

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XXXIX, No. 13 Jersey City, N. J., July 1, 1957 Price 10 Cents

ILGWU General Executive Board

- Weighs ILG Extension Of Codes of Ethics
- Creates Scholarships For ILG's Children
- Supports Coat and Suit Promotion Drive
- Authorizes Housing Plan Negotiations

25 Years of ILGWU Progress, Dubinsky Presidency Marked

OLDTIMERS and newcomers, out-of-towners and New York City's own garment workers, began pouring into Madison Square Garden shortly after noon on June 13. They came not as in past years to rally their strength for a strike or to celebrate its victorious conclusion; they marched to the huge arena to celebrate 25 years of peaceful progress under the presidency of David Dubinsky.

Some walked up Seventh and Eighth Avenues from the great garment center. Others came by bus, train and automobile from the garment shops around New York City. Still others, constituting delegations, had flown in from major garment centers throughout the United States and Canada.

The celebration began with music and ended with music and there were no grim speeches. Mrs. Roosevelt saluted the ILGWU and its president; Mayor Wagner cited the union's great community contributions; AFL-CIO Pres. Meany hailed ILGWU contributions to the progress of the general labor movement.

In acknowledging these salutes, Pres. Dubinsky itemized the ILGWU's proud record during the past 25 years. It was a stirring moment of great historic importance in which the rich past became prelude to an even more challenging future.



Thousands at Madison Square Garden Rally Hail 25 Years of ILG Growth, Dubinsky's Presidency

Garment shops in Manhattan came to a stop at noon on June 13 and thousands of ILGWU members, filling the canyon streets of the garment center, streamed toward Madison Square Garden to celebrate David Dubinsky's 25 years as president of their union and to mark the progress of the ILGWU under his guidance.

Lines formed at the entrance to the arena long before the doors were scheduled to be opened. The entire midtown section of the city took on a gala air as the time for the celebration drew near. The spirit of the union holiday reached out to other ILGWU centers, which sent able delegations to the event.

Shortly before noon, close to a score of large buses, filled with delegates, met in different parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Eight buses formed the group that left Philadelphia early in the morning. Six buses were filled with members of the Eastern and Cook Out-of-Town Departments. One busload came from Mt. Vernon, N. Y. and two others from Long Island.

The caravans, gayly bedecked, drove toward the city, joined by scores of private cars belonging hundreds of Northeast Department members. In New York they emerged from the Lincoln Tunnel and, under police escort, came through the garment center with horns blowing and banners waving.

Huge Backdrop

For the many other thousands of ILGWU members, the proceedings in Madison Garden, scene of historic ILGWU strike rallies and victory celebrations, were recorded for broadcast the same evening on the

east-to-coast radio network of the American Broadcasting Co.

The inside of the Garden was decorated with ILGWU banners and a simple floral display. Behind the platform and filling the entire space between the arena seating and the floor of the Garden was a huge backdrop created especially for the celebration by ILGWU artist Bernard Seaman, depicting the contrast in national welfare and ILGWU organization between 1913 and 1932.

A special program was issued for the occasion, presenting, in chronological order, high points of ILGWU history during the past 25 years. Single copies may be obtained free by post card request to JUSTICE, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

Labour, Civic Leaders

As the thousands entered the Garden, they heard musical selections played by the City Orchestra, directed by Salvatore D'Alia. At 1:30, the program proper began with Lillian Hayes singing the national anthem and the composed chorus of Local 91 and Local 90A, conducted by Ben Wolf, singing members especially arranged for the celebration.

As chairman of the celebration, Vice Pres. Isidore Nagler introduced Elaine Mahlin of the NBC Opera Chorus and Jerome Blinn of the Metropolitan Opera Co. After their

musical selections, the guest speakers were introduced.

These included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and Mayor Robert F. Wagner. First Vice Pres. Leigi Antonini and Vice Pres. Julius Hochman traced the progress and the growth of influence of the ILGWU under Pres. Dubinsky's leadership. Senator Robert H. Humphrey, unable to attend because of important legislative proceedings in Washington, sent a special message to the meeting.

Judge Jacob Panken, a veteran of the ILGWU's great struggles in the early decades of this century, reviewed the nation's civil liberties heritage and accomplishments of the garment workers.

Pres. Dubinsky, surrounded by his family—Mrs. Emma Dubinsky, his daughter Jean, his granddaughter Ryan and his son-in-law, Shelley Applebaum—sat in the front row on the floor. Among them were the assembled vice presidents of the ILGWU, the invited speakers and New York local managers.

Ovation for Dubinsky

When Pres. Dubinsky, as the last speaker, came forward to address the gathering, he received an ovation. Time and again, his address was interrupted by the enthusiastic applause.

The program, arranged by a committee consisting of First Vice Pres. Leigi Antonini, Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stalberg, and Vice President Isidore Nagler, Julius Hochman, Charles Kretschmer and Joseph Bresler, with several songs by the combined ILGWU local chorus and entertainment by Milton Beric.

The celebration aroused widespread interest beyond the limits of the ILGWU itself. In the days before the Madison Square Garden celebration and immediately thereafter, many newspapers made editorial comment on the party played (Continued on Page 10)

TRAINING INSTITUTE STARTS 8TH CLASS WITH LARGE GROUP

The ILGWU Training Institute's eighth class, which began its year-long program of classroom and field work June 17, is the largest group of students since 1922, according to Gus Tyler, director of the Institute. The class includes 28 prospective members of the union staff, carefully chosen from a list of 106 applicants.

Also attending the Institute this year are five officials of the Indonesian free trade union movement, returning on a five-day voyage paid for by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, and two employees of the Puerto Rican Department of Labor.

Two innovations mark the Institute's course this year, reports Tyler:

In response to many requests, an optional Spanish-language course has been added to the curriculum. For the first time each student this year will spend one day a week making the rounds with a local ILGWU business agent, observing his work and conducting interviews. This new activity will be in addition to the regular field assignments scheduled for later in the course.

WASHINGTON MEMO

by John Hering

Mixed Brew for Citizens In Gas, Power Actions

WASHINGTON—Events in the nation's capital last month produced a rather mixed brew for the average citizen: some of the news was bad, some good.

Gas consumers, for instance—and that means most of us—had reason to conclude that they were being deceived by the Administration in Washington.

Congressman Owen Harris, chairman of the House of Representatives committee handling national gas legislation, called a press conference to report that he had just received a letter from the President. Eisenhower's letter had told Harris, in effect, that the Administration's proposed amendments, designed to protect gas consumers against price increases, should not be taken too seriously.

At his own press conference shortly afterwards, the President insisted, of course, that his letter didn't really represent a change in attitude. Meanwhile, though, the natural gas lobbyists remain considerably cheered up by the White House "confusion."

A few days later, however, advocates of low-cost publicly developed electric power won a notable victory when the Senate voted to authorize a \$307 million federal dam for the Hell's Canyon area, located on the Snake River bordering Idaho and Oregon.

This was a smashing defeat for the private power companies—particularly the Idaho Power Co., a Maine corporation, which has been busily building two smaller dams.

In an effort to stave off the rising flood of Congressional indignation, the Idaho Power Co. offered—at the last minute—to give up the fast law "write-off" granted to it by the Eisenhower Administration. The "write-off" was designed to save the company millions of dollars at the expense of other taxpayers.

But this desperate gesture served only to bolster the determination of public-policy advocates. They pushed through their big-dam project for hydro-electric power, flood control and soil conservation by a vote of 45 to 32.

Special credit for getting the Hell's Canyon bill passed goes to Senator Frank Church of Idaho, 25-year-old Democrat who delivered his maiden speech on the major issue. He was trained by colleagues, for and against the bill, for his grasp of the subject and his handling of questions put to him.

No sooner had congratulations died down than Republican Senator Arthur W. Watkins of Utah predicted darkly that the President would veto the bill, if passed by the House.

In many ways, the most spectacular event going on all the moment is an inch-by-inch examination of the financial policies of Secretary of Treasury George H. Humphrey. The attack on Humphrey is actually an assault on the Administration's "light money" policy.

Liberals like Illinois Democratic Senator Paul Douglas have been hitting at Humphrey policies for years. Now, several Senators who considered advice the better part of valor are also in full cry. This financial prod of Humphrey promises to be achingly thorough.

New York AFL, CIO Okay Unity Terms

New York AFL and CIO state organizations have come to a full agreement on the terms of their merger. Ratification formalities are expected to be completed by the end of August. New York is the first major industrial state, in which the AFL and CIO bodies will have come together. To date, mergers have been completed in 34 other states.

The four top offices of the new organization will be filled equally by former AFL and CIO officials. There will be 28 vice presidents—18 from the State Federation of Labor and 10 from the CIO Council.

Terms of the agreement were announced and recorded by George Meany, who acted as mediator at the final eight-hour negotiation session.

JUSTICE

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Office of Publication:
591 Sunnunt Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Editorial Office:
1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.
Tel. Columbia 8-7000

DAVID DEBINSKY, President and General Secretary-Treasurer
LEON STEIN, Editor

Subscription price paid in advance \$2.00 a year

Entered as Second Class matter Feb. 3, 1948, at the Post Office at Jersey City, N. J. under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XXXIX, July 1, 1937, No. 13

'Garment Jungle' Draws Throgs Throughout U. S.



Joining the throgs currently filling neighborhood movie houses all over the country to see "The Garment Jungle," several hundred members of Springfield, Mass., Local 726 attended a group showing of the film in a local theater last month as part of their local's education program.

Heartily applauding the strong pro-union stand taken by the Columbia Pictures film, the ILGWU members battle against gangsterism.

Commanding the attention of trade union members as the most pro-labor film ever to come out of Hollywood, "The Garment Jungle" will be shown this month and next in cities all over the United States, including Cleveland, Kansas City, San Francisco, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION was continued at Unity House, where Italian Consul General bestowed Order of Merit on Pres. Dubinsky (top left). Wilkes-Barre District of Northeast Department presented clock set into chunk of anthracite coal mined in area (top right); entire General Executive Board on platform of Unity Theatre and guest speakers mark observance of 25-year progress (bottom).



ILG General Executive Board Acts on Ethics, Scholarships, Housing, Cloak Promotion Drive

ILO Slave Labor Ban Vindicates ILG Fight

A draft treaty banning slave labor throughout the world was endorsed June 21 by the 40th annual conference of the International Labor Organization, without a dissenting vote. Meeting at Geneva, Switzerland, government, labor and employer delegates from 78 countries took part in the vote.

In 1947, the ILGWU delegation to the AFL convention introduced a resolution calling on the United Nations to act against the menace. In 1952, Pres. Dubinsky and Matthew Wall, on behalf of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, presented a special report to the UN exposing the horrors of forced labor in the Soviet sphere.

The anti-slave labor agreement, officially known as the "Convention on Forced Labor," would require each ratifying country not to use forced labor as a means of punishing strikers, workers who commit infractions of labor discipline or political dissent; as a means of economic development, or as an expression of racial discrimination.

Stulberg Bids Probers Scan Management Too

In a speech presented June 6 at a conference of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department in Washington, D. C.,

ILGWU Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg called upon the McClellan Committee to look into a "huge area of employer practice that requires immediate investigation: the use of organized violence."

"The Stulberg speech was read to the conference by Gus Tyler, director of the ILGWU Training Institute and supervisor of the Political Department. Vice Pres. Stulberg was unable to attend because of his preoccupation with final arrangements for the union's Madison Square Garden rally."

Said Stulberg: "If the labor movement were called upon to document daily instances of violence, murderous violence, against and directed against labor, we could delegate the committees of Congress with our story."

Commenting on the investigations conducted by the McClellan Committee, Stulberg stated that "the actions of Pres. Meany and of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and the Ethical Practices Committee have done much to correct the distorted notion of the labor movement people may have derived from the headline interpretation of the Senate Committee's work."

(Continued on Page 10)

The ILGWU General Executive Board, in a spirited meeting at Unity House June 17-19, reviewed recent contract negotiations, heard reports on the state of the garment industry, union welfare funds and the ILGWU Training Institute, and acted on AFL-CIO ethics codes, cloak industry promotion, housing and the establishment of an ILGWU Scholarship Fund. All members of the GEB attended.

In his summary report, Pres. David Dubinsky, who chaired the sessions, noted the relative stability of the garment industry in recent months and the fact that prospects for coming weeks remain good. He pointed out that, as indicated in the report prepared by the ILGWU Research Department, much of the revived strength of the apparel markets could be attributed, paradoxically, to the government-inspired hard money policy which has channeled some consumer expenditures away from hard goods.

Fact Progress

Reviewing new ILGWU contracts, Pres. Dubinsky cited the following: **Paerie Elec:** The most recent contract negotiations for the organized garment shops on the island, together with the latest review of minimum wage rates, have continued the rise in standards. The union minimum in the brassiere industry has been lifted to 80 cents an hour, plus approximately 7 1/2 cents in "fringe" benefits including a 2 1/2 per cent payroll contribution by employers for health and welfare benefits won in latest negotiations.

Miami: A first industry-wide gar-

ment has been achieved in this contracting market.

Westcott: The new cloak industry agreement is the first in Canada's garment industry to provide a schedule for reducing the work week from the prevailing 40 hours to 37 1/2, with compensating upward wage adjustments. It is also the second ILGWU industry agreement to establish a severance pay fund.

Gesawd: Prolonged negotiations resulted in the winning of important wage and other gains for 800 workers employed by this Midwest firm in its five plants.

Merlison: The new contract negotiated with this firm by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department establishes the principle that health and welfare fund contributions, in a situation in which there is heavy staff turnover, are to be made by the firm for those trainees who ultimately remain in the company's employ.

Codes of Ethics

Pres. Dubinsky presented a report on the six AFL-CIO codes of ethics. These deal with such matters as in-

fluence of charities; riddance of crooks, Communists and racketeers; administration of health and welfare funds; loans and investments and conflicts of interests that may arise in office conduct.

A decision by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last January also condemned use of the Fifth Amendment by a union officer being questioned by a proper governmental body in his handling of union funds.

The alterations of AFL-CIO Pres. (Continued on Page 10)

DUBINSKY AWARDED ITALY MERIT ORDER AT MEET 'UNITY'

At a special ceremony at Unity House Theatre on June 13, the Italian Consul General, Baron Carlo de Perraris Salazar, presented to Pres. David Dubinsky a declaration and citation making him Knight Commander of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic. On stage, witnessing the event, were members of the ILGWU General Executive Board as well as a number of special guests.

Baron Salazar cited the role of the ILGWU in strengthening the fraternal bonds that tie the United States and Italy. "Your union," he declared, "has been a channel for international friendship and solidarity which we in Italy treasure."

Numerous short speeches were made on the occasion. Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler, as chairman, introduced Vice Presidents Morris Blain, David Cimpini and Joseph Brennan. Creindler also excused by Fernando Sierra Budeica, Paerie Rican Secretary of Labor, who read a message from Governor Moses Harari, Jewish Pat. of the Jewish Labor Committee, who traced the activities of the garment union during and immediately after the last war through its relief and educational work abroad.

Alexander Katin, managing editor of the Daily Forward, described how, through the years, the ILGWU has been a force for clean government in civic affairs. Alex Rose of the Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union pointed out how the ILGWU has served as a prime example of moral conduct at a time when the labor movement is under close scrutiny and attack.

"Thou Shalt Not Look!"



Dubinsky Traces 25-Year LGW Gains

Text of address by Pres. David Dubinsky at Madison Square Garden rally on June 13.

BEFORE coming to this meeting, I read the minutes of the General Executive Board meeting of June 13, 1912. I found in them three important points:

First, was my election as president; second, was that I was authorized to sign a book loan note for \$1,250 so that there would be some money to keep the union afloat; third, was that we should issue a call to the claimsmakers to prepare for a strike and that we should start all of our other members throughout the country—all 70,000 of them—in be ready to support the strike.

We called the strike, it was the first strike the new president of the union had to lead, and it ended with a reduction in wages, but not for long. At that moment in our history, we were still too weak to get increases, but as soon as we grew strong enough, we won back more money than that cut.

When I became president, we had just emerged from seven years of internal warfare during the period from 1925 to 1932. The union was virtually destroyed, there was no morale, no face, no financial backbone. Our road was not easy. We had to fight internal enemies, we had to fight gangsters, we had to fight scabs, we had to fight greedy employers, we had to fight the brutality of the police, we had to fight politicians and reactionaries of all sorts. We paid with blood, jail sentences and even life itself. But our fight was just. We survived. We were successful to a great extent; we therefore have cause to celebrate.

What constituted for us success? First, the bulk of those who had been misled by the Communists returned to our ranks stronger because of their disillusionment. They realized that they had followed a destructive movement whose real purpose was not to serve the needs of the workers but to serve the interests of the Kremlin. That was a disillusioning factor because they came back as loyal workers, and some of them as loyal leaders of our union.

Second, we had unity in our ranks. An enlightened membership, a competent, devoted and honest leadership, the General Executive Board, the local managers, the members from the cities and from out-of-town areas, from the East, the West, the South and the North—they made our success possible because of their work.

And third, the New Deal had opened up great new opportunities, and we were alert enough to take quick advantage of them.

Madison Square Garden is an historic place, and especially well known to us. In this Garden, we first formulated our plan, our hope, our inspiration. Here we demonstrated for our demands. Here our voices were raised in protest against abuses and injustices.

Here and in the old Madison Square Garden, we heard the voices of Samuel Gompers, Joseph Barondas, Abraham Roundberg, Benjamin Schweitzer, Morris Sigman, Mayer London, Morris Millrot, Abraham Cahan, B. Chaimy Vlédick, Benjamin Feigenbaum, M. Zarnstein, and all of us who participated in this celebration. Judge Jacob Farkas who encouraged us in all our struggles.

Here in Madison Square Garden, we were told that the watchshop must go; that the shorter work day, unemployment insurance, old age security, sickness benefits, security on the job, decent working standards, decent pay were the things to which we are entitled.

It is here in Madison Square Garden that we rallied for our struggles to attain these improvements. Here we celebrated our victories, and here today we are celebrating our progress of the last 25 years.

IN 1912 when I became president all I had was hope. Hope was my comrade. It pointed the way and we moved forward from one improvement to the next.

Now there is included on our record: industrial peace, organizing the unorganized, 450,000 members, the 25-hour week, decent wage structure, jobber responsibility and contractor designation, security on the job, vacation benefits, health and welfare benefits, retirement benefits, death benefits, health centers, health mobile units.

Unity House, housing, anti-advancing, anti-Communism, anti-Fascism, our Education Department, our Political Department, our Legal Department, our Engineering Department, our Research Department, our International Labor Relations Department, our Training Institute.

Political action, "Kiss and Needle," "With These Hands," Puerto Rico organization, labor unity, international solidarity, aid to the free trade unions in Europe and Asia, our millions of dollars in war relief aid, our orphan homes, vocational schools in Italy, France, China, Israel, vocational schools and Am-Honors in Israel.

These are some of our accomplishments. This is the record of the last 25 years—and it is a record of which to be proud.

Life does not stand still. Those who came to this country on the Mayflower would never recognize it if they could see it now. Our entire character, our industry changes. The composition of our union changes. We are not the same today as we were 25 years ago.

Let me give you a few illustrations of the changes. In 1912, the female population of the United States, women 15 years of age and over, was over 44 million. Today it is over 60 million; it has increased by 36 per cent. During the same period, employment in the garment industry increased by 152 per cent.

ILGWU membership in 1912 was 24,000; today it is 450,000. That means an increase of 1,787 per cent, or 19 times

'Creative Citizenship'

From address by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at Garden rally.

I AM very happy to be with you today on this wonderful occasion when you celebrate 25 years of the leadership of a great union leader. You have been very fortunate in having the services of a creative mind in these 25 years.

President Dubinsky has told me of the many difficulties faced in 1912. It took a good deal of courage, imagination and real work to bring about in 25 years the strength and the conditions for the members of the union that have been achieved in this comparatively short period of time.

I am here only to make a long speech, but to let you of my admiration for President Dubinsky and of my admiration for you, because you have seen the value of his leadership and have followed and sometimes probably pushed him a little, so that he has achieved great things.

I want to congratulate him today. I want to wish him from the bottom of my heart great success in the years to come. I think his success will always be tied to the success of the people for whom and with whom he works. It will not be success to him unless it was also success for all of you.

as much. These changes are genuine. These take in all nationalities, in all sections of the country.

In 1912, 87 per cent of the workers in our industry were unorganized. Today, only 15 per cent are unorganized. At that time, the average wage scale for textile garment workers was 43 cents. Today, the average is \$1.53—an increase of 240 per cent.

Then, 18 million coats were produced; now 25 million—an increase of 40 per cent. Suits increased from 2½ million to 12 million, an increase of 475 per cent; dresses, from 157 million to 258 million, an increase of 64 per cent; blouses from 9½ million to 156 million, an increase of 1,500 per cent; shirts, from 4 million to 82 million, an increase of over 2,000 per cent. The rise in dollar volume of retail sales was 384 per cent.

We were different kinds of apparel now. We spend our dollars differently. We buy television sets instead of coats. We make investments in mortgages, we build homes and buy cars.

Where do we go from here? I say that we shall move forward along the same road as we have come. We shall be guided in the future by the same principles that have guided us in the past.

We have no blueprint, but we shall remain alert to every opportunity to increase the stability of our industry; to win an ever greater share of the fruits of science and improved industrial efficiency for our members.

We have no dogmas, and we shall remain determined to work for an ever rising standard of living for our workers.

We have no timetable, but we shall remain loyal to our traditions in seeking to improve the welfare of our members.

Life itself always finds new goals, new needs for which we must fight, for which we must work.

OUR children have left us a precious heritage. They gave us the concept that socialism is not a business but a cause, an ideal, a trust, a crusade. They never tolerated the idea that business were just another business to be con-

ducted as the personal property of any single official.

The genius of business and financial magnificence, those who have been able to make money out of slaving investments and mortgages and loans, and all other sorts of manipulation, belong in Wall Street and not in the trade union movement.

Who would have the other movement must have a heart, must have a soul, must be idealistic. It must be devoted to the highest ethical principles in order to be privileged to serve humanity through trade unionism.

The other day, we saw a television program on which the well known child expert of international communism, the present ruler of Russia, predicted that our grandchildren would grow up under what he calls socialism. And by "socialism" Khrushchev means the slave system which he and his Communist Party bosses keep the workers of the Soviet Union in bondage.

I remember when, some years back, I visited Cleveland to attend a meeting of claimsmakers. Before the meeting, I was taken by car a good distance outside of the city, where the meeting was to be held. I asked, "Why do you have to go out of the city? Why do you have to burden the claimsmakers by making them go so far to a meeting?"

They told me they had to meet outside the city because they could not get a place that had enough parking space for those attending the meetings. And I concluded at that time that if parking space for workers attending a union meeting is a problem, they can't be expected to become revolutionaries and change the system under which they have come to attend meetings.

Honest, intelligent, independent, a freedom-loving man, decent working standards—these are vested interests in freedom, and free workers will never give up these things and their freedom for any brand of communism.

The workers of America will defend their freedom—freedom to talk, freedom to vote, freedom to organize, freedom to differ.

We do not care to underize the power, the advantage, the strength of our freedom. We shall defend them with our blood if necessary.

To the employers who are here and to the 10,000 employers who are here and have collective relationships: I say: We have cooperated and we will continue to cooperate with you. But at the same time, be mindful that we will fight, if it becomes necessary, for decent standards to provide us all the opportunities for a better life to which our children are entitled, and which industry can and should give us. Of course, we shall continue, as we always have, that we can get only those things that industry is able to give. But when industry is able to give, we will demand.

To the representatives of the communication: I say: Our union has been a constructive force in your midst. We are no longer strangers; we are citizens, we are builders. We have helped the community. We shall continue to do so.

To our members, I say: Thank for work well done. You have built a union that is a credit to America and a credit to the world. You haven't finished your work. There is much more to be done.

Therefore, I say to you: Keep it up! Keep it up! Keep it up! The union that you have built—strengthen it—and provide your kids, the lives of your children, the lives of future generations, so that you may be proud of yourself and of your accomplishments.

3,000 in Montreal Coak Trade Wins Work Week Slash

Pay envelopes will be thicker and working hours will be fewer for clockmakers in Montreal, Canada, during the next three years, as a result of a new contract signed by the Montreal Clock Joint Council covering some 3,000 workers employed by 70 firms of the Clock Manufacturers' Council.

PROMINENT POLITICIANS AT N. Y. LIBERAL FETE ASSAIL GOP REACTION

New York Governor Averell Harriman, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, and Senator John A. Carroll of Colorado, were among the speakers last month at the 12th annual dinner of the Liberal Party, attended by more than 1,700 enthusiastic party supporters at the Commodore Hotel.

Governor Harriman, noting the presence in his audience of I.L.G.W.U. Pres. David Dubinsky, congratulated him for the 25 years of service in the union's top post.

"The American labor movement, as well as the cause of liberalism, owes much to the vigorous, dedicated work of David Dubinsky," he said. "All Americans are indebted to him for his long and uncompromising fight against communism at home and abroad."

Mayor Wagner joined the Governor in attacking the Republican-sponsored state unemployment insurance bill, repassed by the GOP majority at the special session of the Legislature after Harriman had vetoed it earlier.

Harriman accused the Republicans of trying "to cover up what they were doing by pretending that it is only the garment industry which would be adversely affected."

Concluded Mayor Wagner, "What risks the economic stability of the apparel industry in New York City, and its employees, shake the economy of the entire city. The tremors would rapidly reverberate in an ever-increasing area throughout the state and nation."

Senator Carroll lashed out at the greediness of his listeners. He pointed, by way of example, to the 35-cent-a-barrel price increase by

Seek Early Vote by Knitters A. B. Altman in San Antonio

Virtually all 65 workers in the knitting department of the Bernhard Altman Co. in San Antonio, Tex., have signed I.L.G.W.U. cards as the result of an organizing drive conducted by the Lower Southwest Region, reports Director S. C. Chaikin.

The union has filed a petition with the National Labor Relations Board for a representation election among these workers.

Enrollment of the Altman knitters was achieved in face of anti-union intimidations by local management of this absentee employer. These have included speeches by management representatives containing misrepresentations about the I.L.G.W.U. and veiled threats to the workers.

John Kincaid, heading up organizing activities in the area, indicated that the effect of staff members Sophie Gonnans, Walter Sanders and Jerry Levine were instrumental in bringing Altman knitters into the union.

L. A., San Francisco Coaks Net Boosts in Pay, Holidays

Wage increases and first paid holidays for piece workers highlight the new collective agreement covering some 4,000 clockmakers in Los Angeles. In San Francisco, clock workers also won pay boosts and additional holidays under terms of a three-year renewal.

According to Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director, and Ildor Stenmar, manager of the Los Angeles Clock Joint Board, the new three-year clock contract was scheduled to be ratified at local membership meetings in that city during the last week in June.

Wage provisions of the renewal with the Los Angeles Clock and Suit Manufacturers' Association provide for two-step weekly raises totaling 8.5% for cutters, operators, pressers, finishers, and lining and skirt makers; \$4 for special machine operators, and \$2.50 for floor help.

During the lifetime of the agreement, piece workers will be paid for two and a half holidays a year; time workers, already paid for five holidays, will get an additional half holiday on Election Day.

Piece Overtime Pay

Overtime pay after seven hours a day or 35 a week, previously provided for time workers, has been extended to piece workers. Other gains include a hike of 1½ per cent in employers' contributions to health, welfare, vacation and retirement funds, for a total of 8 per cent, and improvements in minimum rates.

Agreement on terms of the renewal was reached after four months of negotiations, capped by round-the-clock parleys in the last stage.

San Francisco Raises

According to Vice Pres. Jennie Malaya and Ralph King, manager of the San Francisco Clock Joint Board, local city clockmakers won raises totaling 15 cents in two installments. Also, paid holidays for both time and piece workers will be increased to four during the duration of the pact.

Other improvements include a second week paid vacation, made possible by a rise of 1½ per cent in employers' contributions to various welfare funds, for a total of 8 per cent; a 10-cent boost in minimums, and overtime pay at all workers' after seven hours a day or 35 a week.

Presser Aide



Vice Pres. Joseph Breslow (left), manager of New York Clock Pressers' Local 35, congratulates Morris Koyler on his election as the affiliate's assistant manager.

Upper South Surges Forward On Maryland's Eastern Shore

Organizing activities on the eastern shore of Maryland have resulted in the chartering of new locals in Cambridge and Whiteford and the addition of a newly organized plant in Snow Hill, reports Vice Pres. Angela Barnabe, Upper South Department manager.

In Cambridge, 175 workers in two ladies' sportswear plants operated by the Heise Manufacturing Co. have been organized into Local 545, Eddie Milano, assistant manager of the Upper South Department, presented their charter to them at a special banquet recently.

At the same affair, the new local's officers were installed. These include Catherine Newcomb, president; Alice Willey, vice president; Charlotte Lanza, secretary-treasurer; Gladys Woolford and Betty Smith, health secretaries, and Edith Miller and Virginia Stewart, chair-ladies.

At Snow Hill, approximately 75 workers at the Snow Hill Manufacturing Co., a sportswear concern, are scheduled to join the I.L.G.W.U. on July 1. Business Agent Sam Elshorn, who was active in organizing the new shop, will service them.

In Whiteford, a local charter has

just been granted to 125 new I.L.G.W.U. members employed by the Terry Toys children's dress firm. These workers gained their first union contract with the company this past May. Business Agent Mario Schiavo will service the new local.

Graduation Time



New York's Governor Averell Harriman (right) presented certificate to Mary Oulaf at first graduation ceremony for members of Local 22 taking part in local's upgrading course for dressmakers at High School of Fashion Industries in New York City. Looking on are (left to right) Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, local manager; Linda Karen Oulaf, and Nathan Brown, school principal. About 250 workers were enrolled in first class of training program, designed to upgrade workers' skills to replace veteran employees who retire from industry.

in Montreal's dress industry, H. H. Hise, executive director of the Manufacturers Guild, reported that that trade association's annual meeting that day in union dress houses in the area was over at billion last year, while payrolls for non-union houses dropped.

Outing of Clock Finishers To Bear Mountain, Aug. 18

A boat ride and outing to Bear Mountain by members of Local 11, New York Clock Finishers, will be held Sunday, Aug. 18. Tickets and further information may be obtained at the local office, 22 West 34th St., 6th floor.

The Humble Oil Co. last January which, he charged, had cut the taxpayers of the nation between \$85 million and \$100 million overnight. I.L.G.W.U. Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg served as chairman of the Dinner Committee. Other speakers at the gathering were Dr. George E. Counts, party chairman, and the Rev. Donald Harrington, minister of Community Church.

Handmacher-Vogel Pact Parleys Start

Union negotiators are pressing for a number of improvements in current parleys for renewal of the agreement covering Handmacher-Vogel plants in Glasgow and Lebanon, Ky., reports Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirfman, director of the Ohio-Kentucky Region.

Healing union negotiators are William Kaufman, assistant regional director, and Wilbur Daniels, I.L.G.W.U. Assistant General Counsel, plus shop committees at Atlas Underwear workers of Piqua, Ohio and Richmond, Ind., have ratified terms of their new pact with the firm. Union representative Bernadine McGurder directed negotiations, aided by a workers' committee.



ACKNOWLEDGING acclaim of thousands at rally, Pres. David Dubinsky gets set to deliver major address.



ILGWU FETE shared billing with Billy Graham, slated for evening.



CHATTING before meeting are George Meany, Pres. Dubinsky, Eleanor Roosevelt.



GARMENT WORKERS lined up at doors of Garden hours before event started.

JUBILEE

*Celebrating Twenty Five Years
of the Presidency of David Dubinsky
and ILGWU Progress*



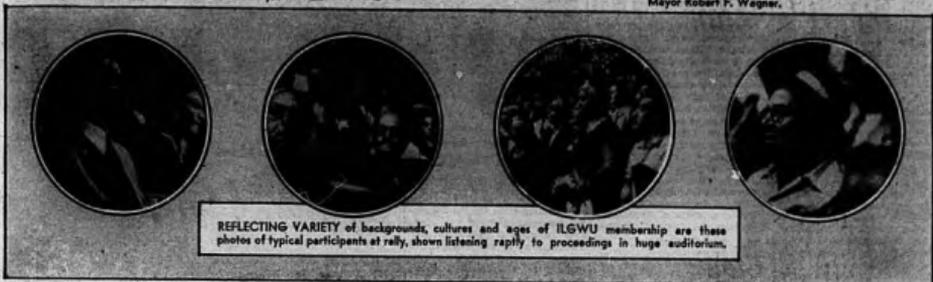
SHOPS IN NEW YORK garment center came to standstill on afternoon of June 13 as thousands of workers stopped machines and poured into Madison Square Garden—the city's largest arena—to mark 25 years of progress achieved by their union under the presidency of David Dubinsky. Here, they listen attentively as Pres. Dubinsky, at podium, recounts the many "firsts" chalked up by ILGWU in past quarter century. Other speakers included [insets above, left to right] Vice Pres. Mildred Nagler, Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, Judge Jacob Finken.



COMBINED CHORUS of ILGWU Local 91 and 40-A, conducted by Ben Wolf, gave inspiring renditions, including especially arranged musical numbers dedicated to Pres. Dubinsky.



IN FAMILY GROUP (left to right) are Shelley Appleton, Jean Dubinsky Appleton, Ryne Appleton, Mrs. Emma Dubinsky and Pres. Dubinsky, joined by New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner.



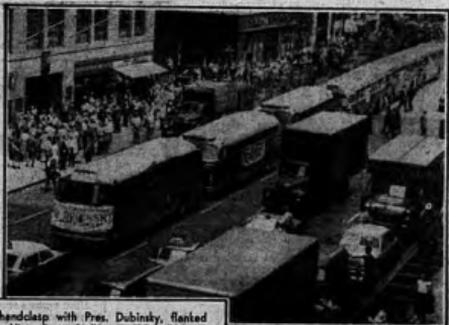
REFLECTING VARIETY of backgrounds, cultures and ages of ILGWU membership are these photos of typical participants at rally, shown listening raptly to proceedings in huge auditorium.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Madison Square Garden June 13, 1957



(TOP LEFT) First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini in handclasp with Pres. Dubinsky, flanked by Pres. Meany, Vice Pres. Nagler, Executive Vice Pres. Stulberg. (TOP RIGHT) Caravan of buses bringing out-of-town ILGers rides down Seventh Ave. (BOTTOM LEFT) Audience rises for moment of silence to honor departed leaders. (BOTTOM RIGHT) Pres. Dubinsky greets brother Leter and members of his family.



Big Gains in First Pact At Georgia Corset Co.

One hundred employees of the Federal Corset Co. in Douglas, Georgia, last month ratified their first collective agreement, incorporating sizable wage increases and other significant gains, reports E. T. Kehrer, director of the Southeast Region.

As a result, Federal workers obtained a 15 per cent pay raise, a shorter work week, employer's contribution of 3 per cent of payroll for a health fund, a week's paid vacation leave and one-half paid holidays for both piece and time workers.

Resistance to unionization by a number of local businessmen was overcome by the workers, who overwhelmingly voiced their support for the ILGWU at an earlier meeting with Kehrer and Nick Bonanno.

Organization of this new shop brings to five the number of ILGWU shops in Georgia. The work force at the shop is expected to rise to at least 150 when the firm moves into a larger plant soon.

Lucedale Parlays

Negotiations with the George County Manufacturing Co., dress producer of Lucedale, Mississippi, employing 140 workers, started June 21 in Mobile, reports Director E. T. Kehrer of the Southeast Region. The conference followed the first NLRB election to be won by the ILGWU in Mississippi.

Results of that election were 79 to 41, and represented the first union breakthrough among shops negotiated in lower Mississippi.

Union negotiators included Kehrer, Russell McMahon, and a shop committee consisting of "Oran Bradley, Jewel Davis, Maggie Holcomb, Harry Parker, Vernon Ross. Company representatives were Basil Beatin, president, W. J. Godbold, plant manager, and attorney C. A. L. Johnston Jr.

Meanwhile, a session has been

Molteni Sees Season, Reports on Italy Trip

Bright prospects for the fall season in the New York coat and suit industry were outlined by Manager Howard Molteni at a recent meeting of Local 48, Italian Cloakmakers.

The well-attended session also heard a report by Vice Pres. Molteni on the recent trip to Italy by a delegation from Local 48. While there, the group surveyed trade union and political developments in Italy and checked on the condition of the various institutions, such as Boys' Town, which are maintained by the local or the ILGWU.

St. Louis Conference



Union and management representatives sifted problems of underwear industry at recent confab in St. Louis. Standing, second from left, is Vice Pres. Mayr Perlebin, director of the Southwest Region.

pled with the NLRB for an election at the Mobile plant of the same firm, employing 30 workers.

Urge Bill to End N. Y. Housing Bias

In a message to Mayor Robert F. Wagner last week, Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, as chairman of the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party, called for speedy enactment by the New York City Council of legislation to ban discrimination in housing.

"On behalf of trade unions affiliated with the Liberal Party's Trade Union Committee," he says, "we strongly urge immediate enactment of the Shakerly-Brown-Issacs Bill against discrimination in private housing. Let us, in this greatest city of our country, live up to the great principle of democracy—of equality and no discrimination.

"Our Board of Education has come out for integration in education. How can we have that without integration in housing? The argument of problems and difficulties must not affect us; the South can argue against changes by also shooting problems and difficulties.

"The big majority of New York city people want decency, justice, fair play, and will respond to your leadership on this. Let New York city give leadership and greatness to our whole country by passing this bill without weakening amendments."

Local 22 has started a campaign to send 10,000 post cards to Mayor Wagner urging passage of the bill.

EOT Organizing Drive in High Gear in Jersey

The Eastern Out-of-Town Department's all-out organizing campaign in northern New Jersey continues in high gear. Latest addition to the roster of unionized shops is Allied Outwear Corp., Newark sportswear firm, reports Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz.

At the same time, organizing efforts in the East Rutherford and Plainfield areas are winning ground.

In course of the campaign, the company discharged Ida Johnson and L. G. McAffee, two of the most active unionists in the shop. The union immediately moved to bring the case before the National Labor Relations Board. However, after several parleys, the firm agreed to reinstatement of the workers and signed an agreement.

Terms of the EOT standard pact include reduction in the work week from 40 to 35 hours, with compensating wage hikes; an additional 10-cent hourly increase in six months; six and one-half paid holidays; to be obtained in several steps during the life of the contract; minimums 35 per cent above the federal; full coverage under the union's welfare and retirement programs.

Strategy Session



Organizing committees of Bernhard Altmann Co., knitters in San Antonio, Tex., meet to map drive for victory in National Labor Relations Board representation election expected soon. John Kissack, Lower Southwest Region staffer, is in center of back row (arms folded).

Cloak Operators Require Fall Season Work Cards

All members of Local 117, New York Cloak Operators, must obtain new working cards for the fall season now getting under way, Manager Benjamin Kaplan announces. This applies to all members, no matter how long they have been working in their present shops. Cards may be obtained at the local office, 242 West 36th St.

Alert COT Staffers Recruit 5 More Shops in New Jersey

Five new shops, employing about 150 workers in New Jersey, have been organized by the Cloak Out-of-Town Department in recent weeks, reports Vice Pres. George Rubin, COT general manager. The shops, all contractors, have joined the American Association and will come under terms of the agreement between the association and the union.

Organization of the five firms was the result of vigilance by the department in tracing the contractors' source of work. COT staffers then signed up the workers and contractual relations with the employers followed.

In accordance with provisions of the American Association contract, workers in the five shops will enjoy the 35-hour work, paid holidays, "reaction" and health benefits, and coverage under the cloak retirement program.

The newly organized shops are: M & B Coat Co. of Lodi (Local 136). Katherine Marchese has been elected chairlady. Cuddy Sportswear of Paterson (Local 134). Frances Munney was elected chairlady. Duetta Corp. and Bena Coat Co. of Hoboken (Local 133). Nick Angione was chosen chairman. Loda Cloak Co. of Newark (Local 135). Shop chairman is to be elected shortly.

Hail Nutmeg .COT For Cancer Drive

For their recent fund-raising activities on behalf of the American Cancer Society, Local 141-149 of Bridgeport, Conn., have been voted "the outstanding organization in the State of Connecticut" by the cancer group's Mutual State unit, reports Vice Pres. George Rubin, general manager of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department. The award was presented June 27.

Staged out by the society as leaders in the local's door-to-door campaign were Business Agent John Maranella, Rose De Carlo, Michael Alvanella, Irene Chapman and Pauline Maranella.

N'East Victory Packet Ends Blue Swan Strike

A victory package including wage increases and other gains for some 450 workers ended a one-week strike at Blue Swan Mills in Sayre, Pa., following intensive negotiations concluded at Unity House, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the

Northeast Department. Settlement with the firm, a subdivision of McKay Products, was hammered out on June 16 as a session in the ILGWU's summer resort attended by employer representatives, Northeast officers, shop committee, and Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg.

Terms provided for a two-day pay boost totaling 10 cents an hour, minimums higher than the federal, loss wage-respecting clause, and a number of other conditions stipulated by the collective agreement of the New York underwear industry.

The new pact also calls for unionization of Ilwaco Textiles, which does work for Blue Swan, and the McKay Products plant in Puerto Rico.

Gingold pointed out that renewal negotiations were complicated by the fact that Blue Swan, once one of the largest firms in the knitwear field, has been adversely affected by dispersal of the industry's plants away from traditional locations and the sharp drop in the use of T-shirt underwear.

Heading Northeast negotiators was Director Gingold, assisted by Field Supervisor Jack Halpern, District Manager Harry Schneider, and Business Agents Hugh Maloney and George Belcher. Shop spokesmen included Katherine Volynitsky, Joseph Cost, Edward Carney, Eugene Kercher, David Riley and Josephine Frank.

FIRST RETIREMENTS SLATED FOR AUGUST BY LOCAL 208 IN CHI

The retirement fund of Chicago Local 208 is accepting its first applications from eligible members, according to Vice Pres. Morris Biala, Director of the Midwest Region.

The first group of retirees will begin receiving their checks next month. Final selection of beneficiaries will be made by the fund's board of trustees, of which the union members are Vice Pres. Biala, Paris Rogers Shaw, Chicago manufacturer of shoulder pads, has signed a one-year contract renewal with Local 111.

Meany, Wagner Lead ILGW Achievement Record

Sound Advice From Sound Truck



Adding their voices to the very persuasive signboard at Permanent Registration Rally in New York garment center area (left to right) Gerb Rubien, education director of Local 62; Evelyn Dabrow, executive secretary of ILGWU Political Department, and Abe Conans, education director of Local 66.

'You Have Done So Much for City'--Wagner

It is my privilege today to appear before you on behalf of the eight million residents of our city to greet a great labor union and a great man. This celebration is being held to commemorate 25 years of ILGWU progress under the presidency of David Dubinsky. I am proud to join with you in that well-deserved celebration and I salute you, the members

Address by Mayor Robert F. Wagner at ILGWU rally in Madison Square Garden on June 13.

of this great union, and you have, its great president, not only on my own personal behalf, but also officially on behalf of our city, whom you both mean so much and for whom you have justly done so much.

Addressing myself first to the progress of the union, your growth from 20,000 members to 450,000, your advancement from virtual poverty to your present proud position of firm economic stability, are nothing short of phenomenal. Yours is a union which thrives on peaceful labor relations with no major strike in over 30 years. Yours is a union which was founded in the day of the sweat shops. Workers had to carry their own machines to the shops at daybreak and carry them back home after sundown. Shops had no sanitary conditions. Working hours had no limits. The "Triangle Fire" was only one instance of the oppression of the workers.

Accomplished Wonders

But your union fought on, not only for your own members, but as the pace-maker for the entire labor movement, thus serving the cause not only of the workers of the ladies' garment industry, but also the cause of workers all over the United States, indeed the cause of workers all over the world.

It is your great union which has accomplished the great-day wonders of a 35-hour week, seniority rights, collective bargaining rights, paid vacations, health and welfare funds and retirement rights and retirement funds. Under the inspired leadership of your great president whom we honor today, the ILGWU has set the pattern of union responsibility to the community at large and the union's responsibility to improve the lot not only of its own members, but of all workers.

Helped Build Houses

In our own city, it was your union which financed and made possible the construction of our finest middle income residential project, known as the ILGWU Cooperative Village in Manhattan. I think so highly of this project, and our city is so grateful for it, that I have included it specifically in my last annual report to the City Council, and a photograph of these houses appears on Page 46 of that report.

Your union is now helping to build houses in Puerto Rico, and more houses in Manhattan to be known as the Pennsylvania South House. It has also helped our city administration to establish and operate the Fashion Institute of Technology. Our city is grateful for all you have done and I am proud of my own close relationship with all of

I am delighted to extend to this gathering official greetings and good wishes of the 14 million members who make up the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

I take a great deal of personal pleasure in saluting a great American trade union on the tremendous progress that has been made during the past 25 years and also salute the president of that union, a great American trade unionist for 25 years of devoted service to the workers of that union.

David Dubinsky has made a record that is second to none in the American trade union movement—a record that he outshines the work that has done for his own union. He has standing not only in this city, not only in the nation, but in the entire world.

Job for Tomorrow

There is a tendency on occasion such as this to look back over a record of struggle and a record of achievement. I am not going to do that because you know the record. You know of the struggle, and you can testify as to the achievement. There is also a tendency to look back over the years of progress against great odds, and to look back with some satisfaction.

But let us not forget that there is a job to do tomorrow. And when we look back, let us do so for the purpose of inspiration from the experience of the past and gaining inspiration from the struggles of the past in the problems that we face tomorrow. These are real and vital problems that affect the future of the American

Address by George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, at ILGWU rally in Madison Square Garden on June 13.

trade union movement as well as the future of our nation, because the two go hand in hand.

Yours is an American union in every sense of the word. Its progress has been truly American, progress that could only be made under the system of government under which we live in this great land of ours.

A Great American

David Dubinsky is truly a great American. Despite his European background and experience, he has fitted into the American way of life in every phase of his activities. He came here looking for a better day. He came here determined to advance the cause of humanity, and he found that he could do so better by attempting to destroy the American system, but by working under the American system, and he succeeded perhaps beyond his wildest dreams.

Not only as a trade union leader did he fit into the American system, but as an every other field of activity. In the political field, socially, and, may I say, financially, he learned something about America. When I was out in the West Coast a few weeks ago, I saw a newspaper headline that rather startled me. There was some headline about it. The headline said: "Dubinsky loses millions to Rockefeller."

"Well, I found out it wasn't just that way, but even the headline meant something, and it was an indication of the standing of this man and of his union in the community."

Let us use the experience of the man as a guide as we face the future, and we do face a troubled future. There is a very troubled world situation; there is a struggle going on between the free way of life as represented by you men and women sitting in this room today, and the totalitarian way of life as represented by those who live in the shadow of the Iron Curtain.

Anti-Labor Offensive

Then, there are those who are opposed to the trade union movement. Perhaps there are not as many as there were in the early days. They are still around; some of them feel that this is their day, that now is the time that labor can be stopped and turned back.

Well, I think they are making a mistake. We have developed a trade union ingenuity in this country to secure for ourselves workers a fair share of the tremendous wealth that has been produced and can be produced under this American system.

We expect to continue to move forward despite all obstacles. We are entering the year 50, and we know our number one job is to get that trade union instrumentality into the proper shape so that it can act in effective ways to achieve our aims.

As good mechanics, we know that we do not approach our jobs with tools that are dull or dirty, and our trade union movement, which has brought so much good to the great

masses of people in this country, is going to be used for its basic simple purposes. We are going to use it so that those who would betray that movement, those who would use it for selfish purposes, will be eliminated from that movement so that we can continue to move forward under the banner of the AFL-CIO.

The policy adopted by the AFL-CIO merger convention 18 months ago in this city, in regard to every form of communism, or any other element that is inimical to the advance of our movement, is going to be carried out to the fullest. We regard a loss of large or small units which the union interested happens to be.

To those who feel that this is the time to weaken and destroy the American trade union movement, let me say we are disappointed in their timing. We are not going to be weakened, as they are, and we are not to be destroyed. They forget that the basic strength of the trade union movement is not its leaders, important as they are; the basic strength is in the philosophy of the American worker, a philosophy that has been developed over 75 years of progressive trade unionism, and to those who feel that they can make hay, that is we, because of the sins of a few, I say the American worker is not going to be destroyed.

Strike If Necessary

One of the previous speakers said that his union was not going to move forward without a strike; that there has been no basic or major strike in this union in over 30 years. Well, that's fine, but the fact remains that we're willing and ready to strike if we have to strike, in spite of the obstacles we face, but we're going to move forward. I am convinced the American trade union movement is going to move forward, and it is going to be better for the fact that those who have betrayed it are being exposed and kicked out.

We are going to have a better movement because of that, and I am sure above all else, that as we move forward, as we meet these problems, both internal and external, we are going to have the support of a great American trade union leader in the leadership of a great American trade union leader, and that is the name of the ILGWU and that leader is David Dubinsky. And together, we are going to move forward to fight for the cause of humanity.

Flood of Messages To ILG, Dubinsky

Hundreds of letters, greetings, resolutions and tributes have been received at the General Office congratulating both Pres. Dubinsky and the ILGWU on the record of the past 25 years. On the opening day of the General Executive Board meeting at Daily House, Hannah Haxel, Secretary to Pres. Dubinsky, presented to the specially bound volume of these letters.

Acting on behalf of the GEM, Miss Haxel, who is also the wife of Vice President of the Executive Board, is working with ILGWU Artist Bernard Simpson in seeing the large volume through a special mounting and binding process. The volume is named volume to a similar book of "Dubinskyana" collected and presented to the ILGWU president by Miss Haxel in 1922. It is now our first decade of his leadership.

GEU Action On Ethics, Housing, Scholarships

(Continued from Page 3)
George Menz and of the Executive Council in accepting the codes and the declaration on the Fifth Amendment. Pres. Dubinsky pointed out, together with the action of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee in moving against unions that had failed to observe highest ethical standards, had kept the labor movement from severe blows.

The GEU endorsed the code and the council decision as providing the minimum base for ILGWU officer conduct. A number of points raised by the code were subject of animated discussion by some of the board members.

—Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman cited the need for clarifying jurisdiction in organizing drives.

—Vice Pres. Morris Blais was among several who were uncertain about the punitive measures prescribed against unions offering for the Fifth Amendment. Pres. Dubinsky read from the original Executive Council declaration to indicate that it makes careful distinctions according to the circumstances under which the constitutional safeguard is involved.

—Vice Pres. Julius Hochman was particularly concerned with the conflict-of-interest code. He declared that while this may have a deterrent effect from operating a business in the industry serviced by his union, it does not stop him from doing so in another industry.

Hochman was named chairman of a committee which is to draw up supplementary code provisions to apply in the case of ILGWU officers. Other members of the committee are Vice Presidents Blais, Joseph Brodsky, David Glasgow and Lou's Nelson.

The GEU empowered the General Office to negotiate further on the matter of the midtown housing development planned for the Chelsea area south of Pennsylvania Station in New York City. An estimated \$10 million mortgage would be involved, and the financing would be similar to that which made possible the ILGWU Cooperative Village on New York's East Side. The Chelsea plans are in a very preliminary stage, and it is estimated they will take about three years to materialize.

Clerk Promotion Drive

The board appropriated \$50,000 as the union's contribution to the clerk industry promotion plan announced last January by the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board.

At that time the ILGWU, while refraining from participating in the voting in the Recovery Board, where the union is also represented, did pledge its aid in amounting to 10 per cent of the total raised by the employers to promote the industry's product.

In authorizing Pres. Dubinsky to support this promotional campaign, the GEU declared:

"We consider this long-overdue effort by the coat and suit industry to promote its product to be a needed beginning in the right direction. It discerns the support of every employer in the industry as well as of the union.

"Such a drive is essential for the welfare of this industry, and its results will be both constructive and beneficial. Indeed, we are certain of the need for the drive that should the industry leaders come to recognize the need for a greater promotional effort, the union will increase the extent of its support."

The GEU also announced further details in the ILGWU Scholarship Fund being established to mark the 25th anniversary of the presidency of David Dubinsky. Announcement of the fund was first made at the

Madison Square Garden celebration.

10 Scholarships Annually

The fund will be supported by an investment of half a million dollars of ILGWU resources in FHA guaranteed mortgages. This is expected to yield enough return to finance the issuance of about 10 scholarships annually, providing up to four years of support. The scholarships will go to children of ILGWU members.

Special GEU committee to formulate details and procedures is composed of First Vice Pres. Louis Antelman and Vice Presidents Augusta Bambarck, Joseph Brodsky, Julius Hochman, Charles Krenidler, Isidor Nagler and Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg.

The board extended a vote of thanks to Executive Vice Pres. Stulberg for his work with the arrangements committee in connection with the Madison Square Garden rally.

National Coat Pact

The GEU members heard a preliminary report from its committee, of which Joseph Brodsky is chairman, studying the feasibility of a national coat and suit industry agreement. The study was authorized by the 1946 Convention. The committee has surveyed existing cloak industry agreements throughout the country with respect to their expiration dates, wage standards, overtime pay provisions and other benefits clauses. In its first report, the committee declared:

1. Although it will require considerable effort to achieve, there is a basis for a national coat and suit industry agreement.

2. Working conditions and earnings in major cloak markets are substantially close to each other, even though improvement is needed in some areas.

3. The major first step toward achieving a national agreement should be to establish a uniform expiration date for all agreements in the industry.

The committee is to continue its study and will report again at the next meeting of the GEU. Other matters decided with by the GEU included:

—An attempt to create a limited-benefit type of membership for retirees.

—A report, approved, prepared by ILGWU Controller Alexander Backstaver and presented by Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg on how the union plan to convert more of its government bonds into government-guaranteed mortgages.

—The naming of Vice Pres. Charles Krenidler to attend, in September, the world congress of the

"Should legislation be in order," he declared, "it should be legislation very similar to the problem of the Communist in labor," Stulberg continued.

"It was not simple for labor to clean the Communists out of the house of labor. It was a costly operation, momentarily dividing and weakening the trade unions. But after the operation was finished, the patient came out healthier and stronger. If it is my conviction that the same will be true of labor's efforts in the field of racketeering."

Avoid Passive Legislation

Vice Pres. Stulberg then turned to the "still unresolved matter of wage legislation. If any, shall issue from Congress" as a result of the McTeague Committee's work.

THOUSANDS AT RALLY HAIL ILGWU, DUBINSKY

(Continued from Page 3)
by the ILGWU and its president in the affairs of organized labor, in the community and in the world arena. Notable were editorial in the New York Times on June 14 and in the New York Post on the day of the meeting. Said the Times:

"Through the peaceful processes of collective bargaining, backed by effective organization, a spreading group of workers, free of factionalism, debt-ridden and unable to meet their own payroll, has become a well-knit organization of close to half a million members whose wages are more than three times what they were, whose working hours have gone down from sixteen a day in sweatshops to thirty-five hours a week in the same factories, who have a quarter of a billion dollars in their union treasuries and welfare funds. But the achievement cannot be measured in such figure alone. The union has been a crusader against corruption and a pioneer in the full disclosure of its financial affairs, honestly administered."

In the Sunday Times Magazine section on June 8, A. H. Reagin, leading labor reporter, wrote a full-length portrait of the ILGWU president. Among others, Edward P. Morgan, news commentator on the American Broadcasting Co. network, and John Herling and Victor Riesel in their syndicated labor column made special comment on the ILGWU, its president and its institutions.

In addition to the radio broadcast of the Garden event the major television chain, including both CBS and NBC, included coverage of the event in full-length coast-to-coast televised news programs early in the evening and at 11 P.M.

International Garment Workers Federation in Vienna and to represent the ILGWU at the convention of the Danish Garment Workers Union in Copenhagen.

—A report by Vice Pres. Howard Molinsky on the recent tour of 400 48 members in Italy which he headed, and of his conferences there with Italian labor leaders.

Reports were presented by the Research Department, the ILGWU Training Institute, the Welfare and Health Benefits Department and the Legal Department.

When the AFL was founded in 1884, it had a membership of 128,000 compared to a claimed 2,000,000 for the Knights of Labor. However, the AFL doubled its membership in 12 years while the Knights dwindled to a few thousand. The Knights continued in existence until 1917.

Stulberg Bids To Probe Scan Management Too

(Continued from Page 3)
"The problem of the racketeer is not so different from the problem of the Communist in labor," Stulberg continued.

"It was not simple for labor to clean the Communists out of the house of labor. It was a costly operation, momentarily dividing and weakening the trade unions. But after the operation was finished, the patient came out healthier and stronger. If it is my conviction that the same will be true of labor's efforts in the field of racketeering."

Avoid Passive Legislation

Vice Pres. Stulberg then turned to the "still unresolved matter of wage legislation. If any, shall issue from Congress" as a result of the McTeague Committee's work.

**Palace in Poconos
Offers Lavish Living
For Laboring Folks**

**Garment Workers' Unity House
Underwrites Holiday Cakes at
Pish Mountain Resort**

By JOHN A. GEMER
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

FOREST PARK, Pa.—High and far back in the Pocono Mountain wilderness an ultra-millionaire's vacation for garment workers at an unimpeachable rate.

This resort palace is "Unity House," owned and run by and for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. The luxury spot, about 100 miles from New York City, is the result of a \$5 million investment of union funds to create a haven where the best is not good enough for the working man.

If you were
a MILLIONAIRE
and read
the WALL STREET JOURNAL
you couldn't go to
a better resort than
the ILGWU's own
UNITY HOUSE
in the Poconos of Pennsylvania

UNITY HOUSE

REGISTER NOW!

NEW YORK OFFICE • PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

1710 BROADWAY 929 No. BROAD ST.
NEW YORK 19, N. Y. PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Columbus 5-7000 STevenson 7-1009

Bring Your Union Book When You Register

Final Apparel Trade Situation Is Experiencing Upward Trend

The situation in the apparel trades, as a whole, is better today than it has been in several years, Vice Pres. Joe Falkman, manager of Local 10, told cutters at a membership meeting on June 24. Cloak shops are particularly busy, he reported.

The conditions in the apparel trades that marked the spring season, in which production was about 10 per cent above the previous year. Introduction of new styles and the continued popularity of fur fabric and pile fabric coats were cited as factors contributing to the upturn in coat and suit orders.

However, the present "tight money" situation, resulting in a drop in stock prices and hence construction, has probably diverted some consumer expenditures into the apparel field, Falkman noted. The favorable conditions are expected to prevail in the dress trade, the Local 10 chief said, and indicated there was a sharp upswing of operations in a number of miscellaneous trades.

He pledged that the improved situation would be utilized to place permanent jobs at a number of cutters who had been displaced by the turnover of several concerns at the end of the last season.

Falkman stated that in the fall a report would be submitted to the membership on the number of members placed on permanent jobs. A report will also be presented on the local's financial operations during 1956. According to preliminary figures, he said, the annual report would show an excellent financial standing, with the amount in the general fund (exclusive of netties) about three-quarters of a million dollars.

VETOS BY GOVERNOR THWART PHONY BILLS ON N. Y. JOBLESS PAY

Union members and labor leaders throughout the New York State last week hailed Governor Harriman's decision to veto two bills, proposed by the Republican majority at the special session of the Legislature, concerning unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation.

At the same time, they marveled that their forces for a renewed fight to raise both benefits to at least \$50 a week, at the regular session of the Legislature when it convenes in January.

To make clear the motives behind the Republican maneuvers on these bills and the reasons for the Governor's veto, the ILOUW Political Department soon will distribute to all local units a special bulletin detailing the money "hooby traps" hidden in the GOP measures.

These include the facts that the \$40 weekly maximum in the bill would have gone only to workers earning more than \$150 a week; that only one out of three workers would have obtained any increase at all; that the average benefit would have risen by only \$2.50.

Also, the jobs of thousands of workers would have been jeopardized because of the additional tax penalty directed at employers in "seasonal" industries.

Had the workmen's compensation bill become part of the law, workers injured on the job, in many cases, would have had to wait lengthy periods for their benefits—a time when they could least afford to do so—because the bill provided for more extensive court reviews of Compensation Commission decisions.

One out of every eight persons in the civilian labor force of the United States is a skilled craftsman or tradesman.

JULY 1 MARKS START OF EASTERN REGION'S RETIREMENT FILINGS

Applications for pension benefits from the Eastern Region Retirement Fund will be accepted July 1 to October 1 from eligible workers desiring to retire January 1958, according to an announcement by Adolph Field, administrator of the fund.

To be eligible for benefits, an applicant must be at least 65 years of age on Jan. 1, 1958—

- (a) If a man, must have reached the age of 65.
- (b) If a woman, must have reached the age of 62. In conformity with social security standards, monthly retirement will be reduced \$3.00 per month for each year the applicant is under the age of 65 at the retirement benefits start.
- (c) Must have been employed for at least 18 out of the 40 years he or she worked, and must have had collective agreements with the ILOUW, the last 10 years of which must be continuous.
- (d) As part of the above required years of employment, the applicant must have been employed in one or more establishments which have contributed to the fund for five consecutive years immediately preceding his retirement.

The Eastern Region Retirement Fund covers some 70,000 workers in the Northeast, Eastern Out-of-Town and Upper South Departments, except those employed in shops covered by the Retirement Fund of the New York Dress Industry.

Hungarian Dance Stars at 'Unity'

Top Hungarian ballroom stars, Patsy and Erno Vlasogly, who escaped from the terror unleashed in Budapest by the Russian-dominated dictatorship, will give a special feature performance at the Empire State Festival in Ellenville, N. Y., on July 26.

Through the courtesy of the Music Festival, they also will appear at the theatre of Unity House, ILOUW summer resort in the Poconos, on July 6 and Aug. 16.

MAX BLUESTEIN DIES—'22' ASSISTANT MGR.

Max Bluestein, assistant manager of New York Dressmakers' Local 29, died May 29 after an operation. He was 67.

Bluestein came to this country from Russia in 1906 and started as a hatmaker in Philadelphia.

Active in New York's dressmaking unions, he rose through the ranks for decades. Bluestein was an affiliate's members in many capacities. Before he was assistant manager, he had been manager of the dress union's Organization Department.

In addition to his union duties, Bluestein participated actively in numerous progressive organizations and causes, including the cooperative movement, the Workmen's Circle, Jewish Labor Committee and others.

At funeral services held in Riverside Chapel, Bluestein was eulogized by leading ILOUW spokesmen and representatives of other organizations with which he had been active. Those included: Frank David Dubinsky, Vice President; Julia Hochman and Charles S. Zimmerman, Benjamin Tshubinsky, Secretary; Israel Breilow of Workmen's Circle Branch 12, and Aaron Thorn of the Free Arbeiter Stimme.

'99' Renewal Obtains Raises For N. Y. Coat, Suit Shippers

A 6 per cent wage increase and other gains have been chalked up by some 600 members of Local 99, New York Office and Distribution Workers, employed in shipping departments of 250 coat and suit firms through a new agreement signed last month.

Appleton, the renewed pact, which is retroactive to June 1, was reached after less than four weeks of negotiations. It provides also for a \$3 boost in all minimums, and for overtime pay after 35 hours in go into effect during the life of the contract. Terms of the agreement, which will run until June 1, 1959, were ratified unanimously at a local meeting in Manhattan Center on July 17. In his report, Manager Appleton stressed the importance of the overtime pay stipulation, the most such was by distribution employees in the New York garment industry.

Prior to the pact with Local 99 are the Infant's and Children's Coat Association, the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association and the Industrial Union of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers.

The renewal is the second agreement signed by the local in the past year. At the end of April, it concluded a pact covering 4,000 members employed in the office and warehouse of women's apparel chain stores.

Stress Vigilance on Contracts In Cloak Agreement Enforcing

Vigilance—against any infractions of contract provisions—was the key word emphasized by General Manager Isidore Nagler at a recent meeting of the New York Cloak Joint Board staff.

The cloak leader especially stressed the importance of enforcing provisions of the collective agreement, and the following points:

Price settlements. Union officials must make certain that properly settled prices are paid to workers and they must guard against attempts at evasion by a minority of employers.

In addition, they must insure that all firms make prompt payments to welfare funds.

Contractor designation. Constant

efforts must be made to eliminate any vestige of non-designated dealerships. Particularly, the union aims to end the practice of some firms continually requesting temporary contractors, and to get these jobsbers to designate permanent ones.

Noting that the non-union fringe in the coat and suit industry had been reduced to less than 3 per cent of the market's production, Nagler called for continued concentration on riding the industry of remaining open-shop workers.

To keep the trade fully organized, business agents were urged to keep the Organization Department informed on movements of the firm into new buildings.

Fall Season Prospects

Citing the fact that employers' associations will be active during the spring season had run about a 6 per cent-odd last year, Nagler voiced optimism about fall season prospects.

Among other favorable factors, he noted that the current sample season is larger than in any fall season since 1945. He said that firms are placing substantial orders for suits, as well as coats, and are especially interested in first-run garments, which means more work available for cloakmakers.

ENZO GRASSI DEAD; SERVED NORTHEAST AND UPPER SOUTH

Enzo Grassi, Upper South Department business agent for three cloaks and suits departments in the hospital in Bristol, Va., June 3, after a brief illness. He was 42 years old.

Joining Local 89 in New York City at 19 years of age, he was one of the cast of "Pins and Needles," the hit musical show produced by the ILOUW.

After serving with the Army in World War II, he was assigned to the 8888th Central Postal Directory in Korea, Pa., area where he served as ILOUW vice president and business agent till 1946, when he became Scranton manager.

In 1949, Grassi became head office newly established ILOUW Pennsylvania Eastern District Department. Two years later, he was serving with the Economic Cooperation Administration, and led the development of free trade unions in Italy. Later, he was consultant to that country's national committee on productivity. He returned to Italy till 1955, when he returned to the U. S. and joined the staff of the ILOUW's Upper South Department.

He is a member of the executive committee of the Italian American Labor Council.

KEEP AHEAD OF NEWS THROUGH UNITY HOUSE MIDWEEK LECTURERS

Midweek talks on current affairs are underway at Unity House, the ILOUW summer resort in the Poconos, featuring keen analyses of the topics in the summer of nationally known experts in their fields.

Opening speaker on June 25-26 was Dr. George S. Counts of Teachers' College, Columbia University, who discussed "Education in the USA and the USSR."

Topics to be on the agenda July 2 and 3 will have an exciting report on that continent's rapidly growing union movement by Madia Spingarn, dressmakers' business agent, who recently returned from a three-month tour of Africa.

On July 9 and 10, Dr. James M. Eagan, field lecturer for the National Conference of Christians and Jews, will speak on "Christianism vs. Buddhism."

"Automation and Organized Labor" will be analyzed July 18 and 19 by Thos F. Silvey of the AFL-CIO. William Schenker, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, has been invited to speak on "Ethics of the Labor Movement" on July 23 and 24.

BOOK FRONT

by Miriam Spichecker

Battle for Mind Fought in Field Of Conversion

BATTLE FOR THE MIND. By William Sargant. Doubleday and Co. \$4.00.

Dr. Sargant, who is one of England's foremost neuropsychiatrists, tells us in this manner in which individuals may be made to change their minds, drop beliefs they have cherished all their lives, continue to crimes they would never



think of committing. He looks for the mechanics of this process in the way the mind works and turns first to the work of Pavlov, who has used in his experiments animals in animal behavior.

Conversion is nothing new and its mechanics have long been known to the publicists of the evangelist, and in more primitive societies, to the voodoo and medicine men. In our own time, political "conversion" by the Communists has become one of the foremost weapons they have used in their propaganda drive against the West.

In Dr. Sargant's book, the parallels are drawn between the behavior patterns of animals and under stress and fighting men under fire. Next, the common factors of political and religious conversion are traced with Dr. Sargant always cautioning he is concerned not with the content of belief but how it can be changed.

It is a book that is not only an excellent study but has made possible in curing mental illness on the one hand and on the other, the use of conversion as a compulsory conversion. This is a fascinating and important book.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARNMENT WORKERS' UNION

THE ILGWU AGENDA

THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD meeting last month at Unity House, announced establishment of an ILGWU Scholarship Fund and authorized further acquisitions for another ILGWU-financed housing development in New York City. These two decisions are far ahead from the activities that provided, for many years, the central program for the labor movement of our country.

The basic business of a trade union is the constant improvement of the living and working conditions of its members. At our gala Madison Square Garden celebration of Pres. Dubinsky's 25 years as chief executive of the ILGWU, our success in fulfilling this objective was measured off in the inspiring record of a quarter of a century of outstanding leadership and accomplishment.

Building on the foundations prepared by the pioneers of our union and drawing upon the strength of a devoted membership and its skilled and loyal leaders, we have found, in this quarter of a century, the basic solutions to the problems of wages and hours and health safeguards and old-age security.

As compared with the life he led 25 years ago, the American worker today enjoys the acme of social progress and the envy of those who must suffer where there is no free labor movement to advance the frontiers of social progress.

Yet, as Pres. Dubinsky pointed out at the Madison Square Garden meeting, much remains to be done. Workers in some sections of the country and the economy still enjoy only minimum standards of pay and welfare. But beyond that, as the ILGWU president insisted, life itself raises up new goals to take the place of the old ones, new needs to be fulfilled, new areas for trade union action.

IN LONG RANGE PERSPECTIVE, the past quarter of a century emerges as a period in which organized labor developed many new social targets. In this period, for example, the entire concept of industry responsibility for the health and old-age security of its employees came to fruition. Closer to our own time, it has been a period in which the resources of organized labor have found their way into such new enterprises as housing, and, to a degree not yet generally realized, into the field of education through union-sponsored scholarships.

Indeed, the ethical impact of the organized labor movement on our national life may be measured by these changing goals. Other sections of the economy have made their great contribution to our national welfare and progress. But they have done so only when social good, private profit and corporate gain have run a parallel course. By contrast, the gains won by organized labor are motivated by what makes for what we call "a better life."

Today, we are much concerned over those who do damage by confusing these motives. Standards acceptable in the world of competitive business become a corrupting influence when introduced into the conduct of a labor organization. We shall emerge as a stronger labor movement after we have rid ourselves of misplaced free enterprisers who have been tempted to operate in labor as they would in commerce.

Trade unions are the instrumentality through which more of the national product is returned to those who produce it. That return in the past has taken the form of better wages, better hours, better working conditions, better health safeguards. Today, it is adding better housing and better educational opportunities.

The items on our ILGWU agenda have changed, but the purpose of that agenda has remained constant. Its standing piece of business through all the years and into the future remains the greater good and the improved welfare of our nation and our members.

"Now They Tell Us!"



"Happy Birthday to You!"



Giants and Ants

By
Herbert H. Lehman

Excerpt from recent address by
the former U. S. Senator from New
York, at City College Baruch School
of Business.

ECONOMIC concentration is growing in almost every sector of our economy. Today, our entire economy is coming to consist of a few giants and swarms of ants, the ants consisting of small businesses. There are 4,250,000 separate businesses in America, of which perhaps a thousand are truly big business firms. According to a survey made by the United Press, there are 78 firms in the United States with assets of more than a billion dollars each. These I call the giants.

Indeed, the time has come to take a new look at the whole question of competition, and at what constitutes unfair competition and discrimination in business. There is a new dimension in our economy now, the dimension of giantism. If we want to retain an economic system based on competition, new rules must be written—and very soon—to protect the ants against the giants, and the consuming public against both.

We had better take a good long look at the loopholes in our anti-trust laws. Something had better be done promptly about the mergers.

The Federal Trade Commission reports that there were 905 mergers in 1956, 846 mergers in 1955, and 617 mergers in 1954. The number has been going up steadily. Moreover, many of the mergers have been spectacular ones, the merging of two already large corporations to make one giant—and to eliminate one further source of competition.

THE danger I want to emphasize arises from the fact that Big Business has become the major employer in the United States. Big Business, itself, has been building up a series of collectivist bureaucracies which, in my judgment, are far more dangerous for the future of our country than the government bureaucracies against which the spokesmen for Big Business have complained for so many years.

A new professional class is developing in America, alongside the educators, doctors, lawyers, engineers and scientists. They are the sales engineers, the industrial relations experts, the public relations counselors, the program planners, and the communications advisors—to name but a few of the new categories.

These are the bright young men and women who occupy the desks in the great corporate headquarters buildings. They spend their days in conferences, and their nights in writing memos and reports, or in reading those that others have written.

THESE are the individuals who receive the main impact of the corporate ideology, and transmit and reflect it. They represent the new soul and spirit of Big Business.

The big corporations offer good pay, security, and good prospects for advancement. But what is more—and this is not clearly understood—they offer a way of life.

In return for the relatively good pay, job security and job opportunity which the big corporations afford, the employee is expected to give not only his talents and devotion, but also his conformity.

All those working for Big Business and making up the corporate bureaucracies, are being pressed into a single mold. The individual is supposed to disappear, becoming instead a unit on a "team" and a cog in a wheel.

I am not positive how big is too big. I believe that some government controls over bigness are necessary. But I am not sure what new controls we need. We need some. And perhaps we need to enforce some of the anti-trust laws we already have.

BEYOND a certain point, continued growth in the size of a business does not necessarily result in benefits for the consumer. Because of the many dangers which economic giantism presents to the general welfare, I believe that the continued expansion of giant firms must, in every case, be carefully studied and judged from the viewpoint of the general welfare.

One of my chief worries as far as big business is concerned is the lack of democratic controls, or of any controls. The huge corporations, with their tremendous power over so many phases of our national and individual lives, are responsible only to the balance sheet and to the profit-and-loss statement. This is the only responsibility which management has over to the stockholders, who are the ostensible owners.

Of course, in these huge corporations there is no real relationship between management and ownership. In most cases management is self-perpetuating and has no real constituency at all.

Perhaps one of the answers to this situation lies in requiring the management of publicly-held corporations to show some measure of democratic responsibility both to the stockholders, and to the general public.