

against the erosive effect on union wages of competition from "runaway" employers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the South.

A lifelong foe of union racketeers, he was a chief architect of the ethical practices codes of the AFL-CIO. When it became clear in the early scandals over maladministration of many union welfare and pension funds that labor could not do the clean-up job alone, he was principally responsible for persuading the rest of organized labor to abandon its traditional resistance to any form of Government help in eradicating abuses.

He has never lost the sense that unionism was a cause, not a business. He extended that conception into the political realm in the last municipal election by throwing his energies into John V. Lindsay's fusion campaign, instead of lining up with Mr. Meany and the Central Labor Council in ritualistic adherence to the old-line Democrats.

To all his activities he has brought excitement and imagination, and these qualities will be especially missed in a movement increasingly dominated by organization men. The union's sound policies undoubtedly will continue under Louis Stulberg, its dedicated and able secretary-treasurer, who seems virtually certain to move up to the top spot; but no one will be able to duplicate the Dubinsky gusto.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 17, 1966]
DUBINSKY RETIRES AS PRESIDENT OF ILGWU
(by Damon Stetson)

David Dubinsky, a spry, peppery 74 years old, jolted his colleagues and the garment industry yesterday by resigning as president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The short man with the gray crewcut invited a few old friends to drop in at the Biarritz Room of the Americana, where the union's general executive board has been meeting this week.

At 3:20 p.m. he turned from a discussion of the need for raising \$300,000 for the fall congressional campaign to a matter that he said was important to him and to the union.

While he was reviewing his career in the union, Mrs. Dubinsky, wearing a green hat and a dark coat, quietly entered the room and took a seat beside her husband at the green felt-covered table.

Mr. Dubinsky, always noted for his sense of drama, said that only one board member, Louis Stulberg, the secretary-treasurer, was aware of what he planned to do.

Then the man who has served as president of his union since 1932, delivered his valedictory to an intent general board and to friends who said later that they felt they were witnessing the end of an era.

He said that early in his career he realized that a union leader couldn't be "just a do-gooder."

"You've got to be a politician," he said. "I decided to be a politician, too."

He recalled several previous occasions when he had considered or threatened to resign but emphasized that this time he had put it in writing.

He asked Gus Tyler, his assistant, to read his formal letter of resignation and sat looking out at his board members and occasionally wiping his eyes with his handkerchief as Mr. Tyler read the six-page letter.

In the letter Mr. Dubinsky said that he had thought of resigning since 1959, but had felt that problems then facing the union required him to remain "irrespective of my personal needs and wishes."

Since that time, he said, the union has dealt successfully with an antitrust charge, an accusation of discrimination within the ILGWU, an effort to divide the union by formation of a "union within the union," and has also created a national retirement fund that he called a major landmark in the welfare program of the union.

He also noted that a master agreements department had been established to deal with the giant firms that have developed in the industry. Guidelines for future collective bargaining have also been adopted, he said.

"In the recent mayoralty election in New York," Mr. Dubinsky said, "elements hostile to our union and envious of its achievements—inside and outside the labor movement—tried to exploit differences of opinion among our top leadership. But we disappointed them by proving that we were right in our policy and by emerging from the experience solidly united."

Mr. Dubinsky remains as vice chairman of the Liberal Party, which supported Mayor Lindsay in last November's election.

"I leave the presidency of our union," he said in the letter, "with the conviction that it is strong, stable, influential, and widely respected, that it is firmly rooted in the ideals and principles of the pioneers who preceded me, who founded it and fought and struggled to build and preserve it. It is a union that is demonstrating its ability to adjust to changing conditions."

At the conclusion of the reading of the letter, several board members expressed shock and called the resignation a "bombshell." Mr. Stulberg immediately made a motion that a special committee be appointed to make an effort to get Mr. Dubinsky to postpone his decision to resign.

The motion was adopted unanimously, but Mr. Dubinsky said after the meeting that he had no intention of reversing his decision. The board is scheduled to meet again today and tomorrow and is considered likely to select Mr. Dubinsky's successor before the week is out.

The leading prospect is Mr. Stulberg, 64 years old, who has worked closely with Mr. Dubinsky since his election to that post at the union's 1959 convention.

Many in the industry were quick to praise Mr. Dubinsky.

Abe Schrader, president of Abe Schrader Corp., credited Mr. Dubinsky with "bringing the garment industry out of the slums. Louis Rouso, chairman, of Russ Togs, Inc., said: "Dubinsky got angry sometimes, but he never held a grudge. He never wanted strikes and always wanted to bargain collectively."

There were some critical comments from garment men, but none wanted to be quoted for fear of arousing the union's resentment.

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY WINS HISTORIC DECISION

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, on March 11, 1966, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit handed down a unanimous decision which may stand as a landmark case in the codification of full democracy for all Americans.

In deciding a case brought by members of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, the court invalidated a municipal election in Sunflower County, Miss., because newly registered Negro voters were excluded from the election:

In this case, within 3 weeks after a Federal district court order, which was entered on April 8, 1965, 306 Negro voters were registered to vote. However, be-

cause of two requirements of Mississippi law they were denied the right to participate in the June 8 municipal elections. State law required that voters be registered more than 4 months prior to the general election, and the general election was scheduled less than 2 months after they were registered. In other words, the effective cutoff date for registration was 2 months prior to the Federal court order facilitating Negro registration.

Also, State law requires that poll taxes be paid for the 2 years preceding the year in which a person desires to vote. As we all know, poll taxes are a means of depriving citizens of the right to vote.

Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer and other members of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party asked for a stay of the election to allow due time for the legally registered voters to be able to meet the requirements and vote. They argued that denial of a stay would require them to wait 4 years before participating in our democracy and that they would be governed for 4 more years by officials who derived their office through arbitrary and discriminatory election procedures.

The Federal district court denied the request for a stay, and the elections were held.

Then on March 11, 1966, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit reversed the district court, invalidated the election and called for a new election. This decision brings new hope and inspiration to millions in America who are concerned with the state of our freedoms and the administration of justice in connection with civil rights.

Mr. Speaker, this is not the end of the story. It is shocking to note that there are no Federal examiners in Sunflower County and the prospects for further Negro registration remain dim. Mrs. Victoria Gray, director of the Washington office of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, has sent a telegram to the Attorney General requesting that Federal examiners be immediately assigned to effectuate the court's decision which allows time for further registration. I urge the Attorney General to do so.

I commend the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party for its perseverance in this case and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit for this very important decision which is another milestone in the road to equal justice and full equality for all Americans.

THE MISSION OF "GEMINI 8"

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, I can bring you no news about the flight of *Gemini 8*. We sympathize with the two astronauts who had their trip curtailed. To some this appears to be an unsuccessful flight inasmuch as it had to be curtailed. The fact that we did dock two vehicles in space—we joined them and we disengaged