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STAGE & SCREEN

N.Y. Dress Extends Contracts 1 Month

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FTC in L. A. Decision Upholds ILG Pacts on Contractor Limits



THE NEW YORK TIMES
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Jersey City, N. J., February 1, 1968

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11,000 Cloakmakers, Knitters in So. Jersey, Phila. Win Wage Rise

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Welfare Funds Finance 900 U. S. Army Homes

—Page 5



22 and 122. In New York City (left), members of Dressmakers' Local 22, meeting last month at Manhattan Center, listened closely as local manager, Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, described difficult contract parties currently under way. In Atlanta, Georgia (right), Dressmakers' Local 122 at same time approved new contract, following report by Southeast Director E. T. Kahrer.



S'West Artist. Lunch hour in the shop provides an opportunity for Southwest ILGWU member Sam Shurer to continue work on portrait-in-pastels of shopmate Ruth Jackson. Shurer is one of 14 ILGWUers in St. Louis, Missouri, whose work is currently on display at city's People's Art Center, through Feb. 8.

Meany Warns of Dangers to Unions In Eisenhower Labor-Law Program

President Eisenhower, in a special message to Congress, has asked for revision of the Taft-Hartley Act and adoption of other laws to provide what he called "greater protection" of the rights of workers, unions, management and the public.

AFI-CIO Pres. George Meany, pointing out that the Eisenhower program is the same

one Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell outlined in his speech before the AFL-CIO convention, stated that "none of his points we support, but the reservations I expressed at that time about most of the program, I still have," he said.

"Big Brother" Gov't
"I have serious objections to the 'big brother' concept of government. Some of the proposals in the President's message could easily lead to legislation demanding in effect, licensing of 'trade unions'."

The President called for compulsory filing of detailed union financial reports with the Labor Department and for additional reports to show that local officers and convention delegates, at least every four years, are elected by secret ballot.

He proposed stronger picketing, or negotiation or enforcement of so-called "hot cargo" clauses in union-management contracts.

The President's message contained no reference whatever to a national "right-to-work" (compulsory open shop) law or to destruction of the immunity of unions from the general anti-trust laws. Bills embracing these subjects have been filed by right-wing Republicans in Congress.

Reckless Disclosure Law
The President also deviated from right-wing Republicans and from spokesmen for organized business groups by retreating endorsement of bills requiring that all welfare and pension plans—not just plans administered by union alone or unions and management jointly—be required to make financial reports. Business lobbyists are demanding exemption for plans administered solely by management, which protect the overwhelming number of worker beneficiaries.

Reports Required
Employers would be required to report "all financial dealings" with labor organizations, either directly or through "third parties" (agents) who are not now covered. Any dealings which operate

"to impair the rights of working people to organize," whether directly or through employer agents, would be prohibited by appropriate civil and criminal laws.

Embezzlement of general union funds and welfare money would be made a felony. So would false entries or willful destruction of records. Bribery or extortion, between management and union representatives, now a misdemeanor, would be made a felony. Administrative sanctions also would be applied against unions failing to file proper reports. They would be deprived of status before the National Labor Relations Board and could forfeit their tax-exempt status "for an appropriate period."

Secondary Boycotts
On "secondary boycotts," the President proposed that direct or indirect "coercion" to persuade an employer to "cease doing business" with another employer be made illegal.

The prohibition would include "coercion" to get an employer to accept or enforce a contract requiring him to cease using another employer's products (the "hot cargo" clause).

On picketing, organizational picket lines would become an unlawful labor practice if the employer "in accordance with the law" has recognized another

union, if his employees within a year had rejected the picketing union, or if it is "obviously clear" that employees "do not desire" the picketing union.

Let Strikers Vote
The Taft-Hartley Act would be amended, as recommended in previous years by the Administration, to allow "free" economic strikers to vote in NLRB elections, to remove the non-Communist affidavits now required by union officials, to authorize a pre-hiring union shop agreement in the construction industry.

A gap in protection of workers striking because of NLRB decisions declining jurisdiction in labor disputes would be filled by specifically authorizing a pre-hiring union shop to take over jurisdiction even in interstate commerce.

In his comment on the President's proposals, Meany declared:

"In a democratic country there must never be rigid government regulation of voluntary associations of people. If such proposals could lead eventually to the detriment not only of trade unions, but to all our democratic organizations."

Meany made his points clear pending the meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council beginning Feb. 1, when he said "thoughtful consideration" will be given to all of the proposals in the message.

WASHINGTON MEMO

by John Herling

Administration Sits Still As Joblessness Climbs

WASHINGTON—President Eisenhower held his first news conference in more than ten weeks—but our nation's problems were neither clarified nor diminished. His words lacked reassurance and sting. Disappointing actions have set in for the administration.

Which should give even extreme political partisans only limited satisfaction. The damage that can be done to the administration of government in time of crisis and urgency through ignorance, indifference and incompetence on the highest level becomes a matter of national concern.

At the press confab, this correspondent asked the following question: "Mr. President, this is relevant to earlier questions on the economic situation, which is dipping down a little further, and unemployment, it is anticipated, will be going up, and other economic indicators don't look so good. Does the administration plan to invoke any measures for the protection of the economy, other than fiscal and banking policy or waiting for a defense program to get going?"

To which President Eisenhower made the following reply: "Well, you say the administration as a government. It has at this moment no legal direct controls over the economy. We have federal controls through the Federal Reserve Board which does manage the supply of money for the country, and that has a very strong effect on the economy. Now, I don't anticipate that at this moment the government will propose anything to the government—let alone Congress that would be in the way of controlling, doing something specific, merely because of the economy. I don't think it is a good thing to do it. I don't think it is necessary to do it right now."

Dimial Facts Emerge
If you don't understand what the President's words mean, don't worry. Nobody else in Washington is sure what they mean either. But the dimial facts are these: The President feels confident that things will get better because "we have coming into the Treasury a whole series of bankers . . . and the consensus of all those people, as I see it, is an upswing rather than a continuation of any downturn."

The sad fact is that the swing is the other way. Unemployment is well past a million. Layoffs are increasing in the key manufacturing areas of the economy and they are spreading throughout the country.

In the auto industry, workers are being laid off. In the Big Three—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler—as well as the big and small auto suppliers. About 250,000 members of the United Auto Workers are jobless.

In aircraft and missiles, the layoffs are continuing, but not as many as there were. Of course, when missile production gets under way, men will be hired. In the meantime, you can expect about six months of large scale unemployment in this area.

Steel is hard hit. President David J. McDonald of the Steel Workers Union has reported that about 115,000 of his members are out of work and 200,000 on part-time. The steel capacity being used runs to about 85 per cent at best.

In farm and construction machinery, workers are laid off in the Peoria plant of the Caterpillar works. Same is true of International Harvester.

All this adds up to a pretty serious situation, but the President refuses to call it a recession, and he makes earnest appeals for patriotic endeavor and above-the-political-bellie dedication. Which he plays this kind of music, Sherman Adams, his chief adviser and policy-and-outworing hanger in the White House, supplies his own words which are the short, breathy and nasty vocabulary of a practical and realistic politician.

This reporter is not singing "doom, doom, doom." This country fortunately possesses a Congress as well as a President. The immediate future will be shaped by the ability of Congress to act constructively as well as talk persuasively. One thing is sure: the President is doing neither.

to benefit from any welfare funds financed by employer contributions.

3. Membership rates at Unity House.

Additional information and special forms for Limited Benefits Membership may be obtained at local union headquarters.

Leica Concern Exhibits Justice 'Hands' Photos
"Hands," a photographic study by Harold Low designed to capture the wonderful deftness and variety of motion that ladies' garment workers have in their hands, will be exhibited this month from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. daily in the offices of E. Levin, Inc., 406 Fourth Ave., New York City, exclusive distributor of Leica cameras.

The photographs, commissioned last summer by the ILGWU, were used as a special two-page feature in the Labor Day issue of JUSTICE.

Limited Benefits in Effect For Out-of-Trade Members

The Limited-benefits plan authorized by the last meeting of the ILGWU General Executive Board has been made effective as of Jan. 6, 1958, it is announced by Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg. The plan was designed to meet the needs of certain hardship cases that arose under a provision adopted by the 1954 ILGWU convention.

The convention adopted a constitutional amendment pertaining to members who have not worked in the trade for two consecutive years. They are deemed to have left the trade and thus automatically dropped from membership.

The hardship cases involve members of long standing in the ILGWU. They are unable to work in the trade because of illness or inability to find employment. They didn't meet eligibility requirements or permanent disability benefits requirements as provided in a special CEB rule of Dec. 31, 1957.

- 1. Must have been a member for at least 30 years out of the last 25 years prior to application, of which the last 10 years shall be continuous.
- 2. Must be 60 years of age or over, and
- 3. Has not been employed for the previous two years by reason of prolonged illness or inability to obtain employment.

Benefit Coverage

Those approved for this type of membership shall be entitled to the following benefits:

- 1. Maximum death benefit coverage of \$500 as long as the member pays dues and remains in good standing. Members of locals who meet these qualifications but are covered for less than \$500 will be covered for the amount of the local's coverage.
- 2. Service at the Union Health Center and any other benefits provided by the local under its own rules and regulations as in the case of regular, active members; such members shall not be entitled

Chain Campaign



Vigorous drive to organize personnel of non-union women's apparel chain in Manhattan has been launched by Office and Distribution Employees Local 99. Here, Training Institute students lend a hand in leaflet distribution at one of the target shops.



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Changing U.S. Industrial Patterns Pose Union Problems

By PETER HENLE

Assistant Director, AFL-CIO Research Dept.

By 1965 we can expect a 15 per cent increase in the nation's population and a similar increase in the nation's labor force. An additional 10.5 million people are likely to be of work or seeking work by 1965.

Relatively few of these will be adult men in the prime of life. Most of the increase will come either from the youngsters or from women age 35 and over. These figures reflect the fall-off in the birth rate during the 1930's.

In fact, the small number of these "depression babies" is responsible for the fact that in 1965 the number of men at work between the ages of 25 and 34 will actually be 700,000 below the 1955 figure.

The larger number of youngsters coming into the labor force will reflect the upturn in birth rate in the 1940's. The

increasing number of women reflect the increasing indication of women over 35 to seek employment once their children have reached school age. Both these groups may be more interested in part-time rather than full-time employment.

Most of these figures reflect trends that have become evident over the past few years. The number of both blue and white-collar jobs will continue to rise, but white-collar jobs are expected to rise at a faster rate. Among blue-collar workers, one trend of interest to unions is an increasing emphasis towards a higher level of skill.

During the next 10 years, American unions will find in the labor market a steadily increasing proportion of workers who have had little, if any experience with unionism, who have not been exposed to the hardships around which unionism has traditionally been built, and whose jobs will largely be those in which unions have generally not been accepted. Because of

these factors, unions are likely to encounter a far greater proportion of workers who are apathetic or even hostile to unionism.

As for the youngsters, they were all born in relatively recent years. In fact, by 1965, more than half the labor force will have been born after 1925. These people bear no scars of the 1930 depression.

The young women, naturally enough, have a particularly high rate of turnover on the job as they leave the labor market after marriage or childbirth. As for the young men who have many interests before their jobs, it would be surprising indeed if many of them took an active interest in their job conditions and therefore in their union.

Some might say that the very success unions have achieved in raising job standards and employment conditions has meant that youngsters coming on the

job do not respond to unions as warmly as their fathers.

Another new element which the influx of youngsters and older women is bound to bring in its wake is an increasing demand for part-time employment. In fact the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that over the 10-year period, part-time workers will increase 35 per cent compared to less than 10 per cent for full-time workers. This raises additional problems for unions in many different industries.

A final factor is the changing composition of jobs over the next 10 years. There seems to be no let-up in the trend away from manual workers toward clerical, sales, and other white-collar categories. These figures should not blind unions to the fact that the blue-collar group will also be increasing substantially, but the largest anticipated increase are for "professional and technical" and "clerical" workers.

Extended N.Y. Dress Pact 1 Month

Atlanta Dress Renewal Hikes Pay, Cuts Hours

Atlanta, Georgia, dressmakers, marking the 25th anniversary of their local chartering, had a double cause for celebration last month: They also had obtained a new two-year contract with seven dress manufacturers stipulating wage increases, shorter work week, and improved vacation and holiday benefits.

Through the course of negotiations had necessitated the calling of a strike vote, eleventh-hour parleys produced a peaceful settlement, reports E. T. Kehrer, director of the Southeast Region.

Terms of the new pact, ratified unanimously by Local 122 members on Jan. 20, cover some 500 workers, and provide:

—Wage increases totaling 9 cents an hour, with 4 cents effective immediately and 5 cents in 1967;

—Graduated reduction in hours to 35 a week;

—Minimums may be \$1.35 an hour by 1967;

—Second week's vacation benefit after a year's employment;

—Two additional paid holidays for a total of four.

Other provisions of the new agreement list hourly minimums of \$1.30 for special machine operators

The New York dress industry collective agreement was extended for one month just as it approached expiration, it was announced by Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board. The original expiration date was Jan. 31; the extension is to the end of February.

The extension, which will keep collective bargaining terms fixed for another month, was achieved in a last-minute effort to avoid industrial disruption, despite the failure to date of negotiations for renewal of the contract.

Unions' Demands

Negotiations for renewed agreements were begun with five-employer associations many weeks ago. Unions' representatives' general demands for contract changes which included a wage increase of 10 per cent, a rise in minimum wage rates, overtime pay rates for both time and piece workers, incorporation of the price schedule in the contract to aid enforcement, and a number of other improvements and changes.

The traditional spirit of bargaining, however, was marred by a number of counter-demands put forth by the employer representatives. They sought to make these the basis of nego-

tiations, and included among them the demand for a freeze-hand in registering contractors—a condition which could quickly bring check back to the industry.

Several parleys were held, but no progress was made. In addition, a number of jobbers resigned from the associations, further aggravating the situation. In Pennsylvania, a "contractors' association," who members have been part of the United Popular Association of New York, separated itself from that organization in order to free itself of the terms and responsibilities of the collective agreements.

Standards of Skote

Standards for garment workers in Pennsylvania as well as in New York are at stake in the proper enforcement of contract terms in the dress shops in those two states. The New York Dress Joint Board and the Northeast Department

together have completed plans for a drive that will bring this issue clearly before workers and communities in the Keystone State.

The first step will be a series of mass meetings in the garment centers of Pennsylvania at which the action and purpose of the garment contractors of that state in seeking to break traditional bargaining procedures will be explained. These attempts to break up the unity of the garment markets in order to depress wage and work standards will be analyzed at meetings in the area.

Friday, Feb. 7—Irvin Temple, Wilkes-Barre.

Other meetings are being arranged for Scranton, Hazleton, Bethlehem, Shamokin and other centers.

Hochman and Northeast Department Director David Gonski will address the meetings.

In a letter dated Jan. 28, General Manager Hochman outlined shop chairman of the present status of the negotiation, and advised them as follows:

"Meanwhile, your rights and conditions in your shops are covered by all the provisions of the present

(Continued on Page 11)

"O.K., Wise Guy—Where Is the Work?"



UNIONS, CONSUMERS MOBILIZE TO BATTLE NATURAL GAS STEAL

Labor, consumer and local government groups across the country are mobilizing to stop another bid to strip the Producers and Consumers Commission of all authority to effectively regulate natural gas prices. The showdown is expected early in February when the Hart bill, approved by the House Commerce Committee 15 to 13 and cleared by the Rules Committee on a 7 to 5 vote at the last session of Congress, is scheduled for floor debate.

The bill would allow the FPC to "regulate" natural gas prices on the basis of a "reasonable market price" but would forbid the FPC from considering production costs.

Without effective control, prices to consumers of natural gas will rise by nearly \$1 billion annually, with an average cost to each individual consumer of about \$40 a year.

5c Victory Binds N.Y. and Tamaqua

"You have made us very happy!" This is the simple, moving message recently received by the New York Dress Joint Board by General Manager Julius Hochman at the start of the new year in a letter from a group of dressmakers in Tamaqua, Pa. And the cause of the jubilation seems to be a nickel.

It starts with the joint board's enforcement of the agreement terms to increase to 36 per cent the percentage added on the pay of piece-rate earnings.

Hazleton Manager Ray Shire received a complaint from the Tamaqua garment Co. workers. A meeting was held with the jobber and contractor. Jobber claimed he'd given contractor 5 cents per garment to cover rise; workers said it wasn't enough; union insisted it was jobber's responsibility.

With a nickel and a penny, it was determined that the full 36 per cent pay addition re-

(Continued on Page 11)

Raises for 11,000 in Philadelphia, South Jersey

7,500 in Phila. Knit Win Increases PHILLY DRESSMAKERS' PAY HIKE IN PHILA-SO. JERSEY CLOAKS

Close to 7,500 knitgoods workers in Philadelphia won a 5 per cent general wage boost and other significant improvements under terms of a contract extension reached between the union and the city's Knitfed Outerwear Manufacturers' Association, reports Manager Joseph Joseph of Local 115.

Besides the pay increase, averaging 5 cents an hour, effective Apr. 14 of this year, the workers enjoyed in some 40 shops also obtained:

- Time and one-half pay for overtime after 35 hours a week, to two days; payment after 47 1/2 hours starting July 1, 1958 and after 35 hours on Apr. 1, 1959;
- 21.15 hourly minimums;
- Dropping of wage classes on July 1, 1958.

The current pact, scheduled to expire July 1, 1958, was extended to July 1, 1960.

Before the settlement was reached hearings on the union's demands had been held before Dr. Robert P. Brecht, the industry's impartial chairman. At the first hearing last month, union spokesmen included, in addition to Manager Schwartz, Business Agents in Philadelphia, Louis Paul, Meyer Allen and Ed Rosenberg, Walter Mankoff of the ILOUW Research Department and union attorney M. N. Goldstein.

PRESS GENERAL GAINS THRU PACT REOPENING

The Philadelphia Dress Joint Board took steps last month to gain for its 9,500 members a general pay boost, a rise in the minimum to \$1.15 an hour, and time and half pay after seven hours a day, it was reported by William Ross, joint board manager.

The manufacturers' group representing employers of some 1,500 ILGers—the Fashion Apparel Manufacturers of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Apparel Producers' Association—were officially notified that the joint board was invoking the "wage reopener" clause in its contract with them.

Some 2,800 more dressmakers, employed by independent Philadelphia employers, will be affected by these negotiations.

Five weeks of strenuous negotiations have produced a 6 per cent living-cost wage increase for some 3,500 cloakmakers employed in 40 shops in the South Jersey-Philadelphia area, reports General Manager Morris Dobren.

J. Breslow Elected '22' Ass't Manager

Elected assistant manager of New York Dressmakers' Local 52 last month was Israel Breslow, 51, a veteran of 35 years of activity in the labor movement. At the local meeting last month, members unanimously ratified the recommendation of the executive board.

A dress business agent for the past five years, Breslow has also served as chairman of the local, vice chairman of the New York Dress Joint Board and chairman of the Dressmakers' Liberal Party Club. He is a former vice president of the Workmen's Circle.

Since the start of the payless, negotiating sessions were held with representatives of South Jersey employers and the Philadelphia Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, culminating in agreement on Jan. 20.

In addition to the pay increase, which will be retroactive to Dec. 15 for the major portion of the workers, terms also provide for employers' payment of another 7 per cent of payroll to the retirement fund.

Cloakmakers covered by the pact include members of Locals 157 and 126 in South Jersey and Locals 2, 47, 53, 69 and 71 in Philadelphia. Handling the union's negotiations committee were General Manager Dobren and Philadelphia Cloak Manager Harry Dordick. Albert K. Fine, union attorney, participated in the payless.

N.Y. LIBERALS CHART PROGRAM FOR STATE IN TIME OF URGENCY

Charging that certain big business interests have so whitened away our social legislation that New York lags behind "the needs of the mid-20th century," the Liberal Party of New York made public last month a 21,000-word state legislative program for 1958, dealing with 21 major problems.

Calling for a vast expansion in state spending and activity to meet the "urgency of the times," the Liberal Party program emphasized that we "cannot afford economic as usual and politics as usual."

Highlights of the program included:

1. For decent housing, a \$300 million bond issue and the same amount in subsidies for low-income housing, and resubmission to the voters of a \$100 million bond issue for limited-profit housing for middle-income families.

2. For full employment and economic growth, the creation of a state economic board to issue an initial \$200 million bond issue to finance enterprise in fields offering opportunities for productivity and increased employment.

3. For protection of workers, a maximum unemployment benefit of \$55 weekly for 26 weeks (as against the present top of \$36 for 26 weeks), with an additional 20 per cent of the benefit rate to be paid for each dependent, up to three dependents; boots in workmen's compensation and disability benefit payments; and a minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour.

4. For civil rights protection, increases in power and financial support for the State Commission Against Discrimination, and passage by the State Legislature of a bill barring discrimination in private business.

Other subjects dealt with by the Liberal program were: consumer protection, agriculture, rent control, education, juvenile delinquency, public health, social welfare, problems of the aging, civil liberties, natural resources and hydro-electric power, public utilities, civil service, traffic and auto safety, tax and fiscal policies, modernization of the legislative process.

N'East Hits Anarchy Of Pa. Contractors

Efforts by the Pennsylvania Garment Manufacturers Association to upset the successful bargaining in the dress industry, which has prevailed since 1944, were labeled "an invitation to anarchy," by Vice Pres. David Oingoh, director of the Northeast Department.

Dress industry negotiations for renewal of the current agreement started on Dec. 3, with representatives of the Pennsylvania group present. After that meeting, the contractors declared that they wanted separate contractual arrangements, asserting that their part of the industry was independent from the rest of the market.

When they asked the Northeast Department to meet separately with them, they were told that negotiations in the dress industry were being conducted, as in previous years, on a unified basis.

Union Statement

At a meeting in Allentown with union representatives, on Jan. 14, the Pennsylvania group repeated its position, to which the Northeast Department, in a statement, replied, in part:

"You are asking for a revolutionary departure from past bargaining practice for the dress industry. . . . We cannot and will not go

along with your requested change because your purported reasons are without merit. . . . We urge you, therefore, to attend dress negotiations now going on in New York City instead of boycotting them. . . . If you fail to attend them, you are spurning the only realistic and proper way to conduct collective bargaining for the industry. . . . We are ready, willing and able to continue bargaining with you for the dress industry as part of the central bargaining now going on."

The Pennsylvania group later filed, with the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board, a request for determination of the collective bargaining unit.

Campaign in Press

Also, the association again resorted to a press campaign, charging that the union was seeking to reduce the effectiveness of the Pennsylvania dress industry.

Oingoh pointed out that, on the contrary, the union was largely responsible for the continuous growth of the industry and its payroll in

Pennsylvania during the last century.

In fact, he said, "the system of collective bargaining which this group is attempting to break down is the very system under which the Keystone State garment industries have tripled in production and payroll in barely more than a decade."

Oingoh emphasized that, despite the high-sounding name, the association "is in reality a miscany group of sub-employers. They are, he said, "wholly dependent on the 'jobbers' who finance the industry, create the styles, cut the fabrics, stitch the pieces to Pennsylvania, send the finished product, and are the guarantors of the Pennsylvania workers' wages."

The Northeast director, in countering the employers' group attempt to divide the ranks of the industry—employers and workers alike—said, "the ILOUW is interested in the security of every Pennsylvania garment worker, as well as all other garment workers, whether in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, or elsewhere. . . . That is why we are insisting on continuing the system of collective bargaining which has worked so successfully for all concerned these many years."

By 1918 the use of installment credit was already widespread among U. S. worker families, a new Labor Department study shows. Consumers relied on installment credit for a wide variety of household furnishings ranging from carpets to plants and victrolas.

CORONADO SPORT CO. IN PHOENIX GOES ILL; BEGIN ARIZONA DRIVE

A new sportswear shop in Arizona has just been signed to an ILOUW contract, according to Vice Pres. Ben O'Connell, Phoenix district director. The firm, Coronado Sportwear of Phoenix, employs about 30 workers at present.

The agreement, which John Union, manager of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportwear Joint Board, signed on behalf of the union, provides for a wage increase of 10 cents an hour, of which 6 cents is to be paid immediately, and an additional 6 cents in six months.

Terms also include employer contributions to the health, welfare, vacation, and retirement funds, paid holidays and a graduated cut in the work week from 40 to 35 hours during the life of the agreement.

Manly Labby, now on the staff of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportwear Joint Board, is being assigned to this shop as the union's new organizational activity in the growing Phoenix garment industry.

AFL-CIO Opposes Pay TV Proposals

The AFL-CIO called on Congress to oppose all pay television schemes on the grounds that these plans would deprive the American people of their right to "unrestricted and free use of the public broadcasting privileges."

Legislative Director Andrew J. Blomfield urged the House Commerce Committee to recommend to the Federal Communications Commission that hereinafter paid TV systems be denied as contrary to the public interest.

The pay TV plans presented to the committee, he said, would work a special hardship on the low income groups in the population and violate the government's pledge, which TV channels were first assigned, that there would be no charge for viewing programs.

Pay TV, he added, also would have serious repercussions on the employment of workers throughout the entertainment industry.

Johnstown ILGers on Tour of Nation's Capital



Large group from Johnstown, Pa., Local 424 visited Washington, D. C., recently, toured various national historic shrines. A highlight of the trip was visit to imposing national headquarters building of

AFL-CIO (above). Trip was arranged by Harrisburg District's education director, Martin Moxand, with aid of ILOUW Political Department. Other trips etc on the agenda for the future.

ILGWU Welfare Funds Aid Fort Old Army Housing

Welcome Visitors



Briefed on workings of coat and suit industry, in visit to New York Coat Joint Board office last month, was this bany of pretty Pennsylvania State University co-eds, shown with Vice Pres. Indora Nagler, joint board general manager [center]. Seated next to Nagler are Professor Lillian Larson, girls' teacher in clothing-and-textiles course, and Dr. Lazara Tappé, research director for ILGWU.

Puerto Rico ILGers Apply Feb. 5 For Low-Cost Housing on Island

ILGWU members in Puerto Rico were scheduled to begin applying for new low-cost homes in San Juan on Feb. 5. The garment union last May announced it was investing \$2,400,000 from general aid welfare fund reserves for the low-cost homes being built on the island by the International Basic Economy Corporation (IBEC). The FHA-guaranteed investment means a greater return in earnings to funds that are used for retiring garment workers.

As a first step, ILGWU members will draw priority numbers. On a first-come, first-served basis, they will sign up for possible qualification under FHA regulations to purchase either a \$6,460 two-bedroom or \$7,220 three-bedroom home in the new Santiago Iglesias Development.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and Governor Luis Muñoz Marín of Puerto Rico, on May 15, 1957, helped break ground for the development in a ceremony at the site, attended by leading government labor officials.

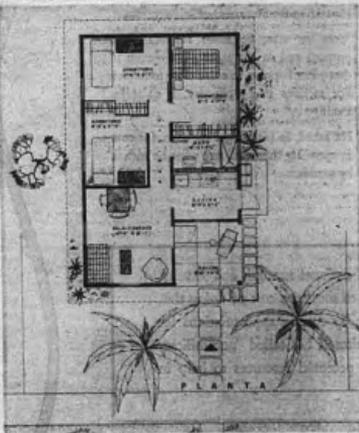
ILG Investment

The union purchased \$1,600,000 of mortgages in the new residential community, named for Santiago Iglesias Puertín, High Commissioner for Puerto Rico in Washington until his death in 1939, and generally recognized as the founder of the Puerto Rican labor movement. An additional \$1 million was invested in mortgages in another IBEC Housing project in San Juan.

Members will begin to fill out forms on Feb. 5 at the union headquarters, 124 Ponce de León Ave. according to Robert Olszinski, ILGWU representative in Puerto Rico.

The first 500 of the more than 250 homes in the first section of the project have been set aside for union members' purchase during a 90-day period. Those signing up for homes and lots will be furnished complete information and descriptions, including sketches and floor plans, of the two home models available. They will be called later in the order of their priority number to the sales office at the project.

The two-bedroom "Idea" model is priced at \$6,460 with a down payment of approximately \$126. Monthly payments on a 25-year FHA mortgage will be about \$65. The three-bedroom "Bouquet" model sells for \$7,220 with a down-



Floor plan of three-bedroom Puerto Rico home.

payment of \$200 and monthly payments of approximately \$40 on a 25-year FHA mortgage.

Both models, like all the IBEC-built homes on the island, are designed especially for tropical living. They will be built by the new IBEC pre-cast method. The minimum lot size will run from 300 to 510 square meters. The Idea model will feature a pitched roof in a move by the building firm to diversify from the usual constant pattern of flat roofs making practically all low-cost home projects on the island.

The first union members are expected to move into their new homes in Santiago Iglesias this summer. Work on the site

started late last year and has progressed to the point that steel construction started this week.

The International Basic Economy Corporation, better known as IBEC, is a finance and development company set up by Nelson A. Rockefeller and his brothers to promote economic development in various parts of the world.

The chairman of the board of its subsidiary IBEC Housing Corporation is Winthrop Rockefeller. George A. Dudley is president of IBEC Housing. The firm has either completed, started or has plans for more than 6,000 single-family homes in Puerto Rico.

Another armed forces establishment is need of housing for its personnel is to benefit from the ILGWU policy of investing welfare fund reserves in FHA-insured housing. It was announced last week by Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg. The latest development will result in 900 housing units valued at \$12 million for U.S. Army personnel at Ford City, California. The Manufacturers Trust Co. is acting as agent.

According to ILGWU Controller Alexander Bookstaver, 120 is the fourth armed forces development for which the ILGWU has been instrumental in providing financing.

These investments serve the double purpose of aiding the nation's armed forces and at the same time increasing the earnings-return to retirement funds, which make it possible for senior ILGWU members to retire.

The other three armed forces developments are at Little Rock, Ark., Head Air Force Base near Reno, Nev., and at Point Mugu, Calif. The first two are for Air Force personnel. Little Rock represents construction mortgages of \$21 million (for 1,336 homes) shared equally by the ILGWU and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

At Head, the ILGWU investment is making possible the construction of 645 homes valued at \$2,500,000. At Point Mugu, a navy missile station north of Los Angeles, 365 homes valued at \$5,500,000 are being built.

The electrical union is abating on an equal basis the mortgage investment for building of 300 homes at Fort Ord, which is south of San Francisco. At the present time all three

branches of the armed forces are benefiting from housing developments which the ILGWU has been instrumental in providing. With the sharing by the electrical workers union, a total of 2,440 units are being constructed at a total value of close to \$50,000,000.

TRAINING INSTITUTE'S APPLICANT DEADLINE IS SET FOR MARCH 15

Mar. 15 is the deadline for applications of admission to the ILGWU Training Institute's ninth year, scheduled to start classes in June 1958. The period between the deadline and the opening of the new session will be used for interviews and the selecting of those applicants who will constitute the next class.

The Institute, unique in the labor movement, provides a means for those interested in union service to receive basic training and a position with the ILGWU after one year of study.

The year is divided between formal class work in New York City and supervised field work throughout the country. Tuition is free, and students will pay expenses during field work periods. Membership in the ILGWU is not required for admission to the Institute. Applicants must be in the 31-to-35-year age group.

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 _____

Dimes' Contributions Race To FDR Birthday Deadline

Racing to get "under the wire" by Jan. 30—birthday of the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt—thousands of dollars in March-of-Dimes contributions from locals all over the country have been pouring into ILGWU general headquarters during the past few weeks, reports First Vice Pres. Louis Antonelli, coordinator of the ILGWU polio drive.

Those locals whose contribution sums have not yet been forwarded to the union's New York office were urged by Antonelli to rush their checks in, so that they may be included in the grand total now being tabulated.

Locals were reminded once again that checks should be made payable to the ILGWU, and should not be turned over directly to community chapters of the national polio organization.

Explained Antonelli: "An arrangement has been made with the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis under which we report to them the exact collections made in each community and the appropriate share of the amounts which we so report is transmitted by the national foundation to its local chapters in such communities."

Meanwhile, as the national March-of-Dimes campaign urged forward to its 1958 climax, word came from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis that a portion of this year's collection will

be spent on virus research even more basic in character than that which culminated recently in the "miracle" Salk vaccine.

Thus, even as the national polio foundation celebrates one major victory, new grounds for hope arise:

—Hope of rehabilitation for the hundreds of thousands of polio victims who caught the dread disease too early for the Salk preventive vaccine to save them.

—Hope for new virus discoveries providing miracle weapons against many other diseases as well.

As these new discoveries come along, March-of-Dimes contributors will know that their dimes and dollars made these new miracles possible.

Dr. Jonas E. Salk, discoverer of the anti-polio vaccine which bears his name, has been selected by the APT-CIO Executive Council as latest winner of the annual Murray-Green Award, it was announced last week. The presents will be made Feb. 14 at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. Speakers will include APT-CIO Pres. George Henry, Max Elshover, Roosevelt and APT-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beira.

THE President's budget would pay for defense by cutting essential services. It ignores completely other sources of wealth piling up in this country that could be tapped to pay for its defense and security.



THE nation last month was given an idea of what its security and defense will cost in the coming year.

First in his State of the Union message and then in his message on the budget, President Eisenhower pictured the nation's needs. Then he suggested how to meet the cost of filling those needs.

SACRIFICE



He said, in the State of the Union message:

"Sacrifice must be made for the right purpose and in the right place—even if that place happens to come close to home! For sacrifice to be effective, it must be intelligent."

He asked, in his budget message, for cuts in spending that spell out what he means by sacrifice.

AMERICANS are determined to build national strength and security. They are ready to make sacrifices to meet the cost of doing this. That strength and security is not built by cutting appropriations for essential services which the President himself has called "non-military fronts on which we have tremendous potential resources to help in countering the Soviet threat."

Prepared with cooperation of ILGWU Political Department

If

you feel that there are other ways of paying for defense than to keep schools and hospitals crowded. . . . If you think that a nation with adequate housing instead of blighted slum areas is a stronger nation. . . . If you believe that all Americans should

sacrifice on an equitable basis and that taxes on and swollen corporation profits are more equitable than "pay envelopes badgered by rising prices."





HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

There is a continuing shortage of about 800,000 hospital beds throughout the nation. A healthier America would be a stronger America. The budget washes this category.



SCHOOLS

Out of the budget altogether is any call for money to build schools. Each year, the nation falls short an additional 67,000 schoolrooms. Schools are a vital sector of the non-military front.



HOUSING, SLUM CLEARANCE

More than 15 million American families live in houses that do not meet minimum standards of health and livability. Slums are a drain on national strength. But the budget cuts appropriations.



FLOOD INSURANCE

Out of the budget, altogether, though made up six Northeast states alone, in one year, brought estimated damages of almost \$2 billion, of which 98 per cent was uninsured.



JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Completely eliminated from budget is any money to combat the rising delinquency problem. Also tossed out is aid to states for child welfare, mentally retarded.



POSTAL RATE

Out goes the three-cent stamp and in comes higher mailing rate. But untapped and auto-canceled are the millions of dollars of mailing subsidies for mailed magazines.



CAPITAL GAINS

UNTOUCHED. Unearned income made by buying and selling — not by working — through which those in upper brackets escape taxes on half — and three quarters of taxes on other half — of income.



DEPRECIATION

UNTOUCHED. The device by which profits on the books are reduced through bigger allowances for replacement of buildings and equipment and through which the United States loses about \$3 billion a year.



DIVIDEND CREDITS

UNTOUCHED. Incomes over \$100,000 consist 33.8% of dividends and interest; in \$5,000 incomes, less than 1% is made up of this category. Generous provisions for tax deductions make dividends a handy way to minimize tax payments.



DEPLETION ALLOWANCES

UNTOUCHED. Multi-millionaire oil companies subtract 27 1/2% of their gross income before figuring their tax bills. Other millionaire-lined extractive industries get same kind of staggering tax windfalls.



OFFSHORE OIL

UNTOUCHED. Billions of dollars in potential oil production have been handed over by the Eisenhower administration for disposal by coastal states. The President, in his budget, made no call to reclaim offshore oil for education.



... on oil millionaires
equitable than work-
... ices ...

Write

to your Congressman and your Senator and tell him you're for "intelligent sacrifice," and that means getting the money to finance defense and security from sources that will miss it least, so that it will hurt the nation least.

Write now,
right now!

12-Hour Halt Wins Pact At Virginia Golden Girl

In Newport News, Va., last month, it took only 12 hours of striking by workers at the Golden Girl Manufacturing Co. to win a signed contract and \$1,000 in back vacation pay, reports Vice Pres. Angela Bambar, Upper South Department manager.

The strike took place after four months of negotiations proved fruitless, according to Assistant Manager Eddie Milano.

One of the ILGWU's relations with Golden Girl began in 1935 when the firm, taking the plant over from a previous employer, refused to recognize the union contract under which the shop had been functioning up to that time.

In December of that year, the Golden Girl workers voted 139 to 8 for the ILGWU in an NLRB election called after the firm refused to bargain with ILGWU representatives.

Phase Two began in September 1956 when the company began a 15-month stall in signing a new contract which it had, previously, orally agreed to accept. The employers objected to the contract's "wage responsibility" clause, which holds corporation officers individually liable for payment of wages.

Work continued, however, on the basis of an unwritten understanding between the union and the employers.

Then came Phase Three. In September 1957, the firm violated the part of the understanding providing one week's vacation during that month, for all weekend employees for more than a year. Instead, the company promised to pay in October, then, Christmas.

On Dec. 23, the union notified the company that the final deadline would be Jan. 7, 1958.

When this deadline was not met, all workers walked out with strike activities directed by Milano, aided by Business Agent Angelo Giordano.

SKIRTMAKERS' LOCAL NAMES AARON PANKIN ASSISTANT MANAGER

Aaron Pankin, education director and business agent of New York Skirtmakers' Local 23 since 1945, has been named assistant manager of the organization, reports Morris Louis Bialis. Local members ratified the executive board's choice at a meeting held Jan. 30 at Hotel Diplomat.

Active in ILGWU affairs since the early 1930's, Pankin, since 1945, has also served the skirt local as secretary of the executive committee, and all standing committees, chairman of membership meetings, and as recording secretary of the industry's retirement fund.

Reporting to the meeting on industry trends and local activities during the previous year, Manager Bialis indicated that the skirt trade had not fared as well in 1957 as had been expected—due to the national "economic dip" and several spells of unseasonably warm weather.

Some members, employed in suit and cloak shops, won cost-of-living pay boosts last year via the impartial chairman's decision, Bialis said, but majority of the members, working in sportswear shops, are covered by a different contract, stated in explaining his meeting. Mar. Contract-renewal demands are to be formulated soon.

Aided by the organization department of the Chicago Joint Board, Local 23 signed up non-union firms "whenever and wherever the opportunity arises."

Local members received over half a million dollars in health, welfare and "vacation" benefits last year, Bialis reported.

NLRB HEARS CHARGES OF ANTI-LABOR ACTS BY REVERIE LINGERIE

An NLRB complaint charging Reverie Lingerie of Hillsboro, North Carolina, with coercing and intimidating its employees and refusing to bargain with the ILGWU, which represented an overwhelming majority of the workers, was held in Durham on Jan. 21, before Washington Examiner Louis Lbliss.

The case arose out of organizational efforts by the ILGWU at Reverie in the spring of 1957. In a whirlwind campaign, 84 of the 85 employees signed up, only to be met by a series of anti-union moves by the firm.

Fifty workers walked off their jobs on Apr. 3 and continued their strike until Oct. 27, when a fire of unknown origin destroyed the plant. The Southeast Region paid a \$500 reward for information concerning the fire, to its officials.

Charges with the NLRB were filed by the union when the firm attempted to resume operations on a non-union basis in a nearby town.

Negotiations began early in the morning while pickets walked the pavement outside the plant.

By 7 P.M. the same day, the contract was signed, a check for \$1,900 in overdue vacation pay was turned over to the union for distribution to workers, with a proviso that the balance of vacation pay owed would be paid on or before Feb. 24.

Shop committee members who spured victory efforts included Local 983 Pres. Doris Tucker, Vice Pres. Hatlie Williams, Secretary Marie Dugg, Treasurer Mary Joyner, Health Secretary Catherine Lambertson, Sergeant - at - Arms Pearl Cunningham, and Shop Stewards Florence Land, Nancy James, Willa Stindlar and Lois Wages.

Telling Freedom's Story



The Voice of America visited New York Undergarment Local 82 last month for Polish-language broadcast to people of Poland on role of trade union in democratic society. Seated around microphone at "Voice" studios are local members Anna Ruzkowska, Maria Ostrowski, Manager Matthew Schoenwald, Nina Bolewoser, Business Agent Simon Cooper, and a member of the Voice of America staff, Michael M. Stoczynski.

Opening renewal parleys with the Garment Industry of Illinois, covering the group's Chicago shop, ILGWU negotiators, led by Vice Pres. Bialis, presented the employer spokesman with demands including a general pay increase of 10 percent, a guaranteed minimum of \$1.30 an hour, a 35-hour week, 6 paid holidays, higher hospitalization and health benefits, severance pay and inclusion of shipping clerks under the terms of the contract.

With Bialis at the bargaining table were unionist Harold Schwarcz, Midwest assistant director; Jack Rabitz, administrative secretary of Chicago's miscellaneous locals; Vito Nowicki, president of Local 78; Jeanette Kowalczyk, president of Local 261; and Morris Weiss and Irving Kulkowski, representing the cutlers of Local 78 and 261.

The present contract with this employer group is slated to expire on Feb. 28.

Midwest ILGWU officials also met last month with spokesmen for the Chicago Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, but once again,

agreement was not forthcoming. The union reiterated its demands for a wage boost and improved welfare benefits.

It was decided to extend the current pact until Feb. 28, and a further meeting was scheduled for not later than Feb. 28.

Laborites Seek To Halt Spanish Sailor Deporting

Prominent laborites and liberals are heading up a committee to defend five sailors who defected from a Spanish ship in San Diego harbor because of their anti-Franco convictions, the Workers Defense League has announced.

The committee will raise funds for appeal cases of the sailors facing deportation to Spain, where they would be threatened by death or years of imprisonment. Members of the group include Local 23 Manager Charles B. Zimmerman, James Curry, Norman Thomas, Victor Reuther, Harry Laidler, Arnold Zander, Sal B. Hoffman and Rudolph Fugel.

HOW TO BUY

by Sidney Margulies

Look Out for Scalpers In Appliance 'Bargains'

Misleading ads for home appliances and cars are on the increase as dealers and distributors intensify their competition for your dollars. There are many genuine bargains in appliances this winter. With eight-point automatic washers actually offered for as low as \$129, and cuts in refrigerative prices, too. But some of the purported "bargains" are not what they seem.

One of the most prominent tricks is exaggerating the list price so people think they are getting a reduction, when the price really is no less than many other stores charge, and sometimes even more.

Another widespread device is to misrepresent the features of such home machines as washers and sewing machines.

Perhaps the meanest selling stunt of all is the current campaign throughout the country to sell garbage disposal units. Among tactics used by salesmen to pressure people into buying disposals have been the threat of poils, and false claims that authorities are going to compel their installation.

In Columbus, Ohio, a young couple bought such a garbage disposal unit for \$220 after the salesman falsely told them the city was going to require such units. Later investigation showed that of the \$220, the salesman kept \$95 for his commission. The fact is, the couple could have bought such a unit at any reputable store for \$69 plus about \$28 for installation. In addition to the \$220 price, the couple is paying \$64 in carrying charges on the installment contract. Thus, the carrying charges alone amount to more than the true value of the disposal unit.

Guide to Real Bargains

With many sales of appliances being advertised this winter, here are facts you ought to know to avoid disappointment and tell the real bargains from the fake.

Washing-machine ads often say "fully automatic" or "completely automatic." A washer described this way is supposed to have thermostat water-temperature control. There are lower-priced automatic washers which do go through an entire cycle of washing, rinsing and water extraction without any manual attention from you. But while they may be all you need, they don't have the thermostat control which enables you to dial different water temperature for different fabrics, as hot water for cottons and warm water for nylon.

Water softeners often are a field of misrepresentation and "scare" selling. It's always advisable to phone your city water department before buying, to find out if you actually need a softener and what type to get. It's particularly important to buy a softener only from a company that provides service facilities in your area.

You should expect a guarantee of 60 months on the tank, with a one-year guarantee on the regenerating mechanism. But a guarantee is only as good as the company selling the unit. Be wary of so-called "lifetime" guarantees. These are generally false, and reputable companies do not give such a warranty.

Most water softeners on the market use a mineral called Zeolite as the softening compound. But there are differences in the quality of the tanks and mechanisms. The better type has a tank lined with plastic coating to prevent corrosion and a single-control regenerating valve with controlled backwash and controlled salt rinses.

Chicago Salutes Glassman



Sam Glassman, manager of Chicago Local 76 and 261, was guest of honor last month at testimonial dinner marking his retirement after 50 years of ILGWU service. Among speakers of affair were [left to right] Harold Schwarcz, assistant Midwest director; Morris Bialis, Local 23, Midwest director, and Jack Rubin, administrative secretary of Chicago miscellaneous locals.

Wedding Celebration



New York dressmakers joined in the festivities last month as Grace De Louis, business agent for Italian Dressmakers' Local 87, married Patsy Helarelli, head of Dress Joint Board's settlement department. Here First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, Local 87 general secretary, joins hands with happy couple as Assistant Manager Salvatore Noto beaming looks on.

Raises in EOT Pacts At 2 in Upstate N. Y.

Three-year contract renewals negotiated for workers at two Upstate New York firms netted wage increases and other gains, reports General Manager Edward Kramer of the Eastern Out of Town Department.

At both the O'Brien Manufacturing Co. of Watervliet and Waterford Manufacturing Co. of Waterford, new pacts, succeeding those firms with terms of the collective agreements in the children's wear and dress industries, provide boosts of 4% per cent on top of piece-rate earnings and \$1 weekly for time workers.

Also, stop minimums will rise to

NAME MAZUR OF '22' AS GENERAL COUNSEL OF N. Y. LABOR DEPT.

Joseph Mazur, educational director of the New York Dressmakers' Local 22 for the past 10 years, has been appointed general counsel of the New York State Department of Labor. It was announced by State Industrial Commissioner Isaac Lubin.

Before coming to Local 22, Mazur had been an examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, and previously had been associated with Brewster Aero Local 285 of the United Automobile Workers. He served in the U. S. Navy during World War II. He is married and has two children.

A member of the law firm of Sheps, Mazur and Donlin, Mazur received his bachelor's degree from Brooklyn College, and his law degree from New York law school, which he attended under sponsorship of Local 22.

While with the dressmakers' unit he was a frequent consultant on the Albany and Washington legislative fronts on behalf of measures vital to workers, such as minimum wage increases, rent control, unemployment insurance, etc. He also was actively concerned with developing recreational and safety programs for retiring workers, and worked closely with the Educational Alliance and the Home of the Daughters of Jacob in this field.

In addition to his union functions, Mazur was an active participant in such civic and community organizations as the Liberal Party, Americans for Democratic Action, American Veterans Committee, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Puerto Rican Committee, Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, and others.

More Than 1,000 Applicants Seeking ILGWU Scholarships

Sizable COT Sums For Worthy Causes

Nearly \$17,000 was donated by Out-of-Town Department members in 1957 to numerous worthy causes ranging from local community institutions to aid for workers overseas fighting to strengthen their free trade union, according to Vice Pres. George Rubin, COT general manager.

More than half of this amount went to hospitals, sanatoriums, organizations and medical research groups. Next largest category was the overseas orphan aid program, which the COT supported since the end of World War II.

Substantial sums went to United Fund and Red Cross drives in COT localities, and other allocations were for educational institutions, war veteran groups, old-age homes, community centers, cultural undertakings, and assistance to other unions.

Local 64 Member Meet Feb. 13 at Cloak Hqs.

Manager Samuel Rabinowitz will manage annual report at the membership meeting of Local 64, New York Buttonhole Makers, on Thursday, Feb. 13, after work at 40 West 42nd Street, 11th floor, 21 West 42nd Street.

At \$1.35 an hour each year, in compliance with the ILGWU convention mandate, and both firms will pay an additional 1 per cent of payroll to the retirement fund, for a total of 2 per cent.

Other terms of the new agreements, negotiated by Manager Jack Schlesinger of Local 176, carry over previous provisions of the 15-month pact, with time and a half pay after regular daily hours, paid holidays, annual welfare benefits, sickness, hospitalization and surgery coverage.

Glen Falls Newcomer
Persistent organizational and educational efforts in the hard-rocking Glen Falls area, bolstered by frequent shop visits by the local manager, is bringing about a changed atmosphere, according to Kramer.

One immediate result is the unionization of Glen Max Dress, of Glen Falls, brought into union ranks within two weeks after it started operations. These workers now will get 38 per cent added to basic piece rates, plus a 40-hour week, 80% health and welfare coverage, six and one-half paid holidays for time workers, and other terms of the collective agreement. Also, Staff of Glen Max was elected shop chairlady.

Lunch-Hour Topics
Local 176 educational director Virginia O'Toole is holding lunch-hour educational discussion programs designed to inform members about unemployment insurance, union benefits and current legislative events. Local secretary Eddie Calkins has been helping members with their disability claims and problems of a similar nature.

62 Join Rosters Of '66' Retirees
Added to the ILGWU retirement roster last month were 62 members of Local 66, New York Buttons Embroiders, Tuckers, Platers and Stitchers, who have already received their first monthly pension checks from the Local 66 Retirement Benefits Fund.

Among the new retirees, according to Mary Green, Local 66 manager, were eight women under 65 years of age, the first beneficiaries of a new rule permitting retirement of women starting with the age of 62.

More than 1,000 applications for ILGWU scholarships have been received at the union's General Office since the announcement in December of the establishment of a special scholarship fund for children of ILGWU members. A special staff is processing the applications, about 800 of which are aimed at admissions to colleges in 1958.

LOCAL 105 INVOKES ESCALATOR CLAUSE TO ASK PAY BOOSTS

Acting under the "escalator" clause of its collective agreement, Local 105 has presented employer's association with a demand for a cost-of-living increase for its 2,500 members in the New York metropolitan area, Manager Martin L. Cohen has announced.

Local 105's collective agreement, which became effective in June 1955 and runs until 1961, gives the local the right to ask for a cost-of-living adjustment at any time. It also empowers the local to request a wage increase in January-1958.

"Normally, we would have waited until next January before demanding a wage increase," Cohen said. "The cost of living has risen so sharply that we feel it is necessary to act now to safeguard the interests of our members."

If agreement on a wage increase cannot be reached with the employer, the dispute will be referred to the industry impartial chairmen.

Montreal Signs Six At Start of Season

As Montreal's dress and cloak seasons moved into full swing last month, six new dress firms were added to the ILGWU's Canadian roster, in that city.

The newcomers are Marvel Garment, M. Z. Garment, Dance Sportswear, Roberts Garment, Decorative Linens and the Irving Needle Co.

The six shops, employing 150 workers, signed contracts effective Jan. 1, providing wage increases and improvements in working conditions.

Almost all shops in the city's dress industry were working full-time in January, reported Vice Pres. Bernard Shatz. In the cloak trade, he said, shops producing higher-priced lines were also working full-time; for those in the cheaper lines, the season was just getting under way.

Price Settlements
Shane noted increased employer resistance, in piecework price-setting parties, as a result of the cloak and dress seasons' late start.

In both industries, however, union officers and price committees insisted on full-scale settlements in accordance with contract terms and the work processes worked out in previous seasons.

Contractor Control
During the past year, according to Shatz, a number of unionized dress firms in Montreal have violated provisions of their agreements regarding work to non-union contractors.

With the start of the new season, the union has launched a full-scale campaign to end this practice.

Employers guilty of such violations have been notified (1) that the practice must cease at once; (2) that they must contribute to the union's welfare funds the 7 per cent of payroll they would have paid earlier had the "outside" work been done in union shops.

Homework Regulation
Progress is reported in the Montreal ILGWU's continuous campaign to register homeworkers as the Joint Commission of the Dress

and Wisconsin.

All who have made inquiries, according to Gus Tyler, receive detailed information on the terms of the scholarship and the procedure by which awards will be made. They also are sent a copy of the 1957-58 Bulletin of Information of the College Entrance Examination Board, whose educational aptitude test is one of the bases for making the awards.

Applications have also been received from Canada, Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

The largest number of inquiries about applications have come from New York State. Second in Pennsylvania, with 135 inquiries. Next are New Jersey, Massachusetts and California.

Applications have also been received from Canada, Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

The terms of the scholarship, as described in the information sheet, are as follows:

1. Applicants must be high school graduates preparing to enter college.

2. Applicants must be children of present members of the ILGWU with three years of good standing in the union.

3. Scholarship will be awarded to students admitted to accredited undergraduate college.

4. Ten awards are made annually on a competitive national basis.

5. The bases for awards are the scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Board, high school grades and high school rank.

6. Each award is \$500 a year, renewable each year for four years, provided proper scholastic standards are maintained.

The awards are made by selection committees composed of: Dr. George Counts, Dr. Marie Emswold, Dr. Roma Ganz, Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, Dr. Ira Dea Reid, Dr. Abraham L. Sacher and Dr. George Shuster.

Healthy ILGers



Out-of-town ILGWU members, visiting Union Health Center in New York City, are shown getting information from health center official Hilde Bernstein.

FTC in L. A. Decision Upholds ILG on Contractor Limitation

The Federal Trade Commission, in a decision of sweeping significance for the entire apparel industry throughout the country, last month unanimously upheld the union's position that the jobber-contractor and the anti-union-shop provisions in the Los Angeles sportswear collective bargaining agreements are legal and not in violation of the anti-trust laws.

The Federal Trade Commission dismissed an appeal which had been taken by the commission's counsel from an earlier decision which had also upheld the union. The decision, which is final and not appealable to the courts, has broad implications for all branches of the industry. At issue were provisions basic to hundreds of ILG contracts. An appellate decision by FTC would have had chaotic effects.

Ruling for Union

In ruling for the union, the Federal Trade Commission upheld the argument made by General Counsel Morris P. Chabrier, who was assisted by Associate General Counsel Wilbur Daniels, Basil Feinberg and Benjamin M. Sawyer.

The commission adopted the union's basic contention that the challenged provisions were made part of the collective agreements, solely at the union's insistence, in order to protect the earnings and job security of the workers, and that these provisions had nothing at all to do with restraining trade or fixing common prices.

The Federal Trade Commission ruled that the agreements were not made "for any purpose other than to aid the union membership" and found that there was no evidence "that they would have resulted in any type of restraint on the employer's competition that would render such agreements unlawful."

The FTC originally issued its complaint against the Los Angeles Sportswear Joint Council and the ILGWU, as well as the Los Angeles Sportswear Employer Associations, in April 1955. It attacked the contractor limitation and the contractor operating requirements, the requirement that union accessories be used, and the restriction on the acquisition of new plants by union employers.

With respect to the jobber-contractor limitation, the commission upheld the finding that "there is no substantial evidence in the record to indicate that the contractor-designation system has markedly affected competition among employers. There is no prospect of direct gain attending such a provision

for the jobbers and manufacturers. Any benefits afforded thereby to contractors derive wholly from and are only incidental to the union's efforts to protect the opportunity of workers in outside shops."

With respect to the remaining provisions, the commission found that here, too, they were designed solely to protect the workers' interests and that they did not look to price uniformity or to limit production.

Within Labor Law

The commission also took into consideration the national labor policy laid down in the Taft-Hartley Act. It held that because the union's activities "are reasonably related to the advancement of labor well-being—itsself a principal

object of the national policy—and thereby, by consequent raising of labor standards, to improve the industry output both in quality and quantity, they cannot fairly be said to have overlaid the bounds of permissible labor-management negotiations into the illegal area of oppressive trade restraint harmful to the public at large."

The commission, in directing that the initial decision of the hearing examiner in favor of the union be upheld, ruled that "the practices here under consideration are among such 'Congressional' permitted union activities" under the anti-trust law and that they do not constitute unfair acts or practices or unfair methods of competition under the law.

Cloak Spring Season Pickup Seen Started

The spring seasonal pickup in the New York coat and suit market is under way, General Manager Isidore Nagler reported at a recent meeting of the New York Cloak Joint Board.

In reviewing the past fall season, Nagler indicated that it had been directly affected by the general decline in the nation's economy during the last quarter of 1957. While the present seasonal upsurge is customary, it was too early to attempt a prediction of its length and intensity, he added.

In any case, he stated, the current spring gain would have to be extensive to overcome the poor fall season just ended.

In his report to the joint board, Nagler reviewed current problems of the retirement fund. Nagler recommended the board that there are still more applicants for retirement than the income of the fund permits to be retired.

Nagler explained that the fund maintains reserves sufficient to secure future pension payments to all those who have retired. To retire more than the income of the fund allows would seriously undermine the fund's financial stability, jeopardize its operation, and would be a breach of faith with these old retired members.

The present difficulties arise because many more members are seeking retirement now, as a result of the current slack in the trade. Also, because of the older age of the Cloak Joint Board membership, more cloakmakers are eligible and seeking retirement than in the case with workers in other segments of the garment industry.

Despite the difficulties, however, Nagler pointed out that since its inception in 1946, the retirement fund has, through 1957, pensioned all those eligible applicants who wanted to retire. It had paid out over \$32 million to more than 10,000 retired cloakmakers and it maintains reserve funds of over \$11 million.

While some current applicants for retirement will have to be deferred, Nagler expressed confidence that this problem, too, will be resolved before long. Applications from cloakmakers for retirement are now being processed.

Helping to Fill the 'Chest'



In keeping with ILGWU's tradition, Paterson, N. J., Cloak-Out-of-Town Local 134 recently added \$1,000 check to city's Community Chest. On hand for presentation of gift were (left to right) Nick Ripano, chairman of local executive board; Michael Ciencullo, board member; Manager John Fruds; Business Agent Howard Silverman; Community Chest campaign manager Joseph F. Hammond; Joseph J. Masello, Jr., "Chest" campaign officer, and William Casavisa, member of local executive board.

HITS AND MRS.

by Jane Goodall

Telephone's a Lifeline, But Also a Frustration

Although my daughters regard the telephone as a lifeline to the outside world, I view it with less enthusiasm. In a world already rich with confusion, the telephone is simply one peril too many.

The telephone is a marvel of science, all right, but I am not. I am a simple soul, and my life on the telephone has been a series of humiliating, frustrating, irritating and wildly confusing experiences. When two people who are unable to see each other are connected by a telephone wire, the possibilities for things to go wrong are unlimited.



To begin with, it is necessary to establish identities: Who is speaking to whom?

If you answer a telephone ring, and the voice at the other end asks to speak to another member of your family, you need only say, "Just a minute." But if the voice asks to speak to you, yourself, things become more complicated.

The person who wishes to speak to you is already doing so, but how are you to make that clear? There are several possibilities—all ridiculous. You can say, "This is I" or "This is me." Or "Speaking" or "This is so-and-so." Whatever choice you make, the conversation is off to a pretty poor start.

Depends on Who's Calling

The next step is for the person who is calling to identify himself by announcing, "This is so-and-so." (People always refer to themselves as "this" on the telephone.) At this juncture you can adjust your voice to the correct degree of cordiality, depending on whether you are connected with your Aunt Emma, the fly cleaner, the boss's wife or somebody who wants to sell you insurance.

Some impatient people skip the preliminaries, and simply assume that they are connected with the person they seek. A very dangerous practice.

I, on one occasion, dialed the home phone number of my absentee dad, when a male voice answered, launched into a detailed and intimate description of my symptoms. When I asked for health, the voice at the other end said, "See lady, you are in terrible shape!"

Other people—a truly dreadful type—refuse to reveal their names, and insist only that you "Guess who?"

Ending Is a Problem

Ending a telephone conversation presents difficulties, too. In a face-to-face encounter, you can make little gestures to indicate that you must be on your way. You can rise to your feet or look at your watch or cease the motor of your car.

On the telephone, ending out must be done verbally, and I have never mastered this graceful art. I have dropped on the telephone for hours simply because I don't have the nerve to murmur goodnight well—I'll-be-seeing-you. When truly desperate, I think that the baby has fallen downstairs or that something has boiled over on the stove. But these are emergency measures which I use only at the point of hysteria.

The telephone is a marvelous invention, but I think I might find it easier to communicate with amos and goliath.

Quebec Charterettes



Employees of Dorsey Lingerie Co. in Drummondville, Quebec, became part of ILGWU family as they receive charter for new Local 572. Business Agent General Florine presents document to Jeanne Rousseau, local chairlady, in presence of officers (from left) A. Raymond, B. Henri Jeanne of A.P. Parenteau, Theresia Therrien, J. Ducat, H. Joyal.

CUTTERS' COLUMN

Cutters Meet Sifts Prospects Of Dress Agreement Renewal

Prospects for a peaceful renewal of the dress industry, covering the New York and adjacent out-of-town areas, are more dim today than a month ago, Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Cutters' Local 10, stated at a membership meeting held at Manhattan Center on Jan. 27.

(On Jan. 25, it was announced that the current dress agreement, scheduled to expire at the end of January, were extended for one month to permit continued negotiations.) Among the union demands affecting cutters is a proposal to bar a New York firm from discontinuing its cutting department and moving its cutting operations beyond the 15-cent fare zone.

Spur Enforcement
Other proposals designed to prevent the flow of cutting work into non-designated or non-union shops would require firms to state the place where their cutting work is to be done and to indicate whether a designated contractor is to cut piece or get out goods; compel surplus work to be performed on the premises of the permanent contractor; but exclusive arrangements between jobbers and contractors to subcontract cutting work into illegitimate channels; and place a representative of Local 10 on the Administrative Committee that passes on registration and designation of contractors.

Though an area-wide agreement and branch enforcement procedures were stressed by the cutters' chief as crucially important to the restoration of the orderly conditions in the dress industry, he also spoke of the union's demands for a wage increase, higher pay for legal holidays and a severance pay fund.

It is noted that the recently renewed cutters' dress agreement provided not only for a \$5 increase for cutters but, for the first time in 20 years, in which members of Local 10 were employed, guaranteed pay for legal holidays. The employer pays for the holiday regardless of whether or not the cutter works during the week in which the holiday falls or if it happens to occur on a Saturday.

Falkman declared that efforts would be made to gain the new benefit for the cutters in other trades where their agreement comes up for renewal.

HAIR 5-CENT VICTORY

(Continued from Page 3)
quite another victory for parliament. A compromise was reached: 3 cents more from the jobber, 2 cents more from the contractor. That would make the full 36 cent.

In their letter the workers said: "Dear Brother Hochstadt: We appreciate the Yamaqui Garment Co. wish to thank you for the recent increase we have received in our percentage. You have made us very happy. We wish you a very happy new year."

Some may think it was the retailers, ILGWU members know it was their union's coegners reaching across state lines to preserve wage standards, that was the victory of the day.

The letter is signed by Ruth Evans, Sarah Miller, Victoria Malachuk, Betty Pulkiner, Vera Purcell, Mary Postupack, Margaret Lyons, Amelia Frankel, Elizabeth Weifert, Helen A. Kahana, Paul Margaret, Roseman, Franziska Aubrey, Mary Morgan and Resenor Erb.

State and local governments now are employing directly about \$16 million workers, with a payroll of more \$30 billion.

On the Agenda: N'East By-Laws



Northeast Department Director David Gingold thanks ILGWU Assistant Executive Secretary James Liping (right) for report on new district council by-laws presented to department's annual staff meeting last month. Looking on, left to right, are Al Gustin, department controller, and Assistant Directors Sol Greene and Jack Halpern.

Local 10 Regular Meeting Monday, Feb. 24 N.Y. DRESS CONTRACT EXTENDED 1 MONTH

(Continued from Page 3)
collective agreement. In case of any dispute or grievance, make your complaints in the usual manner and maintain contact with your business agent.
"Negotiations for a new agreement in the dress business are always in progress, and are never drawn out. They are particularly complicated this time.
"Should we fall to make substantial progress in the next couple of weeks, we shall then call a chairman's meeting and present to you a program of action.
"We shall keep you informed of any important development as soon as it takes place."

SLATE EARLY TALKS ON NEW AGREEMENT FOR DRESS SHIPPERS

Negotiations are expected to get under way early this month for renewal of the dress shipping clerks' contract. Manager Jack Jepsen of Local 60-A.

With the current pact slated to expire Mar. 31, the union has sent letters to various employers of the five employer associations in the New York dress industry under contract with the shipping clerks. Plans for the upcoming negotiations were outlined to the shipping clerks at a membership meeting held in Manhattan Center on Jan. 13. Reports on parley progress will be made at another membership gathering to be held later in the month.

The local's negotiating committee includes Manager Jepsen, Chairman Joel Meislin, Business Agent Nate Piskogold, organizers Don Steibel, Edlie Collins and Alton Jackson, and executive board members Sam Berman, Sammie Bob Washington and Alvin Clark.

Cloak Recovery Bd. Confab Scans Industry's Condition

ILGWU delegates to the 22nd annual meeting of the executive board of the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board, meeting in Miami Beach last week, joined employer spokesmen in piecing together a broad picture of current conditions in the industry.

Delegates to the joint employer-union industry organization also heard an opening address by NCRIB Chairman Max E. Wein, clock, depicting how the industry can court a larger share of the consumer dollar in coming months.

The ILGWU delegate was headed by Vice Pres. David Dubinsky and Vice Pres. Eldore Nagler, general manager of the New York Cloth Joint Board.

Regional reports by both employers and union delegates include that interest in the industry promotion program announced at last week's meeting, but not adopted nationally by

Education in U.S. Spotlight, EOT Spurs School Growth

With the nation's spotlight focused on the need for vast expansion of our educational facilities, community activities by Eastern Out-of-Town Department affiliates in this field take on added significance, according to EOT General Manager Edward Kramer.

In reporting to a recent staff meeting of department education directors, chaired by Saul Nesselroth, EOT education coordinator, Kramer pinpointed union efforts in various facilities, including:
—Long Branch, N. J., where Local 85 has been active in the Community Adult School Program, and

ILG Speech Class Stage-Fright Cure

If you've an ILG'er living in the New York metropolitan area who suffers from "stage fright," the Education Department offers a simple, pleasant remedy, Education Director Mark Starr announces.
A new class in public speaking will begin 8 P.M., Tuesday, Feb. 11, in the second floor Council Room at ILGWU general headquarters, 1118 Broadway, led by Assistant Education Director Ralph B. Reuter, a teacher with considerable experience in this field. The course is free, and all ILG'ers are welcome. The fact that "Education Never Stops" was pointed up by Starr in a radio forum on the 137th meeting Jan. 29 at 8 P.M. on New York's radio station WEDT.

—Hickville, Long Island, where school children will be taken on tours of the island, sponsored by their teachers and ILGWU, Business Agent Frances Vengas.

Through the tours, these grade students will learn about the functioning of the garment industry and the union, and their personal contact with union members and officers will go a long way in countering anti-labor propaganda, stating the industry, is still at a high.

Attention also centered on increasing the use of publicity in connection with the consumer protection label that is attached to coats and suits made in the shops of NCRIB members.

Reports by ILGWU delegates were made by Vice Presidents Charles Zwolsfer for Baltimore, Philip Kramer for Boston, George Charles Philadelphia, and Samuel Ott for the Pacific Coast. Also reporting were Dan Robbins, manager of the St. Louis Joint Board; Lido Stenro, manager of the Los Angeles Joint Board and Ralph Hines, manager of the San Francisco Joint Board.

BOOK FROM

Acheson Urges Tight Alliance Of Free World

POWER AND DIPLOMACY. By Dean Acheson. Harvard University Press, 350 pages, \$4.00.
The case of Dean Acheson will provide one of the best lessons of our age. During the Truman Administration, he was made the target of a long and vicious campaign of conducting "soft" diplomacy as far as Russia was concerned. Now a "firm" administration



than the one in which Acheson served as Secretary of State, and which is headed by a general, has seen the power and prestige of this nation rise to a level not known in the charges of softness and confusion. Mr. Acheson is concerned with power-line-ups as they exist today and the way in which they can be used to prevent a world-ruining disaster. His analysis, presented with reason and at times sharpness, starts with the picture of a world that ended with the second World War.

By the middle of the Twentieth Century, he says, great Western empires, and Japan, had declined and were disappearing, leaving the United States and Russia as the chief power centers; nuclear weapons of annihilating violence had been discovered, and revolutionary nationalism was stirring in Africa and Asia.

Mr. Acheson argues that our fate as a nation is still tied to Western Europe, and our task is to keep that part of the world strong and united. He says that the best way to do this is to devote to spelling out how we can do this, but showing that we are failing on yet to do it. In terms of money and men, we are improved relations.

Mr. Acheson's book is both a lesson and an alarm. Whether or not he was agreement on every single page, never miss a page instructive on a subject which involves not only our own survival, but that of the rest of the world as well.

Richard Corbano, manager of Long Island local.

—Rutgers University in New Jersey and Cornell University in New York have also made ILGWU members beneficiaries by taking part in conferences and institutes conducted by these colleges' labor groups.

Ten unions—out of the more than 100 in the nation—have been identified unless in the U.S.—account for almost half the membership of the American labor movement. Six unions have a combined membership of 4 million and account for roughly 1 out of 3 union members.

Variety of Topics at Textile, Hunter

There'll be something for every Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon program, announces Wanda Cobb, department secretary. Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon sessions include "The Place of the Labor Movement in American Society"; "Our Changing American Culture"; "The World Outside ILG"; "The Art of Persuasion"; "Social Change Through Government Policy of Lead III"; and "The Colonial Peoples' Fight for Independence."

Thursday evening sessions are held at the ILGWU Education and Recreation Center, at Room 204, Textile High School, West 18th St. between Eighth and Ninth Aves. Talks, starting at 6:15 P.M., are held in the dining room and other recreational activities.
Saturday afternoon sessions start at 1:15 P.M. at the Hunter College, East 85th St. near Park Ave.
A large attendance turned out for the 11th Annual Thursday and Saturday events despite sometimes inclement weather.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

SECOND FRONT

HAVING BEATEN US to outer space, the Russians may soon have a second front going. But it won't be of their making. They will have the present Administration in Washington to thank for opening it by matching ineptness in the skies with incompetence at home.

We are engaged in a derisive competition to rally the free and the still-uncommitted nations of the world to our side. We can do so by demonstrating time and again the superiority of the democratic way in which we get things done.

But we lost tremendous propaganda windfalls when the Russians beat us with their Sputnik. A good part of the world has taken that as a sign of our weakness. Now we are in danger of fouling up our national economy. This, too, will be taken as evidence of our inability to match claims with accomplishments.

U. S. NEWS & WORLD-REPORT speaks of 5 million jobs by the end of this month.

The National Association of Purchasing Agents says that not since before World War II have so many businessmen said their production situation is worse than the month before.

The University of Michigan's Survey Research Center reports that for the first time in five years, more people say they are worse off than say that they are better off.

The Wall Street Journal, under the heading "Steel Men Show Cautious Optimism But Concede It's Unsettled Now," says steel producers are looking for output to get back into the 60's soon from the approximate 57 per cent of capacity at which the mills were scheduled to operate last week. But few, if any, forecast the rate going as high as 70 per cent anytime in the first quarter.

The President of the United States sums it all up by saying we are simply passing through a readjustment.

Yes, there is not a single economist who would jeopardize his professional standing by arguing that in an economy as interlocked as ours, it is possible to experience this kind of "readjustment" without risking a failure to contain it. The effects of 5 million workers without jobs, and millions more with only part-time employment, can parlay into an economic threat of disastrous proportions.

Our present dilemma is not the end product of impersonal economic forces interacting beyond our control. It is, rather, the result of deliberate financial policy formulated by an Administration staffed by businessmen and responsible for what has been done as well as what has not been done.

What has been done includes credit policies that restrained the national economy with the full approval of the Administration. What has not been done is to shift the sights of national policy from budget balancing to policies that would keep the wheels turning and men working.

EARLY THIS MONTH, Time magazine let the cat out of the bag by saying: "Many businessmen received the dip at year's end without alarm because they regarded it as 'a recession as planned.'"

Apparently, those businessmen are fighting another kind of cold war: one against the working men and women of this nation, instead of the one aimed at curbing the spread of Communism. A victory in one can mean a defeat in the other.

This poses a difficult problem for those whose loyalties are either confused or divided—but not for the workers of this nation. They treasure their freedoms too much to let them be endangered by budget balancers for whom 5 million unemployed is just a readjustment and who are not disturbed by the misuses of man- and machine-power, through idleness, in an age when the time for our side is running out. Their representatives in Congress will hear from them.

"—And the Flag Was Still There!"



"Boy—What Weather!"



Abundance for What?

By
David Riesman

Excerpt from paper presented by the University of Chicago Professor to recent symposium sponsored by Committee for Economic Development.

AMERICA has been, since Jacksonian times and earlier, a country in which the creditor class, and the creditor-minded, were a minority, and moderately slow inflation was hence politically popular. But only recently has the combination of aluring advertising, easy credit, and the loss of salutary restraints brought millions of consumers into the debtor class; a quite expensive "standard package" of durable consumer goods has now become a necessity.

It was a straw in the neo-agricultural wind when a reporter in the town of Anaheim, California—a town dependent on new and war-supported industry (and Disneyland)—inquired as to what residents might do in the case of a depression; the latter were all, in good suburban style, mortgaged 30 or more months ahead for cars, furniture, etc., as well as for their homes. One man replied:

"No one is worried, because there's a theory in town that if anything slips up the government will declare a moratorium on all debts.

It is only a step from this outlook to assume that the government would be forced to stockpile cars and other consumer durables.

WHAT are some of the long-range implications of this version of political economy? One is an orientation towards tangibles—towards what the military call "hardware." One is for costume, or stockpile, something. Yet, as many people at the same time recognize, there can be a surfeit of things: it is only for intangibles, and the people producing them, that markets are truly insatiable. We are coasting psychologically on the remaining—and of course enormous—gaps and deficiencies in the ever-changing "standard package," but beyond its generic acquisition, we have very few goals, either individually or socially.

What are the economic consequences of this wantlessness? I rather doubt if we shall stockpile cars: the auto industry lacks the gerrymandered political base of the farmer, and their ideology of small family-scale business. We are, however, already stockpiling highways, with little regard for the consequences in the amenity both of city and country life the thruways will have.

EVEN so, the new federal highway program will spend in 15 years around 60 per cent of what our military establishment spends in one.

But defense contracts are geared into the whole manufacturing economy in a way that road-building contracts could never be. I doubt if road-building can take up the impending slack due to the cheapening costs of total destruction; and I cannot conceive of an economy as rich as ours supported by public works alone, on any scale now contemplated, any more than pyramidal-building could stop up a Gross National Product which will soon be \$500 billion.

Indeed, I would tentatively suggest that expenditures which serve no real social imperative, other than propelling up the economy itself, will eventually produce wasteful byproducts: slow the economy down in a tangle of vested inefficiencies, lowered morale, and lack of purpose and genuine inventiveness. Men will scarcely go on producing as mere items in a multiplier effect.

SO the question comes back to what we want. For the present, though as already implied with perhaps diminishing enthusiasm filtering down from the elite, we unequivocally want to have good cars and good roads to drive them over. What else do we want as unequivocally? We want healthy babies and suburban homes to put them in, and we want an increasing variety of services (including education). We seem increasingly to look in our family life for some of the satisfactions missing in our economic and general social life. But there are few channels, political or economic, for translating these as yet undefined shades of feeling into a program which could give us alternatives both to spending for defenses and to spending for spending's sake.

Even the most devoted apostles of capitalism in previous generations scarcely foresaw that it would soon outrun its most optimistic boosters through Schumpeter did grasp this—while its enemies like Karl Marx, who realized its power to subdue all earlier traditional levels of production and consumption, could not foresee its chastened managerial form nor indeed its loutishness exploitability. We are a generation, prepared for Paradise Lost, who do not know what to do with Paradise Found.