

# Award 10 More ILG Scholarships

See Page Five

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XII, No. 14

Jersey City, N. J., July 18, 1955

Price 10 Cents

## Chicago Dress Pact Raises Pay Over 200 Million Union Labels Distributed

See Page Three



UNDEFEATED football team of Plastic Molders and Novelty Workers' Local 132. Team members work at Plastic Ware Inc., Bronx, N.Y. Games, played on Saturdays at Parkway Bay Park, are part of local's recreation program. Team manager Frank Perez is a student at ILGWU Training Institute, but still plays and manages. All equipment is jointly financed by the employer and the union.



NON-UNION Engorio shops in the heart of Montreal's garment district are picketed by ILGWU members as part of stepped-up Canada-wide organizing campaign.



HONORED by Mayor Robert F. Wagner for his role as chairman of Greater New York March of Dimes Labor Division is First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini. On hand were polo victims Regina Marie and Marie Licessotto.



LEGISLATION in Cincinnati as Mrs. Donald Clancy, wife of Mayor, views Bill which would be subject to Ohio Kentucky Region. Flanking her are Miss Gladys Connel Johnson (left) and Augusta Campbell, Standing B. in 1; Gladys Harrow, Colette Netherland, Joint Board Manager Julia Gumbell, Hy Forman, Mayor Clancy, Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirtman and John J. Ward.

BACK IN  
Overland

## Senate Group Okays Minimum Wage Rise

The first major breakthrough on the campaign to increase the minimum wage to \$1.25 per hour, extend coverage to additional millions, and give workers of Puerto Rico a penny-for-penny increase, came last week when the Senate Labor Subcommittee passed a bill with most of these features in it. The proposed amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act (wage and hour law) will now be presented to the full Senate Labor Committee for consideration.

The legislation approved by the Senate Labor Subcommittee would, specifically:

—Raise the present minimum to \$1.15, effective 90 days after the bill has been enacted. One year later, the minimum will be raised to \$1.25 per hour.

—Extend coverage to retail and service enterprises grossing \$750,000 or more in sales and services annually; to laundries and dry cleaning establishments grossing \$250,000 or more annually; to local transit companies, switchboard operators, seafood processors and cannery, to loggers hired by more than 15 employees and more than eight.

In these categories the minimum would start at \$1 per hour, effective 90 days after the bill is enacted; go up to \$1.10 one year later and to \$1.25 per hour in a four-year period.

The same wage schedule would apply to seamen, some new seasonal industries, to all employees in retail and service industries grossing less than \$750,000 and to employees in laundries and dry cleaning establishments grossing less than \$250,000 within 18 months of the bill's enactment.

### 10 Millions More

All in all, about 10,000,000 more workers now need to be added to those presently covered by the minimum wage law. The amendments were passed through the subcommittee by Senator John F. Kennedy, its chairman, who will continue to press its passage through the full Senate Labor Committee.

This next step in the drive is expected to begin almost immediately, and already Senator Everett Dirksen, a member of the

### Anti-Union Culin Act Repealed by Wisconsin

The punitive Culin Act, pushed through by Wisconsin Republicans four years ago, in an effort to put political handcuffs on organized labor, has been repealed. The Culin Act had blocked unions from helping candidates for state office and outlawed union contributions to candidates or things of value, directly or indirectly, "... for any political purpose whatsoever."

## JUSTICE

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## Consent to Cullman Contract



Ratification meeting ended 118-day-long strike of workers at Kayser-Roth Engie plant in Cullman, Alabama. Terms of the new agreement were approved by members of Local 457 in the Cullman County Court House on June 27. At Left, E. T. Kehrer, Southeast Region director, calls for a vote.

subcommittee who was not present when the legislation was discussed and passed, has indicated his opposition.

Although ILGWU locals, as well as other AFL-CIO units throughout the country, may consider that their work has begun to reap some results, the ILGWU Political Department stresses that efforts now be stepped up to make sure that the legislation is not weakened or emasculated by those opposed to it in the Senate.

ILGWU local officers and members are also reminded that until the minimum wage legislation is passed in both the Senate and the House of Representatives, the program adopted by the AFL-CIO Joint Minimum Wage Committee must be continued, speeded up and expanded.

## Humphrey Cites ILG to Show 'What's RIGHT About Labor'

"American unions have used their organized strength in the pursuit of the general welfare . . . they are concerned with the welfare of all Americans."

Quoting at length from the ILGWU General Executive Board Report to the 36th convention of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, in a major address on the Senate floor last month went on to say that he finds "no right about the labor movement."

To counteract the misleading impressions left by recent disclosures before the McClellan investigating committee, Senator Humphrey said "the public should have the full story of what decent, honorable, devoted trade unionists are doing day by day for their fellow men, for their country, and the cause of freedom in a troubled world."

### Labor Acts

The Minnesota Democrat noted that the labor reform issue in the Kennedy-Ervin Bill, which passed the Senate by a 10 to 1 vote, and is now in the House Education and Labor Committee.

But, the liberal Senator cautioned, the trade union movement had not waited for the formation of a committee to investigate improper practices in the area of labor-management relations; the AFL-CIO had already set up the Ethical Practices Committee to develop codes designed to deal with labor corruption.

"It was violation of these codes that served as the impetus for the passage of the AFL-CIO in expelling more than one-third of its membership. I have yet to hear of one lawyer of the hundreds already cited in the Senate hearings, being expelled from the American Bar Association. I have yet to hear of the Chamber of Commerce or the National Association of Manufacturers expelling a member because of leading one or another business conduct," Senator Humphrey added.

### Agelist Passive Laws

In the course of his address, Humphrey complimented the co-leader, Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Labor subcommittee and leading sponsor of the labor reform bill.

However, in reference to the punitive, so-called Bill of Rights amendments introduced by Senator John McClellan, Humphrey said: "Some of those changes

may deserve a second look after greater study and after their full implications become fully understood."

Earlier in the month, at the annual dinner of the Liberal Party of New York State, Humphrey had said: "We must not be stampeded into adopting or passing any old labor-management reform bill just to have a bill. We do not want, nor should we have, a law that would weaken or cripple the American labor movement."

## PUERTO RICO VICTORY AT CRIMTEX SWEATER SPURS KNIT CAMPAIGN

A vigorous organization campaign conducted by union activists in Puerto Rico was capped with a National Labor Relations Board election victory at the Crimtex sweater shop in San German, reports Local 500 Manager Robert Glusnick.

The drive was conducted by volunteers from several Mayaguez brasserie shops and a committee from the Crimtex plant, under the guidance of Organization Director Albert Sanchez.

Following up on the Crimtex victory, ILGWU organizers are making strong headway in signing up workers at Northridge Mills, a 220-employee sweater shop. Unbending efforts also are under way among knitwear workers at Gordonshire in Cayey and at shops in Yauco, Coamo, Quebradillas, Aguas Buenas, San Lorenzo and Gurabo.

## AFL-CIO To Air News On Summer Weekends

The AFL-CIO's weekend news broadcasts during the summer months have been resumed over the American Broadcasting Co. radio network. George Amberg, veteran newscaster, will handle the newscast. The program will be heard at 12:25 P.M. EDT on Saturdays and 7:30 P.M. Sunday.

## WASHINGTON MEMO

by JOHN HERLING

## Even Puny Housing Measure Gets Axe From Eisenhower

WASHINGTON—Well, the President vetoed the housing bill. For a while there was sharp betting whether he would perpetrate such a wrong on the nation. But certain informed sources could have predicted the President's action with great accuracy.

Here's why: During the 10 day period when the housing bill was before the President to sign or not to sign, there was lots of informal discussion with big shot administrators.

At the 26th anniversary celebration of the Federal Housing Administration, one official was telling the President that he hoped he would sign the bill because it was far less than many Democrats wanted.

To this the President replied firmly that he didn't like the public housing provisions of the bill. "But Mr. President," said the troubled official, "a certain amount of public housing is necessary."

"Oh, no," said the President. "There's plenty of money for public housing. Besides I don't believe any self-respecting American would want to live in public housing."

That the President of the United States should make such an outrageous statement is almost beyond belief. But that it should come from a President who has enjoyed the benefits — along with his family — of food, clothing, shelter and medical care, all at public expense, for the last 47 years is about as impetuous and incredible a Presidential statement as has been heard in Washington.

Actually, the public housing aspect of the bill which the President vetoed had already been sharply cut back, in the mistaken defensive position taken by the Democratic leadership in the Senate and the House. It charged them with backing away from a fight on principle before the fight began, and cutting back their bills for fear that the President would veto them.

When the President's veto was sent up to Congress, Senators leaped to their feet to deplore the President's action. Their oratorical path had been paved on the Democratic side a few days before by Democratic Chairman Paul Butler, who indignantly attacked the defensive position taken by the Democratic leadership in the Senate and the House. He charged them with backing away from a fight on principle before the fight began, and cutting back their bills for fear that the President would veto them.

### Cut and Trimmed

Then the Housing Bill, cut and trimmed as it was, was nevertheless kicked down Pennsylvania Avenue and up Capitol Hill.

The first Senator to deplore the President's veto was Republican Senator Jacob Javits, from New York.

"I regret very much that the President vetoed the bill. I was one who urged the President to sign it. I consider the bill reasonable in its provisions, although it did not exactly meet the administrator's viewpoint."

It surely didn't — even after the Democratic majority leadership had cut back the original bill. And now, the housing bill is sunk, just as if the Democratic leadership had not trimmed its sails. Senator John Sparkman of Alabama, who was in charge of the Housing Bill, hit the President's veto message. He said it contained misstatements of fact as to the amount involved in the public housing provisions, and as to the alleged "inflationary" impact on the economy.



# 5 Million Labels Distributed

More than 200,000,000 ILGWU labels have been distributed to affiliates of the garment union that have put the label into use since the start of 1959. It is announced by Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, director of the ILGWU Union Label Department. Over 45 million labels have been sold to dress firms in the New York metropolitan area alone, according to Harry Fox, manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Council Label Department.

On June 25, the first ILGWU label to be sewn into a dress made in Ohio was attached to a garment by Mrs. Betty Clancy, wife of the Mayor of Cincinnati. The event took place in the office of the Mayor, with officers of the LeVine Dress Co. present.

### First in Ohio

The contract with this firm is the first with a label provision to become effective in the state. Attending the ceremony were also Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirtzman, Ohio-Kentucky director; Mayor Clarence Jack Hurst, president of the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati; Julius Gurulnik, manager of the Cincinnati Joint Board and a committee of workers from the shop that included Augusta Campbell, Blanche Faith,

Gladya Nevas and Connis Johnson, chairlady.

In the Eastern Region, a vigorous ILGWU label sale-off drive has been set off, according to Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, the department's General Manager. He appointed Sam Rosenbrot as regional union label driver.

### Label Committees

Reports submitted to the special staff conference held July 10 in Passaic, N.J., indicate that all locals have functioning union label outposts in shops making products covered by union label contracts.

Local 186, Newburgh, N.Y., has elected a union label committee. Members of the committee have checked stores in Newburgh, Beacon, Middletown, Port Jervis and Poughkeepsie. They have formed

a speakers' committee to bring the message of the ILGWU label before other unions, women's organizations and other community groups.

Local 163, Troy, N.Y., was cooperating with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' union label committee. Leaflets have been distributed to all Amalgamated members in the area, as well as those of the International Association of Machinists. In South River and Passaic, N.J., and in Connecticut, the union label drive will be the theme of end-of-summer executive board meetings to be held later in the month.

The Long Island local found that more dress stores are sold through shopping center retail stores than through any other type of outlet in their district. Committees have visited shopping

center stores in Glen Cove, Freeport, Bayshore, Babylon, Jamaica, Flushing, Hirschfeld and Patchogue.

### Message to Millions

The second branch of the apparel industry to take up the use of the ILGWU label this summer is the waterproof garment and rainwear industry of New York, under contract with Local 20. Manager Joseph Kessler announced union ceremonies are planned for August 1.

The message of the garment workers' union label is being brought to millions of Americans through a number of means. Reaching into millions of homes are the "commercials" on the Edward P. Morgan radio network every Monday and Thursday. Morgan is sponsored by the AFL-CIO every evening at 7 P. M. coast-to-coast over the ABC radio network. Through this program, the ILGWU message is brought into homes that listen to over 100 radio stations carry-

ing the program. It may be heard in New York over station WABC, 770 k.

### Counter Displays

Available for distribution to members, now on order from local affiliates, is the "Ready to Serve" pamphlet on the ILGWU union label that was distributed at the 35th ILGWU convention in May. It is a short, concise and "snappy" text and cartoon explanation of how the label saves "in our fight for decent standards."

New being distributed to stores in selected areas and cities are two attractive counter display cards featuring the ILGWU label and informing the store customer that the retailer sells ILGWU made garments.

In New York City during the recent 8 1/2 hours pickets parrying sandwich signs bearing the union label marched in front of the hotels where the city showings were being held.

# Chicago Dress Pact Raises Pay

A wage increase for all workers, establishment of a severance pay fund, use of the ILGWU union label, paid holidays and overtime pay 1 1/2 times as well as week workers are highlights of a new three-year agreement just concluded between the Chicago Joint Board, representing over 2,000

## 5,000 Cloakmakers In Montreal, Toronto Get Work Week Cut

A shorter work week this month became a reality for 5,000 cloakmakers in Montreal and Toronto. The 37 1/2-hour week, a step in the ILGWU campaign to obtain a uniform 35-hour week for all members throughout North America, went into effect while most of the industry was on vacation.

The Pres. Bernard Shans said the start of the 37 1/2-hour week for ILGWU cloakmakers in Canada "dresses our members an advantage enjoyed by few trade unionists in this country today."

He recalled that when the ILO obtained the 35-hour week in the United States, most Canadian trade union members were on a 48-hour week. The ILGWU had pioneered a shorter work week in Canada, and now most other workers enjoyed a 40-hour week.

### Throughout Canada

"We now intend to make this 37 1/2-hour week uniform in all industries under our jurisdiction in Canada in order to pursue our ultimate goal of instituting the 35-hour week," Shans declared.

First target is the dress industry in Canada. Shans served notice that demands for a 37 1/2-hour week and use of the union label would top the proposals to be put forward when new agreements are negotiated with dress manufacturers.

### Second Socoxy Shop

Workers at another plant of the Socoxy Co. soon will come under union conditions. Shans reports a contract was signed July 9 covering a shop that the firm, known in Canada as Josef-Angelstein, is opening in Montreal. It expects to employ close to 125 workers there in the production of dresses.

The shop will be located on two floors of the premises form-

dressmakers, and the Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers, reports Vice Pres. Morris Hiale, Midwest director.

The contract provides a 5 percent pay hike for all time workers and a 4 percent raise for all piece workers, the latter to be applied after computation of the piece worker's weekly earnings. The increase went into effect July 6.

Piece workers, who previously received 9 percent above regular weekly earnings, now will get 13 per cent.

After Labor Day of this year, piece workers will be paid for the same four paid holidays as time workers: New Year's Day, Decoration Day, July 4 and Labor Day. They will also be paid time and one-half for work after seven hours daily. Holiday pay will be

on a pro rata basis, but in no event will any worker be paid less than one-half of a day's pay.

All workers henceforth get a full day's pay for a holiday falling on Saturday if they put in the full week. Otherwise, they will be paid pro rata, with a minimum of half a day's pay. If a holiday falls on Sunday, there will be no work Monday, and workers will be paid for the holiday.

### Start Severance

Beginning January 1969, dress employers will pay one-half of 1 percent into a severance pay fund. The following year a full 1 percent will be paid into the fund.

Use of the union label begins at once. Not part of the pact is an

agreement by the joint board to establish, in conjunction with the association, a school to train the various crafts of the garment industry.

Increased retirement in the greater Chicago area have created a need for skilled workers. The site contemplated for the school is a vacant floor of the ILGWU's office building in Chicago. The school is slated to start within 60 days.

The new three-year pact again contains an executive clause permitting renegotiations on wages at each anniversary date. Assisting Shans during negotiations was Assistant Director Harold Schwartz, Sam Flack, Harry Messer, Elfrida Burns-Morales, Sam Greenberg and Rebecca Eisenstat.

## "Bang! Bang!"



## LABOR BIDS CONGRESS TO PASS LIBERALIZED IMMIGRATION POLICY

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to "liberalize and humanize" the nation's immigration policies as the "most lasting and most appropriate" way for the U.S. to observe World Refugee Year, which begins July 1.

Testifying before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee, Hyman H. Buchalter, AFL-CIO legislative representative, called for speedy enactment of a program which would:

Raise to 250,000 a year the number of quota immigrants admitted.

Moderate the "discriminatory" national origins quota system, basing new quotas on "such relevant factors as family reunion, technical and professional needs, refugee relief, national interest and resettlement."

Booklander told the Senate subcommittee that of the several bills before it, the one introduced by Senator John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) "constitutes the most basic and significant changes" in the immigration laws and represents "substantial progress toward liberalizing and democratizing" policies in this field.

## Chalk Up Sizable Boosts for 1,500 At S'East Giants

Contract renewals have rung up substantial wage increases and other significant gains for some 1,500 garment workers employed at two major firms in the Southeast, announces Regional Director E. T. Kehrer.

At Movie Star of Mississippi, the 1,100 workers at company plants in Poplarville, Purvis, Ellisville and Magnolia routinely ratified new agreement terms.

These call for a 8 percent general wage increase, two additional paid holidays and use of the union label in all garments produced by the firm.

For 400 workers at the Elberton Manufacturing Co. in Elberton, Georgia, the new agreement

brought a sizable package of improvements.

Included are a 6 percent general pay boost, three additional paid holidays, \$115 hourly shop minimum, employer's contribution of 1/2 percent of payroll for a severance pay fund, use of the union label, overtime pay after 15 hours and a leave-of-absence procedure.

Elberton Manufacturing is a producer of Rhoda Lee blouses.

## Caveat Emptor!



"Let the buyer beware," advise these members of the Dress Joint Council. Women across America will look for the ILGWU union label when shopping for a fall wardrobe. Brochure accompanied informational picketing at fashion showing in a large New York City hotel.

## Cutters of 'California Girl' Go for Union All the Way

By a vote of 3 to 1, cutters at California Girl, well known manufacturer of dresses in Los Angeles, chose Cutjers' Local 94 as their bargaining agent, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director.

The poll, conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, was held June 30 after the cutting room had been confirmed as a proper bargaining unit.

Heading up the organizing drive that netted the unit were

Sam Schwartz and Jack Haas of the Dress and Sportswear Joint Board's Organizing Department, who also represented the ILOWU in talks with the firm.

Negotiations for a contract are expected to start soon.

## 178 Unionists Retired By N.Y. Cloak Finishers

Business and pleasure were combined at a recent meeting of New York Cloak Finishers' Local 8, when 178 newly retired members were feted by officers of the local, and at the same time were acquainted with their rights under the provisions of the social security law, reports Local Manager Harry Fisher.

## Extend Cleveland Sport Pact; Wages Up at Atlas, Universal

All sportswear firms under contract with the Cleveland Joint Board have agreed to pay time and a half for overtime after seven hours in one day or 35 hours in one week, reports Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirtzman, Ohio-Kentucky director. A committee of the Cleveland Joint Board, headed by Business Manager Meyer Berkman, negotiated the contract extension which became effective July 8 for the 1,790 workers covered.

At Atlas Underwear, with plants in Piqua, Ohio, and Richmond, Indiana, Kirtzman also reported that the 390 piece and work workers received a 5 percent increase effective July 6.

These negotiations were directed by Business Manager Bernardino Gardiner of the Cleveland Knitgoods Council, with a committee from Locals 171 and 172 Billy Barry.

that included Anna Mae Reed, Mary Blouch, officers and executive board members.

One hundred workers at Universal Hosiery Co., in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, a subsidiary of Talon, recently obtained increases which averaged 11 cents. These, too, became effective July 6.

The following committee of workers negotiated these increases under the supervision of Assistant Regional Director William Kaufman: James Rucker, James Rucker, Everett Whitaker, Al Pankovetz, Virginia Lussa, and Billy Barry.

## Summer is icumen in, Thude sing cucu!

That's what the poet sang seven hundred years ago and what he meant to say in simple Middle English was that here we are now and summer has come in full blaze and the birds are singing with all their might and the best place in the world to enjoy it all is

## UNITY HOUSE

where the grass is greener and the lake is cooler and the air is fresher and the meals are tastier and the entertainment is classier and the rates are lower than anywhere else you can think of. Yes, ma'am, summer is icumen in—why don't you? Call or write

## UNITY HOUSE

In New York: 1710 Broadway, N. Y. • CO 5-7000  
In Philadelphia: 929 N. Broad St. • ST 7-1004



## Spanish-Speaking Sightseers



New Jersey Intitoods workers journeyed to the United Nations headquarters and enjoyed a sight-seeing boat trip around New York City as part of Local 222's course in English for Spanish speaking members. Group was guided by Business Agent Edward Gonzalez, Eastern Region Education Director Saul Nusselroth and Local 62 Business Agent Martin Forrester.

# Award 10 New ILG Scholarships

The second annual award of ten scholarships for undergraduates study to children of ILGWU members was announced this month by the Selections Committee of the ILGWU National Scholarship Fund, according to Gus Tyler, fund administrator.

The winners are:  
Steven Comen of Brookline, Mass. His father, Abraham, is a member of Local 73.  
Arthur B. Cooper of Brooklyn, N.Y. His father, Louis, is a member of Local 110.  
Mark Dintenfass of Brooklyn, N.Y. His father, Sidney, is a member of Local 10.  
Caryl Geier of Brooklyn, N.Y. Her



Mark and Sidney Dintenfass

personality profiles, and standings in high school graduating classes.

No condition is made on the course of study to be followed, but at the time of selection one parent must have been a member of the union in good standing for at least three years. Applicants must be in their senior year of high school.

The final decision on the scholarship



Steven and Abraham Comen

father, Nathan, is a member of Local 10.  
Albert B. Litewka of Los Angeles, Cal. His father, Julio, is a member of Local 867.  
David Lopez of New York City. His mother, Carmen, is a member of Local 23.  
Marcia Schlafmits of New York City. Her father, Alex, is a member of Local 10.  
Ralph Schmeltz of Brooklyn, N.Y. His



Caryl and Nathan Geier

award winners was made by the selections committee, composed of seven of America's most respected educators. They are:

Dr. George Schubert, president, Hunter College, and chairman of the committee; Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, president, National Conference of Christians and Jews; Dr. Abraham I. Secher, president, Brandeis University; Dr. Mario Einaudi, professor, Cornell University; Dr. George



Arthur and Louis Cooper

father, Reuben, is a member of Local 10.  
Karla Turkheimer, New York City. Her father, Richard, is a member of Local 13.  
Edwin Zedlewski of Haledon, N.J. His mother, Malvina, is a member of Local 161.

The scholarships, \$500 annual awards for four years of study at any accredited college of the students' choice, are presented on the basis of scores made by applicants on the standard Scholastic Aptitude Tests, high school records, per-



Albert and Julko Litewka

centage, professor emeritus, Teachers College, Columbia University; Dr. Ira De A. Reid, president, Harvard College, and Dr. Roma Oann, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia University.

## About the Winners

Steven Comen, who will attend Brown University, will major in political science and government. He hopes to go on to Harvard Law School and ultimately throw his hat in the political ring.

—Arthur Cooper is enrolled at Harvard College. He is an English literature major, and of course reading is his hobby. Music too, he says.



David and Carmen Lopez

—Mark Dintenfass is torn between two worlds. His major will be physics, but he wants to write and is considering some journalism courses.

—Caryl Geier will study the social sciences at the University of Chicago. She is considering a career in the trade union movement.

—Albert Litewka is taking a pre-med course at the University of California in Berkeley. He faces many years of



Marcia and Alex Schlafmits

concentrated study before entering the medical profession.

—David Lopez will study at Cornell College. He is interested in civics and intends to study government and eventually go on to law school.

—Marcia Schlafmits is undecided. She knows she will attend Barnard College, but has not yet determined her course of study.

—Ralph Schmeltz will attend Colum-

bia College. His major field of study will be biochemistry.

—Karla Turkheimer is enrolled at Alfred University. She will be a biology



Ralph and Reuben Schmeltz

major, and plans to pursue her studies into graduate work.

—Edwin Zedlewski will study at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He will major in physics, and hopes to do extended research in postgraduate years.

Progress reports from the winners of last year's scholarships have been arriving at the ILGWU General Office,



Karis and Richard Turkheimer

and the results so far indicate that all the awards will be renewed.

Accordingly, beginning in the fall of 1969, there will be 20 children of ILGWU members in college under the fund; ten will be in their sophomore year and ten in their freshman year.

The ILGWU National Scholarship Fund was set up by the General Executive Board in conjunction with the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the presidency of David Dubinsky.



Edwin and Malvina Zedlewski

## 'Tidy' Strikers Man N'East Ranks in Pa.

Union authorization cards were signed on horseback, on milk stools, in haylofts, and on July 6 three-fourths of the 150 workers at Tidy Products Co. in Quarryville, Pa., struck for an ILGWU agreement.

Quarryville, in Lancaster County, was settled in the early 1700's by the Amish, a gentle, deeply religious people. Because of the tranquil social order, runaway horses thought this rich farm land would be an ideal site; in 1948 the makers of Tidykins snowsuits and children's knitwear opened their main plant there, according to Vice Pres. David Ginzold, director of the Northeast Department.

Discrimination and unfair treatment have been standard parts of working conditions at the Tidy Products plants. Finally, in May, the usually passive Amish and other workers stirred and rebelled. Word of their dissatisfaction spread to union shops in the area, and reached Manager Martin Morand in Harrisburg. Director of Organization Sol Hoffman dispatched Harold Cohen and

### House Visits

Then the rounds of house visits began, in dozens of communities within a 25-mile radius of Quarryville.

At Peach Bottom a card was signed while eating vegetables; at Safe Harbor, trade unionism was discussed over milking cows; at Chestnut Level, union bonetti were listed while cleaning chickens. So it went, at Fairmount, Nine Points, Wakefield, Goshen, Banner and Cherry Hill. By mid-June a majority of the workers had signed ILGWU authorization cards.

Key groups were organized into committees and meetings were held. A mass meeting was sched-

## All Tidied Up



With the calm determination of all peaceful people when provoked, these workers of the Tidy Products Co., Quarryville, Pa., have struck for a union contract.

uled for July 2. That morning, the company held a meeting in the plant. The workers insisted that union representatives be present, the firm refused, and the workers walked out and down to a reconstructed shoeing being used as a union hall.

Northeast Field Supervisor Jack Halpern was at the meeting, as well as the company production manager, who repeated and extended earlier promises. However, he refused to embody his promises into terms of a union contract. A strike vote was taken and

carried overwhelmingly.

On July 6, some 150 workers' names were placed on a list around the plant. By July 8, the effects of the strike had spread the firm to such an elementary state with the union.

# MORRIS HILLQUIT



## Advocate of Social Justice

IN the formative years of the ILGWU, Morris Hillquit was counsellor and friend of the garment workers. He was a democratic Socialist who, in voicing the dreams of slum-dwellers, first formulated ideas that have become part of the fabric of post-New Deal American life.

A Morris Hillquit Memorial Chair in Labor and Social Thought has been established at Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass., with Professor John F. Roche the first to be named. This fitting memorial has been financed by American labor unions, including a \$20,000 contribution from the William Green Memorial Fund of the AFL-CIO and \$50,000 from the ILGWU.

Many of the problems with which Hillquit dealt as labor lawyer have changed, but not disappeared. In 1923, he debated with Samuel Untermyer the question: Shall Trade Unions Be Regulated by Law? Following are excerpts from Hillquit's presentation:

**N**OW there are abuses in the trade unions. I have known a few labor leaders who really were not angels, known them personally, but I want to say this: You have heard Mr. Untermyer recite abuse upon abuse. Those of you who only followed this recital may gain the impression that trade union leaders are a lot of extortionists. They are not. Mr. Untermyer's eloquent array of facts is one-sided, and let me tell you how he came by them.

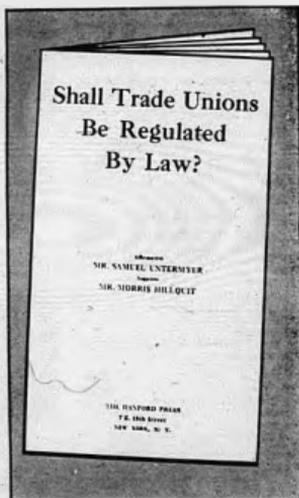
There was the Lockwood Investigation Committee with the most skillful cross-examiner of the United States as its counsel. Every union man who ever had trouble with some union official, every scab and sorehead throughout the United States sent letters and complaints to Mr. Untermyer. Mr. Untermyer was chiefly concerned with the smaller unions in the building trades in the City of New York, which are admittedly in a different position than the bulk of trade unions in the country.

What about the 500,000 miners? What about the two million railroad workers? What about the hundreds of thousands of needle trade workers? What about the great unions in all other industries; where is there any evidence of any act or conduct on their part that should require particular regulation?

**D**ON'T you think if Mr. Untermyer would put his skill to examining a few thousand merchants or manufacturers and to find out all the peculiar, hidden and unclean practices in which some of them have indulged, and bring you a list of those abuses, that it would look at least as black as that of the abuses of the workers?

Certain building trades, particularly the carpenters, have made it a practice to refuse to handle scab trim, just as they refuse to work with non-union labor. They do not want to cooperate with non-union workers, directly or indirectly. The courts of this state have upheld their right to refuse to use such non-union made trim. Under the provisions of this law, it would mean an interference with the employers' contract with other persons, and the right would be withdrawn from the workers.

**A**ND finally—we come to this "abuse" we hear so much about, the limitation of output. Is it really such a very mischievous or criminal practice? After all, the worker's sole capital is his labor power. When that is weakened or exhausted, he is mercilessly thrown into the dis-



card. Neither his employer nor the government have any duties towards him. He is nothing but a helpless and hopeless industrial derelict.

The worker, therefore, must treasure and husband his labor power. He should not dissipate it but spend it judiciously. The employer, on the other hand, has no concern with the fate of the individual worker. He wants as much work for his wages as he can get regardless of the effect upon the worker.

By indirect or subtle ways, he seeks to drive the worker to even greater exertions, frequently employing a "pace maker," whose role on the job may be compared with that of the leading sheep guiding his companions to slaughter.

Workers have the absolute right to limit the number of bricks they lay in return for a stipulated daily wage, just as brick dealers have the right to limit the number of bricks they will sell for a specified sum of money. This is the main feature that distinguishes free labor from slavery.

The names of Morris Hillquit and Louis Brandeis, first coupled in the negotiations that ended the 1910 cloak strikes with the formulation of the Protocol of Peace, are joined again in the establishment of a Hillquit Choir at Brandeis University. The event was marked by a luncheon on May 27, 1959 where guests and speakers included (left to right) Judge Jacob Panken, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Shelley Appleton of Hillquit Memorial Committee and John P. Roche, first Morris Hillquit Professor in Labor and Social Thought.



Basic American labor goals were defined in an historic exchange between Morris Hillquit and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, when they met before the U.S. Commission on Industrial Relations of a hearing in New York City, May 27, 1914. The high point of the informal debate was the following:

**MR. HILLQUIT:** Then one of the functions of organized labor is to increase the share of the workers in the product of their labor. Is that correct?

**MR. GOMPERS:** Yes, sir. Organized labor makes constantly increasing demands upon society for reward for the services which the workers render to society, and without which civilized life would be impossible.

**MR. HILLQUIT:** And these demands for an increasing share of the product of labor continue as a gradual process all the time?

**MR. GOMPERS:** I am not so sure as to gradual process. Sometimes it is not a gradual process, but it is all the time.

**MR. HILLQUIT:** All the time?

**MR. GOMPERS:** Yes, sir... The aim is to secure the best conditions obtainable for the workers.

**MR. HILLQUIT:** Yes, and when these conditions are obtained—

**MR. GOMPERS (interrupting):** Why then we want better—

**MR. HILLQUIT (continuing):** You will still strive for better?

**MR. GOMPERS:** Yes.

**MR. HILLQUIT:** Then the object of the organized workmen is to obtain complete social justice for themselves and for their wives and for their children?

**MR. GOMPERS:** It is the effort to obtain a better life every day.

**MR. HILLQUIT:** Every day, and always—

**MR. GOMPERS (interrupting):** Every day. That does not limit it.

**MR. HILLQUIT:** Until such time—

**MR. GOMPERS (interrupting):** Not until any time.

**MR. HILLQUIT:** In other words—

**MR. GOMPERS (interrupting):** In other words, we go farther than you. You have an end; we have not.

**MR. HILLQUIT:** Now, my question is, will this effort on the part of organized labor ever stop before the workers receive the full reward for their labor?

**MR. GOMPERS:** It won't stop at all at any particular point, whether it be that towards which you have just stated, or anything else. The working people will never stop in their effort to obtain a better life for themselves, and for their wives and for their children and for humanity.



The last professional act of Morris Hillquit was his appearance before the NRA code authorities (bottom) in behalf of the ILGWU on July 20, 1933. Although suffering from his final illness, he flew in a chartered plane to Washington to argue in behalf of the cloak-makers whose cause he had championed for many decades.

On September 23, 1915, Hillquit had begun a defense (top) of Morris Simon and four cloak union leaders against a rump-up charge of murder growing out of the historic 1910 cloak strike.



Flanked by ILGWU officers and aides, Morris Hillquit, only a few months before his passing, was in Wash-

ington to fight for New Deal improvements for cloak-makers and other garment workers.



At Brandeis University, students view photograph of Morris Hillquit.

## Not-So-Nice 'Bonnie Lass' Must Pay And Rehire Eastern Region Strikers

The abandoned Bonnie Lass Knitting Mills of Clifton, N. J., was ordered reopened by the National Labor Relations Board, in a precedent-setting ruling last month that included an award of back pay estimated at over \$100,000, according to Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

The company was directed to rehire all strikers without prejudice, and to recognize the ILOUW as bargaining agent for over 100 production workers. The owners are presently operating an illegal runway shop elsewhere.

The organizational strike at Bonnie Lass began in August 1958, and continued until December, when the strikers sought to end the walkout. However, management refused, and instead shut down the plant and started to move out its machinery.

In filing charges of unfair labor practices against the firm with the NLRB, the union cited evidence of management's coercion, intimidation and efforts to form a company union.

The trial examiner's decisions sustained every union allegation of company violence, coercion, fraud and illegal wage increases. Peter Detlefman, manager of New Jersey Knitgoods Local 222, The firm's counter-argument was summarily thrown out at the board's hearing in language which included the examiner's observation of "unreliable and self-

contradictory" testimony by the owners.

"This victory," Kramer asserted, "offers proof to non-union knitters employers that they cannot escape their obligation to workers in the industry."

### Gerbage 'Deal'

A typical "sweatheart contract" provided by the notorious Gerbage Collectors' Local 945 has left workers at Dexter Knitting Mills, Garfield, N. J., with a tiny hourly wage increase that just covers the cost of dues. In addition they

suffered the loss of one week's vacation, according to Pamela ILOUW Manager Richard Sanfilippo.

In contrast, ILOUW agreements signed with area knitters shows a 10% per year wage increase of at least 30 cents an hour and time and a half for all work after seven hours a day.

Employers in the New Jersey knitted goods industry often buy "protection" in the form of phony contracts when faced with legitimate union activity from Knitgoods Local 222. The garbage union is run by John Saratelli, a fugitive from law, who was recently indicted in garbage collection scandals.

## Miami Buckles Vogue Belt After a Two-Month Strike

Settlement of a two-month organizational strike against Vogue Belt Co. in Miami brings the total of new shops organized there recently to six, announces Southeast Regional Director E. T. Kehrer.

The 25 employees at Vogue walked out on May 4, when the company refused to recognize the union and started a campaign of intimidation.

The new agreement provides for a 6 percent wage increase, \$1.15 minimum, 4 1/2 percent health and welfare contribution, and all other standard Miami contract provisions.

Also organized was a new dress contractor, Bach Brothers, in Mobile, Alabama. The firm, employing 30 workers, quickly signed an agreement after its workers showed they wanted the ILOUW as their bargaining agent.

The agreement provides for a 35-hour week, 4 percent health and welfare contribution, and all other standard Southeast provisions.

## Berkshire and Boetride On '22' August Schedule

Two inviting events are on tap next month for members of New York Dreammakers' Local 22:

Club 22's outing to the Berkshire Music Festival, on August 8 and 9, will include a visit to Jacobs Pillow Dance Festival on Saturday evening and hearing of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony on Sunday.

The annual boitride to Bear Mountain, sponsored by the Dreammakers' Liberal Party Club, will leave on the S. S. Hudson Falls from West 48th St. on Saturday, August 22, at 9 A.M. Tickets are \$1.50.

For additional information on both events, contact the local education department at 218 West 40th St., Room 617.

## Balto Ups Lion's Pact; Reach Hurlock Pact

Recently concluded contract negotiations have brought substantial gains to over 300 garment workers in the greater Baltimore area, reports Vice Pres. Angela Bambace, manager of the Upper South Department.

The 250 new units, negotiated at Lion Brothers, a Swiss embroidery firm, a new pact effective July 1 provides, in two steps, for a 4 percent wage increase, the 35-hour work week, establishment of a severance pay fund, and a plant minimum of \$1.18.

Hurlock's Victory Pact

When the Hurlock plant of the Selro Manufacturing Co. switched production from men's shirts to ladies' sportswear, 60 workers immediately joined the ILOUW and obtained a contract containing the following provisions, to be accomplished in four steps:

A 10 percent wage increase; severance pay fund; \$1.15 plant minimum; two weeks paid vacation; 4 1/2 paid holidays; time and one-half after seven hours a day; and health welfare and retirement benefits.

The agreement at Lion Brothers, which runs until October 1, 1962, sets base pay provisions ranging up to \$1.85 1/2 hourly, depending upon job classification. Workers already have six paid holidays, two weeks paid vacation, and complete health, welfare and retirement benefits.

### Line Expands

First organized in 1942, when workers received a charter designating them the Swiss Embroidery Workers' Local 218, the company has since expanded, and this year opened a second plant in suburban Owings Mills. The pact covers both shops.

Assistant Vice Pres. Bambace in negotiations at Lions were Business Agent Ruth Murray, Local 218 Pres. Agnes L. Local 218 Vice Pres. Esther Snyder and Secretary Ellen Gardner.

Hurlock is the Selro Manufacturing Co., the under contract with the Upper South Department, with a

combined membership of approximately 250. The other plants are located in Cambridge and Denton.

The union's negotiating team with Hurlock was headed by Assistant Manager Eddie Williams, who had organized the shop. The agreement expires on December 31, 1961.

### Vs. Labor Coercive

The Virginia AFL-CIO overwhelmingly adopted a resolution opposing "those individuals or organizations which would destroy our free public school system" at its fourth annual convention in Richmond.

In another convention action, ILOUW State Director Martin Vest was elected to the executive board and organizer Harvey Hoffer and Local 403 member Buena King were re-elected to executive posts.

## Acting on Puerto Rico Pay



Minimum wage committee appointed by Puerto Rican government made recommendation on rates in sections of the island's garment industry. Group advised a 7-cent hourly increase in blouse and underwear, but labor members of the committee presented a minority report when the island's minimum wage in children's wear. From left: Robert D. Nasario, ILOUW Research Director Lazare Taper, Jacob D. Rosenbaum, Juan Nevares Santiago, Lou Silverberg, ILOUW Local 600 Manager Robert Gladnick and Alfredo Nasario.

## Patrons of the Arts



Members from virtually every local in New York City, in a tour arranged by the Education Department, saw the "Forms From Israel" exhibit at the Museum of Contemporary Crafts.

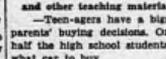
## HOW TO BUY

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS

## Business Uses the Teener To Push Its Brand Products

Parents will have to be increasingly careful about heeding the suggestions of their children about what to buy. The use of business-sponsored teaching materials in schools and colleges is growing at a rapid rate, with these results already noticeable:

—Teen-agers especially are successfully being influenced to buy the more highly-advertised brand name products. They also are showing strong preferences for these products whose manufacturers are most active in supplying booklets



and other teaching materials to schools. —Teen-agers have a bigger influence than is realized in their parents' buying decisions. One poll, for example, found that over half the high school students surveyed helped their families decide what to buy.

The truth is, in the field of toiletries and cosmetics that brand-name advertising, whether through the schools or general advertising, is most successful and potentially costly to your family. Scholastic Magazine reports that its surveys find school girls strongly prefer the more expensive cosmetics and toiletries.

The truth is, many tests have found that the chief difference between costly and low-priced brands of such toiletries is cold cream is merely the addition of a more expensive perfume.

### TV Major Medium

Besides classroom materials, television has been a particularly successful medium in convincing children that the highly-advertised, costlier products are the best to buy. One researcher reports that high school boys spent about two hours a day viewing TV, and girls a little over an hour and a half.

Teachers themselves report that business-sponsored materials are successful in persuading kids of all ages to buy the products of sponsors of these materials. In fact, the older teen-agers are even more susceptible to influence than the younger ones, although at all ages a large number are influenced.

The New York Times recently reported that one in five major corporations now supply teaching aids to schools and colleges, with millions of dollars spent each year on these materials. The actual teaching aids include booklets, handbooks, group discussion kits, charts and films which the teachers use in classroom instruction. Some corporations even provide speakers, awards and prizes and special information services.

One way corporations get materials into classrooms is by awards and other helps to the teachers themselves. A large chemical manufacturer, American Cyanamid Corporation, which is active in supplying teaching materials, also gives teachers summer jobs.

As Mark Starr, ILOUW educational director, recently pointed out, the real mind of this story comes out, be careful about taking your school's materials give a distorted view of co-ops.

One way corporations get materials into classrooms is by awards and other helps to the teachers themselves. A large chemical manufacturer, American Cyanamid Corporation, which is active in supplying teaching materials, also gives teachers summer jobs.

Full text of four-page leaflet not issued by the AFL-CIO.

# Get Crooks- Not Unions!

# Defend Your Union

"We support legislation that will get at the crooks.

"We oppose legislation which will do harm to the trade union movement."

With these words, AFL-CIO President George Meany summarized labor's opposition to the so-called "labor reform" bill passed by the Senate.

The Senate's amendments changed the bill (S. 1555) from one which would have aided the trade union movement in its campaign against corruption into a measure which could do grave and irreparable harm to clean, decent American unions.

This leaflet outlines the evils of this bill and summarizes the legislation the AFL-CIO seeks.

Reactionary employers are trying to destroy your union.

They don't want to get the crooks. They like doing business with the crooks.

Unless you join this fight now they can block labor's battle against corruption. They can pass laws that will drastically weaken your union.

### WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN TODAY

Tell him you want to get at the crooks.

Tell him you won't stand for a law that hurts your union.

Tell him you want honest labor-management reform—not labor ruin.

### Where to Write

Your Congressman  
House Office Building  
Washington 25, D. C.

## How the Senate Bill Would Hurt Your Union

On the floor of the Senate amendments cutely titled a "Bill of Rights of Members of Labor Organizations" were added to the measure. Instead of establishing "rights" for union members, these amendments would destroy the most effective right a worker has—the right to a strong and effective union. Here's how:

- The bill says a union must accept every person who applies for membership. This would make it impossible for unions to keep out Communists, crooks or company spies who try to infiltrate our ranks to destroy unions.
- The bill pretends to guarantee equal rights for members. In practice it would mean the government would decide who could run for office, for it outlaws union constitutions prohibiting Communists and other destructive elements from being candidates.
- The bill limits the methods by which union members can determine how their dues will be set. International unions would be required to set dues at conventions, and would be forbidden to do so by referendum.
- The bill substitutes the federal courts for normal, democratic trade union procedure, thus exposing unions to constant law suits by company agents, Communists or disgruntled candidates rejected by their fellow-members.
- The bill threatens local union officers with two years in prison and \$10,000 fines for such

reasonable rulings as denying a drunk the right to speak at a meeting. An entire local union could be jailed for disciplining a worker who led a wildcat strike.

- The bill pretends to require equal reporting by labor and management, but actually it allows employers to conceal anti-union expenditures. For example, an employer could maintain a regular, full-time labor spy on his payroll and never have to report it.
- The bill empowers the federal courts to decide for what purposes union funds may be

spent. It exposes union officials to civil and criminal prosecution for carrying out a membership vote to extend strike aid to another union. A single company spy could use this provision to keep a union or its officers in court all year, every year.

- The bill imposes new bans on peaceful picketing which would not only block traditional union activities but would invite unscrupulous employers to escape legitimate union organization by signing backdoor, sweetheart contracts with corrupt locals.

## Labor Wants An Anti-Racketeering Law

The AFL-CIO wants a sound, constructive law to get at the crooks in management and labor. We want:

- Public financial reports by unions and employers, policed by the Secretary of Labor to eliminate corruption.
- Safeguarding of union election processes by federal law.
- Elimination of improper trusteeships imposed for unethical purposes.
- Management of voluntary codes of ethical practices by union and employers, including their own enforcement provisions, and establishment of a continuing study of labor-management relations through an advisory committee to the Secretary of Labor.

- Embankment of union funds to be made a federal crime.

● Overdue revision of Taft-Hartley in areas where labor, management, the Administration and Congress have long agreed justice requires it. These provisions would sanction pre-hire contracts in the construction industry, reinstate pre-hiring elections, restore the voting rights of economic strikers and eliminate the jurisdictional "no man's land" created by the NLR.

Most of these measures were contained in the bill reported by the Senate labor committee. They will protect the democratic rights of union members and safeguard their funds. They will promote better relations between labor and management.

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations  
815 16th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

George Meany, President

Printed in U.S.A.

Wm. F. Schmitzer, Sec'y-Treas.

## Hollywood on Seventh Avenue



Lively Kim Cattral, star of Columbia Pictures production "The Middle of the Night," looks over her shoulder at the camera in a scene from the picture. The picture is being distributed by the Kaplan Brothers firm. At right is her co-star, Philip Walwood. Authority was assumed in garment shop sequences of the film.

## HITS AND MRS.

by IAN GOODSELL

### 3-Yr.-Old's First Movie, First Gray Hair for Mom

Two weeks after I took 3½-year-old Molly to her first movie, I bought my first bottle of hair tint to bleed in those telltale wisps of gray. It was that kind of an experience.

Since Molly is my third daughter, I was in no hurry to shepherd her to the cinema. I knew what it would be like. I had accompanied Molly's two older sisters to their first movies, and time had done nothing to heal my memories of the whispering, the wriggling, the endless trips back and forth to sandy outdoor drinking fountains and restrooms, the running up and down the aisles, the crawling around under the seats.

But Molly wanted to go to the movies. She pressed her cause vigorously. Her first words on arising in the morning were, "Today we go to the movies?" followed throughout the day by "WHY can't we go to the movies?" and "WHEN can we go to the movies?"

Her father, who had not taken Ann and Katie to their first movies, had little sympathy with my reluctance. Besides, he was tired of hearing about it all the time.

"For heaven's sake," he said, "why don't you take the poor kid to a movie?"

So Molly and I went to a movie. As I bought our tickets, she jumped up and down with excitement and I felt as though I were entering a hospital for surgery. We took our seats and I helped Molly out of her coat and waited tensely for the restlessness to begin. Perversely, she did none of the things I expected her to do. She didn't even wriggle. She sat quietly by my side, her eyes focused unblinkingly on the screen, her hands in her lap.

#### Nightmarish Fairytales

The movie was one of those perfect-for-the-kiddies productions—a nightmarish fairytales populated with screeching witches and hideous ogres, and it scared me so much I forgot all about Molly until I heard her gasp. I leaned over to pat her hand and offered her a stick of gum. She took it without looking at me, and her sound eyes remained fixed on the vista-vision screen.

I forgot about her again until she leaned toward me and whispered into my ear, "Mommy! Can I trade seats with you, Mommy?" "Fisaa, Mommy!" she said. "I don't want to sit by that man anymore!"

As we switched seats, I looked at the man in the seat next to hers. He was about 30 years old, and he wore an orange sport shirt and a leather jacket. He had an unshaven, whisk-behind-face, and he stared at the screen with an embarrassed expression as we changed seats.

I took Molly's hand in mine, and it was cold and knifed of trembly. "Molly!" I whispered, "what happened?"

She didn't answer, and I had a queer feeling in my stomach. I kept stealing glances at the man next to me and, the more I stared at him, the more uneasy he seemed. What had he done to frighten my baby? Should I notify somebody? What should I do? My mind reeled with awful possibilities. What on earth had happened? Would Molly ever get over it? Would it mark her psychologically for life?

I looked at the man again, and he had his hand over the side of his face nearest me, a sure sign of a guilty conscience. I kept on looking at him, and finally he got up and walked out. I knew that he shouldn't have left me go. I should have done something.

"Molly," I whispered, "that's gone. How tall me what happened?"

Molly looked at me sideways. "Mommy," she said, "will you promise not to laugh?"

I promised. I had never felt less like laughing. "We-still," she said, "you know when that witch turned green and started screaming? It made me feel all scary. And I knew how to kiss you, but I got mixed up and — O Mommy — I kissed that man instead!"



## Non-Union Firms Nipped in Bud By Cloak Union's Loft Spotters

Any newly-formed non-union cloak firm starting operations in an empty New York loft doesn't stay that way very long. It's soon spotted by vigilant staffers of the New York Cloak Joint Board, who keep such places under constant surveillance as part of that ILGWU affiliate's year-round organizing efforts, reports Vice Pres. Isidor Hader, general manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board.

Hader: In the six-month period ending June 30, in the city's coat and suit industry, a total of 15 jobbers or manufacturers were brought under contract with the union, as were 23 contractors. Results: In the same period, in the sportswear field, 17 manufacturers were added to Local 22 contracts, as were 23 contractors.

According to Max Horowitz, manager of the board's organization department, in a report presented to the board of directors on July 6, of the cloak firms, six joined the Industrial Council Association, 13 the Merchants Association, and four signed independent contracts; 23

## Laud Impact of ILGWU Fire Warden Setup

The impact of the ILGWU shop fire warden system in New York City was noted by The New York Times in an editorial commenting on a report by Fire Commissioner Edward F. Cavanagh, Jr. The Commissioner had reported that in the first four months of 1949, there had been a 37 percent increase in city fire over the same period in the previous year.

"These figures," said the Times editorially on July 4, "are not so surprising to the department, for their total may suggest. In the first place, the number of serious and tragic fires was smaller than ever before. There was also the Woolster and Mercer Streets calamities of 1948. For this reason, Cavanaugh believes the department should share the credit with the civilian factory fire wardens, recruited in cooperation with the ILGWU and other unions."

Other cities and centers are also developing their fire prevention programs.

Surprise fire drills were said in 18 Orange, N. J., dress plants last month in a test program arranged between Eastern Region Local 221 and the Orange Fire Department.

Over 800 garment workers took part in the drills, which revealed minor violations, but on the whole indicated a high level of safety and efficiency.

Initiated by Business Agent Virgil Bavaro following a general alarm blaze at the Fashion Dress Co. last month, the program is designed to establish a permanent fire warden system and periodic drills.

Participants in the first drill were clocked "with stop watches as Bavaro and the fire chief made the rounds of the shops. In several plants, the workers tended to gang up at one exit, and salvareps will be made to familiarize them with all exits to be used in case of emergency."

Most common safety violations were the blocking of doorways and exits with refuse, weak fire escapes, and rotting cat-walks. Employers have promised cooperation in removing these pitfalls to a fire safety program.

Members of Northeast Department Local 261 in New Bedford, Mass., and the Fire Prevention Bureau of that city will soon undertake a fire safety program involving 11 ILGWU shops in the area.

Program structure and details for the dressies was arranged by Business Agent Clifford Dupin,

joined the American Association. In sportswear, 17 joined the National Skirts Manufacturers Association and 23 the Skirt Contractors Association.

#### Strikes of Several

In a number of cases, determined strike action was required to bring holdout employers to union terms. For instance, it took an eight-day campaign of picketing and organizing activities to enroll Loretta Pashlona, a jobber at 222 West 37th St.

In the course of the drive, the union succeeded in closing the firm's production at its facilities in Hoboken and Red Bank, as well as its outfitting department, also located in New Jersey. Effective cooperation was received from Drivers Local 112.

Another kind of situation

arose at the Purman & Grossman firm in Astoria, Queens, doing contract work for Moonson-Salzman of 135 West 39th St. in New York City.

Moonson-Salzman formerly was a fur manufacturer under contract with the Purrier's Union.

Recently, however, it dropped its fur production and is now making ladies' beryans and other synthetic fabric coats.

#### Phony Outfit

Meantime, it was disclosed, the Astoria contracting shop had reached "contract" with an outfit calling itself "Industrial Metals and Miscellaneous Workers Local 11" affiliated with the Bakery & Confectionery Union, that had been expelled from the AFL-CIO on charges of corruption.

The Purrier's Union not only agreed to close jurisdiction over this firm to the ILGWU, but pledged to help actively in bringing it under contract with the Cloak Joint Board. However, the jobber held out obstinately.

Accordingly, the joint board declared a strike against both Moonson-Salzman and its contractor, Purman & Grossman. The jobber's workers, who had been members of the Purrier's Union, were called to a meeting where the situation was explained. The Purrier's instructed them to observe and respect the ILGWU picket line, and the Pur Strippers' local also cooperated with the strike efforts.

Production of the jobber and contractor was stopped. The 22 workers in the contracting shop consequently signed cards designating the ILGWU as their bargaining agent, and the pseudo outfit faded from the picture. Moonson-Salzman has since joined the Merchants Association, and Purman & Grossman the American Association.

## ILG Donates to Drive Of Negro College Fund

An initial donation of \$1,600 from the ILGWU has kicked off the 1949 campaign of the Greater New York Labor Committee of the United Negro College Fund.

## New Bedford Fire Preventers



Details of fire prevention program undertaken by Local 311 and the New Bedford, Mass., fire department are discussed by, from left: Fire Chief Milton Andrews, Local Pres. Cecilia Leshy, Virgil Bavaro, Fire Prevention Bureau Vice Pres. Leonard B. Dapin, and Business Agent Clifford Dupin.

## CUTTERS COLUMN

### To Start Refresher Seminar For Cutter Business Agents

A seminar refresher course for business agents will begin in the fall, Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10, recently announced. The object of this unique project is to bring officers up to date on the various developments of the IGLWU and on the problems of organized labor generally.

With the growth of the union during the past 10 to 15 years and the extension of its activities into many new spheres it has become increasingly difficult for officers, preoccupied mainly with shop problems and matters pertaining to the agreements, to keep abreast of these developments.

One example is the welfare program, including health and retirement benefits. These programs vary to some extent, in different branches of the industry and, since Local 10 includes members working in nine of them, it is essential to be familiar with all of them.

The head of the IGLWU Welfare and Health Benefits Department will therefore be invited to discuss these matters covering regulations, structure, rules and administration of the various funds.

Another example is the Death Benefit Fund. There have been changes in the rules in recent years affecting death benefits. Special rules have been adopted dealing with members who have left the trade and disabled persons and limited benefits memberships have been discussed. The director of the Death Benefit Fund will be called on to review its operations and to outline the changes that have been adopted.

#### Services to Members

Union officers should have a general understanding of unemployment insurance, disability payments under state law, and social security. The IGLWU Research Department is the agency through which aid is given to members in connection with such matters; the head of the department will deal with this vital aspect of the union's activities.

Changes in law dealing with union activities both on the state and national level, is necessary for union officers to be aware of their nature, how they effect union practices and activities and the responsibilities involved. The IGLWU general counsel will brief and advise our officers on these matters.

Through the director of the Engineering Department, local officers will obtain a firm grasp of recent technological developments in the field of production affecting cutters as well as other craft workers.

It is also planned to acquint our members with the

**'Typical' Garment Worker At U.S. Exhibit in Russia**

When the fashion show to be presented in Moscow as part of the American contract of trade for Russia on July 19, a typical U. S. garment worker will be in the company.

Jack Hochman, a member of Dress Pressers' Local 60, his wife and their three children will make the seven-week tour which is the American counterpart of the Soviet exhibition now on display at the New York Coliseum.

Hochman, whose father will also be in the party, is a member of the Local 60 executive board and chairman of the Dress Pressers' Council. His Committee program is an individual, and he in no way represents the IGLWU or any of its affiliates.

No membership meeting of Local 10 is scheduled during July and August.

Officers with the services rendered by the Education and Publications Departments. Description of the work of the Political Department will include not only an analysis of the current political situation and union participation in politics, but organized labor's views on current issues.

The project has received the formal approval of the local's executive board as well as the business agents. The schedule of lectures and discussions is being worked out and will be announced in September.

In initiating this undertaking, Manager Falkman stated, Local 10 is once again demonstrating its readiness to keep pace with changing needs and conditions.

#### Higher Sick Benefits

Cutters in the cloak and miscellaneous trades will receive \$40 a week instead of \$35 for sick benefits starting December 1, under rules recently adopted by the respective Health and Welfare funds. Effective the summer of 1960, cloak cutters will receive \$65 as their annual welfare check, a raise of \$5.

Joe Dolgon, who became manager of the miscellaneous division earlier this year, after serving as a business agent for a number of years, will be released on June 25 by the staff of the local in celebration of his 50th birthday. A letter was read from Fred Dubinsky, union boss Dolgon's service to the union.

Among the speakers were General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg, Cloak Joint Board General Manager Eldred Nagler, director of the Liberty Party Ben Davidson and managers of the locals in the miscellaneous trade. Manager Falkman, who presided, extended to Dolgon the greetings and good wishes of the officers and members of Local 10.

### LEVITT HITS N.Y. GOP FOR AIDING WOLFE VIA CUTS IN WELFARE

Tax benefits for special interest groups have necessitated budget slims and reductions in welfare in vital areas of social welfare, charged New York State Comptroller Arthur Levitt. The criticism was made in an address at Unity House last week on the topic: "How New York State Pays Its Way."

The Democrat holding major public office in New York State, Levitt was guest speaker in one of the sessions of the annual Unity House lectures arranged by the Education Department.

The Comptroller scored the Republican majority in the State Legislature for effecting budget cuts in the Labor Department, Welfare and the Correction Departments. He also decried failure to take any steps in the State University construction program.

Noting that two-thirds of the total expenditures for direct services to the people are made by state and local governments, Levitt called for increased attention to these fields.

### Glamorous Label Promoters



Active members of Office and Distribution Employees Local 99 display boards using "Look for the Union Label." From left: Margaret Hinton, Vera Krovacsenko, Lourdes Western and Yvonne Lochart.

### MarkLibraryWeek In Education Meet

In observance of Library Week, topics relating to the value of libraries and books in the community will be discussed by members of the city's outstanding educational headquarters, the IGLWU General Office, 1110 Broadway, New York City, announced Education Department Secretary Fannia Cohen.

Large numbers of ILGers from a five-state radius continue to visit National headquarters in New York, through trips/arranged weekly by the Education Department.

### Filing Begins August 1 For Cloak Retirees

Workers in the New York coat and suit industry who are eligible for retirement under the rules and regulations of the retirement fund in effect as of January 1, 1959 and who wish to retire in January 1960, must file their applications from August 1 through September 15, 1959. This announcement was made by Harry Krueger, manager of the retirement fund. Applications filed after these dates will not be considered.

Applications may be obtained at the local unions or at the retirement fund, 1407 Broadway, New York City.

### Retire First 2 Members From New York Local 99

The retirement fund established in 1933, under the collective agreement between New York Office and Distribution Employees' Local 99 and the Women's Apparel Chain Store Association's local, last month retired its first two eligible applicants.

They are Evans Williams, an employee of Manilla Shoes, and Ray Pifer, an employee of Grayson Shops. The presentation was made by Shelby Appleton, manager of Local 99, and Yvonne Lochart, who became manager of Local 33. Douglas Levin, current manager, was chairman.

The local has also announced that 15 of its members in coat and suit houses now receive three-and-a-half pay for overtime up to 48 hours. Previously, these shopkeepers had received overtime pay only after 37 1/2 hours.

### Health Center Closes Saturdays In Summer

During July and August, the New York Union Health Center will be closed all day Saturday. Medical care will be available Monday through Friday, 9 A.M. to 5 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 4-2810 between 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.

### UNION LABEL CONFAB HITS BLOUSE CHARGE LAUDS TUVIM'S WORK

Resolutions condemning the Justice Department's "anti-trust" indictment against Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler and House-makers' Local 142 Manager Joseph Tuvim to promotion of the union label, were passed by the Union Label Supportive Trades Department of New York State.

The action was taken at the convention of the department, held in Utica last month. IGLWU delegates who were elected vice presidents of the state organization, are Martin Rose of Coopers, Vice Pres. David Olginoid, director of the Northeast Department, who was guest speaker at the convention.

The resolution condemning the anti-trust action filed the IGLWU as "one of the most progressive and cleanest trade unions in the labor movement," and reiterated AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's charge that the indictment was a political maneuver by the Republican Administration.

Tuvim was characterized as "a man who has constantly striven for better working conditions which have successfully resulted in the strict advanced standards of fair employment in his industry, and who by dint of his hard work has aided immeasurably in the achievement of the stature which this department enjoys."

### BOOK FRONT

by MIRIAM SPIECHANDLER

### Stirring Portrayal Of Miners' Dignity In Face of Misery

THE RAFE OF THE FAIR COUNTRY, By Alexander Cordell. Doubleday and Co. \$3.95

In Wales, a century and a quarter ago, mine owners sent miners down the earth with disregard not only for human safety, but also for human dignity. The iron ore was dug out of the earth's innards, dragged to the smelting furnaces and converted into wealth for the few.

The men whose muscles, eyesight, health and lungs were sacrificed to pile up that wealth are the subject of this stirring, warm



and poetic novel. Out of the stuff of human effort and desperation, Mr. Cordell has put together a novel that exalts the human spirit.

The centers his attention on the Martyrs, who in the violence of their slave surroundings, maintained the seeds of their own strength of their own dignity. There is laughter and there is sorrow in their lives. There is the constant pressure of the poverty and the misery of the mines with which they must contend.

There are also the mine owners with their ingenious methods for getting more and more out of the men and giving less in return. Company stores and scrip that rob the miner of his pay, the drinking on credit Irish, which is used on pay day to take away from the men the money they earned even before they receive it—all of these are depicted with a realism that never depresses but always angers.

The Montgomery set a new off the mark concern thought by the followers of Chartist, the movement through which the workers of England sought to win some measure of democracy for themselves. Their story makes a beautiful and deeply sympathetic story of the great longing that has moved workers to fight for a better world.

### Eastern Region Pension Applications Accepted

Applications for pension benefits from the Eastern Region Retirement Fund are being accepted, now until October 31, from workers who began to work in January 1, 1960, according to an announcement by Adolph Heid, administrator of the fund.

The Eastern Region Retirement Fund covers some 75,000 workers in the Northeast Department, the South Department, Southwest and Upper South Department, except those employed in the steel industry. The Retirement Fund of the New York State Industry.

### Myron Edelman Dead; Upper South Organizer

Myron Edelman, an organizer for Upper South Department Local 114, died last week after a lengthy illness. He was the son of Jacob Edelman, Upper South attorney and Baltimore lawyer.

While on the Upper South staff, Myron Edelman had participated in a number of public relations campaigns, including the ones at Terry Togs and the "Perfection Garment."

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES BARNERS WORKERS UNION

## NO VACANCIES

PRES EISENHOWER, who has never had to meet a rent bill, vetoed a housing bill that was cut down and compromised to meet his objections. The compromise was not enough for him. He insisted that the proposed legislation was extravagant, defective and would do more harm than good.

Therefore, the nation is now without a housing program to pick up when the present program runs out. The veto message clearly indicated that the President objects to federal aid in urban redevelopment, slum clearance, public housing, housing for the aged and college housing.

His main criticism of the housing bill however, centered on the charge that it would be inflationary.

Now, if the nation is faced by a serious threat of inflation — which for millions of Americans means getting less for their money — and if the Chief Executive is genuinely concerned with eliminating the danger, he ought to fight it consistently down the line.

We think that high rents — getting less for your rental dollar — are inflationary and that more public housing — getting more for your rental dollar — might take the steam out of them. We believe that slum living booms community expenditures for social services and that more and better housing might reduce these costs.

Indeed, we could list a number of more effective ways of fighting inflation than to condemn millions of Americans to living in substandard homes and substandard communities.

The President might, for example, get excited over how the big suppliers of what the nation needs now disregard conditions of supply and demand and freeze their prices to yield a fixed high rate of profit.

MR EISENHOWER HAS his own way of deciding what is inflationary and what is not. In his judgment even the slimmed-down housing bill was inflationary. But a fattened-up interest rate on government bonds apparently is not.

He has asked for and is going to get legislation that will enable him to lift the interest rate on government bonds. The members of the Congressional committee shaping the bill were reluctant to put that authority into the hands of Congress, which would then have to take the responsibility for lifting the interest rate.

But the President showed no such sensibility. He'll take the authority and he'll lift the interest rates when he sees fit to do so, just as soon as he'll knock out a housing bill if he feels like it.

What's inflationary for the slum dweller is incentive for the bond pur-

NOT ALL PUBLIC SPENDING is inflationary. Expenditures to underwrite a better, healthier, safer America are not inflationary.

More schools and hospitals are not inflationary. Better roads and improved land reclamation are not inflationary.

What is it that makes Mr. Eisenhower think they are while he is, at the same time, ready to ask for tax incentives for businessmen who make overseas investments and higher interest rates for investors who buy long-term government bonds?

The pattern we detect is one of complete devotion to the cause of putting the nation's welfare into the hands of businessmen for whom the measure of social good is whatever brings them a greater return. Public housing doesn't so it's inflationary; higher bond rates do, so they are not.

This kind of double standard is more dangerous to the general welfare than the phantom inflation which haunts the President.

## "Don't Push!"



## "Brick by Brick"



## Running Out of Space?

By  
August Heckscher

Excerpts from the foreword to the current annual report of the Twentieth Century Fund, by its director.

IT IS PERHAPS not entirely a coincidence that the year which has seen the United States make its first sustained ventures into outer space should have seen, also, a growing concern with the problem of space on our own planet and continent.

This globe cannot but strike us as the more circumscribed and crowded because of the images which confront man as he reaches into realms beyond the earth. The Age of Enlightenment may well have appeared to many of those who lived in it an age distressingly without light; certainly the Space Age can seem to us short of the quality of spaciousness.

PEOPLE, BY THEMSELVES, occupy but a particle of the earth's surface. Even with the rising population there remain great areas of emptiness on the globe. What takes up space is not people but their activities—the way they live, the things they do, their relation to the natural environment. In a technological civilization, people become insatiable consumers of space; and an insatiable existence heightens their demands.

The sense of crowding in present-day America is, curiously enough, the direct result of spreading out, the end-product of the American dream for open country and clear land. It is people seeking escape from the close quarters of the city who have created our housing jams and our traffic jams. In our national parks and forests, at our lakes and seashores, they have re-created many of the conditions from which they fled.

WE ARE NOT RUNNING out of space; it exists on this continent in abundance. But we may very well run out of time to reorganize and shape it and make it answerable to man's physical and psychic needs. The green spaces we sacrifice today may be almost impossible to reorganize tomorrow. What remains of openness and naturalness in the expanded city exists precariously, subject to being overrun at any time. No public sanction, no legal barrier, protects the surviving field or woods.

Meanwhile public transportation is neglected. And our planners, lacking a true

understanding of the city's function, fail to seize the advantages that can come from a certain salutary crowding. We suffer from spacelessness because everyone is spread out evenly; the answer may then be in a higher degree of population density.

THE SPACE THAT once separated nations has drastically shrunk. The space that allowed armies to mobilize and maneuver has almost disappeared. From such simple facts flow important consequences for our foreign policy, our defense, the structure of the international community.

Upon the diminished surface of the globe, moreover, something is happening to the nation-state quite comparable to the transformation of our cities. Just as the dot on the map no longer represents the reality of urban sprawl, so the map's clear colors and solid boundaries do not fully tell the story of the diffused, extended relationship of today's international community.

THE ESSENCE OF modernity is its changefulness and instability. Space becomes for us less a given entity than a matter of organization and deliberate choice—a carving out amid flux of some elements of rationality and order.

On the deeper levels of individual consciousness these changes in the concept of space affect their own subtle transformations. The merging and overlapping of the outside world is reflected in an inner sense of tension and balance. Modern man feels that he lives, not in an infinitude of peace, but at the point where forces meet. He is aware of spiritual ambiguities and disharmonies, and knows that such intimations of spaciousness as he may possess must be re-created constantly from within.

It may seem a difficulty, at times even a treacherous, existence. But it is an existence which, at its best, keeps the excitement of a moving equilibrium, a freshness and liveliness, which other periods might envy. To dwell in peace within one's habitation may not be given to this generation; but there are compensations, surely, in dwelling where so much is novel, changing and unpredictable.