

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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## IKE IN--GO LOSES CONGRESS

## N.Y. Corset, Bra Renewal Boosts Pay, Welfare

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**St. Louis Victors.** Solid picketing by these St. Louis shipping clerks in recent strike for union recognition shut down ten shops located in building at 808 Washington Ave. Employers capitulated in two days. Months-long citywide negotiations for a union contract covering clerks in all branches of St. Louis garment industry culminated in agreement last week providing major gains.



**Envoys.** Delegation of leading U. S. unionists left Nov. 4 for goodwill visit to free South American republics. Left to right are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, O. A. Knight of Oil, Chemical, Atomic Workers, and Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO.



**Belles of Helena.** More than 125 ILGWers in Helena, Ark., took part in city's centennial celebration recently. The girls, some of whom are shown above, designed and made their own costumes for event. They are employed by Helena Garment Co., makers of "Bobbie Brooks" dresses. Funds raised by Lower Southwest Local 525 during centennial were used to purchase rocking chairs for children in hospital.

# Brazils Top Leaders Greet U.S. Labor Goodwill Envoys

APL-CIO Pres. George Meany, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and O. A. Knight, president of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, were greeted last week by Minister of Labor Paracel Barroso and other labor officials of Brazil as they arrived at the airport in Rio de Janeiro.

The three union leaders comprise a goodwill delegation that will visit five Latin American countries. With them is Serafino Romualdi, APL-CIO Latin American representative.

"We are bringing the greetings and good wishes of the 15 million members of the APL-CIO to the workers of South America, who share our love of freedom and our determination to raise living standards throughout the Western Hemisphere," Meany said on behalf of the group.

## Strengthens Friendship

"It is our hope that our visit will help to strengthen the friendship between the free labor organizations of North and South America and reinforce our joint efforts in defense of the free way of life."

"On our tour, we intend to employ every opportunity to emphasize to the APL-CIO's resolute stand against dictatorship of any kind; that we likewise oppose colonialism of every stripe; that we believe wholeheartedly in democratic inter-Americanism without imperialism or exploitation; that we espouse equal rights for all citizens without discrimination because of race, color or religion; and that we are convinced that the free trade union movement can make its most effective contribution toward making economic work by raising the economic, social and political standards of the workers we represent."

The APL-CIO delegation is visiting Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, Brazil; Montevideo, Uruguay; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Lima, Peru, and Panama.

## Met President

In addition to visiting the headquarters of various unions and being feted at luncheon by Brazilian labor leaders, the APL-CIO delegation met President Juscelino Kubitschek and U.S. Ambassador Ellis O. Briggs, and received acquaintance with Vice President Jose G. DiСПa who visited the United States earlier this year, during which time he addressed the ILGWU convention.

Also on the agenda was a reception to be given by U. S. Labor Attache Irving Saker and a meeting with the Catholic bishops of Rio. In São Paulo, where Meany was to speak at a luncheon to be given by local labor leaders, the party also was to meet with U. S. Consul General Richard P. Buttrick.

# ILG Extends Solidarity To Israeli Labor in Crisis

In connection with the outbreak of fighting in the Middle East, Pres. David Dubinsky sent the following message to Finchas Lavon, general secretary of Hitadut, the Israeli labor federation:

Members of our union, who have been consistent friends of Israel, are following with anxious concern the recent fateful hour of events. While the action taken by Israel has been the subject of criticism by the United Nations, we are keenly aware of the grave provocations to which Israel has been subjected through threats and attacks by the Egyptian dictator and his allies.

At this most critical moment, we wish to assure you of our continuing solidarity and brotherly feelings and to express hope that out of the travail of the present situation will emerge lasting peace, enabling Israel and its neighbors to turn to peaceful and constructive tasks.

# TORONTO ILG SPREADS IN LINGERIE INDUSTRY AS FANTASY SIGNS UP

Another significant organization added into Toronto's lingerie industry has been accomplished by the signing of a union contract with the Fantasy Lingerie Co., reports Manager Sam Kraisman.

The second such pact to be signed in recent months, it was achieved by Local 189 in the face of organizing difficulties peculiar to Toronto's lingerie industry. Since most of the workers are recent arrivals in Canada, organizers have been confronted by a language obstacle requiring several interpreters to put across the union's message through conditions home via mail. Intensive organizing efforts began bearing fruit. After obtaining a sufficient margin of membership signatures, the union applied for, and received, certification as official bargaining agent.

Realizing these facts, the firm bargained in good faith with the result that some 80 workers won such improvements as union security, general wage boosts of approximately 8 per cent, holiday pay

# Kaufman Ass't Director Of Ohio-Kentucky Region

Appointment of William Kaufman, manager of the Kentucky ILGWU local, to the newly created post of assistant director of the Ohio-Kentucky region was announced by Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirisman, director of the region. Kaufman has served as manager of the Kentucky organization for the past three years, prior to which he was ILGWU organizer in West Virginia. His wife, Clara, is an ILGWU organizer in Kentucky.

and provision for an impartial chairman.

In the sportswear branch, meanwhile, the executive board of Local 189 has paved the way for parity with the Sportswear Manufacturers Association for renewal of the collective agreement expiring Dec. 31. Some of the union's basic demands will include general wage increases, a retirement fund, severance pay, the 35-hour week and more holidays.

Conditions in Toronto's cloak industry have improved this year, Kraisman notes, and the most conspicuous factor supporting this trend is the fact that, unlike previous years, not a plant is going out of business. In fact, the reverse is true, as a new shop plans to start operations shortly.

# Labor Answers Labor-Baiter



This was the scene in front of Harou, Inc., and En Tour, Inc., when ILGers from all parts of Los Angeles converged on an entire city block to bolster union's organizational picketing. Recruitment firm refused to meet with ILGWU, instead hired services of Gladys Selvin, professional anti-union consultant.

# Canadian Confab



Union responsibilities and functions were surveyed at weekend institute of Montreal unionists last month at Ste-Agathe-des-Monts. Shown with shop chairmen, above, are Vice Pres. Bernard Shaw (left) and Canadian Organizing Chief Sem Herbst (right).

# WASHINGTON MEMO

by John Herling

# McKay's Triumph Shadowed As Dems Take Congress

WASHINGTON—McKay's great moment of triumph early last Wednesday morning was overshadowed for him by the outcome of the Congressional elections: the Democrats carried both the Senate and the House!

He told the world that his personal victory was a triumph of "modern Republicanism." What he means by that is not exactly clear. The test of McKay's "politics" as against his personal popularity can be seen in the states where he personally singled out candidates to back in the Senate.

The targets marked for political death by McKay's "modern Republicanism" were Senators Wayne Morse of Oregon and Warren Magnuson of Washington, both of whom had slashed away at the "giveaway" program of the Eisenhower Administration. McKay's high command chose Douglas McKay, Secretary of Interior, to knock off Morse. What happened? McKay was defeated by Morse in a campaign that the Republicans wanted to win above all others.

Morse had hit at the Eisenhower Administration from the left. He switched to Adlai E. Stevenson back in the 1952 campaign. He later left the Republican Party to join the Democratic Party, and his away at the Ike regime for its "giveaway" policies. Like the boy in the story, he was the one who first said: "The king wears no clothes." Morse beat McKay, Ike's personal ambassador of "modern Republicanism."

## Ike's Choice Rejected

In Washington, Republican Governor Arthur Langley, one of the state's strongest political leaders, was lepped to beat Magnuson. To help him along the way, the Republicans chose Langley to deliver the keynote address at the San Francisco convention. Money poured in—as it did in Oregon—to finance one of the dirtiest campaigns in Senate history. What happened to this display of "modern Republicanism"? The voters of Washington again rejected Ike's personal representative.

In Colorado, ex-Governor Dan Thornton, Ike's close friend and his summer host several years running, was defeated by John A. Carroll, former Democratic Congressman.

In Pennsylvania, Republican Senator James H. Duff, one of the first freshmen who traveled to Europe to get Ike to run—was defeated by Democrat Joseph Clark. So here is another of Ike's "remakers" of the Republican Party who hit the dust.

In the meantime, the Democrats have added at least three vigorous, liberal voices in the Senate: Frank Church of Idaho, who defeated Republican Senator Herman Walker, one of the least respected men in the Senate and a darling of the natural gas and oil interests.

Church, Carroll of Colorado and Clark of Pennsylvania, (former Mayor of Philadelphia) will provide a powerful assist in the seasoned, hard-fighting veterans Paul Douglas of Illinois, Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, and other Senate heroes who did not have to run for re-election this year.

Up on Capitol Hill—in the key press and radio centers here, analysts are working full time to determine just exactly what the election results mean in terms of power and legislation. One thing is clear: The is in control of the White House, but the Democrats are in control of the Congress.

# JUSTICE

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# N. Y. Corset, Bra Renewal Boosts Pay, Welfare

New York's corset and brassiere workers on Nov. 8 jammed the Roosevelt Auditorium in that city to ratify with enthusiastic applause the new terms of their collective agreement, presented by Local 22 Manager Abraham Snyder. The renewal provides some 6,000 members with wage increases as well as an upward adjustment in the amount contributed

by employers to the retirement fund. Under the new terms, piece workers are to receive an increase of 6 per cent on total earnings, while week workers will get either \$2 a week more or a 4 per cent boost, whichever is greater. Effective date of the increases is Dec. 3, 1956. To close with the decision of the recent ILGWU convention, the amount of the employer con-

tribution for retirement is to be raised from 1 per cent of payroll to 2 per cent. A schedule for achieving this increase by the end of 1958 is provided. Directly affected by the new terms are some 400 cutters in the corset and brassiere industry, who were represented at the negotiations by the Local 10 manager, Vice Pres.

Moe Falkman. Their wages are increased by \$5 a week, and contributions to the retirement fund are also raised in their behalf. Negotiations for these adjustments, according to Manager Snyder, were opened last January, even though the agreement was not scheduled to expire until the end of 1957. The reopening was sought

under a provision of the agreement which enabled the union to seek changes in wage, holiday and retirement provisions after Jan. 1, 1956. Negotiations continued to mid-July without results, and the matter was then placed before Impartial Chairman Isaac Siegmester, while negotiations continued until agreement was reached. The agreement also was extended for two more years. On the afternoon of the ratification meeting, workers left

their shops at 3:30 in the afternoon. The auditorium rapidly filled, and later arrivals were compelled to leave the proceedings from the lobby of the building. Manager Snyder's report, given in great detail, was enthusiastically received, and also pointed out that great aid in achieving the results was rendered by ILGWU Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg, Morris Fisman, assistant manager of Local 22, presided at the ratification meeting.

# President Eisenhower Scores Personal Sweep As Labor Vote Helps Democrats Keep Congress

## Strikers Chant 'No Pasaran!' To Balk Scabs in Puerto Rico



"No pasaran!" The slogan echoed among the 65 strikers outside the plant of Superior Products in Cidra, Puerto Rico.

"They shall not pass!" That was their answer to efforts of their employer, a state-owned union manufacturer, to bring in scabs after the workers had called in the ILGWU and had walked out to fight the firm's miserable wage scale of \$2 a week. Swiftly the words swept through the little mountain town. Slowly the villagers left their homes. Determinedly 2,000 of them formed a human wall around the factory. Then, from the throats of the town's population, a single cry was heard: "No pasaran!" And the strikebreakers did not pass. Even they were spared the violations of the sweeping prohibitions of a mainland employer who thought he could get away with paying \$2 a week. Apparently, he was unaware of the fact that the ILGWU has come to Puerto Rico to stay. Police came. But the wall did not waver. Soon, the would-be scab, pleading they had been deceived by the company's lawyer, begged to go back to their own village. Only when they had gone did the mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, friends of the strikers disperse. Police had to set an example. In court, a policeman (right; six feet) charged union organizer Emilio Rodriguez (right; four feet, 11 inches) with assault. The magistrate took one look at them and ordered the case dismissed, just as local merchants appeared to post her bail. Meantime, the strike is continuing in full swing.

Americans went to the polls this month, gave President Eisenhower a smashing victory, and set his Republican Party back on its heels. The President's sweeping personal plurality, exceeding his 1952 count, was not strong enough to give Republicans control of the new Congress.

Organized labor plays a key role in the Congressional and local contests. Thus, despite President Eisenhower's victory over Adlai E. Stevenson, who had AFL-CIO endorsement, the election returns appeared to guarantee at least the same level of liberal strength in Congress and the states that labor had in the recent past.

Within the states, at the level of state legislatures and executive departments, liberal candidates were successful in turning out dozens of conservative incumbents.

This is the more remarkable because with his smaller plurality of six million votes in 1952, the popular general pulled through enough coastal voters to give the Republicans narrow majorities in both House and Senate.

**Democrats Control Congress** This year, despite an Eisenhower triumph running well above nine million votes, Democrats retained the control of Congress they had won in 1954. They actually held their own in the Senate to maintain a 49-to-47 margin. The Democrats have clinched 232

House seats, and are leading in several still undecided contests. Eisenhower was unable to carry for his Republican candidate for Governor, Republicans took over three state houses that Democrats previously had controlled but they lost five, giving the Democrats a net gain of two.

Democrats hold governorships in 20 of the 48 states where results are certain. They beat Republican candidates in 11 Northern and Western states where Eisenhower piled up smashing victories.

Eisenhower's personal popularity was sufficient to give him individual triumph, or at least to dramatically reduce Stevenson margins, in heavily industrialized areas and in traditionally Democratic major cities.

He carried, for example, labor-conscious Milwaukee County in Wisconsin and Genesee County (Pitts) in Michigan, as he did four years ago. He broke all recent political precedents by sweeping such blue-collar solidly Democratic cities as Jersey City, Baltimore and Chicago.

**Much Farmed** The much-heralded farm "revolt" proved its reality in such

states as Colorado, Iowa, Montana, Kansas and South Dakota. Eisenhower carried all five of these states personally, but Democrats elected Governors in Colorado, Kansas and Iowa, elected a Senator in Colorado, and piled up remarkable gains. Republican Congressional pluralities were chopped sharply all through the farm belt. Democrats picked up seats in Midwestern and Far Western contests.

**It's 'Blessing' Falls** A second disturbing factor for the GOP—and even for Eisenhower—was the President's total failure to elect specially blessed candidates for the Senate or Governor to help build a "new" Republican Party. The right-winger and McCarthyite, Herman Welker, was thrown out of office in Idaho by the 22-year-old Frank Church (D)—but without any Eisenhower reputation of Welker. Senator John Marshall Butler (M.), another McCarthyite, was re-elected and former Senator Chapman Reverend (R), repudiated in 1954 by Candidate Thomas E. Dewey, made a comeback. Conservative Senators Everett Dirksen (R, Ill.) and Homer Caphart (R, Ind.) won against liberal Democrats.

## "Feet on the Ground"



In contrast, an original "Eisenhower Republican," Senator James H. Duff (Pa.) was beaten by Joseph B. Clark (D), former Mayor of Philadelphia. Douglas McKay and Arthur Langlie, handpicked by the Administration to run for the Senate in Oregon and Washington, were beaten by Senators Wayne Morse (D) and Warren Magnuson (D). Another appointed Eisenhower (Continued on Page 8)

## Survivors Sought Of Triangle Fire

A history of the Triangle Fire is being prepared for publication, and survivors or members of their families who remember the great tragedy which took the lives of 146 garment workers in March 1911 are being sought. The story of the great fire which marked a turning point in American labor legislation is being written by Louis Blum and Will Chasans. Survivors or anyone knowing a survivor of that fire or having materials pertaining to the tragedy should be written at once to Leon Stein, 1719 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y. Materials such as personal letters, etc., with hand-drawn with great care. Interviews will be all at the survivors' convenience. All aid will be gratefully appreciated.



# ILGWU GOOD-WILL AMBASSADORS



Touring Antonini was impressed with Bellinson Hospital in Israel, largest of kind in Mideast.

**FIRST** Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini and the group of 60 garment workers who journeyed in his company to Italy and, some, to Israel, returned on Oct. 22 to this country. At a reception-luncheon on Oct. 26, Antonini described their visit to Italy and, the profoundly stirring ceremony which marked the dedication on Oct. 4 of the Luigi Antonini Stadium in Haifa.

While the visit to Italy was for virtually all members of the group a return to the homeland from which they had come and to scenes of childhood, the sojourn in Israel, for the smaller group of 20, became a trip into a land laden with Biblical meaning and with import for the world today. The visit came within a month of the outbreak of fighting between Israel and Egypt over the latter's raids across the Israeli border.

Antonini declared that the visit to Italy—his fifth—once again impressed him with the remarkable progress being made by that nation in rebuilding its economy. He and the visiting group were received with great honors in a number of cities and were the guests at meetings and ceremonies arranged by civic and trade union groups.

**ISRAEL**, Antonini told the luncheon guests, is a small land but a great democracy. For four days, he and members of the group met with the country's leaders, toured its cities, visited holy and historic sites, broke bread with Israeli farmers and cooperators and met with officers of Histadrut, the Israeli trade union organization.

Highpoints of the visit were the dedication of the Antonini Stadium and the meeting with trade union officials. The stadium was made possible by ILGWU contributions.

Antonini kicked off the first ball in a night soccer game, thus making use of the stadium area official. In the preceding ceremonies, Pinchas Lavon of the Histadrut declared that his homeland was fortunate in its friends—its American friends and its Italian friends. Abba Hushi, Mayor of Haifa, expressed pride in having Antonini as a guest of the city, which he described as a workers' city.

Deeply touched, Antonini replied that as he moved about the small nation he had seen so many wonderful things, and that he had been especially proud of the many places at which he had seen



Antonini and group were acclaimed by youngsters at Berytown, near Naples, maintained by Local 48.



In Vienna, Antonini (center) and other members of goodwill delegation from U. S. met with leading officials of post-war's Chamber of Labor.



Antonini kicks out first ball at opening of stadium in Haifa.



Histadrut Sec'y Lavon (standing) welcomes visitors in Israel.



Italian Premier Segni (center) greets Antonini and others in Rome.



Addressing gathering of Italian free trade union groups.



Histadrut headquarters in Tel Aviv provides imposing backdrop for visiting Italian-American delegation, who were led by Israeli unionists.



It's "woman's holiday" as Antonini visits Milan garment shop.

the name of the ILGWU and its affiliates in schools, in libraries, in hospitals and in farm settlements.

These, he said, made him feel at home. At the same time, in moving through the land known in Biblical times as Galilee, he saw the Jewish settlements that make the wilderness bloom. The contrast with the poverty and indolence of feudally-ruled Arab lands was great, he said.

**WHEREVER** Antonini and the group moved, they were hailed by Israeli groups and crowds. At the dedication of the stadium, they were cheered. They were greeted by the Catholic vicar at Nazareth, who expressed great admiration for the accomplishments of the Israelis. In turn, during his visit with Israeli President Ben-Zvi, Antonini praised the work of the trade unions and the cooperatives in Israel.

At the New York luncheon, after his return, Antonini was described by Pres. Dubinsky as the "finest symbol of the spirit of our union." He told the guests that the ILGWU's first vice president is a living testimonial to the power of brotherhood and solidarity.

"Now that spirit is on continuous display in Israel. In one of the great cities, the place of great assemblies and of play—the stadium surrounded by the age-old hills and within view of the Azzun houses we helped build—stands a stadium in this Jewish land, named for an Italian fighter for freedom and tolerance and brotherhood. We are proud of him and of the long reach of brotherhood which has made this possible."

At this reception, Vice Pres. Julius Hochman welcomed Antonini back and recounted the many occasions in the history of the dreamers in which these great qualities of the first vice president aided the cause of the garment workers.

# LABOR LEADS HUNGARY'S FREEDOM FIGHTERS!



**R**USSIAN tanks and artillery this month sought to stamp out the heroic revolt of the Hungarian people. Throughout the world, free working men and women called for aid to Hungary's freedom fighters against Communist tyranny.

In this country, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on President Eisenhower to have our government:

"1—Urge every country outside the iron curtain to sever all cultural, scientific, technical and economic relations with the Soviet dictatorship and, forthwith, to discontinue the exchange of any delegations with the USSR.

"2—Energetically block every effort of Moscow to seat in the United Nations the vernal puppet regime it has imposed by brute force on the Hungarian people.

"3—Seek to have the UN specifically condemn the Soviet representative for having deliberately deceived its General Assembly on Nov. 3, 1956, in regard to his government's plans and preparations to overwhelm Hungary, another member of the UN, by military force in violation of the UN Charter."

In New York City, an emergency conference of trade unionists, under the chairmanship of ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, appealed to the United Nations "to take immediate, favorable action and to demand that the Soviet Union withdraw all of its troops at once."

Thousands who attended the mass protest meeting in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 8 called by the International Rescue Committee, heard AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzer repeat the call for United Nations action.

**T**HE UN should condemn the use of Soviet troops," said the resolution, adopted at the New York labor conference, "against the Hungarian people as a violation of the UN Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights."

Under Zimmerman's chairmanship, the conference heard warnings from speakers that the battle for a free Hungary was far from over.

Pres. Thomas A. Murray of the New York State Federation of Labor said that "East Berlin, Poznan and Budapest are names that will go down in the

record of humanity's struggle for freedom. Our fellow workers in these places led the way and sparked the revolt that is spreading across Eastern Europe and may fire the flames of rebellion within the Soviet Union itself."

ILGWU First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, and president of the Italian American Labor Council, announced that IALC was appropriating \$2,000 to be used as part of the contribution to the AFL-CIO call for financial aid.

Martin Gerber, representing the UAW, pointed out that it was labor's hope that the "totalitarian government of the left will not be replaced by a totalitarian government of the right."

Jay Loveston, secretary of the AFL-CIO Free Trade Union Committee, warned against "any illusions of Soviet generosity or the new look."

"Russia gives nothing," he said, "unless you take from it. The fight is far from over. The Kremlin's insistence that the so-called people's democracies must be continued is proof that the fight is not yet over."

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., former assistant secretary of

(Continued on Page 8)



Speakers at Madison Square Garden rally protesting Soviet massacre in Hungary included Governor Averell Harriman and Anna Kelly, leader of Hungarian Social



Democratic Party, who was Minister of State in short-lived free government. At right, part of 12,000 persons who participated in New York meeting on November 8.



Soviet soldiers, shown with armored car at Budapest Airport, were part of huge force that overran Hungary while Russians pretended to negotiate withdrawal.



Smoke rises from blazing fires of Soviet mobile gun in Budapest, set afire by Hungarian rebels during fierce fight for freedom led by workers and students.



Budapest citizens gather around tank of Hungarian Army, which went over to side of the revolution. Soldiers became backbone of brief democratic reign.

## Free Labor Salutes Valiant Hungarian Martyrs

By WILLIAM SCHNITZLER

Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

(Excerpts from address at rally in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 8, protesting Soviet invasion in Hungary.)

THE unrepeatable crimes of the Russian Communist dictatorship against the Hungarian people do not merely shock all humanity. But ghastly as those crimes are, they should surprise no one. Planned murder is inherent in the very philosophy and practice of Communism—whether it be in Moscow, Budapest, Peking, Paris, London, or New York.

In Hungary, the pupils of Stalin have shown that they can exceed their master in deception and destruction, in treachery and terror. The Soviet rulers used last week's parleys in Budapest as a cover for preparing the murder of defenseless men, women, and children by the thousands.

While the Kremlin was assuring the UN General Assembly that it was negotiating with the Budapest government for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, Zhukov was regrouping his armed forces for wanton aggression against the Hungarian people. The slaughter that followed these assurances was conceived in deceit and perpetrated with a cynicism that Hitler and his Gestapo at their worst would have envied.

No Communist regime—whether it be the Khrushchev or Titoist, Stalinist or Leninist—can tolerate freedom. Communism shows what Moscow means by "co-existence."

The force and fury with which Moscow has been trying to wipe out the Hungarian freedom fighters shows that the Soviet "New Look" will tolerate no freedom for those who have been its slaves, no neutrality for those who have been its satellites. But no Russian bayonets, no Stalin tanks, no Communist jets can tear out from the hearts of these oppressed peoples their yearning for an end to the one-party

system, for the right to have free trade unions, and to live in peace and friendship with other nations.

THE Communists, like the Fascists and Nazis, had always craved the youth, who had never known or tasted freedom, to be the strongest defenders of their dictatorship. But the youth in Hungary turned its back on the Communists. Years of Nazi and Communist inhumanity did not quench their thirst for freedom. Youth and labor were in the forefront of the fight for freedom in Hungary, as they were in East Germany and in Poland. Nowhere—whether it be on the Chinese mainland or on the plains of Hungary—could a foreign-imposed Communist regime stand a vote of the people.

Moscow dares not allow a single break from its

slave orbit. The edifice of Communism is so built and so "strong" that even if only one brick falls out, the whole structure is endangered. Imagine the effect that full freedom for any of the captive countries would have on the Russian people themselves! Imagine the effect of an awakened and aroused Russian people on the privileges and power of the Kremlin dictatorship!

We of the free world should do nothing to help the totalitarian tyrants maintain their rule over the people of Hungary, over any of the captive lands in Europe and Asia, and over the peoples of the USSR itself.

IN addition to the proposals for action in the Hungarian situation submitted to President Eisenhower by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, I might add the following:

(1) No summit meeting of any sort with the Soviet Government until it complies with the UN decision that the Red Army leave Hungary. There should be no preliminary negotiations with the Kremlin for such a meeting until all Hungarian political, trade union and religious prisoners are first released from prisons and Soviet concentration camps.

(2) Urge the UN to designate an appropriate Commission to look into the latest Russian crimes and violations of human rights with a view of having an International Court try the Communist criminals.

(3) We appeal to our government to make every effort to have the UN General Assembly hear a report from Anna Kethly.

(4) Urge India and the other governments to instruct their representatives in the UN to change their vote of abstention to condemnation of Moscow's criminal actions against Hungary. These actions were a rank violation of the United Nations Charter.

(5) Last but not least, we urge our government and all other democratic nations to pledge support to Austria, which has incurred Soviet wrath because of its generous assistance to Hungarian people fleeing the Communist terror.



Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman (standing) chaired labor conference called to rally support for Hungarian people.

# HUNGARY FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM!

(Continued from Page 6)

state, said "that there will be a Hungary despite the tanks and planes of the Russians because you cannot destroy a nation as long as its spirit is alive."

"Hungary will come out of the shadow," he said, "and I don't care what form of social organization they have—private, socialist or capitalist—as long as the Hungarian people have the right to choose."

Speaking on behalf of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Arnold Reichman described ICFTU activities and those of its affiliates in the East European struggle. He emphasized that the struggle for freedom in Hungary and Poland had begun on June 17, 1953, when the workers of East Germany rose in revolt.

AFL-CIO Pres. Meany accused the Russians of a "contempt of every semblance of civilization" and "a savagery outraging all human decency," and charged them with the use of "brutal force reminiscent of Hitler and Stalin at their worst."

"Everything should be done to demonstrate, especially to the peoples of the Soviet Union, the horror which the civilized world views the barbarous acts of the Soviet imperialists in Hungary," Meany advised Eisenhower.

"In the free world, there must be an end to every policy based on the fatal illusion that the post-Stalin Soviet regime is devoted to humane, honorable and



Armed Hungarian troops and civilians march together through Budapest streets in revolution against Communist tyranny.

peaceful relations with other countries. . . . The 'new look' regime stands exposed as a greater danger to

human freedom and world peace than any force that has menaced civilization in many decades."

Meany acted after the Soviet Union had perpetrated one of the most brazen and shameful double-crosses in diplomatic history on Hungary and the rest of the world.

MEANTIME, Meany received authorization from the AFL-CIO Executive Council to make an immediate contribution of \$25,000 to aid Hungarian workers to the International Solidarity Fund of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. AFL-CIO affiliates, in answer to Meany's appeal, were sending contributions to the Free Labor Fund for transmission to the ICFTU fund.

In Washington, Irving Brown, AFL-CIO European representative, told a freedom rally, sponsored by the Foundation for Religious Action in the Social and Civil Order, that the heroic Hungarians who are dying in the revolt "in a larger sense, are contributing to the maintenance of world peace, because they are battling to extend the ranks of democracy and freedom throughout all eastern Europe."

"Years of Nazi and Communist indoctrination, brain-washing, terrorism and armed repression," he pointed out, "have not succeeded in crushing this great and divine human instinct for freedom and peace. The Hungarian masses have shown to the entire world that this spark of freedom cannot be extinguished."

## Labor Vote Helps Keep Congress Democratic

(Continued from Page 3)  
Incumbent Governor Elmo Smith (R) in Oregon, where the GOP narrowly won an easy victory, Albert D. Rosellini (D) won in Washington, where Arthur B. Langlie (R) has served three consecutive terms.

Labor support or opposition is only one factor, of course, in any specific contest. In dozens of states and districts, moreover, local union leaders felt there was no significant difference between candidates and declined to give either nominee an endorsement or active support.

**Labor-Backed Winners**  
Among candidates for the House of Representatives, the record shows that 288 were endorsed either by local AFL-CIO political groups or by major industrial sections of local labor. Of these, 159 were elected.

Equally significant, labor had a part in the election of 31 endorsed candidates in the 43 Congressional Districts of the United States in advance most narrowly contested. Among these 31 victorious candidates, seven are held by existing incumbents of their major party.

Among 35 candidates running for the Senate, 26 were backed by AFL-CIO local groups, and of these 15 were elected.

Liberalism scored a striking victory when John Carroll (D) scored an easy victory over former Governor Dan Thornton (R) of Colorado in a race for the Senate seat held by retiring Senator Bruce Millikin (R).

Labor-backed candidates ran extremely close races, even though being, in traditional Republican strongholds such as South Dakota where the incumbent Senator Francis Case (R) barely defeated Kenneth Helms (D).

### Governor Victories

There were 16 labor endorsements of candidates for Governor in 16 states, and 12 were backed by the AFL-CIO or by major segments of the local labor movements won 14 of the contests.

The victories included the election of Robert D. Holman (D) over

## SKIRTMAKERS WAIT BUSY SPRING SEASON AFTER FALL UPSWING

The current fall season has proved to be a good one, as predicted, Manager Louis Betts told skirtmakers of Local 23 at a recent meeting.

Most skirtmakers are enjoying steady employment and many are even working overtime, he said. In fact, the local has been deluged by requests from employers for additional workers to handle their increased volume of production.

While most shops are still running with full crews, a number of manufacturers have started an upset war and others are preparing spring campaigns to lure back employees. As a result, boosting prospects for the future.

Meanwhile, Department of Commerce statistics show that consumer purchases of skirts and separates continue to increase from year to year, boosting prospects for the future.

Reins tightened union vigilance for maintaining the high standards enjoyed by workers in all shops.

On the organizing front, Local 23 has been active in recent months to attract new employees. As a result, a number of jobs, manufacturers and contractors have been brought into the union fold. Local 23 is now in contractual relations with 94 manufacturers, 142 jobbers and 291 contractors. Local 23's membership, increased by 445 during a recent organizing, is expected to reach the 3,000 mark shortly, Betts reported.

## DRESSMAKERS RENEW BLUE CROSS, HIP, GHI FOR ADDITIONAL YEAR

The New York Press Joint Board has renewed for another year its contracts with Blue Cross, Group Health Insurance and the Health Insurance Plan which provide members of Local 20, 22 and 99 with a comprehensive health plan.

Local 20 will continue its own plan, which is based on a plan of the Union Health Center.

In a letter sent to shop chairmen last week, General Manager Julius Hochman said: "It is our hope that our members will use all the benefits provided by our plan for curing illness and for the maintenance of health."

"One point we must especially emphasize is the importance of getting medical check-ups regularly. Such check-ups detect illnesses before they become serious. They are, therefore, important to anyone who wants to remain a healthy, well-functioning person."

The new HIP and GHI contracts contain only one change that affects union members. Under the old contract, members could transfer from HIP to GHI and from GHI each month. Under the new contract, such transfers can be made only every three months.

In a letter sent to shop chairmen, these dates were listed as Nov. 1, 1955, Feb. 1, 1957, May 1, 1957 and Aug. 1, 1957.

Subsequently, however, HIP and GHI agreed to the following modification: In addition to accepting all applications made for transfers to become effective Nov. 1, transfers will be accepted effective Dec. 1, 1955, Mar. 1, 1957, June 1, 1957 and Sept. 1, 1957.

Members who wish to transfer on Dec. 1 must make their applications no later than Nov. 15. Members who decide to transfer later will have to apply for transfers no later than the 15th day of the month preceding the transfer date.

For example, a member who wishes to transfer on Mar. 1, 1957, can apply for a transfer at any time before Feb. 15 but no later than Feb. 15.

## MRS. MRS.

By Jane Goodall

## Her Shopping Venture Is His Despairing Chore

A MAN'S idea of shopping is to go to a store that carries what he wants, buy it as quickly as possible and leave by the nearest exit.

A WOMAN'S concept of shopping is to wander blissfully from shop to shop, fingering fabrics, trying on hats, comparing prices, sending things home on approval and generally filling her pretty head with new ideas of things to buy.

At no time is the difference between the sexes so pronounced as when a husband and wife only forth together into the merchandise mart. These comical shopping expeditions are infrequent, due to the fact that neither party can soon forget the horror of their previous experiences. But wives are persistent, and all wives have at least one friend who likes to tell of the bare interest her husband takes in choosing her clothes or the furnishings for their home.

After several rounds of futile bickering, the husband sometimes gives in and agrees to meet his wife at the main entrance of a local store at 11 A.M. sharp.

**Late and Breathless**  
She arrives 15 minutes late and breathless with news of the darlingest costume jewelry, marked down to half price. It comes in white, which is nice because it will go with everything. But, on the other hand, the pink would be adorable with her desired white dress, and she just can't make up her mind. What to do? What to do?

Thirty feet inside the store, his wife glimpses a herd of women crowded around a counter. Her nostrils dilate and her eyes gleam. Whatever it is she is selling, it must be a bargain to collect such a crowd, and she wants some. Her husband, looking as though he is trying not to scream, steers her toward the blouse department.

Once there, he reaches a decision with clanging speed. He picks a blouse, gives it a casual glance, says it looks fine for Aunt Martha, and lets her go. It doesn't say this to his wife, though, because she has decided not to look at a display of jeweled costume sweaters. What he finds her, she is trying on a pale yellow cardigan and listening to a sales clerk tell her how lovely the looks in it.

He plucks at his sleeve to show her the blouse. After a microscopic examination of seams, buttons and price tag, she announces that she isn't sure his Aunt Martha's style and, anyway, they ought to look around a little more. They might find something just as good for her as another store.

At this point other frustration sets in. Her husband may wear an ungeniously calm and staid air, leaving her in tears. Or he may simply "top his brow, clutch at his collar and sigh, in hopeless despair, for a place to all down.

To a man, shopping is a chore roughly akin to changing twice in one day. To a woman it is high adventure. A husband and wife shopping together is like playing solitaire with somebody looking over your shoulder.



**First Hanover Pact**



Vice Pres. Morris Krupnick of Hanover Manufacturing Corp. signs first contract between his firm and the ILGWU at Amsterdam, N. Y. Looking on are (center) Supervisor Alec Karekay of Upstate New York and Vermont District of Northeast Department; Elizabeth Wright, acting shop cheerleader, and Business Agent Steven Kalale of Local 390.

**Settlement Nips Strike Of St. Louis Shippers**

A tentative agreement has averted a general strike of shipping clerks in St. Louis, reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perlestein, Southwest regional director.

The pending pact, reached after months of management stalling, provides for general wage increases, higher minimums, the 35-hour week, paid holidays, one- and two-week vacations and health, welfare and retirement benefits.

The gains will cover shipping clerks in all branches of the season's garment industry in St. Louis.

Recent conclusion of an agreement covering shippers in Kansas City spared St. Louis employers to negotiate more seriously, according to Perlestein. Representing the union at the latest conference, in addition to Perlestein, were clerks Jerry Perlestein and John Finnegan.

**Camille, Jode Sign**  
In two other agreements signed last month, workers at the Camille Asar Co. and Jode Shneider Pad Co. of Kansas City won wage boosts, higher minimums and all other improvements included in recent contracts with Kansas City firm manufacturing similar types of garments. Terms also include "two weeks' annual paid vacation, paid holidays, health, welfare and retirement and other fringe benefits.

**Forcibly Feeding**  
Some manufacturers operating plants in St. Louis, Washington, Warren, Westville and Columbia, Mo., and Marine, Ill., have been docked and are being talked in which the union will negotiate for general wage hikes; higher minimums for more experienced workers; holiday pay for

**Canada Tour Tops Beltmaker Agenda**  
Knowledge and recreation have combined to make educational activities of Beltmakers' Local 46 a venture well worth the effort, reports Manager Henry Schwartz. The agenda includes classes in English, Spanish, social dancing, leather craft, graphics and swimming, plus library facilities and general counseling. A four-day Thanksgiving tour of Montreal and the Laurentian Mountain area is being planned by Local 46 at a special cost of \$20 a person. (Normally the price would be \$64.) This includes all expenses, including a deluxe Thanksgiving dinner.

**New Shops, Strike Wins, Pact Gains In Wake of Four-State N East Swing**

**Labor Unity Pamphlet Copies Now Available**  
The pamphlet "From Division to Unity"—an account of how labor unity was achieved—is currently available to members and locals from the ILGWU Educational Department, 1719 Broadway, New York City 19. Single copies are 15 cents each, with quantity rates as follows: 25 for \$2.50; 50 for \$4.00; 100 for \$7.50; 500 for \$30.

Swinging across four key states of the Northeast Department, hard-hitting organization drives have resulted in the signing of new shops, strike victories, and significant advances in union conditions, according to Vice Pres. David Gingold, department director.

The opening of a new plant this month by the Twer City Dress Manufacturing Co. in Utica created new employment under ILGWU contract conditions for some 150 workers.

The pact, negotiated by Upstate New York and Vermont Supervisor Alec Karekay, provides a shorter

work week, union minimums, health and welfare benefits, vacation and holiday pay, hospitalization and pension benefits.

**Owego Steps**  
In Owego, a two-day stoppage at the Osted Manufacturing Co. brought about 75 new members into Local 286, ending the firm's holdout against unionization. Important breakthroughs into so-called "hard-to-organize" areas in Vermont also brought ILGWU contracts to the 35 employees of Rutland Electric and the 60 workers of Lutz Lingerie of Rutland.

At those plants, which were organizing for many weeks of determined effort, the 28-hour week was won, minimums were increased and an across-the-board hike was obtained in piece-rate earnings. Rounding out the gains were paid holidays, employer contributions toward health, welfare and retirement fund.

From Mayfield, Pa., comes the news that this suburb of Carbondale will be the site of a new pact at the site of an important apparel manufacturer, covering 40 employees. Scranton Manager Harry Schneider, and Pennsylvania organizer Ed Liberal report that an intensive three-month campaign, capped by an active picket line, convinced the employer to sign a new contract.

Another new pact in the Carbondale area, Bantyl reports, covers the 23 employees of V. C. Proctor, producer of children's dresses in Simpson, Pa. Further inroads in this area are expected.

**Negotiations are in progress** at Andrus Garment Co. of Quincy, Mass. Local 219 Manager Mary Levin reports that this plant, at which the union conducted a strike six years ago, now is coming into the union fold.

Acting Manager Al Pinski of Local 24, a resident of Quincy who had been involved in that strike, never gave up the fight. These workers finally have signed with the ILGWU, and after Manager Levin met with the entire working force, the company agreed to negotiate with the union.

**Repeal of Renewed**  
Renewal of the contract with Dubrow-Zief, children's dress firm of Boston, has netted increases for some 80 employees, according to Manager Lewie The Low, 579 plant, negotiated with assistance of Business Agent Lou Ackerman, is highlighted by boosts of 8 and 10 cents per hour, employer's contributions of 5 and 6 per cent of payroll for health and welfare funds and 2 per cent for the retirement fund.

**First Pioneer Pact**  
A first contract with Pioneer Sportswear of Hazleton, Pa., brought gains that include higher minimums, total contributions of 6 1/2 per cent for health, welfare and retirement benefits, reports Local 223 Manager Ray Shure.

A 6 per cent across-the-board increase matched two requests for Local 524 and 523 at Direction of Manager Grace Birkel. They were with Foustall Hill Underwear Mills of Bethlehem, with 333 workers, and Deoran Garment Co. of Easton, a Hagerly plant employing 84. At Palmerton Hipse Co. of Allentown, piece workers will get a boost of 15 cents above their rates, reports Local 219. The renewed contract for close to 200 workers also includes a number of other gains.

**Price-Facts Drive Hits Stride In 7-State N. Y. Dress Market**

The campaign for better understanding and enforcement of price settlements in the seven-state dress market of the New York metropolitan area has met with marked initial success, according to Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board.

Interest in the union's campaign among members out of town and especially in Pennsylvania was made dramatically clear by the huge volume of mail sent in to JUSTICE and the Dress Joint Board in response to a series of three articles on price settlements prepared by Hochman for the union's newspaper.

"More than 500 postcards and letters, by far the most voluminous of mail ever received by this paper in response to an article or a series, already have been sent in and more communications are arriving daily.

In addition to requesting copies of a booklet issued by the joint board called Know Your Price Settlements, many of the letters contain descriptions of specific price settlement problems encountered. The union's campaign began this past summer with a series of meetings of shop representatives and committees in Pennsylvania. At these meetings, Hochman and Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department, joined in emphasizing that better enforcement of settled prices everywhere would add to and safeguard the gains achieved by garment workers in the past 20 years, and that this was especially true in the Pennsylvania shops.

Hochman said that henceforth the union would make certain that shop representatives obtained settlement sheets for the garments sent in by their shops, and he urged them to read the settlement sheets carefully to ascertain whether they were being paid the proper prices.

A second printing of the pamphlet Know Your Price Settlements has been made and is again available. In addition, the three articles by Hochman that appeared in JUSTICE have been reprinted in a handsome brochure. Both are available free on request.

Julius Hochman, General Manager, New York Dress Joint Board, ILGWU, 219 West 46th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

Please send me free:

- Know Your Price Settlements
- JUSTICE Reprint

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Local \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

**Southwesterners at Education Confab**



Delegates from four Southwest Region locals held educational conference recently near Zeigler, Ill. Local 319 (DuQuoin) was host to Locals 223 (Pinckneyville), 486 (Zeigler) and 427 (Coulterville), all from Illinois. Guest speaker was Dr. Israel Goldiamond, of Southern Illinois University Department of Psychology.

## N'East Launches Mobile Unit For Upper N. Y. and Vermont

The Northeast Department will dedicate its second mobile health center on Friday, Nov. 30, in Utica, N. Y., reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, Northeast director.

The new unit will make its modern medical diagnostic services available to members who live and work in rural areas of the Upper New York and Vermont District.

Dedicatory ceremonies will be held in Utica's Franklin Square at the Upper New York and Vermont District. A mass meeting at which Mayor John McKenna will issue a public proclamation commending the ILGWU for community service. Others who will address the noon-time meeting include Vice Pres. Gingold, Dr. Harry Friedman, director, ILGWU medical director, Judge John Walsh and trade union and medical association leaders.

### Fourth ILG Unit

To celebrate the event, a banquet under the auspices of Local 345 will be held that evening, in Hotel Hamilton. District Supervisor Abe Karnesky will officially receive the unit.

The new unit will bring to four the total of ILGWU mobile health centers on the job in bringing services directly to the doors of plants and homes which are not within easy reach of stationary health facilities. The union's first healthmobile, in-

stituted by the Northeast Department in 1954, won early distinction when it performed heroically during the floods which hit Pennsylvania in 1953. The ILGWU General Executive Board subsequently authorized building a fleet of healthmobiles. Units have since been placed in operation in the Southeast Region and in Puerto Rico. While the new Northeast unit incorporates a number of improved features, basically the structure is the same as the standard model.

Larger than a bus, it has a built-in independent power with heating, air conditioning and sewage disposal facilities and hot and cold running water; a combined record-keeping room, X-ray, laboratory and blood-testing equipment; and two dressing booths. Staffed by a doctor, nurse and technician-driver, its diagnostic services are comparable to those of regular health centers.

## EOT Announces Major Shifts In Personnel of Several Locals

Major shifts in personnel affecting important locals of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department will be announced by Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, EOT general manager, at a forthcoming staff meeting of the department's managers, business agents and organizers.

The session also will feature a comprehensive report by Horowitz, which will include summaries of activities in the department's 94 local unions, industrial conditions and organizational, educational and political programs.

### Jersey Shifts

The changes in the EOT staff, which will be formally announced at the gathering, have already been put into effect in the following locals:

Harry Pomer, manager of Plainfield Local 149 since 1953, retired Oct. 1, after a lifetime of devoted and loyal service to the labor movement. The occasion was marked by a testimonial dinner tendered him by the local executive board and attended by all of the EOT top officers and managers. Leo Mil-

## SWEST WINS \$18,000 IN HEALTH FUND HIKE AT FOREST CITY FIRM

The workers of Forest City Manufacturing Co. employees was obtained last month by about \$18,000 as the firm forwarded funds to the union for additional health and medical benefits for employees in its shops occupying 100,000 sq. ft. of the union's St. Louis welfare fund.

The union received a check for \$12,000 (representing a 1 per cent hike from Nov. 1, 1953 to Oct. 3, 1954), reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perlestein, regional director. A joint union-management committee of four will administer the fund.

Another firm, Samba Manufacturing Co., made good a written offer of delinquency of \$15,000 which was turned over to the St. Louis health and retirement funds.

In Illinois, 50 piece workers received \$147 in back pay from the Streamline Garment Manufacturing Co. in West Frankfort.

The adjustment, representing an underpayment that for many months was the subject of union-management dispute, was reached by negotiations just before the issue was to go to arbitration.

## Check to Check Cancer



When a Rockefeller comes to Dubinsky for money, that's news! But it's all for a good cause, because the \$5,000 check Pres. David Dubinsky is handing to Laurence Rockefeller is ILGWU contribution to New York's Memorial Center for the fight against cancer.

## HOW TO BUY

By Sidney Margolis

## It's Better and Cheaper: Buy Union-Made Goods

Contrary to popular belief, union-made goods in general are no more expensive than non-union goods—and sometimes even cost less.

However, the fact that an item is union-made is an indication that it is more likely to be good quality. In fact, the union label actually is a more reliable guide to good quality than the seal of commendation or "guarantee" given their advertisers by commercial magazines such as Good Housekeeping and Parents Magazine.

During the past year, this department has investigated comparative quality and values in shoes, several clothing and apparel items of two types of electrical equipment, and eye glasses to see how the union-made items compared with non-union items in the same tests.

These are the facts revealed by this investigation: In one organization's list of men's dungarees, the non-union brand placed "last" on the list in terms of quality. In terms of price—without considering quality—this inferior brand was the same price as two higher-quality brands.

In another rating of work garments, the two non-union brands, in a list of nine brands, fell into the bottom half of the group in terms of quality and one actually proved to be poorer quality than four union-made garments that cost less money. In fact, the top-quality garment, which turned out to be union-made, was priced 30 per cent below the non-union lower-quality footwear.

A pair of the unbranded footwear, which usually is cheaper both in price and quality, is made in non-union plants, often by migrant producers. The migrant producers try to make a profit from cheap labor, lower-grade materials and inferior construction. From a standard pair of these economic, low-quality footwear may have a place, but it is not good value for a family seeking maximum buying power for its dollars. "Value" in shoes must be judged not only in terms of price, but fit, wear, appearance and ease of repairing.

This analysis is confirmed by the comparative tests of shoes performed by independent testing organizations. In one such test of nine best-quality models, eight were union-made and one was non-union. Of the three lowest-quality models, five were from non-union factories and three from union shops. In the case of two large-volume chains, which have shoes made up for their own private labels by other factories, both union and non-union factories make the shoes. Significantly, their retail at the same price.

The third item investigated was a group of electrical equipment rated by two testing agencies. Of nine household appliances, the four top-quality brands were all union-made. In another rating, of four brands of electrical switches, the only one not rated as satisfactory quality was made by a non-union house. The acceptable ones were union-made.

In eyeglasses, we found that union-made lenses manufactured by one large company were the same price, and in several instances cost less than non-union lenses. In the case of eyeglass dispensers there was a great variation in price and cost in quality. But in general, the more reasonable prices were charged by local unionized dispensers. In addition, the union shop is an extra safeguard in preparation of eyeglasses, since the optical unions will not permit use of unskilled workers for highly-skilled tasks.

A hidden value that consumers get from union-produced goods is the sanitation factor. One case in point is the successful campaign of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen's Union against the sale of diseased poultry and against unsanitary conditions in poultry packing plants.

This campaign is representative of the insistence of unions in general, "and other trades where unsanitary work conditions can affect not only the workers but the public health.

## Southwest Arbiter Bids Stott Parley

A reluctant employer was ordered to negotiate with workers with the union last month after his argument bounced before an arbitrator.

According to Vice Pres. Meyer Perlestein, Southwest regional director, a spokesman for the Dixie & Son Co. of Wisconsin, Minn., contended that the existing agreement did not give the union the right to negotiate wage boosts. Arbitrator John J. Penberton Jr. thereupon concluded that by its very recognition of the union agreement, the firm was bound to abide by the pact's provision for a wage adjustment.

In Kansas City, meanwhile, the union and the Kansas City Ordnance Manufacturers' Association occurred in making a new three-man arbitration board for all current agreements. Selected were Prof. Robert L. Howard, professor of law at the University of Missouri; Dean Frederick Hornum of the University of Kansas, and Theodore Hoff, Kansas City attorney.

## Salute to a Veteran



Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz (left), general manager of Eastern Out-of-Town Department, greets Manager Harry Pomer of Plainfield (N. J.) Local 149 upon the latter's retirement after a lifetime of union service. He has been manager of Local 149 since 1953.

man, a graduate of the ILGWU Training Institute, has been designated successor to Pomer and will serve as the business agent for Local 149.

Arthur Bludnick, formerly manager of the Higher-Priced Settlement Department of the New York Dress Joint Board, has been designated manager of Union City Locals 148 and 182. He will replace Morris Extant, who was recently assigned to Newark Local 164, 166 and 222.

Local 144, formerly managed by Anselmo Crivello who retired after half a century of outstanding service to the union, and Locals 106 and 222, formerly managed by Herman Broda who recently resigned, now will function from one head quarters in Newark, N. J., and also now managed by Peter Detlefsen.

### Coastwide Transfers

Other personnel changes include the transfer of Edward Blum from Locals 186 and 222 to the Elizabeth, Paterson and Staten Island Locals 184, 184. The transfer of Virginia O'Toole from the ILGWU Chicago office to Troy Locals 183 and 178; the assignment of Sumner Lawson from the Northeast Department to the EOT Union City Locals 148 and 182; the transfer of Bernard Margolis from Union City Locals 148 and 182 to the Upper South Department; and the transfer of Al Yamba from the Elizabeth-Paterson locals to the Florida Regional Office.

The staff meeting will also hear reports from Assistant General Manager Abraham Blum and Edward Kramer, who will report on the phases of their work dealing with industrial problems, the drive to raise minimums, and organizational and educational activities in the department's various localities.

A major portion of the EOT conference will deal with the enforcement of the convention mandates involving the 15 minimums, the time and one-half pay after regular daily hours for both piece workers and work workers, legal minimums for both piece and work workers, and the increase in dues voted by the delegates to the 1953 convention.

**CUTTERS' CUTS**

**'Fellow Member' Sen. Lehman Given Lifetime Cutter's Book**

Accepting an honorary lifetime membership in Cutters' Local 10, Senator Herbert H. Lehman told 2,500 cutters who attended a meeting and campaign rally at Manhattan Center, on Oct. 29 that he "appreciated the honor" and was "proud to be able to call you fellow-members."

He recounted how he and the ILGWU, which he was now privileged to call "our union," had fought together over the years for progressive social legislation and for many other constructive causes. Noting that his term of office would expire in January, he said, "I don't feel I am retiring, as I expect to make my voice heard in cases in which you and I are interested — fair labor legislation, improved social security, housing and civil rights." He emphasized the ILGWU for investing a large part of its funds to spur the construction of housing developments for people with minimum incomes.

Others who addressed the cutters were Pres. David Dubinsky, Executive Vice Pres. Louis Steinberg and Clerk John Beard General Manager.

In presenting Senator Lehman with a membership book, Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10, recalled how Lehman "had come to the union's assistance during a difficult and trying period many years ago"; his service as a member of the Governor's Advisory Commission for the Cloak Industry during the Twenties, and his mediation of garment industry disputes while he was Lieutenant-Governor and Governor of New York "which had brought about strikes but saved about as many jobs and lives as he would."

He also referred to Lehman's activity in the U. S. Senate, where he has spoken out "against every form of bigotry and intolerance" and has carried out an "unrelenting fight for

**He's a Cutter Now!**



Senator Lehman receives Local 10 honorary lifetime membership book from Cutters' Manager Falkman.

**LOCAL 10 MEMBERS REGULAR MEETING**

**MONDAY**

**Nov. 26**

Right over work  
**MANHATTAN CENTER**  
34th Street and 8th Avenue

civil rights legislation and against the disgraceful and discriminatory McCarran Immigration Act.

"The honorary membership being conferred on you," Falkman told Lehman, is "a token of the respect, admiration and affection in which you are held by the membership of our union" and "is evidence of the respect, admiration and affection which has existed between you and our union for over a quarter of a century."

On behalf of the membership of Local 10, he expressed "heartfelt good wishes for health, happiness and many more years of dedicated service to American Democracy."

**Health Need Cited in ILG Tenn. Study**

An investigation by the South-West Regional Social Service Department has disclosed that several communities in Tennessee are not creating state and federal public health funds to which they are entitled, reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perlmutter.

As a result, the people in and around Greenfield and Dresden, Tenn., are being deprived of a hospital of which they are in dire need.

Action to secure the funds from the state and federal governments was discussed recently at special meetings of the executive boards of Local 476 (Greenfield), 461 (Dresden) and District Council No. 6.

At these meetings ILGWU officials informed that the funds in question were available but that authorities had neglected to use them.

Perlmutter is expected to take all action necessary to remedy the situation.

**O'Fallon Votes to Keep Garment Shop Operating**

Citizens of O'Fallon, Ill., heard an appeal by members of Local 406, voted "yes" last month to permit the Bel-Mor Garment Co. factory to continue operating in the Community Hall. The vote was 2 to 1 in favor of retaining the building for industrial purposes, according to Vice Pres. Meyer Perlmutter, Southwest regional director.

**Local 25 Theatre Party Starts Education Season**

Launching its educational program for the coming year, Local 25, New York Cloak Pressers, has arranged a matinee theatre party on Saturday, Dec. 8, for the new "Penny Dread" at the National Theatre, Second Ave. and Houston St. Tickets at greatly reduced prices (25 cents and 15 cents, including tax) are now on sale at the local office, 90 West 20th St.

**Education Center Sifts News Events**

World crises in East Europe and the Middle East, as well as political and labor developments at home, make discussions on current events at the ILGWU Education-Recreation Center a most three days.

On Thursday evenings, noted authorities analyze vital economic, social, world and national problems at Textile High School, 182 St. between 8th and 9th Aves., Room 504, at 6:15 P.M.

On Saturdays, well known educators continue to sift the field of cultural topics, including literature, drama, anthropology, psychology and human relations, at 1:15 P.M. in Room 446 of Hunter College, Park Ave. and 89th St. entrance.

Because of the Thanksgiving holiday weekend, discussion will be "skipped" at Textile High on Nov. 23 and at Hunter on Nov. 24.

**UN Trips**

The Education Department is arranging for groups from ILGWU locals to tour the United Nations on certain Saturday mornings, at the reduced rate of 75 cents for ILGWU members. For additional information, get in touch with Pennis Cook, department secretary, at 1710 Broadway, New York City, N.Y. CO. 5-7900.

**ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LABOR GROUP NAMES ZIMMERMAN TO POST**

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of Dressmakers' Local 22, has been named chairman of the executive committee of the newly formed labor advisory committee to New York's State Commission Against Discrimination.

The advisory committee will coordinate labor's activity with the work of SCAD as well as maintain a liaison with New York City's Commission on Intergroup Relations. Zimmerman is also a member of the City Commission.

Charles Abrams, SCAD chairman announced the formation of the labor advisory committee at a luncheon attended by 150 New York labor officials. Governor Averell Harriman was the keynote speaker at the affair, the first of its kind.

Abrams also announced that Thomas A. Murray, president of the State Federation of Labor, and Louis Hochfelder, president of the State Congress of Industrial Organizations, will act as co-chairmen of the advisory committee.

The primary purpose of the labor advisory committee, Abrams said, would be to help eliminate discrimination in the hiring and advancement of workers.

**BOOK FRONT**

by Miriam Spicover-Sandler

**Lineage Thread Weaves Fabric Of U.S. Nation**

**FROUD SHOES.** By Paul Murray, Harper and Bros. \$3.50.

Miss Murray's story of her life and her family cuts across much that has gone into the making of this nation. It has in her veins the blood of aristocratic Southerners, Cherokee Indians, freed Negroes, Yankee Negroes, a white woman of Swedish-French descent, a half-Irish male and an octroon slave of great beauty.

Because of this rich family heritage, Miss Murray is able, simply



by sticking to the story of her own ancestors, to touch on the integration—or lack of it—of many groups that came to this country to find new hope and new freedom.

It is a family history story, for he tells of many generations, each of whom proudly cherished the past and strove to better the life of the family state.

In these pages are many examples of pride and compassion. Prejudices and prejudices are pictured in personal terms. But by reaching back to her great-grandparents, Miss Murray tells a story that is moving and heart-warming. Her pride is justified.

**AFI-CIO LABOR UNITED.** By Arthur J. Goldberg, McGraw-Hill Book Co. \$5.

Mr. Goldberg was, as AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George Meany states in the forward of this volume, an active participant in the process that produced the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. As such, he was in a most favorable position to tell the story of how the breach in organized labor's ranks was healed after two decades of division.

He has done so in a book that tells the story clearly and concisely. First he traces the origin of the AFL and the CIO, records the events of the years of division, and follows with an account of the efforts that finally resulted in the achievement of labor unity.

The meaning of the merger is further borne in an analysis of the constitution of the united labor movement and an evaluation of the AFL-CIO position on the charge of labor monopoly, its fight against communism, corruption and discrimination.

This first account of a major turning point in the history of American labor is authoritative and provides a most useful "textbook" for reference and inspiration.

**WEEKEND INSTITUTE IN MONTREAL SCANS ILG'S ACHIEVEMENTS**

An ILGWU weekend institute highlighted union activities for Montreal affiliates last month, reports Vice Pres. Bernard Shann. Some 200 delegates attended the seminar, held at St. Agathe des Montees, which featured an historical review of the union from its inception to the present day.

In an impressive account, Vice Pres. Shann traced the waistmakers' strike of 1900, the cloakmakers' strike of 1910, the struggles of the Twenties and Thirties and the subsequent revival which mushroomed into the great and powerful organization that is the ILGWU today.

Delegates also heard a talk by Dr. C. E. Origion, medical director of Montreal Union Health Center.

**Sai des Midinettes**

High point on this month's social agenda is the annual Sai des Midinettes, slated for Nov. 11. Some 20 candidates will be vying for the title of Midinette Queen.

This year in lieu of a fashion show, a concert is being arranged featuring celebrated Canadian television artists, instrumentalists and the Midinettes Choir.

Most recent donations to various welfare institutions (through a special fund created for that purpose) amount to \$11,000, Shann reports. This brings the total contribution since January 1956 to \$17,500. Latest beneficiaries include: Hospital in Beccolaba, Brazil; Jewish Labor Committee; Knifegoods strikers of St. Jerome; French Catholic Charities; Red Feather Campaign; McGill University building fund.

**Holding the Balance In St. Louis**



During arbitration, spotlight falls on the man in the middle—the arbitrator. Above Dr. John Dunlop, St. Louis referee, help keep the scales even at recent union-management hearing on vacation.

**MORE ILG MEMBERS 'GETTING INTO SWIM' AT RECREATION UNIT**

More and more union members are getting into the swim (and gym) at the ILGWU Recreation Center. ILGWU Educational Director Mark Starr reports.

The school's gymnasium and swimming pool are available to ILGWU members, with their union books, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings from 8:30 to 9:30. Shop teams from Local 45 and 89 alternate. They have arranged a schedule of basketball games, and other locals are planning to participate of a variety of other activities, according to Rosenberg, center supervisor. The school is on West 123 St. between 8th and 9th Aves.

Structure, painting and handicrafts classes, Starr notes, have gone beyond the periodic hobby class stage and have provided new interests and activities for a number of older members when they retire.

The 16-week Citizens Qualification Course got off to a good start last month, with classes on Monday and Tuesday evenings from 6 to 8:15. Classes in union history, pure theory, will be succeeded by a study of structure and functioning on Dec. 11.

**Bazaar of Pioneer Women To Aid Vocational School**

A three-day bazaar sponsored by the Trade Union Council of Pioneer Women will begin Friday, Nov. 23 at 4 P.M. and continue through Sunday and Monday from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. at the Hotel Millburn, 243 West 76th St., New York City. Proceeds will be used to help build a vocational school in Israel.

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

## THE PRESIDENT AND PEACE

AMERICANS VOTED A SPLIT TICKET ON Nov. 6. The Republicans won the Presidency, but lost the election. For the first time in more than a hundred years, a President will start his term with a Congress in which the opposing party holds the majority.

This unique turn in our political history reflects the fears and uncertainties of these perilous times. Faith in Mr. Eisenhower's undoubted devotion to the cause of peace triumphed over Mr. Stevenson's more reasoned and profound appreciation of the dangers of war. The people placed their trust and their faith with Mr. Eisenhower, even though his first term draws to a close to the accompanying rumble of wars which he and his aides only recently assured us could hardly happen.

Despite these sounds of clashing arms, the majority of the American people has demonstrated a powerful emotional conviction that so long as Mr. Eisenhower sits in the White House their sons and husbands will stay at home. But the election results also made clear that, on lower levels of domestic concern, there is no such confidence in Mr. Eisenhower's party. Remembering Republican past performances, Americans endorsed again, instead, the Democratic record of legislation aimed at serving the general welfare of all of the people.

**BOTH PARTIES WON SOMETHING.** We congratulate them for their victories.

What did the American people win?

In a time of rising threats to world peace, they won a politically divided national administration. For better or worse, Mr. Eisenhower and Democratic leaders in Congress have been able to find common ground in the past on issues which it was felt, transcended partisan political considerations. The President's ability to hue to the middle of the road, despite Republican extremists, in order to gain a measure of Democratic support in Congress has depended, until now, largely on his personal popularity and the justified expectation that he could win re-election.

Now, such personal experts feel, Mr. Eisenhower has achieved the peak of his power. While his political popularity remains undiminished, he is no longer a man able to succeed himself. In this, his second and final term, patronage will run dry and the appetite of rising hopefuls in the ranks of his party will grow more avid. Even in the recent campaign, his active political support for many whom he considered to be most important for the task of reshaping the Republican Party was insufficient to win them election. What restraints on Irresponsible will he have at his command now?

Furthermore, in the past four years the ambiguous promises and hollow platitudes uttered by Mr. Dulles have damaged the prestige of this country in the community of nations. The world looks to us for leadership in the achievement of a secure peace. Mr. Dulles has blundered along a variable course, and we now have arrived at the breaking point with our staunch allies, a morally devastating terrorism of the Budapest blood bath, and the warm embrace of the Russians with their hypocritical outrage over the open conflict that has exploded in the Middle East.

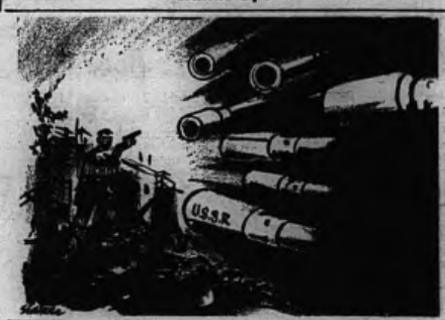
**THE MOST COMMON EXPLANATION** of Mr. Eisenhower's uncommon victory has been that in this country as the champion of peace. But no party and no political leader in this country stands for war. The paramount question remains not only how to keep this country out of war, but also how to keep war from spreading in a world from which we cannot cut ourselves off.

Armed with the faith and support of a people, President Eisenhower still has the terrible responsibility of securing peace in a time of final opportunities.

"You — !"



"Hands Up!"



## Budapest's Final Hours

By  
**Seymour Freidin**

(Reprinted from Dispatch with permission of the New York Post. In that newspaper, which he was still in Budapest.)

**B**UDAPEST, Nov. 10 (Delayed)—Hungary, mortally wounded by sledgehammer Russian blows, withered today in agonies of vengeful Soviet military occupation.

Red and aided by the full explosion of Russian military power, the Hungarians paid for their pitiable revolution.

To the end, they fought. It was rifles and tommy-guns, when available, against 200,000 Red troops supported by nearly 5,000 tanks. Overhead roared the latest Soviet jet forces and fighters and bombers. This phase was planned hastily. Reinforcements, pouring into Hungary after the forces of the revolution had swept back the initial Soviet might, gave momentum to the military insurance required for tactical success.

Under the camouflage of the Communist crusade to save a discredited regime and crush a genuinely national revolution, the Russians have systematically slaughtered and destroyed since the treacherous attack at dawn a week ago Sunday.

**T**O one who saw both carnage of the Soviet crusade in the staggering aftermath of the last two weeks, the latest Russian invasion made the first massacre a chaotic slaughter by comparison.

In Budapest, I saw them with planned destruction against a great city and nearly helpless population.

But the Hungarians were in no mood for surrender quietly.

The odds had been slipped up 50 times since they rebelled, but they unbelievably inflamed the Russian back.

The Hungarians, for four death-filled days and nights, held the mighty Russian army at bay: Street by street, house by house, and in the ruins of the old castle above the Buda side of the Danube they fought it to this last round.

Then they flung themselves bodily on tanks and guns.

In the parks, they held out hedgehogs in response. In the streets they fought and died from shot to sleep, being the last rounds of ammunition from rifles against 30-ton tanks and armored cars pouring death along every square yard.

From barricades and bomb windows in narrow streets and atop towers, Hungarians died defiantly, crying: "Long Live Free Hungary!"

**N**OT only was the newest Soviet military occupation costly in international prestige. The Russian army got a

batting at hands of a rebellious people whose principal strength resound in their spirit and willingness to defy and die.

A reporter is not supposed to become emotional reporting history, but you could not have witnessed the inevitable scenes of courage and retaliatory fury without becoming emotionally involved.

Military supremacy was insufficient for Moscow. The Russians also lured revolutionaries into a baited trap. After withdrawing their tanks from Budapest to mend their wounds in the hills, Soviet strategists trapped the Hungarian leaders.

The Russians evicted the military and political leaders of Hungary while they were negotiating, presumably about the finalities of the Soviet army withdrawal.

Thus when the armored blow fell in full fury on Budapest, the defenders were leaderless.

**I**UST as at a Sunday dawn nearly 15 years ago aggressors struck at Pearl Harbor, so did the Russians launch themselves on Budapest and the rest of the country.

By that time they had swelled their armed strength by five times, which is five power terms made. It should 50 times more if it had been when the revolution first exploded.

Then the radio crackled. Premier Iona Placy, a Communist, but opposed to Soviet domination, told the world about the infamy of the Russian attack.

**T**HE Russians were bent on smothering the achievements of the Hungarian revolution, which would have produced a neutral Hungary and a multiparty political system. The Communist Party led for practical purposes ceased to exist.

The Russian Army brought it back—a puppet government—that exists only because Soviet military force keeps up the fiction of local government.

What the Russians did was to declare war on a government not to their liking.

A few days after Soviet armor blasted into Budapest, the Russian commander, General Gribanov, told the population that it would be treated. He would measure military rule, declared Gribanov in placarded proclamations, "in accordance with the laws of war."

So the Russians came as conquerors, not—as they tried to tell the Hungarians—"as 'sisters' brothers."

(Reprinted by courtesy of New York Post.)