

Union Label Launched In Blouse Industry

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

See Page Three
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KAYSER-ROTH STRIKE WON

See Page Three



Out of the Mouths of Babes.

Lessons in the humanities are being offered in San Antonio, Texas, by 40 children, sons and daughters of striking garment workers of the Tex-Son Co. Since February, 125 members of Local 180 have manned the picket lines. Their employer refuses to renegotiate the expired agreement. At left, Victor Hernandez proudly displays

his solidarity with mother Irene's efforts to preserve her union. Lower right, Helen Martinez, the sole support of her four children, needs a decent paycheck, and the entire family is on the picket line to help her get it. Top: With newsmen on the run and camera flash bulbs popping, the ever-present police shrank away at sight of the youngest (age 2 and up) picket line in the history of organized labor. The people of San Antonio are getting the message—out of the mouths of babes!

Garment Thousands Sign For \$1.25 U.S. Minimum

ILGWU members in various parts of the country already have amassed 75,000 signatures on petitions urging passage of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt \$1.25 minimum Wage Bill, to be submitted to Senators and representatives in Washington.

At the same time, reports the ILGWU Political Department, thousands of garment workers have signed and sent cards to their legislators in their home districts.

In New York City, in addition to the petition and post card campaign, many ILGWU locals have been working with the Political Department in arranging **RAILROAD** actions, street rallies, neighborhood meetings, and literature distributions at subway exits. According to David Wells, assistant political director, who has been supervising this activity, those actions resulted in distribution of thousands of pieces of literature and the obtaining of thousands of signatures.

Midwest Swing

Similar efforts for passage of the minimum wage bill are reported by Evelyn Dubrow, executive secretary of the Political Department, who just returned from a tour through the Midwest. Covering local membership meetings in Milwaukee, Whitefish Bay, Greenburgh, Sullivan and Elkhorn in Indiana, Alton and Marion, Illinoian, and Aurora, Colo., she reported that ILGWU members are especially within their local unions, with the Central Trades and Labor Councils and in their communities to mobilize support for improved minimum wage legislation.

ILGWU delegations will continue to come to Washington from all parts of the country, along with representatives from other unions. In July, groups from California, Oregon, Washington and Oregon are scheduled to visit the nation's capital to urge the nation's capital to support the measure.

Congress Actives Belayed

Meanwhile, the Senate Labor subcommittee, chaired by Senator John P. Kennedy, has adjourned to the fall for consideration of a bill for legislation in the coming committee. In the House, action on Congressman Roosevelt's version (H.R. 4486) is delayed by the fact that the whole House of Representatives is involved with consideration of a labor-management reform measure.

However, Congressman Philip Landrum, chairman of the House subcommittee which would prepare minimum wage legislation, has said he will bring up the issue as soon as action has been completed on a reform measure.

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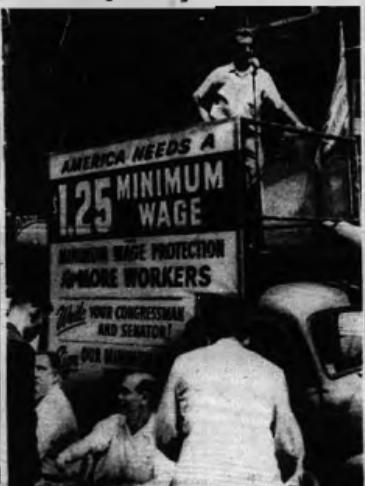
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Minimum Wage Message



Members of Cloth and Suit Prenters Local 35 men the sound truck during lunch time in the heart of New York's garment district to urge support of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt Minimum Wage Bill. At "mike" is executive board member Al Glenn.

AMA Ends Ban On Group Plans For Health Care

At its convention in Atlantic City on June 18, the

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, representing the 800,000 physicians and recommendations of its Committee on Medical Care Plan, adopted a new official policy toward third-party-sponsored medical service plans. This change

of official AMA attitude strengthens the medical service plans will now be able to obtain through insurance companies and commercial health plans, since doctors will no longer feel restricted to serve in such plans.

Dr. Lee Price, director of the ILGWU Urban Health Center in New York, was a member of the committee which brought about a dramatic reversal of AMA policy. The committee was formed in 1954 under the chairmanship of Dr. Leonard Lazarus of North Dakota, who is now chairman of the Board of Directors of Trust. It worked for almost five years on its report.

The members—physicians were carefully selected, in an effort to represent every point of view in medical practice. They came from all fields of medicine, including physicians and other medical students, hospital and industrial health programs, as well as urban and community health plans. Dr. Lazarus was the only physician

sponsored by the ILGWU Welfare and Health Benefits Funds Department, the Northeast, Eastern Region, Cloth-Garment and the Upper Midwest Divisions and the Philadelphia Board of Trade Joint Board. The conference was an outstanding effort at mutual education and was wide popular among those from the medical profession.

Plans were sponsored by Vice Pres. George Rubin, David Giorgio and Eddie Reich.

Among the doctors present at the City House meeting were Dr. Samuel Z. Appel, member of the Board of Governors of the A.M.A.;

WASHINGTON MEMO

by JOHN HERLING

New Head Trying to Erase Anti-Union Image of GOP

WASHINGTON—Theron Ballard Morton, Republican Senator, one of Kentucky and Tennessee, and his party's new national chairman, brings a new look to the national picture, and he hopes some of the political acoustic will rub off on his party's image.

He wants to break out the impression that his party is anti-union. He took heroic measures a few days ago to make that point when he addressed 800 union representatives at the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department in Philadelphia.

By way of introduction, Senator Morton gave the audience some background on his life as an employee. When labor spokesman here does as the "hardening attitude" of employers toward unions, the Senator quickly acknowledged that the finger of responsibility might justifiably point at the "McNamara Factor," supported by large business and non-union contributions.

Finding no audience's wave length, Morton made a strong plea for "collective bargaining on a free and responsible basis," an almost exact duplication of the words of the union representatives present.

"I have been an employee. I have been organized. And I have been struck," said Morton, former executive vice president of his family's flour and food milling firm employing 400 people.

"In 1957, when what is now the American Federation of Grain Millers organized our company," he said. "I went before our employees and urged them to adopt a union shop. The only union troubles our company ever experienced came when another international, with a dozen members employed by us, decided that it should take over. This was my introduction to the jurisdictional dispute. There was a strike, a picket line, all the headaches of labor and management involved in a dispute of this kind. Fortunately this did not last long."

Against 'Right-to-Work' Laws

Morton was appalled when he said: "It is to my deep personal conviction, I repeat, my deep personal conviction, that decisions relating to the union shop should be determined by collective bargaining between employers and not through right-to-work laws." He pointed out that 18 out of the 50 states with right-to-work laws are in the Democratic South, while the others have right-to-work "shaped by a direct vote of the people." The so-called right-to-work controversy has become an issue with very little real substance.

Back in Washington, Morton's prepared words deeply distressed some Republicans, notably Senator Harry Goldwater, chairman of the Republican Senate Campaign Committee. Senator Goldwater had planned Senator Morton to urge him to not be listed on the right-to-work laws. He argued that this was an important issue.

Morton retorted: "Harry, my speech has already been widely distributed. I can't withdraw it. All right, I'll not be listed on the right-to-work laws. I don't think this right-to-work controversy is a good issue. No, Frankly, I don't think this right-to-work controversy is a good issue. I saw how they cluttered me on it in Chicago."

Then, the argument inside the Republican Party widened. A few days later, in Denver, the Young Republicans rejected a "right-to-work" plank. They said this was a matter of "political maneuver." They agreed with Senator Morton and fought off the supporters of Senator Goldwater.

In this war, the "right-to-work" issue splits, leftists, and libertarians the Republican Party.

Determined Pickets



Since March 4, over 60 workers of the H & M Manufacturing Co., Port Jervis, N.Y., have been "on the line" to back up their demands for union contract at this knifegoods shop, just across the Hudson River from New Jersey, scene of knifegoods organization campaign.

(Continued on Page E1)

Union Label Launched In Blouse Industry



At blouse label ceremony, left to right: First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, Bernard Greenberg, owner of Ruth Anne shop, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman, Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler, Irving Kaye and Sidney Heller of the 'blouse employers' association.

Another major division of the New York metropolitan women's garment industry — the waist and blouse industry — has put the ILGWU union label into use. The occasion was marked by special ceremonies on July 1 at the Ruth Anne shop, where Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman, wife of the former Governor and Senator from New York, sewed the first blouse industry union label.

President, to witness the ceremony were officers of the blouse industry employees associations and the several branches of the ILGWU in whose jurisdictions New York metropolitan market blouses are made. These included representatives from affiliates in Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Throughout these states and in New York City, some 13,000 blouses and waistmakers by July 25 will be attaching an ILGWU union label to each blouse. In almost all cases, the label will be attached at the waistband. The size will indicate, in red, the size number of the garment. It is estimated that more than 150,000 blouse labels will be sold each year.

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At the Ruth Anne ceremonies, with about 75 workers of the shop providing a cheering audience, Pres. David Dubinsky and Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler, manager of Blouse Local 23, played host to the admiring crowd, the gracious lady carefully handsewed the label to the garment, using the same needle and thread which will remain with her as a souvenir of the historic event.

Pres. Dubinsky reciprocated by demonstrating for Mrs. Lehman the cutting room skills which make the union-made blouses the best available. He whipped along with an up-and-down machine, cutting parts from a lay of more than 250 piles.

According to Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, director of the Label Department, the blouse label is made of the same system of control as the dress label, using both code and serial numbers for identification.

Victory Ends Kayser-Roth Strike

10th Institute Class Starts; Evening Session in Mid-July

The ILGWU Training Institute will run both evening and day sessions beginning this July to meet the steady demand for union personnel as officers and staff members, reports Director Guy Tyler.

While the day school will continue its traditional policy of recruiting talent from within and outside the union, the evening school limits applications to those who are members of the ILGWU presently employed in the trade.

The day school begins its tenth year this month with the induction of a new class of trainees, who will undertake a full year of study and work in preparation for a career as officers and staff for the union.

The new class, numbering 21, has drawn young men and women from every part of the country: New York, Memphis, Michigan, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio.

While some of the trainees are members of the ILGWU, others are children of members or are affiliated with other unions or are progressive-minded students.

Multi-Lingual!

The present group of trainees have many language skills to enable these future staff members and officers to understand and deal with the great diversity of languages among union members. While all the trainees speak English, a number of them are also fluent in Spanish, Italian, Yiddish, Polish, German, Russian and French.

"To meet the constant demand for new talents within our union, this day Training Institute will be supplemented with an evening session," announced Tyler. "At present, we have about 150 applicants for the evening institute. All of these applicants are members of the union in the metropolitan area. We have had more applicants than we can train. A committee of the General Executive Board is conducting interviews among applicants and establishing policy on age of ap-

pealants and duration of membership to facilitate the choice," he stated.

The day and evening institutes will run simultaneously, with the evening school starting in mid-July. Unlike the day institute, where classes take place daily, the evening school will meet three times a week.

At present, 120 graduates of the institute are serving with the ILGWU.

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sought to bring the message of unionism to the garment workers in these towns were rebuffed violently by company officials.

The strike for a new Cullman agreement lasted for 118 days. Pickets from the Southern shop marched in front of outlets in many Southern cities, exposing the union-busting \$1.02½ cent policy of the firm.

Moss Picketing

Cullman pickets also marched in front of the main office of the firm on Broadway in the heart of New York City's busy retail section. On June 2, Pres. David Dubinsky, New York mem-

bers of the union's General Executive Board and 400 members of Undergarment Local 62 joined the garment workers in the garment district to march in front of the Cullman plant, demanding a mass demonstration denouncing the phony liberalism of Feinberg and his \$100 million-a-year company. Speaking before the convention of the United Hatters Cap and Millinery Union on June 3, Pres. Dubinsky further censured such phony liberal policies.

Agreement covering the Cullman plant was reached at conferences held in Birmingham, Alabama. According to E. T. Kehrer, ILGWU Southern Region director, the terms of the agreement were ratified by members of Local 457 at a meeting in the Cullman Court House on June 21.

The new agreement provides a 6 per cent wage increase and an additional call for a minimum of \$1.02½ cents an hour, to be reached by July 1962 according to a prescribed schedule. A \$1.07½ rate is to become effective at once.

The pact also provides for dues deducted in the right of a union representative to work in the shop. The firm which previously favored its non-union plants in the distribution of work, is now bound by the contract not to discriminate in this matter against the organized workers. Furthermore, the agreement stipulates that the Cullman workers have the right to refuse to cross a picket line, and that this will not constitute violation of the agreement.

The 36th ILGWU convention in May had heard reports of the strike, given by strikers themselves. It had then authorized the mass picketing and a campaign to inform the public of the discrepancies between the self-styled "liberalism" of firm executives and their \$1.02½ cents-an-hour offer to their Cullman employees.

Union negotiators, besides Kehrer, included Nick Bonanno, assistant to the regional director; a delegation of 100 garment workers consisting of Dorothy Kugler, Alice York, Roy Samuels, Jessie Canady and Ruthie Davis.

"Low Bridge"



Conn. Unionizers Add 2 to Eastern Region

Two more shops have been added to the union list by the Eastern Region in the second phase of the Connecticut spring organizing drive, according to Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the region.

Latex is to be signed up, according to Connecticut Manager Bert Cooper, were Bonnie Lou Fashions in New Haven and Ann Roberts of Bethel. The campaign was kicked off with two victories in a day, a speed which enrolled one shop in New London and one in Wallingford.

Bonnie Lou was unionized soon after starting operations as a dress contractor.

Among the substantial gains won were 6½ paid holidays for both piece and time workers; time and one-half after seven hours each day; 47 percent on top of union scale for overtime; a boost in minimums, and employer-financed health, welfare and retirement benefits.

Business agent Arthur Appel led the organization team at this shop. Rose Vergato was elected shop steward.

Ann Roberts, a blouse contractor, was organized after Business Agents Mike Primack held a meeting with the workers and pointed out the benefits of unionization.

The gains won in this shop include 8 percent for piece workers and 10 cents an hour for time workers; four paid holidays and union health, welfare and retirement benefits.

The contract also contains a clause requiring a minimum of 90 percent of the agreement for wage negotiations at the end of one year.

Sally Tilti was elected chairlady of the price committee. Other members of the committee are Phyllis Schutte, Louise Esposito and Helen Cole.

AIR SYSTEM MAKES UNITY HOUSE DINERS 'COOL AS A BREEZE'

Members taking their summer vacations at Unity House this year are full of praise for the new air cooling system installed in the large dining room. According to Saul Gold, Unity's manager, the air cooler has been used in the first warm weather this spring and has been found to bring down the temperature by 15 to 20 degrees.

The system, says Gold, consists of 24 huge fans that have been installed in the curved and vaulted ceiling of the hall near its highest point. The heat rises to this area and the fans draw it out through a system that brings fresh air in at the same time. There is a complete change of air every 15 minutes.

Mid-Week Lectures

ILGWU Educational Director Mark Starr announced the following guest speakers for the regular mid-week Unity House lecture series for the month of July:

July 7-8: Arthur Levitt, New York State Comptroller, on "How New York State Pays Its Way."

July 14-15: Sidney Margolin, JUSTICE consumer columnist, on "Safeguarding Your Standard of Life."

July 21-22: N. ...an Thomas on "Moral Values in International Affairs."

July 28-29: Ted Silver, of the AFL-CIO Research Department, "Automation and Unemployment."

ILRB ORDERS G AND S IN NEBRASKA TO STOP ANTI-UNION ACTIONS

Plain and fancy roadblocks in the way of workers at the G & S Manufacturing Co. in Auburn, Nebraska who were attempting to organize have been removed by the National Labor Relations Board in Washington and order affirming the findings of Trial Examiner Robert E. Mullin.

The testimony at the NLRB hearing during an organizational campaign at the children's wear plant last fall brought out a fantastic story of threats, intimidation and spying on the workers by company supervisors.

The president of the company admitted that he had made predictions and statements that if the union came into the factory it would be economically prohibitive to operate and that the company would have to close down.

G & S has now been ordered by the NLRB to cease and desist from intimidating employees, engaging in surveillance of union meetings, threatening its employees with reprisals and interfering with their union activity.

Recently, more than 700 members took part in a strike to West Point, Hyde Park and Rock Mountain. Current non-hour shop meetings have focused on gathering signatures in support of the \$1.35 minimum wage bill.

Happy Pandemonium



Chattering and squeals of delight accompany the distribution of lovely white dresses to daughters of union workers locked out of the Harriet & Henderson Cotton Mills in Henderson, N.C. Dresses were sent by ILGWU to 15 pre-debs who graduated into high school last month. "Fitting session" was held at the Vence Hotel in Henderson.



Pretty Scarlett Abbott, one of 15 daughters of the Harriet & Henderson strikers about to graduate junior high school, beams at one of the gift ILGWU dresses. Waiting her turn is Wanda Hendricks.

Health Center Closes Saturdays in Summer
The New York Union Health Center will be closed all day Saturday. Medical care will be available Monday through Friday until 1 P.M. Members are urged to make appointments for services on these days.

In case of urgent need on Saturdays during July and August, information and guidance can be obtained by phoning WA 4-2510 between 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Local 23 Launches Varied Education

A wide-ranging program of educational, recreational, social service and political activities is being launched by Local 23, New York Skirt and Sportswear Workers, Manager Shelley Appleton has announced.

The program, under supervision of education director Jay Manzer and amateur Camping Order will include classes for new members and shop representatives, noon-hour shop meetings, a five-day-a-week counseling service, excursions to Puerto Rico, Canada, Washington, the United Nations and other points of interest.

Recently, more than 700 members took part in a strike to West Point, Hyde Park and Rock Mountain. Current non-hour shop meetings have focused on gathering signatures in support of the \$1.35 minimum wage bill.

The terms of the three-year agreement that resulted include a shorter work week, a 10-cent hourly wage increase to 20 cents per hour, paid holidays and sick leave, use of the union label, and the standard Northeast Department health welfare and retirement benefits, reports Vice Pres. David Cingold, department director.

To the Victors . . .



Just prior to strike victory at first ILGWU-organized shop in Schenectady, workers of Mohawk Lining Co. receive strike benefit checks from organizer Guy Costense of the Upstate New York and Vermont District Council.

Schenectady on ILG Map As N'East Wins Mohawk

Last week Schenectady, N.Y., joined the network of ILGWU communities, as the Mohawk Lining Co. became the first union shop in the city, following a month-long strike.

Terms of the three-year agreement that resulted include a shorter work week, a 10-cent hourly wage increase to 20 cents per hour, paid holidays and sick leave, use of the union label, and the standard Northeast Department health welfare and retirement benefits, reports Vice Pres. David Cingold, department director.

100 Percent Response

Workers had responded enthusiastically to the campaign conducted by organizer Guy Costense and Business Agents Steve

Kakale and Bill Karter; the shop was soon 100 percent union. The employer, who had refused to "make himself scarce," for almost a month, reports Upstate New York Manager Alec Karsky.

But the picket line solidarity finally brought management to the bargaining table, where the negotiating team included Edna Yeager, Henry D'Allessandro, Rose Blanchard, Santa Peet and Peter Cappadocia.

2 Organizers Harassed, Jailed at Decatur Gmt.

Two ILGWU organizers have been arrested in McLeanboro, Illinois, on charges of "disturbance of the peace" and "inciting to riot," in the climax of a campaign of harassment and attempts to set the community against the union, reports Vice Pres. Frederick Stiens, director of the Central States Region.

On Thursday June 18, Dorothy Kaufman and Ann Rader were in front of the Decatur Garment Co. plant in McLeanboro, quietly handing out union literature to the workers, when the sheriff appeared and arrested them on Deco warrants sworn out by an employee of the company.

The charge was based on an "incident" that was said to have taken place a week earlier, when neither of the ILGWU was near the plant or even in the town. One of the workers immediately rushed to the jail when she heard of the arrests and paid bond for the organizers, putting up her home as security.

A previous attempt to stir up dissension occurred when an inspired news story of "union trouble at the plant" was carried over a radio station in the area. At the same time, the Chamber of Commerce and all business men to appear at the shop at noon. Twenty merchants responded to the call, milled

around in front of the shop looking for the non-existent trouble and finally returned to their places of business.

A committee of workers, with the assistance of the union Central States organizational department, has been seeking to organize the shop since it ran away from Decatur, Illinois, where it had a contract with the ILGWU's Midwest Region for many years.

N.Y. Dress Distributes \$3 Million Vacation Pay

Nearly 50,000 checks, totaling around \$3 million, have been distributed as "vacation benefits to members of New York Dress Joint Board locals, a tabulation last week indicated.

Benefits were raised \$3 for each craft year.

The joint board announced applications for these vacation benefits for the current year and the eligible members should apply for them at union headquarters 218 West 46th St.

What'll You Have?



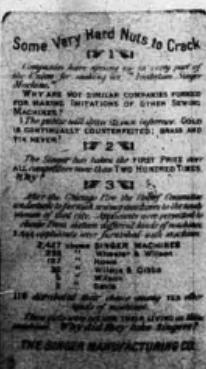
ALL the ingredients are there. Everything to make your summer vacation unforgettable is provided by Unity House. The best in entertainment — in the finest resort theater; the best in food — in Unity's air-cooled dining room; the best in waterfront sports — in Unity's private lake; the most comfortable accommodations at the most reasonable prices. These are all yours at Unity House during the summer months ahead. Make your reservations now for a summer vacation that has everything.

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CO. 5-7000

In Philadelphia:
929 N. Broad St.
ST. 7-1004

Bring Your Union Book!



"One in Every Room"

BACK in the 1880s and 1890s, the sewing machine was both menace and promise. Hailed as a great labor-saver, it soon became the instrument for the most intensive and brutal exploitation of labor. Mothers and their children labored in the living rooms of their railroad flats over bundles of garments. But throughout the land, and in best Madison Avenue advertising style, the makers of sewing machines competed to boost their sales. One form of their appeal was the souvenir card, distributed by salesmen, enclosed in boxes and packages, which depicted the idyllic consequences of having a sewing machine in the home. Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, New Home, Domestic, White were among those whose agents in all the cities of the land boasted that their machines were the best, as one of them put it, "for family use and light manufacturing." Singer, alone, claimed more than half a million of its sewing machines were sold in one year — 1880. But the full promise of the machine had to wait for the advent of a garment workers' union strong enough to wipe out the sweatshops in the home.

12 2 61

Compete for the first place in every room of the house for making up clothes.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FOR MAKING IMITATIONS OF OTHER SEWING MACHINES.

Their motto will never be broken again. Gold is continually counterfeited; brass and tin never.

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The Singer has taken the first place in every room of the house for making up clothes.

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12 2 61



AN ILGWU
JUSTICE
FEATURE



-Report, N. Y. Bureau of Statistics of Labor, 1885
Cloak shop on the top floor of 12 Hester St.



Fashion's Future Framers



Pres. David Dubinsky (at podium) addresses graduates, their relatives and friends of recent commencement exercises of High School of Fashion Industries. Students study designing and allied crafts in preparation for a career in the garment industry.

See Garment 'Creative Opportunity'

The women's garment industry presents great opportunities for creative work on a variety of levels, Pres. David Dubinsky told the 324 graduates of the High School of Fashion Industries in New York, in a commencement address on June 23. It was the first time in a decade that the ILGWU chief officer had addressed the school's graduating group.

To the young men and women many of whom have already had experience in the garment industry through the cooperative arrangements with ILGWU affiliated unions, Dubinsky pointed out the different kinds of opportunities.

He declared that, in all instances, with their educational background and training, they could carry on the wide range activities of the craftsman in their working careers. This would be true whether they went into management, production, sales, merchandising or just plain at-the-bench careers.

Speaking in the beautiful school auditorium that contains the two remarkable murals by Elie Nadelman depicting the struggles and the accomplishments of the needle trades workers, Pres. Dubinsky used that as a text for much of his address.

Conflict With Past

He outlined ILGWU history, stressing the development of new concepts, bargaining and the concept of material responsibility. Then he contrasted the "schooling" of child workers in the garment industry in the era of the sweatshop with what is present.

"We are ushering an industry in which the worker, through great effort and sacrifice, has made the conditions and the benefits you will enjoy a matter of proud satisfaction. No longer can a charitable foundation be the fruit of daily, bitter conflict," he declared.

Preceding the graduation ceremony, at which Principal Nathan Buozzi presided, Pres. Dubinsky also attended the annual meeting of the Fashion Crafts Educational Commission, representing labor and management in the various branches of the needle trades.

To the young people the importance of the work done at the High School of Fashion Industries in supplying trained

manpower to the garment industry, he declared that the New York garment market did not and has not full a share of the expansion of the garment industry as it might have gotten if its employers, taking an industry-

wide point of view, had given more attention to the training of needed manpower.

Such efforts, he said, were made first on a considerable scale in centers outside of that city. The Fashion High School, he declared, is now providing the facilities of personnel training, supplementing the styling, promotional and managerial talents of management in the New York market.

FDR Carrier Crew Joins FDR Mondello School Fete



Captain Ralph Shirley of the US aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt presents plaque to Rino Buozzi, president of the FDR Institute in Mondello, Sicily. Ship's crew and institute graduates exchanged visits at recent commencement exercises.

An aircraft carrier and an educational institute, both named after Franklin D. Roosevelt, met each other recently.

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Institute in Mondello, at the foot of towering Mount Pellegrino, had scheduled commencement exercises for June 23. At the time, U.S. Aircraft Carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt was at anchor in the blue waters of the capital city, Palermo. Shirley, who went shore to meet the officers and crew of the carrier, to add his own formal color to the happy circumstance of graduation ceremonies.

Started in 1948

The institute, at which or-

phaned youngsters learn skilled trades, was inaugurated in 1948 after Franklin D. Roosevelt, met each other recently.

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Institute, which has been built largely with financial help from the ILGWU, this aid has been continued through the years, and was extended this year with a \$25,000 check presented by the ILGWU. Local unions of the ILGWU, Local 28, and Italian American Labor Council.

On the program was inauguration of the new sport field, built with funds brought the year before by the ILGWU. The field is the ILGWU Local 28, and the Italian American Labor Council. The field was named for Rino

HOW TO BUY

July Is Good Time to Buy Storm-Screen Combinations

Except for food, July is one of the best months of the year for shopping for many items. Now is the time, for instance to look ahead and to take advantage of cut-price sales and clearances on combination storm-screens.



Not all the advertised specials are bargains; one reader reports he sees combination windows advertised all the way from \$7 to \$25. Best way to buy windows is 'go to dealers' showrooms yourself and compare prices and quality.

You do have to check quality yourself, rather than rely on brand names. There are many brands of storm windows with none predominant, and some of the lesser-advertised brands may be as good or even better value than some of the heavily advertised.

Here's how to judge quality and compare values:

Window Type: Three-channel windows are the truly self-storing type with no need to remove the screen and greater convenience in case of emergency. Both glass and screen inserts have their own channels. The "one-channel" windows are often the two-channel type. They cost about \$5.66 per square foot less than the three-channel. While less convenient, they can be satisfactory for many purposes, especially for rear windows or those in little-used rooms, since you can leave the screen in all winter if you want you.

Construction: One safeguard is the seal of approval of the National Combination Storm Window Institute. This is a foil seal you'll find on the lower sill of windows which meet minimum standards established by the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory. An advantage of the seal of approval is that it provides a standard guarantee. The Institute itself will make good the guarantee if the dealer goes out of business.

The standard guarantee is 90 days service on parts and labor without charge, and a full year's parts guarantee with no charge for parts replacement, except for glass or screen cloth, and no more than \$1.50 per call for service during this period. Beware of dealers who offer such exaggerated guarantees as ten years; this is a sign of a high-pressure promoter.

Material: Good windows are extruded aluminum. Those made of rolled aluminum are a lighter gauge and not as rigid, but often are satisfactory if otherwise well-constructed.

Clues to Quality

Well-made windows have only a small contact between the insert and the track, so the insert rides easily. Also recommended as easy-to-fit and self-lubricating are windows with tracks of nylon or stainless steel.

Another clue to quality is right corner bracing. A well-braced window or door remains rigid when you try to flex or twist it with your hands. Just be sure you make this test on a full-size window. The small samples carried by salesmen will stay rigid when flexed even if not well-braced.

Good-quality windows have vinyl weather-stripping around the glass inserts to prevent rattling and stop air leaks.

Installation: A reasonable charge for installing storm windows, if you don't want to tackle it yourself, is \$3 a window for the double-hung type, and up to \$4 for casement windows.

Aluminum Storm Doors: Aluminum doors range in thickness from three-quarters of an inch to one and a quarter. How heavy a door you need depends on the amount of traffic and how many children you have. One-inch doors should be satisfactory for even heavy traffic, even the budget-priced seven-eighths inch quality should give 10 to 12 years of satisfactory life under moderate traffic conditions.

The quality of the hinges is almost as important as the weight of the door. Heavy doors on light hinges are very unsatisfactory.

A well-made door has at least three full piano-type hinges, preferably with nylon bearings. Heavy doors or those subject to much stress should have four or five.

Ravers, a boy, who died of leukemia.

Free Labor Grants

Expressions of gratitude were voiced by Rina Buozzi, president of the institute, and Emanuele Ferrari, chairman of the alumini association. Gianni and Canini brothers, founders of the Città del Tricolore group, from the Città del Tricolore, the Italian federation of free trade unions. Canini cited the support the institute had received from Otilio Pastore, Minister for Reconstruction, and from Antonino Saccoccia, president of the Association of Architects.

Captain Ralph Shirley of the aircraft carrier presented an engraved plaque in wood and metal to the institute.

The day after graduation exercises, the ship's crew boarded the aircraft carrier for an inspection tour.

SRO as ILGers See Israel Exhibition

It was SRO — Standing Room Only — at the Israel exhibition hall at the Museum of Contemporary Crafts in New York City last week to view the *Forms From Israel* exhibit.

Sponsored by the Israeli Consulate General, the show, which was free to ILGWU members, drew thousands of visitors. Invitations mailed out by Education Department Secretary Panama Cohn.

The exhibit was interpreted to visitors as something virtually local in the way, by Aviad Yafeh, director of the Israeli Information Office.

Detail Gains in N.Y. Cloak Pact

Detailed schedules of gains won by New York cloakmakers in their new three-year pact were announced by General Manager Isidore Nagler at a meeting of the New York Cloak Joint Board on June 17.

As previously reported, major gains won by the cloakmakers were establishment of an employer-financed severance pay fund; guaranteed pay for legal holidays for piece as well as week workers; overtime premium pay for all piece and week workers after the regular hours of work; improved contract minimum wage scales; reflect the increases heretofore granted in the industry: a new base date in the escalator clause; establishment of minimums for C.I.C. help and special machine operators; new contract safeguards for cutters and graders; revision of the retirement fund clause.

General agreement on the terms of renewal had been reached early in May, but negotiations continued through June 18 on details for the computation of holiday pay and other items, including the exact amount of the new contract minimum, the escalator base date, and the minimum wage for floor help and special machine operators.

Severance Fund

Starting July 1, 1958 employers will contribute 1% of percent of payroll of covered employees to the severance pay fund. This contribution will be increased to 1 percent on July 1, 1960. Purpose of the fund is to protect workers who, after years of service, are unable to find other jobs because their employers have gone out of business. Rules and regulations of the fund are to be worked out.

Guaranteed Holidays

Under the new agreement, guaranteed holiday pay for all workers is recognized for the first time in the coat and suit industry. This is the first time such a benefit has been introduced on a staggered basis. During the first year of the agreement, all 6½% legal holidays will be paid for as the first time to piece workers, as was the case heretofore only to week workers, on a pro rata basis, proportionately to the number of hours worked in the holiday week.

But during the second year, beginning July 1, 1960, payment for 3½% legal holidays will be fully guaranteed to all workers. This will be followed in the third year, continuing to be paid on a pro rata basis; in the third year, starting July 1, 1961, payment for all 6½% legal holidays will be guaranteed to all piece and week workers.

The problem, the cloak chief pointed out, was to determine a method of computing the amount of holiday pay without getting involved in difficult calculations, made even more complex in a predominantly piece-work industry in which each worker varies between workers of different degrees of speed.

The union sought, therefore, to base the guaranteed holiday pay for piece workers on the guaranteed weekly work average in the contract, which in the new agreement have also been upgraded to reflect all increases heretofore granted in the industry.

Following is the schedule of guaranteed pay for legal holidays for piece workers:

IN TAILORING SHOPS:

	\$16.40
Operators	\$16.40
Skirt operators	15.90
Pieces tafflers	15.90
Upper pressers	15.90
Under pressers	15.90
Finishers helpers	14.50
Skirt basters	13.50
Finishers	13.50
Special machine operators	13.50
Bustlehole makers	20.20
Machine pressers	20.40

IN SECTION PIECE SHOPS:

	\$16.40
Operators	\$16.40
Finishers	13.00

As indicated by the schedule, the minimum wage paid in these rate at even slightly more than the daily rate of the new week work scales.

Overtime Pay

The contract clause dealing with overtime work specifies that when the regular weekly period of work is exceeded, all piece and week workers are to receive overtime pay for each hour of work after the daily regularly scheduled hours. Heretofore, in the main, only week workers received overtime pay.

Vice Pres. Nagler explained, the union was determined to establish a simple method of calculating the premium pay for overtime, and applied the same technique devised for holidays. The same technique was used for overtime hours, and the rate of overtime pay was raised to the contract premium to the base to determine the premium.

In addition to their piece rate earnings, for each hour of work after their regular work day, workers need only include the following minimum for each hour of extra work to arrive at their total pay for the overtime period.

IN TAILORING PIECE WORK SHOPS:

	\$1.40
Skirt operators	1.30
Finishers	1.30
Pieces tafflers	1.30
Upper pressers	1.30
Under pressers	1.30
Finishers helpers	1.30
Skirt basters	.90
Skirt finishers	.90
Special machine operators	1.30
Bustlehole makers	1.40
Machine pressers	1.40
Skirt pressers	1.30

IN SECTION PIECE WORK SHOPS:

	\$1.40
Operators	1.10
Finishers	1.00

Increases in Contract Wage Scales

Wage scales in the new agreement, including increases in piece rates, piece earnings, and guaranteed hourly minimums, have been revised upwards to reflect all the increases heretofore granted in the industry.

The following tables contrast week-work scales and the hourly averages

for piece tailors and section piece workers, in the expired agreement and in the new agreement.

WEEK WORK WAGES

	Expired	New
Craft	Agreement	Agreement
Cutters and graders	\$24.90	\$25.50
Examiners and bushelman	\$24.90	\$25.50
Graders on shirts	72.00	77.00
Graders on trousers	67.00	71.50
Lower workers	42.00	42.00
Skirt operators	92.00	97.00
Piece tafflers	90.00	93.50
Upper pressers	85.00	90.50
Under pressers	83.00	88.50
Finishers	83.00	88.50
Finishers helpers	67.50	72.00
User pressers	82.00	87.00
Skirt pressers	83.00	92.50
Skirt basters	61.50	62.50
Skirt finishers	58.00	62.50
Machine pressers	184.00	199.50
Special machine operators	—	\$2.00

HOURLY AVERAGES FOR PIECE TAILORING WORKERS

	Expired	New
Craft	Agreement	Agreement
Operators	2.41	2.50
Pieces tafflers	2.11	2.40
Skirt operators	2.11	2.40
Upper pressers	2.67	2.84
Under pressers	1.85	2.00
Finishers helpers	2.41	2.50
Skirt basters	2.41	2.68
Skirt finishers	2.11	2.34
Machine pressers	2.44	3.12
Special machine operators	—	2.68

HOURLY AVERAGES FOR SECTION PIECE WORKERS

	Expired	New
Craft	Agreement	Agreement
Operators and pressers	1.54	1.58
Finishers	1.54	1.58

Nagler stressed the fact that the contract minimums, though they may not have a direct and immediate effect upon the actual earnings of the workers, since they represent minimums, do have a general impact upon their future security. These contract wage scales, he asserted, are one of the cornerstones of an effective union contract. When there is a downturn in the economy and the industry, it is to thoroughly safeguarded by such wage provisions in the collective agreement.

MINIMUM FOR SPECIAL MACHINE OPERATORS

A minimum weekly wage for special machine operators has been established, a feature heretofore not included in the agreements. This minimum, which has been set at \$23.00 and in tailoring piece work shops, their average hourly rate at \$2.68.

FLOOR HELPERS

Heretofore, under the collective agreement, floor helpers were not on an equal footing with the other workers. There was no established minimum wage for

them and they received only straight-time pay for the hours worked between 35 and 40 per week. Under terms of the new agreement, floor helpers have been accorded the full protection accorded other workers. The pact specifically recognizes a 35-hour week for floor helpers and guarantees them full premium pay for all work after that time, as is the case with all other crafts. In addition, their minimum weekly wage has been established at \$64.

Escalator Clause

The escalator provision, upon which cost-of-living wage adjustments are based, remained in the new contract. The only issue was the base date from which such adjustments are to be measured. The last increase was obtained in December 1957 as a result of an impasse in negotiations between the union and Cobro, after the union had petitioned for an increase in July of that year.

The compromise agreed upon set the date at August 15, 1957. This is a satisfactory arrangement, the cloak chief asserted, as it protects the union against any loss in wages due to a significant rise in the cost of living since the last living cost adjustment was obtained.

Protection for Cutters, Graders

In the new agreement, graders are recognized as bona fide workers of the craft. They are entitled to all contract and union benefits will accrue. Protection for the cutters was increased through two additional features: the agreement, which heretofore contained a specific provision against subcontracting of markets to non-manufacturers, now has a similar prohibition against photo and photostatic marksmen as well. In addition, a provision against subcontracting of cutting, which has appeared in some garment trades, is also incorporated in the new cost and profit agreement.

Retirement Fund

No material changes were made in the normal arrangements of the retirement fund. Nagler assured the joint board that they existed a distinct possibility that the union would establish its own pension fund in this area. In case of such an eventuality, it is necessary to grant permission to the trustees of the fund to legally attach the Retirement Fund to the Cost of Living Adjustment to regional groups. The new agreement makes provision for such a change.

In concluding his report and analysis of the new collective agreement, General Manager Nagler made the following comment:

I believe that the new agreement embodies vitally new and valuable achievements in which the union and the workers can take pride and assurance. The new benefits obtained are great value to every cloakmaker and provide improved protection for their continued welfare.

The joint board unanimously adopted a resolution approving the general manager's report and expressing their appreciation to him and the entire leadership of the union for their efforts on behalf of the cloakmakers.

800 Salute Bialis in Chi; Sums to Aid Israeli Youth

Over 800 persons, many of them leaders of labor, industry and government, attended a testimonial dinner in honor of Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, director of the Midwest Region, at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago on June 20. Proceeds of the dinner will be used to establish a youth center in Nazareth, Israel.

The principle speaker was Cantor Louis Stulberg, who lauded Bialis for "a dedicated lifetime of service to his fellow man" and as a representative of "all that is honorable and decent in the American trade unions."

The cause

The cause of mission that comes with leadership in organized labor was Bialis' contribution to the Chicago Federation of Labor, according to William Lee, federation president. "The ILGWU, the trade

union movement and the community are better because Morris Bialis put his imprint on them all," he said. Bialis, in his talk, described Israel as "the light of democracy" in the Middle East, which was bound to America by ties of

Among other speakers to mark the occasion were Pat Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Israeli Consul General David Tesher, and Julius Glinsky.

Tribute to Midwest Chief



At presentation of Histadrut Award to Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, from left: Pat Gorman, secretary-treasurer of Amalgamated Meat Cutters, ILGWU General Secretary Treasurer Louis Stulberg, Bialis, William A. Lee, president of Chicago Federation of Labor, and Julius Glinsky. Proceeds from dinner will go to building of a youth center in Nazareth.

Coast Reaches Renewals At 10 Embroidery Firms

Contract renewal negotiations have produced agreement on new terms with 10 firms in the Los Angeles embroidery industry, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, director of the Pacific Coast Region.

Significant improvements in the new pact include an increase in the certification of the union. The ILGWU charged the employer with failing to do so in good faith with the ILGWU.

Almost two years ago, the union won an ILGWU election at the plant, but had been unable to reach agreement with the three firms that had voted "no." A strike began in protest against the company for some time.

Contract renewals in addition to Otto, included John Chase, manager of the Dress and Sportswear Joint Board, and Sam Schwartz, head of the affiliate's embroidery department.

Pacific was continuing with other firms in the embroidery industry.

In a decision involving the John S. Moeser Co., the General Council of the National Labor Relations Board has again denied

the employer's petition for decertification of the union. The ILGWU charged the employer with failing to do so in good faith with the ILGWU.

Almost two years ago, the union won an ILGWU election at the plant, but had been unable to reach agreement with the three firms that had voted "no." A strike began in protest against the company for some time.

During 1957, the 7.2 million families with the lowest incomes received only \$301 million as a grant-in-aid from the U.S. government. At the time, welfare payments were held at \$1 billion as their income share.

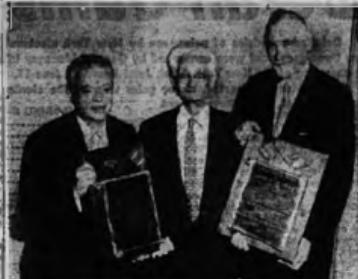
Halpern Retires; Local 66 Veteran

George Halpern, editor of the Local 66 publication and one of the local's health, welfare and retirement benefit programs, announced his retirement.

Not long after his arrival in the U.S. from Russia, where he had his roots dating back to 1910, Halpern became a member of Local 66. He became a member of the executive board in the early Thirties and was named as a vice-president seven years later. In 1942, and has since served as the health, welfare and retirement benefit program since its inception.

Halpern's tenure was held immediately following his announced retirement. David Dubinsky and Jacob S. Potosky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, at a testimonial dinner held June 23 in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York City. The awards highest honor bestowed on American public figures by the National Committee for Labor Israel, are presented here by Joseph Schlossberg (center), national chairman of the committee. The recipients were cited for their services to the American labor movement and the general development of Israel policy. Special guests included Mayor Robert F. Wagner, David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers, and Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel to the AFL-CIO and chairman of the award committee.

Hiladruft Humanitarian Award



The 1959 Hiladruft Humanitarian Awards were presented to ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and Jacob S. Potosky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, at a testimonial dinner held June 23 in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York City. The awards highest honor bestowed on American public figures by the National Committee for Labor Israel, are presented here by Joseph Schlossberg (center), national chairman of the committee. The recipients were cited for their services to the American labor movement and the general development of Israel policy. Special guests included Mayor Robert F. Wagner, David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers, and Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel to the AFL-CIO and chairman of the award committee.

\$118,394 to 'Dimes' by ILGers

Garment workers contributions to the 1959 March of Dimes campaign totaled \$118,394.10 to be used for the expanded program of the National Foundation in fighting polio and other scourges, it was announced by First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, co-coordinator of ILGWU "Dimes" efforts.

In a letter to Antonini sent last week, Ernest M. Frost, executive director of the Greater New York March of Dimes, in acknowledging receipt of the annual sum, stated that "it is patterns of giving for the past 11 years has reached the magnificent sum of \$1,372,627.85, really in a realm all its own."

Landing Antonini's activities, Frost told him that "leadership and strength, in prestige and reputation, in everything that contributes to a successful campaign, you are among the foremost." He declared that "this devotion to the March of Dimes by your membership illustrates their confidence in the new program of the National Foundation."

In turning over a check for this year's total to Mayer Wagner, at a ceremony in City Hall on June 30, Antonini pointed out that, of the sum contributed during the last 11 years, a quarter of a million dollars had come from members of Illinois Dressmakers' Local 89.

Wagner, honorary chairman of the March of Dimes, presented a citation to Antonini signed by Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation.

Following is the tabulation of this year's contributions from ILGWU locals and joint boards:

Locality	Year	Total
Albany, N.Y.	1959	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1959	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1958	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1957	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1956	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1955	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1954	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1953	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1952	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1951	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1950	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1949	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1948	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1947	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1946	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1945	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1944	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1943	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1942	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1941	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1940	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1939	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1938	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1937	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1936	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1935	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1934	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1933	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1932	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1931	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1930	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1929	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1928	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1927	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1926	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1925	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1924	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1923	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1922	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1921	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1920	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1919	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1918	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1917	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1916	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1915	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1914	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1913	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1912	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1911	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1910	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1909	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1908	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1907	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1906	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1905	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1904	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1903	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1902	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1901	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1900	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1899	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1898	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1897	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1896	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1895	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1894	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1893	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1892	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1891	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1890	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1889	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1888	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1887	\$1,000.00
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Baltimore, Md.	1881	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1880	\$1,000.00
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Baltimore, Md.	1869	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1868	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1867	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1866	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1865	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1864	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1863	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1862	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1861	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1860	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1859	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1858	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1857	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1856	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1855	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1854	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1853	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1852	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1851	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1850	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1849	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1848	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1847	\$1,000.00
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Baltimore, Md.	1837	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1836	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1835	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1834	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1833	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1832	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1831	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1830	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1829	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1828	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1827	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1826	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1825	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1824	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1823	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1822	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1821	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1820	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1819	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1818	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1817	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1816	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1815	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1814	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1813	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1812	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1811	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1810	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1809	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1808	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1807	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1806	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1805	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1804	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1803	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1802	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1801	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1800	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1799	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1798	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1797	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1796	\$1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	1795	\$1,000.00
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JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

NYET!

LIFE WITHOUT LABOR STRIFE is on display in New York. The show is called "The Soviet Exhibition." It was organized, according to official information, under the direction of the USSR Chamber of Commerce. Its purpose is "to tell Americans about the Soviet Union, its economy and culture, as well as the progress and aims of its people."

This is a most noble purpose and, at a time when all peoples in the world long for peace, such an exchange of information takes on added significance. This paper therefore dispatched a reporter to the press preview of the exhibition. His instructions were simple: In the interest of getting to know the Russians better, do a piece on how trade unions in the Soviet Union operate. Based on materials at the exhibition, draw the parallels or the differences with American trade union practices.

Our reporter made the circuit of the shiny exhibits. He goggled at the three-story high pylon posters, admired the miniatures of parks and airports the Soviets plan to create, was awed by the scale model of continuous metal casting mills and atomic-powered ice-breakers, studied the animated statistics and stood in wonder before the nose of Sputnik.

He then inquired of a press officer where the section of exhibit showing the work of the Soviet trade unions might be found. He had in mind, he said, to do a piece which would draw American workers closer to their counterparts in Russia by telling them how wage rates are set, work schedules bargained and grievances adjusted in the "worker's republic."

He was relayed down the line by five officials. As directed by the last of these, he made inquiry of three young guides on the main exhibition floor. One of these took him to his leader, who replied to the query with the information that there was no separate section on the trade unions. Pressed further, he added there wasn't even a joint section. In fact, there was in this vast array of Soviet imagination, culture and wish, nothing on the Soviet trade unions.

A TARNISHED MILLENIUM is on exhibit in New York. Sections depict heroic Soviet history (without the shadow of the shadow of Stalin showing). A display of Soviet literature tells of a tremendous edition of Tolstoy's books (but doesn't even hint at Nobel prize winner Pasternak).

Luxurious food and colorful garments are displayed, (but without price tags). A breed-beamed tractor of really enormous dimensions roars out (but there is no full or scale model of the kind of tanks that subdued the Hungarian revolutionists).

If these shortcomings constitute the price a people and a nation must pay for other advantages, this surmise is not documented by the exhibit. However, we strongly recommend this exhibition to all industrialists who dream of doing away with strikes—for the Russians have no strikes. We recommend it to all tycoons who hope for a return to a time when they no longer have to bargain with unions over wage rates or work schedules—for the Russians don't bargain either.

We think that this exhibit can mark the beginning of a period of true friendship among kindred spirits—for example, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the USSR Chamber of Commerce which, judging by the displays it selected, seems to know just what would please the American businessmen with whom, as a result of this exhibition, it hopes to do increased business.

Hooray for the tractors, tovariash! Bravo for Sputnik! And three cheers for the American Confederacy, which with its slaves could share the pride of the slogan emblazoned on your high pylon posters and boast with you that it, too, had wiped out unemployment. But please, comrade, could you tell us where is the section of the exhibit on the Soviet trade unions?

"Pass, Scab!"



"More?"



One Billion Challengers

By
By C. Douglas Dillon

Excerpt from address by the Under Secretary of State at the meeting of the Harvard University Alumni Association last month.

WELEVE years ago, a great initiative was launched, looking to the reconstruction of a Western Europe struggling to rise from the ashes of war and maimed by the corrosive tide of Communist imperialism.

That initiative fired the imagination of the peoples of America and Europe and inspired them to an effort of a kind never before seen in all history. The energies and resources of hundreds of millions of free men were mobilized in the task of peaceful reconstruction.

The Marshall Plan is now history. To it, we most certainly owe the present strength and possibly even the continued existence of the free world.

TODAY we are engaged in another great initiative, looking to the growth and progress of vast underdeveloped areas of the free world. The success or failure of this effort will decisively shape the future of this earth for centuries to come.

Its fulfillment will require the dedication of greater energies and resources — and over a far longer span of time — than did the reconstruction of Western Europe.

Our major instrument is the Mutual Security Program. Financial assistance is an important element of this program, but it is only a part of our response. For the process of growth is essentially one of altering human attitudes and improving human skills. That is why we place such emphasis on our programs of technical cooperation and on efforts to improve levels of health and education in the underdeveloped world.

Where development is just commencing or where countries have to support relatively large military establishments to maintain their security, we must, of necessity, provide assistance in the form of grants.

For nations in a somewhat more advanced stage of economic development, our primary emphasis is on loans, often repayable in local currencies, through our new Development Loan Fund.

UR foreign aid programs would exist even if Lenin had never been born. For in today's shrinking world, it is imperative that ways be found, first to halt, and then to narrow, the still-growing gap between our standards of living and those of the great masses of humanity in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. Such a task is deeply rooted in the tradition of humanitarianism that has always motivated Americans.

On one side, we have the nations of the free world which have already achieved economic growth—not only the strongly industrialized countries of Europe and North America, but also Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

On the other side, we have the Communist empire, including Russia's Eastern European satellites and Communist China and its satellites. This block is led by the Soviet Union, which has made remarkable economic progress in recent years.

In between lies the great undeveloped sector of the free world, which the Communists have openly identified as the major target in their strategy of conquest. If these countries find that they cannot achieve progress in freedom, as they would prefer, they will surely be tempted to try an alternative route to their goal. And today international Communism loudly proclaims just such an alternative route.

T HIS, then, is the challenge: Are we, the peoples of the economically advanced free nations, going to persevere in our efforts to help the one billion people in the free world's less developed areas place themselves firmly on the road to progress? Or are we going to be found wanting in this supreme test of our free and democratic way of life? If we do not measure up to the challenge—if through unwise or inadequate actions on our part we allow the newly emerging nations to be dragged one by one into the Communist orbit—then, as surely as night follows day, our own freedom cannot long endure.