

# \$5,500,000 ILG Welfare Funds for Navy Homes

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## JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XXXIX, No. 21

Jersey City, N. J., November 1, 1957

Price 10 Cents

# Chemical Blast Rocks N. Y. Garment Center



**W**EST 36TH STREET is in the heart of New York's garment district. Hundreds of garment shops are located in the loft buildings that make a canyon of the block between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Thousands are employed in them.

Minutes before four o'clock on Oct. 29, a shattering explosion rocked the seven-story loft building at No. 225. In rapid succession the windows on the fifth, sixth and seventh floors "blew out" as the percussion of the explosion mushroomed through the building. Shattered glass went flying out into the street, raining down on the pedestrians. Black smoke and red flames belched from the gaping window openings.

There was a moment of stunned silence—then screaming. In minutes, fire-fighting equipment was on the scene. In all, five alarms were turned in. More than 45 pieces of apparatus responded through the crowded garment district streets. Bellevue Hospital rushed a disaster unit and ambulances.

The firemen worked with speed. They entered the burning building, took risks to avoid panic among those still in the building, brought out the injured and the shocked, searched for the missing. In 20 minutes, they had the fire under control.

Flames were still pouring from the building when Fire Commissioner Edward F. Cavanagh Jr., preparing to inspect the building, told the editor of JUSTICE: "It's just a miracle that no one was killed."

The explosion occurred in the fifth floor shop of the Du-All Pearlfizing and Spray Co. A spray gun used to lacquer buckles had set off an explosion of acetone-like spray material.

**THERE WAS BLOOD** on the dresses of the dazed and injured workers we saw being led to the ambulances. About 30 were injured. A number on the upper floors of the building had refused to ride down on the elevator. They huddled in fear on the staircase until firemen led them to safety. Some were rescued from the roof to which they had fled. One man was restrained from leaping in panic from a window.

It is enough that garment workers give their skills, their strength, the days of their lives to make the garments and related stuff that are the source of employer profits. It is enough that they work in crowded, noisy shops. It is enough that every work-

(Continued on back page)



Fireman atop aerial ladder (at right) pours streams of water into burning building on New York's West 36th St. to combat fire that followed explosion. Picture at upper left shows policeman carrying injured worker to ambulance. A number of firemen were also injured in rescue operations. (United Press photos.)

# In N. Y., It's Row C for Good Government



WAGNER



GEROSA



STARK

**VOTE LIBERAL ROW**

**FOR WAGNER · GEROSA · STARK**

**and FOR INDEPENDENT CITY COUNCIL**

On May 3, New York ILGWUers, together with other forward-looking forces, will cast their ballots for continuing and extending clean, enlightened city government, according to the will of all the people, by:

1. Voting to re-elect Mayor Wagner, City Council President Stark and the LIBERAL PARTY LINE—ROW C.
2. Strengthening the influence of independence, liberalism and liberalism in city government by voting for the full slate of LIBERAL PARTY candidates for City Council and other offices.
3. Voting YES on Question No. 1, calling for a constitutional convention that will give New York City a chance to be fairly represented in the State Legislature.

In this way, they will be voting for more and better housing and schools; improved subway and bus service; cessation of discrimination in housing and segregation in the schools; positive action to meet the problem of juvenile delinquency; protection of consumers; a program for the aging.

**A LARGE VOTE ON THE LIBERAL PARTY LINE—ROW C WILL BE A MANDATE FOR CLEAN, INDEPENDENT AND PROGRESSIVE GOVERNMENT.**

## ILGWUers Mobilize Votes in N. Y. Campaign Windup

As New York City's municipal election campaign moved into the final stretch, local ILGWU officials stepped up their efforts throughout the city's five boroughs to maximize the vote cast for Mayor Robert F. Wagner and the other candidates on Row C, the Liberal Party line.

Spurred by the union's Political Department, local members throughout the city have volunteered to take part in the final house-to-house "mobilization," and to work at the polls on Election Day.

Many ILGWU "community captains" are working, through the Liberal Party clubs in their home neighborhoods. Leaflets have been pouring out to voters. ILGWU road-trucks and shop meetings have been hammering home the message:

"Get out and vote! Vote Row C!" Addressing an audience of 1,200 at a Liberal Party Trade Union Council luncheon-rally at the Commodore Hotel on Oct. 15, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, party first vice chairman, declared that in the four years that have passed since New York's last mayoral campaign, Mayor Wagner has "given evidence of his desire to conduct a liberal, humane and clean government."

Pres. Dubinsky said: "He has proven it by his general outlook, by his appointments and by the legislation he has supported. He has given evidence that he recognizes a public position as a public trust."

"Today, Mayor Wagner is the recognized logical candidate to succeed himself—no requirement met only by the Democratic Party and the Liberal Party but evidently even by the Republican Party," Dubinsky stated.

"From the way the Republican

Party has conducted this campaign, you get the impression that they were stuck with a line on the ballot, that they were stuck to fill the spot for Mayor, and so they decided also to be stuck with a candidate.

"Every New York citizen that the Wagner—fairly and square—have supported: human rights for all, whether colored or white, native or foreign born, Catholic, Jew or Protestant, Spanish-speaking or English-speaking. And they have not only spoken out for the right of self-determination in the schools, but also their right equal with all to a

job, to a home, to a union, to security.

"We of the Liberal Party have not only been interested in government with a heart. We have also been deeply concerned with clean government."

### For Clean Unionism

"At this very moment, the nation has been shocked by the degree to which corruption has penetrated some trade unions. The struggle of the unions to clean house did not begin with the Senate investigations. The open struggle started some years before when the AFL

expelled an affiliate for racketeer control. This happened before the McClellan Committee and before the merger of AFL and CIO.

"To us, a union is not private property to be used for the enrichment or personal power of any individual. A union belongs to its members, and the officers of a union are in a position of public trust, responsible to its members and even to the public for a clean and wholesome administration of union affairs.

"The AFL-CIO is determined to see this principle fully applied to the entire American labor movement. Just as several years ago the labor movement cleared out the Communists in their attempts to pervert the labor movement, so now

we are determined to clear out the racketeers in their attempts to corrupt the labor movement.

"We of the Liberal Party believe that this principle of clean administration applies to government as well as to unions. Just as no union post may be used for personal aggrandizement neither must any public position be used for personal aggrandizement.

"We have always believed in clean unions, clean political parties and clean government. We believe in it now as strongly as ever. We believe it is what the American worker wants and what the American people want and we will continue our fight until we have won a full victory.

### Liberal Role

"The struggle for clean unionism and for clean government are tied together. Clean unions can help elect clean public officials. And clean—and liberal—government can do much to encourage clean unions.

"In this kind of a struggle, the Liberal Party has a special role to play. The Liberal Party is the voice of the independent voter who wants government to be liberal and clean, humane and moral.

"A vote for the Wagner Administration, when it is cast on the Liberal Party line, is more than a vote to elect an administration. A vote on the Liberal Party line is a mandate for liberalism and honesty.

"The larger the Liberal Party vote the greater is the mandate to strengthen the trends of liberalism and clean administration in our city.

"A vote on the Liberal Party (Continued on Page 11)



At Liberal Party luncheon (left to right): Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, Pres. David Dubinsky, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, National Pres. Alex Ross.

## 'World of David Dubinsky' By Danish Appears Nov. 1

A full-length portrait of ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky has been written by Max D. Danish and is scheduled for publication, Nov. 1. It is called "The World of David Dubinsky," and is published by the World Publishing Co.

Danish was editor of JUSTICE from 1918 to 1951. In that capacity, and as the union's publicity director, he was closely acquainted with Pres. Dubinsky for more than three decades.

His picture of the ILGWU president is presented against the full background of the union's history. Danish integrates the biographical material with the general historical material of the union, so that the man and the organization help to explain each other.

In a preface to Danish's book, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany says:

"This, in my opinion, is one of the great American success stories—success measured not in one man's accumulation of wealth or power, but measured in the love and respect he earned from the hundreds of thousands he helped to help themselves.

"The world of David Dubinsky is a better world for his contributions to it. From the beginning he fought—and is still fighting—to build a good, strong, clean and democratic garment workers' union, as a part of a comparable trade union movement. It took courage and tenacity, faith and wisdom, imagination and daring. He had what it took.

"I cannot think of anyone better qualified to write the story of David Dubinsky and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union than Max Danish. As the editor of JUSTICE, the union's militant publication, he served beside his chief with glory of his own. This book is a chronicle of one of labor's proudest achievements."

## Setting Up Southwest Education



Union affiliates in various parts of Southwest Region have held sessions in recent weeks to map widespread educational activities. Here, Frederick Siams (front row, center), new regional director, meets with education committee of Local 379 in Evansville, Ind.

## Move to Start New York Dress Parleys

The New York Dress Joint Board has settled the five employer associations with whom it has collective agreements that it will not renew these contracts "unless changes and additions to and modifications thereof are made" to become effective on Feb. 1, 1958. The present agreements expire Jan. 31, 1958.

In letters sent out by the joint board's general manager, Vice Pres. Julia Hochman, the associations were requested to name the time and place of the first negotiating

session on renewal terms.

The joint board's communication to the employers did not disclose what the union's demands will be

Hochman has made it plain, however, that one of the union's demands will be for an effective (Continued on Page 12)

# \$5,500,000 from ILGWU Welfare Funds To Build West Coast Navy Housing

Some \$5,500,000 from ILGWU welfare fund reserves have been invested to finance the construction of 360 housing units for U. S. Navy personnel and their families at the Point Mugu Naval Air Missile Test Station near Oxnard, Calif.

Announcement of the move was made in New York by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky on Oct. 17, simultaneously with the \$5,500,000 ground-breaking ceremonies held at the center, which is about 90 miles north of Los Angeles.

Officiating at the ceremonies was Fred A. Bank, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Material, who praised the ILGWU for its interest in the welfare of armed services personnel and lauded Pres. Dubinsky for his leadership in developing the program.

Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director, spoke for the ILGWU General Office, and Howard P. Runnells represented the Manufacturers' Trust Co. of New York, acting as the union's fiscal agent.

Final arrangements between the U. S. Navy, the ILGWU and the bank were made on the West Coast by ILGWU Comptroller Alexander

Bookstaver and Assistant Executive Secretary James Lepig.

The project is to be constructed under the terms of the Capobart Amendment to the Armed Services Housing Bill. The complete development is being financed by the

ILGWU mortgage loan. Enlisted and other personnel, occupying the single-family units containing from two to four bedrooms, will do so on a rental basis. They are expected to be ready for occupancy within 12 months.

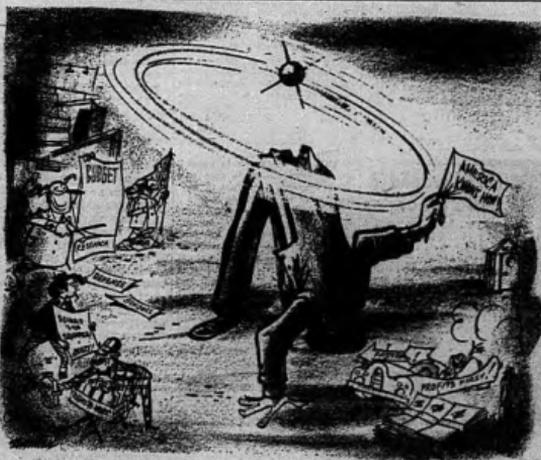
Earlier in the year, the ILGWU announced it was financing a \$10,000,000 contract for the construction of 845 housing units at the Bead Air Force Base, Nevada, and was participating in the extent of \$19,000,000 in the construction of 1,585 housing units at the Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas.

It has also placed about half of the \$20,000,000 pledged by the ILGWU for Veterans Ad-

ministration housing, thus making a total of approximately \$22,000,000 committed at present for advanced construction of housing units for veterans and armed forces personnel.

Pres. Dubinsky has previously described the purposes of the ILGWU in these investments as, first, to put the welfare fund reserves into the soundest possible investments and, secondly, to render at the same time the important public service of providing long-needed housing for Air Force personnel and their families.

## "The Ostrich Country in the World!"



## Profits As Usual For Stockholders

Stockholders in 492 companies in 25 industries got highly impressive increased rates of return or their investments between 1954 and 1955, according to a new study just released by the Federal Trade Commission.

The 1955 yield was 42 per cent higher than 1954 earnings before taxes, the report showed, and 35 per cent higher after taxes. In dollars, before-tax profits were \$11.6 billion in 1954 and \$16.4 billion the following year. After taxes, they were \$6.6 billion and \$9 billion, respectively.

## GARMENT DELEGATION TO ATTEND CONCLAVE OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

A five-man delegation of ILGWU officers is scheduled to attend the second national two-day convention of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, opening in Washington on Oct. 31. They are Executive Vice Pres. Louis Blumberg and Vice President Charles Zimmerman, Louis Nelson, Harry Greenberg and Howard Adelman. Blumberg is a member of the IUD Executive Committee and, together with Zimmerman, a member of its Executive Board.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Senator John Kennedy, and Senator Robert Humphrey will address the convention. IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther has announced more than 400 delegates from the 11 unions affiliated to the IUD will attend.

Reports and addresses will be delivered by Reuther, Sec'y-Treas. James B. Carey, and Director Albert Weisbroten. The convention will elect officers for a two-year term.

A full report on department activities for the two years has been scheduled.

# Kramer Named Manager Of Eastern Out-of-Town

Appointment of Edward Kramer as general manager of the ILGWU's Eastern Out-of-Town Department, which has 40,000 members in New Jersey, Connecticut, Long Island and parts of Upstate New York, was announced by Pres. David Dubinsky on Oct. 28.

Kramer succeeds the late Israel Horowitz, ILOWU vice president, who died Oct. 13 after a heart attack. He had been assistant general manager of the EOT department since 1951.

Pres. Dubinsky made the announcement at a meeting of the department's local managers held at the union's General Office in New York City. In paying tribute to the deceased EOT head, Pres. Dubinsky also lauded the capable functioning of the two assistant managers—Kramer and Abe Blaum.

Citing the latter's many years of service to the ILGWU, Pres. Dubinsky pointed out, however, that the union's policy called for an "understudy" to a department head to be no older than 55.

Before joining the EOT staff in 1951, Kramer had been assistant manager of ILOWU's New York District Distribution Employees, for a decade. He had been an organizer for that group in its formative period, prior to its merger with the ILGWU. After the local was chartered in 1940, Kramer served as a business agent until named



Edward Kramer

second in command of the organization in 1941.

Local members, in the 1944, 1947 and 1950 elections, re-elected him to this office and to the post of sec-

retary by acclamation. He continued in those positions until he assumed his duties with the Eastern Out-of-Town Department.

Kramer, who is 44, holds degrees from City College (BBA '34) and New York Law School (LLB '31). He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1937, but was not practiced, he took up law primarily to equip himself for more effective functioning in the labor movement. He worked his way through law school, first as a shipping clerk in a button and buckle shop, and then as payroll auditor with the Recovery Board of the Cost and Sill Industry.

### Community Activity

Kramer resides in Flushing, Long Island, with his wife Ida and two children, Susan, 16, and Arthur, 11.

A veteran of World War II, Kramer has participated actively in numerous community causes.

During 1948-49, he worked closely with the New York State Housing Commission in obtaining the first multi-million-dollar floating-income housing development for veterans, the United Nations Village, Queens, containing 800 apartments. He was elected first resident president of the corporation and was a member of its board of directors.

Other activities include the Liberal Party, of whose Mayraide Club he was a founding member and chairman, and the Workmen's Circle, with which he has been associated since 1920.

### Farewell Party



Mor Duniel, age 64 (center, white shirt), retiring after 47 years' membership in ILGWU, is congratulated at shop party by shop chairman Moris Cohen (left) and other workers in plant. Duniel belongs to New York Dressmakers' Local 22.

### WASHINGTON MEMO

by John Harling

## Kennedy Speech Shows End of Issue-Straddling

WASHINGTON—This whole town is talking about John Kennedy. Not for what he said or did in Washington, or Boston—but in Jackson, Mississippi.

Down there, he stood up before 1500 Democrats and told them in simple language that people are people, that their rights are not only inherent in them as human beings, but the Supreme Court has laid down the basic interpretation of the law of the land. And that law must be obeyed.

Obviously, this required an order of courage which is long overdue. The young Democratic Senator recently authored a book called "Profiles of Courage," an historical account of great Americans, some famous, some not, who in effect decided they would rather be right than be President.

For some time, liberal observers have felt that young Jack Kennedy had been carrying on in a way which suggested that perhaps his book was a form of scape literature, rather than a guide to perplexed politicians. Some of his preliminary votes on the civil rights bill, on procedural matters, seemed to show that he was making decisions rather than making them.

Another fact that kept bobbing up was that Senator Kennedy had developed into a darling of the Southerners—for example, in the dramatic rush for the Vice Presidential goal posts in the 1956 Democratic convention. That time, Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee beat him in a nose-to-nose finish for the nomination.

The question arose: Why? Why would Southern politicians love a Massachusetts Democrat, and a Catholic at that? Does the Kennedy wealth make a Kennedy more palatable? Or what?

These questions—spoken or not—had hard-working, charming and tough-minded Massachusetts Senator had an answer. Nothing undermines a political position so much as rumored doubts, barely expressed, accompanied by raised eyebrows.

It was clear, then, Kennedy found an occasion to speak his piece. Six months ago he had been scheduled to address the Mississippi Democratic long before Little Rock. As the day for the Kennedy speech approached, some Mississippi Democratic leaders urged him to avoid the school segregation issue, warned him the audience might get out of hand.

But Kennedy was given unexpected leverage by Chairman Weaver of the Mississippi Republicans, who challenged Kennedy to tell Mississippi how he stood on the issue of school segregation.

Kennedy stepped forward and spoke as follows: "I know we do not see eye to eye on all national issues. When I arrived, I found that your state Republican Chairman—before he left town—was daring me to state my views on the civil rights issue. I have no hesitancy in telling him the same thing I have said in my own district. That I have accepted the Supreme Court decision on desegregation as the law of the land."

"I know we do not all agree on that issue—but I think most of us do agree on the necessity to uphold law and order in every part of the land. It is now invite Republican Chairman Yeager to tell us his views on President Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon."

Kennedy was enthusiastically applauded, although many Southerners grumbled and deplored his statement. However, the importance of the Kennedy statement is that he said what he did where he did. Of course, Adlai E. Stevenson took his firm stand on the same issue in Little Rock itself during the 1956 campaign.

But the Kennedy statement is significant because it serves notice on Southern Democrats that men who hope to lead all the American people can not afford, publicly or personally, to evade basic issues. Even their best friends in the North now are ready to tell them.

## Richmond, Norfolk Veer To Upper South Ranks

Workers at the Sherritt Flag Co. of Richmond, Virginia, have just become that city's second shop in two months to join I.L.G.W.U. ranks, reports Vice Pres. Angela Bambaré, Upper South Department manager.

Earlier, in September, workers at the Mexico Palaces shop in Richmond voted overwhelmingly in favor of the ILGWU in the NLRB representation election. Mexico thus became the first ILOWU organized garment shop in Richmond.

Following this victory, Mollie J.G.C.R., aided by organizer Charles Davis, inspired the union message among the workers at Sherritt Flag.

The Sherritt plant, which employs about 40 workers, had operated on a non-union basis for more than three decades.

Agreements are expected to be reached soon with both firms.

Having pierced the resistance of two Richmond employers, the ILGWU's organizing drive in the area is currently focusing on a third plant, Precision Ligette, in Norfolk, workers at the Fashion Manufacturing Co. won a three-year ILOWU contract last month.

after one year of non-union operation by the recently-formed corporation.

The new agreement, which went into effect immediately, provides for the following gains to become effective during the life of the contract: \$1.25 per hour piece-rate earnings, with a guaranteed hourly minimum of \$1.45; a 35-hour week with overtime after the seventh hour each day and for work on Saturday.

Also, four hours' reporting pay; six paid holidays; vacations with pay; health and welfare fund benefits, and retirement pensions.

Assistant Manager Edna Milano and a shop committee organized the pact.

Fashion Manufacturing Co. is the successor to the Fashion Garment Co., which went out of business about a year ago. Workers at Fashion Garment had been ILOWU members for over 20 years.

## '338' in Vandalia Marks 2 Decades

Vandalia, Mo. Local 338 marked its 20th year of ILOWU affiliation with a dinner-dance on Oct. 25, reports Frederick Stenz, Missouri regional-director. Six workers who had been members of the local throughout these two decades recalled that in 1937, when the local was born, they had to work more than a week to earn what they get for just one day's work today.

Guests at the local's celebration included Stenz; retired Vice Pres. Meyer Perelman, who was regional director when the local was organized; Mayor Forved Watts of Vandalia; employer Glenn C. Elder, and Assistant Regional Director, Frank Rulmer, who took part in the local's installation ceremonies on Oct. 28, 1937.

## NEAST PACT GAINED AT SPIRELLA CORSET

One hundred workers at the Spirilla Co. corset plant in Niagara Falls, N. Y., are tasting the first major fruits of their recent overwhelming decision to affiliate their independent unit with the ILOWU, reports Vice Pres. David Ginzburg, director of the Northeast Department.

Now members of Buffalo Local 391, they have just won an ILOWU agreement providing, among other things, a 10 per cent across-the-board pay increase as well as such contractually-guaranteed benefits as seven paid holidays, up to four weeks' paid vacation, group life insurance, up to 20 days' cumulative paid sick leave, and jury-duty and national-guard-service pay supplementation.

The new contract follows a number of bargaining sessions between Spirilla officials and a union representative team consisting of District Secretary Abe Karsarsky, former Leon Aaron, Business Agent Bill Karter and a committee of Spirilla workers.

Company resistance to union terms soon melted in face of the workers' determination to sign, if necessary, to win a standard ILOWU contract. Realizing that their independent contract in many respects fell short of conditions provided by ILOWU affiliation, Spirilla workers started to turn to the ILOWU several months ago. Officers Aaron and Karter, through meetings and home visits, soon signed up the overwhelming majority, and the demand for an ILOWU agreement followed their affiliation with the union.

The Spirilla Co., manufacturing custom-fitted foundation garments, is a subsidiary of Spirilla International, with other plants in England, Canada, Denmark and Sweden.

Trade unions in the United States report about 14 1/2 million members, an increase of more than half a million over two years ago.

## JUSTICE

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# AFL-CIO Suspend Teamster Union for Corruption

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, moving to enforce the anti-corruption provisions of the federation's constitution, moved sharply last week against three affiliated unions: —The council voted an immediate suspension for the Brotherhood of Teamsters.

—The United Textile Workers will stand suspended on Nov. 15 unless they have taken stringent clean-up steps.

—The Bakery and Confectionery Workers were ordered by Nov. 15 to reconstitute their suspended secretary-treasurer and call a special convention within 90 days for the purpose of removing officers named as being a corrupt influence. Failure to do so by the workers will result in suspension of the union.

Messny differentiated between the Teamsters' action in the Teamster case, where the Council ordered immediate suspension, and the Bakery and United Textile cases, where the Council gave the unions "one more chance."

Messny pointed out that the Teamsters had had a convention since the last Executive Council meeting and that the convention gave the AFL-CIO its answers.

"There is no point waiting them to hold another convention," Messny said.

"In the other two unions cases, the situation was different. The answers they have given us are not satisfactory. We're giving them an opportunity to hold special conventions."

Messny made clear the feeling of the council that the recent convention of the Teamsters had failed to clean up the union.

The council's opinion was, "secondarily" regretted the necessity for suspension, and "recognize it is no light matter to suspend from affiliation America's largest trade union."

"However, we are sworn to uphold the AFL-CIO constitution," the council said. It added that "the ultimate fate of the IFT now rests squarely in the hands of the leadership of that union."

"The suspension can be lifted at any time that the union complies with the council's directive to eliminate corrupt influences from positions of leadership."

In ordering suspension of the union by a 25-4 vote, the council said the suspension would be lifted "if and when" the Teamsters' union agrees:

1.—To remove and bar from office in the international union, those named by the Executive Council on Sept. 25 "as being responsible for the abuses. . . ."

2.—To accept authority from a special committee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to direct such actions as it "deems appropriate" to correct the abuses, eliminate corrupt influences and secure adherence to the AFL-CIO constitution, the Ethical Practices Codes and Executive Council directives.

## Can Appeal

Messny noted that, even if the Teamsters decline to accept the authority of a council committee, they will be able to appeal the council's action at the December AFL-CIO convention—but he noted that the Teamsters, if they are still suspended, will not be able to cast votes or participate in debate on the action.

Asked if he would recommend expulsion of the Teamsters to the convention in the event no steps are taken by the Teamsters to institute a clean-up, Messny said: "Yes, sir, certainly."

Meanwhile, the McClellan special Senate committee heard testimony that the blue-ribbon corporations reconstituted their industrial relations through

union-management or union-manipulating activities of the Chicago labor counsel firm of William W. Shiffrman.

Shiffrman, who testified earlier in a "closed" session of Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck and a man who took payment for Beck's personal bills in Teamsters' checks, until recently had some 300 employer clients, the committee was told.

## Anti-Labor Action

Chairman John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) said that Shiffrman's firm "apparently was dedicated to the proposition that no employer need deal with a labor union unfriendly to its interests."

The hearings are designed to disclose whether the Taft-Hartley Act is "sufficient to cope with the practices of anti-union employers" and whether new laws are needed to cope with the "growing number of misdeeds" in the labor-management field, McClellan stated.

Committee Counsel Robert E. Kennedy charged that corruption executives had "led" to staff investigators more frequently than any other group during the McClellan inquiry.

## '91' READIES ACTION TO OBTAIN DEMANDS FOR NEW CONTRACT

"No Contract, No Work" is the stand that chairladies of New York Children's Dreamskers' Local 91 are recommending to the local's membership if agreement on new contract terms cannot be reached with the employers by Jan. 1.

"The chairladies took this step unanimously at a filled-to-capacity meeting on Oct. 15. Membership action on the recommendation will take place at the local's general meeting on Nov. 21.

Negotiations have been further slowed in recent weeks by the death of key employer spokesman Jacob J. Labelle on Oct. 15.

On Nov. 8, the Saturday following Election Day, members of Local 91 will visit Union National headquarters. On Nov. 22, the local is considering a trip to Washington, D. C.

## Brooklyn Court Jails Racket Paper's Staff

By LEON STEIN

"Six cheap shakedown artists"

That's the way Judge Louis S. Heller of the Brooklyn Court of Special Sessions, on Oct. 23, characterized the owner and staff of the American Labor Review, awaiting sentence for a crime officially described as petty larceny, they heard themselves called by the judge "cheap crooks using the labor movement to fill their own pockets," who lied when they said they were sponsored by the AFL.

A crowded courtroom grew ominously silent as the anger of the three justices comprising the Special Sessions Court became evident. The six men, in the previous week, had been convicted for operating a fictitious and phony labor paper whose sole purpose was, as the court put it, to extort money from legitimate businessmen.

All were sentenced to the workhouse for periods ranging from 30 to 90 days, in addition to receiving fines of \$100 each. A record reflected the sentence for each defendant.

The triumph of justice in this case marks the first victory in the efforts of law enforcement agencies and the legitimate labor movement, represented by the International Labor Press Association, to stamp out a vicious racket.

In the courtroom, Kings County District Attorney Edward S. Silver showed me a copy of the American Labor Review, in which he had counted some 1,700 advertisements ranging in price up to \$200 each and from which he estimated there had been a "take" of \$40,000.

"The money they collected," Silver, making a rare courtroom appearance, said, "was blood money. I'm not a rough guy, but we are dealing here not just with petty larceny. These are cheap crooks. They are a cancer on the body of the decent labor movement of this country."

Silver appealed to the court not just to slap their wrists. "I cannot see the job alone," he said. "We need the cooperation of the courts. We have spent much time and money and effort to get to this point. My staff, especially my assistant Murray Marocco, has worked hard. If we now let these men get out, it will serve only as a notice and a license to others."

The International Labor Press Association, of which JUSTICE is a member, has cooperated with the Kings County District Attorney's office. Its secretary-treasurer, Bernard Mulloy, has conferred numerous times with District Attorney Silver.

Sitting in judgment, in addition to Justice Heller, were Justices Howard Rosbach and Michael Potter.

The attorney for Murray Kaplow declared that his client had "wanted out." Justice Rosbach commented that he wanted out because Norman Schotland, another one of the operators, was "giving out good contact cards to somebody else. This was a fall-out of thieves over the share of the spoils."

When another attorney said that it had become clear that only a fine line separates "our publications" from those such as the one sponsored by the ILOUW and its individual local, District Attorney Silver corrected the record. He said that the difference was certainly more than a fine one: the Review carried nothing but ads while the ILOUW publications carried no ads at all.

Justice Heller said that the convictions are a decisive step in the way against the racketeer who is more dangerous because he works shyly and stealthily. It was difficult to bring "these six cheap shakedown artists" to justice. But, he added, the wiretap recordings showed that the defendants received money on the pretense that they were able to avoid union trouble for their advertisers.

"These men have no connection with labor."

"They claimed to be sponsored by the American Federation of Labor," Justice Heller lied.

"They knew what they were doing — that's why they used aliases," Justice Heller concluded.

The convicted were sentenced as follows:

Benjamin Weiner, who had used the alias, Bob Baker—\$500 or 60 days in jail, and in addition 30 days in the workhouse.

Irving Weingold, who had used the alias, Paul Serreta, and who was called by Justice Heller "a scoundrel"—\$500 or 90 days, and in addition 90 days in the workhouse.

David Hoffman, also known as Nick Quilman—\$500 or 60 days, and in addition 30 days in the workhouse.

Leon Brown—his military record was instrumental in having his sentence cut to \$200 or 30 days, and in addition a 30-day suspended workhouse sentence.

Wrest of the court mounted in the sentencing of Kaplow and Schotland, both of whom were fined \$500 and sentenced to 90 days in the workhouse.

Justice Heller called Schotland the "manager of the dirty outfit."

Referring to the tape recordings, Justice Heller said "This outfit will not soon forget your sinister, evil and inhuman voices. You are a vicious and despicable character, and the labor movement of this country has no place for such scoundrels."

All six of the convicted men pleaded guilty to charges of petty larceny and conspiracy, when it became clear they had no chance. None of them had voluntarily come forward to cooperate with the law enforcement authorities. The court remained deaf to the pleas for mercy from those whom it clearly indicated it felt had shown no mercy themselves in their own dirty work.

## S'East Maps Drive For Contract Gains

ILOUW business agents administered contracts throughout the Southeast Region met in Atlanta Oct. 26 and 27 to map action for implementing ILOUW convention mandates on 35 hours and \$115 shop minimums. Most Southeast drive contracts are up for renegotiation, and a program was formulated in needed contract improvements.

Also on the agenda were standardization of piece rates within the various branches of the industry, improvements in the services rendered by the Mobile Health Center, discussion of dues and local finance, local activities program, state-wide meetings, and a shop chairladies' school to be held in January, 1958.

Regional Director E. T. Kahner chaired the two-day conference, attended by Mary Calderon, Ruby Chaney, Rebecca Herforth, Nick Bonanno, Frank Slick, Morton Shapiro, Robert Sharp, D. O. Warren, and M. S. Rosner.

Asked if he would recommend expulsion of the Teamsters to the convention in the event no steps are taken by the Teamsters to institute a clean-up, Messny said: "Yes, sir, certainly."

Meanwhile, the McClellan special Senate committee heard testimony that the blue-ribbon corporations reconstituted their industrial relations through

## Jersey Cloak Chorists Rehearse



Shown here in full-throated rehearsal at COI Local 158 headquarters in Passaic, the increasingly popular New Jersey Cloak Chorus is readying for performances at the Veterans' Hospital in Orange, the Valley View Sanatorium near Paterson, and other institutions. Group includes 40 members from cloak shops in Paterson, Passaic and Union City. Director is Joseph Furguele (left, front).



1



Day begins 5 A.M. for striker Hilda Gordon in Hillsboro, N. C.

2

Breakfast for husband Junior (tobacco worker and active unionist), daughter Benada Jane, son Bill, first chore of day.



5

Family wash has to be done just the same, so Hilda takes a few moments to dash home and get day's laundry on the line.



# A Day in the Life

WHEN a woman garment worker leaves her machine to man a picket line in a strike, it's too vacation for her. For, in addition to 'round-the-clock strike duties in many cases, she still must tend to the everyday needs of her family. Whether it's in the great metropolises of New York or a small Southern town, a Los Angeles sector or a rural Midwestern community, the basic pattern's the same.

Typical is Hilda Gordon of Hillsboro, North Carolina. She's the wife of Junior Gordon, an active member of the Tobacco Workers' Union in Durham; they have two children—Benada Jane, 12, and Bill, 8.

Despite an already overcrowded day, Hilda found time, during the recent organizational drive at Revere Lingerie where she works, to sign up fellow workers in the ILGWU. And when Revere workers—fed up with the employer's balking at recognizing the union, primitive working conditions, firing of active unionists—went on strike, Hilda gave it her all. So, in addition to her regular functions in taking care of her family at home, Hilda also has taken on the problems of that bigger "family," her brothers and sisters of the shop.

A normal day's activities for Hilda during the strike include rising before dawn to prepare breakfast for her husband and children; first picketing stint at 7 A.M.; planning strike strategy with committee members; a dash back to the house to hang the family wash; lunch at strike headquarters; more picketing, strikers' meeting, community sing; a visit to the town newspaper to give the union's side; preparing dinner, and then—to top the day—paying calls at the homes of non union workers.

8

There's lighter side to strike, too, as Hilda and other pickets pose for community sing, to accompaniment of accordion.



10

To assure that townspeople get the union side of the story, Hilda gives strikers' viewpoint to newspaperman in Durham.



# of an ILGWU Striker

- 3** Hilda leads the line in first stint of picketing for the day that got under way 7 A.M. in front of Reverie Lingerie Co.



- 4** Planning next steps in strike, Hilda meets with staffer Morton Shapiro and members of committee of union headquarters.



- 6** Lunch at strike headquarters finds Hilda in queue for chow with Betty Laws, Mary Pore, Valma Wilson and Frances Tilly.



- 7** At afternoon meeting in union hall, strikers are briefed on latest developments. Hilda, in front row, listens intently.



- 9** Round-the-clock vigilance at strike-bound Reverie plant includes several tours of picket duty, and Hilda marches again.



- 12** Rounding out day, Hilda, accompanied by Mary Pore and Peggy Albert, spends evening visiting non-union workers at homes.



- 11** Telling the ILGWU's case to Durham Herald-Sun reporter are (l to r) Dessie Smith, Morton Shapiro, Hilda, and Peggy Albert.





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## Wider Health Benefits For L. A. Cloakmakers

Additional hospital, surgical, and medical benefits will go to more than 4,000 workers in Los Angeles coat and suit shops, effective Jan. 1, it was announced by Vice Pres. Samuel Ott, Pacific Coast director, and Manager Isidor Stenzor, of the Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board.

Under the new program, developed by the cloak union's health and welfare committee, hospitalization benefits are increased from \$7 to \$12 a day for up to 35 days a year, and surgical benefits are upped from a maximum of \$75 to \$200.

A new benefit will be payment of up to \$150 for expenses incidental to surgery and hospitalization such as medications, X-ray, laboratory services, ambulance and other operating room expenses. Doctor bills of \$5 a visit, up to eight visits, for falls while in the hospital will also be paid by the Cloak Joint Board Health and Welfare Fund.

Besides the cash benefit payments, workers will continue to receive preventive and ambulatory medical care at the Los Angeles DuPont Health Center, 1130 South Maple Ave.

### One-Year Test

The new benefits program has been instituted on a one-year test basis, according to Stenzor. "After examining a number of insurance plans, we came to the conclusion that we could do as much for our workers through direct payments from the fund," he declared. "We'll try it for a year, and see how it works."

Improvements in the cloakmaker's benefit program became possible as a result of the pre-agreement with the coal and suit industry employers, which provides for increased employer contributions to the health, welfare, vacation and retirement funds.

### Bobby Feted

Louis Rubin, retired member of Los Angeles Cloak Operator's Local 50, was feted on his 70th birthday last month at a dinner in his honor attended by 150 fellow trade-unionists and friends in the community.

### Reports on Seasons, Pay At Finisher Meet Nov. 13

Manager Harry Fisher will report on the fall and spring seasons and analyze the impartial chairman's pay boost award, at a membership meeting of Local 9, New York Cloak Finishers, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, after work, at the Hotel Diplomat, 106 West 43rd St.

### Punch-Out Time



Louis O'Day (left), 73, and Thomas Majchzak (second from left), 77, the two oldest retiring members of Local 208, Chicago, receive their final retirement checks from employer Steve Ganesty (third from right) and Vice Pres. Morris Bialis (right), Midwest regional director, as Midwest Assistant Director Harold Schwartz, Administrative Secretary Jack Rubin and Manager George Paris look on.

## HENRY STREET GROUP SHOW'S PHOTO EXHIBIT OF GARMENT 'HANDS'

A series of "portraits" of the hands of skilled garment workers in action comprised a special exhibit which opened Oct. 28 for a three-week showing at the Henry St. Settlement, 21 Henry St. The exhibit, made of 22 photographs taken by Harold Low especially for JUSTICE. Many of them appeared as a special Labor Day feature this year in the ILOUW paper.

The exhibit is free, and may be seen from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. and from 7:30 P.M. to 9 P.M. daily.

The hands are shown threading needles and with such garment-making equipment as shears, cutting machines, sewing machines, pressing irons, pink machines and others. They are taken close up, and highlight the particular skill of the work and the character of the worker as reflected in the position of hand and fingers.

It is expected many among the viewers will be working or retired garment workers, living in the neighborhood of Henry St. Settlement, who will be impressed with the quality of the photographs as well as the portraits aspect reflecting their own working lives.

## N. J. COT Electing To Vital AFL Meet

Affiliates of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department in New Jersey are naming delegates now to the forthcoming special state AFL convention, in anticipation that this convocation may be called at short notice.

According to Vice Pres. George Rubin, COT general manager, the move is being made now so that New Jersey cloak delegates may be fully prepared to give their support to a merger movement of the state AFL and CIO bodies.

One out of every four American workers is a trade union member. Of non-farm workers, one out of every three belongs to a union.

## NLRB Orders Semo Co. To Parley With S'West

An NLRB trial examiner last month ordered the Semo Manufacturing Co. of New Madrid, Mo., to "bargain in good faith" with the ILOUW, reports Frederick Steins, Southwest regional director. The order directed the firm to cease and desist from

"I notice also that Mrs. Mrs. Lewis, appear to be one of the three trouble makers up at the Semo factory which, if successful, will probably mean that the factory will close down shortly."

"Therefore, unless you make arrangements about the payment of this amount in the next seven days, I shall file suit and garnish your wage because your name will be out of a job as well as the union fee. If we will take notice of this and be governed accordingly. See me at once."

Negotiations for a contract at Semo are expected to resume shortly.

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### Jobless Pay Victory

In St. Louis, 12 Sel-Mor Garment Co. workers, who were represented by ILOUW attorney Patricia Harrington and Don Siegel, won a significant victory in the Missouri unemployment insurance appeals tribunal, despite strenuous opposition from their employer.

The Sel-Mor employees had been out of work and without pay for up to a week and a half during the "vacation period" shut-down of the factory. During the shut-down, other workers, with longer tenure at the plant, were receiving vacation pay.

But the 12 workers who sought unemployment insurance had received either no vacation pay from the company or pay only for a part of the shut-down period.

The referee ruled these workers were not on vacation, but that during their non-pay part of the "vacation period," they were simply out of work, temporarily laid off.

Workers collecting compensation as a result of this decision are Rose Pamante, Mary Tyler, Rose O. Garret, Thelma Frederick, Dolores Truesdick, Mary J. Gray, Evelyn Blumhoff, Ruby Lyles, Nina Parrish, Gertrude M. Bohrnack, Ruth Stokler and Helen Struss.

## Meaning and Effect Of Cloak Pay Rises

By VICE PRES. ISIDORE NAGLER  
General Manager, New York Cloak Joint Board

On Oct. 15, New York area cloakmakers was awarded a cost-of-living wage increase by the industry impartial chairman, Sol A. Rosenblum, under the contract provision of the collective agreements.

This achievement of the cloakmakers has been received with great satisfaction by the leadership and membership, not only of the Cloak Joint Board, but of other ILOUW affiliates. Once again, the cloakmakers of New York have assumed their traditional role of forerunners.

As reported in the last issue of JUSTICE, by his decision the impartial chairman awarded the following increases, based on a 25-hour week:

- (a) Cutlers, operators, pressers, finishers, sample makers, key workers in section shops \$3.50
- (b) Operators, finishers, section work shops \$3.00
- (c) Machine operators \$2.50
- (d) Finishes helpers \$2.00
- (e) Floor workers \$1.50

The increase of \$3.50 a week means an hourly increase of 16 cents to about 40 per cent of the workers in our industry. Thirty-six per cent of the workers will receive \$2.00, or a 14½-cent hourly increase; the balance of 4 per cent will receive \$1.50 to \$2.00 a week, or from 12 to 13 cents per hour more. Over all, this means an average hourly increase of 15 cents for the 50,000 cloakmakers of the New York metropolitan area.

### Payment of Rates

Work workers will receive the stipulated increase on a weekly or pro-rated hourly basis. For piece workers, the corresponding increases have been converted by the impartial chairman to a percentage, to be added directly to settled prices.

Of special significance, in the decision of the impartial chairman, are the safeguards he stated with regard to the section shop workers.

Not only did the impartial chairman insure that work workers will receive the \$3.50 per week increase (or 14½ cents per hour) and that piece workers will receive these increases through a conversion on a percentage basis to be added directly to price settlements, but he also directed that the settlement of the minimums and the average hourly rates be related by the

amount of the increase, in any case, to the shop.

I pointed out, during the hearing, that the union is well aware of the complex problems of our industry, which has suffered reverses, in recent years, because of many economic and social factors. Our Union gives tangible evidence of our increasing co-operation toward rectifying them.

I stated further, that we would either work and live under a healthy, stabilized national economy than be compelled to seek a wage increase in the face of an ever-rising cost of living, if not checked, would erode any increase we receive at this time. When living costs are charged against that they have, beyond revenue, in effect, as we see a clear responsibility to our workers to protect their interests in maintaining a decent living wage.

Recent studies indicate that savings must keep pace with the cost of living, if serious economic dislocations, on a national scale, are to be prevented. All workers in the apparel industry are concerned among others, with two problems that are directly threatened: their economic well-being. One is the continuing rise in the cost of living; the other problem is concerned with the natural tendencies of these industries, of their pay, to revert to seasonality.

Both movements have cut into the earnings of our workers. Both movements are dictated by forces beyond our control.

As a result of our successful negotiations for a wage increase, some of the hardship caused by the serious increase in the cost of living will be alleviated. Unfortunately, however, it is a continuing problem that merits attention from our national government leaders if it is to be brought under control, and if further threats to our standard of living are to be averted.

The problem is of general significance. Many facts that cannot easily be reviewed, and demands our constant study and attention. However, it is obvious that under a strong, expanding national economy, with full employment and a high standard of living, the purchasing power of the American woman will be increased, and in consequence, the demand for our products will be stimulated.

## Brooklyn Chairmen Hear Nagler



Vice Pres. Isidore Nagler, general manager of New York Cloak Joint Board, recently addressed special meeting of Brooklyn shop chairmen belonging to Cloak Joint Board Local, recent gatherings of cloak affiliates have acclaimed cost-of-living wage boosts won by joint board.

# Always UN Day with the ILGWU

Throughout the country, Americans observed United Nations Day on Oct. 24, pointing up the aims, achievements and tasks of the world organization. For ILGWU, it's the United Nations Day all through the year, with many getting a firsthand view of the UN in action through frequent tours.

Approximately 1,000 ILGWU will visit United Nations headquarters in New York City during the next month on special tours arranged by the ILGWU Education Department. To date, a total of some 40,000 New York area garment workers have made trips to the world organization, reports Department Secretary Fannie Cohn.

On each of the forthcoming group visits, ILGWU members will be addressed by Dr. Frank Graham, UN mediator in the recent Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan and a former member of the United States Senate. Afterwards, they will see a stirring motion picture portraying the work of the UN and that be shown through the buildings and meeting halls of the United Nations by specially-trained

guides, equipped to answer every question.

Members visiting the UN this month will come from the Harrisburg and Allentown, Pa., districts of the Northeast Department (on Nov. 2 and 23) and New York Children's Dress Local 91 and the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board (on Nov. 9).

The purpose of these visits is to give as many ILGWU members as possible an immediate and personal awareness of world affairs in its critical period. While attending UN sessions, ILGWU have witnessed numerous headline-making events, including crucial debates between Soviet and Western spokesmen, and deliberations involving the fate of Israel.

In the early days of the organization, at Lake Success and Flushing Meadows Park, Fannie Cohn recalls, groups of 350 to 400 Long Island R.R. carloads would travel out to the UN's temporary headquarters every weekend when the General Assembly was in session.

Frequently, the ladies' garment work-

ers were briefed by such notables as UN Under-Secretary Dr. Benjamin Cohen, of the Trusteeship division, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Since the UN moved to its permanent headquarters along the East River in Manhattan, groups of 200 ILGWU at a time have toured the gleaming white structures every Saturday on which room could be found for them in the world organization's crowded visitor-schedule.

In addition to the union's continuing program of group visits to the UN, the Education Department is currently completing arrangements for an ILGWU-sponsored one-day affluence on world affairs to be conducted in the near future at United Nations headquarters.

In the past, such ILGWU institutes have been broadcast throughout the world via the shortwave facilities of the United States Information Service and been honored by the participation of such distinguished personalities as Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, World War II commander-in-chief of the U. S. Pacific fleet and later UN plebiscite administrator in the Kashmir dispute.

## Montreal ILG Leaders Tackle Employer Complaints on 'Fringes'

Employers' complaints that fringe benefits in the Canadian ladies' garment industry are becoming "too costly" produced a blunt statement from Vice Pres. Bernard Shane last week that such benefits "are here to stay."

Shane, accompanied by Maurice Ebner, assistant manager of the Montreal Dressmakers' Union, voiced this view in a panel discussion on labor relations at the Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild convention, held this year, at Lake Placid, N. Y.

The employer spokesmen contended that fringe benefits are getting "too expensive," that competition from non-union shops is having an adverse effect on profits, that labor has become less productive and that the industry is suffering from the lack of an adequate labor pool.

Shane and Ebner cited Canadian government statistics to show that workers are now producing more garments per person than they produced in previous years.

"They noted that competition from non-union shops has been "greatly reduced" by the ILGWU's Canada-wide organizing campaign in addition to other factors, such as the tight labor market which has forced non-union employers to pay higher wages to get skilled workers.

In Montreal, Hector Desrochers, former chairman of Local 112, Montreal Dressmakers, was honored recently at a testimonial dinner marking his retirement from the ILGWU after 35 years of membership. Desrochers was injured six months ago in an automobile accident.

In addition to serving as chairman of Local 112, Desrochers has

## Phila. Knit Hears Puerto Rico Story

Phila. Knit Knitgoods Workers' Local 130 held a recent meeting to Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman, manager of New York Dressmakers' Local 22, reports Manager Joseph Rzwarski.

Six hundred members of the local listened attentively as Zimmerman, who has served on several minimum-wage boards for the knitgoods industry in Puerto Rico, emphasized the importance to mainland workers of the improved minimum wage, as well as improved work and working conditions, brought to Puerto Rico workers through the efforts of the ILGWU.

## GUIDED TOUR of METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

47th Ave. & 82nd St.  
Saturday, Nov. 16  
12:30 P.M.  
Meet at main entrance of museum.

Arranged by ILOWU Education Dept.

## Mark Anniversary Of Hungry Revolt



Freedom fighters during revolt.

The free world paid tribute to the freedom fighters of Hungary this week on the first anniversary of the uprising that rocked the Soviet empire to its blood-drenched foundations.

In Budapest, rain fell on the streets where a year earlier unorganized workers, students and intellectuals burst through years of frustration, repression and poverty to a glorious if brief triumph over the tyranny of communism, a victory that was turned into utter defeat by the tanks, planes and artillery of Russian invaders.

In this country, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany joined other Americans in a heartfelt salute to the Hungarians in a special American Broadcasting Company program, "All They Wanted Was Freedom."

"The Hungarian battle for freedom was not only a revolution—it was a revelation," he explained. "It revealed to the entire world the inhuman nature of the Soviet system. It exposed communism as a cruel hoax and utter fraud."

Despite all its "new looks" and technological success in mastering satellites, the Soviet empire's only a vast prison—and nowhere is there a higher value placed on freedom than in a prison.

The Workers' Defense League, on the anniversary date, made public a list of 97 union leaders from all over the world, representing 19 labor bodies, who have signed the International Freedom Petition for Hungary, calling for the withdrawal of Russian armed forces from Hungary.

In Brussels, the ICFU mourned the heroic deed of the uprising and rejoiced that "the resistance and the revolutionary spirit of the Hungarian workers is not dead and forgotten." It urged every Hungarian worker to persist in his use of his "new weapon," "passive resistance," a weapon he is using with the same determination as his rifle during the battles in the streets of Budapest.

## N'East Nets Rises, 35 Hours For 400 at Nazareth Kayser

The Nazareth Mills children's underwear division of the Julius Kayser Corp. in Nazareth, Pa., has accepted terms of a new two-year agreement providing increases of \$5 to \$8 weekly for time workers and 5 per cent across-the-board for piece workers, reports Vice Pres. David Gluski, Northeast Department director.

The pact also institutes the 35-hour week, with time-and-a-half for overtime over 35 hours, for all workers. Minimum conform with ILGWU standards for the underwear industry.

The firm, which up to the present has maintained its own health and insurance program, will now participate—under the terms of the new agreement—in the ILGWU health and welfare program. In addition to vacation benefits, this will include dental benefit, insurance, health center service, sick pay, surgical and maternity benefits, and hospitalization.

### Parleys Since Summer

Negotiations began early in the summer with the aim of winning a cost-of-living increase for the close to 400 workers in the plant. During the discussions, the employer proposed that increases be effective now in a new contract, rather than as of the Dec. 31, 1957 expiration date.

In the conference, top management of the J. Kayser Corp. participated, including Abraham Stalberg, chairman, Mr. Stretcher, and attorney Samuel Chaslin.

Union negotiators, headed by Assistant Northeast Director Bob Orren and Eastern Districts Manager Grace Birkel, included Business Agent Sam Backman and a shop committee organized by Rose Grossman, Mrs. Panny Bays, secretary, Emma Zahner, Mary Kern, Alice Yon, Edith Snyder, Mary Halpin, Virginia Gromoski, Margaret Stahl, Frances Hostenbader and Kenneth Billheimer.

In announcing terms of the agreement, Gluski said that "the new contract will set an example of progressive labor-management relations can advance the interest of both parties."

### Plant Size Doubled

A few years ago, when the present management reorganized the Julius Kayser firm, it asked the union staff and the ILOWU Engineering Department to suggest methods for improvement

of plant operations and efficiency. As a result, the Nazareth Mills plant, which had 200 employees, now has nearly doubled its size.

Simultaneously with approval of the terms for the new contract, the firm again agreed that the union's engineering staff review a program of plant modernization—including installation of new equipment—which should not only help the company maintain its competitive position, but provide opportunities for increased earnings by the workers.

## ONTARIO ILG REBUFFS RAID' BY DISTRICT 50 AT WINDSOR CONCERN

By a three-to-one vote in a Canadian Labor Relations Board election, workers at Windsor Textiles in Windsor, Ontario, recently beat back a raiding attempt by District 50 Workers' District 50.

According to Toronto Manager Sam Krutman, Local 159 had signed a two-year agreement with the employer about a year and a half ago, providing for a wage increase, two paid holidays, vacation pay, union shop, and recognition of the wage clause after the first year.

The local had just prepared to start wage-roping negotiations when it discovered that District 50 agents, making use of a loophole in the labor relations law, has asked for a union-recognition election.

On election day, the shop's 80 workers, by an overwhelming vote, re-affirmed their loyalty to the ILOWU. Because of District 50's interference, the wage roping parleys were held up.

However, with the ILGWU's negotiations status reaffirmed, negotiations were started immediately, resulting in wage increases of 3 per cent, retroactive to Aug. 21, 1957, plus provision for an additional 5 per cent next year and another 5 per cent in 1959.

## Chicago, Illinois Group Set Sights on Renewals

Chicago cloakmakers, as well as workers employed in Illinois Garment Industries shops, are focusing their attention on forthcoming negotiations for agreement renewals, reports Vice Pres. Morris Biala, director of the Midwest Region.

Chicago Cloakmakers, about to begin their own contract negotiations, were bolstered by news of the recent increases won by the New York Cloak Joint Board. Chicago cloak-constructors parties are expected to run more smoothly as a result of the New York cloakmakers' gains.

### Out-of-Town Plans

Plans are also under way for contract parties with out-of-town cloak manufacturing firms in the Chicago area. On Oct. 21, the officers of Local 20, 120, 240 and 422, all of the Fox Valley region, and Local 483 of Cook City met in Evanston, Ill., with Assistant Midwest Director Harold Schwartz and General Organizer Harry Ruter to lay the groundwork.

Almost all contracts between Chicago Local 76 and 241, and the Illinois Garment Industries and Independent shops will expire on Feb. 23, 1938. The next meetings of these locals will consider proposals for pact renewals.

Local 78 will also begin negotiations shortly with the Italian Garment Co., manufacturers of sport uniforms, and with Rubens and Marble, Inc., makers of infants' wear.

### Kolcraft Raises

Local 78 has signed a new contract with Kolcraft Products, Inc., manufacturers of baby accessories. The new agreement, which will run for two years, provides for a 10 per cent wage increase for all employees earning less

## Jennie Silverman Heads N.Y. Dress Complaint Dept.

Jennie Silverman, a veteran officer of the New York Dress Joint Board, has been appointed manager of the Complaint Department. She will also handle special assignments for the joint board's general manager, Vice Pres. Julius Hochman. Hochman announced the appointment at a recent meeting of the joint board.

A business agent since 1926, Jennie Silverman joined the ILOUW in 1921. She has served as chairman of the joint board's grievance board, is a member of the Local 22 executive board and as delegate to an ILOUW convention. She was a hall attendant during the great dress-makers' strike in 1922.

She is co-chairman of the Labor Party-club in the 4th A.D., Manhattan, a member of the National Committee for Disarmament, and secretary of Pioneer Youth Camp, a non-profit, interracial camp for children.

## N. Y. DRESSMAKERS ACT ON PACT TALKS

(Continued from Page 3)

backlog for enforcement of a "costs and estimated cost of work and pay standards" for all dressmakers in the New York metropolitan dress market.

It is expected that the first negotiating session will take place sometime in November.

The agreement which was negotiated three years ago. One of its main provisions increased employers' contributions to the health and welfare fund to permit the joint board to provide a comprehensive medical care program for its members.

Under this program, members of Locals 18, 23 and 89 have been receiving the benefits of Blue Cross hospitalization and medical, surgical and related benefits in and out of the hospital through either Group Health Insurance or the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (HIP).

Local 89 members have their own equivalent program. Hochman has told the joint board that he expects the new contract agreement to be the most important negotiated since 1934.

The 1934 agreement provided for settlement of prices with the jobber, limitation of contractors, registration of contractors and the unit system of price payment, and embodied other price controls.

than \$1.50 per hour, a 10 cent per hour increase for employees presently earning \$1.50 or more, improved holiday pay and a reopening of the wage clause at the end of the first year. The pact was negotiated by Manager Sam Glusman, Administrative Secretary Jack Rubin and a bargaining committee consisting of workers in the shop.

In Richmond, Wis., the Midwest Region is invoking arbitration in an effort to end its current difficulties with the Doughty Industries. Assistant Regional Director Schwartz and Harry Rowland, ILOUW district representative, were asked to represent the union at the arbitration hearing, scheduled to begin Oct. 21.

Assistant Director Schwartz filed his new duties Oct. 1. Previously, his appointment was announced by Chicago Post-Blacks at a gathering of all Chicago local officers and state directors Harry Ruter (Illinois), William E. Davis (Michigan), Harry Rowland (Wisconsin) and Bob Hays (Indiana).

## '89' Meets Nov. 13 on Pact Talks

Members of Local 89, New York City, have received a call to a "preparatory" general mass meeting to be held right after work on Nov. 13 in the Promenade Ball Room of the Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave. It was announced by Vice Pres. First Vice Fred Lofel Antonal, general secretary of the local.

The rally, scheduled in connection with approaching contract-renewal parties in the New York area, will be addressed by Antonal and by Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board.

"Because of its large membership, Local 89 membership meetings are usually held in the evening and this time will be no exception," said Antonal. "In addition, general mass meetings of all members may be called upon recommendation of the general secretary and approval of the executive board."

## Renew Medical Care Coverage For Dressmakers in New York

The New York Dress Joint Board has signed contracts continuing for another year the comprehensive medical care program its members have had since Nov. 1, 1935.

Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, joint board general manager, announces that all members of Locals 18, 23 and 89 will continue to receive the benefits of Blue Cross hospitalization, and that they will receive medical and surgical care and related services, in and out of the hospital, through either the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (HIP) or Blue Shield.

Members of Local 89 have their own equivalent program, based on the plan of the Union Health Center. Hochman noted that the joint board's comprehensive medical care program, which costs over \$2 million a year, would continue to offer members a choice between two different agencies for medical, surgical and hospital care.

"Our purpose in offering a choice," Hochman said, "is that we do not want to impose any cost on our members. We want them to have the kind of medical care they find most desirable, based on their own judgment and the greatest sense of security." Blue Shield becomes part of the joint board medical care program on Nov. 1; it replaces Group Health Insurance. All joint board members who have been receiving their medical, surgical and specialist benefits through GHI will automatically become eligible for approximately the same benefits through Blue Shield on Nov. 1. Special Blue Shield forms with "Dress Joint Board" imprinted on them have been mailed out to all joint board members contacted by the shift to Blue Shield.

"We are confident," says an accompanying letter from the joint board, "that our members will have no real problems in shifting from GHI to Blue Shield. We have made all the arrangements, as simple as possible. In fact, the only real difference for you is that you will be filling out a Blue Shield claim form instead of a GHI claim form. The letter emphasizes that GHI

## Inspection Tour



Italian trade unionists, touring U. S. to observe American labor movement, spent a day last month with New York Balmakers' Local 40. Here they are shown at ball manufacturing plant, listening attentively to employer's description of ball-making operations.

## HOW TO BUY

By Sidney Margulies

## Beware of Manipulation By 'Hidden Advertising'

You may be subjected to the hidden advertising method called "subliminal perception" when you watch movies or TV. Victory and Parnas, the promoters of this selling scheme, have revealed they have contracted with a chain of movie houses and also are planning a network TV test. Their spokesmen, however, refused to list the departmenters claim, popcorn sales increase.

"As you know, your mind often can receive messages you don't realize you see. In a test in one theatre, the promoters kept flashing the words 'eat popcorn' on the screen at five-second intervals. The message appeared so briefly people weren't aware they were seeing it. But, the promoters claim popcorn sales increased."

Can advertisers really persuade you to buy goods or take other actions without your awareness of being persuaded? The message is so effective because this department has been able to get it that if all the factors can be controlled, it might work on some people, especially those already disposed to buy or do what the message-seekers want, and who also have a high "threshold of awareness."



The Institute on Motivational Research told the labor press that there have been many successful laboratory experiments in perception "below the threshold of awareness." There are two "thresholds," the conscious and the psychological. The laboratory experiments found people do react to ads even if they can't remember seeing them. But in a movie or on TV, the hidden messages are subjected to variables, such as the brightness of the screen, which may reduce their effectiveness.

Still, the Institute considers it "highly unethical" to use a technique of which people aren't aware." Jan. Boshoff, of the Institute, said, "Interviews with thousands of consumers indicate people generally would resent any effort to manipulate them through subliminal perception or any other technique which deprives them of their free choice. Advertising must be based on a fight to inform, not to lie."

Congressman William A. Dawson of Ohio already has warned of the dangers. He told this department that because little information has been disclosed by the promoters, a full study of the effectiveness and implications is needed.

Unfortunately, the federal agencies most closely concerned, as the Federal Communications Commission and Federal Trade Commission, are in doubt of their authority to investigate and control this hidden advertising.

Meanwhile, your best self-defense may be to have a couple of beers before you watch a movie or TV to lower your threshold of awareness, and restrain any buying impulses for a few days after.

claim forms are to be used through whom that they will continue to receive their care through HIP, and that they will continue to receive their hospitalization through Blue Cross.

The joint board's members, regardless of whether they choose HIP or Blue Shield, will get an additional benefit—anaesthesia clinic. Members who are covered by Blue Shield will get the care benefits from that agency. Members covered by HIP will get the benefit through the union.

Jennie Silverman (right), newly-appointed manager of New York Dress Joint Board's Complaint Dept., confers with complaint clerk Sadie Ardizzone.

**PLAIN**

**Local Finds Permanent Jobs For 400 'Displaced' Cutters**

A record number of cutters were placed on permanent jobs by Local 10 during the current year, Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of the organization, disclosed in a recent report to the local's executive board. They added up to a total of 400 members who, after being displaced from jobs by the seasonal turnover of firms, were gradually put back on regular jobs through the efforts of the union.

Most of the placements were made during the fall season, in which there is traditionally a greater volume of work than in the spring season.

They were made in all branches, as follows: cloak—121; dress—104; miscellaneous—121, for a total of 346.

Falkman expressed great satisfaction with those results and complimented the officers and members of the staff who had complied with his repeated urging to concentrate major effort on this task as the "number one job of the organization."

Nothing causes a worker greater anxiety and distress, Falkman noted, than the loss of a job at which he may often have been working steadily for a number of years. Some placements on regular jobs can be made through replacement of retired or deceased members, he stated, but the bulk must be made through the union's alertness and vigilance.

"The usual process, at first, is to find temporary work for the displaced cutter either during the peak of a season when additional help is required or in a firm where there is a sudden rise in activity. If this expansion of business is sustained for a period of time, the local examines the earnings of the cutters to ascertain if they were adequate and will not suffer by reason of the conversion of temporary work into the addition of one or possibly more regular or permanent cutters. A shop meeting is called and the matter discussed with the cutters.

Not infrequently, the employer demands on the ground that there may be a drop in business and he will be "budded" with too many cutters. However, the matter usually does not come up until the temporary work has

lasted long enough—sometimes a number of weeks or months or a whole season—to indicate that the higher volume of work will be sustained.

Falkman emphasized the point that the local does not "push" people into a shop to create jobs, but develops job opportunities only where the facts warrant it and after talks with the cutters and conference with the employer. He called on the officers and staff to press steadily for conversion of temporary work wherever possible, into regular jobs which alone give the worker that sense of security which is as essential to his well-being as work itself.

**Cloak Pay Boost**

Effective the week beginning Dec. 14, cutters in the cloak trade will receive a \$5.50 increase on top of present wages. This was granted under the decision of Impartial Chairman Sol Rosenblatt based on the cost of living "escalator" clause in the collective agreement which still has about two months to run.

Negotiations for renewal of agreements are still in progress in the children's dress trade. The union is asking for a wage increase, a higher contribution to the retirement fund, a union label and severance pay.

**Strive to Repeal Indiana 'Wreck' Law**

The new union-backed Indiana Workers Protective Committee has opened a concerted drive to wipe the so-called "right-to-work" law off the statute books in that state.

At its last meeting, the committee launched a campaign to obtain contributions from local unions and individual union members to repeal the anti-union law passed early in 1937.

Some 60 labor leaders attended the all-day session.

**Long Stretch**



Abe Bernan, member of Cutters' Local 10, leans all the way over cutting table to make sure cloth is straight.

**N. Y. LGers Mobilizing For Campaign Windup**

Continued from Page 2) line in a vote with a message. It is a vote that calls for the passage of the Shaker-Isaacs-Brown Bill against discrimination in private housing. It is a vote that calls for an end to conflict-of-interest cases in our City Council. It is a vote that emphasizes the importance of the voice of labor, liberals and independents in political affairs.

"As we look around the country, at the Southern Democrats with their Little Rocks, at the reactionary Republicans with their right-to-work laws, we may not counsel optimism in New York not only because we have a Wagner for whom to vote but because we can encourage the principles of liberalism and integrity by voting for Wagner on the Liberal Party line."

Prof. Paul B. Hays of Columbia Law School, another vice chairman of the party, told the luncheon guests that the Liberal Party "constitutes what might be called 'This Honor's' loyal opposition." It is a fundamental axiom of democracy that every group which holds political power, no matter how good its record, ought to be plagued and beset by an opposition. In fact, the better its record, the more need for a vital opposition, because a good opposition is in danger of growing fat and sleek and snug by feeding on the very complacency which its virtues engender."

Speaking at meetings of Local 117 and 22 last week, Mayor Wagner told the garment unionists that "before our administration at City Hall, labor problems were handled

on a hit-or-miss 'crash basis.' Every problem became a crisis dumped on the Mayor's doorstep at the eleventh hour.

"Today the instances are very few when the Mayor has to step in his very full day for such a crisis. This is due to the expert knowledge of a staff of professional labor relations. It is also due, of course, in no small part to your cooperation and the great influence of professional responsible members of the business community."

The Mayor also addressed gatherings of a number of other LLOWU affiliates, including Locals 23, 66, 68 and 69, and was scheduled to appear at an LLOWU sound-track election rally in the garment center on Nov. 4.

**MARGANO HAILS '142' ON 24TH ANNIVERSARY OF GROUP'S FOUNDING**

New York Ladies' Neckwear Local 142 last month marked the 24th anniversary of its founding with a celebration held in the flower-bedecked auditorium of Central High School, Manager Joseph Tevin presided.

LLOWU Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg, lauding the steady record of progress chalked up by the local, urged the assembled members to maintain their high level of interest in their local and in the general labor movement.

Participants warmly greeted Hipolito Margano, head of the Federal Labor Federation of Labor, who came here from the island as a guest of the local. Speaking in both English and Spanish, Margano hailed the local's participation for its achievements during the past 14 years, and summoned the members to continued hard work to ensure further advances.

Manager Tevin recalled that only a quarter of a century ago, industrial homework was prevalent in the ladies' neckwear trade, and that workers had been employed under miserable conditions, earning as little as 48 cents a six-hour week.

Down through the years since then, he pointed out, through union efforts, health-and-welfare, vacation, health and other benefits have been obtained for members; pay scales have constantly risen; and, most recently, a retirement fund has been won from employers in all three sections of the trade.

Tevin was introduced by Ernest A. Balthasar, local president. Guests at the affair included Prof. Paul B. Hays, impartial chairman in the

**BOOK FROM**

by Miriam Spicchenhofer

**These Dreamers Were Dedicated To Good of Man**

**DREAMERS OF THE AMERICAN DREAM.** By Stewart H. Holbrook. Doubleday and Co. \$3.75.

Mr. Holbrook's is one of a number of recent books which have dipped into our history to make the point that no small part of our rich heritage as a nation is derived from men and women who, in their day, were considered eccentric, anomalous and crackpots.

Timing is, apparently, a decisive



factor in history, and many of the examples offered in these pages and in the other recent books on similar themes are merely those of performers who in some measure lived before their time.

The dreamers in these pages are people who were dedicated to some cause through which they hoped to benefit not only themselves, but also relief for the mass of mankind. Sylvester Graham thought it could be accomplished by a war on "refined" bread, coffee through the abolition of hard liquor, still others through the abolition of divorce.

Some perceived a deeper truth. Dr. Smith Broughton fought the land-holding practices of the Hudson Valley; Durston Biss fought for humane treatment of insane persons, and Henry George sought a remedy for the increasing wastefulness of rising land values.

Mr. Holbrook writes with fine narrative pace and an excellent use of the respect he has for history even when attack is lost and sometimes off-beat causes.

The final section of his book is an exciting retelling of several striking events in American labor history. These include the bloody Haymarket and later railroad strikes, and are a fine example of what can be done to make our labor heritage come alive in popular histories.

**FOUR DAYS OF FREEDOM.** International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. \$1.00.

Just a year ago, Russian tanks rumbled into Budapest to ruthlessly crush the heroic fight for freedom waged by Hungarian workers.

Much has been written since then to bring the story of their martyrdom to the world. One of the most valuable publications of the work compiled by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions which, in a single volume, chronicles the events leading to the outbreak of the epic deeds and soaring hopes during freedom's brief flicker, Soviet Communist aggression and its aftermath.

It is a moving testimony to the indomitable yearning for liberty had periods among the people of Hungary and all others enslaved by dictatorship.

Local neckwear trader George Orlow, active in the shoulder pad section; employer representatives, and several LLOWU local managers.

**Pekodner, Local 96 Staff**

Were Active in Pact Talks Active participants in the negotiations that resulted in a new contract providing pay boosts and other benefits were among those reported in the last issue of JUSTICE, included Assistant Manager Herbert Pekodner, Business Agent Yetta Wagner and Organizers Peter Soso and Arthur Byer. Manager Daniel Nimanavitz reports

**Trenton Travelers**



Eighty members of Plainfield, N. J., EOT Local 149 recently visited New Jersey State House in Trenton, were guided through building by former Congressman Harrison Williams, heard talk by State Labor Commissioner Carl A. Holderman. Shown here or foregone are (left to right) Leon Millman of Local 149, Holderman, Williams and Deputy Labor Commissioner George Fluitt.

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION



(Continued from Page 1)

ing day they subject themselves to the pace and pressures of garment making.

They must not be made, in addition, to risk their lives by violating safety codes to speed production or increase profits.

The window frames on the sixth floor were still burning as Chief Cavanaugh told JUSTICE:

"In recent weeks we've closed six or seven factories using these new, inflammable chemicals for spraying. Only last week, we closed up the Crystal Pearl Co. on West 40th St. This firm, where the explosion occurred, has been doing work for Crystal."

What could workers in the shop do to protect themselves, he was asked.

"Tell your people to refuse to work on this kind of stuff before they question whether it is safe. Spray materials coming into the plant in bulk are labeled if inflammable. Even legal lacquers are dangerous. Fumes may be ignited by an open flame, faulty electric wiring or bulbs, or a cigarette."

IN THE SHOPS where they spend a large part of their lives, garment workers face two kinds of fire hazards. One is the sweatshop—or what remains of it in the form of antiquated, dry-wood buildings, chiefly outside of New York. Last January, such a building in Haven went up in flames and took the lives of ten garment workers. They might have survived if there had been fire drills and fire sprinklers in that building. There was no excuse for this lack.

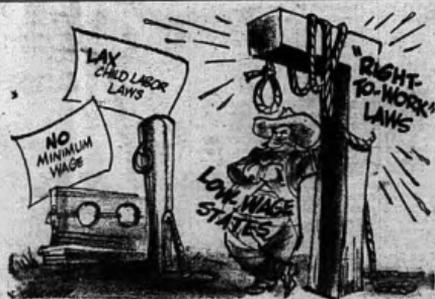
The tragic Triangle Co. fire of 46 years ago, in which 146 garment workers lost their lives, is still the most bloody proof of the second hazard. Buildings, but not human beings, can be fire-proofed. Garment and accessory shops are filled with combustible materials. New synthetic fabrics and chemical finishing materials have increased the hazard, even in so-called fire-proof shops.

Almost half a century ago, the ILGWU formed the Joint Board of Sanitary Control and forced the first steps toward shop safety. Today, there are city and state agencies willing and ready to do the job of insuring safety on the job.

The narrow margin by which a major tragedy was avoided in New York last Tuesday was a matter of luck. But the safety of garment workers cannot be left to chance. Every possible step must be taken now to insure safety for the worker in the shop. Lives depend on sufficient inspection, on full and immediate enforcement and on vigilance by workers themselves.

We are asking a number of these agencies to tell garment workers, through JUSTICE, what they themselves can do to protect themselves in the shops against these hazards. A set of precautions, especially prepared by the New York State Labor Department, will be printed in the next issue. Vigilant workers can act to prevent tragedy by informing themselves of the hazards and risks they must avoid in their work.

"And to Complete Our Line . . ."



"Closed Shop"



## The Great Red Illusion

By  
Gus Tyler

Excerpts from article in the New, 4 issue of The New Republic, by the Director of the ILGWU Political Department and Training Institute.

NOVEMBER 7, 1957 (October 25 by the old Russian calendar) marks the 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, or, as the Communists say, the October Revolution—the real revolution—thus distinguishing it from the February Revolution—the false revolution. For the latter, according to Communists, was just a transfer of power from one ruling class to another, from feudal lord to bourgeoisie, while the former put power in the hands of the proletariat, the destined creator of the classless society.

But if change—sudden change—equals revolution, then the Russians have been in nearly a constant state of revolution. The War Communism of the first years was its draconic assault on private property was put aside in favor of the New Economic Policy with its encouragement of the Neapman, which just as abruptly gave way in the first of many Five Year plans to the extirpation of the Kulak.

Worldwide agitation for collective security against fascism turned into mutual aggression with fascism only to reverse itself and become a war against fascism. These and similar volte faces would be less surprising in a society where intense class and political conflicts force changes in the ruling authority. But in the Soviet Union, all this and more has happened while one party with one clearly defined social goal has been in continuous power since 1917!

AND yet, the more the Soviet Union has been the same thing, the more it has changed. The longer the Communist Party has been in power, the more Soviet society has transformed itself into the opposite of what it originally hoped to be. The party of social protest ends social protest; the instrument to end exploitation becomes the instrument of exploitation.

The illusion that world Communism is purely a conspiracy of evil men was essentially Joe McCarthy's view. It is an illusion not easily shaken because it is partially true. But the conspiracy is in the service of a worldwide non-religious religion. And the religion is deeply rooted in deep human aspirations. And for that reason the attempt to eradicate the October Revolution and world Communism by police methods alone had to and still must fail.

is valid, then it applies to Communism as well as to capitalism.

BUT if Communism contains the seeds of its destruction, is not freedom's future assured?

It is a comforting thought, dangerously so, for the rulers of the Soviet Union have many weapons in their arsenal with which to discourage or disperse trouble-makers. I mean more than arms. "New possibilities of interfering with nature threaten us in many fields," wrote Werner Heisenberg, Director of the Max Planck Institute:

"In the field of biology, we have gained such insights into the process of heredity and the structure and chemistry of large albumen molecules that it has become a practical possibility even the biological development of man may be influenced in the direction of some predetermined selective breeding. The mental and spiritual state of people could be influenced and, if this were carried out from a scientific point of view, it could lead to terrible mental deformation of great masses of people. . . . Life and death of humanity of large can become dependent on the actions of a few, very small groups of people."

Then too, the USSR will continue to benefit from the persistent myth that the governing impulse of Communism is the end of human exploitation. Over the last four decades, the United States has enjoyed more freedom, higher economic standards, a far better life for its working people than the Soviet Union. Yet millions upon millions of people believe the contrary. Even the promise of a better future life is greater in the United States; but many argue the opposite.

SHALL we then accept the inevitability of doom, along with one of the writers for the National Review who said recently that "history [God help us] has never moved faster. And . . . time is all together on the Communist side?"

That is not my conclusion. I would conclude on a much more tentative note, that of Ecclesiastes, who said that "a wise man's heart discerneth time and judgment; because the misery of man is great upon him; for he knoweth not that which shall be; for who can tell him how it shall be?"

And because we know not the end, the battle is not for the impatient or the despairing. "For," concludes Ecclesiastes, "There is no discharge in that war."