

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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### The New and the Old

Last month, in meetings throughout the United States and Canada, newly-elected officers of the ILGWU's affiliates were installed with proper ceremony and speeches. In New York (below), on Mar. 14, Pres. Dubinsky administered the oath of office to the elected officers of the Cloak Joint Board and analyzed with these most senior members of the union the problems confronting their industry. (See story, Page 9.) On that same day, the most junior members of the ILGWU—members of Local 400 in Puerto Rico—were holding their first shop meetings under the direction of ILGWU Representative Robert Gladnick. At left, he is shown with workers of Louis Brasseur Co., one of the many smaller firms on the island, as first problems in unionism are explored. (See story, Page 2.)



STACK

DORIS DANIEL AMENDMENT

DANGER!

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## Cloak Pension Chairman Ups Fund Contributions

After completing a study of the financial status of the New York Coat and Suit Industry Retirement Fund, its Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer on Mar. 12 issued a ruling that employer contributions to the fund be increased by  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, effective the work week beginning June 4, 1956.

A meeting to Vice Pres. Eugene Nagler, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board, his decision will strengthen the financial structure of the fund and enable it to cope more effectively with the problem of the large number of members who apply for retirement each year.

The number of eligible cloak-makers who can be retired annually depends primarily upon the amount of annual income to the fund, Nagler pointed out. When it became evident in 1953 that the fund's yearly income was insufficient to meet retirement needs, the union called on employers to examine the situation to help find a speedy solution to the problem.

After much discussion, the problem was resolved by renewal of the collective agreement seven months prior to its expiration, and a new collective agreement was signed on Oct. 6, 1954 to run until May 31, 1956. Among its terms the agreement provided for an increase of 1 per cent in the employer contributions to the retirement fund starting June 1, 1954.

### Study Started

Recognizing that this increased contribution might still be insufficient, the agreement further provided that "the chairman of the retirement fund is designated to institute a study for the purpose of determining whether the retirement fund requires additional monies, or effective to its purpose."

Chairman Altmeyer, after making such a study which included the reports and figures of the actuary, certified public accountant and reports of the fund manager, determined that the fund requires "additional contributions in the maximum amount of increase authorized by and permissible under the collective agreement," and he therefore ruled that employer contributions to the fund be increased  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

However, insofar as the union is concerned, he was limited by the clause in the agreement which provides that the union must "either submit amendments to the rules and regulations of the retirement fund or a substitute therefore which will yield income to the retirement fund not to exceed the equivalent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent."

To meet this situation, the union proposed—and the employers have agreed—to modify the health and welfare fund and to increase the amount of the collective agreement

## It's Official in Philly

In Philadelphia, Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg (at microphone) tells Dress Joint Board Manager William Ross and other officials.

to provide that out of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of payroll contributions to the health and welfare fund,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent be allocated to the income of the retirement fund. As a result, payments of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent of payroll presently made by members of the associations and independent to both the retirement fund and the health and welfare fund will be increased to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of which  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent will go to the retirement fund and  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent to the health and welfare fund.

## Vicia in Says 'Merd' To Philly 'Godfather'

Victoria Dies of Perigueux, France, is lauded on her chosen profession, thanks to schooling and support provided by the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board.

Victoria is one of three orphans "adopted" and supported by the joint board. Having reached the age of 18, she has gone out on her own. In a "graduation" letter to Manager William Ross she said: "I am very grateful for it is thanks to you that I have been able to pursue my studies up to today, which surely without your help would have stopped many years ago."

Victoria has started work as a secretary-typographer in her native province of Dordogne.

## Page Manufacturing Renewal Stipulates Cut in Work Week

Provision for a two-step reduction of the work week to 35 hours tops the gain incorporated into a new three-year contract signed with Page Manufacturing Co., cotton dress firm of Lexington, Ky., reports Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirtzman, director of the Ohio-Kentucky Region.

Under terms of the renewal, hours will be cut to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  immediately, to be followed by another reduction to 35 during the life of the pact.

Other improvements include health to minimum wage rates, beyond-cost Christmas holiday coverage to include additional days off for workers with two or more years' service, and provision for reopening of negotiations for additional paid holidays.

## Charter of New Era in Puerto Rico



Symbol of new day for Puerto Rican garment workers is embodied in ILGWU charter for island's workers established Local 400. Group in center holding charter are, left to right, Julia Gaud, financial secretary, Nini Gonzalez, local president, ILGWU auditor S. J. Olive, who brought charter from New York, Robert Gladnick, ILGWU director in Puerto Rico, and, next to Gladnick, Petra Luz Mercado, recording secretary.

## Local 32 Conducts Swearing-in Rites

Following re-election by acknowledgment, Manager Abraham Snyder, and/or Business Agent Morris Pishman and other officers of Local 22, New York Corset and Brassiere Workers, took the oath of office at ceremonies held Mar. 7.

Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg, manager of Local 62, presiding at the installation rites, hailed the local's progress in recent years, especially in face of cut-throat competition from low-wage areas abroad.

Snyder reported to the assemblage on the status of current negotiations.

## All Puerto Rico Astir As ILG Workers Rally

With more than 3,000 garment workers in Puerto Rico unionized, because of the new era lit by the ILGWU at the beginning of the year are guiding the way to decent living standards for thousands more on the island.

Mayaguez, a city of sweatshops, is the center of the island's homework industry in which thousands of workers are employed making luxury garments in their dilapidated homes in city slums and country hamlets of as few as 25 cents an hour.

But last month, they were seen at a meeting of brassiere workers who recently held the union and who were earning a minimum of 15 cents an hour. The meeting was held at the local YMCA and some 600 brassiere workers of two Beatrice Neodistrict shops held the hand to capacity to discuss their new contract and to elect officers.

Aida Cruz and Olga Rivera were elected chairladies of the Malcom and San Vicente shops, respectively.

### Workers' Jubilation

The jubilation with which the workers took part in union activity was evident at a demonstration staged in Ponce where hundreds more workers of the Southern Industries' Brassiere Co. and another Beatrice shop swarmed through the pines to the historic "Alcatraz" of Ponce, to elect shop chairladies.

Workers indulged in a healthy question-and-answer campaign, then elected Guadalupe Lugo and Julia Gaud chairladies of the Southern Industries and Beatrice shops, respectively. Both were also named members of the executive board of Local 800.

At Lajas Abajo in Carolina, the city hall was not large enough to accommodate close to 500 workers who tried to get in to hear messages by Robert Gladnick, ILGWU island director, Alberto Sanchez, director of organization, and Emilia Torres, business agent. A visiting speaker was Shelby Appleton, manager of New York Office and Distribution Workers' Local 95.

At this meeting, workers of Underground Accessories, Inc. elected Petra Luz Mercado chairlady of Puerto Rico's new Local 400.

### Local 400 Elects

In the first island-wide meeting of the executive board, Robert Gladnick was elected director of Local

400. Nini Gonzalez was named president and Julia Gaud and Petra Luz Mercado were chosen financial and recording secretaries, respectively.

In other meetings, Patricia Cruz, Susana Otero and Ana Valdes were elected shop chairladies of Danah Bra 'Co, Lopez Bra and Dandy Bra, respectively. Previously, workers from Puerto Rico Brassiere Co., Cupulina, Patricia Dennis, Pan American Craft and Jim Manufacturing Co., all of Hato Rey, elected their chairladies who will serve on the executive board of the island local.

## Corporate Profits Soar Above 1954

Corporate profits were up 30 per cent in 1955 over 1954 figures, the Wall Street Journal reported, and are leading even higher in the first quarter of 1956.

The financial paper's compilation of profit reports for 74 companies indicated that 1955 will at least equal 1950 as a record profit year and possibly surpass it when the final government figures are in.

Only two industry groups, according to the Journal, showed lower profit figures in 1955 than in 1954—distilling and electrical equipment.

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# Puerto Rico Governor to Attend ILG Convention

## Institute Interview



Qualifications of an applicant for the ILGWU's Training Institute are sifted by a panel of experienced unionists currently selecting candidates for incoming June class. Conducting the interviews are (clockwise) Jack Sedov, acting director of institute; James Lipoff, ILGWU assistant executive secretary; Gus Tyler, ILGWU political director, and Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg, manager of Undergarment Workers' Local 62.

Dr. Luis Munoz Marin, Governor of Puerto Rico, has accepted an invitation to attend the 29th convention of the ILGWU, extended to him last month by Pres. Dubinsky. In his invitation, the ILGWU chief executive had pointed out to the Governor of Puerto Rico that a large group of delegates from the island will be present for the first time at an ILGWU convention.

## 125 MIAMI WORKERS WIN UNION BENEFITS AS 3 COMPANIES SIGN

Three more Miami shops have signed union contracts as ILGWU organizers keep pace with that city's rapidly growing market, reports Florida State Director Max Westler.

Pending agreements were Style Canada, Stylebook of Miami and Mario Fashions. As a result, some 125 employees reaped such union benefits as general wage increases, shorter work week and higher holiday pay.

A 6 per cent wage hike is to take effect at once, with another 6 per cent boost forthcoming June 1. Similarly, a two-step reduction in hours will cut the work week to 35 by June 1.

In addition to establishing a \$1.10 hourly minimum, the pacts provide for a health and welfare fund and death benefit insurance to be paid for by the employer.

Negotiating for the union was Miami Manager Samuel Macy, aided by Louis Westler.

## Meany Hits Folsom On Pension Switch

AFL-UIO Pres. George Meany has criticized Welfare Secretary Marion D. Folsom for reversing his own previous principles and lining up with opponents of an improved social security system.

Folsom, speaking for the Administration, told the Senate Finance Committee that he opposed the Democratic-sponsored, House-passed bill to lower the retirement age for women workers and to pay weekly benefits to workers totally and permanently disabled at age 50.

Folsom argued that benefits to disabled workers and to women workers and widows would cost too much. It would require a boost in present social security taxes, a House committee reported, from 2 per cent to 2.5 per cent on employers and employees.

Meany pointed out that as a member of a government-backed social security advisory committee in 1949, Folsom had joined in a recommendation that the pension-eligibility age for women workers be placed at 60 years. The pending bill would reduce it from the present 65 years to 62 years of age.

Meanwhile, the final results of elections in ILGWU affiliates throughout the United States and Canada are being received at the General Office and indicates an overwhelming endorsement of incumbent officers and administrators. They include the results of elections of delegates to the 29th convention of the ILGWU scheduled to open in Atlantic City, N. J., on May 10, 1956.

Details of the 1956 convention will be drawn up at the meeting of the General Executive Board that will start in New York on Apr. 2. At this meeting, the board will complete its report to the convention, will formulate arrangements for conducting the huge meetings and will draw up the program for sessions.

Meanwhile, the General Office is examining the election returns and has started the forwarding credentials to the elected delegates.

In recent weeks, with virtually all elections completed, many affiliates have conducted installation services for their elected officers. In most cases, there have been the occasion for evaluating future industry and union prospects.

# Settlement at Manistee Averts Midwest Strike

A last-minute settlement has averted a strike at the Glen of Michigan shop in Manistee, Mich., reports Vice Pres. Morris Blais, director of the Chicago-Midwest Region.

When the firm's division of the Rhea Manufacturing Co. refused to grant improvements sought by the ILGWU, some 200 members of Local 356 voted to strike on a date set by the union.

Just before this ran out, management called a hurried conference with the union in Chicago and Manistee and agreed to a two-year contract calling for standard conditions existing in Midwest agreements.

At the two conferences, Vice Pres. Blais met with a management representative in Chicago, while in Manistee union conferees were Michigan ILGWU representative Bill Davis, union attorney Harold Schwartz, Michigan state mediators and a committee of workers.

## Wayne Maid Signs

Another union agreement was signed recently in Port Wayne, Ind., with Wayne Maid Frocks, Inc. The firm will adopt the prevailing union standards of the organized cotton garment industry in that region.

While in Port Wayne for the parleys, Blais attended a meeting of Local 116, one of the oldest affiliates in the Midwest. In Elkhart, Ind., he met with the distinguished executive board of Local 337.

## Decatur Election

Newly elected officers of Local 130 in Decatur, Ill., were installed on Mar. 19 at ceremonies attended by Blais and General Organizer Harry Rifer.

## "Monkey Wrench"



# PARLEYS UNDER WAY ON NEW AGREEMENT FOR DRESS SHIPPERS

Negotiations for a new contract covering shipping clerks in the New York dress industry have begun with representatives of the five employer associations, according to Manager Jack Spitzer of Local 60-A.

Parleys are proceeding slowly, Spitzer indicated, and he alerted members to be prepared to strike if necessary to win various demands, which include the following:

- A seven-hour day, 30-hour work for all shipping clerks in the trade;
- A general wage increase and boosts in minimums;
- Higher health and welfare benefits;
- Tuition of head shipping clerks, sorters, piece goods department workers in the union.

## Annsbire Workers Assure Orphans Monthly 'Xmas'

Workers at the Annsbire Garment Co. in Citrus, Kan., who playing Santa Claus as much as they have guaranteed Christmas every month for youngsters of nearby Canton Christian Home for Children.

When Annsbire employees planned to contribute \$5 cents a month each to help maintain the home, employer Joseph Landring, in turn, guaranteed a monthly minimum of \$30, promising to donate whatever balance was needed.

# Antonini Cited by Italy; Local's Poio Sum High



Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt accepts, in behalf of National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, check for \$18,676 from ILGWU First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Local 89, Italian Dressmakers, who contributed the amount. Standing in the transfer is six-year-old Adrienne Antonic, Manhattan daughter of Mothers March on Poio. At left to Carlo de Ferraris Salzano, Italian Consul General in New York.

In recognition of "outstanding achievement in the field of social activity, human development and Italian-American friendship," the Republic of Italy has awarded the "Comendata al Merito della Repubblica" to First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Italian Dressmakers' Local 89.

Carlo de Ferraris Salzano, Italian Consul General in New York, conferred the decoration on Antonini at the Rivoli Theatre on Mar. 24, in the presence of a mass turnout of Italian dressmakers who came to witness installation of the local's administration, headed by General Secretary Antonini and Assistant General Secretary John Gelo, for another term.

### Recalls Triangle Fire

Pres. David Dubinsky, who conducted the swearing-in ceremonies, stirred the Local 89 members and guests with his vivid portrayal of the Triangle Fire and its aftermath. Recalling that it was the 46th anniversary of this tragedy, which took the lives of 146 garment workers, he avowed that the bifurcated around public opinion and galvanized needle trades workers into action to build a union strong enough to help prevent such occurrences.

The ILGWU president warmly praised Antonini and Local 89, stating that their impressive accomplishments and outstanding record contributed much to dispense the prejudices and suspicions against immigrant groups that had been prevalent in the past.

Especially noteworthy, he underscored, was Antonini's valiant opposition to the Italian Fascist regime and its agents in this country in the days when such a stand was not universally popular.

Describing Antonini as a true internationalist, Pres. Dubinsky said it was fitting that the stadium be built in Haifa, Israel, with ILGWU funds should be named for the Local 89 chief.

### Poio Contributions

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, widow of the late President, appeared in person at the gathering to accept a check from Antonini for \$18,676 for the local's donation to the Na-

# SWIFT 'NEAST ACTION ASSURES FULL BOOST IN SLATE BELT SHOPS

Swift action by the Northeast Department assured proper calculation of recently won increases for blouse-makers and averted serious interruption of production at a number of Slate Belt Assn. shops in Pennsylvania last month, reports Vice Pres. David Clineget, department director.

When informed that workers in the affected shops were struck at what they felt was failure to get the full amount of the wage rise provided through the Greater Blouse Assn. contract, Clineget on Mar. 19 immediately called an emergency meeting to deal with the situation.

After a session attended by representatives of the employer associations and Northeast District managers in Easton, a formula was worked out which specified the manner in which the increase should be completed and applied, guaranteeing that workers would receive the full benefits of the new agreement.

The slate belt group in the Pennsylvania branch of the Greater Blouse Assn. of New York, which recently signed a new contract with Blouse-makers' Local 23, supplemental negotiating by the Northeast Department were necessary to extend terms of that renewal to shops in the Keystone State.

The wage issue called for an over-all increase of 6 per cent, a minimum of \$1.10 an hour per operator and other production workers, and upward revision of piece rates to reflect the spread between average earnings and the new federal pay floor.

Clineget led union negotiators at Easton, assisted by Northeast Field Supervisor Jack Halpern and Northeast District Managers Harry E. Clineget, Charles Allen; Allen; Ray Shoff, Halden; Harry Schneider, Scranton; and Oscar Newman, Pottsville.

### Archives Seek Material On Jewish Labor In U. S.

A growing treasury of information on American trade unions is currently being expanded by the Jewish Labor Fund, at 25 East 18th Street, New York City. Those catalogued archives already contain many important documents on the Jewish labor movement in this country. Union officials are invited to send in such material to the archives so that complete data will be available.

Notable for their contributions of historical and other data to the archives are Vice Presidents Charles Zimmerman and Louis Noyen, managers of ILGWU Locals 23 and 105, respectively.

# 5-Month Westinghouse Walkout Ends in Victory

The long, bitter strike of nearly 50,000 electrical workers against the Westinghouse Electric Corp. ended after 156 days in what the union called "a clear-cut victory for the strikers."

The break in the strike came late at night after hours of discussion by the 75-man Westinghouse Conference board of the International Union of Electrical Workers and its overwhelming decision to accept the report of the negotiating committee. Minutes later, union officials went to the offices of the U. S. Conciliation Service where the new contract was signed.

The gales at No. 5 Westinghouse plants from coast to coast, closed since the start of the strike on Oct. 17, swung open at once to admit maintenance men.

Here are major features of the new contract:

Minimum wage increases of



On Mar. 8, all 7,307 rooms comprising the ILGWU Cooperative Village in New York City became fully occupied as the last of the housing development's 1,668 tenant-owned moved in. Following are facts and figures describing the project, which already has more than 2,000 on its waiting list for future vacancies:

Six-and-one-half million bricks comprise the project's two 22-story and two 21-story buildings.

All five-room apartments contain two bathrooms.

Shopping center covers a triangular-shaped block and is two stories high.

Apartment buildings take up only 17 per cent of Village's 12 acres. Remaining area consists of shopping center (4 per cent), boiler plant (1 per cent) and 75 per cent playground, gardens and parking space.

Ten miles of radiators and 32 miles of pipe will do the heating work.

Architects George W. Springsteen and Herman J. Jemar designed buildings; Parkes and Barron are the consulting engineer; and William H. Dusenberry is mechanical engineer.

Seventeen thousand cubic yards (or 34,000 tons) of mortar went into the masonry.

Total floor area of apartment buildings amounts to 1,500,000 square feet. Laid end to end, this would stretch about 44 blocks, or a distance stretching from 13rd to 67th Streets and from Fifth to Madison Avenues in New York City.

Parquet flooring alone covers 1,100,000 square feet, or an area of 25 blocks.

Some seven miles of slate slabs, three miles of cast stone coping and one mile of terra cotta coping figured in the masonry work.

Cooperative was organized and built by the East River Housing Corporation, A. E. Kazan, president.

Of the 1,668 units, 946 apartments have balconies and 36 have terraces.

In addition to a supermarket and variety store, the shopping center will have a fish market, butcher, bakery, barber, laundry and tailor.

A drug and luncheonette center, women's ready-to-wear shop, shoe repair store and bowling alleys are also housed in the shopping center.

More than a hundred standard elements were demolished to make way for the ILGWU project.

Average number of men engaged on the job daily at peak period of construction was estimated at 1,500.

Over half a million man-hours were needed for 22 different trades to do the job.

Apartment buildings are tallest reinforced concrete structures in the United States, measuring 250 feet to the top of the tank towers.

In cubic proportions the buildings measure 17,000,000 cubic feet. Reinforced concrete required 200,000 bags of cement, weighing 110,000 tons and measuring 55,000 cubic yards.

Almost 13 million pounds of reinforcing steel bars were used.

Special design for facades consists of 12 miles of concrete ledges.

Materials required for roofing and waterproofing: 20,000 pounds of copper; 200 tons of gravel roof topping; 10,000 rolls of tar paper; 15,000 square feet lead roofing; 250,000 square feet waterproofing; 90,000 square feet roof insulation.

Gardens will be sprinkled by wells independent of New York City water supply and will not be subject to summer water-shutoff restrictions.

Two wells, each about 40 feet deep, have a capacity of 100 gallons a minute, equal to the amount of water required by 1,000 persons during their daily needs.

Planting area will accommodate 250 automobiles.

The 2½ million square feet of gypsum block used absorbed 20 per cent of the production of the U. S. Gypsum Co.

Bathroom and kitchen equipment includes 1,028 bath tubs, and the same number of showers, kitchen stoves and cabinets, refrigerators and gas ranges.

There are some 17,000 aluminum windows in a total of 7,344 rental rooms.

Throughout the lines the public hall, white entrance lobbies are finished with terrazzo.

The 200,000 square feet of glass used in construction would cover about 12 blocks, or an area bounded by 13rd and 34th Streets from Madison to Fifth Avenues.

Twenty-four high-speed automatic Westinghouse elevators can carry 1,440 people every five minutes. Each elevator can take 120 people an hour at a rate of 60 people every five minutes.

Elevators are fastest type used in projects of this kind.

Apartment doors are 2½, 3½, 4½ and 5½ room units at average carrying charges of \$17 a room.

All apartments are large: waiting list numbers about 500 families.

Cooperative's cost of \$14½ million was financed by members' equity of \$4½ million, balanced by ILGWU's \$10 million mortgage grant.

Average living room is 12 by 18 feet; average bedroom is 11 by 18 feet.

Almost 900 families were relocated from the site to make way for construction of the project, which began in February 1924.

Seven all tanks store 140,000 gallons of fuel; boilers are automatic, housed in plant covering a square block.

No strike ever received wider support from the ranks of organized labor. Large and small unions made substantial contributions to the strike fund and the strike became one of the first great tests of labor unity.

The ILGWU General Office contributed \$20,000 to support the strike. The Westinghouse strikers, which was supplemented by additional sums from ILGWU affiliates throughout the country.

Inside Art



Museum Museum of Art was visited by this Springfield, Mass. ILGWU contingent on recent visit to city. Mrs. Kathrine Richards of museum staff (right) was the group's guide.

## EOT Sows Union Seed, LaRose Now ILG Plant

The non-union tenure of LaRose Undergarment Co., a major underwear firm of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has come to an end after having held out as an open shop for more than ten years, reports Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, general manager of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department.

Long the target of organizational campaigns conducted by EOT Hudson Valley organizers, the firm finally capitulated, and after extended negotiations granted union conditions to its workers by becoming a member of the United Underwear Contractors' Assn.

### Local 42 Cooperates

Unusually efforts were sparked by Manager William Allman and Business Agent Arnold Feldman of Local 218. Extending full support throughout the campaign was Vice Pres. Louis Shuberg, manager of the New York Undergarment Local 42.

Primary gain for LaRose workers was the reduction of working hours from 46 to 35 weekly. To compensate for the lesser hours, the company agreed to grant all week workers the same wages for 35 hours as they previously received for 46, and a 15 per cent increase for all piece workers over and above their weekly earnings. In addition, workers will receive standard benefits enjoyed by undergarment workers in New York City including health, welfare and retirement coverage, prevailing minimum wages and overtime provisions.

Starting July 1, 1956, piece workers will receive wage additions of 6 per cent increase and week workers a \$2 pay boost, in accordance with the contract schedule concluded in the New York underwear industry. New minimum will be set at \$1.18 an hour, and minimum of all skilled crafts will be raised \$1.

## Streamline Pays 7 For Lost Half-Day

Management of the Sturtevant Camera Corp., West Franklin, Ill., last month agreed to reimburse seven workers for a half day's pay after the union rejected the firm's thin excuse for backing.

According to Vice Pres. Meyer Perlestein, Southeast regional director, Sturtevant failed to put forward immediately the shop chairman and six ILGers the morning following a recent strike settlement. "When the union further made it clear it would tolerate no shenanigans, the firm agreed to pay the aggrieved employees their due. Staffer Frank Boshart and Martin Berger negotiated adjustments of the contract.

## MINNEAPOLIS SCORES RETROACTIVE RAISES AT NELSON KNITWEAR

Wage increase retroactive to Dec. 1, 1955, highlight gains scored by workers in a renewed agreement with Nelson Knitting Works in Minneapolis, reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perlestein, Southwest regional director.

The pact, negotiated by Twin Cities Joint Board Manager Michael Finkelshteyn, also calls for higher minimum wage scales for experienced workers.

Elsewhere in Minnesota, management of Blott and Son Co. of Winona has refused to consider long delayed wage boosts as well as higher minimums for the workers. Discontented with rusty collective bargaining machinery and determined to win union security, workers are applying for an NLRB election. If no agreement can be reached following the hearing, they will resort to more drastic action, according to Perlestein.

## Renewing St. Louis Agreements



Renewed pacts with the coat, embroidery and curtain industries in St. Louis this month brought improvements to several thousand ILGers in that city. Penning their signatures were Vice Pres. Meyer Perlestein, director of the Southwest Region (left, foreground), and Carl Glatzer (right, foreground) of the Associated Garment Industries. Contracts featured wage increases, higher minimums.

# Southwest Negotiations in Progress On New Contracts Covering 4,000

## CHI DRESS FACTORS TO UP CONTRIBUTION TO WELFARE FUNDS

Chicago, dress firms affiliated with the Dress Manufacturer's Assn, the Contractors' Assn, and independent employers have agreed to a 5 per cent boost in employer contributions to the retirement and health center funds, reports Vice Pres. Meritt Bialis, Midwest regional director. The agreement, retroactive to Feb. 1, expires Oct. 1, 1956.

On the organizing front, the union scored a quick victory when it signed the Kayle Dress Co. Although the Chicago firm had been a longtime holdout, the employer decided to end his resistance upon learning that an overwhelming majority of the workers were prepared to strike to win union conditions.

Terms of the Kayle pact, covering all workers, currently are being drawn up by Sam Olesman, manager of Local 76, and a negotiating committee consisting of Johnnie Wilson, Mary Massonelle and Julia Steiner, shop chairlady. Conducting the campaign were organizers Bill Kingsley and Al Friedman, aided by Chicago organizer Vice Pres. Bialis will install officers of Locals 24, 206 and 212 on April 11, it was announced.

## Suffolk Knitting on 35 Hours; Parleys Under Way at Malden

More than 350 workers employed at Suffolk Knitting Mills in Lowell, Mass., obtained significant improvements in wages and working conditions following the conclusion of prolonged negotiations, according to Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

Highlighting gains was a cut in the hilled underwear concern was the establishment of the 35-hour week, with compensating wage adjustments. The wage increase is retroactive to Jan. 1, when the wage reopening clause was invoked and negotiations started. The current contract is scheduled to expire at the end of the year.

### Malden Agrees

Northeast Field Supervisor Jack Halpern has announced that negotiations are under way with Malden Knitting Mills, employing 330, and Spinning and Dyeing Mill, with 200 workers, both of Malden, Mass. Union demands for new contract terms include reduction of hours to 35 weekly, with compensating wage boost, and a tie in minimum scales to \$1.18 an hour.

Halpern headed union negotiators at Suffolk Mills and also leads the ILGWU team in the Malden talks, aided by Northern New England District Manager Mary Levin, Lowell Manager Tom Ahern, Business Agent Isaac Gordon and shop committees.

Parleys to renew agreements covering close to 4,000 workers in the Southwest Region are under way in various stages, reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perlestein, regional director.

A tentative agreement has been reached in St. Louis between the union and representatives of the cotton dress and sportswear industries employing some 1,300 workers.

Pending ratification and signature by the negotiating parties, the pact will provide wage increases, higher minimums, expanded paid vacation, increased holiday pay and other improvements.

### Mississippi Terms

In Minneapolis, the union set forth its terms at a conference with representatives of that city's cloak and dress manufacturers, who are members of the Minnesota Apparel Industry.

The union's demands were two-fold: immediate across-the-board wage boost and higher minimum hourly wage scales for more experienced workers in all classifications. Further talks have been scheduled. In addition to Perlestein, union spokesmen included Michael Finkelshteyn, manager, and Daniel Johnson, financial secretary, of the Twin Cities Joint Board, and representatives from Minneapolis cloak and dress locals.

### Kansas City Cloaks

Cloak negotiations got under way in Kansas City on Mar. 15 in quest of a new agreement for close to 2,000 workers. The

union is seeking general wage hikes, higher minimums, expanded paid vacation, a yearly minimum cost-of-living allowance and a number of other improvements.

Another conference is slated for early in April. Besides Perlestein, staffer Jerry Perlestein, Kansas City Joint Board Manager Helen Bengtson, Assistant Manager Sam Schwartz and a workers' committee represented the union at the meeting.

### Vic-Gene Talks

Talks are expected to begin soon for renewal of the contract with Vic-Oene Manufacturing Co. of Kansas City and its subsidiary, Shawnee Manufacturing Co. in Paola, Kan., "written disclosure. The union is preparing to negotiate far across-the-board wage boosts and higher minimums for improved health and medical benefits, the 35-hour week and other gains. The current pact expires June 30.

## 38,000 in EOT LOCALS MAKE GREAT STRIDES ON HEALTH, WELFARE

More than \$2,380,000 was paid out in health and welfare benefits to members of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department during 1955, according to Vice Pres. Irving Taylor, general manager. He also announced the retirement of 90 workers, whose service for union pensions during this "write-off" year.

Beneficiaries of the multi-million dollar payments were over 38,000 workers living and working in northern New Jersey, Connecticut and the New York State areas of Long Island, Westchester County, Rockland, Hudson Valley, Troy and Glenn Falls—members of the 34 locals that comprise the EOT.

Leading the list of benefits received by members in 1955 were general welfare payments totaling approximately \$1,150,000; sick benefit payments secured \$390,000; and hospitalization benefits climbed to over \$100,000.

Health Center credits, \$600,000, and dental and general medical expense amounted to well over \$100,000. Surgical benefits totaled \$100,000. In addition, over \$100,000 was paid in behalf of EOT members to provide supplementary \$1,000 death benefits, and nearly 4,000 pairs of glasses were supplied with financial assistance from the welfare funds.

During the year, 547 EOT members left their jobs to become mothers, and received maternity benefits of \$27,350. Another gratifying statistic disclosed by the welfare fund indicated that tuberculosis among EOT members has been wiped out almost completely. Only \$400 was paid out in benefits for this dread disease.

Of the 90 members who retired, 69 were pensioned by the Dress Industry Retirement Fund and 20 by the Eastern Region Retirement Fund. Effective Jan. 1, 1956, a new program went into effect which will enable workers to meet current medical costs. Also, at the Newark Health Center, the installation of physical therapy facilities for New Jersey ILGers is being completed. This project will include both treatment and rehabilitation for workweek workers whose earnings are impaired by attacks of neuritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and other ailments affecting feet, arms and fingers.



# GERRYMANDER

The word "gerrymander" originated about 180 years ago, when Governor Gerry of Massachusetts carved out the state's districts in such a way as to gain extra representatives for his political party. One of the districts looked so peculiar on the map that it reminded people of a salamander. Someone combined the name of the Governor with that of the reptile and came up with "gerrymander." Gerrymandering—the drawing of district lines to gain unfair advantage for one party—is a widespread evil in America today.

## It's a Gyp!



Here are three examples of gerrymandering. The maps show how Republican-controlled state legislatures in New York, California and Ohio carved out the Congressional district lines at Brooklyn, Los Angeles County and Cuyahoga County in such a way as to win additional GOP seats in Congress. Similar gerrymanders can be found in many other states.

THERE are 435 Congressmen in the U. S. House of Representatives. When a measure comes before them, each Congressman casts one vote. Each Congressman speaks with an equal voice.

Not all Congressmen represent the same number of people. One Congressman may come from a district where the population is two, three or four times greater than in another district.

Thus, 800,000 people in one district, by electing one Congressman, are entitled to one vote in the House of Representatives. On the other hand, 200,000 people in another district, by electing one Congressman, are also entitled to one vote in the House of Representatives. This means that these 200,000 carry just as much weight in Congress as the 800,000 people. You don't have to be a mathematician to realize that this system, where by one citizen wields four times as much influence as another, is undemocratic.

This unfair system of representation is not limited to any one state. In practically every state in the Union, Congressional districts are unfairly drawn.

The Congressional districts are designed this way to favor whatever group is in control of the state legislature, which has the job of apportioning the districts.

Taking the country as a whole, however, the group that is hardest hit—the people in America who are deprived of their proper representation in the Congress of the United States, as well as in the state legislatures—are working men and working women living in the cities, towns and villages of the nation. The biggest districts are in the urban areas, big or small. The smallest districts, with the smallest populations, are those in the wide open spaces.

Put plainly, this means that the working people of America—the majority of the nation now living in the towns, villages and cities—are under-represented in the Congress of the United States.

One voter in the Texas grazing lands has four times

as much political strength as one voter in modern Dallas.

To this kind of unfairness—differences in size—are added other kinds of discrimination against labor and liberal voters in the United States. Districts are carved out in all kinds of queer shapes—like a dumbbell, a hatchet, a shoe lace or a horseshoe—to stack the election in favor of the controlling interests in the state legislatures.

This evil continues to plague the U. S. Congress even though the move to use the gerrymandered Congress as the basis for creating a gerrymandered President of the United States was defeated in the Senate on Mar. 27, 1956.

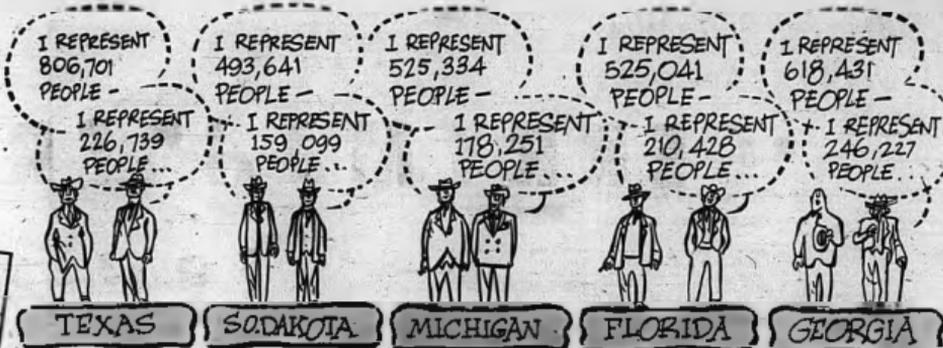
THE United States Senate, on Mar. 27, 1956, rejected all current attempts to revise the electoral college system through which the President and the Vice President of the United States are elected. The Senators, by a shouted voice vote, sent a handful of proposed amendments back to their Judiciary Committee for further study. Roll-call votes had decisively defeated five proposed amendments.

Chief proposal was the Mundt-Daniel Amendment which, in effect, would have extended the evil of gerrymandering—which now affects the election of Congressmen—to the election of the nation's Chief Executive.

In the Senate debate just ended last week, the Daniel Amendment began with 33 co-sponsors, just ten short of the 44 votes needed for adoption. If passed, it would then have to receive a two-thirds vote of the House and ratification by three-fourths of the states in the next seven years in order to become part of the basic law of the land.

Support of the amendment dwindled steadily during the debate as a group of Senators, led by Senators Herbert H. Lehman and John F. Kennedy, steadfastly maintained that if passed, it would extend and intensify the distortions of an evil—gerrymandering—which should rightfully be the primary target of reform.





Here are some examples of "over-stacked" and "under-stacked" Congressional districts. In Texas, the 15th District, with 806,701 people, has more than three and a half times as many people as the 13th District, which has 226,739. This means that an individual voter in the 13th District has more than three and a half times as much power. In choosing his Congressman, as a voter in the 15th District, in South Dakota, the Congressman from the

1st District represents 525,041 people. The Congressman from South Dakota's 2nd District represents less than one-third that number—just 178,251. Other examples from Michigan, Florida, and Georgia are shown above. Similar situations exist in many other states. Almost everywhere, the victims of this kind of discrimination are the people who live in the large cities.

# Manipulating the Value of the American Vote

## Sen. Clifford Case

(Republican of New Jersey)

"I believe very deeply that the proposal the Senator from South Dakota (Mundt) is sponsoring is one which will not get the 'city slicker' as he calls him, an even terms with the sturdy yeoman from the country, but it one which will give every advantage to that sturdy yeoman—over anyone those which he now has. . . . Equality in one thing and fairness is another. . . . But both are quite different with reference to weighting the electoral system in such a way that a few states, and particularly those in the South, will have three or four times as much weight as large states may have."

## Sen. Paul Douglas

(Democrat of Illinois)

"The city-dweller, now largely disfranchised in the state legislatures, and under-represented in the House and Senate, would lose what little influence he now has in the electoral system. The issues of civil rights, social security, immigration reform, and progressive social programs would lose their importance, and the legislative interests of millions of Americans would be forgotten."

## Sen. John F. Kennedy

(Democrat of Massachusetts)

"The district system would distort the popular will through the gerrymandering of electoral districts. The proof of this assertion lies in the—unrepresentative nature of the House of Representatives, due to the gerrymandering of Congressional Districts; and the unrepresentative nature of the state legislatures which accomplish this gerrymandering, by virtue of the gerrymandering of their own local legislative districts."

"... if any reform is to be made in the electoral college, it should begin by making more equal the proportionate strength of each state and the numerical weight of every ballot cast. But this is an effort reform marches in exactly the opposite direction by grandly distorting

"If a legislature should so choose, it could give one electoral vote to the leading candidate in each Congressional District, with the remainder of its electoral votes going to the candidate winning in the state as a whole. The effect would undoubtedly be to enhance the political strength of the rural areas because of the gerrymandering of legislative and congressional districts and the under-representation of the cities in most of the country's legislative halls."

—From Washington Post and Times-Herald. Inserted in Congressional Record by Leverett Saltonstall (Republican, Mass.)

"In a majority of states, city dwellers outnumber the citizens of rural areas. Yet in most states the rural voters are overwhelmingly in control of the legislative house, and, moreover, if not dominant, the other. As cities have grown more rapidly than rural areas . . . this imbalance has grown more and more discriminatory."

—From report of President Eisenhower's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, June, 1955.

the importance of the same states which already have an unequal advantage in the electoral college."

## Sen. Hubert Humphrey

(Democrat of Minnesota)

"All of the abuses of State legislative practice, especially gerrymandering, would be introduced into Presidential politics. . . . It would make a shambles of the American presidential election process. The result would be to establish the same weighted bias toward rural areas which now exists in the House of Representatives."

# Separating the Presidency from the People

THE proposal to gerrymander the Presidency of the United States, known as the Mundt-Daniel Amendment, was turned down by the United States Senate last week. If it had passed, the amendment would have prescribed the following way of electing the President of the United States:

Each Congressional district in the United States would elect one elector. That would mean 438 electors. In addition, each state would choose two electors at large, making 98 more. These electors would then pick the President.

The "catch" in this seemingly innocent plan is that the Congressional districts are not of equal size. Whoever controls the state legislatures (in about every state in the

Union these legislatures are in the hands of anti-labor elements) can manipulate these Congressional districts to "stack" the election for the Presidency.

Some districts will be small in population, some will be large; some will be neat and some will be impossible to describe geometrically; but in practically all cases, the districts will be juggled to fit the will of the state legislatures—and not to reflect the will of the people. The danger of gerrymandering the Presidency has meanwhile been avoided. But the evil of gerrymandering continues to be reflected in the composition of the House of Representatives. Our unrepresentative system is ripe for reform.

## 4,500 in Fall River Win Upward Pay Revisions

More than 4,500 workers in the Fall River District have won higher minimums, rate adjustments and other improvements as the result of contract renewals at 39 shops and recent unionization of three others, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

A wage floor of \$1.10 an hour went into effect Mar. 1 at shops covered by the renewals. Twenty-seven of these are members of the Fall River District Trades Assn. whose collective agreement was signed last September.

The other 12 firms, employing 7,000 workers, incorporated the increased minimum in new independent agreements signed recently, according to District Manager Fred Sienko.

These shops are the following: Fall River: Rochelle Sportswear, Junior Manufacturer, Reliable Sportswear.

New Bedford: Shurtz-B-Lane, Cleft Bros., Starline Co., New England Trimming Co., Bonnie Sportswear, Tuxedoer Winterson Garment Co., Pawtucket, R. I.: L'orel Dress, Sealbac Co.

West Warwick, R. I.: Davidson Bros.

The three newly organized shops, all homebased contractors, are the new and 2d unions of New Bedford, employing 125 and 50 respectively, and Carleton Sportswear of Somerset, employing 53. Workers in these shops will receive a \$1.10 minimum, an over-all wage increase, 35-hour week, six and one-half paid holidays, and standard health, welfare and retirement benefits.

## Discuss Meaning Of 'Uncle Vanya'

The meaning of Anton Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya," currently playing at the Fourth St. Theatre, will be probed by Clarence Derwent on Thursday, Apr. 12, at 8:15 P.M. at Venable High School, 1831 St. between 8th and 9th Aves.

This stimulating discussion, arranged by the ILGWU Education Department, will be followed by recreational activities, including folk dancing. The Apr. 13 session, marking resumption of programs after the Easter-Pasover recess, is one of an interesting series of timely discussions sponsored by the department, according to Secretary Paula Cohn.

Some 25 million women were employed in 1955—more than a million over the average of 1934 and of the period 1943 to 1945, when World War II brought about record employment levels, the Department of Labor reports.

## Montreal Pensioners



These four Montreal ILGWU members are latest of city's grantment workers to be relieved. They are M. Hogue and Emelia Lucotte, co-chairman; and Regina Langlois and Clementine

Croly, of dress affiliates.

## Canadian TV Program Opens Doors for ILG

The man or woman whose job it is to visit the home of a non-union worker never knows what to expect when the door opens and the person inside is greeted with "Hello, I represent the ILGWU."

In Montreal recently, a non-union worker was watching television when an ILGWU visitor rang the doorbell. The viewer and his family had just seen and heard the Midwestern Choir of the Montreal Dressmakers' Union on Station CBFT. Now Yvette Chaperon, the union's educational director, was being interviewed.

"We dressmakers joined as well as factories when you opened the trade as they are now?"

"No, I'd never forget the time I became sick and was in the hospital for a month. I couldn't pay my rent. The doorbell sold all my furniture and put my clothes in the cellar."

"Could anything like that happen now?"

"Oh, no! Now when a union member takes sick, he gets sick benefits to help pay the rent. In addition, his hospital expenses are paid. On top of that, the earnings of union members and their standard of living are superior to what they used to be, that they are able to save for a rainy day."

"That was when the doorbell rang 'Hello, I'm from the ILGWU...' the visitor began.

"Oh, a voice cut in, 'won't you be so kind to union members,

and the welcome just fairly flowed.

## Big Montreal Demonstration Accelerates Unionizing Drive

Some 2,000 Montreal ILGers staged a demonstration in that city's garment center last week and set the pace for continuing Canada's unionizing drive in full force.

The army of unionists marched into the market, distributed circulars and conversed with non-union workers in a direct effort to convince them to join the union.

According to Vice Pres. Bernard Phane, coordinators of the

## Sparking the Liberal Trend



Political plans for the coming year are discussed by ILGWU Liberal Party members in Uptown New York at meeting in Ulica. Group comprised chairman and chairladies of area shops and business agents of District Council. First row, left to right: Martin Rosa, Lana Allan, Nancy Simonetti, Northeast Department Director David Gingold, Helen Clineans, Bernice Brown, Rose Purillo, Liberal Party State Director Sam Davidson, Ulica Manager Alec Karsky. Second row: Sam Morach, Richard Milroy, Edith Cox, Thelma Dalch, Frank Lipka, Business Agent James Baluso, Jeanette Patterson, Business Agent Sebastian Poon, Training Institute student Leon Aaron.

## ILG Member's Art Wins Wide Acclaim

The artistic talent of Vivian Powell, a St. Louis dressmaker, was hailed by critics and art-lovers at a union exhibit in that city last month, reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perstein, Southwest regional director.

Special articles appearing both in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat praised the ILG'er's work displayed in a week-long art show at the union office. In addition, hundreds of visitors to the exhibition expressed their admiration for the artist's skill.

Vivian developed her talent at an ILGWU art class t-night by Tamara Miloritch, well-known Washington University artist. The class is part of the St. Louis union's education program under the guidance of Rita Oberbeck.

A number of Vivian's paintings

were sent to union members, employees and several other guests who attended the exhibit.

## HOW TO BUY

by Sidney Margulies

## Meat Prices Lower Now But Due for Boost Soon

The price of meat this winter is the lowest it's been in recent years. Almost all other necessities have been rising, and only the almost-forgotten phenomenon of 35-cent pork and 40-cent beef has been keeping living expenses stable. But when the price of meat starts going up again with the advent of warmer weather, moderate-income families will feel a delayed pinch.

For that reason, a well-informed family will adjust its budget planning accordingly. With other expensive high-wild food cuts going down, for the time being at least, your own budget should allow less for food and more for other necessities.



But because meat is cheaper now it doesn't mean a working family can really afford much steak. Despite the so-called boom, this is still the crunch and pork-shoulder area for moderate-income folks. Any saving you make on food now simply goes for increased medical costs, which have gone up more than any other item this year; higher rent, fuel and utility bills; and the new higher price tags on shoes and several other clothing items.

Besides meat prices, the other bright spot in the cost-of-living picture at this time is the reduced tags on appliances. By now, a number of manufacturers have slashed prices of electric housewares, such as automatic launders and steam irons. A full-scale price war is brewing on household appliances, especially between the largest manufacturers, with the big items such as refrigerators and washers slated for price cuts.

Last year, home economists estimated that with reasonable economy, a family could buy nourishing meals at an average cost of \$1 per person a week. At this time, if wise housewives will try to keep food spending closer to \$0.50 per person (not including snacks and other non-essentials usually bought in food markets, nor food for entertaining).

Of course, not all families can eat for the same price. A family of four with two teen-age boys will have to spend about a third more than one with children under 4. A family whose breadwinner does hard physical work generally must spend 15 to 20 per cent more than if he has a sedentary job.

To help you compare food bills, this department has worked out a new table of comparative values in main dishes. (Write to JUSTICE at 1719 Broadway, New York 19, for a free copy.)

In recent years, we have estimated that if a family kept its meat cost down to 30 cents per person for the main meal, it would come out with a fairly reasonable food bill if it also avoided over-ordering for commercial desserts. At this time, it is feasible and desirable to keep the cost of the main dish down to 25 cents per person or less.

Cheesecake still offers the most reasonable protein dish. While few people will be satisfied to dine just on cheese, the meat-eating trick is to use cheese in combination with the costlier protein foods, as in fardous, souffles, etc. Keep in mind that cheese should be fairly cheap if used with other ingredients, and should never be over-cooked, else it will be tough and stringy. Another good protein value is canned tuna.

## 46 School Groups Visit ILGWU Hqs.

More than 45 college, high school and junior high groups visited ILGWU headquarters in New York during the past three years, according to a study prepared by Education Director Mark Starr.

The survey notes further that in 1955 alone, the Education Department answered close to 1,900 writ-

ten requests—plus hundreds of phone calls—for information from students, teachers and researchers. Many ILGers referred their school-aged children to the department. In numerous cases the union's information center assisted students in the preparation of papers and essays.

# Max Press, Labor Poet

For close to 20 years, a small corner of this paper has been reserved for Max Press. He filled his space in each issue with a short poem in which he transmuted human hope and despair into songs in words.

The range of his style was relatively small. But within that range, he achieved frequent greatness. He sang of sorrow with authority, for he was bound in his later years by illness. Yet, through the small corner that was his in this paper, he reached out to others, and the many letters addressed to him in care of JUSTICE meant that he had been heard.

Max Press died on Mar. 15, 1956. He was 52 years old. This selection is printed in his memory.

**FURNISHED ROOMS**  
All over the world there are dreary little rooms,  
Filled with the stale smell of poverty, cold and bare,  
Where live the starved of heart, the forgotten, the lost,  
Listening for what comes next, a foot upon the stair.

Here live the unloved, the friendless, the sick of heart,  
And yet there is bleak courage and a bitter pride  
That turns upon the world the brave, the teeming masses,  
To come up and hide whatever aches inside.

All over the world there are dreary little rooms  
Where loneliness and misery sleep up the clock,  
And there in the gloom they sit and listen and wait,  
And there's no sound upon the stairs and no one knocks.

**GRADUATES**  
You are the young and the strong and the world is yours,  
Give your youth and your strength in labor's war;  
Wherever men and women toil and aspire to be free,  
There you will plant the banner of the I.L.O.

Go forth and ever keep the torch of the world,  
Where there is a dream to serve, you will serve that dream,  
Go forth and in every embattled corner of this land  
There you will struggle and there you will stand.

The world is dark and anguish meets the light,  
But you are hope and vision and beams of light,  
Be steadfast, be loyal, be strong and be true—  
Go forth for your dream and the I.L.O.W.U.

**SILENCE**  
The last farewell of friends are said,  
And youth and beauty flows, He lingers where his love has fled  
And tears and wails above,  
He leaves behind the creature sin.

The restless strife, the feeble quest,  
He seals his heart and crawls within  
The granite silence of his soul,  
Around him swirls of maddest shriek,  
Their thrasher is a wind-blown breath.

They cannot enter in of shake  
The covenant he holds with death,  
Silent he walks life's weary mart,  
Wrapped in his cloak of meditating love.

**DART**  
Villily not, read my flesh, and I will give you a new law,  
Hurt taunt and I will answer, say with whip, I will not give  
The road you wish; silent we stand, let me to a hundred trees,  
I will fight back with blood-filled eyes, though beaten to the knees.

But if you should pity me, then is your dart well cast,  
For I should go deflated, broken and weaponless at last.



CUT OF YEARS

You will remember when the fire is dying  
And the stirring dog throws shadows on the wall,  
Only the lightness, the grass and the woodman,  
And of the pain and folly nothing at all.

Out of the dark a star of shadows,  
I shall break upon you to these lonely hours,  
And the lamps shall burn with spines of longing,  
And the room shall fill with wadded flowers.

It is not the grey-eyed ghost of a sorrow  
That shall fill the dark cup of the years,  
But all your memories of remembered laughter  
Shall be the moments of your tears.

**DARK HOUR**  
New in the darkest hour when the flames is low,  
Take heart, O comraded man,  
Truth shall prevail though new the world on bloody feet;  
For flame shall flame and sicker but it shall not die.

Wisdom will rise from the sweat and the agony,  
And the talon shall be clipped and the finger be drawn,  
For the star and true is the star by which we steer,  
And the dark skies shall hold that star keep low the dawn.

**SPRING**  
The night is dark, above the hill  
There burns one solitary star,  
Down in the valley, scattered lights  
Mark where the wretched hangers are.

Neatly above us and below,  
Lies with its pain and tears is far,  
Here sits the blooming world of spring,  
Older than man, older than war.

**FREIGHTERS**  
A heavy night I never hope to see  
Than the tramp steamer, with their flags unfurled,  
Down to us, into the teeth of death—  
The dirty little ships that feed the world.

# Fast Production Boost Seen Hauling of Coak Upswing

Production gains registered in the New York cloak industry during the past fall season may presage a general upturn in this sector of the apparel trades, according to General Manager Isidore Nagler of the Cloak Joint Board. Rises in unit production, dollar shipments and workers' earnings combined to offset losses recorded in the preceding spring season, he indicated in a report submitted to the board at its meeting on Mar. 14.

At this session, joint board officers were elected for the ensuing term and installed by Pres. David Dubinsky in ceremonies attended by Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dress Joint Board, First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Local 18, and other leading I.L.O.ers.

Officers re-elected by the joint board delegates included Vice Pres. Nagler, for another term as general manager, and Rubin Zuckerman as board chairman. The check will also decide that Nagler should assume the duties of Recording Secretary Louis Langer, who has resigned because of ill health.

In speaking in the board's official, Pres. Dubinsky paid glowing tribute to the cloak "old-timers" who played so vital a role in establishing and building the union. "It is always an inspiring experience to be with you and to realize that so many who were in the van of our activities 30, 40 or 50 years ago are still with us," he said.

**Stabilizing Factor**  
Touching on trade and organizational matters, the I.L.O.U. president discussed guaranteed annual wage proposals which have come to the fore in several hard-goods industries but which, he pointed out, were not presently applicable to the cloak industry. In this connection, he referred to the recent statement by the I.L.O.U. General Executive Board which asserted that, for now, the shorter work week is the most effective stabilizing factor in garments.

In voicing his hopes for improved conditions in the cloak industry, Nagler cited several factors that had contributed to the more optimistic outlook.

A major inducement, he indicated, was the introduction of new synthetic fur fabrics, whose use has become widespread in the industry. The joint board's efforts successfully safeguarded the union's jurisdiction in production of these garments, whose manufacturers was especially beneficial to the earnings of finishers and cutters.

Another helpful element was favorable weather, he stated.

**Change in Seasons**  
Nagler described the changes that have taken place in the industry in recent years, with their resultant effects on production periods. In the past, he recalled, the industry was characterized by two clear-cut seasons: spring and fall, with peak work during January and February in the spring season and during July and August in the fall season.

In recent years, hand-to-mouth buying policies by retailers were reflected in an initial burst of orders followed by a slump and then by a resumption of activity after re-orders. This condition was especially pointed up last year, when, after consumers showed heightened interest in coats, shops became busy during the months of October, November and December.

**Apparel Legs**  
Despite the better fall season, Nagler asserted, apparel trades generally have not kept abreast with the improved economic situation in the nation, as evident from the fact that the percentage spent by consumers for apparel designed further compared to purchases of hard

goods such as houses, automobiles, television sets, etc.  
Thus, while consumers' expenditures increased by almost 50 per cent in the last few years, the outlay for women's and children's apparel dropped from 2.2 per cent of total consumers' spending in 1945 to 4.4 per cent in 1954.

The downward trend in the trade in recent years has been reflected in a decline in the number of firms under the joint board's jurisdiction. During 1955, Nagler disclosed, there was a net loss of 34 jobs and manufacturers. These included 29 members of the Industrial Council, of which a number were inside shops.

**Section Shops**  
To insure greater uniformity in the method of setting prices for section-work shops, a guide was worked out recently covering settlements in four different classifications of garments in the low and medium price lines, which has proved advantageous to workers in these shops, the general manager reported.

A survey completed in 1953 showed that 98.3 per cent of workers in cloak shops in New York City and in the out-of-town shops working for the New York market were employed on a section system (87.7 out of 89.7). Since then, the percentage employed on section work undoubtedly has increased somewhat, Nagler disclosed.

In the cheaper and lower-medium lines of merchandise, where competition is sharpest, many firms work on the old system with inefficient shops, placing them at a disadvantage in competing with larger, sectionized, more modern factories.

Realization of the long-awaited industrial upturn, should it fully materialize, might make it possible for the union to implement proposals to con-

nection with section work made in 1954, he asserted.

## Retirement and Health

Reimbursement of an additional 1,517 cloaksters this year, bringing the total to some 8,000 during the last ten years, points up the need for measures to assure financial ability of the fund to pay benefits to the growing number of eligible applicants in the union's oldest ranks.

To this end, the union's health and welfare fund will match the increase of 1/4 per cent of payroll contributions which the employers will make to the retirement fund starting in July, and also has assumed the obligation of paying the \$500 lump sum death benefit to retirees heretofore paid by the retirement fund.

These measures in no way detract from the effectiveness of the health and welfare fund, Nagler stated. On the contrary, it was decided to increase sick benefits from \$25 to \$25 per week, hospitalization from \$5 to \$10 per day, and maximum surgery from \$50 to \$100.

## Felnsberg Memorial

In 1955, the board of trustees of the fund, set up in honor of the late general manager of the Cloak Joint Board, voted to allot \$10,000 for a special project in connection with the Fashion Institute of Technology and Design, aimed to keep alive the name of Israel Felnsberg. The previous year, the \$100,000 fund donated \$10,000 to the City of New York.

## Problems of Retirement On Mental Health Agenda

How to offset the problems of retirement through creative living in later years will be discussed Apr. 18, 8 P.M. at I.L.O.U. headquarters, 1119 Broadway, second floor. Frederick Kline, director of the Brovitch Center for Older People, will deliver the talk, last in a series on mental health sponsored by the I.L.O.U. Educational Department.

**MEMBERS OF LOCALS 10, 22, 60 AND 89:**  
**Registration for Retirement**  
Will Be Accepted  
**STARTING APRIL 16, 1956**

Those wishing to retire this year must apply at the office of the Retirement Fund, 218-32 West 46th St., New York City, in Room 2 (second floor) between the hours of 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Members of Eastern Out-of-Town and Northeast Department locals in shops located outside of New York City working for New York dress jobsbers should apply at their local union office.

Registration in New York City will be accepted in the alphabetical order listed below. Those whose last names begin with letter—

A thru B	—	Apr. 16 to Apr. 20
C thru D	—	Apr. 23 to Apr. 27
E thru G	—	Apr. 30 to May 4
H thru L	—	May 7 to May 11
M thru O	—	May 14 to May 18
P thru S	—	May 21 to May 25
T thru Z	—	May 28 to June 1

If you cannot come in during the period set aside for you, you may register from June 4 to June 15, 1956.

**RETIREMENT FUND OF THE DRESS INDUSTRY OF NEW YORK**

Julius Hochman Secretary  
Abraham Goodman Secretary  
Harry Ullmer Chairman

## Israeli Envoy Assays Mideast At Dressmakers' Installation



Pres. David Dubinsky congratulates Manager Charles S. Zimmerman, who, along with other officers of Local 22, was inducted for new term at Manhattan Center on Mar. 14. Seated in guest speaker, Abba Eban, Israeli Ambassador to U. S.

Peace in the Middle East, and the very existence of the Republic of Israel as a lone bulwark of democracy in the area, are threatened by the imbalance in arms created by Soviet-bloc provision of war materials to aggressive-minded Arab elements.

Eban was guest speaker at installation ceremonies of New York Dressmakers' Local 22, held at Manhattan Center on Mar. 14. He held the 2,500 dress workers present that he was reminded of the conscience of the world would never permit such a catastrophe, and paid tribute to American labor's support and sympathy for the young republic.

Pres. David Dubinsky, in a talk to the gathering, traced the active role of the ILGWU and other labor organizations in helping win enactment by Congress of the \$1 federal minimum wage. He also analyzed the significance of recent advances in Puerto Rico, including the signing of the first ILGWU contract with the island's sweater industry.

Headed by Manager Charles S. Zimmerman, the local's administration, which won an overwhelming victory in recent balloting, was installed for the new term by First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Italian Dressmakers' Local 80. General Manager Julius Hochman of the Dress Joint Board also addressed the meeting.

## Start to Collect Dues Books For Dress Vacation Checks

Preparations essential to the orderly distribution of some 55,000 vacation checks by the New York Dress Joint Board will begin next week, General Manager Julius Hochman has announced.

Beginning Monday, Apr. 2, chairmen of all affiliated shops, including sample rooms, routing, and receiving departments, are to bring the books of all eligible workers to the Dress Joint Board, Rooms 208 and 211, in accordance with instructions from their business agents.

The business agents will tell them the day and hour they are to report.

A Spanish-speaking staff member, Manuel Lopez, will be on hand between noon and 2 o'clock each day.

National and Popular shop chairmen will be asked to bring in their books in the latter part of the week beginning Apr. 2 or the following week. Shop chairmen in the receiving districts will bring in the books beginning Monday, Apr. 5.

## Big Business Prevails on U.S. To Probe Membership in ILO

The federal government has accepted a proposal from the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and will investigate the desirability of continuing this country's membership in the International Labor Organization.

Organized labor has no objection to such a study provided it is made by objective, nonpartisan investigators and the grounds of reference are proper, according to AFL-CIO representative George F. Delaney, U.S. worker delegate to the ILO and a member of its Governing Body.

"But I don't see any great need for such an investigation," he added, "because the ILO is under continuing investigation in this country."

"Congress acts regularly on the U.S. contribution" to its budget. The House Subcommittee on International Organizations regularly conducts hearings and takes testimony and studies the ILO along with other international organizations.

Shop chairmen will be given receipts for all union books they deliver.

In a letter to shop chairmen, Hochman noted that the "issuance of vacation checks is a tremendous job and requires much preparation. Your cooperation is essential to this task," he said, in listing the following directions for the chairmen:

1. It is important that you bring to the office all union books of the regularly employed workers who have been attached to the shop for at least a few months.
2. All these books should be in your possession and ready to be brought to the office of the union the week beginning Monday, April 5.
3. Do not deliver books to the union office before you are notified

by your business agent as to the date and the office to which you should bring them.

4. Any worker of your shop whose book is not included with the books you bring to the office will have to register individually, beginning June 15.

"In order that we may be ready to distribute vacation checks on time, it is necessary to follow the procedure outlined in this letter carefully," Hochman emphasized.

## AMERICAN LABORITES SEEK UNIVERSAL END OF ALL COLONIALISM

The American labor movement is opposed to colonialism and always has been, Director George Brown of the AFL-CIO Department of International Affairs, told a panel on colonialism at a conference of national organizations sponsored by the American Association for the United Nations.

Rejection of both the declining western colonialism and the rising colonialism of Russia must be central to U.S. foreign policy, he declared.

"All peoples—in Europe no less than in Asia or Africa—who have been subjected to the yoke of alien domination," he said, "should be encouraged to their efforts to regain the right of self-determination which will enable them to choose the form of government they desire, and enjoy national sovereignty and the fundamental human rights proclaimed in the charter of the U.N."

More than other sectors of the population, he indicated, trade unionists can provide down to earth answers to the problems of foreign policy.

"We have a tremendous labor movement in America. Our approach to international affairs is first, as citizens, then as trade unionists. As both, we have a substantial contribution to make."



At installation of officers of Buttonhole Local 64, Manager Sam Rabinowitz is congratulated by Cloak Joint Board General Manager Isidore Nagler. Chairman Max Lerman is at right.



Chairman Nathan Blumberg (left), Manager Joseph Schwartz and Secretary Joel Adler (right) head slate of officers installed in Beltimakers Local 40.



First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini (at microphone) installs Manager Joseph Kessler and officers of Local 20, Rainwater Workers.



Vice Pres. Charles Krandler (far left) swears-in Manager Maria L. Cohen and administration of Snowsuit Local 105.

**CUTTERS COLUMN**

**Undie, Snowsuit Cutter Gains Belie Flimsy Issues of 'Lefts'**

The wage increases recently won for 1,200 cutters in the undergarment and snowsuit industries and the achievement, in the latter, of a severance pay fund—first of its kind in the needle trades—were hailed by Manager Moe Falikman in a recent statement to members of Cutters' Local 30.

"These accomplishments, he underscored, belied the insinuations and exposed the threadbare nature of issues raised by the so-called 'lefts' during the local's recent election campaign."

While those self-styled "rank and file" elements were busy distributing bundles of expensive pamphlets around the garment market "demanding" wage increases and severance pay, Falikman said, the administration actually was hard at work trying to win these gains for the membership.

It is easy enough, the cutters' chief said, to give free advice and make dramatic statements, but it is quite another thing to wrest concessions from the employers in long, arduous negotiations after the bargaining table. He declared that the grueling rank and file cut and thrust demagogic campaign in the administration by returning it to office with an overwhelming majority, "completely overlooking" the "lefts."

**\$3.50 for Undie Cutters**

Close to 900 cutters in the undergarment trade will start receiving their \$3.50 weekly increase in July. "My own estimate will be strengthened by an increase in employer contributions of .50 per cent of payroll. At a shop chairman's meeting of undies, held March 15, Falikman, reviewing the terms of the agreement which brought average wages up to about \$2.50, said that undies had worked how 20 years earlier the cutters in his branch had worked \$5 and \$5 hours at miserably low wages. After earlier talks by Secretary Harry Shapiro, who supervises the miscellaneous trades, and by several other cutters, the new agreement was satisfied unanimously. **Snowsuit Severance**

Next June, 300 cutters in the snowsuit trade will begin to receive a \$4 weekly increase. At the annual employers' meeting last October, 1 per cent of payroll to establish the severance pay fund, which will provide cutters and other workers in the trade with one week's pay for each year of employment with a firm if it ceases operations or moves out of the New York area.

Falikman, who sometime ago charged that employers in the garment industry were required to pay their bills to all the creditors except their workers, hailed the setting-up of the severance pay fund as a greatly needed measure of security to workers, especially important in a seasonal industry with a high turnover of firms.

He predicted that the achievement of severance pay in the snowsuit trade would pave the way, in due time, to its adoption in other branches of the garment industry.

A shop chairman's meeting of the snowsuit branch is scheduled for Apr. 8 to issue a detailed report on the act on the new agreement.

Though the recent renewal of the blouse agreement provided a \$3.50

weekly wage increase for 500 cutters, beginning in March, Falikman noted that individual increases of \$5 had been obtained in a number of shops. He also announced that negotiations were in progress in the corset and brassiere trade under a wage-repealing clause of the agreement. About 300 cutters are employed in this branch.

In negotiations for the undergarment renewal, conducted in conjunction with Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg, manager of Local 62, Manager Falikman and Harry Shapiro, secretary to the executive board, participated in the talks.

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**FREE LABOR SPURNS PROFFER FOR UNITY BY RED PARTY BOSS**

The International Confederation of Free Trade Union, spokesman for free labor throughout the world, has decidedly spurned an offer of a "united front" by NIKOLA KHROUSHCHEV, first secretary of the Soviet Communist Party.

"There is no point of contact with Soviet-controlled organizations like the World Federation of Trade Unions," J. H. Oldenbroek, general secretary of the free labor organization, said in a statement.

Excerpts from Oldenbroek's remarks follow: "Khrushchev's statement that in the interest of peace, points of contact must be found with the workers' movement in the non-Communist world as the basis for cooperation, is an old and familiar refrain.

"We saw that the Communists in the WFTU had as their goal, not economic recovery in the non-Communist world but economic chaos—total social program, but social degradation. Violent attacks against those who opposed their tactics, infiltration of free unions, subordination of the international trade union movement to the political aims of the Soviet Union—this was the real aim of Communist 'cooperation.' We do not believe in the alli-

**One of Their Own**



Pres. David Dubinsky, member of Cutters' Union, did the honors in installing officers of Local 10, at Manhattan Center on Mar. 12. From left are: Harry Shapiro, executive board secretary; Sam Winick, local president; the ILGWU president; Moe Falikman, manager; and Max Goldenberg, assistant manager.

**L. A. Cloak Voting Completed; New San Francisco Manager**

Latest returns from West Coast ILGWU elections indicate that, with few exceptions, administration incumbents have been returned to office. Early last month, all officers of the three locals of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Council were re-elected by acclamation.

Several election upsets occurred in the Los Angeles cloak local 60. In Cloak Pressers' Local 61, Henry Rubenstein, who had held office for 16 years, was defeated for the position of business agent by Meyer E. Silverman, until now an ILGWU organizer.

In Cloak Operators' Local 53, Harry Kander, chairman of the joint board, was defeated in the contest for business agent by Samuel Siegel, the incumbent, running as an independent. Mike Orlovsky, a member of the local's executive board, also running as an independent, defeated Harry Flershtein for the post of business agent he had held since 1945. Seven incumbents and 19 newcomers were

re-elected to the Local 53 executive board. The defeat of a number of administration candidates by so-called independents and others who had served with the administration resulted from a division in the ranks of the local unions, which was not healed in time to prevent the newcomers from making capital of it. Unable to take office themselves, the Communists were "ready to exploit the temporary division and to line up a front of so-called neutrals through whom they hoped to expand their influence. Local elements have, however, retained control of the Cloak Joint Board, whose policies will therefore not be affected. **San Francisco Upset**

In San Francisco, Henry Zacharin, manager of the joint board for the past 21 years, was defeated by Ralph King, Business Agent Melba Fuller was defeated by Anna Russo, an active member of Dressmakers' Local 213. The San Francisco upset was in no sense the result of political groupings or contests, but rather reflected a resentment of a personal nature against the two defeated officers. The General Office of the union considers the defeat of Zacharin a loss to the union, because he rendered valuable and constructive service through the office he held. The new manager joined the ILGWU 20 years ago while working in Canada, and in San Francisco has worked as a cutter in the most important cloak shops. He has attended college and is known as a loyal member of the union. The new business agent has been chairlady of the shops in which she has worked. Many of the two new officers have had experience on the level of their new posts. But it is hoped that with the cooperation of the General Office, the local staff and members, they will fulfill their important new assignments.

**Pilgrimage to Hyde Park**

Of Local 22 on Apr. 22 The annual pilgrimage of the 22 members to Hyde Park will take place Saturday, Apr. 22. The bus leaves at 9 A.M. sharp from union headquarters, 115 West 40th St. Round-trip tickets, at \$2, are available at the education department of Local 22 at Room 617 of union headquarters.

**BOOK FRONT**

By Miriam Spingarn

**Wolfe, Orwell Flash Spotlight On Red Regime**

SIX KEYS TO THE SOVIET SYSTEM. By Miriam D. Wolfe. Regency Press, \$2.25. ANIMAL FARM. By George Orwell. E. P. Dutton Books, 25 cents.

Bertram Wolfe is one of the outstanding authorities in this country on the Soviet Union. He has been in Russia several times and has met most of its top leaders. His work is a valuable contribution toward



enlightening Americans to understand clearly the unchanging purposes of the Soviet dictatorship. Wolfe analyzes the nature of a Soviet "election," the dominating role of the Kremlin in world conquest, the position in the hierarchy in Russia and the many ingenious means through which science and culture are subverted to the purpose of the regime.

The first part of his book is a powerful refutation of the so-called new book in Russian affairs. Wolfe carefully describes the problems of succession that arose after the death of Stalin and "smoothes the myth of a collective leadership. Yet, it is a measure of the severity of the current demolition of the Stalin myth that even Wolfe did not foresee the completeness and violence.

Orwell's little satire on Russia was first published ten years ago, but events have not only served to substantiate the propheticness of this fable for our times. This is the story of how the pigs rose to power in the hierarchy. It is also a remarkably successful fantasy in which the struggle for power, the force and lies through which a dictatorship is controlled, are achieved are portrayed in terms of an animal fable—the medium used by Aesop centuries ago to point up the dangers in human ventures. "Animal Farm," alas, is as fresh as today's headlines.

**AMERICAN PARADOX.** By Nevie Curti Rutgers University Press, \$2.75. **KERNETT.** By Melford E. Spies. Harvard University Press, \$4.50.

Prof. Curti's three lectures dealing with the conflict of thought and action in American culture is especially relevant in an era in which American pragmatism and utilitarianism deprecate the educated man.

The solution to this paradox, the author argues, lies in the revivification of the ideal, the demarcation wall between thought and action, between intellectuals and people. The manner in which this may be accomplished is indicated in this challenging work.

"Kibitzing" is a detailed study of what its author calls a "vestige in Utopia." It describes life in a small communal farm in Israel and is an anthropological examination of the special society created amid flourishing in that special environment.

Here, too, the problem of blending thought and action is of dominant importance. The kibbutz studied by Spies was founded by a small group of young Polish Jews in 1935. Its principles were and are a strange mixture of socialism and Zionism. Its dreams exist here—and specifically labor on the soil. Yet, they are almost always backed by the challenging intellectual problems of the day, and their time and their social life.

**New Helmsman for Finishers**



Shown at installation ceremonies of officers of Cloak Finishers' Local 9 are (left to right) retiring Manager Louis Hyman, Pres. David Dubinsky and Harry Fisher, new manager. Affairs will be held Mar. 13 at Hotel Diplomat.

**LOCAL 9**  
N. Y. Cloak Finishers  
Membership Meeting  
WEDNESDAY, APR. 11  
12:15 after work  
Hotel Diplomat  
100 West 43rd St.

Manager Fisher will analyze industrial conditions; presentation of annual financial report.

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

## OUT, DAMNED SPOT!

CAPITALIST PROPAGANDA became Communist doctrine last month. Overnight, Stalin—"beloved" leader of the Soviets—was transformed into the tyrannical executioner of its masses. The current rulers of Russia, meeting in solemn congress in the Kremlin, spoke only evil of the dead. The mighty Stalin, only three years in his grave, was at last given his real name—murderer—by those who, in the long years of his rule, bowed and scraped before him and smiled at him and sang his praises and hailed his benevolence and kissed him front and back.

There have been other times when Soviet leaders threatened to become civilized. Ultimately, such promises have turned out to be mere maneuvers through which they spread a little further the orbits of their dictatorship. Let the world beware. These are men bloated with a power they mean to keep and expand.

They come to the court of world opinion with bloody hands: Khrushchev, mass executioner in the Ukraine; Bulganin, Stalin's industrial executioner; Malenkov, Stalin's personal hatchetman; Mikoyan, chief purger of the Caucasus; Molotov, who waded through the blood baths of the Nineteen Thirties to negotiate Stalin's love pact with Hitler.

THESE MEN COMPRISED Stalin's collective leadership. The world that finally caught up with that other brutal despot—Hitler—held his colleagues as accessories of his bloody crimes. Those who shared Hitler's power and triumphs, it was judged, should also share his guilt and his extinction.

Now these Russian Goerings and Soviet Himmlers are trying to save their own necks with the biggest lie of all. It is reported that Khrushchev wept as he told the Communist congress that under Stalin he had often feared for his own life.

Did he weep as he kept killing to prove his continuing loyalty to Stalin? Did he smile the smile he has beamed throughout his Far Eastern travels as he gave the command to execute? Where was this butcher, now bleating like a lamb, when the Red Army officers were shot in the night, when the peasants were cut down like wheat? At which side of Stalin was he standing, silent and smiling, when Victor Alter and Henryk Ehrlich were martyred?

The bloody spots on their hands will not out. In the spotlight of the world's longing for peace, they repudiate the paranoid whose every wish was their command. But they do not repudiate his works.

They have not opened the gates of the slave labor camps. They have not ripped the gag from speech and press. They have not permitted free political parties or free trade unions. They have not taken the gun out of the backs of the Russian people. They have not smashed the chains with which they bound millions in the European satellite countries they conquered for the greater glory of Stalin.

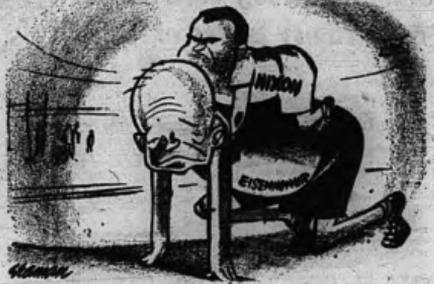
UNDER PENALTY OF DEATH, their subjects will have to applaud them. But what more despicable creature is there in the world than the non-Russian Communist, who must now prove his loyalty to the Kremlin by echoing the charges which, until now he catagorized as capitalist propaganda. If Stalin's death was communism's greatest good, what refuge in reason remains for those who must now be immobilized by the fear of that "ism" which, sooner or later, must supplant Khrushchevism.

Not silence! Through silence, the murders and their camp-followers prosper and survive. Here at home, the full impact of scorn, of exposure, of shame must be directed at those who were stupid but dangerous party-liners in the past and are ready to be so again in the future. In the arena of international affairs, peace will not be won by good-will tours arranged by the democracies for these Russian butchers. Their hands are bloody. Their tyrannical purpose is unchanged. Wherever they walk, they besmirch freedom.

### "Boss Painter"



### "On Your Marks. . ."



## Sports in the 'Cold War'

By  
**William Benton**

(From a recent letter to the New York Herald Tribune by the former Senator from Connecticut.)

DURING my visit to the Soviet Union, I learned enough to explain the rise of Soviet athletics, as now dramatized by victories in the winter Olympics.

The Olympic games can no longer be judged as a sports event. They are now propelled into the arena of international power politics. If the games are to be saved for the cause of sportsmanship, formal notice must be served on the Soviet Union and its satellites that they must conform to world-wide standards of amateurism, on penalty of expulsion from the competition. The non-Communist world must be prepared to follow through with the expulsion.

THE word amateurism is meaningless in the USSR where every one works for the state. It isn't that the Russians lie to us when they claim to be amateurs; they just don't understand what we are talking about. To them, international sports are a sector of the cold war, and you don't ask frontline troops if they are living up to amateur ideals.

I believe the Russians will startle the United States with their performance in track and field at Melbourne this summer.

Unless we call a halt to this unequal competition, they will make a travesty of the games by 1960 or 1965. Many middle- and long-distance runners reach their peak in their late twenties or even later. This, for a Russian runner, will be after ten, 15 or even 20 years of daily and dedicated training. The whole worldly future of the Soviet athlete, and even of his family, may depend on his ultimate victories.

AMERICANS who argue that some Western athletes, if talented with professionalism are only confusing the issue. Of course they are, and we should seek to root this out. But even if the West were frankly and fully to professionalize its Olympic teams, this wouldn't begin to close the gap on the difference in attitudes in the two competing societies.

Our American professionals are athletes by choice. They remain athletes only so long as a sports career is more attractive than some other. In contrast, the Soviet regime, by a combination of force and exploit the athletic potential to the full. The career of an athlete in the USSR brings perquisites and prestige enjoyed by few.

If the Kremlin wants a 3:50 mile, I be-

lieve it can get it within a decade or two by drafting 10,000 of its most promising 12-year-old runners and keeping them at it for 20 years, if necessary. Make no mistake, they will get top coaching, and they learn fast. And there would be no nonsense about a Roger Bannister hanging up his spikes and going into medicine. Just as Bannister trained by running on a treadmill, and with an oxygen mask, so thousands of Russian boys will train. They will lead lives of intense discipline for years and even decades if this will bring the victories which in turn bring the world headlines for the greater glory of the Soviet Union.

THOSE who hope the Olympics will have a civilizing influence on the Soviets don't understand communism. When Nicolai Romanov, the Soviet Sports Minister, says "sport is above politics," he is speaking for the Agitprop bureau. The individual athletes may be civilized, but not the system.

The Communists mean to conquer the world, and they know the propaganda value of sports victories better than we do. To the masses of the people throughout the world, such victories give the impression of power, of might, of the invincibility of communism, of the dominance of the "new Soviet man" over his degraded capitalist competitor.

M. R. ROMANOV'S committee on physical culture and sport is attached to the USSR Council of Ministers. This would be comparable in the United States to making sports a direct responsibility of the Cabinet in Washington. Competition is encouraged, much as it is in industry, by a system of honors—badges, awards and titles. The lowest of these, the Labor and Defense Badge, is held by 2,700,000 people out of the total of 16,000,000 who are reported to engage in sports under the committee's sponsorship. The highest title of master of sports is reserved for record holders and national champions.

Athletic prowess is rewarded by a well-paid job. The athlete gets as much time off from his work as he needs to keep in training. Indeed, the crack athletes don't seem to report for work at all. Government departments vie for the services of outstanding performers. For many years the secret police had an edge. It got the pick of the best competitors.