotnick — the unsung heroes of the Educational Conferences upon whose shoulders rests the burden of expediting arrangements.

"At this conference we are trying to carry on with the vigor and the ruggedness that has given strength and has identified America throughout the world as the bastion of freedom and justice. We look to America to stand tall in the world, not only by virtue of its military might, but because it is the incarnation of human liberty, justice and honor.

"We look to America, so constant to its ideals and principles, so resolute in honoring its commitments, so true to its full responsibility for leadership in the free world that our friends everywhere would never have reason to regret the trust they place in us.

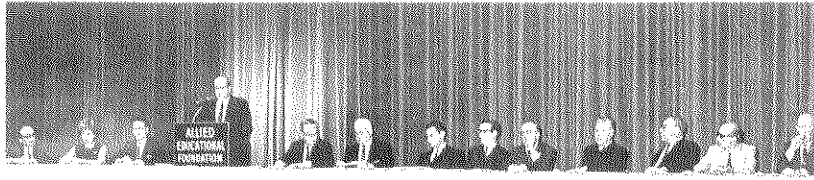
"We look to America whose citizens understand the true meaning of freedom. The freedom we cherish is freedom from want, freedom from fear, freedom from oppression and freedom from injustice.

"Dynamic and indivisible, freedom to work out our own destiny according to the pattern of our own minds and the strength of our own dedication: freedom to help build a better world.

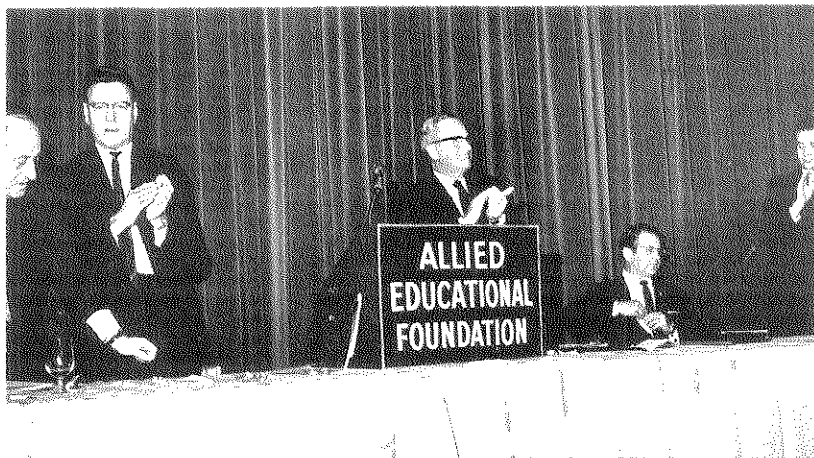
"This is the kind of America we want. This is the kind of American you want. It is the kind of America we can achieve if we are ready to meet any challenge as our veterans did, as our union members did, with high courage, moral resolution and constancy of purpose."



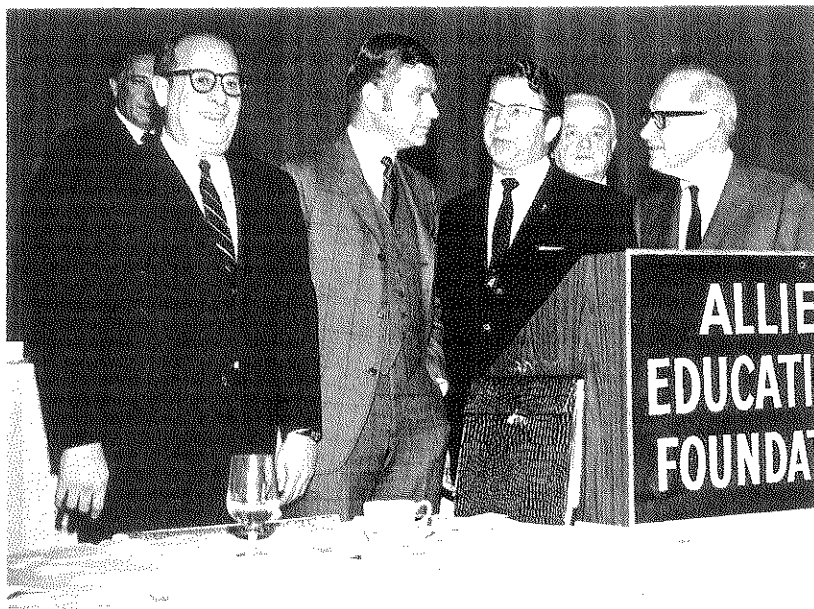
Queens District Attorney warmly greets Stephen Barasch at pleasant interlude during the session.



Stanley Steingut, Minority Leader of the New York State Assembly, enlarges on the problem of welfare in the Empire State.



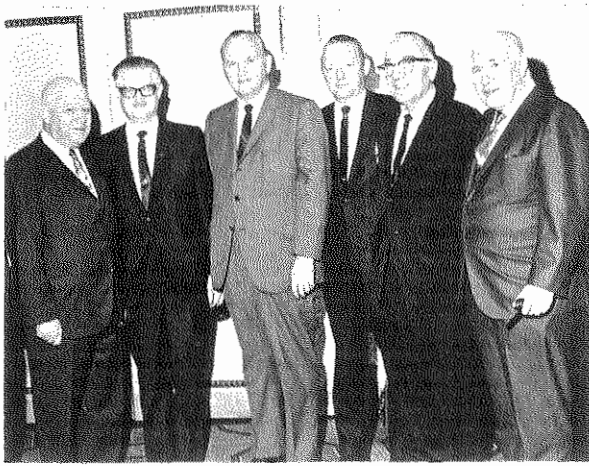
The timeliness and persuasiveness of Senator Hartke's eloquent presentation were enthusiastically seconded by those on the podium as well as in the audience. "Communism is a denial of political freedom, and economic justice . . . It can only work under the most repressive conditions," he stated. "It must change to meet the demand of our times."



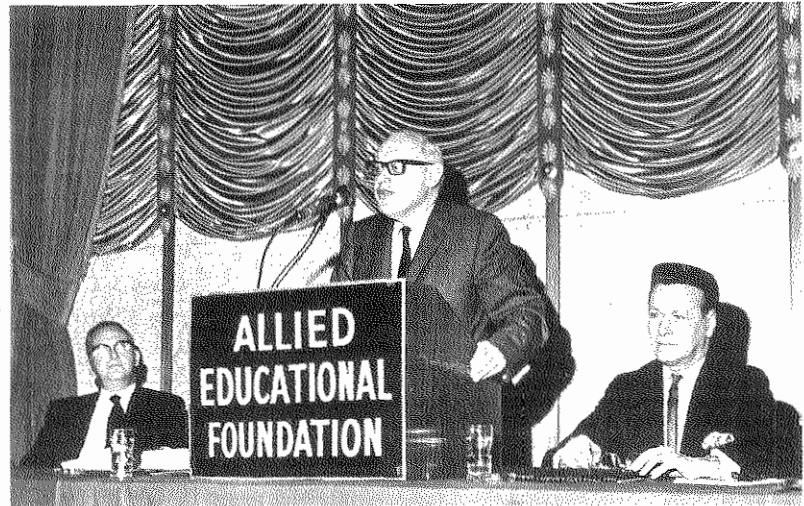
Murray Baron listens to the intense exchange of views by fellow speakers at the Educational Conference. L. to r.: Stanley Steingut, now Minority Democratic leader of the New York State Assembly, U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield, U.S. Senator Vance Hartke and Murray Baron.

Stanley Steingut and George Barasch lead the applause following the illuminating address by Senator Hatfield.





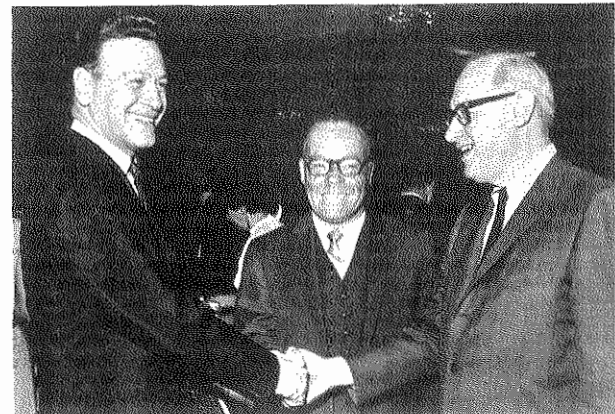
Shown, l. to r., are Commissioners George Archinal, Aaron Silver, Carl Madonick, Harry Mason, Carl J. Mattee and Frank Brown.



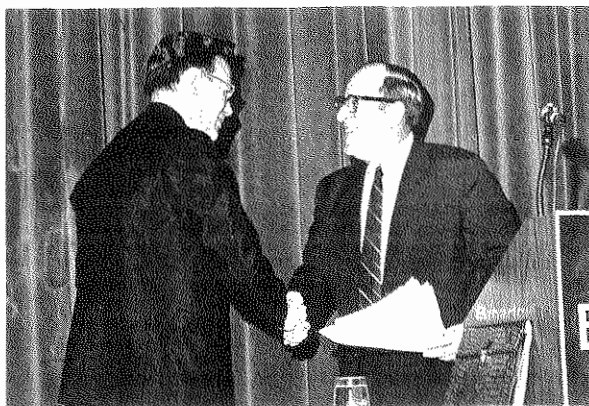
The audience — who came early, jam-packed the hall and stayed late — gave Murray Baron, the kick-off speaker, their undivided attention as he delivered a damaging indictment of extremism in all forms. "We cannot permit a handful of crackpots and deviates undermine our great American tradition of freedom and truly democratic processes," he emphasized.



Oregon's solon is obviously pleased as applause reverberates through the Imperial Ballroom of the Americana Hotel to punctuate his forceful address.



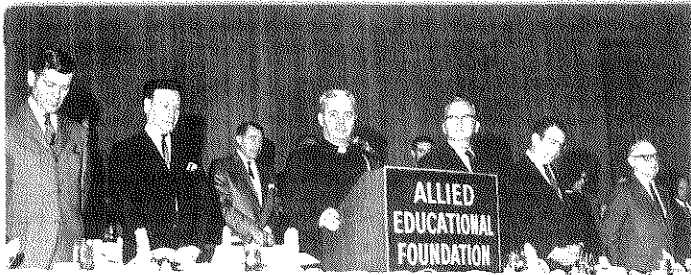
Judge Evans shares a jovial moment with hand-clasping* George Barasch and Murray Baron.



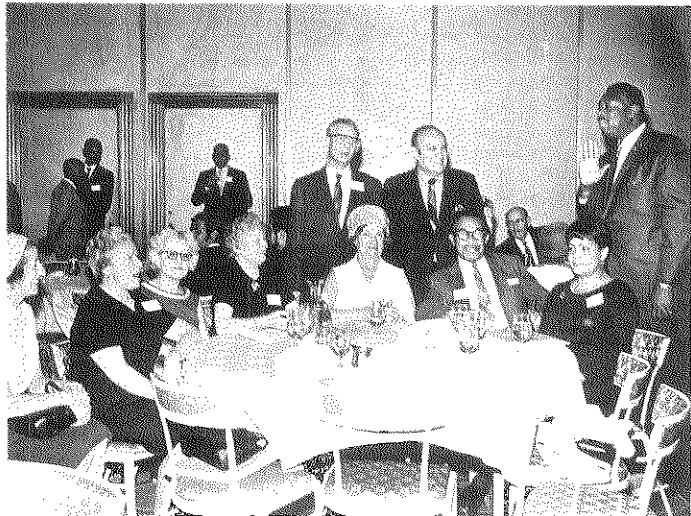
Stanley Steingut is obviously pleased at the reaction of George Barasch to the remarks made by the New York State Assembly Minority Leader on the problems of welfare in the Empire State.



Staff representatives of the Union — Felix Vasquez, Buddy Hipes, Larry Plotnick, Jesse France, Ben Camendeco and Nick Scusa — do their smiling bit for the photographer.



Father John J. Morrison, a beloved figure in the Union for which he served for many years as spiritual adviser, delivers the Invocation.



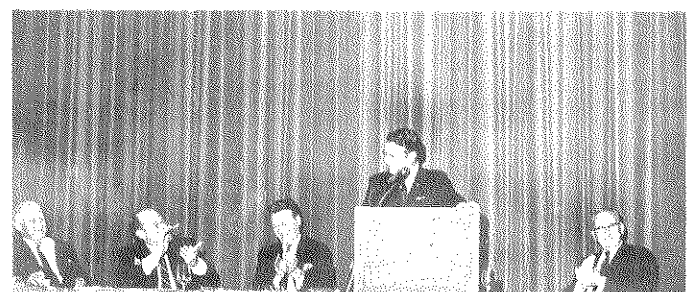
Jesse France holds up his hand to lend emphasis to what was obviously a humorous remark.



Ben Camendeco holds forth in this exchange with fellow-members of Local 815.



Manny Tobias and Felix Vasquez ponder the words of a Local 815er reflecting upon the views expressed in the morning session.

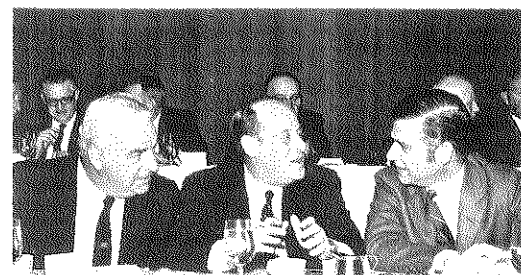


The jocular comments of the Hoosier statesman, U.S. Senator Hartke, elicited laughter from, l. to r., Fred Englander, the President of the Union Mutual Benefit Association; Stanley Steingut, Minority Leader of the New York State Assembly; George Barasch; and Abe Weiss.

The popular Senior Senator from Oregon, Mark Hatfield, effusively greets well-wishers and signs autographs for members who queued up to commend him on his remarks at the Conference.



After-luncheon point being made by Stanley Steingut, New York State Assembly Minority Leader, is being listened to attentively by Thomas Mackell, Queens District Attorney, and Mark O. Hatfield, the Oregon Senator.



There were manifestly no harsh overtones in the post-election confrontation between Senator Hatfield, a leader of the liberal Republicans, and Senator Hartke, one of the outstanding Democrats in the Upper House.



Hearty greetings are exchanged between two outstanding trade unionists — Charles Feinstein, Vice-President of the International Leather Goods Workers, and Bernard Adelstein, Trustee of Joint Council 16 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters — and three equally outstanding political figures — Judge Simon Liebowitz, Queens District Attorney Thomas Mackell and N. Y. S. Assembly Minority Leader Stanley Steingut.

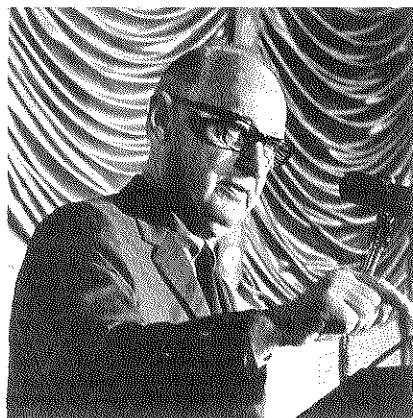


Four of Our Town's leading political lights — Judges Simon Liebowitz and Louis Kaplan, Queens District Attorney Thomas Mackell and N. Y. S. Assembly Minority Leader Stanley Steingut (l. to r.) — use the post-luncheon recess to discuss a cogent matter.



"BE ON YOUR TOES"

by Murray Baron



During a long and illustrious career as a trade union leader, government official and adviser as well as management consultant in addition to serving in such organization as Freedom House, Murray Baron has appeared on radio and television as well as on platforms here and abroad to espouse, most effectively, the liberal viewpoint.

Never before have extremists of right and left had such access through the media of communication to pulicize instant riot, instant conflagration, instant crisis.

Be on your toes as you watch TV or read your paper. Say to yourself, what is the angle of that reporter? What are his personal views? Is he giving me his own views or am I getting the facts?

If you go to a doctor who doesn't believe in surgery and you don't know it, and he looks at a tumor and he tells you that you probably have a contusion by bumping into the bathroom door accidentally, and every-time you got to him with intolerable pain he says it is psychological, it is digestive, and you run two years too late. They never told you he doesn't believe in surgery and what you had was a plain ordinary thing when you first went to him and is a major thing now.

Winston Churchill once said that, democracy is one of the worst forms of government except all the other governments. It is rough living in family, living in society, living as a government and living as a democracy. But if there is any nation that has the capacity to blend what has to be done with the will to do it, that has the resources to do it, that has the collective essential good will to repudiate the two extremes, we have it — and if we don't have it, this world is doomed.

I have confidence with respect to racial relationships, that true progress is not when a white man who likes his black brother says "I like you," but when a white man says to his black fellow citizen "I don't like you" and has no thought that he is speaking to a black man but merely speaking to somebody he doesn't like.

A nation that begins in Alaska, goes down to lower California, continues way out to Maine and across to Hawaii with every race represented in our Congress and our legislators with all our problems, a nation like that has the capacity to live up to our highest hopes.

So stand together, those of us who believe in the democratic middle road! Let us march each year, as we did in Washington in 1963, let us stand shoulder to shoulder and demonstrate, but peacefully, with results that are guaranteed if we stick together.

My final words are these: Not many nations have come so far with so many tears and so much joy in forty years. This is a flexible society with great agony, but have faith, for the decent people of America haven't begun to fight.

QUESTIONS:

Is there an influence by extremists out of proportion upon the press and upon the minds of certain people? If so, how do you really contain them and put them in the right proportion?

Mr. Baron, what in your opinion would it take for the average person to help avoid violence in various situations, whether the school situation or college situation or any form of violence? What can they do to help the community?

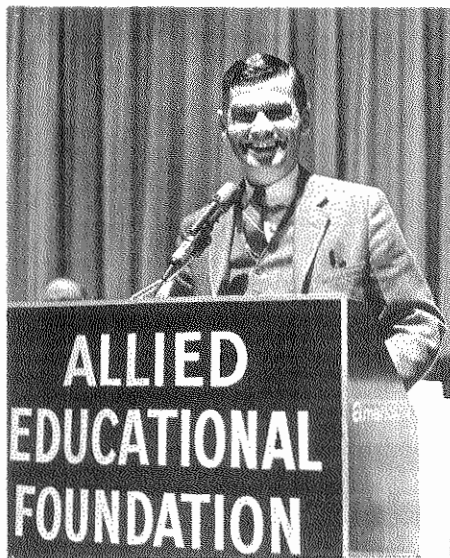
Mr. Baron, would you tell me what you meant when you said that the extremists are on both sides and that they have an opportunity now to push things their way, the way they want?



MYRTLE TILLER

TIMES CHANGE - DO PEOPLE?

by Mark O. Hatfield



After a stint in the Navy, Mark O. Hatfield embarked upon a promising career as an academician — first as Professor of Political Science and then as Dean of Students — which he later abandoned in favor of politics. His climb up the political ladder — State Representative, Secretary of State, Governor and United States Senator — has made him a figure to be conjured with not only in his native Oregon but on the national scene as well.

Traditional forms and spokesmen of authority are being deliberately challenged today and sometimes overthrown, but at least modified.

This loss of respect for authority within our nation has generally grown out of two distortions of our institutions as we have known them.

First, I believe the institutions have often remained inflexibly wedded to the goals of the past and have lost their relevancy to the present.

Now, while the needs of the constituents have changed dramatically in the last few decades, many of our institutions have become petrified and continue only to serve obsolete purposes. Our labor unions, for instance, were founded for the purpose of assuring economic equity and job security

for the working man. These were the primary public concerns of union members.

Unions have served their original purposes well, and for the most part these objectives and ambitions have been realized, with the result that today the working man in many instances no longer considers economic problems his number one concern.

Now he worries more about many of the intangible things, such as the recognition for the contribution that he is making to society, job dignity, the preserving of his hard-won social status. In a way, he feels that he has outgrown the union to which he finds is still fighting yesterday's battles. And again I emphasize that this is not true in all instances, and most certainly not in the case of your organization which has continued to blaze new trails.

There is a second reason behind the loss of respect for authority in our institutions. In a democratic society such as ours, the prerequisite for authority is legitimacy. By this I mean that in our historical conviction the authority is only granted by the people. Anyone who assumes or exercises power without having made his position legitimate through an expression of the popular will is granted neither respect nor authority nor obedience by the people.

However, in many of our institutions today you will find that the leaders have cut themselves off from the constituents that they theoretically serve. This they have done, unwittingly and at least partially, to protect themselves in their positions of power.

There are leaders in government who have erected a bureaucratic maze of procedures in which it exhausts and confuses the individual member of that institution when he seeks to participate in or to influence the course of that institution.



SHIRLEY STOKES

QUESTIONS:

Senator Hatfield, why has there been so much loss of respect for authority in recent years, as illustrated by assassinations, violence in the streets and takeover by students of the college buildings, and what can we, as trade unionists and as Americans, do about it?

What is the role of leadership in a democracy?



MANUEL TOBIAS

Our young people ask accordingly: "Why should we be participants in the political processes as you have known them? Our voice is not listened to, our influence is not felt. You have established an establishment within the establishment." We often-times are guilty of these very charges of our young people.

I think that it is particularly true in our political institutions. That is why I believe the electoral college should be abolished, why I believe that we must seek to establish a national primary, for only thus can everyone have a voice in the nominating of his candidate of his party.

I believe that too many of our institutions today have that dread disease of old age. They have a severe case of hardening of the arteries which stops the very flow of new ideas and chokes off the necessary dialogue between leaders and their constituency.

Therefore, when you come as shop stewards and as veterans to this particular and worthwhile kind of meeting, I hope that you sense in this the vitality that should be not only in your personal lives but the kind of dynamics that you have responsibility to share with your fellow working people in your shops and in your places of business. Unless we can somehow permeate our institutions with a sense of relevance and well being, you are going to find even a greater force of revolution or counter-revolution in this country than we have witnessed thus far.

If our political parties could establish a program which builds communication and understanding such as you are experiencing it would do much to restore the confidence in our political leadership.

In other words, when we talk about Mr. Nixon as President or when we talk about the Republican and the Democratic Parties, we are not talking about institutions as much as we are talking about people. We must establish the confidence and the ability to communicate as individuals. Only then we will have a strengthening of our institutions and the success of the goals of those institutions.

I hope that this kind of program therefore becomes not only a part and parcel of your own experience but of those who have not shared it with you today.

I would say to Mr. George Barasch and to all those who have been the generators of this idea, that your time is well expended. You are helping to build a strong labor movement and this can be the influence in Mr. Nixon's administration, recognizing that he was elected as an American first, as a Republican second. I urge you to look at the man and his program — and to do so beyond his Party label. For if Nixon fails, if he fails as the President, we all fail. He can only succeed when we all participate and involve ourselves beyond our prejudice, without our Party label, because of our mutual concern for the well-being of our country.



MANTA GAGLE

We have just gone through a national election. Why have you as well as a number of other liberals, without regard to party label, taken such a strong stand to abolish the Electoral College and to institute national primaries?

How can trade unions influence the policy of the Nixon Administration?



JOSEPH MEHALE

HAS "WELFARE" FAILED?



by Stanley Steingut

Brooklyn born and bred, a product of the New York City public school system and a graduate of St. John's Law School, Stanley Steingut has compiled during the past seventeen years an outstanding record of legislative achievement in the New York State Assembly where he now serves as Minority Leader.

People who really need public support should receive it automatically, once their need is established. This program is an immediate one which can be initiated within our present structure.

This part of our program is valid now and for the future so far as services to people are concerned. But by itself it is not enough. I would like to now emphasize that the Federal Government must unleash a new concept on a federal level far and beyond the immediate stop gap measures that I have proposed for New York State.

Before we can effectively press the Federal Government we ourselves, all of us together, must understand that poverty is

our business, everyone's business and everyone's problem, black as well as white, poor as well as rich, employed as well as unemployed. We all suffer from the blight of our cities, from the loss of manpower that is a result of stunting our children's growth.

We urge, therefore, that immediate implementation of a federal program which creates millions of new jobs, jobs doing needed work, not keep busy work. Such a program of massive job creation would have to be created by the federal government with the cooperation of private industry as well as the trade unions. Our government must become the employer of last resort.

There are many public facilities needed which could well be built with such a public construction program, both in the cities and in the rural areas.

There is need for a great more schools, hospitals, libraries, parks, playgrounds, roads, community centers, day-care centers, after school study halls, neighborhood health clinics and many others.

It has become obvious that private industry alone cannot meet all these needs. They can be met only by a massive program of construction financed by the Federal Government with matching funds. A program of job creation must be large enough to regularly employ large numbers of new entrants into the construction field without displacing present workers. It must include job training, adult education, day-care for the children of those employed, and whatever other supplemental services are required to enable the unemployed to obtain and keep jobs in the program.

Most of all, the work must be needed so that workers know they are part of shaping a sweeping rebirth of our cities, that it is a meaningful job and a meaningful project.

QUESTIONS:

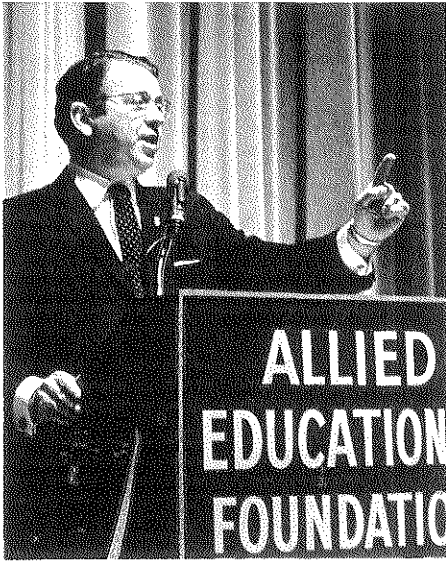
What can and must be done about the admitted abuses in our system of welfare?

Beyond the immediacies of welfare, which is only a stopgap measure, what is required to come to grips with the problem of poverty?



ACCOMMODATION OR CONFRONTATION

by Vance Hartke



A five-years' veteran of the Navy during World War II, a famous trial lawyer in Indiana and Mayor of Evansville, Vance Hartke is now rounding out his second term in the United States Senate — a position to which he has been elected by record majorities. In *The American Crisis in Vietnam* he spelled out a positive approach to American foreign policy.

It is my opinion that Czechoslovakia was the last gap of the Communists. Maybe it has not been brought fully home to the rest of the world, but I see now that the real burden of fear lies in the Kremlin rather than in Prague or in Budapest or in Hanoi.

That fear of the Communist leadership today is that their control is slipping away from them. It is rather the fear that these Communist leaders are going to have to say that no longer is brute force and military might going to be the guardian angel of any leader throughout the world.

Just now, it would seem that the leaders of the Russian Communists are basically of two minds. They have reluctantly allowed inroads by the capitalists. They have the "degenerative" movement inside — in the form of jazz, mini-skirts, and beards. They have acceded to the demands of consumers, as illustrated by the recent opening of a supermarket with fifteen checkout counters. Of course, they have two people running their cash registers, which were brought in from Sweden — one of them

watching the other to make sure he is honest. But no one helps one to package the goods or carry them out to the automobiles.

Profits and the competitive spirit symbolize the changes coming to us. The accommodation that they are making with the individual consumer is essentially an accommodation with the free economic system of their part of the world, with even advertising is now coming on the scene.

Frankly, all of this means that the leadership also is going to have to change. In this awesome process of change I hope that we will learn that the new weapons cannot and must not be used in a confrontation between us and the Soviets. I hope that the Vietnam War has taught us that the little weapons are no longer going to be effective. What I am saying to you, very simply, is that we, as Americans, should realize that the facts of change are really coming not alone here, but in every part of the world. This is causing that type of a revolution behind the Iron Curtain which will make it possible for all of us to live freely in the type of society which we would like.

So with patience and with realism and with a good deal of intelligence and hard thought, this quest for freedom and security is our responsibility. It is your responsibility to make sure that you do not think it is my business alone to meet this challenge.

I am a United States Senator, and as such one of a hundred. I am only powerful in the Senate as the people in this great country make their contribution by active participation in the political process, much in the fashion that you are doing today.

It was H. G. Wells who said civilization is a race between education and disaster. It will be a disaster if we race toward confrontation rather than accommodation, as some people would have us do with the Soviets now.

We have no greater need than to require that all the world, understand that we must educate and not force. If your Conference here today contributes to that process, then you have taken your step in making sure that our country takes the proper initiative in tackling the problems of hunger, poverty and disease — the real problems of mankind.

QUESTIONS:

What about the Soviet Union in its treatment of minority groups and, particularly in the light of recent events in the Far East, its relationship with China? What do these mean to the Free World?

Do you see any constructive result emerging from a personal dialogue between President Nixon and Premier Kosygin? Or would the interests of peace be better served if the atmosphere, now beclouded by the events in Czechoslovakia, were allowed to clear before such a conference ensued?



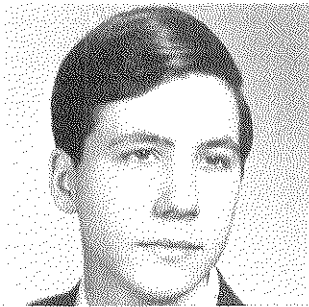
An Expanding Scholarship

One of the most heartening aspects of the rounded program of the Foundation is the encouragement given to promising young men and women — children of members and in a few cases members themselves — in pursuit of their studies.

This encouragement is all the more important in that it fills a great need, for the financial assistance given by the Foundation often marks the difference between attending and not attending college. In 1966 sixteen scholarships—\$1,000.00 each — were distributed; in 1977 twenty such scholarships

were awarded.

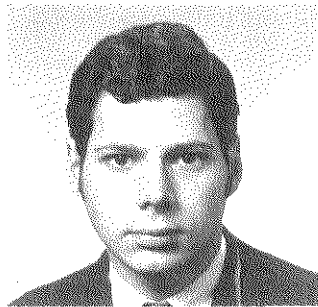
The response in 1968 was so great, and the choice by the Trustees so difficult, that 24 scholarships were presented. It is the hope of the Trustees that this scholarship program will be enlarged and expanded. The assistance given to these meritorious youngsters reflects a commitment on the part of the Foundation — a commitment not only to proud parents but also to an America which stands to gain from the contributions made by these men and women.



DWIGHT B. TOBIN

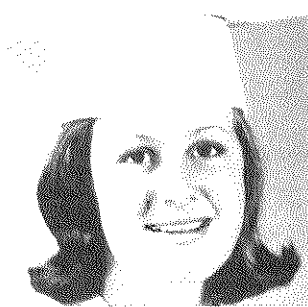
A graduate of Horace Mann Preparatory School in Riverdale, which he entered after attending Hunter College Elementary School whose curriculum is designed for gifted children, Dwight B. Tobin is currently taking a pre-medical course at New York University with an emphasis in the field of psychiatry.

At Horace Mann he assisted in the preparation of a twenty-minute color-animated film and also worked on a special project in which boys from settlement houses in the Harlem and Chelsea areas were tutored in the basic skills of English and Mathematics. Hobbies include photography, creative writing and experimentation in electronics.



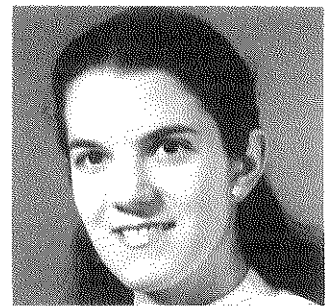
DAVID MENDELSON

"You have opened up a new life for me with the scholarship I was awarded last year", writes David A. Mendelson who is completing his studies at Oswego College after a stint at Queensborough Community College. A graduate of Forest Hills H. S. in Queens, and a U. S. Navy veteran, he has found that teaching best squares with his objective — "to be part of our society and help those who are in need of bettering themselves." He has done quite well in his studies, and he is looking forward to teaching mathematics in the public school system "so I can mold the children of today into the healthy, happy, and intellectual people of tomorrow."



PATRICIA EURICH

Though she was an outstanding student in high school, it was not until she decided on a career in nursing that Patricia Eurich obtained what she terms a "sense of purpose". She says that she "chose a career in nursing because I believe that by giving of myself in this way I can serve humanity". She would like to use her technical skills as a nurse, when she graduates college, "to help the uneducated and impoverished people of South America or Africa."



LUCILLE DeMARINIS

Brooklyn born and bred, Lucille DeMarinis has successfully, and successfully, pursued her studies at St. Paul's School, Bishop McDonnell Memorial High School and St. Joseph's College for Women where she is now in her sophomore year. She is majoring in social science and at 18 is already committed to a career in social work. Though "most of my time is devoted to school work and activities," she does find relaxation in TV and, particularly, in music.



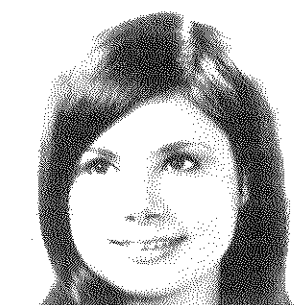
JEFFREY S. FREED

With two years of studies at Downstate Medical School in Brooklyn under his belt, Jeffrey S. Freed has continued to demonstrate that promise which has won him not only a Foundation scholarship but a number of other awards, such as the Generoso Pope Scholarship Award, New York State Regents Scholarship and "A Child of a Disabled Veteran's Scholarship." Both at Syracuse University and Brooklyn College, where he graduated cum laude in 1966, he compiled an outstanding academic record. For years his primary goal has been the medical profession and he is confident that he will be an outstanding practitioner — a confidence that those who know him fully share.



SUSAN SILVERSMITH

A sophomore at the University of Buffalo, Susan Silversmith has found fulfillment in an active out-of-town school that gives the "feeling that you are at the center of things." She maintains that the year away at school "has helped me realize that I am an independent individual with my own ideas and capabilities." She is concentrating in Speech Pathology and Therapy for children, for "there is nothing as rewarding as to hear a little girl in my group speak my name when she needed me."



GAYLE MOORE

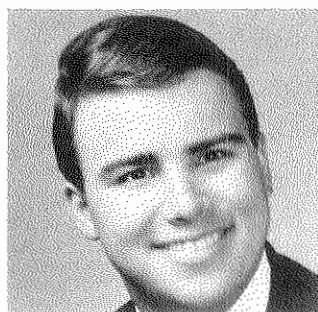
After graduating from the Sacred Heart School in Yonkers, where she lives with her parents, Gayle Moore is now studying at the Katherine Gibbs Business School preparatory to a career as an executive secretary. A well-rounded girl, proficient in dancing, tennis, swimming, cooking and bowling, she has spent her last few summers working in assorted jobs and has served as a Volunteer Candy Striper at Saint John's Riverside Hospital in Yonkers, N. Y. Her alert mind and pleasant appearance are a guarantee that she will go far in any endeavor, particularly in the world of business to which she is manifestly partial.



ROBERT LAWRENCE GOLDSTONE

At 16, Robert Lawrence Goldstone has compiled an outstanding record of academic accomplishment — the National Merit Award, a listing in Who's Who — among American high school students — in the National Honor Society and certificates in four separate disciplines. At the Bronx High School of Science he was on the Varsity baseball team, editor of both the school paper and the Senior Yearbook and a member of three different clubs. He is now studying at New York University preparatory to a career in medicine.

Program



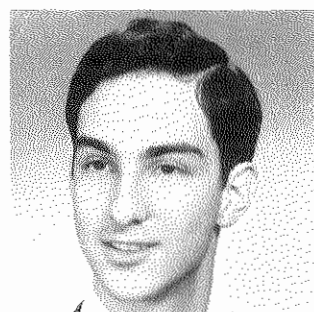
THOMAS PETER TERLIZZI

Eighteen years old, a resident of Yonkers and a member of a family that includes a brother and a sister, Thomas Peter Terlizzi is a freshman at the College of Pharmaceutical Sciences of Columbia University. At Yonkers High School he compiled an excellent scholastic record, especially in the biological and chemical studies, and received awards in mathematics, while indulging in such extra-curricular pursuits as being a football manager and yearbook salesman. During the summer months and on holidays he is an assorted receiver at Foremost-McKesson.



FRANK L. SPEZZANO

A senior at Hunter College, majoring in history with a minor in political science, Frank L. Spezzano is planning to enter law school or the Foreign Service when he receives, at age 21, his baccalaureate. A native of New York City, he graduated from Bryant High School in Queens in June 1965. At Hunter he has been very active in student affairs, and is currently the Chairman of the City University of New York Student Council, the coordinating body of students in all sections of the University.



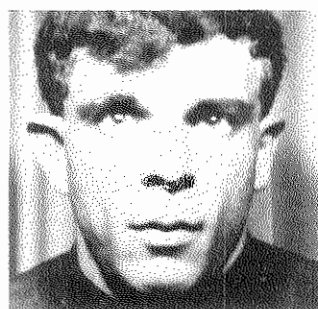
JESSE MONESTERSKY

Like the phoenix which was born out of the ashes of destruction, the career chosen by Jesse Monestersky — medicine with a specialty in oncology and chemotherapy — came into being because his mother died of cancer. He became actively interested in medicine, and through the National Science Foundation was accepted in the program offered by the Waldemar Medical Research Foundation. In addition to outstanding work at Brooklyn Technical High School, he participated in the summer research program of Rockefeller University as well as joining the Flushing Community Volunteer Ambulance Corps.



THERESA KOZIOL

At 18, Theresa Koziol is resolved to work "for the mentally handicapped and mentally disturbed child" — and toward this end she entered Mt. Sinai Nursing School last September. Her interest in this field developed as a consequence of being a volunteer physical therapist during her years at Saint Barnabas High School as well as being a "Candy Stripper" at Yonkers General Hospital. She was quite active in school politics, serving on the Student Council as well as being Class President, and also concentrated on dramatics for which she has quite a flair. In the sports department, of which she is a devotee, she prefers volleyball and basketball.



MARTIN Z. RIVLIN

A graduate student of Political Science at the University of California in Berkeley, Martin Z. Rivlin is focusing on China because he feels that knowledge of trends in the Communist world is essential "to further world peace and understanding." His preference, after obtaining his Ph.D., is either college teaching or a job at the United Nations where his knowledge of Chinese history and language would be helpful in "bridging the gulf of misunderstanding". His interest both in studies and social objectives stems in large part from a family that is academically inclined and past experiences, particularly in "working among underprivileged children."



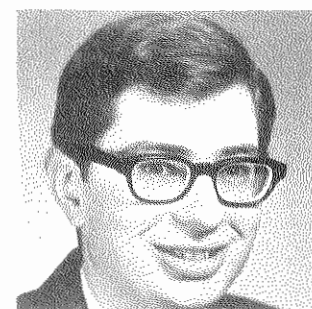
LINDA PEROTTA

Spanish has long been a major interest of Linda Perotta and her proficiency in the language has been enhanced by study in Spain preliminary to her long-range objective of teaching Spanish on a high school or college level. Presently, she is a junior at Good Counsel College in White Plains, not far from her home in Mount Vernon where she excelled in Romance languages as well as music and dramatics. "Nearly all I have done has been aimed in the direction of teaching," she said, adding that the scholarship would help making "certain that my goal will be achieved."



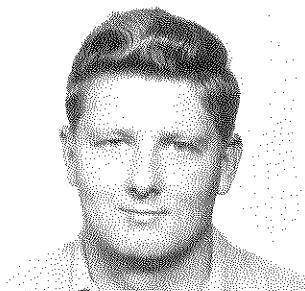
JUDITH BRENNAN

For 20 years a resident of Farmingdale, New York, Judith Brennan notes that her Irish Catholic heritage had the greatest "influence upon my growth and formation of ideas." It was not until she went to college — at the State University of New York at Stony Brook — that she came into contact with a student body "alien to me." She has found the atmosphere, intellectually and socially, at Stony Brook most congenial, particularly in terms of the teaching career on which she has set her sights. She is a member of the class of 1969 and hopes to commence teaching in the Fall.



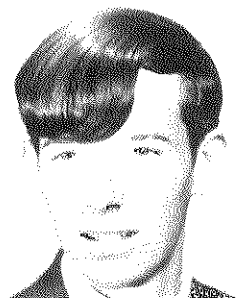
LAWRENCE JAY CORNECK

After receiving his B. A. degree "magna cum laude" from Brooklyn College, Lawrence Jay Corneck entered the University of Chicago Law School with laudatory recommendations from his professors in history, political science and philosophy. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the national honor society, and received the American Legion Gold Medal for excellence in American History and Government. His father died as a result of Nazi persecutions but his mother has persevered — "her help and encouragement being a debt for which she can never be adequately repaid."



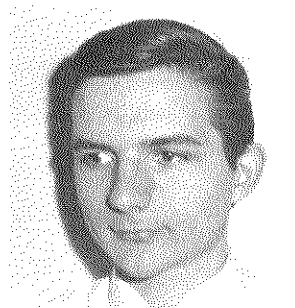
HARVEY J. SARVIS

Now 37, Harvey J. Sarvis decided several years ago that he owed it to himself and family (his wife Phyllis and his daughter, Diane) to continue an educational career that was interrupted after graduating Hackensack High School by a tour of duty in Korea (1952-54). He has been combining a daytime job at Addressograph-Multigraph Corp. in Teterboro with studies at the evening session of Fairleigh Dickinson University. The obligations of parenthood, employment and education leave little time for leisure but he does, on occasion, get a few licks in basketball and baseball as well as some hunting and fishing.



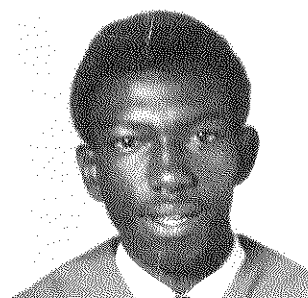
RICHARD P. DENTCH

A graduate of the Free Academy of Newburgh, N. Y., where he had moved with his family in 1963 at age 13 from Worcester, Mass., Richard P. Dentch is currently attending the State University at Oswego. A major in biology and chemistry, he is planning to teach or to go into research. His chief interest for many years has been in training and caring for dogs, including his own Great Dane, and he spent three years working for the chief of staff in the Veterinarian Hospital. His hobbies are split between working on cars and in the H-Y Clubs.



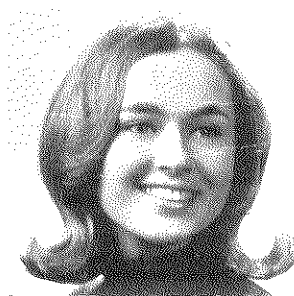
ALBERT VAIR

Son of an Italian immigrant, Albert Vair is intent upon completing an education which circumstances denied not only to his father but also to his mother, a native of North Carolina. His parents met during his father's stint in Army service during World War II. Albert has two older sisters, and their academic accomplishments have been a prod to his own ambitions to graduate as an accountant. He is Brooklyn born and bred, and like his sisters he graduated from Bushwick H. S. He has an active interest in sports, excelling in baseball and basketball.



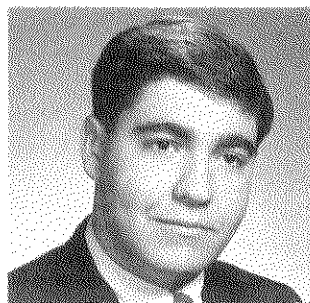
LONNIE LAMAR GRANT

Lonnie Grant has spent all of his life, with the exception of three years in Detroit, in Montgomery, Alabama. At Booker J. Washington High School he was active in the choir and in school activities. But his chief concern was getting high grades, and his presence on the honor roll in his senior year indicated that he invested that concern with accomplishment. He is now enrolled at Alabama State College, and he will make up his mind as to the direction of his studies when at 19 he enters his sophomore year.



ANNA METH

Born 19 years ago in Germany, Anna Meth and her parents — "who have lived through the horrors of Hitler's concentration camps" — are now "especially proud to be American citizens." A major in American history at Barnard College, Anna has an outstanding scholastic record, attested by membership in Arista, the high school honor society, as well as awards by the American Legion and the New York City's Mayor's Committee on Scholarships. Because of an intense desire to serve society, and out of a conviction that teaching is the best channel for such service, she is looking forward to entering the school system in Our Town.



JOHN FERNANDES

Bronx born and bred, John Fernandes excelled at St. Clare's Grammar School and Mt. St. Michael Academy and is still continuing as an outstanding student in Manhattan College where he is majoring in economics with a minor in finance. When he graduates at age 21 as a member of the class of 1970, he will either pursue graduate studies beyond his B.B.A. or else go directly into the world of business. Working as a clerk at a Grand Union market "help pay my expenses", he says, and the scholarship will come in "quite handy."



SUZANNE LEVINTON

It is a long hike from Coney Island, where she has lived all of her 18 years, to Hunter College — Park Avenue and 65th Street — but Suzanne Levinton had a vision of a college education which, thanks in part to the scholarship, is now a reality. Part of it is also her own achievements, academically speaking, from P. S. 188, to Mark Twain Junior High School through Lafayette High School where she compiled a 92.5 average. Swimming and handball are her favorite sports, while on the less active side she turns to reading and listening to records.



DEBRA DIANNE LEHR

From one Pacific Coast point — in California — to New Jersey and then back to another point on the Coast — in Washington — and back to the Garden State, Debra D. Lehr has led a peripatetic existence since she first appeared on the scene 19 years ago as a 3½ pound "preemy". Her talent in matters musical won her recognition at Clifton High School, including a tour of Europe as a representative of our country in a contest in which her band won two gold medals. She is now studying percussion instruments at Glassboro State College in New Jersey and is setting her sights on teaching music.

Martin Luther King

The Memphis

On the eve of the May 2 Conference a great American was struck down by an assassin's bullet. Martin Luther King, who had graced the platform of a similar Conference just one year earlier, was eulogized in these moving words by the Chairman, George Barasch:

Just one year ago this day on May 2, 1967 and in this very hotel, many of us present today were privileged to listen to an eloquent spokesman for the poor, the oppressed, the underprivileged, a man who was a symbol above color, of undying yearning and imperishable rights. At certain moments in history, a man becomes larger than himself because he is precisely such a spokesman and symbol. He is transformed by events and history speaks through him.

These years of Civil Rights have been such a time and Martin Luther King was such a man. He dreamed as we dreamed of a world where all men are brothers and man's race is not an obsession. He dreamed of a world without violence where no member of the family of man would be without dignity and freedom. Martin Luther King lived for that vision. He walked for it in the streets of Montgomery. He marched for it on the road to Selma. He prepared for it in a thousand pulpits and from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. He suffered for it in a Birmingham jail. He died for that vision in Memphis. He was not a prophet unrecognized in his own time. America and the world bore testament to the nobility and truth of this vision, but personal honors were not the fulfillment he sought. His aim was to lift from the lives of millions of Americans, Negro and white, the humble and the poor, the old and the young, the bitter heritage of centuries of oppression, deprivation and degradation.



A POIGNANT REMINDER OF A PLEASANTER DAY: SECRETARY - TREASURER HENRY FREEDMAN GREET'S MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., AT OUR MAY 2, 1967 EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, AS SAMUEL LAMARR, FRANK LASKY AND JESSE FRANCE LOOK ON.



After a eulogy by George Barasch for Martin Luther King, the audience rises in silent prayer for the memory of the fallen leader. No man in modern times has awakened the conscience of America, and has compelled change for the better than Martin Luther King. He will be long remembered and missed by all.

"America, you have strayed away," Dr. King called out to us. "You have trampled over twenty millions of our brethren. All men are created equal, not some men, not white men, not rich men, all men. America, rise up and come home. Before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, we were here. Before Jefferson uttered the majestic words of the Declaration of Independence, we were here. Before the beautiful words of the Star Spangled Banner were written, we were here and for more than two centuries, our forebears labored here without wages. They made cotton king. They built the homes of their masters under humiliating conditions and out of the bottomless vitality, they continued to grope and develop and I say to you this afternoon, if the inexpressible cruelties of slavery could not stop us, the opposition we face now will surely fail. I am absolutely convinced that we are going to achieve our freedom and we are going to win our freedom because however much America strays away from its goal, the goal of America is freedom and our destiny is tied up with the destiny of America. We are going to win our freedom because the sacred heritage of our nation and the eternal will of the almighty God are embodied in our demands and I can still sing our freedom song 'We shall overcome.' We shall overcome because

the moral universe is long, but it bends towards justice. We shall overcome because no lie can live forever. I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain and the crooked places will be made straight, and the Glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together. This is our hope. With this faith, we shall be able to work together, to pray together, to stand up for freedom together knowing that we will be free one day. With this faith, we will be able to hew out of the mounting despair the stone of hope. With this faith, we will be able to transform the jangling disorders of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. Yes, we will be able to speed up that day when all God's children, black man and white man, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic all over this nation will be able to join hands and sing the words of our Negro Spiritual, 'Free At Last, free at last. Thank God Almighty we are free at last'."

So spoke Martin Luther King from this very platform. Such was the hope and vision of this noble man whose untimely passing we deeply mourn and in his memory. May I ask you all to rise for a moment of silent prayer.

THE TRAINING OF SHOP STEWARDS

Like every other section of the American labor movement our Union is going through change — changes in skill required, in the average age of the members, in service and administration. If our Union is to keep up with the pace and intensity of these changes, and more than that to utilize such changes as a springboard for more effective representation, we must carry on a continuing program of education.

This is particularly true of our Shop Stewards who are the chief link between our Union and its members in plants and shops which are organized under our banner. Because of the pivotal importance of the work of the shop steward, a special class is set up for the purpose of training them to do an even better job.



GRADUATES, PROUDLY HOLDING ALOFT THEIR CORNELL CERTIFICATES, JOIN WITH FACULTY MEMBERS AND UNION OFFICERS IN GROUP PHOTOGRAPH AT THE GRADUATION EXERCISES.

For three hours a week —
12 weeks in all — shop
stewards went to class
and received the benefit
of instruction from
Benjamin H. Naumoff
(below), Eastern Area
Director, Bureau of Labor-
Management and Welfare-
Pension Reports, U. S.
Dept. of Labor, and
Dr. Henry A. Singer,
Dean, Kingsboro Com-
munity College. The
former's course was on
"Labor and the Law",
while the latter's subject
was industrial psychology
and its application for
shop stewards.





Dr. Lois A. Gray, Director of the Metropolitan Region of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University, presents Shop Steward Hattie Barnes with a certificate as George Barasch smiles his approval.

Last year's class was established by the School of Industrial and Labor Relations of Cornell University. The two instructors were Benjamin B. Naumoff, Eastern Area Director, Bureau of Labor-Management and Welfare-Pension Reports, U. S. Department of Labor, and Dr. Herman Singer, Dean, Kingsboro Community College of the City University of New York. The former concentrated on labor law, while the latter focused his attention on the psychological aspects of the job of a shop steward.

Another Shop Stewards' class is being planned for the Fall of the year, and applications to attend the course will be distributed as soon as the plans have been jelled.

On these pages there is a vivid pictorial presentation of the class in action. Some of the enthusiasm of the project is captured but nothing can put into meaningful focus the tremendous amount of information the class did impart — and the usefulness of that information in terms of making our Shop Stewards better and more effective representatives of our Union.

COMMENTS from HERE and THERE



Queens District Attorney Thomas J. Mackell (r.) administers the oath of office as George Barasch is sworn in as an unsalaried member of the Queens County Crime Prevention Board as Labor Consultant.



Just a little note to let you know and to express our feeling in behalf of my group from Liggett.

We enjoyed a splendid and wonderful day and the well planned platform of speakers on November 26th 1968 at the Educational Conferences.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
JAMES J. GATTO

Many thanks for inviting me to your most wonderful affair. It was my pleasure to meet so many fine and interesting people, and I enjoyed both the festivities and the educational phase of your program to the fullest extent.

One of the highlights of the affair was the fact that you handled the entire program in such a masterful fashion. I didn't know that you had this type of ability in addition to your other virtues!

Once again, many thanks.

Cordially,
JACK LENCH

I thoroughly enjoyed attending your Educational Conference, and appreciated your kind invitation. I was particularly impressed with the speakers and the calibre of your guests which is, indeed, a tribute to you.

My warm personal regards, and best wishes for a happy holiday season.

Sincerely yours,
BERNARD N. AMES

To Mr. & Mrs. Barasch, to Mr. & Mrs. Weiss, Mr. Camendeco, and Mr. Lasky, a million thanks and my special love, you were all so wonderful. If I can be of any help at any time — please call upon me.

Sincerely,
LINDA SEITELMAN

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Incorporating Balham & Tooting College of Commerce
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Principal Lyndon H. Jones BA (COM), FCCS, FRECONS
LND/126


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The New York Times
Times Square

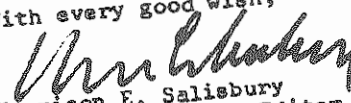
May 15, 1967

Dear Mr. Barasch:

I greatly enjoyed the opportunity of talking to the Educational Conference. They are the kind of audience which really takes in a talk such as I made and which gives the speaker genuine satisfaction.

Do convey my warmest regards to Mr. Weiss. It was a great pleasure to make the acquaintance of both of you.

With every good wish,


Harrison E. Salisbury
Assistant Managing Editor

Mr. George Barasch
Allied Educational Foundation
Fund B
375 Sylvan Avenue
Englewood Cliffs
New Jersey 07632

Dear Mr. Weiss:

May I take the opportunity to express my appreciation for your kind effort in making it possible for me to have been able to participate in the Educational Tour. This tour to me has been an experience of great interest both in knowledge and travel.

In my opinion this program which is sponsored by our Union does more than its share towards a better understanding of the progress being made in the labor movement in the United States.

Again, I thank you.

Sincerely,

ANNA LOMBARDI

Dear Mr. Barasch:

I wanted to express my sincere thanks for your superb conference at the Americana on Nov. 26th. The speakers were inspiring, the dinner was excellent, and best of all, the conference had a spirit that I have not found in any other group. Our people were truly involved.

The continued stress of the need for a dialogue between blacks and whites shows that you are aware that herein lies the salvation of our country, and each of us. May God prosper your continuing efforts in providing such inspiring leadership for our organization.

So long as we have such stimulating educational conferences available to us, it becomes more and more unlikely that we shall be complacent about the great issues of our times. The service you render is thus of the highest order, and I am honored to be a member of 815 because of you.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES SACHS

Dear Mr. Barasch:

I want to thank you sincerely for the invitation to attend the Allied Educational Conference. It was most interesting and I thoroughly enjoyed being present.

Although I knew of you, I had never had the pleasure of meeting you personally until I was introduced to you by Mr. Christophel at the Conference. I was very pleased to meet and know you. Incidentally, I think your introduction of Justice Douglas was more impressive and interesting than the remarks of Justice Douglas.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

E. B. HAMMERSTEDT

LIFE HAS MANY CHAPTERS

HEALTH AND WELFARE CONFERENCE

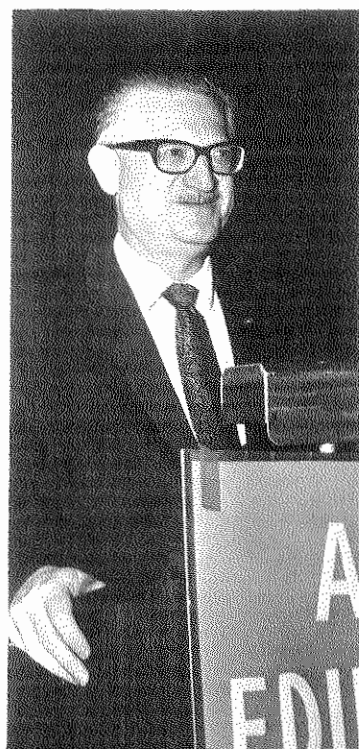
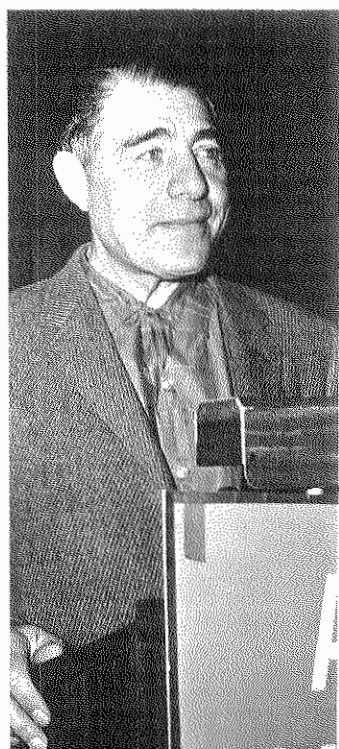
For three days — October 22 through October 24, 1968—several hundred members of the Union Mutual Benefit Association met at the Concord Hotel at a Health and Welfare Conference arranged by the Allied Educational Foundation.

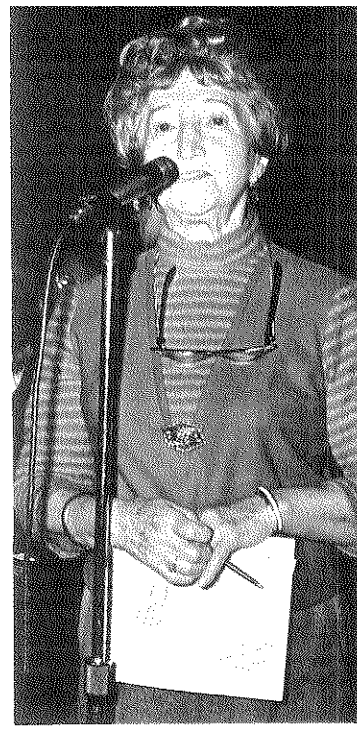
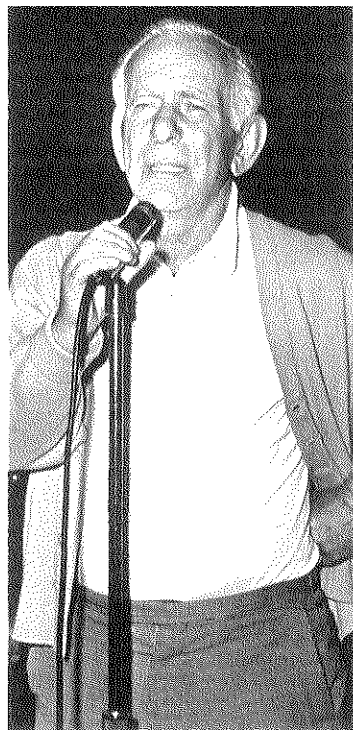
The emphasis at the Conference, as was underscored by George Barasch who acted as the Chairman, was on the preventive aspects of health so far as the senior citizens are concerned — on proper exercise, diet, fresh air and a natural way

of living in conformity with the intentions of nature.

Leo Goldman, Managing Editor of *Organic Gardening* and a practitioner of the natural organic way to health and happiness, spoke on "Eat your way to a Stronger Heart and Good Circulation." Charles Gerras, a paraplegic who has demonstrated that a wheelchair is no excuse for being unhealthy or inactive and the author of several books on health and nutrition, addressed himself to the sub-

CONFERENCE





The speakers were pumped with questions about medicine, diet, exercise and sex, mostly the latter. At one point, in discussing the emotional impact upon cancer, a member asked the question, "Do you mean to say that if I have a strong sexual desire which is not satisfied that all I can look forward to is cancer?"

ject: "Healthy people rarely get cancer." And John Haberern, editor of *Fitness for Living*, a magazine devoted to physical fitness and exercise, took as his topic: "Throw away your drugs and live to be 100 years."

Participating in the Seminar was also Dr. Murray Raphael, who presented the scientific medical view on aging processes, how it can be continued but not reversed.

The Indian Summer weather contri-

buted to the sense of well-being on the part of the Association members who joined wholeheartedly in a program which kept them occupied — and happy — from early in the morning to past midnight. As Fred Englander, Association President put it at the conclusion of the Conference: "This is really living."

SPEAKERS



This cooperation between the Association and the Foundation to make golden years of the period of retirement stems from the knowledge that there is no greater tragedy than that of the man (or woman) who has lived a long and active life only to find himself suddenly forsaken by those who owe so much to his brain and brawn. He hurdles all of the barriers that life has to offer, and is then assigned to oblivion. Thus stripped of pride of personal achievement, aggravated by economic security, he becomes a person without pedigree.

Modern science can alter the life span of a human being. But science alone is not enough.

Very often, it cannot repair the terrible damage that is the result of callousness and indifference. Economic solvency in the form of the kind of retirement benefits our Union has achieved for its members can be helpful in assuring that our senior citizens do not live out their final days as wispy figures interned in nursing homes notorious for their shameful indifference.

As can be seen from the pictures on the following pages, the members of the Association are enjoying their years of retirement and the Foundation is proud at having played a role in making retirement the basis both of respectability and a useful niche in life.

Taking a seventh-inning stretch — with some exercises as suggested by John Haberer — our senior citizens put theory into practice.



BOAT RIDE . . .

There's nothing like an outing — particularly on a boat with the sun shining brightly and the band playing gaily — to give an added zest for living to our retired members. The pictures speak louder than words in pointing up that a good time was had by all. There was music and dancing all day. In the final hour engaged in singing some of the old favorites — a nostalgic feeling of the youthful past.

LIFE HAS MANY CHAPTERS





Tripping the light fantastic — to the lilting tunes of a name band — was one of the more pleasant recreational aspects of the Conference.

There was a spirited musical interlude with the guys and gals singing songs, nautical and naughty.



THE GALS WERE HAVING
A GAY OLD TIME AT
THE XMAS PARTY.



IT WAS LUCKY PERHAPS
THAT THE SMORGAS-
BORD WAS PREPARED
BEFORE THE LECTURE
ON DIET WAS HELD.
HERE THE ASSOCIATION
MEMBERS PARTICIPATE
IN A WELCOME COCKTAIL
PARTY, THE FIRST DAY
OF THEIR ARRIVAL.



THERE'S NOTHING LIKE
A FANCY TWO-STEP TO
LIVEN UP THINGS JUST
A LITTLE MORE.



LIFE HAS MANY CHAPTERS . . .

As a result of close cooperation between the Union Mutual Benefit Association, the organization of retired members of our Union, and the Foundation, our retired members now have an opportunity to develop new interest, find new avenues of creativity and continue to live fully and generously. The important thing is that activity — whether it is a boat ride or a week-end at the Concord or an educational session — is itself an essential ingredient of successful living in the later years.



It was a long day — but most pleasant — and there was a little let-down as our “young in spirit” members disembarked.