

10 Annual Scholarships for ILG Members' Children

The four-year scholarships of \$2,000 each are to be awarded annually to children of ILGWU members by the ILGWU Scholarship Fund, whose establishment was announced by Mrs. Lewis Dubinsky during the union's General Executive Board meeting last month in Washington, D. C.

The grants will enable young men and women to attend colleges of their own choosing. No condition is made on the course of study to be followed. At time of selection for grant, at least one parent must have a minimum of three years of ILGWU membership.

The total sum of \$2,000 is for a four-year college course. This means that a total of \$20,000 is to be awarded each year by the union. For this purpose, the ILGWU is investing a half-million dollars of gen-

eral funds in five-year insurance and government bonds. This is expected to yield a return sufficient to finance the grants.

A committee of advisors to the fund, consisting of outstanding educators, will make final determinations and selections on the basis of scholastic standing as determined by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N. J.

Members of the committee are Dr. George Schuster of Hunter College, Dr. Lewis Webster Jones of Rutgers University, Dr. George Counts and Dr. Roma Gans of Teachers College, Columbia University, Dr. Ira Reid of Haverford College, Dr. Abram Sisker of Brandeis University and Dr. Maria Sinaudi of Cornell University.

In case of test fees, the committee will also consider

the applicant's financial condition and the length of the parent's ILGWU membership.

The first scholarships are to be granted for the 1935, 1936, term. Inquiries may be made at once at the ILGWU National Scholarship Fund, Room 202, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y., CO 5-700.

Pres. Dubinsky described the starting program of ten annual scholarships as the ILGWU's effort to aid in stimulating young people's interest in higher learning. "These grants can make the difference between going to the college of one's choice or not. In this era when the means of national security and survival depend directly on the development of scientific workers, experts, technicians and research specialists, so worthy young persons should be kept from pursuing higher education because of any financial difficulties."



ORGANIZER LICENSE fee in Basyley, Georgia, is unconstitutional, ILGWU attorneys told U. S. Supreme Court last month. Leaving court after presentation are General Counsel Morris F. Glushkin, Bernard Dunaw, Ed Pearce.



Vol. XXXIX, No. 23 Jersey City, N. J., December 1, 1957 Price 10 Cents

G. E. B.

**Calls for Wage Increases
OK's Dress and '91' Strikes
Bans Solicitations
Modifies 2-Year Rule
Studies Old Age Program
Reports Work Level Steady**



TWO DECADES of Northeast Department's Wilkes-Barre Local 249 were marked by more than 1,000 ILGWU members and guests at dinner Nov. 16 addressed by Pennsylvania's Gov. George M. Leader, Pres. David Dubinsky, and other civic and union notables. Mayor proclaimed date ILGWU Day in honor of the event.

STYLING: B

Win Cost-of-Living Pay Hikes For 13,000 in N.Y. Knitgoods

Five per cent cost-of-living pay boosts were won for some 13,000 members of New York Knitgoods Local 155 last month via an arbitration decision by Dr. Herman A. Gray, impartial chairman for the industry. Pay increases ranged from \$3 to \$5 a week, Vice Pres. Louis Nelson, local manager, reports, in announcing terms of the award.

See Lack of Safety Info Key Factor in Shop Fire

New York State Labor Department investigations show that of seven employees working together in the plant of Michelle, Inc., in Brooklyn, at the time of a flash fire on Nov. 13 (reported in the last issue of JUSTICE), the four English-speaking workers were unhurt or slightly hurt, while the three non-English speaking workers were seriously injured. One died the day following the fire.

Department experts believe that lack of knowledge of proper safety procedures and lack of ability to read English safety signs on the part of the non-English-speaking workers were major factors in the differences in injuries.

As a result of investigations of this fire and two previous fires in similar plants, two divisions of the State Department of Labor have begun a comprehensive check of the perishing industry and all other plants where lacquer or similar products are sprayed or sipped and air dried, it was announced by Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin. The units are the Division of Safety Service and the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

A summary of safety rules and

precautions for workers in shops using hazardous materials, prepared especially for the ILCGW by the State Labor Department, appeared in the Nov. 15 issue of JUSTICE.

Inhale Campaign

The department is initiating a campaign to get industry to educate workers in language they will understand, to the hazards of the processes they use, the safety precautions necessary to avoid accidents, and the proper procedures to follow in case of accidents.

Department investigations have uncovered evidence that poor housekeeping in the plants which may not be in violation of the Safety Code, is a factor in these catastrophes.

Other Department findings indicate that perishing plants, new in their pre-Christmas rush season, are relaxing normal safe practices, which accounts for the state of accidents and fires in the past month.

Inexperienced Help

Another factor is the use of green, inexperienced help, inadequately briefed as to the hazards and safety precautions necessary in their new jobs. The fatality at the Michelle plant was Mrs. Maria Luba Pierantoni, 40, who had been hired only a week before the fire.

The Board of Standards and Appeals, which writes the safety codes for industry, has been holding hearings as part of the revision of the two codes applicable to the perishing industry, Codes 12 and 22. Commissioner Lubin sent to the board a report on the recent fires, urging the board to expedite the rewriting of the codes and requesting the inclusion of suggested rules which will make the explosions and fires impossible if industry follows them faithfully.

The wage rise went into effect Nov. 25 for all workers except those in the textile trimming and passermeter section, where the effective date was Nov. 4.

Many Parleys

Union action to win cost-of-living pay increases was initiated by invoking the wage-responsive clause of the collective agreements. After numerous conferences, however, the employers' associations turned down a wage increase, and the matter was referred to the industry impartial chairman for decision.

In warding the pay hike, Dr. Gray based his decision on official statistical data compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Criticizing the amount of the award as insufficient, Manager Nelson pointed out that the bureau's "consumer price index," used by Dr. Gray as the basis for his decision, did not accurately reflect the actual rise in workers' living costs during the past three and one-half years.

Firms affected by the decision are members of four employer groups—the United Knitwear Manufacturers' League, the Association of Knitted Fabric Manufacturers, the Passermeter and Trimming Manufacturers' Association, the Knitted Accessories Group—and a number of independent mills.

Local 91 Members Okay Strike Vote

Coming from shops all over New York City, 10,000 members of Children's Dressmakers' Local 91 streamed to Manhattan Center on Nov. 21 and overvoted by the thousands on to the surrounding streets to hear a report on the status of negotiations for a new contract.

After hearing Vice Pres. Harry Greenberg, local manager, report that employer associations' representatives had refused to give fair consideration to the union's demands, the workers voted unanimously to authorize local officers to call a strike if agreement is not reached by Jan. 1 when the current contract expires.

Improvements sought by the union include wage increases, boosts in minimums, a rise in employer contributions to the retirement fund, additional paid holidays and payment of overtime after regular daily hours.

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Strike Authorization Voted by Local 91



10,000 members of New York Children's Dress Local 91 gathered at Manhattan Center last month, overvoted into streets. To give unanimous authorization for strike if negotiations fail to agree to union's contract renewal demands. Here, section of huge attendance in showing hall to "Yes," as Manager Harry Greenberg led, strike meeting.

ILGers at Sharecropper Contest



Vice Pres. Louis Nelson (front, right), manager of New York Knitgoods Local 155, and a number of other ILGers took part in panel discussions at Nov. 21 all-day National Sharecropper Fund conference on "Migratory Labor and Low-Income Farmers."

WASHINGTON MEMO

by John Herling

Administration in a Hole So Adlai Gets a Summons

WASHINGTON—The nation's capital is enlivened now by the presence of a man named Adlai E. Stevenson, who was called in for hurried political bedside consultation by the Eisenhower Administration.

The President, naturally, was not at the White House when Stevenson arrived, but Adlai went to work for his country without worrying too much about protocol.

However, Stevenson has no power, no responsibility, no distinguished title. He is just there working hard for his country a year after it turned him down for the Presidency—because it is beset by doubt, hesitation and escape plattitudes.

Politically, questions have been raised as to whether Stevenson should have lent himself to this obvious effort of the Eisenhower Administration to attach bipartisan blame to any further policy missteps which may be made early in December, when the President flies to Paris to attend the special NATO conference.

What this does for Stevenson's political future is hard to say. Few people think that the Stevenson choice, despite its patriotic generosity, will leave him back on to the level of Presidential availability. By this time, the Democratic Party has too many younger hopefuls who have entered the Presidential marketplace.

Young Crop of Candidates

It's interesting to note that a time when our population is getting older, the accents in politics is on youth. The Republicans have Vice President Richard Nixon, a scant 42. (That's how old Teddy Roosevelt was when he succeeded President McKinley.) His California wife-kick, Senator William F. Knowland is this side of 50. Illinois' Republican Governor William G. Sutton is 43.

The Democrats have a conspicuously youngish crop of Governors and Senators. Coming steadily to the front is Michigan's Governor G. Mennen Williams. Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts has been cultivating with great attention and loving care every part of the country.

The Governors of two other states—George Leader of Pennsylvania and Robert Meyner of New Jersey—are also high on the list of hopefuls. The smashing Meyner victory in the normally Republican state of New Jersey gives him every right to national attention.

And up in Maine, Edward Muskie, twice Democratic Governor of a rebounding Republican state, is another attractive prospect.

However, although a Presidential campaign is inevitably a popularity contest, in times of serious change the country will want to know how competent and responsible their President will be.

Shape Party's Policies

The Democratic outgroups will have to shape their party's and country's policy. They will have to clear an issue. On the Republican side, Nixon, whether he wants to or not, will have to stand or fall by the record of the Eisenhower Administration.

In the meantime, political, economic and international tensions are building up to a challenge of vast proportions. This is no time for fragmenting points for our elected leaders or those who would be elevated throughly to new positions we have to encourage science and research.

But here in Washington, the belief is mounting that our greatest lack lies in the field of national leadership. That's why a small chort went up when Adlai Stevenson, a mere civilian, galloped in to the aid of his country.

ILGWU purs living-Costs Pay Raises; LG Chief Scans Industry Trends

No major changes in the level of employment in the garment industry have taken place during the current year. Pres. David Dubinsky indicated in his opening report to the General Executive Board meeting in Washington on the morning of Nov. 18.

In a survey of the union's present status in garment-making markets throughout the United States and Canada, he pointed out that the industry is showing its usual form in its reactions to general economic changes.

In recent years, he said, the garment trades virtually failed to share in the rising prosperity that marked the heyday and more basic industries of our economy.

On the other hand, he declared, recent downward trends in these other industries have also been reflected with less sharpness in our garment trades. We have experienced less of the prosperity and less of the decline that marks other industries.

A miller drop of about 5,000 in total ILGWU membership was reported. This was shown to have occurred chiefly in coat, suit and dress branches, in New York and other eastern manufacturing trades, on the other hand, have shown steady and even rising rates.

Declining memberships have resulted mainly from retirements, aging workers and light labor supply, but also from the liquidations of old firms in established markets.

Living-Cost Raises

The period since the last GEB meeting in June has been marked, Pres. Dubinsky reported, by widespread negotiation of cost-of-living wage increases.

He indicated that such increases have already been won by about 150,000 members of the union, based on the sharp rise in living costs since February, 1957.

Another 150,000 members, he said, are at present in the process of negotiating such wage adjustments, and he includes New York dressmakers and children's dressmakers. Increases already won have resulted either from the renewal of contracts or from the reopening of current agreements.

Observe Mandate

Pres. Dubinsky also told the board members that the mandate of the 1956 ILGWU convention is being observed in these contract renewals, in that new agreements

U. S. SUPREME COURT HEARS ILGWU CASE; FIGHT ORGANIZING FEE

The United States Supreme Court, on Nov. 18 and 19, heard attorneys for the ILGWU argue that ordinances in the city of Baxley, Georgia, restricting the right to organize, are unconstitutional. Oral argument was made by Morris P. Glushkin, ILGWU general counsel.

In the case before the court, the city of Baxley had arrested two ILGWU organizers who had failed to get a permit for their membership solicitations. The Baxley law calls for payment of an annual fee of \$100 by union organizers, and \$50 for each member gained for any organization that requires its members to pay dues and fees.

Glushkin argued the unconstitutionality of these provisions in respect to the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and at several points he was questioned by the Justices from the

(Continued on Page 11)

are being made to provide in all cases for time-and-a-half for overtime work.

Pres. Dubinsky's report continued into the second day of the GEB meeting, and included a review of general labor matters and the Congressional investigations into improper activities in the labor or management field.

He summarized recent events in this area in which he was involved, and reviewed the circumstances under which he sent an affidavit to the McClellan Committee on Aug. 9.

Important decisions affecting earnings of thousands of garment workers were made by the ILGWU General Executive Board which met in Washington, D. C., during the week of Nov. 18. The four-day meeting opened with short tributes to the memory of the late Vice Presidents Joseph Breslaw and Israel Harowitz. It continued with a report on the state of the ILGWU by Pres. David Dubinsky.

The major decisions by the GEB were:

A directive calling upon affiliates which have not yet negotiated cost-of-living wage increases to do so as soon as possible.

An endorsement of terms sought in contract renewals by New York dressmakers and children's wear workers.

An authorization for the New York Dress Joint Board and Local 91 to strike if necessary in order to consummate new agreements, and a pledge of support.

Approval of a policy of having the Northeast and Eastern Out-of-

Town Departments be organized and parties to collective agreements of the New York Dress Joint Board.

The establishment of an ILGWU National Scholarship Fund.

A ban on solicitations of contributions from employers by union representatives, if a charity, worthy cause, etc.

The modification of the two-year membership rule to make possible the continuation—on a limited benefit basis—of membership after 60 for disabled or unemployed.

Promulgation of a plan to aid a group of retirement eligibles in Cleveland.

Sundry of the activities program and the need for institutional housing as it pertains to retired ILGWU members.

Approval of a progress report on the merger of retirement funds.

The GEB also heard reports from several of ILGWU service departments. These included: a survey of the present economic conditions of the nation and the garment industry by Research Director LeRoy Teper; a summary of pending labor legislation and the conduct of current labor court cases by General Counsel Morris P. Glushkin; the significance of last month's elections in New Jersey and New York, pointed up by ILGWU Political Director Guy Tyler, who also reported on the ILGWU Training Institute.

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Talks Begin Dec. 3 On N.Y. Dress Pact

Negotiations for a new collective agreement covering some 85,000 dressmakers in the New York metropolitan dress market will begin Tuesday, Dec. 3, Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board, has announced.

The first conference, at which Hochman will present the union's demands, will take place at the Belmont Plaza Hotel.

The joint board will ask for a wage increase, higher minimums, a new overtime pay provision and other improvements in working conditions. The demands will also include a program for more effective and uniform enforcement of the collective agreement.

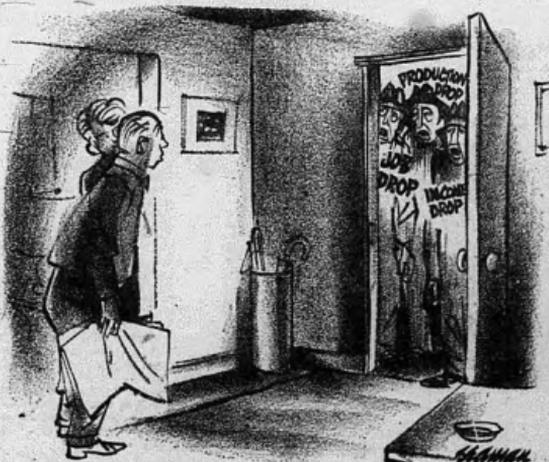
Hochman has emphasized at joint board and local meetings that a program for more effective enforcement of the agreement was regarded as a "must" by the union.

He held the recent meeting of the General Executive Board in Washington that he expected the forthcoming negotiations to be "anything but routine."

The union negotiating committee will include, in addition to Hochman, First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Local 89; Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman, manager of Local 22; Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Local 19; Jack Spitzer, manager of Local 60; N. M. Miklow, joint board secretary-treasurer, and other representatives of the joint board and its four affiliated locals.

The current agreement expires on Jan. 31, 1958.

"Thought We'd Just Drop In . . ."



Chicago, of which he was the chairman.

In its wage directive, the GEB noted that the rises in prices which occurred in the last year make it imperative for women garment workers to seek wage adjustments to cover the inroads that have resulted.

To date, such adjustments have been obtained this year, either through negotiation of new agreements or the reopening of wage clauses in current contracts, for about 150,000 members. It was pointed out.

Another group of 150,000 is now in the process of negotiating wage adjustments. This includes about 100,000 in New York's dress and children's wear industries.

The GEB directed the affiliates with the remaining 150,000 members to proceed as rapidly as their existing collective agreements permit to obtain corrective wage adjustments to compensate their members for the drop in the purchasing power of their wages.

After reviewing the current contract situation of the New York Dress Joint Board and Children's Wear Local 91, the GEB authorized these affiliates to strike, if necessary, and pledged full support in case of this emergency.

Earlier, it reviewed the contract terms being sought by these branches. In the case of the New York dressmakers, it endorsed the policy of having the Northeast and the Eastern Out-of-Town Departments hereafter become affiliates of the New York Dress Joint Board.

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PUERTO RICAN LABOR AT CONGLOMERATE FORMS MERGED AFL-CIO UNIT

The first merged labor organization of the AFL-CIO outside the continental United States has been forged in Puerto Rico.

The new Puerto Rican Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO, was born at a two-day convention in San Juan. A total of 713 delegates, representing 32 local unions and 16 international unions active in the commonwealth, voted near-unanimous approval of the constitution for the new merged organization.

Earlier, merger terms had been approved at separate conventions called by Puerto Rican locals of each international union. Such action ended disagreements which had caused the postponement of three previously-scheduled merger conventions.

Officers of the new Puerto Rican Federation are: Pres. Hipolito Marcano, who was president of the Marcano P.R. Club; and former AFL federationist, Armando Sanchez, first vice president; Alberto Sanchez (ILGWU president), secretary-treasurer, and 23 other vice presidents, nominated by their respective international unions.

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Health Checkup Time



Local 105 members employed at Atlantic Highland children's ward in Highland, N. J. visited New York City last month for health checkups at union's health center.

Antonini Pinpoints Polio Tasks In Kickoff of '58 Dimes Drive

First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Italian Dressmakers' Local 89 and coordinator of the ILGWU's 1958 March-of-Dimes campaign, has also been named labor chairman of this year's Greater New York March-of-Dimes drive.

In accepting his appointment, which bears the unanimous endorsement of the AFL-CIO Trades and Labor Council and the New York CIO Council—Antonini said: "The continuing struggle against polio remains as large, as vital, as necessary to the well-being of humanity as any program American have ever engaged in.

"The major concern, and by far the greatest expenditure of March of Dimes funds during 1958, will be assisting the 100,000 polio victims who need medical care—and doing it on a more intensive basis."

Undertaking once again the job of coordinating the ILGWU's national March of Dimes fund drive, First Vice Pres. Antonini last month sent a letter to all ILGWU locals and joint boards, pointing out that though "the sharp reduction in paralytic polio incidence this year is wonderful news . . . there is still much to be done.

"Men, women and children with post-cure polio are the serious problems of today. Some are critically disabled and need from ramps, rocking beds and other expensive equipment; others need physical therapy, surgery and new assistive devices. The opportunity of rehabilitation must be made available to all victims of this dread disease."

Noting that the ILGWU membership has "renewed responsibility" in this cause for the past 23 years, Antonini called upon ladies' garment unionists throughout the United States to "set the pace" this year, too. He raising funds for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

"To facilitate and record members' contributions, the ILGWU has distributed scrolls to its various af-

More manufacturing firms are being concentrated in the hands of fewer manufacturers, according to a report of the Senate Small Business Committee. Between 1952 and 1956, there has been a decline of 18.6% in the number of manufac-

Zimmerman at Civil Rights Condo Flays World's Bigots; Feted at 60

"It is time to puncture the myth that discrimination bears a 'read' reading 'Made in U.S.A.'" ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman told 400 delegates to the Chicago Conference on Civil Rights last month.

Speaking at a conference luncheon at the Hotel Sherman on Nov. 18, the Local 22 manager, who is chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee's Anti-Discrimination Department and also chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, called on the United Nations to establish a special department to deal with discrimination on a worldwide scale.

He singled out India, the Union of South Africa and the Soviet Union as areas of the world where racial and religious discrimination is practiced.

Pointing out that "civil rights is not a problem restricted to the South," Zimmerman said: "The recent shameful effort to force a Negro family out of Levittown, Pa. the shocking race riots in Chicago and Detroit, and segregation is heating in New York City."

AFL-CIO Program

The conference was notable for its interdenominational character and among those participating were the Rev. William Lapham of the Metropolitan Community Church and Monsignor Daniel Cantwell of the Catholic Council on Working Life.

Zimmerman outlined the AFL-CIO program for combating racial and religious bigotry within the American labor movement itself, and cited examples of moves by unions to eliminate vestiges of discrimination from their ranks.

The conference, sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee and endorsed by the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Cook County CIO Council, was opened by ILGWU Vice Pres. Morris Bliskin, confab chairman, who declared that the labor movement was determined to make Chicago a city free of bigotry, a city pioneering in better human relations.

"We have called this conference with the expectation of obtaining a better understanding of the AFL-CIO civil rights program and expressing ideas on how each organization can do more in the field of civil rights," he said.

In his message to the conference, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stated that the organized labor movement would not be satisfied with the civil rights legislation in the last session of

Congress, but would "continue to fight for a law which adequately and fully meets the needs of our time."

Other labor participants in the all-day session included Boris Shubkin, director of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department; David E. Feiler, associate counsel of the United Steelworkers of America; William Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

MONTREAL IN VICTORY AT COMFORT KIMONA COVERING ALL CRAFTS

Conclusion of an agreement between the ILGWU and Comfort Kimona and Dress Manufacturing Co. was hailed by Vice Pres. Bernard Shane and Samuel Herbst, director of the Canada-wide organizing drive, as "the first major breakthrough" of a group of shops in the Montreal area which has resisted unionization.

While only 40 workers are involved in the Comfort Kimona agreement, the company occupies a position of leadership in Montreal's cotton dress industry. Previous efforts by the ILGWU to organize the plant had met with the most stubborn resistance.

Early in November, however, seven cutters at the plant voted to strike, effectively crippling Comfort Kimona's entire production schedule. Less than three weeks after the walkout began, the company decided to sign an agreement extending wage increases and welfare benefits not only to the cutters, but to all its employees.

"The news of Comfort Kimona's action spread through the non-union shops like wildfire," Herbst declared. "Not only has this victory impressed unorganized workers, it has had the effect of warning other non-union employers that their days without a union contract are numbered."

He said the ILGWU's augmented organizing staff in Montreal is concentrating on a number of key shops, and further major gains can be expected.

The 60th birthday of Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman was celebrated Nov. 23 by a group of his friends and co-workers. In the company of his wife and his son, Zimmerman, at the dinner in his honor, heard his efforts and plans outlined by Governor Averell Harriman, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Mayor Robert F. Wagner and others.

At the dinner, held in the Waldorf-Astoria, were notable representatives of the many phases of community activity in which Zimmerman has participated, as well as ILGWU officers and members. Personal greetings were extended to Zimmerman by Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stubbins, who was chairman of the evening; Meyer Kravitz, of the New York Dress Joint Board staff, and Pearl Halperin, chairlady of Dressmakers' Local 22, reviewed some early days of Zimmerman's activities on the picket line.

Many Greet

First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini and Dress Joint Board General Manager Julius Hochman characterized Zimmerman as a man of much energy, which would lead him to be not only an outstanding union leader but also a champion of many related causes.

Great respect was expressed by I. A. Agres, director of the National Dress Manufacturers Association, and many shop committees. Zimmerman, in a short talk, expressed his own appreciation for the warm spirit of the evening.

Pres. David Dubinsky recalled that Zimmerman early had shown unusual courage in recognizing the fallacy of Communist claims. "For about a quarter of a century," Dubinsky continued, "he has made constructive and effective contributions in the labor movement."

ILGWU president pointed out that Zimmerman has been a champion of progressive unionism in this country, of the kind which has contributed much to the reputation of the union.

A Driving Force

"For him," Dubinsky said, "progress of progress has not been enough. He has put all of his strength behind those things that give us much pride in the labor movement. He has been a driving force in building faith in democracy, encouraging political action, fighting racketeers, promoting civil rights, developing international cooperation, and supporting the whole social program we need beyond higher wages and shorter work weeks."

Dubinsky averred that it was for this reason—the great honor of the ILGWU—that Zimmerman had recently been named by AFL-CIO Pres. Meany as chairman of the United Labor movement's Civil Rights Committee.

Greatly moved by the occasion, Zimmerman thanked the assembly and expressed his appreciation to all of the organizations that had given him the opportunity to make constructive contributions.

Annual Chairmen's Meet Of Local 20 on Dec. 14

Local 20, New York Waterproof Garment Workers, will hold its annual gathering for shop chairmen and chairladies on Saturday, Dec. 14, 12 noon at Gluckstein's Restaurant, 138 Duane St., Manager Joseph Kessler announced.

Following the manager's annual report, the program will include lunch, entertainment, and presentation of awards.

Zimmerman Birthday



Pictured above at celebration honoring 60th birthday of Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of New York Dressmakers' Local 22, are, left to right, Jean Dubinsky Appleton, Pres. David Dubinsky, Emma Dubinsky, Rose Zimmerman, Vice Pres. Zimmerman, New York Governor Averell Harriman, and Paul Zimmerman.

SILHOUETTE

The Shape of Women in

WOMEN'S clothing as an index of social change in America is illustrated in an exciting exhibit currently showing at the Brooklyn Museum in New York City. A series of black and white costumes, selected from the museum's vast collection of American clothing, is arranged to show the changing silhouette in American costumes from 1810 to 1928.

These changes reflect not only fashion in clothes, but also the temper and philosophy of the times, the history and the economic status.

"The Changing Silhouette" will remain on view at the Brooklyn Museum until Jan. 5, 1958. The exhibit was organized by Robert Riley, curator of the museum's Design Laboratory.

Ancient Greece, the philosophical cradle of republicanism, inspired those early Americans who had just succeeded in a political revolution and were starting an industrial revolution. Greek "purity" of design was a persistent fountain of ideas for artists, architects and designers. In pursuit of the classical ideal, women wore soft clinging draperies over an unfettered body. The magnificent sheer muslins of this period were made of finest cotton, handspun, handwoven in Dacca, India—a skill now unapparently lost.

1810

1875-1885

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Women's Fashions: the Shape and the Dream

By Max Lerner

The American woman lives in the ever-recurring hope that a change in her silhouette can achieve the miracle of a change in her life cycle or life destiny. Emerson quotes a lady as saying, even in his day, that a "sense of being perfectly well dressed gives a feeling of inward tranquility which Religion is powerless to bestow."

But is it always tranquility? Obsessive interest in fashions is more likely nowadays to be a response to boredom or frustration, or to a failure of life goals. Thus, the woman is the more ready to accept the gyrations of fashion because she half hopes they will compensate for what she has missed in life.

The great designers know this: if clothes help unhappy women to forget, then the way to sell new clothes is to force them to remember. "We must accelerate obsolescence," one businessman said. Another told his trade colleagues in 1948, when the "New Look" had swept the country, "We must have a New Look every year. It is our job to make women unhappy with what they have. You might call us the merchants of unhappiness."

American designers have arisen to challenge the Parisian empires of Balenciaga, Dior, and Fath. New synthetic fabrics on the market have added novelties of texture to those of design and have placed both within the reach of lower-middle-class women.

The art of dressing up and photographing models to bring out their height and slenderness and the sculptured grace of their characteristic skull formations has been carried to a degree of perfection never achieved elsewhere. The dress industries have only a limited power to create fashions, but they can prod them.

The creative role is in the culture and in the woman herself. If women are birds of plumage, American women have a special assurance in the knowledge that the resources of the consumer's culture are at their command.

College girls at the height of their social valuation are especially resourceful in dress, since they are pretty enough to take risks. They ransack the centuries and vocations for ideas, using jockey caps and the British soldier's tam-o'-shanter, ranchman's overalls, Peruvian Indian capes, Indian moccasins, American army jackets.

They use every available fabric from the finest silks to fish netting and potato sacking. From hairdo down to shoes, they seek novelty and turn everything that strikes their attention to decorative uses. Yet these individual variations are within the frame of the larger fashion cycles, which are, at bottom, tribal compulsions.



Seventy years of constricting Western markedly female silhouette: Sashapes the form was enveloped in pale, cl work laces and animated by feather gowns of leading actresses and not pictured in the respectable pages of multi-turreted "Renaissance" edific version of the 1800 classic style. In lence was replaced by a Japanese as The elaborate feather and head bon single perfect rose in a Tiffany vase.

1900

The comment by Max Lerner is from his major book, *AMERICA AS A CIVILIZATION*, just published by Simon and Schuster.

©1957 by Max Lerner

Changing Times

1830

The Romantic era was full of whim and fancy. Its most fantastic was an addiction to the Gothic in homes, furnishings and dress. Puffed "Gothic" sleeves combined with spreading hair arrangements of bows, flowers and feathers. A popular taste for romantic escape in literature and art combined with the realities of growing industrial development and that particular brand of morality known as "Victorian." Evidently this new set of standards did not appeal to many American women, for the world's first Women's Suffrage Conference was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848.



1855-1865

Many learned psychological treatises have been written on the cages of crinolines, hoops and whalebones in which Victorian women were imprisoned. An obvious fact, however, is the ideal of feminine beauty of the period: delicate, sloping shouldered, small waisted, circumspect in movement. Amelia Bloomer and her dress reform followers created a scandal when they removed skirts, petticoats and hoops to appear in ruffled pants reaching below the ankles. "Bloomers" were not accepted in public until thirty years later.



out of the vast American industrial fortunes were founded after the Civil War. Wealth and its display indicated social position to the "dollar aristocracy." Naturally women reflected the rank of their husbands. In this they were aided by machine sewing, machine-made laces, elaborately machined fabrics, embroideries and braids. William Morris and Charles Eastlake were eloquent in their denunciation of machine intricacies in furnishing and architecture and won a large following by their comparatively unencumbered designs. The pioneer American architect, H. H. Richardson, designed his best buildings of a severe neoclassic simplicity. But this was essentially an age where elaboration meant wealth, and wealth was prestige.



The drawings of the popular American illustrator, Charles Dana Gibson, appeared in the original Life Magazine for some years before and after the turn of the century. The "Gibson Girl" epitomized what was considered a purely American type of beauty: fresh, interested in sports, informal and democratic. She also wore the first notable American contribution to the world of fashion—the shirtwaist and skirt, well adapted to her active day. The temper of these times is not accidentally reflected in the Strenuous Life, the Rough Riders and the Big Stick of Teddy Roosevelt.

1890



1912

The years before World War I seethed with vitality. Many of the concepts of art, politics and economics which we accept today were then being born. From these days emerged remarkable personalities. Mrs. August Belmont's money and leadership helped rejuvenate the women's suffrage movement. Many and militant were the parades and picket lines of America's women. Whatever their political ideas, these women followed another dominant figure of the time, a man—Paul Poiret. This designing genius perfectly represented the decade's physical and intellectual ferment. His freed, slim silhouette, imaginative cuts and sharp hitting colors sparked a generation of fruitful experiment.

1928

Victorian morality ended with this reshaped, emphasizing bosom and bottom, clinging fabrics decorated with open-leathers and trailing gauzes. The latest noted *demi-mondaines* were carefully noted in women's magazines. In architecture, edifices were supplanted by the 1900 style. In furnishing over-upholstered opulent stuccoism thoroughly Americanized. and bouquet under a bell jar became a



Hips thrust forward, shoulders rounded, curves flattened to a boy's slowness—this was the "debutante slouch" of the post-war years. Modern and Scientific were the new watchwords. Hemingway, the Dada movement, jazz and the Bauhaus were a yeasty bootleg brew which popped the cork of bygone social conventions. Middle class morality as well as the middle class itself was rapidly disappearing. Women had won the vote. They were winning positions in industry and the professions. This was an embattled woman in a man's world.

EOT Long Island Spurt Signs 20 Recruits

More than 200 garment workers have been added to ILGWU ranks this far in the Eastern Out-of-Town Department's current Long Island organizing drive, reports EOT General Manager Edward Kramer.

Kramer attributed the drive's success to the persistent efforts of Long Island Locals 87, 77 and 107, whose manager, Richard Carbone, directed the organizing team.

In Connetquot Park, workers at the Reliable Dress shop, aided by Business Agent Howard Kaufman, struck for one day, won union recognition and a contract, providing benefits equal to those enjoyed by dressmakers in the New York City market. Mary Sabatino is the new shop chairlady.

In Corona, workers at Corona Dress, a five-year hideout, responded enthusiastically to leaflet distributions and home visits by Business Agent Anthony Alessi and others. Their reward: higher pay and standard New York dress industry contract benefits. Alessi's chairlady was Josephine Marino, who was very active in the campaign.

At Mayfair Frocks and Sports Corp. shop, workers, spurred by Business Agents Howard Kaufman and Emanuel Leventhal, demanded and won an array of gains including pay boosts and a shorter work week. Mary La March was elected chairlady.

At Greatwear Shirt and Sports, West Side, the new ILGWU Business Agent, Emanuel Leventhal, won pay improvements, a shorter work week and paid vacations under a contract similar to terms in effect in the New York blouse industry.

In Hicksville, a new employer at the Benchmark shop was confronted by worker insistences upon a union contract even before the new firm's doors were officially opened. Manager Carbone and Business Agent Vincent Vergara, working with 10 Benchmark workers, succeeded in translating their demands into a signed ILGWU agreement immediately upon the firm's starting operations. Mary Quilina was elected shop chairlady.

MEDICAL CHECK SET FOR ALL MEMBERS OF TORONTO CLOAKS

During the next few months, ILGWU cloakmakers and sportswear workers in Toronto, Canada, will receive complete medical check-ups as part of the membership health program. The Toronto Cloak Joint Board, announced Manager Sam Kratman, joint board manager.

Responsible by employer contributions provided for in the collective bargaining agreements, the medical checkup, an annual project, will be staffed this year as in the past by a panel of eight physicians under the direction of Dr. Birnbaum, joint board medical consultant. Outside specialists will be called if whenever required.

In addition, X-ray equipment, set up at union headquarters in the Toronto Labor Lyceum, is being used to give a chest X-ray to every member. Entire shops have been given appointments during working hours for their workers to come in groups for X-rays.

Panel physicians report that members who have been examined in previous years via this program have generally shown a marked improvement in their health as a result.

Responsible in great measure for the success of the health-checkup plan is Business Agent Magerman, the union's Back Benefit Fund representative, who has been in charge of over-all planning for the annual operation since its inception.

Winner



In Newburgh, N. Y., ILGWU Thomas Amoroso, cutter of Local 165, won seat on governing body of Orange County, American on Democratic and Liberal Party tickets in last month's election, with Liberal vote providing his margin of victory.

Dec. 20 Reunion of Cast Of 'Pins and Needles'

The 25th anniversary of "Pins and Needles," the musical revue staged by the ILGWU that became a Broadway hit two decades ago, will be marked by a reunion of members of the cast. The reunion will be held the evening of Dec. 20 in the second floor studio at 1710 Broadway. Members of "Pins and Needles" who should write or call the director of the Education Department, 1710 Broadway, New York 15 (CO 5-7000) if they wish to attend.

VIGOROUS ORGANIZING SWINGS 9 NEW SHOPS TO LOCAL 62 ROSTER

Concerted organizing efforts by New York Undergarment and Negligee Workers' Local 62 netted nine more shops during the past month, reports Manager Matthew Schoenwald.

The newly signed-up shops—Hudson trousers, petticoats, bouffants, and children's and full-length lingerie—are: Thilmar, 236 West 26th St.; Pettit Dream, 201 J St., Brooklyn; Lila Lagerie, 143 Madison Avenue; Clettele Manufacturing, 208 West 27th St.; Laureaux, 97 Pines St., Brooklyn; Casella, 110 West 24th St.; S.B., 20 West 24th St., Brooklyn; F. Nassbaum, 204 Fulton St., Brooklyn; and Blue Star, 42 West 22nd St.

Workers at the SB plant won their contract after a three-day strike, gaining a five-week no loss in pay, plus standard union conditions and a company-financed welfare benefits.

At F. Nassbaum, the workers rallied unanimously to the union banner and quickly signed membership cards. Under terms of the standard contract, the work week was cut from 49 to 35 hours, with no reduction in pay.

Focus on Officer Training At Upper South Institutes

More than 200 ILGWU members from 16 locals attended two officers' training institutes conducted by the Upper South Department last month at Hagerstown and Salisbury, Md.

Response to both institutes was so enthusiastic, reports Vice Pres. Angela Bambace, Upper South manager, that similar programs are being planned for all areas of the department, to reach every local.

At both locations, Upper South officers and members reportedly worked themselves into fighting moods as staff members, posing as non-union employees, made vicious anti-union speeches, which were immediately countered by other staff members who calmly presented the facts.

In small workshop groups, participating members then examined these "pro" and "con" arguments in detail. Using this workshop method to encourage free discussion, members, officers and staffers shared their knowledge and learned from each other. Lectures were kept to a minimum.

Workshop Sessions
Other workshop sessions focused on local-meeting improvements, problems, local-union finances and methods of keeping the membership informed by the press.

Members attending the Hagerstown institute heard a skillful clarification of union contract terms by Jacob J. Edelman, Upper South attorney and member of Free Discussion City Council, supplemented with contributions by William McMillan, Pennsylvania education director.

At the Salisbury institute, participants joined with ILGWU Education Director Mark Starr in reviewing the history of the union in poems and songs.

The function of the ILGWU Training Institute was described by the Salisbury group by Jack Seidman, its executive secretary.

Wilkes-Barre Hailed For 2-Decade Gains

Heading numerous representatives from labor, government and community affairs, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and Pennsylvania Governor George M. Leader hailed the members and officers of Wilkes-Barre Local 249 at its 20th anniversary banquet held in Wilkes College Auditorium on Nov. 16.

The banquet was the high point in a city-wide observance which was marked publicly by the Mayor's proclamation of ILGWU Day to commemorate the contributions which the garment workers have made to the progress of the entire area.

Labor's Cleanup

Pres. Dubinsky commented that the ILGWU members present appeared to be much better off than they were 20 years ago. His remarks alluding to the gains made by lawyers two decades ago that kept the industry back to New York.

The ILGWU president praised the labor movement for its efforts to cleanse its ranks of the small number who have besmirched its name and high principles. He cited management and doing the same.

Turning to the international union, Pres. Dubinsky said that the rude awakening caused by the Russian spunkins has concerned the American workers very deeply, but they remain strong in their conviction that a nation of free people will triumph over despotism.

Governor's Praise

Governor Leader praised the public services of the ILGWU and its membership. He pledged he would propose legislation at the next session of the state legislature to speed up improvement of the educational system at all levels, and expressed confidence the union's members would support this program.

Speaking for the Northeast Department, which he directs, Vice Pres. David Ginzburg recalled the magnificent loyalty and devotion of the workers in the shops, as well as the officers and staff of our union, which made it possible for us, 20 years later, to celebrate this anniversary.

He turned back the pages of the past, telling of some of the early struggles in this area of Pennsylvania, describing "the brutal oppression of pauper . . . bitter resistance by employers in unionization . . . and legal, devious and steadfast union members" who were finally victorious.

Prominent Guests

District Manager Min Matheson paid tribute particularly to those present who had been among the original pioneers.

Other speakers included Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, Pres. Joseph McDonough of the state AFL, Pres. Harry Boyer of the state CIO.

Keeping Their Needles in Service



St. Louis garment worker retirees keep their needles busy making lab robes, shawls, and coverlets for patients of local chronic diseases hospital. Shown working on the gifts are Mary Cummings, Sophie Mueller, La Stak, Emma Haxel, Louise Hoener, Rose Nield, president of retirees' group, Emma James and Della Friedman, group secretary.

SET UP 'ROAD SHOW' TO BOOST EDUCATION THRU S'WEST CIRCUIT

An educational "road show" will send Southwest regional staff members on an ILGWU circuit up and down both sides of the Mississippi as a result of an educational conference of District Councils 1, 2 and 3 held in St. Louis recently.

More than 90 ILGWU from 54 communities in Missouri and South Carolina joined for an all-day session, co-chaired by Eva Chambers of the Educational Department and Russell Thompson, District Council manager. A round table discussion led by Education Director Rita Oberbeck pinpointed the educational needs of the locals.

Frederick Stern, Southwest regional director, addressing a luncheon session of the conference, suggested the staff road show, and delegates, responding enthusiastically, set up a program including: history review of the movement and the general labor movement, parliamentary procedure, political action, ILGWU objectives and functioning, membership responsibility, and how local unions can be more effective in their communities.

Stern and Dr. Leon Charles Lantz of the University of Tennessee's Martin Branch were the featured speakers at an educational conference of District Council 5 on the university's Martin Campus on Nov. 2. Mayor Roy Overton of Greenfield welcomed the group of 30 unionists, who planned a comprehensive educational and recreational program for their locals.

Growing Interest in Fashion Shunts 'Sloppy Dress'

(Highlights from the economic report to the General Executive Board prepared by Dr. Lazare Tefer, director of the ILGWU Research Department.)

VIEWED as a whole, the outlook for progressive growth of the women's garment industry appears to be good at the present time. Even though the economy is exhibiting signs of a downslide, consumers continue to be interested in the purchase of women's wear and are devoting a somewhat greater proportion of their expenditures to the purchase of our industry's products.

The recent fashion innovations, which at first found slow acceptance, are catching on. The major influence at the moment is the chemise, whose acceptance is becoming increasingly noticeable. The eased silhouette, coupled with a move towards the shorter hemline, is changing the basic conception of fashion sufficiently to speed up obsolescence and to stimulate the updating of wardrobes.

The women's garment industry made a much better showing in the immediate past than the economy at large. Its dollar volume advanced again this year, continuing the gains made since 1955. Competition remained keen, however. Manufacturers continue to bid against each other for retailers' orders, while the latter continue to seek best values.

The women's and girls' garment industry provided consumers with some of the best values for their money during the

period of rising prices. This factor, together with lagging purchases of hard goods, stimulated higher outlets for apparel. Even on a per-capita basis, purchases of women's clothes increased faster than the female population. Thus, while the women's and girls' apparel volume, adjusted for price changes, rose by 15.4 per cent between 1954 and 1957, female population grew by only 5.6 per cent. This healthy development reflects the growing interest in fashion and is partly indicative of the fact that sloppy dress may not be on the way out. This holds not only for residents of the older metropolitan areas, but for suburbia as well.

WHILE the industry as a whole may be forging ahead, some branches of the trade or even specific product lines may be held back. Between 1954 and 1956 the number of coats, untripped, dress, skirt, blouses, sweaters and slips kept rising, with knitgoods forging ahead at the fastest rate. Dose-n-priced dresses and suits, on the other hand, lost out in 1956 and 1957 after a gain between 1954 and 1955.

Taken in their entirety, the first nine months of 1957 exhibit a pattern similar to that which characterized output in the earlier period. Suits and dose-n-priced dresses continued to regress. A short-lived production spurt in suit production did occur in March and April. In these two months, 11 per cent more suits were made than in the same months of 1956;

otherwise, production was generally down by comparison with last year.

Dose-n-priced dresses, on the other hand, started the year poorly. As time went on, they improved their position, though not sufficiently to overcome the earlier setback. A somewhat different development is visible in coats. They started the year strongly, with maximum activity in March and April. Later in the year their position weakened, and the nine months' output was just about the same as in the corresponding 1956 months.

Production of slips in 1957 was also about the same as in 1956. Heightened activity at mid-year is accountable for this showing. Both earlier and later in the year, the output slipped under 1956 levels.

DATA collected on the dollar volume of sales in our industries is limited to a few branches of the trade manufacturing outerwear. In the first nine months of 1957, dress volume was up 3 per cent in the case of untripped and 6 per cent in the case of dose-n-priced garments. Blouses and skirts did better, gaining 10 per cent in volume over last year.

The coat and suit industry, on the other hand, was down slightly. The drop of 1 per cent in volume was caused, in the main, by a decline in the output of suits. The volume for the year to date, however, was higher than two years ago.

The gains made in our industry's vol-

ume found their counterpart in the rising payrolls paid out to the industry's workers. All branches of the industry were ahead by comparison with last year and, in turn, last year was ahead of 1955. In the children's outerwear industry, which made the best showing, the hike in payrolls during the first half of 1957 almost matched those attained the previous year. In the third quarter of 1957, however, the advance was impressive with a gain of 11 per cent over the 1956 level.

In the women's outerwear subdivision, improvements in payrolls were somewhat smaller in this year's spring season. Only a minor advance was recorded over the same months in 1956. Beginning with May, more significant improvements in payrolls became noticeable. In magnitude, they approached the gains made in similar periods between 1955 and 1956.

Underwear and corset branches also gained since last year, even though the rise in total payrolls was at a lower pace than in the preceding year.

Several factors contributed to the rise in payrolls. In the case of children's outerwear and underwear and corset branches, employment was higher in 1957 than in 1956. There was also more work in the shops and the average working week was somewhat longer. In the case of women's outerwear, employment varied in the course of the year somewhat irregularly.

N'East Arbitration Win in Pa. Sets Service Gage Precedent

An important precedent has been established in a recent arbitration award which declares that "continuous employment shall mean unbroken employment in the same establishment regardless of the change in ownerships."

Parties to the arbitration proceeding were Sunbury, Pa., Local 296, the Montgomery - Sylvania Manufacturing Co. and the Jersey Shore Sylvania Co., reports Vice President David C. Givens, Northeast Department director.

The two plants, located in Montgomery and Jersey Shore, Pa., have been under the same ownership since their acquisition shortly before Sept. 1, 1956. The employers contended that since they were required under the contract to pay a \$1.10 hourly minimum to workers with 12 months service, they would measure continuous service only from Sept. 1, 1956.

The union, represented at the hearings by ILGWU Associate Counsel Wilbur Daniels and District Manager Louis Horn, pointed out that the new employer had taken over the operation "with the

same work force, with the same product produced, and the same sales outlet disposing of the product."

The ILGWU maintained that it is well established in the field of industrial relations that such a change in ownership does not mean that the worker loses all rights acquired while working for the former employer.

In his decision upholding the union's stand, the arbitrator, Prof. John Perry Herliach of the University of Pennsylvania, emphasized that "in the practice of industrial relations generally, and in the decisions of the NLRB, the tendency is to accord more weight to the continuing job relation than to the change in employer."

N. Y. Members Must Get 1958 Medical Envelopes

New York ILGWU members will need a 1958 medical service envelope in order to obtain medical benefits at the Union Health Center after Dec. 31, 1957. The 1958 envelopes can be obtained at local union offices after Dec. 15.

These envelopes will be good for the entire year of 1958, except for members of Locals 30, 82, 91, 99, 105, 112 and 153. Envelopes for members of these seven locals will be good only until June 30, 1958, and they will have to exchange them at that time to get new ones effective for the July 1-Dec. 31 period.

Members of Locals 32 and 98, and members of Local 10 employed in the dress industry, who have chosen HIP or Blue Shield under the new medical plan, will not be eligible to use the Union Health Center, but other members of these locals will be able to use the facilities after Dec. 31, 1957 if they are given a medical service envelope by their local union.

Winnipeg Cloak Pact Nets Work Week Slash

Reduction of the work week to 37½ hours, with no loss in take-home pay, has been obtained under terms of a new three-year contract between Winnipeg women's cloak manufacturers and ILGWU Local 216, covering about 1,000 workers, reports Sam Herbst, Winnipeg manager.

Under the new agreement, which has been approved unanimously by the union's executive board, hourly-paid workers and those on piece work will receive a 8 per cent pay increase effective Jan. 1, 1958. The shorter work week will begin in 1960. The new contract also provides sizable improvements in vacation pay.

Announcement of the new three-year contract was made by Herbst at a dinner meeting in Winnipeg last month attended by employees and the union's board members, honoring doctors of the Mall Medical Group, which provides for the health needs of the local's members and their families.

Speaking at the dinner, M. Kaplan of the Winnipeg Ladies' Cloak Manufacturing Association congratulated the union for what he termed a "milestone" in the history of Winnipeg's needle trade. Other speakers included Dr. Charles Hollenberg of the medical group, Alderman A. E. Bennett representing the Mayor, and the United States Consul-General in Winnipeg, Paul Hervey.

Educational activities scheduled for the union in Winnipeg include a visit by M. Starr, ILGWU Education director, who is slated to meet with the Winnipeg locals on Nov. 20 and lecture in that city on Dec. 1.

Piece-Rate Parley



Southeast Region business agents from several states, meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, recently for two-day conference, are shown here discussing piece rate rates in various shops. Standing, left to right, are M. S. Romer, Frank Sider, Mary Coleman, D. O. Warren, Robert Sharp, Southeast Director E. F. Kehrer, Ruby Chaney, Nick Bonanno and Morton Shapiro.

Sanfilippo Passaic EOT 'Understudy'

Dominick Sanfilippo, veteran business agent of Union City Local 148-1E, has been appointed Eastern Out-of-Town Department General Manager Edward Kramer as "understudy" to Manager Salvatore Santoro of Local 145, Passaic, N. J.

In making the appointment Kramer stated that it was in accordance with the policy of the ILGWU's executive board calling for designation of understudies to managers who are past the age of 45.

Sanfilippo joined the union in 1923, and worked as a premier in Union City dress shops. He soon became an executive board member of the Union City local and was elected its chairman in 1937.

Upon his discharge from the army after World War II, Sanfilippo was designated as business agent in 1946.

'99' Starts Talks On Knit Renewals

New York Office and Distribution Employees' Local 99 will open negotiations for a new collective agreement for its members in the knitwear industry on Dec. 3, Manager Shelley Appleton has announced.

Demand for a wage increase, higher minimums, one-and-a-half overtime pay after 35 hours and improved holiday and vacation provisions were approved unanimously at a meeting of the negotiating committee representing the knitgoods shops, held Nov. 26.

Members of the negotiating committee in addition to the local officers, are Anne Lallo of Pouch Knitting, Calvin Pisman and Sarah Pinc of Ladies, Inc., Will Townsend of Nobel Knitting, Murray Reiner of New York Knitwear, Rose Trotman of Salt Knitting, James Gradstein of Pickwick Knitting, Joe Robinson of Marvel Knitwear, and Sam Lestman and Linda Ansel of Central Knitting.

Galbraith Maps Inflation Curb As Last of Feinberg Lectures

Inflation—and how to stop it without putting millions out of work—was the theme of the third and final 1957 Israel Feinberg Memorial Lecture, delivered Nov. 21 by Dr. John Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard University professor of economics and World War II deputy administrator of the G.P.O.

Challenging the commonplace view that persistent inflation is simply the price we must pay for smooth economic growth, Dr. Galbraith noted the threat inflation poses especially to people living on fixed salaries, retired workers depending on pension payments, widows depending on their husbands' insurance.

Lead to Recession

Government speeches and press releases are clearly insufficient to halt the upward climb of prices, Galbraith declared, and the Eisenhower Administration's policy of tight money and higher interest rates has done no significant good for all, but on the contrary, may have caused the mild economic recession we now pass through. For far more effective measures against inflation, said Galbraith, would be a direct attack against the plant expansion program of granting themselves price increases that far

ACCEPT APPLICATIONS FOR THE NINTH CLASS OF TRAINING SCHOOL

Members of the eighth class of the ILGWU Training Institute are returning from their first field work duties to resume formal classroom at the General Office on Dec. 2.

Twenty-six young men and women have been working with ILGWU officers throughout the country for the past three months as "apprentices," according to G. Taylor, director of the Institute. They will be joined by six Indian students when they resume their studies.

They also announced this week that first applications have already been received for the ninth class of the Institute, which is slated to begin June 9.

He indicated that a larger number of persons than usual will this year apply for admission to the institute, and urged, therefore, that persons interested in attending apply at once.

Admission to the Institute is open to men and women between the ages of 21 and 35, and the curriculum runs for one year, and expenses are paid for field work. Trainees who complete the course satisfactorily are assigned to work on full-time paid offices of the ILGWU.

More than 100 such staff members who have been graduated from the Training Institute currently fill a variety of positions as organizers, business agents, local managers, and department directors, time study experts and educational directors.

Information may be obtained by filling out and mailing the following form to ILGWU Training Institute, 1716 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

I am interested in applying for the ILGWU Training Institute class beginning in the summer of 1958. Please send me necessary information and application form.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____

exceed any amount justified by the cost of money to meet the rising cost of living.

Along these lines, Dr. Galbraith pointed that public hearings with consumer representation be held before any major price advances are allowed in industries dominated by large corporations. An official "price-war" might well be given priority to avoid unjustified price rises, he added.

Chairman of the Galbraith-Feinberg Memorial Lecture series, held at the Fashion Institute of Technology, in New York City was Mark Starn, director of the ILGWU Educational Department. The chorus of New York Shipping Clerks' Local 604, under the leadership of Ben Weil, presided. Dr. Galbraith's lecture, lasting three folk ballads.

Previous speakers in the 1957 Feinberg Memorial Lecture series have been Prof. Selig Perlman of the University of Wisconsin and Prof. Arthur Karschbaum of Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich.

The Feinberg lectures, which will continue through 1959, were established in honor of Israel Feinberg, who served for over a decade as general manager of the New York Cloth Joint Board.

UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL NAMED FIRST EMPIRE OF MIAMI GARMENTS

Announcing the appointment of Dr. H. Franklin Williams, vice president of the University of Miami, as the first impartial arbitrator for the Miami, Florida, ladies' garment trust, ILGWU State Director Max Wexler hailed Dr. Williams last month as "the best possible choice we could have made to preserve industrial peace."

Manufacturers' association president Larry Levine also praised Dr. Williams and expressed the hope that "by proper handling of disputes at lower levels, we will not have to call upon him too often."

Dr. Williams, a history professor 56 years of age, is the University's director of community affairs.

He will serve under a three-year initial industry-union contract, signed by the 30-member Florida Apparel Manufacturers' Association and the ILGWU Miami Joint Council on Sept. 1.

Dr. Williams was introduced to labor and management representatives at a recent luncheon meeting presided by Wexler and Levine, those present at the luncheon included Samuel Macy, manager of the ILGWU Miami Council; Martin Kurzman, a member of the association's board of directors; and Alex Schneiderman, president of the association.

There is no current dispute between the union and the manufacturers' group. The ILGWU has about 2,500 members in Miami.

4-FREEDOMS AWARD TO MEANY WILL CAP IALC ANNUAL SESSION

Winner of the Italian American Labor Council's "Four Freedoms Award" this year was Earl Browder Meany, president of the AFL-CIO and United States delegate to the United Nations.

The services rendered by Meany to the cause of world labor and democracy are "inestimable," according to Luigi Antonini, IALC president, and E. Howard Clinton, secretary, in their official call to the council's 16th annual conference.

Presentation of the award to Meany will take place at an institutional luncheon in his honor on Dec. 21 in the Hotel Commodore in New York City, during the council's conference session.

Guest speakers at the testimonial will include ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and Randolph Peckard, former member of the Italian Cabinet and an outstanding democratic leader of that country.

The percentage of American workers belonging to trade unions has remained fairly constant since the end of World War II, the U.S. Department of Labor reports.

by Sidney Margolis

Appliances, Linens Lower While Inventories Pile Up

Retail price cuts are getting sharper as goods pile up and factories cut back production. Matchboxes are especially sharp on appliances and cotton textiles. More mills are curtailing production in the steady-sailing textile industry, and prices of staple fabrics such as 80x90 percale have hit an eight-year low.

For shoppers, this means a special buying opportunities are appearing earlier than usual this winter—in fact, in time for Christmas. Automatic washing machines have been offered in special sales for as little as \$175.25 this fall. Sheets and other domestics, which usually go on sale in January, have been offered at reductions as early as November because of the heavy inventories of cotton goods.

Two 40-square percale fabrics are selling for as little as 39-52 cents a yard, and other cotton yard goods suitable for drapes, slip covers and other home-furnishing uses also are available at reduced prices.

Another helpful trend is the sharply lower price of some processed vegetables. Prices of frozen produce have been driven down by heavy supplies and the increase in food markets' own-brand from vegetables, orange juice and other frozen foods at noticeably lower prices than the nationally-advertised brands.

This winter, such staples as frozen orange juice, cut beans, broccoli and peas are typically 10 per cent below last year's tags. Canned and frozen soups are especially low this winter's food bargain.

But canned and frozen fruits are higher this winter. The action of California state agriculture authorities in ordering destruction of part of the grape-peach crop has had its effect. They destroyed about 37,800 tons, trade authorities report.

Here are tips on other December-buying opportunities:

STORM WINDOWS: Prices are being cut in early winter sales. Good quality triple-track aluminum combination windows that sold for \$25 last year, now are available for, as little as \$15 plus \$3 for installation. They still carry manufacturers' list prices of \$24-\$25, but pay no attention to this. All reputable installers now cut the Sealed Air process.

A new type is the tilt triple-slide storm window, which lets out to enable cleaning both sides of the glass insert without removing it. Another feature being offered by some manufacturers is stainless steel fasteners in the aluminum frame. These let the inserts slide more easily.

BAH advertising still plagues the storm-window business, with some dealers advertising windows at \$2.95 and \$3.95. You can't buy good quality triple-track windows at that price, as you'll learn when the advertisers. Reputable dealers charge the same price for most of the usual size.

LINENS: Sheets, cases, towels and table linen, attractively packaged, make worthwhile gifts at this year's sale prices. But experts caution that many new sets with decorative and metal thread—\$20 sets for gift-giving, may not stand up well under launder.

WATCHES: Some stores get full list price for gift watches bought on installments. But more and more large-volume retailers are cutting the exaggerated list price set by watch manufacturers. For example, one chain store now offers watches under its own brand name at about half the \$46 tag the manufacturer puts on the same watch under its nationally-advertised brand name.

Health Hints



At New York Dress Joint Board headquarters, Health Insurance Plan and Blue Shield representatives explain benefits to which joint board members are entitled.

Chicago Lassos Ogas Firm -- It's All in a Day's Work

In Chicago last month, a swift, one-day organizing drive among the workers at the Albert I. Ogas Co., capped by an informal vote, resulted in the employer's agreement to recognize the union.

The Ogas workers have already met with union representatives to formulate demands, and bargaining conferences with the employer were scheduled to follow soon after, reports Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, Midwest director.

Renewal Talks

Contract-renewal parleys are currently underway with two firms in the Midwest region — Holy Poly Manufacturing Co. of Chicago, and the Wolverine Knitting Mills, of Bay City, Mich.

At Holy Poly, the company has pleaded inability to pay any increases at this time. However, the firm has asked that the ILGWU Engineering Department survey its plant facilities and production methods to recommend improvements to make raises possible. The study is expected to begin within a few weeks.

At Wolverine Knitting Mills, the firm has been informed by ILGWU negotiators that wage increases and other improvements will be a contract-renewal "must." ILGWU spokesmen at the Wolverine parleys have been led by William Davis, the union's Michigan state representative, aided by Harold Schwartz, assistant director of the Midwest Department.

Health Benefits Up

As of March 1, 1958, Vice Pres. Bialis announces, there will be an increase in hospitalization and sick benefits for ILGWU covered by the Midwest Department health fund in many Chicago shops as well as a number of shops in Illinois, Michigan and Indiana.

Middlebrook at Education Meet

ILGWU members in the New York metropolitan area are invited to take part in the following event: Thursday at 6:30 P.M. for the first half of December:

Saturday, Dec. 7 and 8, at 1:45 P.M.: Prof. Samuel Middlebrook of the City College faculty will discuss "Human Relations: The Counsel of the Sages," with particular reference to Henry Thoreau, author of the classic, "Walden." Place: Hunter College, East 69th St., near Park Ave., in Room 1409.

Every Thursday at 6:30 P.M.: Meet in Room 504 of the ILGWU Education and Recreation Center at Textile High School, 51st St., between Eighth and Ninth Aves., for stimulating discussions on such timely topics as automation, labor development, union retention, national and world affairs.

Cutters Set Sights on Ending 'Cut-Up' Contracting System

An all-out fight to plug up loopholes in provisions of the dress contracts involving cutters was pledged by Vice Pres. Max Falkman, manager of Local 10, at a membership meeting at Manhattan Center on Nov. 25.

He reviewed proposals for revision of the agreements directly affecting the dress cutters, scheduled to be presented at the forthcoming conferences with the employer, including a wage increase, a rise in contract minimums and additional local holidays.

Falkman stated the local was concerned not merely with helping support the dress union as a whole, but in safeguarding cutters' own volume of employment and work standards.

The recent appearance of a number of so-called "cut-up" contractors, comprising cutters who set up in business with a few machines and handle jobs for different firms that perform no other manufacturing functions, was a warning he said, that the process of breakdown into small fragments of dress work had begun to affect the cutters' craft. For this reason, the union is demanding that a clause be inserted into the contract prohibiting any manufacturer or jobber from sending out goods to such cutting establishments.

Further implementation of the requested ban on "cut-up" contractors is the proposal that a firm must do its cutting in its own cutting department if it maintains one. If it does not, it has no cutting work, then it must have the cutting performed by its permanent contractor who is equipped to handle the union's unique work-wise contract.

Keep Close Check

Determined to put teeth into the enforcement of the provisions concerning cutting operations, the union further demands that all firms state the place where their cutting is to be done and, when designating contractors, the manufacturer or jobber must indicate whether the contract is designated for piece or cut goods. This is designed to keep close check on the flow of work.

Under the machinery for designation and registration of contractors is a key factor in controlling jobber or manufacturer-contractor relationships. It is significant that one of the union's demands is that a representative of Local 10 shall be on the Executive Board. Harry Shapiro added their comments. A number of members participated in the discussion. There was unanimous and enthusiastic approval of the formulated proposals.

Proposals Okayed

After Manager Falkman's review and analysis of the union demands, Assistant Manager Max Goldenberg, who supervises the dress division, and Secretary to the Executive Board Harry Shapiro added their comments. A number of members participated in the discussion. There was unanimous and enthusiastic approval of the formulated proposals.

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Concluding the discussion, Manager Falkman emphasized the significance and far-reaching nature of the union's proposals, particularly those that will tighten up the

There will be no regular meeting of local 10 until December because of the Christmas and New Year holidays.

enforcement of the agreements. Recalling the local's long history of progressive, militant action, he declared that the cutters could be counted on, in the event of a strike, "to put up a good fight in the spirit of the cutter's union."

The burst of enthusiasm and applause which greeted these remarks showed that the men at the cutting tables could be relied on to back the Dress Joint Board to the hilt in the forthcoming negotiations—possibly, through the employment. They were expected to give tangible evidence of their fighting quality at the special monthly meeting of dress cutters scheduled for Monday, Dec. 16 at Manhattan Center.

U. S. SUPREME COURT HEARS I.L.G.'S COUNSEL FLY ORGANIZING FEE

(Continued from Page 2)

He pointed out that the Baxley ordinance was typical of many similar laws being enacted by other municipalities. At one point, he told the court of an incident of a previous morning when "his young daughter was taken to the office of the Girl Scouts under the Baxley ordinance. He had been compelled to tell her that, in that city, she could not ask her little friend to join without first getting a license. The following day Justice William J. Brennan Jr. put this same question to the counsel for the city of Baxley, and received the same answer.

The city of Baxley was represented by the counsel before the court by J. M. Highsmith, who has been Baxley's city attorney for 23 years. He said the ordinance never had been exercised before the incident involving the I.L.G.U. organizers, who were doing their soliciting for membership among Baxley residents who worked at a plant in a nearby town.

Highsmith said that he already had advised the city fathers that the ordinance is unconstitutional in its provisions requiring payment of the fee.

Under questioning from the court, particularly from Justices Frankfurter and Burton, Highsmith said that the fee provision has not been repealed, nor any substitute provision written into the ordinance.

This occasioned Justice Frankfurter to wonder aloud whether there determination by the city attorney that the provision is unconstitutional takes the burden off the city.

The court is expected to render a decision within the next two months.

Ohio Labor Groups Join 'To Fight Wreck' Laws

The Ohio CIO Council, State Federation of Labor, United Mine Workers and Railway Brotherhoods have formed a 15-member committee to watch developments concerning efforts by the Chamber of Commerce to place a so-called "wreck law" proposal on the state ballot.

Beltmakers Observed



Puerto Rican government employees Ramon Morales and Daleito Nazario, goss of New York Beltmakers' Local 40 for two days last month, are shown watching operations at local belt factory.

GEB Spurs Action On Wage Increases

(Continued from Page 2)

While these were all for worthy charitable and fraternal causes such solicitations should not have been made by union representatives. It also adopted a strict rule on this matter providing for disciplinary action in case it takes in any violation of the rule.

Proposals Okayed

The modified two year membership rule was recommended by the I.L.G.U. Health and Welfare Committee and was explained by Goodman Block and Harry Hecker of the I.L.G.U. Death Benefit Fund. Until now, the I.L.G.U. constitution has provided that any worker who remains out of the shop and away from the trade for two years thereby becomes ineligible for membership and membership benefits.

The modified rule, as adopted by the GEB, makes it possible for a garment worker who has been out of the shop for two years, because of illness or because of inability to find employment in his industry, to continue his membership in a limited benefit basis by paying dues, provided he or she is:

- at least 65 years old, and
- has been an I.L.G.U. member for at least 20 out of the last 25 years,
- of which the last 10 years of membership have been continuous.

Under the new rule, a member meeting these conditions of eligibility can continue paying dues which will enable him to retain a maximum death benefit of \$500.

The GEB also provides to continue to receive the law membership rate at Unity House.

Continued to be served by the New York Union Health Center.

However, because no employer makes percentage-of-payroll contributions in behalf of such members, these I.L.G.U.s cannot receive vacation, health, welfare, retirement or any other benefits drawn from employer-contributed funds.

Closed Refuses

The GEB also dealt with the problem of a group of about 150 cloakmakers in Cleveland, where the sharp decline of the coat and suit industry and the high average of cloakmakers created an excessive demand on the retirement fund of that city. Special arrangements are being made for a special fund to meet this problem are being drawn up.

Pres. Dubinsky put before the GEB the problem of developing an activities program for the increasing number of I.L.G.U. retirees. He also noted a rising interest in old-age retirement homes and upon his suggestion, both these

masters were referred to the Health and Welfare Committee for further study.

In discussion, the plan for an ultimate merger of all retirement funds was shown to be slow, and confounded by many difficulties. However, Pres. Dubinsky pointed out that experience already had provided an indication of how this might in time be accomplished.

He described the benefits of the operation of the Eastern Region Retirement Fund, the Central States Retirement Fund which functions in the Midwest, and the merged fund of all branches of the I.L.G.U. in Cleveland.

He declared that the trend toward merging funds on a regional and market basis would continue to be encouraged. Next mergers of this kind, he added, may come on the Pacific Coast and among the miscellaneous locals in New York City.

I.L.G. EDUCATION DEPT. BUSY SUPPLYING INFO TO SCHOOLS, GROUPS

Requests for information, printed materials and speakers have been pouring into the I.L.G.U. Education Department this year as an all-time high.

Reports from the annual reports Education Director Mark Starr, explanation: "The national intercollegiate debate topic this year is the desirability of so-called 'tight-to-loose' laws which are designed to outlaw the union shop.

Among the many schools, colleges and organizations which have heard I.L.G.U. presentations recently are the Stockbridge School, of Interlocken, Mass.; Public School 167, N.Y. City; College of New York, Uptown Branch; Public School 44, The Bronx; New York University; Tremont Senior Citizens Group, The Bronx; and Junior High School 26, in Brooklyn.

Led by Abraham S. Weiss and Mark Starr, the I.L.G.U.'s officers' qualification courses in New York City have attracted a good crowd this year. Guest speakers have included Abraham Fleckin ("Organizing in New Territory"), Dr. Laurence Taper (Research in the Union), Ben Sholer ("The Work of the Legal Department"), Sol Gross ("Conducting Strikes"), Louis Gilbert ("The House and Hearings of a Chamber Lady"), Nat Windman ("The Work of a Business Agent"), Lester Epstein ("The Work of the Management - Engineering Department"), George Meany, who made it known he regarded the choice as an aid in the fight against corruption.

Objective Study By Southerners On Segregation

WITH ALL DELIBERATE SPEED, Edited by Don Shoemaker. Harper and Brothers, \$3.50.

Disregard of the Southern school has aroused much emotion, both in the north of the nation as well as in the South. It is therefore a pleasure to find a book that describes what has happened—and why—in this highly explosive matter, and does so with rare, with impartiality and with remarkable objectivity, considering that it is



for the most part, by Southern progressivism.

Don Shoemaker, executive director of the Southern Education Reporting Service, has rallied nine other highly reputable, well-known school administrators and an eminent jurist to examine and report on the impact of the 1954 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court that school segregation must be ended.

In form, with each taking a separate phase of the subject, they examine the nature of the decision, what has since happened in the schools, violence, the border states, the situation in the Deep South, segregation and politics, resulting legislation, and the problem of the Southern school administrator.

All of the contributors to the volume have been associated with Southern School News, a unique experiment in regional journalism which, since its inception in 1952, for its reporting, deserves the respect and perusal of the entire nation.

A DEATH IN THE FAMILY. By James Agee, McEldown, Obolensky, Inc. \$2.95.

The late James Agee, remembering his own childhood, wrote a tender and touching novel about a close-knit family in which a father meets sudden and accidental death. The book centers around life in Knoxville in 1915, and is filled with details of sight and sound that make that time and place come alive again.

It is a piece of beauty because it is a successful effort to depict the impact of the tragedy in a child. Death has an incomplete meaning for the child, for those whose eyes the scene and events are depicted. Its finality is beyond understanding, and Agee in prose that transcends style and time translates it into a sad but beautiful work of fiction.

Van Arsdale Heads N. Y. Labor Council

Harry Van Arsdale Jr., business manager of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electric Workers, has been elected president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City.

He succeeds Martin T. Lacey, former president of Teamsters Joint Council 16, who died recently.

His selection as head of the "50,000" union, which was made at a special meeting of the council executive board, was announced at a joint meeting of the I.B.E.W. and CIO city councils called as a memorial to Lacey.

Van Arsdale received the congratulations of the AFL-CIO, Public Employees, Engineering Department, and George Meany, who made it known he regarded the choice as an aid in the fight against corruption.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

ILGWU AND EDUCATION

FOUR YEARS FROM NOW, there will be 40 young men and women in the colleges of this country receiving a measure of financial aid from the ILGWU. They will be the recipients of ILGWU scholarships which the ILGWU General Executive Board has just established; starting this year, ten annual awards of \$2,000 each are to be made.

They will be the children of ILGWU members who alone, at this time, will be eligible to compete scholastically for the awards. Doubtless, most of them will be pursuing those courses of study on which this atomic and space-conscious age puts the highest premiums.

But an older generation of garment workers, through whose sacrifices the strength of the garment workers' union was built, will find its own special gratification in the establishment of the ILGWU Scholarship Fund. Old-timers will certainly contrast the present power of our union and its ability to put half a million dollars into this fund with the time when the treasury of their ILGWU existed only in theory.

Education has always had a strong grip on our members. When garment shops flourished in the slums, garment workers bent closer to their sewing machines and pushed a little harder, driven by the dream of a son who would become a famous doctor or lawyer or violinist. There was then a wide-spread respect for higher learning which we are only now beginning to revive, thanks to the Russian scientific successes.

IT IS CERTAINLY A MAJOR PARADOX of our time that just as the technology of national survival increases the importance of higher education, our own expenditure for schools—at all levels—fails to recognize this. Because of the spectacular Sputniks, a measure of respectability and acceptance has been recaptured for the college egghead.

But in thousands of communities of our land, our public schools, which are the pipelines to the colleges, remain crowded, inadequately equipped and short of teachers. The recognition that education of all kinds is an arm of national defense in the most general sense can become a passing national state of mind, and then we will be confronting the greater danger of thinking that we have dealt with the problem because we once were excited by it.

IN SOUTH RIVER, N. J., last month, the local ILGWU paced a vigorous campaign to get a local school bond approved that would make possible the building of a needed new school. Noontime union shop meetings were utilized to bring home the need for a "yes" vote in the special balloting this Tuesday. Garment workers in that city are acting in a grand ILGWU tradition. Members of this union have never separated their own welfare and well-being from that of the rest of the community.

Education is a process, a long one, that stretches from kindergarten to university. The South River battle of the bond issue for aid to schooling and the General Executive Board decision to establish ten annual scholarships are symbols of this union's standing interest in better schools and better schooling.

For immigrants of another generation, education was a bootstrap and night schools the instrument for gaining "an education" which the old countries had denied them. Today, school laws have made a high-school education universal, and only through continued schooling at the college and university levels are we able to make schooling meaningful in terms of the national need for researchers. The establishment of the ILGWU Scholarship Fund will help ten worthy sons and daughters of the ILGWU every year. It also dramatizes that in coming political campaigns, the need to improve and expand our school systems—at all levels—must get top priority.

"Ah, Come Right In, Mr. Stevenson!"



"Ho, Hum... What Else Is New?"



Forging Freedom's Shield

By
Paul-Henri Spaak

Excerpts from recent address by the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) before the Overseas Press Club in New York.

NATO's strategy has from the beginning been directed towards the deterrence of war. We have aimed at having our forces at a strength sufficient to provide this deterrence, both the strength of our ground forces in Europe as well as our strategic retaliatory power. We have done much to achieve this.

In 1949, when NATO was founded, there were five military airfields in Europe, none of them able to handle jet aircraft. To-day, there are nearly 200 airfields, all of them able to handle the fastest of modern aircraft.

By the end of this year, we hope to have completed a fuel pipeline, which will bring the necessary fuel to our forward locations, from the harbors of Europe. We have completed a large communications network and are daily improving it.

REPORT this progress with pride, but it does not permit us to overlook the fact that a great deal remains yet to be done. And we must realistically recognize that what remains to be done to bring our defense effort to its maximum effectiveness will be costly, both in terms of manpower and money.

Our air warning system is not yet completed, and we must now begin the modernization of all NATO forces so that they will have the nuclear capability which our military authorities consider essential.

In these fields, our goals are clearly set: the German contribution is coming along as rapidly as possible; the French authorities have assured us that their forces will be returned to that their line as soon as they can be released from Algeria; and, thanks to American aid, European forces are already being supplied with such modern weapons as the "Nike," the "Hercules" and the "Matador."

It is my hope that during the discussions of the heads of governments this coming December, we shall be able to establish an even fuller plan for the co-ordination of our military effort so that we may bring our defensive posture to the desired level.

This is essential because a deterrent is only effective when you can inflict such heavy destruction on the enemy, both in limited and unlimited warfare, as to make him realize that aggression does not pay.

Let me emphasize that when I speak of the need for a deterrent, I do so because the Soviet Union continues to face us with a threat whose military magnitude is increasing daily.

Last summer, the North Atlantic Council spent a great deal of time developing proposals on disarmament. I strongly favor those proposals and hope sincerely that the time will come when real progress in this field will be made. But until the Soviet Union is willing to accept realistic control, we must be on our guard and must have the weapons to repel any attack.

THERE is one area in which a co-ordinated effort now is vitally required. In their communication President Eisenhower and Prime Minister McClellan recognized the need for early action. I speak, of course, of cooperation in the fields of science and technology.

When approaching cooperation in these fields there are three periods which must be considered: the immediate, the short-range and the long-range. In the immediate period ahead, our problem is to combine our efforts towards the development of certain specific weapons, particularly in the field of missiles, and to provide nuclear power for our forces in Europe.

The short-range and long-range problems are much more difficult. There are blueprints now on the drawing boards, for which our universities have not developed a single scientist or engineer. We have reached the stage where our inventors have drawn ahead of the scientists and engineers who can make their inventions operational.

WE need an immediate program in universities in the entire Atlantic Community for the development of men who can deal with the space age. But we must look further. Ten to 20 years from now, our need for men trained in these fields will be twice as much as it is now and we must now encourage our young people to take the basic education which will enable them later on to enter these fields.

Moreover, we must adapt our educational systems to prepare these young people. I want to emphasize that this is another problem which cannot be solved by one country of the Atlantic Community by itself. We will only solve it if we solve it together.