

ANNOUNCE FIRST 10 ILG SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

The first ten winners of the annual ILGWU National Scholarships were announced by Pres. David Dubinsky this week. The

Norina Carnevale
Judith E. Christian
Jerome Fliegenspan

Eleanor Halper
ard Klutznick
han Kogen
Lacroix
Piltch
Miss Pressman
mile State

The award winners were

lected by a committee of distinguished educators on the basis of scholastic record of accomplishment and promise.

Each winner is to receive \$500 annually for four years of attendance at college.

(See story on Page 3)

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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AFL-CIO Makes History at Unity House

—Pages 2, 8



This rare group portrait of the AFL-CIO Executive Council was taken Aug. 31 on the lawn at Unity House. Left to right, front row: David Dubinsky, women's garments; George Meany, AFL-CIO president; William Schaltzer, AFL-CIO SECRETARY-TREASURER; Walter Reuther, automobiles. Center row: Joseph Carron, marlinite; L. S. Buchanan, rubber; L. M. Caffery, painters; Bill Elyse, Seattle; James Carey, electrician, radio; Joseph Selvin, communi-

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cations; Jacob Potofsky, men's clothing; George Harrison, railway clerks; Harry Behr, bricklayers. Back row: Charles McGowan, boilermakers; Joe Keenan, electrical; Richard Walsh, stage employees; Paul Phillips, paper-makers; Karl Feller, brewery; Leo Mitten, glass blowers; A. Philip Goodolph, sleeping car porters; O. A. Knight, oil, chemical; James Saffridge, retail clerks; David McDonald, steel; Al Hayes, machinists.

AFL-CIO Executive Council at Unity House Meet Mounts Extended Offensive Against Corruptors

By SAUL MILLER

UNITY HOUSE, PA. — The AFL-CIO Executive Council opened a new phase of its campaign to isolate and destroy all traces of corruption in the trade union movement.

In a series of decisive actions at its meeting last week in the ILGWU summer resort, the council moved specifically against the corrupt leadership of the Teamsters union, barring any alliances or agreements by AFL-CIO affiliates with the expelled organization.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany underscored the drive against Teamster leadership by emphasizing that full-time salaried officers of unions expelled from the AFL-CIO are barred from holding policy-making posts in state or central labor bodies.

The Council's action — including approval of reports of the Ethical Practices Committee to conduct a formal investigation of the International Jewelry Workers' Union to determine if it is dominated by corrupt influences, and recommending a series of continuing clean-up steps to the International Union of Operating Engineers — came against a failure in Washington to enact legislation designed to curb abuse and corruption in labor-management relations.

Hit 'Unholy Alliance'

Voting his disappointment at the defeat of the Kennedy-Livermore bill, which came after the council had wired House of Representatives leaders urging passage of "this remedial legislation," the body charged that the House "did a mean disservice to the public and the decent elements in the labor movement."

It accused the blame for the defeat of an "unholy alliance" of employer groups, House GOP leadership, the Teamsters and United Mine Workers.

In an additional action dealing with the general issues of corruption and abuse in labor-management relations, the council instructed Meany to send letters to the Hotel Workers, Metal Cutters and Carpenters asking for a full

report on testimony before the McClellan committee with respect to these unions.

Council Queries

Meany told a press conference that while he had reports from the Hotel Workers and the Metal Cutters on certain actions taken by these unions after Senate committee testimony, the council was interested in a continuing and full report for its next meeting.

The council also instructed the federation president to send a letter to Vice Pres. Maurice A. Ritzbein, president of the Carpenters, noting his failure to answer questions on the alleged misuse of union funds before the McClellan committee and directing him to appear at the next council meeting and explain fully the situation.

Sitting as the Committee on Political Education, the council took note of vicious attacks on labor now under way in connection with the fall congressional elections and squared away for an all-out campaign.

Reports on primaries to date, COPE said, indicated that substantial victories for liberal and public-spirited candidates are possible if political activities are stepped up, especially in the area of registration.

In other actions, the council: —Created a two-man committee, whose members will be named later, to gather all pertinent material on the dispute involving the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Department, the Industrial Union Department, and the Steelworkers, and report back to the next meeting of the council. Meany said that he would work with the committee and that it

would also have the assistance of AFL-CIO attorneys.

State Merger Progress

—Heard a report from Meany that arrangements for state mergers were complete in all unmerged states except New York and New Jersey where, he said, agreements to merge should be completed in a few weeks.

—Listened to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles warn that indirect aggression is a major threat to world peace and praise labor for its struggle against Communist attempts to stamp out democratic freedoms.

—Named Lawrence M. Raftery, president of the Painters' Union, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and a member of the council to replace James C. Petrillo, former president of the American Federation of Musicians who resigned.

—Issued a charter to the National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees, a union of about 5,000 members employed by the postal system. The new charter brings to 139 the number of AFL-CIO affiliates.

—Approved a statement on civil rights, urging that "because of the law and denial of rights guaranteed by the Constitution be dealt with as subversion by the federal authorities."

—Heard Labor Secretary Mitchell discuss the status of labor-management legislation.

—Adopted a report on the national economy calling for higher prices, a check on rising prices, overhauling the federal tax structure and increased spending by consumers and the government.

Papal Audience



Pope Pius XII granted private audience to group of ILGWU members from Montreal, Canada, who recently completed 37-day tour of Europe. Immediately to the right of the Pope are Ralph Dell'Aniello, who spoke with him in Italian, and Yvette Charpentier, Montreal education director for the union, who arranged the tour.

WASHINGTON MEMO

by John Herling

Some Runs Registered On Capitol Scoreboard

WASHINGTON: The 80th Congress did not adjourn until the dawn's early light in Capitol Hill on Sunday morning, Aug. 30. After a second session lasting nearly eight months, the Democratic majority in House and Senate succeeded in working up a huge budget of legislation which often went beyond what the White House wanted.

For the third time in a row, President Eisenhower had to learn how to work with a Democratic Congress—and this last 12 months under very difficult conditions: Soviet Russia made us look bad and backward by launching its satellite before we did, and the economic recession, with a rip-tide of unemployment, raked an ugly legacy of insecurity in many sections of the country.

The session was marked by two rather important, historic pieces of legislation: a civil rights measure was passed in 1957 — less comprehensive than many Northerners and Westerners wished, but regarded as going too far by many Southerners. This was the first enactment in this field since the 1870's.

Then, of course, Alaska was admitted as the 49th state. This not only gave a large section of the country a sentimental bang, but it adds two Senators who may now exercise a strategic influence on the control of the Senate.

The margins of control are very narrow; specifically, remember this Congress failed to change the famous Senate Rule 22. This permits unlimited debate, because it requires two-thirds of the Senate—64 this year—to force a bill to a vote.

Now next January, with two more votes on the "liberal" side, liberal Democrats and some "modern" Republicans could be in a strong position to change the rule.

In the field of education, the Congress passed a \$900 million measure which did not go so far as many wished, but at least it was an important step in the acceptance of federal responsibility in this all-important sector. What frustrated the action was the Soviet spin—but whatever the immediate cause, this was long overdue—and must be regarded as the first stage in a more embracing program.

While some "emergency" highway and housing legislation was passed—over the reluctant signature of President Eisenhower—a more important bill, on common housing program, was knocked off after clearing the hurdle of the Southern Democrat-Republican coalition in the House Rules Committee. The White House, reportedly, was not abiding tears—because the liberal bill went further than the thought he wanted.

An area development bill was passed to aid "depressed areas"—although the bill fell below the pre-advance line called for by Democratic Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois and Republican Senator Fred Payne of Maine, joint sponsors of the Senate bill.

This report is only a snapshot of Congressional actions. But the general conclusion here seems to be that the 80th Congress was definitely a "do-something" Congress, with clear overtones of the New Deal.

2,700 Mark 25th Anniversary of '42'

In the fall of 1923, literally a handful of garment workers, spurred on by Joseph Twinn, met at Stuyvesant Casino in New York to found Ladies' Neckwear Local 142 of the ILGWU.

Several previous attempts to establish an organization had failed; this time, the workers' determination, bolstered by the promise of Franklin D. Roosevelt's emerging New Deal, took hold: the local was born—and the 25th anniversary of their local's founding.

Last Saturday evening, 2,700 members of Local 142 and their families left Manhattan in a caravan of 32 buses for Hyde Park to celebrate at the shrine of FDR, the 25th anniversary of their local's founding.

At the Vanderbilt mansion, adjoining the Roosevelt home site, they ate hot lunches and heard speakers recount the history of the local achieved for members of the local during the quarter of a century under the leadership of Manager Twinn.

Those who greeted the huge outpouring included ILGWU First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Local 142, and Executive Local 142 business agent, who chaired the gathering; James Quinn, secretary of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council; Jack Leibson, local president; George Marlin, who led a delegation of the employers' association; William Wolpert, United Hatters' Trade; Harry Arvint, Union Label Department, and Lillian Unger, Board of Trade.



At wreath ceremony at FDR's grave are (left to right) Local 142 Manager Joseph Twinn, Luigi Antonini, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Especially moving were remarks by pioneer seamstress Catherine Brown and seamstress Estelma Rivera, after which a committee of workers presented Twinn with a silver cup in commemoration of the occasion.

After the meeting program, the entire assemblage was transported

to the Roosevelt home grounds, where the celebrants toured the house of FDR and were greeted in person by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, his widow.

Concluding the day's events was a wreath-laying ceremony at the grave of FDR by Twinn, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and Luigi Antonini.

Social Security Up, Disability Benefits Liberalized

As the result of bills passed by Congress last week, social security benefits will be increased by 7 per cent.

The new legislation also liberalizes benefit provisions for disabled persons and dependents in many ways.

The increases will range from \$3 for those now getting the smallest, to \$7.50 for those now getting the maximum. The higher amounts will show up in the checks which will go out in February 1959 for the month of January 1959.

The following table illustrates some of the increases which may be expected:

TYPE OF BENEFIT	AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS							
	\$10	\$150	\$150	\$200	\$250	\$300	\$350	\$500
Worker, age 65 or over:								
old law:	\$39.50	\$135.00	\$135.00	\$178.50	\$222.50	\$266.50	\$310.50	\$423.50
new law:	\$42.25	\$144.75	\$144.75	\$191.25	\$239.25	\$287.25	\$335.25	\$453.25
Household and wife both 65 or over:								
old law:	\$45.00	\$162.50	\$162.50	\$217.50	\$272.50	\$327.50	\$382.50	\$512.50
new law:	\$47.75	\$172.25	\$172.25	\$230.25	\$287.25	\$344.25	\$399.25	\$532.25
Widow, Child or Parent:								
old law:	\$36.00	\$131.50	\$131.50	\$175.50	\$220.50	\$264.50	\$308.50	\$408.50
new law:	\$38.25	\$141.25	\$141.25	\$188.25	\$234.25	\$278.25	\$322.25	\$427.25

* Earnings over \$500 will be counted only after January 1, 1959.

At the same time the maximum benefits payable to a family on the basis of a single worker's earnings has been raised from \$200 to \$254.

A worker will now be able to earn as much as \$100 a month and still keep his check for that month, no matter how much he earns the rest of the year. Up to now the limit was \$80 a month. Of course, if the worker does not earn over \$1200 for the entire year, he can still collect the full 12 checks, no matter how much he earns in any month.

Disability benefits under social security will no longer be reduced by the amount

of workers' compensation or other benefit received by a disabled worker. Any worker who has not applied for a social security disability benefit, because he collects other benefits should do so right away.

Another important change is that dependents of disabled workers will be eligible for benefits, just like those provided for the dependents of retired workers.

It will now be easier for a disabled person to qualify for disability benefits to begin with. A disabled worker will no longer have to show that he worked during 1½ years out of the three years before his disability started. However, he still will have to have worked five years out of the ten years before the disability began and to be fully insured.

Disability benefits are still payable only to those who are age 50 or over. However, persons under age 50 who are disabled should apply for a "disability freeze" so that they may qualify when they reach age 50. The deadline for filing for a fully retroactive "freeze" (back to the time when the disability began) has been extended to June 30, 1961.

Disability benefits will now be paid retroactively for up to 12 months before the month in which the application for disability benefits is filed. The old law contained no provision for retroactive disability payments.

It will now be easier for dependents of retired or deceased workers to receive benefits in many cases. The new provisions will affect many parents, children and widows of retired or deceased workers who, up to now could not qualify.

A dependent parent of a deceased worker will be eligible now even if there is a widow or child receiving benefits. Up to now it was not possible.

The new law also liberalizes eligibility requirements for adopted children and for disabled children over 18 years of age. It also eliminates the provision that a dependent or survivor who later marries will lose benefits. Persons in these categories who were denied benefits or who lost them should inquire at their social security office to find out if the new law affects them, or should write to the ILGWU Research Department, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

Pick First 10 ILGWU Scholarships

Special GEB Session To Get Label Report

A special meeting of the ILGWU union label, to be attended by New York members of the General Executive Board, is scheduled to be held in the General Office on Sept. 3. According to Pres. David Dubinsky, a full report on the design and plan for the distribution and enforcement of the ILGWU label will be presented at the meeting by Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, director of the ILGWU Label Department.

Hochman has been conferring in person and by mail with ILGWU managers on several aspects of the label as it pertains to their markets, products or agreements. At the same time, he has conducted an intensive research into the problems of producing the label, devising control techniques and considering how the label is to be attached to the multitude of garments made in ILGWU shops.

It is expected that his report will also summarize the information submitted by ILGWU officers in response to a recent letter from Hochman.

That communication asked for a listing of agreements, in each area or market, that have provisions for the introduction of the label, and what the date for each is. In addition, all contract clauses covering the use of an ILGWU label are being filed with the Label Department.

Preliminary work by the department also includes the completion

of ten youthful sons and daughters of ILGWU members were named this week as the first winners of ILGWU National Scholarships. Each will receive \$500 annually for the four years of attendance at a college of his or her own choice.

All ten are entering colleges this month. The awards, made on the basis of scholastic achievement and promise, set no

limitation on the school to be attended or the course to be followed.

Winners of the awards are:

Norcia Carnevale, daughter of Louis M. N. Y. C.

Judith E. Christian, daughter of Bernice V. Christian, member of Local 73, Worcester, Mass.

Jerome Fliegeman, son of Jack Fliegeman, member of Local 10, N. Y. C.

Eleanor Halper, daughter of Nathan Halper, member of Local 10, N. Y. C.

Richard Klutsh, son of Abraham Klutsh, member of Local 10, N. Y. C.

Jonathan Kogan, son of Eric

Kogan, member of Local 10, N. Y. C.

Gerard Laertes, son of Jeanette Laertes, member of Local 241, Lowell, Mass.

Charles Pilch, son of Shirley M. Pilch, member of Local 89, N. Y. C.

Phyllis Pressman, daughter of Maurice H. Pressman, member of Local 24, Boston, Mass.

Emile Stale, son of Samuel Stale, member of Local 92, Toronto, Canada.

Work toward naming the winners of the awards began months before the selection committee held its first meeting in New York last June.

The announcement that applications were being taken for the first

awards was made soon after the scholarship was established by the General Executive Board at its celebration, in June 1957, of the 25th anniversary of David Dubinsky's presidency of the ILGWU.

Hundreds of applications poured into the office of Gus Tyler, administrator of the scholarship fund. Of these, 255 were found to be from persons eligible. They met the requirements that at least one parent have a minimum of three years of membership in the ILGWU.

The selectors committee consisted of Dr. George Comiss and Dr. Rosa Glans of Teachers College Columbia University; Dr. Maria Elnaoui of Cornell University; Dr. Lewis Webster Jones (at the time, president of Rutgers University); Dr. George Schuster, president of Hunter College; Dr. Ira D. A. Reid, president of Yeshiva College and Webster Walton of the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N. J.

(Continued on Page 31)

"Not That — THIS!!!"



AUDITOR POSITIONS OPEN AT ILGWU

Positions are open for auditors with the General Office of the ILGWU. Excellent opportunity for permanent positions for sons or relatives of ILGWU members. Employee benefits. Write, giving experience and educational background, to E. L. Hamberger, General Auditor, ILGWU, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

AFL-CIO to Start Television Series

The AFL-CIO will begin production of a weekly 15-minute film series for public service television broadcast. AFL-CIO Secretary-treasurer, William F. Schmitzer, has announced.

"The films will portray American workers on the job in this age of rapid scientific and technological changes, using all their skills and training to keep the wheels of American industry rolling," Schmitzer said.

The series, set to start about Nov. 1, is entitled "Americans at Work." "All of us," Schmitzer said, "are interested in our own jobs. But all of us are curious too as to what the other fellow does; how he does it; what contribution we all make to the workbooks, factories and mills to building a better America."

The television films will be offered to TV stations around the country for use on public service

EOT Kait Drive Surmounts Murders of Honies in Jersey

In carrying its all-out knifoods organizing drive into additional areas of New Jersey, the Eastern Out-of-Town Department last week had to contend not only with bitter and employer resistance, but also with the interference of a curious assortment of "rival unions," including one of garbage collectors and several phony outfits with meager memberships.

Despite these added obstacles, the drive is continuing to chalk up recruits to the ILGWU banner, with submission of Kent Kaiting Mills of Jersey City marking the sixth victory in the EOT's five-month-old campaign, reports General Manager Edward Kramer.

At Kent, a five-year holdout, the attempt to head-off the ILGWU took the form of employer-inspired efforts to tie the workers to a fake "union" which has been operating under various names, including "Allied Trades Union," "International Industrial Labor Guild" and "International Industrial Workers Union."

Rockies on Boss

There, the foodary unit—the workers to sign applications cards for the phony group or else they would be fired. However, this merely failed on the boss, so most of the workers remained in the high-handed pressure and, instead, turned all the more to the ILGWU. All Kent workers joined the ILGWU picket line set up at the plant, and at a meeting in a nearby hotel, voted unanimously to sign for recognition of a genuine union—the ILGWU.

After hearing talks by EOT Education Director Saul Neumolzer, and Local 148 Business Agent Daniel Kamniker, the workers elected a strike committee.

Victory in 5 Days

The solid solidarity shown by the Kent workers from the first day of the strike resulted in victory on the walkout's fifth day, and a settlement with the firm was reached by the workers' negotiation team led by Kramer and Peter DeLefense, New Jersey organizing director.

During the five-day strike, Kent workers had substituted for picket duty at their own shop-belped distribute ILGWU literature at other non-union knifoods holdouts in the area, and some helped fellow strikers picket at the Weber Co. in North Bergen.

Gains won by the workers through the union contract signed with the Kent Co. include a pay increase of 20 cents an hour, to be attained in two steps during the life of the three-year agreement; boosts in minimum rates for all crafts; 48 guaranteed paid holidays for all workers; time and one-half pay after daily regular hours and health, welfare and retirement fund.

Strike of Weber

At the Weber Knit Co. in Butler and North Bergen, the EOT was beginning to gather steam when its "Local 948" representing garbage collectors had appeared on the scene. The workers were told by their employer to attend meetings and sign cards with this garbage-collectors group, which knew nothing about the problems of garment workers.

The garbage group's claim is represented in a meeting of Weber workers in North Bergen. They set up when the workers walked out on strike to win recognition for the ILGWU. They urged upon their determination with strong picket line, bolstered by active members of Local 148.

On Aug. 22 the garbage collectors and sanitation workers scheduled a meeting for the workers of both Weber plants at the large ballroom of the Alexander Hotel in Passaic, N. J. Only a handful of workers attended.

However, more than 100 ILGWU

including striking workers from the North Bergen plant, demonstrated outside their shops were avoided by members of CIO's Out-of-Town Local 134 of Paterson and EOT Local 148 of Passaic. COT staffers John Prada and Edward Silverman rallied local cloakmakers to the aid of their fellow garment workers.

Of the few Weber workers who turned out to the garbage gathering, a number later joined the ILGWU because they found they could not get straight answers to their questions from the garbage collectors' representatives.

On Aug. 25, most of the knitters and many production workers at Weber's Butler plant walked out in response to the ILGWU's call.

They had been misinformed that all North Bergen workers had signed with the garbage group, and were therefore surprised to see a large delegation of North Bergen workers carrying ILGWU banners

in front of their plant. Each day brings more Weber workers walking into ILGWU ranks.

Kent campaign efforts are being coordinated by Peter DeLefense, New Jersey organizing director, and Bernard Cohen, assistant organizing director. Business Agents Herbert Levitt, James Apps, Sarah Herbstberg and Beth Cooper were active in the Hudson County area while Business Agents Sy Larson, Virgil Davano, Otto Klatavsky, Edward Walsh, Walter De Young and Bob Walk sparked activities in Butler. Also active in Butler were ILGWU Paul Vogel, Harold Pranta, Gilda Platt and John Minogian.

General Manager Kramer has assigned Connecticut business agents Richard Stabiner, Arthur Appel and Barry Hayman to the campaign, as well as Richard Kozmin of the Staten Island local and Edward Gonzalez, formerly of the Long Island beach Gonzalez has been permanently assigned to New Jersey Knifoods Local 229.

Anti-Strike Arsenal



Peaceful pickets of EOT knifoods organizing drive were met by gun-toting deputy sheriffs at Valley Knitting Mills in Wanque, N. J., who loaded up from arsenal-on-wheels (left). At right, officer of the law tries some intimidation tactics on EOT staffer Art Appel at Weber Co. plant in North Bergen. Despite all obstacles, campaign continues to advance.

Fire Orders Start At 62' Rally Sept. 4

The first ILGWU fire wardens rally is scheduled to be held at the Roosevelt Auditorium in New York City on Sept. 4. The meeting, called by Undergarment Workers' meet and Commissioner Edward F. Cavanaugh Jr. The aim is to ensure that each garment

planned with local having shops in the area of the city that lies below 14th St. This includes many old buildings, and is a section in which fires are frequent and the Fire Department itself has suffered casualties.

The procedure for these meetings will be for a spokesman of the Fire Department to describe the conditions of shop safety. This will be done in connection with the simple questionnaire the fire wardens will use to check the safety of the shop. One having checked the dozen points, the fire warden will either drop the self-mailing form into a mail box or turn it in to any Fire House.

Each fire warden will also be given a large wooden emblem to

be hung over his or her place of work on the shop, so that any worker may know where to look for the fire wardens in case of emergency. He or she will also receive a cloth badge to be placed on sleeve or shirt for purposes of identification.

Commissioner Cavanaugh will be the major guest speaker at the first meeting, and will attend a number of subsequent rallies. Other city and labor officials have also been invited to attend.

The number of youths reaching working age will increase in 2 or 3 years—the result of a "baby boom" in the years following America's entry into World War II.

Step Up Canadian Organizing Tempo

With some 3,000 new members signed up during the 1957-58 phase of the cross-Canada organizing campaign, the union has moved to redouble its efforts in the coming year, in the face of stiff employer resistance aided by unfair laws in many

provinces. To expand the drive to complete organization of the women's garment industry, especially in Montreal and Toronto, the Canadian unioning fund will be boosted to \$200,000, according to View Peter Bernard Shane.

He said the 1958-59 phase of the campaign will be financed jointly by Canadian ILGWU locals and the union's General Office. Each Canadian local will contribute \$1 per member a month, for the next three months with the total to be matched by the ILGWU.

The ILGWU's stepped-up organization plans were mapped out at a meeting of Canadian union leaders in Montreal. Present besides Shane were Sam Krauman and Joe Mack of Toronto, Maurice Herbet of Winnipeg, director of the Canada-wide drive, and Maurice Manuel, Yvelie Charpentier, Sam Liberman, St. Regis and Dave Goodman of Montreal.

Shane was particularly critical of the manner in which the Quebec Labor Board had interpreted the province's labor law. He charged employers had evaded "union influence" on the board by an effort to turn the government agency into a "tool of management."

The Montreal session took another step designed to give impetus to organization of the women's wear industry by calling a meeting of the Canadian Center now under development in Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

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Aid Worthy Causes

Montreal dressmakers and cloakmakers have voted contribution in excess of \$10,000 to various organizations as part of the amounts distributed annually by Montreal ILGWU members for various worthwhile causes. Last year, a total of \$27,000 was donated.

Latest contributions include aid to the ILGWU hospital in Beersville, Tenn.; to Paul-Emile Cardinal Leger for distribution to Human Catholic charities in Montreal; to the Montreal Cultural Center now under development; to the International Solidarity Fund of the Canadian Labor Congress for the ICFPU organization drive in under-developed countries; and to the Human Rights Committee of the Canadian Labor Congress.

Cloak Finishers Meeting At Diplomat on Sept. 10

New York cloak finishers, members of Local 8, will hold their first membership meeting of the fall season on Wednesday, Sept. 10, which they will attend at the Diplomat, 140 West 43rd St. Manager Harry Plober will give a full report on the industrial situation and other matters of vital union interest.

JUSTICE

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Demonstrating Against Dress Holdouts



Thousands of dressmakers joined mass picket line last week in front of Manhattan premises of 11 jobbers whose contracting shops in Pennsylvania and other eastern states are still resisting union demands months after general strike settlement by rest of the industry.

Mammoth Lines Picket Diemard Dress Jobbers

New York City's bustling garment center on Aug. 26 witnessed scenes reminiscent of the recent dress general strike as thousands of union dressmakers massed in picket lines against diemard, non-union jobbers whom the union has been striking since last March.

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board, said that the mass picket lines mark the beginning of a stepped-up and far-ranging drive to bring the jobbers back under union control.

The 11 jobbers involved, all of whom were under contract with the union until last March, have been operating on a non-union basis since then. Zimmerman said that the beginning of the new drive coincided with the beginning of a new season. "You can't organize a firm when there is no work in the shops," he commented.

Mass Picketing The mass picket lines clogged the sidewalks in front of 1369 and 1373 Broadway and 482 and 501 Seventh Ave., and lined the entire north side of 39th St. between Seventh and Eighth Aves., where the struck jobbers are located.

As usual trucks blared out the union message, long lines of pickets, carrying hundreds of placards, moved back and forth in front of the holdouts. "WHAT'S GOOD FOR THE MANY IS GOOD FOR THE FEW," one placard declared.

The big picket lines caused much excitement in the garment center. "What's this, another general strike?" one passer-by asked. A man who identified himself as a buyer pointed to a placard reading "PLEASE DON'T PATRONIZE" (the struck firms), said, "I've been

avoiding these fellows, anyway. What makes them think they're better than the rest of the people in this industry?"

"Only the Beginning" Zimmerman said, "No matter how much or how long it takes, we are determined to win. In the past several weeks, we have stretched our picket lines from Vermont to Alabama in proceeding against these firms. But this is only the beginning."

"We fought long and hard in this industry to eliminate the sweatshop and to establish the rule of decency. We don't intend to let this progress be wiped out," he said.

Zimmerman expressed his appreciation for the cooperation of the Dress Joint Board staff, shop chairmen and union members in organizing the mass picketing. "This is the kind of teamwork that produces victory," he said.

Strikers' Appeal The New York officers of the 11 jobbers are used mainly as show-rooms and sample rooms — production is done in contracting shops scattered all across the eastern part of the country—and leaflets handed out by pickets appeared in buyers and others entering the building to "PUT YOURSELVES IN OUR PLACE."

"We have been on strike for more

than 100 days," the leaflets said. "All we want is what the dress industry as a whole is paying its workers."

"But our employers refuse. Over 2,000 dress firms in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island have signed our union agreement."

"But our employers refuse. Some of us live in Scranton and Wilkes-Barre — depressed mining communities in Pennsylvania. Many of us have husbands out of work. Many of us are the sole support of our families. We want to go back to our jobs under the conditions prevailing in the rest of the dress industry."

"But our employers refuse. The leaflet was signed by the union's striking members."

In other phases of the drive, the union began sending active members out to talk with employees of non-union dress firms in New York. The union is also distributing posters to shops throughout the New York metropolitan area asking for information on where work is being produced for the 11 jobbers. The posters are headed, "WANTED," and after asking for information, says, "Remember that these non-union jobbers are trying to bring back sweatshop conditions to our industry."

Maryland Pact Nets Higher Pay for 200

Close to 200 workers in three Maryland apparel shops won wage increases, a seven-hour workday and other significant gains as the result of newly negotiated agreements, reports Vice Pres. Angela Barnbach, manager of the Upper South District.

At Rose Garment Co. in Hagerstown, the improvements were set in a first union contract with its newly established dress firm.

This three-year pact includes provisions to be achieved in two steps for a seven-hour workday, with time and one-half pay after, with time and one-half pay for health, welfare and retirement benefits; union shop; half-day's sell-in pay, and grievance procedure.

Price rates will be upped to yield averages of at least \$1.25 an hour, with guaranteed minimums of \$1.15 an hour for piece workers, and a week for time workers and \$1.35 an hour for pressers.

Currently employing about 80 workers, Rose Garment expects to expand to more than 100 in the near future. The shop's workers have joined Hagerstown Local 435, Sidley Atkins a business agent.

Salk Sales Rates

Wage increases figured prominently also in a contract renewal covering more than 100 ILGers working for Greiner and DeBorers Manufacturing Companies in Salisbury and Snow Hill.

Under this three-year agreement for their jointly-owned shops, producing children's wear and Mouses, the gains, to be put into effect in two steps, provide:

—Increases of 5 per cent for Salisbury piece workers and 10 per cent for Snow Hill, bringing up to 25 per cent the amount to be added to piece workers' weekly earnings at both plants; rate of \$1 a week for rates.

—Time and one-half pay after seven hours; time workers to receive 40 dollar plan for 35 hours work.

—Guaranteed plant minimums of \$1.15 an hour, an increase of 10 cents; piece rates set to yield average worker at least \$1.25 an hour, a rise of 15 cents.

—Second week's vacation pay for workers employed five or more years; additional paid holiday for Snow Hill workers, for a total of four. (Salisbury workers already get two paid holidays.) A third factory in the chain located in Laurel, Del., is expected

to join union rosters shortly. Item follows in business agent servicing these plants.

Company trials, combined with anti-union newspaper propaganda, turned the tide against the union in a recent representation election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board at the Spencer Manufacturing Co. in Spencer, West Virginia.

Prior to the voting, the workers were bombarded with anti-union harangues that included company-spread rumors that "the firm would move away in the event the union won; an imported pamphlet that played up fears of violence in strikes; "vote no" editorials in the town's paper; a report that the county's businessmen's organization was opposed to unionization on grounds it "would drive business out of town."

PLOTKIN TO SURVEY GARMENT UNIONIZING OUTLOOK IN HAWAII

Abraham Plotkin, veteran ILGWU organizer, has emerged from retirement again to undertake a survey of organizing possibilities among garment workers in Hawaii, the Central Office has announced.

Plotkin has left for Honolulu, where he will set up a temporary office.

The ILGWU emissary has belted him a long record of service to the garment workers. After a period of activity in Los Angeles, he became a general organizer for the Midwest Region in 1924, and headed up many strikes and organizing efforts during the years of the union's revival and growth.

For many years, he also served as a supervisor of Chicago miscellaneous units, until his final retirement in December 1933. However, unable to keep away from the activities that were his life's work, he came back in February 1934 to direct a concentrated organizing campaign in the Miami area.

N'East Sets Free Salk Shots for 7,000 Fall River ILGers

More than 7,000 ILGers in the Fall River, Mass., area were offered last month that they are eligible for Salk anti-polio injections, free of charge, as part of the union's program of service to its members, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, Northeast Department director.

District Manager Daniel J. McCarthy announced the union offer following an appeal to the public from health officials urging everyone under 40 to take the vaccine.

Plans are also being made, Gingold says, to extend the program to the entire Northeast-Department district, including New Bedford, Taunton and parts of Rhode Island. Inoculations in the Fall River area are being given under the supervision of Mrs. Patricia Ponte, administrative nurse at the union health center.

Commenting editorially on this announcement, a local newspaper, The Fall River Herald News, noted that the ILGWU "has pioneered in making educational and cultural facilities available to its members. It has viewed union functions as incomplete when they were confined to wage negotiations and working conditions. As a result, the ILGWU has always been respected for its willingness to help its members toward a fuller life in every way."

"In the present program," concluded the Herald News editorial, "is a case of help. The ILGWU deserves the congratulations of the community for making Salk vaccine available to its members. This is a case of union activity working for the public benefit."

The Right to Work for 7 1/2 hours a day

THAT'S WHAT SO-CALLED "RIGHT-TO-WORK" LAWS—aimed at outlawing the union shop—have meant for workers in the 36 states that have passed them on the books.

For the 30 states that do not have such laws, the average hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries last year came to \$2.12. For the 18 right-to-work states, however, the average came to only \$1.86. The difference: 26 cents an hour.

And these figures are not just pulled out of the air by unions: they're from the government's Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Thus, one of the major "rights" that workers in right-to-work states "enjoy" is the right to earn substantially less than their fellow Americans in the states not "blewred" with this union-smothering law.

In fact, the poorest living conditions in the country are to be found in "right-to-work" states. In 1936, per capita personal income was \$964 in Mississippi, \$1,000 in Arkansas and \$1,133 in South Carolina, compared with \$1,940 for the nation as a whole. And living standards in these and most other "right-to-work" states would be even lower had it not been for the efforts of the trade unions in getting Congress to raise the federal minimum wage in 1936.

NOW, ANTI-LABOR FORCES, spearheaded by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, are spending millions in all-out attempts to foist the same laws on more states.

This November, proposals for "right-to-work" laws will appear on the ballots of five states—Ohio, California, Kansas, Colorado and Washington. In Ohio alone, to get enough signatures to place the anti-union-shop proposition on the ballot, big business leaders themselves admit to having spent at least a quarter of a million dollars; actually, the cost was closer to half a million. Approximately 26 cents was spent on getting each signature, it has been estimated, plus additional propping expenses.

Until last year, union-busting "right-to-work" laws were confined primarily to agricultural states that already were in the low-wage brackets. Then, in 1937, Indiana became the first industrial state to pass such a law. This year, anti-labor forces are hoping to extend this pro-employer legislation to additional areas where millions of organized workers live, as the first step to a needless attack on their living standards.

WHY THE BIG-BUSINESS DRIVE FOR STATE "RIGHT-TO-WORK" LAWS? Because the federal law—yes, even the Taft-Hartley Act—says it's okay for unions and employers to sign contracts providing for a union shop. But—and here's the catch—it also says, under Section 14(b), that the individual states may pass laws to prevent such go beyond Taft-Hartley, and may bar all forms of union security, including the union shop and maintenance of membership.

Having failed to accomplish their purpose completely on the federal level, bosses who have dreamed of smashing the union power will down on the state level. This "green light" was flashed, speeding for action on the state level.

Thus, anti-labor bosses who couldn't get in with their open-shop plans through the front door of the federal government, now are sneaking in through the back door of the states in their attack on the union shop, under which organized workers act in concert through their union to safeguard their wages and work standards from brutal and willful bosses, their job security.

SIGNIFICANTLY, EVEN THE LATE SENATOR TAFT, one of the authors of the Taft-Hartley Act, took a clear stand against outlawing the union shop. Said Taft, on May 9, 1947, "I think it would be a mistake to go to the extreme of absolutely outlawing a contract which provides for a union shop, requiring all employees to join the union, if that arrangement meets with the approval of the employer and meets with the approval of a majority of the employees and is embodied in a written contract."

One of the most devastating demolitions of the phony "right to work" arguments is the fact that the overwhelming majority of workers have demonstrated again and again, that they are opposed to the open shop and actively favor the union shop. For four years—from 1947 to 1951—the U. S. government conducted secret-ballot elections to find out if working people approved union security provisions in agreements.

In 97 per cent of the 46,119 elections held, a tremendous majority voted to keep the union shop. In the garment industry, about 99 per cent of the

workers gave their vote to the union shop in such balloting. Finally, Senator Taft's own repeal of that section of the Taft-Hartley Act calling for such elections, on the grounds that they were a waste of government money, shows they only proved the obvious fact that workers strongly backed the union shop.

The point to remember is that the so-called "right-to-work" law actually takes away the right of workers to have a union shop, in instances where the majority of workers themselves want it, and where the employer has agreed to a union security clause in the contract.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A STATE PASSES A "RIGHT-TO-WORK" LAW? One case thing, not only are low wage levels kept low, but the way it will open the employer's attempt to slash pay standards. For instance, during the war, grocery clerks in Las Vegas, Nevada and Redding, California were paid an \$15 a week wage scale by the War Labor Board. In 1937, Nevada passed a "right-to-work" law, and now only a part of the clerks in Reno are represented by a union.

The result: In the California city, the hourly wage for grocery clerks is \$2.75; in Reno—\$1.81. Weekly hours are 40 in Redding, but 44 in Reno. Redding clerks have pension and welfare coverage—but not those in Reno.

And in Arizona, wage scales for restaurant cooks were \$7-\$8 a day in 1937, but before the state passed an open-shop law. Today, hotel and restaurant workers have either declined to organize very low wage scales or cooks have reached the depression-year's low of \$1.50 a day plus room and board.

Of course, the best way to depress workers' wages is to set rid of the union. This is one "right" that the "right-to-work" law looks out for; of the 13 states in which less than 30 per cent of the workers are organized, ten have the compulsory open shop.

Another "right" that a "right-to-work" law guarantees is the right of workers to lose their jobs. One of the basic arguments of "right-to-work" supporters has been that the law against the union shop is restrictive to industry. Yet, in Indiana, the first industrial state to adopt an open-shop law, industry actually is leaving the state.

In Fort Wayne, the state's industrial center, four plants have closed down within the past few months alone, while three plants in other industrial areas also have shut down. Thus, not only do "right-to-work" laws not attract new industries, they can't even keep old ones from closing.

BIG-BUSINESS LABOR-UNIONERS ARE FOR "RIGHT-TO-WORK" LAWS, WHO'S AGAINST? "Union" members, of course, but also nationally prominent figures from all walks of life. Leading spokesmen of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish religions have been outspoken in their opposition; President Eisenhower has said, "America wants no law licensing union busting"; former President Harry Truman, former Republican Presidential candidate Al Landon, Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, are against such laws.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of FDR, and former Senator Herbert H. Lehman formed a national committee to fight against "right-to-work" laws. "The fact is that these laws do not guarantee any right to work," they declared. "They are clearly and solely aimed at weakening the trade union movement and thus weakening the basic economy of the United States, which is built upon mass consuming power. These laws are openly despotic of nature, and collectivist bargaining. . . . They are clearly injurious to industrial peace" . . . despite the well-heralded campaigns conducted unceasingly by big business, sponsored by organized labor and its friends have succeeded, in recent years, in building back these onslaughts in many states. Last year, they beat back open-shop attacks in Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Maryland, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wyoming. In addition, "right-to-work" laws that had been on the books of Louisiana, Maine and New Hampshire have been repealed.

But the union-workers never rest, never let up in their efforts to smash the laws. They succeeded in getting open-shop proposals on ballots in the last state mentioned previously, and are trying to do the same in other areas.

If you have lots of money—but you have lots of votes, if you vote third! November (Ohio, California, Kansas, Colorado and Washington), make sure that you and your family and friends are registered in vote—and that you get out and vote against these dangerous bills. In all states—be on guard against any attempt to slip a phony "right-to-work" law over. Remember, it's your pay check that's at stake!

ur less



The right to work without job security.

Where unions are hampered or smashed, the worker's right to the job evaporates. Without the union to protect the worker, the boss can easily find ways and means for discharging the worker who makes trouble by asking for more.

The right to work without collective bargaining.

Phony state "right-to-work" laws ban the union shop. The bargaining strength of workers is weakened. Where the strength of union organization is undermined, workers are reduced, in the end, to depending on their individual strength which is exactly what an anti-labor boss wants.

The right to work without health and welfare benefits.

Health and welfare benefits have been won by workers only in comparatively recent times. In the more remote past, bosses took better care of their machines than of their workers who gave life and strength and skill to make the bosses' profits but ended up old or sick on the scrap pile. Unions put an end to that. An end to unions could bring it back.

The right to work without a higher standard of living.

Workers have won higher wages and have cut the length of their work day and work week by joining together in unions through which they pool their individual strength. Only in this way have they been able to make this nation's standard of living the highest in the world. Phony "right-to-work" laws are aimed at pulling the props out from under better living.

The right to work without industrial democracy.

For decades the shop and the mill were anti-democratic islands in the ocean of American freedom. Within their walls, democracy was lost for the duration of the work day. The boss dictated the conditions of work and the amount of pay and workers accepted or starved—until the unions were formed and won the collective bargaining rights that made the factory and the workshop part of democratic U.S.A.

The right to work without hope.

Most "right-to-work" states have suffered serious losses in population. Whenever they can, workers desert them for other states where they can make a decent living. These anti-union laws condemn multitudes of workers to low wages which in turn burdens merchants and drains state economies. The genuine right to work as free Americans and at the level of an American standard of living can be achieved only where the democratic rights of unions remain unhampered.

LABOR TAKES ITS STAND

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, during its meeting at Valley Forge, issued a series of major policy statements. On this page are excerpts from five of these.

Kennedy-Lives Bill

THE Administration, having killed the Kennedy-Lives Bill, now supports through President Eisenhower that there will be passed a labor bill in this session of the Congress.

This is political expediency of the most obvious character. The Congress is virtually on the day of adjournment. There was no possibility of passing a labor-management reform bill; this was so Monday in the House of Representatives. This opportunity was lost because the Administration, in alliance with reactionary businessmen and the corrupt Teamsters, killed the measure.

The alleged reasons given by the President for the preliminary veto action do not stand the test of common sense.

The President said the Kennedy-Lives Bill is not perfect. Of course it isn't. Nothing was left perfect by the Congress. But the Kennedy-Lives Bill is the best that could be obtained if there was any bill at all to be enacted by this Congress. Every day the President stops tells that nothing is so we consider perfect.

The President says the bill weakens Taft-Hartley. This is misleading since the Taft-Hartley amendments to the Kennedy-Lives Bill have virtually all been endorsed by the President in campaign speeches and recommendations to the Congress.

The President's statement that there is still time in this Congress to pass a labor-management reform bill is an obvious attempt to generate a political issue rather than gradually to pass legislative reform. We are confident that the American public will not be deceived by such maneuvering.

No Teamster Ties

THE constitution of the AFL-CIO states that one of the guiding principles of our organization is "to protect the labor movement from any and all corrupt influences" and from the undermining efforts of all who are opposed to the basic principles of democracy as a way of life, both inside and outside of the trade union movement. This provision was also a basic principle embodied in the merger agreement between the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, which agreement is in itself an integral part of our constitution.

The constitution, in addition, expressly rejects affiliates of the federation from giving recognition to any organization which has been organized or expelled from the AFL-CIO for violation of the constitution.

In keeping with these constitutional declarations, the AFL-CIO has, through the use of the democratic procedures laid down in its constitution, expelled certain unions as being under corrupt domination. One of these unions is the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which has been shown to be under a leadership which is corrupt to a degree that goes far beyond anything which might have been contemplated when our constitution was promulgated and adopted in December 1955.

The question which now confronts this Executive Council is the fact that there are in existence alliances or agreements between AFL-CIO affiliates and the ac-

quainted and corrupt-dominated International Brotherhood of Teamsters. In addition, there have been published proposals for further alliances between this corrupt dominated organization and other affiliates of the AFL-CIO.

It is quite clear that the maintenance of an agreement between a corruptly dominated labor organization and an AFL-CIO affiliate which is of such a nature as to add to the prestige of the corrupt leadership, or would be of assistance to the leadership to retain control or lessen the desire of union members to rid themselves of such corrupt leadership, is in direct contradiction to both the spirit and the letter of our constitution.

It is obvious that if agreements of this nature are to be permitted to exist without action on the part of the AFL-CIO, that we are not doing our part "to protect the labor movement from any and all corrupt influences." If this disaffiliation from the AFL-CIO because of corrupt influences is to be of a labor nature and disaffiliated unions are to be treated by some of our affiliates as if they were still affiliated to the AFL-CIO, the high standards of honesty, integrity and trade union responsibility promulgated by our constitution become mere empty phrases and constitute a fraud on all workers who look to a clean and decent trade union for the improvement of their standards and condition.

Obviously, there are situations which arise in the day-to-day relationships between various workers which would call for understanding and cooperation based on elementary trade union principles between those workers of the local level. The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO has no desire to interfere with such relationships or understandings.

We do not believe that the general membership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is corrupt. We do not believe that all of the local leadership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is corrupt, but we do know that it has been proven beyond any possibility of doubt that the top leadership of the International Union was and continues to be corrupt.

Therefore, this Executive Council declines to be the party of an agreement with any affiliate of the AFL-CIO and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters be concluded. Further, that this above-stated principle applies to any proposal for new alliances or agreements between the corrupt leadership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and any AFL-CIO affiliate.

The Nation's Economy

ALTHOUGH some lines of economic activity have begun to pick up and possibly a general upturn may start after the summer lull, a pay cut or more of the labor force will still be jobless 12 to 18 months from now. This bleak outlook for job opportunities is borne out by the forecasts of most economists and business leaders that the production volume of economic activities will not be reached before the second half of 1959. It would mean a higher level of unemployment a year or more from now, than at any time in the post-war period, except during recessions.

Joblessness will remain a serious national problem, despite the apparent leveling-off of economic activities. Over 25 per cent of the nation's industrial capacity is still idle, and in July, there was 5.3 million unemployed—7.3 per cent of the labor force.

We cannot be snug or complacent in the face of continuing large-scale unemployment. We cannot permit ourselves to be deceived into believing that the possibility of slowly increasing output and rapidly rising

profits will quickly produce full employment. No rapid reduction in the number of unemployed is expected, on the basis of current trends.

We must look, instead, to our national economic policies to achieve full employment as quickly as possible. With business investment in new plants and equipment continuing to fall, the major impetus for a rapid achievement of full employment must come from consumers and government.

Businessmen's sagging outlook for new plants and equipment will be stimulated only when the demand for goods and services is once again established. Consumer buying power, which is less than it was 18 months ago, must be raised substantially. Government spending must also be raised to meet the public welfare needs of a growing population.

These increases in expenditures are essential if full employment, production and purchasing power are to be restored. Our economy must grow and expand. It cannot remain stationary.

Middle East Crisis

THE Executive Council welcomes President Eisenhower's historic address before the Special Session of the Twelfth General Assembly of the United Nations emphasizing social and economic reconstruction and improvement of the living standards in the Middle East.

However, this great goal cannot be attained without (a) simultaneous just and peaceful settlement of the acute political issues confining this region and (b) inclusion of all its peoples — Egyptians, Syrians, Israelis, and Sudanese. As well as of the Arab peoples—the various developments to be undertaken for the rebuilding of this pivotal area.

Accordingly, the Executive Council makes the following proposals for ending the crisis and promoting peace, freedom and social progress in this vital region:

1. The UN should seek a solution of the problems in this area in compliance with the following five principles enunciated by Prime Minister Nehru in April 1955: mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and peaceful relations.

2. To achieve this goal, the UN should establish a Commission to Preserve Peace in the Middle East. It should be empowered for: (a) survey the national defense needs of each country and recommend the military establishments required for its national security; (b) inspect periodically these establishments with a view to

assuring their continued defensive character.

3. Under UN direction, there should be called a conference of the various Middle East governments for resolving their disputes and difficulties and transforming the present Arab-Israeli armistice into a treaty of permanent peace.

4. The Economic and Social Council of the UN, the appropriate UN agency, including the ILO, together with the various governmental concerned, should prepare a program for improving the living standards and well-being of the peoples in this region through increasing their agricultural and industrial efficiency, raising their purchasing power, and assuring them an equitable share in the benefits arising from the development of the great natural resources [of] the Middle East.

5. Until such time as the UN member governments or similar measures to ensure peace and national security in the Middle East, we urge our government and allies to provide Ethiopia, Israel, Sudan, and other countries pledged to non-aggression with sufficient arms to enable them to defend their territorial integrity and maintain their national independence.

6. The foreign troops now stationed in Lebanon and Jordan should be withdrawn, upon call by the legally-constituted governments or as soon as the UN takes the above or similar measures to ensure national security and peace in the Middle East.

Civil Rights

OUR new civil rights program against discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin, is making good progress. It is being strengthened by the recent establishment of civil rights committees in a substantial number of our national, state and city offices.

But much more remains to be done. We call on all AFL-CIO unions to expedite full compliance with the AFL-CIO civil rights policy and to set up effective civil rights committees to further and intensify labor's anti-discrimination drive.

Unfairly negotiated contracts with employers, including non-discrimination clauses, have proved to be the only effective non-governmental means of securing equal opportunity to employment on an individual basis.

Organized management has utterly failed to rise to the challenge in the civil rights race and to provide the equal industry to working equal opportunity to employees. That is a single responsibility our trade unionists in the country have taken forward with a civil rights policy program directed against an discriminatory labor laws by employer organizations to the state party in widespread discrimination from American industry.

The result shows that to enable our management to have spreading our civil rights policy on equal grounds in the effort to drive trade union organizations. This is an acute labor problem and should be solved as quickly as possible.

The AFL-CIO calls on every laborer who is able to give vigorous support to labor's historic drive for equal opportunity for every American in every field of life. It is our purpose to enable every worker to help in breaking racial and ethnic barriers for all who bring reality throughout America's industrial scene.

At Unity House

Labor history, once again, was made by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at Unity House, the ILGWU summer resort in the Pocones during the week of Aug. 17. "Unity House, its meeting place at Forest Park, Pa., well described the occasion," said The N. Y. Times editorially. Top leaders of the AFL-CIO began to arrive late Sunday afternoon, many with their families. A small army of newspaper reporters and several television and radio crews also descended by bus and car. Two members of President Eisenhower's Cabinet addressed the council. Secretary of State Dulles arrived for a 2-hour visit on Tuesday. He toured the grounds, as did also Labor Secretary Mitchell, who arrived the next day. In a letter to Pres. Eisenhower, Secretary Dulles said, "Thank you very much for a most enjoyable lunch on Tuesday. It was indeed a pleasure to talk with you and your associates, and to see Unity House. It is indeed a magnificent setting, and one of which you are justly proud. Indeed, I have seldom enjoyed such perfect hospitality and good food."



Political COPÉ meeting was held in Unity's table tennis building.



Civil Rights Committee, Charles Zimmerman presiding, met in Philadelphia Building.



AFL-CIO Pres. Meany and Labor Secretary Mitchell meet.



Secretary of State Dulles signs Unity House register.



Secretary Dulles admired Unity House in front of television, radio, press reporters.



History-making press conferences were held in balcony writing-room in administration building.



Proceeding to Executive Council meeting in balcony room.

Penna. IGGers Mobilize For Leader, Lawrence

Governor George M. Leader, candidate for U. S. Senator, and Mayor David L. Lawrence, candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket, received the enthusiastic endorsement of 400 delegates IGGWU local in Pennsylvania at the special political education conference held at Unity House on Aug. 27. The endorsement resolutions were passed unanimously after the delegates heard from both candidates.

Governor Leader, who indicated that he had not yet started his official campaign for Senator, confined his remarks to the record he has built up as Governor of the state during the past four years. He declared that the "succeeding administration will inherit a stronger government, a better government and a more solvent government than that which we received in January of 1955."

Mobilization Call

Mayor Lawrence, in addressing the enthusiastic delegates, called for "a mobilization of every Pennsylvania resource, public and private, to build more job opportunities in the state."

In presenting Leader and Lawrence to the conference, Vice Pres. David Ginzgold, director of the Northeast Department, pledged an all-out effort among the IGGWU membership in the state for the election of both candidates. The 375 delegates to the conference were joined by 500 more Pennsylvania citizens in the Unity House Theatre to hear the addresses.

The conference opened with short addresses by Ginzgold, Manager William Ross of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board, Manager Joseph Schwartz of Knitgoods Workers Local 1306, and Manager Morris Dohren of the South Jersey-Philadelphia Joint Board, and Manager Louis Balkin of the Philadelphia Joint Council. Managers of

ILGWU Boosters for Leader and Lawrence



Pennsylvania Governor George M. Leader, candidate for U. S. Senator, and Pittsburgh Mayor David L. Lawrence, candidate for Governor, were greeted at union's state-wide Unity House conference on political education last month by escort group of girls from every district of the state, wearing special campaign sweaters.

all local affiliates present also were introduced.

The opening session was chaired by Evelyn Dubrow, executive secretary of the Political Department, representing Gus Tyler, its director. The Political Department was also represented at the conference by David Wells, assistant political director.

Following the adoption of the Leader and Lawrence endorsement resolutions, the delegates separated into workshops where the practical techniques for political action and the important issues of the campaign were discussed.

Leading the workshops were James Mahoney, political education director, Philadelphia Dress Joint Board; Al Glassman, educational director, Knitgoods Local 1306; William Matthews, educational director, Northeast Pennsylvania locals; Bernard Adel, political education director South Jersey-Philadelphia Joint Board; Lewis Aaron, education director of the Easton District; Ethel Keppley, political coordinator for the IGGWU in Pennsylvania.

Jim Corbett, recreational director, led the audience in songs praising the Pennsylvania campaign and written in honor of Leader and Lawrence. Among the songs especially well received was one entitled the "Purple Pirelli Hat."

Carpentry has more apprentices than any other occupation. Approximately 31,500 carpenter, 600 millman, and 1,000 cabinetmaker apprentices are employed in the carpentry programs in 1958.

Liberals Back Harriman, Set Goals N. Y. Cloak, Dress Units

Launching its '58 campaign for progressive, forward-looking government in New York State and the nation, the Liberal Party convention, held in Hotel Astor on Aug. 28, adopted a platform to meet the vital issues of the day and named a slate of candidates to carry its banner in the November elections.

Heading its state ticket again will be Governor Averell Harriman, the Democratic nominee, backed by clamor as the party's choice for a second term in Albany.

Running Mates

As Harriman's running mates, the Liberal convention chose Lieut. Gov. Thomas B. DeLoach and Controller Arthur Levitt, both Democratic nominees for re-election, and picked Richard Lipsett, former Erie County chairman of the Liberal Party, as its independent candidate for Albany General.

At the vital U. S. Senate seat coming up this year, the convention gave enthusiastic, unanimous approval to the nomination of Thomas H. Finletter, former Secretary of the Air Force. Finletter's name was placed in nomination by Murray Ross, chairman of the New York County organization, and seconded by Louis Ballweg, IGGWU executive vice president and member of the Liberal Party executive committee.

Later in the evening, the Democratic convention, meeting in Buffalo, finally decided on District Attorney Frank B. Hogan for the Senate post. As JUSTICE went to press, the Liberal Party was awaiting word from Mr. Finletter whether he would run.

Asserting that the "overriding



Scene at Liberal Party convention which named state ticket, adopted platform. Left to right on dais are IGGWU Pres. David Dubinsky (speaking), party chairman George Counts, vice chairman Alex Rose, IGGWU First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini.

memorandum" to independence and freedom in the world today is "Boyer Imperialism." The Liberal platform declared the party "opposes all aggression, whether direct or indirect; and all forms of genocide, whether physical or cultural."

The document assailed the Eisenhower Administration for having "written a poor record into our history."

State Program

The platform for the "State of New York" includes proposals for the establishment of a state economic council, an action body composed of representatives of indus-

try, labor, agriculture, consumer and professional groups.

In the field of labor, the platform calls for increases in benefits under unemployment insurance, disability benefits and workers' compensation laws, as well as increases in the number of workers covered.

It calls for repeal of the Hughes-Drew amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Law, and opposes granting rebates of taxes to big business at the expense of the workers, small business and the public welfare. It is unalterably opposed to the anti-labor injunction and right-to-work laws.

Spur '58 Election Fund

With Labor Day the signal for the start of the political campaign season, earnest top officers of the New York Cloakmakers 1958 Campaign Committee, the New York Dressmakers 1958 Campaign Committee and the campaign committees of the miscellaneous New York locals

are intensifying their efforts to put the drive for members' voluntary contributions way over the top.

"With the New York membership being counted on for a major portion of the \$250,000 goal, these New York campaign committees are getting their far-flung activities rolling."

A letter from Ladies Nagler, chairman of the Cloakmakers' 1958 Campaign Committee, to every shop chairman and chairwoman and the statement by Charles Zimmerman, chairman of the Dressmakers' 1958 Campaign Committee, underscore the determination of these groups to do even better than in former years.

Nagler's letter indicates how much it is at stake for the "union and its working people." He says "As citizens of a democratic country, we will determine whether to continue the liberal and progressive policies by our present distinguished Governor, Averell Harriman."

Zimmerman, in announcing the formation of the Dress Joint Board Campaign Committee, pledged "the fullest support we can give to making each of our members recognize the importance of this election and the importance of their voluntary dollars to put over the candidates who will mean the difference between prosperity and disaster to them."

Besides Nagler, officers of the cloak campaign committee are

Rubin Zuckerman, vice chairman, Murray Koller, treasurer, and Heron Mendelsohn, secretary.

Serving with Zimmerman at top office on the dress campaign committee are Luigi Antonini, vice chairman, and Nathaniel Minkeff, secretary-treasurer.

Campaign committees also are starting to get under way among all other New York IGGWU affiliates.

LOCAL 99 MEMBERS IN CHAIN STORES GET WAGE BOOST SEPT. 1

Members of New York Local 99, Office and Distribution Employees, employed in chain stores for three months or more as of Sept. 1, become entitled to a \$2.75 weekly wage boost as of that date, Manager Shelby Appleton has announced.

Members at their job less than three months as of Sept. 1 will get the increase when they complete three months of employment. The pay boost is provided for in the contract with the chain that went into effect in May 1957. The contract gave Local 99 members in the chain an immediate increase of \$4 and increased minimums.

Cutters Pause on Labor Day To Fore-Up Year's Advances

The past year has been a period of constructive and fruitful work in the union, despite uneven and not wholly satisfactory employment conditions, Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10 stated in reviewing events of the period.

The past two weeks have been the most important during the past year affecting the local as well as the ILGWU as this the general dress strike, he emphasized.

Reverent pay funds, financed by employer payroll contributions, have been introduced during the current year in the dress, sportswear and underwear industries. Fulltime pointed out.

Introduction of the union label during the past year was another important achievement, he pointed out. At the beginning of next year, it will become effective in the New York dress, sportswear and underwear trades.

Practically all of the over 8,000 dress receive a minimum of \$100 up to \$150 during the past year, he said. In two trades—children's dresses and underwear—a guaranteed pay has been placed on a pro-rata basis. In two trades—children's dresses and underwear—a guaranteed pay has been placed on a pro-rata basis. In two trades—children's dresses and underwear—a guaranteed pay has been placed on a pro-rata basis.

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ANNOUNCE WINNERS OF 10 SCHOLARSHIPS

(Continued from Page 3) acting as technical consultant to the committee.

Scanning the Records. When the committee met on June 11 it had before it the record of the top 30 applicants for the scholarships. The records contained not only the scores made by applicants on the standard college Scholarship Aptitude Test, but also included reliable information with pertaining to the rank in standing in the graduating class.

None in the data contained in the committee was there information pertaining to racial or national origin. The committee, with a letter to the California Sportswear and Dress Association, manufacturer's organization in the three industries.

As there have been no general increases in those industries since the last dress and sportswear agreements were concluded early in 1937, the union contends that the steady rise in the cost of living justifies a demand for raises at this time.

Severance Provisions. Severance pay was incorporated into all West Coast agreements negotiated subsequently to the 1936 ILGWU convention, O'Rio said. He pointed out that garment workers in the Pacific Coast region were participants in a program providing for employer's contributions to cover this new gain for area garment workers.

LOCAL 10 MEMBERS REGULAR MEETING

MONDAY Sept. 22

Right after work MANHATTAN CENTER 34th Street and 8th Avenue

Regular and special meeting to consider important industrial problems.

upgrade the skills of cutters and their earning ability, as well as to provide replacements of the mechanics lost to the garment industry by retirement and death, have been expanded. According to a recent laboration, Falkman said, 135 — or 22 per cent — of those completing the course have become graders and assistants to graders and the rest have become better mechanics in the trade.

The local has also supported worthy relief and philanthropic causes. Members of Local 10, regardless of race, color or religion, have aided Hindustan, the labor and cooperative movement of Israel, Falkman, during the current year, has served as chairman of the American Trade Union Council for Hindustan.

A. A. Dress, Sport Ask Living-Cost Pay, Label

Cost-of-living wage increases, use of the union label, and application of severance pay already won in principle are the immediate goals of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board in parleys under way with the Southern California dress, sportswear and accessories industries, reports Vice Pres. Samuel O'Rio, Pacific Coast director.

The talks were initiated by John Ueno, manager of the Los Angeles dress and sportswear unions, in a letter to the California Sportswear and Dress Association, manufacturer's organization in the three industries.

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'Look for the Label'



Vice Pres. Julius Hochman (right), director of ILGWU's new Union Label Department, addressed Training Institute class last month on importance of union label promotion campaign. At left is Jack Sessions, executive secretary of institute.

Midwest Seeking Free Poll At Monmouth Formfit Co.

The union has taken steps to obtain a new representation election in which workers at the Formfit Co. in Monmouth, Ill., will be able to vote free from coercive tactics of the employer.

According to Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, director of the Midwest Region, the ILGWU has filed objections with the National Labor Relations Board against company actions which resulted in a no-union contract in polling held Aug. 13.

In asking that the NLRB set aside this bulletin, the union cited, among other instances, the company officials' calling small groups of workers into their offices to pressure them into voting against the ILGWU.

Meanwhile, the campaign at Formfit is proceeding full blast, sparked by staffers Lou Kowlesberg, Leon Street, Herbert Cecil and Ruth Craize.

Declaré Doing. In Declaré, Ill. last month, Assistant Regional Director Harold

H. Grossman Dead '22' Business Agent

Hyman Grossman, business agent of the New York dressmakers' Local 22 died Aug. 14 at Montefiore Hospital after a brief illness. He was 59.

Grossman served the local as a member of the executive board since 1924 and as a business agent for the last 22 years. In addition to his regular duties, he was active in many committees.

He was born in Rumania and came to the United States in 1921. He soon went to work in the dress industry and became active in all the efforts of the dressmakers to build their union.

Local Manager Israel Birelow said, "Grossman's passing is a blow to the local. He was a loyal, conscientious officer of the union. He will be missed not only by his own district but by the union as a whole."

Grossman is survived by his wife, BILLY.

N'EAST HELP RUSHED TO MILFORD MEMBER FIRE LEFT HOMELESS

Union assistance was rushed to the scene recently at a raging fire in Milford, Mass., destroyed the six-room apartment of ILGWU member Mrs. Dorothy Ponton, 40, and her five children, just two months after the family had moved into it.

Mrs. Ponton was working at the Mutual Sportswear factory and two of the children were in the house when the fire occurred. The elder girl, Donna, managed to escape by running down the stairs carrying her baby sister in her arms.

Left homeless and without a cent of insurance on the ravaged furnishings and clothing in the apartment, the Pontons were quickly assisted by ILGWU help on its way. Less than three hours after the fire, Mary Levin, manager of the Northeast Department's Northern

UNITY HOUSE FETE TO SALUTE ANTONINI ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

The entire membership of the ILGWU joins the 20,000 members of New York Italian Dressmakers' Local 80 this month in saluting First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

Born on Sept. 11, 1863, Antonini arrived in the United States 25 years later. He joined the ILGWU in 1913 and promptly became active in the Italian Branch of Local 23, serving as editor of the branch's newspaper, L'Ora, in 1918. He helped found Local 80 and has been its general secretary ever since.

Members of the Italian dressmakers' local will celebrate Antonini's birthday at Unity House, Union Square, room 201 in Forest Park, Fla., during the weekend of Sept. 4, 5, and 6. Among the guests will be present at the special event, honoring Antonini as he reaches the "three-score mark," will be Pres. David Dubinsky, who will speak in behalf of the entire union.

Local 80's regular radio program on Saturday, Sept. 5, will also mark the occasion.

UPPER SOUTH PUSHES PAY BOOSTS DESPITE STALLS BY RUTLEDGE

Demands for wage increases at four Upper South companies, based on a 7.5 per cent hike in the cost of living since 1936, are meeting stiff resistance from the firms at the bargaining table, reports Vice Pres. Angela Bambara, department manager.

Nevertheless, three of the concerns involved are continuing to negotiate in good faith. However, at the fourth company, Rutledge Manufacturing Co. of Baltimore, its another story.

At Rutledge, where a first union shop agreement was won in 1933 after a long struggle for union recognition, management again, as in previous instances, pulled out the old deification stunt—something it tries every time the union seeks to win wage gains or other improvements for the workers. This latest attempt was even a great deal further than the other times it was tried.

The union, far from being demanded to back down, is being asked, in pressing ahead vigorously for a cost-of-living wage adjustment based on the wage-reducing clause obtained in the 1936 contract with Rutledge. The contract specifies that arbitration is mandatory when negotiations fail.

Accordingly, the union has asked the American Arbitration Association to provide an arbiter to hear the case and to set a decision on the union's demand. The AAA was scheduled to name the arbitrator on Aug. 25, but this was requested by the company because a notoriously anti-union attorney.

In a typical sparring tactic, the company attorney immediately sought to have the arbitration, claiming that the union's demand was excessive.

Despite these attempts at delay and confusion, it is expected that an arbitrator will be named shortly, and that the union will insist to rule on the union's fair demand for pay increases to Rutledge workers.

The first crafts to establish their own union organizations were carpenters, shoemakers and printers. The first dressmakers were organized in 1913 at Philadelphia, New York and New-

New England District, dispatched Boston Agent Harvey Chase to Milford with money for the family, and arrangements were made for clothing for the children. Additional contributions were obtained by sections in garment shops.

MAP FALL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

With autumn just a few weeks off, Education Secretary Paula O'Connell reports plans are well under way for a full program of educational and recreational activities for New York area ILGWUers. Preparations are being made for a thought-provoking series of discussions to be held at both Hunter College and Treble High school, as well as visits to the United Nations and various other points of interest.

Also planned for ILGWU members is a major panel discussion featuring several well-known authorities on the subject of "Adult Education on Television."

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

WHO KILLED THE BILL?

THE 85TH CONGRESS has adjourned without passing a labor reform bill. The alarms were sounded for nothing; the lengthy Senate hearings on improper practices by labor or management have been wasted time. The Kennedy-Ives bill resulting from those hearings has been killed. The question is why—and by whom.

Despite attempts to create a contrary impression in the minds of Americans, it was not killed by organized labor. In the first hours of its meetings at Unity House last month, the AFL-CIO Executive Council dispatched a wired message urging House members to pass the bill in which, even though "it is not perfect, the good outweighs the bad."

But politics outweighed everything else. The bill went down to defeat, with Republicans voting more than three to one against it and Democrats voting about two and one-half to one in its favor.

The Secretary of Labor, chief spokesman for the Eisenhower Administration on labor matters, did his part to kill the bill by branding it a bad one. His action was the cue for its defeat. In reviewing the record of the adjourned Congress, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pointed out that "the combined opposition of the business groups and the Administration was apparently too difficult to overcome." The country and a labor movement seeking to clean its own ranks are left with no legislated help.

The business groups were particularly peeved with the bill because they felt it didn't go far enough in punishing labor. They had hoped for legislation with which they could smash union security measures and labor standards. Unable to get it, they preferred no legislation, and another try with the next Congress.

In this way, they have preserved wrong-doing by corrupt unions as an issue for themselves and the Administration. What is less known is that by killing the Kennedy-Ives bill, the bigwigs of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce have also knocked off a provision of the bill which would have required bosses to report any expenditure of more than \$5,000 paid to investigators, informants (labor spies) and fixers (bribe givers).

The President joined the businessmen in charging that the bill would have weakened the Taft-Hartley Act. But what the bill provided was modifications of Taft-Hartley provisions which the President himself, as a candidate seeking votes, had called union-busting and which he promised to ditch.

IN SHARP CONTRAST to the political cynicism behind the murder of the Kennedy-Ives bill are the unequivocal actions taken by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its Unity House meeting.

The council barred all alliances and agreements, formal or informal, between corrupt Teamster leaders and AFL-CIO affiliates. It widened and intensified its anti-corruption drive by calling on a number of affiliates to report to its next meeting on what clean-up actions they have taken.

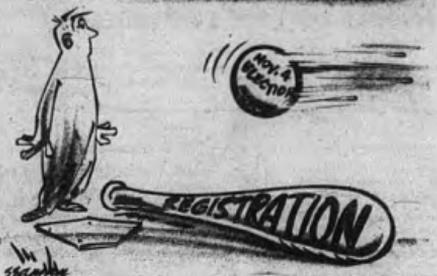
The power and the strength, the dignity and the dedication of the AFL-CIO under the leadership of George Meany is measured by these decisions. No employer group would dare to think of undertaking a similar clean-up drive in its own ranks. Few politicians would care to consider establishing the same high standards of ethical conduct and purpose in political life.

Yet, the hue and cry against the trade unions may be expected to grow louder and more frantic as the political season warms up. The "labor issue" will be built up. But those concerned with genuine labor reform rather than with political capital will remember that, as the New York Times pointed out editorially: "So far the Federation has given an impressive record of performance in the elimination of labor union abuses. It magnifies by contrast the dismal failure of Congress to do what it should have done in the way of remedial legislation."

"The Long and Short of It"



"Don't Just Stand There!"



Labor and Education

By
George Meany

Excerpt from Labor Day message by the president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

ON Labor Day 1958, as we give thanks for those gains we have made, we are most acutely aware of the unresolved problem of our time—those needs of the American people which still have not been met.

None looms larger on this last holiday of the summer of 1958 than the problem of education in the United States. It is all the more pressing in view of the significant Russian advances we have only recently learned. In just a few days, America's children will be going back to school. Some will be heading for modern buildings, with average-size classes and good, well-trained, well-paid teachers.

They, unfortunately, will be all too few. Literally hundreds of thousands of America's children will be marching into ancient, dilapidated schools—some of them actual firetraps. They will be headed for classrooms that are dark and dingy and overcrowded. They will be going to school on split shifts and their teachers will be over-worked, over-tired, harassed and underpaid.

WE in labor believe that an informed and enlightened people can best govern themselves; thus there must be opportunity for free and universal education. That is an essential ingredient for a democratic system of government. It is an ingredient that is being diluted by the current shortage of classrooms.

How bad is that shortage. Estimates of the United States Office of Education show that as of this moment there is a need for 44,000 new classrooms—just to take care of higher enrollments for the current school year.

In the next five years, there will be a need for about 222,000 classrooms to accommodate higher enrollment alone. And a year ago, we were already short 142,300 classrooms.

In addition, each year there is a need of from 14,000 to 20,000 new classrooms simply to replace those which become obsolete, outmoded or downright dangerous.

A FEDERAL school construction program put into effect as fast as the law will allow could be a powerful tool for putting America back to work. The cure for our recession is a prompt and sustained increase in the purchasing power of our people.

A broad program of school construction

and the production of materials that would be necessary for such building, would be an important step in overcoming our national economic ills.

Nor can we overlook the question of teachers' salaries. In the United States, the average income of teachers in 1957 was \$4,330. Assuming that teachers work six hours a day for 190 school-year days, their average pay per student in a class of 35 is less than 11 cents an hour.

These facts speak for themselves. We are not properly compensating good teachers. Salary improvements would be a signal that we recognize the worth and importance of our teachers. It would keep good teachers in our school systems.

A THIRD phase of our educational problem that deeply concerns organized labor is the monumental waste of talent in the tens of thousands of qualified young students whose education ends before college primarily because of lack of financial means.

It has been determined that each year some 60,000 to 100,000 high school graduates from the top 30 per cent of their class do not continue their education into college—just for financial reasons.

Federally-financed scholarships for college study would be a long step forward toward a stronger democracy and would show the world that, in America, opportunities are truly equal.

We agree that there is a tremendous need for scientists and mathematicians and foreign language experts, but who can argue that they are more important to the national interest than social scientists, politicians, artists, or lawyers, doctors, economists, historians, journalists?

LABOR is likewise convinced, that in our efforts to solve America's educational problem, there is no place for schools which bar children because of race. The segregated school poses an artificial barrier to our nation's progress in education. In conformity with the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court this barrier to equality and democracy must be removed.

Can we afford to deny our children their right to a better education? American labor says "No." And on this Labor Day we pledge ourselves to an unrelenting drive for better schools for a better America.