

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARNMENT WORKERS' UNION

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Symbol of a "Union Label Day" campaign conducted simultaneously in many New England towns, when hundreds of ILGWU filled shopping centers with label literature and posters, this giant banner was draped from windows of Fall River union headquarters. Identical banners are taking place from coast to coast as ILGWU affiliates wage label education campaigns.

Labor Movement Aroused At Steel Strike Injunction

As half a million steel strikers started back to their jobs last week, in compliance with the Supreme Court's upholding of the government-invoked Taft-Hartley injunction, the labor movement's anger was focused on what AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany bluntly called the "slave labor" provisions of the law which drive men back to work "when they don't want to work under the conditions offered."

President Walter P. Reuther of the United Automobile Workers, in equally blunt fashion, charged that the injunction represented "brutal intervention" in the steel strike by a government which had made "profits superior to people."

And UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Masny intoned no words more eloquent than "political payoffs" to the steel corporations for their campaign contributions of \$214,000 in the GOP.

Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald said that in accordance with their practice, the Steelworkers would "comply with the law of the land," but protested bitterly against the "force of government intervention after 116 days of endurance and sacrifice" on the part of the strikers.

"It is a 'had' indeed," he declared, "when the weight of government by injunction is imposed upon American steelworkers to drive them back to the mills which

they left voluntarily as free men in search of economic justice a rich and powerful industry has cruelly denied them."

The Supreme Court decision was 8 to 1 in favor of the injunction and was based almost entirely on acceptance of the right of President Eisenhower, under Taft-Hartley, to decide that the "health and safety" of the country were threatened by the record-breaking strike of 30,000 steelworkers.

This viewpoint brought a sharp dissent from Justice William O. Douglas, who declared in effect that the Court was simply acting as a rubber stamp for the President without exercising its own judgment.

"If the federal court is to be merely an automatic stamping press the papers an Attorney General presents, the judicial function rises to no higher level than an IBM machine," he declared. "Those who grew up with equity and knew its great history should never tolerate that mechanical conception."

Justice Douglas accepted the Steelworkers' contention that "only a small part of the steel industry actually was involved in the manufacture of steel essential to the national safety. He declared that it would have been possible to order the re-opening of such individual plants without forcing thousands of other workers to go back to the

No Sacrificing Here . . .

The report that the strike-bound U.S. Steel Corporation lost \$21 million during the third quarter of 1959 does not tell the full story, according to the United Steelworkers.

The nation's largest steel firm distributed cash dividends amounting to almost \$47 million to its stockholders for this same period — three months when the plants were shut down for all but two weeks.

steel plants to manufacture non-defense items.

Senator Wayne Morse, Oregon Democrat, who has been a strong critic of the legislative provisions of Taft-Hartley, declared that the Supreme Court had subjected the steel workers to "economic peonage" by its decision upholding the injunction.

All reports in Washington indicate that the Eisenhower Administration is "determined to block" any possible reversal of the strike at the end of the law-imposed 90-day return-to-work order. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell already has reported that the President would send recommendations to Congress when it convenes in January designed to force a settlement of the strike in the event that no agreement is reached by that time. January 21 is the expiration date of the injunction, after which the Steelworkers will be free to strike again.

Mitchell said that he favored legislation which would authorize the President to set up fact-finding committees early in a major strike, a power that the Steelworkers have claimed is already in the President's hands and which they called for many months ago.

Critics Corner



Viewing exhibition paintings by ILGWU members at the 36th annual Women's International Exposition which opened in New York City on November 3. As in previous exhibits, garment worker-artists carried off many awards, with their 59 entries.

WASHINGTON MEMO

by JOHN HERLING

Tex Johnson's Sweet Talk Sounds Sour to Unionists

WASHINGTON — Union spokesmen meeting at a convention here charge they have been duped by Democratic Majority Leader

Landon Johnson. An important change in organized labor's legislative strategy has therefore taken place. Leading unionists say they must now face the reality that Senator Johnson of Texas has backed away from his professed support of labor and liberal programs in and outside of Congress.

"The representatives consider themselves to have been seduced into 'bring[ing] down' politically with Senator Johnson, and that he has betrayed their trust. So they say 'Johnson's sweet talk has turned sour.'"

"They have now compiled a list of promises which permeates them that the Senate Majority Leader tries to be all things to all men. While they acknowledge that a political leader must be flexible in his approaches, they say, 'We don't know whether he is coming or going. He for as we are concerned, Landon is gone.'"



Unionists recall that last April, Senator Johnson swore a mighty oath: "I will not let these pass any anti-labor legislation."

Yet, despite the largest majority a Senate party leader has had in 20 years, he permitted the original McClellan "bill-of-rights" provision to be grafted on to the Senate bill introduced by Senator Kennedy.

Organized labor spokesmen say Senator Johnson led them to believe that he had the votes to defeat what was regarded as an ill-considered and punitive measure. In fact, so many Republicans and Democrats hated themselves the next morning that this section of the bill was modified by a bi-partisan vote.

Guve Go-Ahead Sign

Laborites also charge that Landon Johnson deliberately failed to apply his influence in the House among the Texas delegation against the original Landrum-Griffin Bill. On the contrary, they say he passed the word to at least one Texas Congressman who passed it to others: "Go ahead and vote for the Landrum-Griffin Bill. We'll clean it up in conference."

But, more importantly, AFL-CIO representatives now possess a letter which they consider "proof positive" that Senator Johnson has identified himself with anti-union forces. In a letter directed to a "dear friend" who chided Mr. Johnson for being "soft on labor," the Texas majority leader spelled out his attitude toward union legislation. Here is what the majority leader said:

"Throughout my public life I have favored strong, effective regulatory legislation to protect Americans from improper labor practices, having voted for the Glass-Steagall, the Smith-Connally Act, the Taft-Hartley Act." He emphasized that in the "last few instances I voted to override a Democratic President to make these measures law."

This letter was dated August 22, 1959, a few days after the Landrum-Griffin Bill had passed the House. To buttress his position as a "reasonable" exponent of proper regulatory labor legislation, Mr. Johnson enclosed an analysis made by Republican Senator Goldwater of Arizona who, he reminded his correspondent, was the ranking Republican member of the McClellan Committee.

Then he proceeded with his analysis of the then pending legislation which was being sent on to House-Senate conference. "In some respects the Senate Bill is stronger. In other respects, and some of these are very desirable to me, the House (Landrum-Griffin) Bill is stronger." Considerable significance is attached to this last statement in view of the overwhelming vote of the Texas House delegation for the Landrum-Griffin Bill. This vote furnished the margin of victory for that bill and conditioned the final outcome.

Corporation Profits Soar 21 Percent to New Peaks

Excluding the struck steel industry and the steel-affected railroads, the Wall Street Journal reports that corporate profits for July, August and September of this year continued their march to new record heights, and were up 21.1 percent over the same period last year.

In the July-September period, a year ago, industry and business were enjoying the "proceedings" of the recession in earnest, and the production and profits slumped. The 21.1 percent increase over that period is indicative of the sharp rise.

In the second quarter of 1959 profits rose 75 percent over the same period in 1958, but that period a year ago the recession was still an important factor. During the first six months of 1959, the Journal reports, profits were running at an annual rate of \$69.5 billion.

The President's Council of Economic Advisors reports that profits for the first quarter ran at an annual rate, seasonally adjusted, of \$67.5 billion and for the second quarter at a rate of \$82.6 billion. The previous high for corporate profits was set in 1955 when the figure reached \$44.7 billion before taxes.

The only sectors that showed a decline from a year ago in the third quarter were metals and

mining, where a copper strike has been in effect, and office equipment. All other areas—with the previously noted exception of steel and railroads—showed gains.

Automobile and equipment were up profit-wise 23.2 percent over the third quarter of 1958; building materials 23.1 percent; chemicals, 24 percent; drugs, 24 percent; electrical equipment, 28.2 percent; finance companies, 10.6 percent; food products, 10 percent; oil, 5.9 percent; pulp and paper, 20.1 percent; radio and televisions, 17.4 percent; textiles, 21.4 percent; tobacco, 7.6 percent; tools and machinery, 29.5 percent; other industries, 13.1 percent; utilities, 8.4 percent.

Going to the Source



Students from Pennsylvania State University get expert information on the garment industry from Cloak Joint Board General Manager Henoch Mandelstam. They are majoring in clothing and textiles courses in the College of Home Economics.

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Dress Holdouts Shrink to Four

The Dress Joint Council's continuing drive against non-union holdouts climaxed up a highly significant victory last week. According to an announcement by Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, annual general manager, two of the largest non-union firms — Betty Lou Jesters and Jackie Rays — have gone out of business, and one of the principals is now being jailed to turn a new company, Karys Frocks, over to a union contract.

EASTERN REGION HITS AT RACKET FOOTBALL

Members of the ELAFCU, with an assist from other trade unions and responsible community leaders, are fighting a bitter and a valiant fight in the Congressional District of the Connecticut Valley to stop the racketeering activities of Vice Pres. Edward Krasner, general manager of the Eastern Region. A mass demonstration scheduled for noon 12th November at the Hartford Hotel will serve notice on Joseph L. Pavia, owner-manager of City Drive Co., that the ELAFCU is determined to stop racketeering in the Valley. (Continued on Page 11)

Negotiations with the new company were conducted by Bill Green, annual assistant general manager, and Vice Pres. Edward Krasner, general manager of the Eastern Region. Chairman of operations by Betty Lou Jesters and Jackie Rays (also known as Turner Frocks) was direct result of the union's hard-hitting campaign. "These firms had to move their production to one garbage can to another," said Krasner, who declined, according to his threat, disclosure of the complete operations of the company. Broderick, on direct appeal to

Paula Frocks, Judge Steven Weinfeld, Paula Frocks and Emma Frocks (also known as Frocks) filed with three to a committee known as Dress One, which is also known as Dress One. The last firm was never under contract with the union. Two of the holdouts, Ann Barry and Chofz Frocks (also known as Carmichael), had previously signed with the union, and a third, Faye Pava, has reorganized as Karys Frocks. The reorganization of Paula Frocks

reflects the impact of the union's action to restructure the industry. As the union drive had to be immediately difficult to call their attention to the fact that they were no longer in "good" and "good" position. Nevertheless, the union is continuing to drive to organize production workers of the "holdout" firms. However, the New York metropolitan area. A strike is being organized against Dress One, in an attempt to restructure in Newark. (Continued on Page 11)

Court Upholds Contractor Clause in Washing Sport 'Trust' Charge

Ring Up 2 Recruits On S'East Rosters

Recent unionizing successes have added more than 200 workers in two new shops to Southeast Region rosters, reports E. T. Kehrer, regional director.

At Bishopville Manufacturing Co. in Bishopville, South Carolina, a subsidiary plant of Chrysler Corp., Wash. Roster, some 150 workers have been brought under the umbrella of the firm's Southern agreement.

In the first contract with this firm, gains for the workers included a shorter work week, four paid holidays for time and piece workers, a work's vacation benefit, coverage by the Southern Health Fund, use of the union label, and other standard provisions.

Heightening the importance of this recruit to industrial shops is the fact that the town of Bishopville for years had been an anti-union fortress, and had violently resisted organizing of Bifex Brasserie when it was located there.

At Brookfield Manufacturing Co. in Sanford, Florida, the 65 workers signed ELGWU cards after attending a mass meeting with Director

LIVING COSTS CLIMB TO ALL-TIME RECORD

The cost of living resumed its upward climb in September as the price of all major groups of goods and services except transportation rose the Labor Department's index to a new all-time high.

The department's consumer price index at 112.2 rose four-tenths of a point from August. In the four previous months, the index had climbed slowly and then dipped in August.

Compared to September 1958 comparable earnings were up about 21% at work, or 2.5 percent, but buying power increased only 2.5 percent because of the increase in the cost of living over the year.

The Labor Department's report showed housing costs up three-tenths of a point, food up four-tenths, clothing down a full point, and medical care one-tenth of a point.

The application of Trio Toys, a New York shirt producer, for an injunction that would have undermined the shirt industry's impartial chairman's machinery, based on anti-trust violations against the union, was denied November 10 by U. S. District Judge Edmund Weinfeld. His decision is expected to have important repercussions for the entire garment industry.

ELGWU Pres. David Dubinsky characterized Judge Weinfeld's decision as a "significant victory for our union and for the role of law in our industry."

"This decision," he said, "is a clear rebuke to those employers who think that they can evade their obligations under the collective agreement by taking advantage of the present climate and challenging the legality of the agreement."

The application for the injunction was made by Leo Greenstein and Harvey Good, owners of Trio Toys, producers of shirts and sportswear, in conjunction with an action for a permanent injunction.

Trio Toys, a member of the National Shirt and Sportswear

Association, which is under contract with Shirt and Sportswear Workers' Local 23, had been charged by the union with failure to make payments due to welfare funds; dealing with non-union firms; failure to settle labor price rates in the manner prescribed by the agreement; keeping more than one set of books to conceal its violations of the agreement; and refusal to submit its books and records for examination as required by the agreement.

Judge Upholds Pact

The firm tried to avoid compliance with the agreement by charging that a number of its provisions are in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and Taft-Hartley Act. It charged ap-

proximately that regulations in the agreement governing the labor-contractor relationships constitute an unlawful combination and conspiracy to control the manufacture and sale of garments.

Judge Weinfeld, in a 24-page decision, ruled that the provisions of the agreement in question "are clearly designed to secure union shop conditions in the industry, which is the essence of the 'union label' of the garment industry, and that this was recognized by the late Senator Taft, who pointed out that certain provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were not intended to apply to such situations.

"The granting of the requested injunction," Judge Weinfeld ruled, "would interfere with a arbitration procedure which for many years has brought stability to this industry; it would tend to disrupt peaceful and harmonious relations which have existed between management and labor under the terms of prior and present agreements.

"Obviously, an injunction which would have such far-reaching and devastating consequences should be granted." (Continued on Page 11)

"Ah, Now We Can Talk!"



Italian Laborers To Present Truman 4 Freedoms Award

Former President Harry S. Truman will be on hand to receive this year's Four Freedoms Award to be presented to him by the United States American Labor Council, at a testimonial luncheon in the Master-Hilton Hotel on December 3.

The event will open the annual conference of the council, whose sessions will take place the same morning. ELGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, head of the council since its founding 15 years ago, will preside.

Among the permanent trade unionists who will be honored guests at the luncheon for Truman will be ELGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and ACRA Pres. Jack Potolsky.

Pa., N.J. New Pacts Renewals Bring Gains for 300 in N'East

While Northeast Department organizers chalked up wins in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, union negotiators scored gains in pact renewals covering several hundred workers in the Allentown-Reading District, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, department director.

At Peck-a-Bee Lininger Co. in Schuylkill Haven, Pa., the 68 newly organized workers will receive a 6 percent increase—the highest in the district—in addition to standard terms of the industry agreement.

Heading up the drive at this plant, located in an area that has long been a haven for non-union holdouts, were Manager John Justin, State Organizing Director Sol Hoffman and Frans Ferraina. Field Supervisor Jack Halpern guided negotiations.

After a three-week strike by some 15 workers of the Wescam-socket (Rhode Island) Coat and Suit Co., talks led by Vice Pres. Frank Gingold and District Manager Ray Roberts indicate a settlement with standard Northeast benefits.

Effective cooperation in the drive was extended by Vice Pres. Philip Kramer, manager of the Boston Joint Board.

The workers have won union recognition and are back on the job pending outcome of the negotiations.

Palmerston Provisions

Terms of a renewed agreement have been approved by the 170

LABOR OUT TO SWING \$1.50 MINIMUM PAY FOR NEW YORK STATE

The top leadership of the New York State AFL-CIO has informed Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller that the state minimum wage of \$1.50 an hour is the key point of labor's 1969 legislative demands. The union leaders also asked for creative increases in the benefits, scope and coverage of unemployment and disability insurance, as well as workers' compensation. In each category New York is now lagging behind some other states.

Industry wage boards now establish wage minimums, and in some categories levels are below the federal base. The demand for a \$1.50 minimum was pressed on the ground that the state, lacking a universally applicable minimum, was getting no coverage with the industry-by-industry approach now used.

The national minimum rate for industries engaged in interstate commerce is \$1 an hour.

Other union demands include:—A ceiling on maximum rates for workers' compensation, unemployment insurance and disability benefits to be related to two-thirds of the average wages paid to workers covered by the respective state laws;

—A substantial reduction, if not complete elimination, of non-compensated waiting periods for all forms of protection; and

—Inclusion under the State Labor Relations Act of hospitals and other nonprofit organizations.

—Payments for hospitalization under disability benefits.

—A worker's presence at a meeting, held at the Governor's invitation, was presided by state AFL-CIO Pres. Harold Shapiro, Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King and Executive Council Chairman Louis Holland. In behalf of more than 2 million union members in New York

workers of the Fountain Hill plant in Palmerston, Pa. The pact provides a 5 percent wage increase for both time and piece workers, a half-cent a severance pay fund, a boost in minimum wage rates, and a reduction in the work week.

At K. M. Kaitwest in Allentown, Pa., a new pact provides a 6 percent raise for time workers and 5 percent added to piecework rates.

Additional provisions call for employer payment into a severance pay fund, use of the union

label, a reduction in the work week to 35 hours, and a hike in minimums to \$1.20 an hour.

In another Allentown renewal, the 30 workers at Leonard Manufacturing Co. have won an agreement providing for an immediate pay boost of 3 cents an hour for piece workers, with an additional 2½ cents next year; a 6 percent wage hike for time workers; and a reduction to the 35-hour work week with no loss in pay; establishment of a severance pay fund and use of the union label.

Every Monday at 5:45 P.M. over radio station WILK in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Manager Bill McDermott conducts a program sponsored by the ILGWU, dealing with questions on labor, political issues and community problems.

Union Anglers Hook Holdout in Maryland

Armed with an organizing survey showing that union work was being performed in the Federalburg Manufacturing Co. shop in Federalburg, Maryland, the Upper South Department was able to bring ILGWU terms to this long-time anti-union fortress, reports Vice Pres. Angela Bannback, department director.

Confronted with this evidence, the firm immediately negotiated an agreement which provides a 14 percent wage increase, \$1.20 minimum 35-hour week, four paid holidays, vacation, health and retirement benefits, and a severance pay fund.

Two surveys were conducted by organizers Charles Davis and Joel Gooch, assisted by Training Institute student Craig Morrison. In addition to finding union work, they also learned that this factory was closely connected with a union contracting plant in southern New Jersey.

Jersey Aids

With the cooperation of the South Jersey-Philadelphia Joint Board, a memorandum of understanding was quickly reached with the firm's Vice President Ross, supervisor, and other officials of the Jersey affiliate teamed with Joseph Shane, Upper South director of organization, in negotiating the memorandum. Assistant Manager Eddie Milano, in supplemental negotiations, put the contract in its final form. Martin Waxman was designated business agent for the shop.

At the first meeting held in October, the workers elected a shop steward and other officers. They will be elected at a later meeting.

N. Y. Fire Officials Laud ILC Wardens

High praise for the work of the ILGWU in the field of fire prevention was aired to a New York radio audience in a special session on November 11.

The union's achievements were detailed by Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Fire and Department Lieutenant Sidney Klein of the New York City Fire Department over station WVEB in a special program on November 11.

Klein traced an 18 percent decline in shops fires the past year to the work of ILGWU shop fire wardens, and outlined the program's procedures, from joint labor-management inspections to elimination of violations.

Last year's tragic March Fire provided the spur for the program, according to Aaronson, with the city's trade union officers contributing a lion's share of the work burden.

The new ILGWU members were given a briefing of their rights and responsibilities as union members under the union constitution and the contract.

Assisting Waxman in this were Alice Beca of the education department and local officers of neighboring towns. These included Florence Petroski, Mildred Scott, Edna Wright and Dorothy Bracey of Denon; Dorothy Merritt and Betty Pura of Shaw Hill; and Emma Purdie of Salisbury. Many of these members also serve on the organizing committee for Maryland's Eastern Shore.

B'KLYN CLOAKMAKER CHAIRMAN'S MEETING SIFTS AREA ACTIVITY

Reflecting the constantly growing interest in union affairs on part of the more than 2,500 cloakmakers in Brooklyn, some 400 shop chairmen and shop committee members turned out for an area meeting last month.

Listening avidly to detailed reports on the work of the Cloak Joint Board's Brooklyn Office and of the union work through the district collective agreement, the shop representatives participated actively in the discussion that followed. In Brooklyn, Mentelone, then the assistant general manager of the joint board, gave a point-by-point review of the improvements won via the recent contract.

He emphasized to the assembled activists that "the union" essentially is the workers and the workers in the shops, and that effective enforcement of contract provisions depended greatly on their alertness and vigilance.

Samuel Zeldin, supervisor of the Brooklyn area, reported that during the past year, the district office had collected more than \$18,000 in back wages owed the workers, as well as \$46,000 of the welfare and retirement funds. In addition, the office processed 674 grievances of workers against various firms, including the retiring of 45 discriminatory employees.

The more than 300 cloak shops in Brooklyn, it was pointed out, are virtually all contracting firms, by and large, and are active in that branch.

Warm Reception

WE WANT TO KEEP CONNECTICUT CLEAN

We Don't Want Striking Jobbers Here!

STAY AWAY JOE LAFORTA

CON LABOR UNION MEMBER STATE AFL-CIO

23 St. Mark St. South Haven



This demonstration by ILGers in Connecticut was the answer to efforts by Budget Dress Co., a struck New York City jobber, to operate a contracting shop in Norwalk. Ex-convict Joseph LaForte is owner-manager of non-union Grace Dress Co.

Eastern Region Surge Lassos Pair in Jersey

The Eastern Region's organizing score continues to mount with the signing of two more New Jersey dress firms, according to Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the region.

Both shops were organized soon after opening for business, thanks to the vigilance of veteran members and alert organizers. M & M Fashions of Lodi, N. J., joined union ranks when the workers insisted that the new management continue the union agreement which had been in force by the former management of a shop at the location. Workers will continue to receive standard dress industry conditions.

The campaign was directed by Local 145 Manager Richard Santillupo and actively pressed by Business Agents Charles Calderone and by Larson. Mary Tripodoff was elected shop chairlady.

Vileas Joins

Vilean Dress Corp. of Jersey City, N. J., was catapulted into the union soon after it was uncovered by Local 145 Business Agent Bernard Cohen. Negotiations, directed by Local Manager Arthur Strookel, resulted in 6½ paid holidays, 4½ percent cost-of-living stipend, time and one-half after regular daily hours, union health, welfare, retirement and pension plans, and other dress industry provisions. Filomena Bevelotti was chosen shop chairlady.

A key contract clause is held by the shops was provision for the union label to be sewn into all garments. In addition, to sewing the label, the workers of both shops are actively pressuring their label suppliers.

Don't Work For A STRIKING JOBBER

Don't Work For Striking Jobbers on Your Own

committees set up in their respective locals.

An overwhelming majority of stores in both the Passaic County and Hudson County areas have indicated that they look for the union labels on all merchandise they purchase. Union label collector cards and window signs are in evidence on the main shopping streets of Jersey City and Lodi.

Act to Speed Pace Of '32' Pact Talks

With only six weeks remaining before expiration of the Local 32 collective agreement, the New York corset and brassiere workers are moving to speed up the pace of negotiations for a new contract.

Manager Max Goldensberg announced the local has scheduled a membership meeting for Thursday, December 3, in order to "prepare for all eventualities."

The meeting to be held at Roosevelt Auditorium, 100 East 17th St., right after work, will be a detailed report on the course of negotiations to date. Also on the agenda will be reports on the local's organizing drive and progress of a program, initiated early in the year, to improve membership services.

Making the Desert Bloom Again

IN a desert area, which for ages since Biblical days stood as a barren wasteland, there now stands a most modern hospital bearing the ILGWU name, ready to service the growing population in the Negev region which is being made to bloom again by Israel's hardy pioneers. The hospital, located in Beerseba, was dedicated by Pres. David Dubinsky on October 26. ILGers contributed \$1 million toward its building.

Ceremonies during the day were witnessed by some 12,000 area residents, as well as by outstanding Israeli leaders. These included Premier David Ben-Gurion, Foreign Minister Golda Meir,

in a crucial, changing area of the world. The new hospital, for which, at the dedication, Pres. Dubinsky voiced the fervent hope that it "be used only in peace and never have to be used in war," is most modern in construction and equipment. It will start to function by the end of this year with 300 beds, and plans to expand its capacity to 600.

The ILGWU president told of the enthusiasm he saw among the 12,000



At Joseph Bezaiah Cultural Center.

that gathered from the region for the dedication ceremonies. He described the facilities of the institution, "the manner in which nurses drawn from the people in the region are being trained in the hospital, which will minister to all the 130,000 persons in the area.

Dubinsky related that a deep impression was made by the talk of Ogden Reid, the American Ambassador to Israel, who was an owner of a Republican newspaper in New York which carried incorrect material about the ILGWU.

In his talk, Mr. Reid showed familiarity with and admiration for the ILGWU, tracing its history, describing its accomplishments and citing praise of it by President Eisenhower and the Secretary of Labor.

The ILGWU president described his visit to the Luigi Antonini Stadium in Haifa. He said that at the huge center, banks of cement stairs were



Pres. Dubinsky with Israeli labor, civic officials before Beerseba Hospital.

being erected in order to insure safe and permanent use.

He was deeply stirred, he said, by his visit to the Joseph Bezaiah Center in Nahaloz. The cultural center, named after the late ILGWU vice president who was also the manager of *Chalk Presser's* Local 33, is situated in a location that is central to some ten communities and that includes the area's schools, libraries and government offices.

The Bezaiah Center is a beautiful structure with an auditorium, meeting rooms, a library and other facilities for serving the cultural needs of the 1,200 families in the area around it.

The cornerstone of the Bezaiah Center was laid by the late leader Nagler when he last visited Israel.

In his report to the ILGWU of-

ficers, the union president made it clear that he was most impressed by the work being done with children in the young nation. He said that he was deeply moved at the Bezaiah Center ceremonies where, in the presence of the woman who after local school principal, he was able to enjoy the singing and dancing of children almost on the very spot where a decade ago the same woman had lost her two sons in the battles that confronted the area at its birth.

It was heartwarming to see, he said, the marks of our issues in this new land, which is struggling to improve itself, to reclaim a desert, and to accomplish all of this with democratic procedures that are already providing a model for other new nations in Africa and Asia.



Israeli children greet Dubinsky

and Pinchas Lavon, general secretary of Haganah (the Israel labor federation) whose health fund, Kupat Holim, operates the hospital. U. S. Ambassador Ogden Reid also spoke at the dedication.

A full report of the ceremonies, together with an account of his visit to other sections of Israel during his eight-day stay in that country, was given by Pres. Dubinsky to a meeting of the General Executive Board (N.Y.) and New York local managers on November 5.

Pres. Dubinsky detailed his impression of Israel as a budding nation of builders. He said that now, four years after his previous visit, living standards there have risen, and its democratic and labor institutions are an inspiration

Election Results Show '60 Race Still Tossup

Results of the 1959 "off-year" elections indicate that neither party can afford to be over-confident as the nation heads into the 1960 Presidential campaign. The ILGWU Political Department concluded after surveying local and state contests held November 3.

While Democrats were more individual cases than did the Republicans, the results were sufficiently mixed to deny partisans of either party the feeling that they have shadowed certain victory next year.

Important Mayoralty contests took place in two major eastern cities. In Philadelphia, D-D-backed Democratic incumbent Richardson Dilworth obtained the largest majority ever given a Democratic nominee for the office. He defeated Harold Bassett, former Governor of Minnesota, who previously had concisely won major newspaper nominations for President of the U.S. and Governor of Pennsylvania.

In Boston, the outcome was a startling upset, as a conservative nominee, John Collins, unopposed over State Senate President John Farrow. Both were Democrats; Boston's municipal elections are held on a non-partisan basis.

New Jersey Democratic gains while one seat of capturing control of the White House for the first time since 1933, and which have done so this time, except for the fact that the body is very unrepresentative; a majority of its members are elected by 10 percent of the population. Democrats retained their majority in the Assembly by a margin of 38 to 26, although the Republicans gained six seats through narrow victories in Essex and Union Counties.

Jersey also voted in favor of a later-located college bond issue, to provide much-needed funds for higher education, and turned down a plan to fund "casual" funds from the New Jersey Turnpike Authority to construct railroad lines.

Other and losses for both parties marked polling in Connecticut. Republicans won Meriden, but lost Waterbury. Democrat Richard Lee was re-elected in New Haven—though with a reduced majority—and Democratic gains were particularly strong in Fairfield County.

In New York State, the most hotly-contested fight was not over an office, but over a constitutional amendment which would have given New York City the right to borrow \$20 million over a 10-year period to finance construction of much-needed additional school buildings. The bond issue, which brought about a split within the city's Democratic administration, had the support of the labor movement, liberal and conservative organizations, educational groups, and outstanding Democratic, Republican and Liberal leaders.

Nevertheless, it was turned down by 1,248,000 votes in 1,136,000. While laborer enthusiasm to approve spending involving an expenditure of money in such a major vote to defend the bond issue, much enthusiasm among the voters—many of a deliberately even-played off important fact. The size of the constitutional tax increase was exaggerated by the economic, so was the availability of alternate funds.

In several New York City areas the vote of the Liberal Party increased considerably.

In Queens, Liberal candidate Leo Brown rolled up

close to 50,000 votes. This compares with the 19,000 the Queens Liberals garnered in 1955, the last comparable year.

In the Bronx, Liberal candidate Hyman Kravitz gained six an impressive total of more than 51,000 votes. This compares with less than 20,000 cast for the party's 1955 nominee, in Manhattan. Judge Bennett Ferns, who ran with both Liberal and Republican endorsement, received close to 51,000 votes on the Liberal line, and hit just 23,000 votes short of victory in a county which normally is heavily Democratic.

Another indication of increased Liberal Party strength was the fact that, while less than two-thirds as many voters joined out this year as compared to 1955, the party's city-wide vote actually increased from 39,000 in 1955. The comparison to 1955 reveals an 80 percent increase in the size of the party's vote.

Democratic and Democratic-Liberal registered control of Rockland and, for the first time since 1952, a majority of the Dutchess County electorate was wrested from the GOP. Liberal holds also provided the winning margin for county executive. Sullivan's top administrative office.

In Erie County, Democrats gained a tie with the GOP as the county's governing body, and in Saratoga widely Republican. However they trimmed that party's margin in a near-tie split. Finally, the GOP was 16 votes from the Democrats, while the reverse occurred in Yates, where the Democratic gains were New Rochelle, Poughkeepsie and Cortland. In Westport, a Democrat with strong D-D backing was re-elected.

FIFTY years ago this month, the shirt-waistmakers of New York—more than two-thirds of them women, mostly young girls—rebellious against miserable wages and oppressive working conditions, precipitated the events which finally established the ILGWU's permanent position as a decisive factor in the garment industry.

On November 23, 1909, tens of thousands of them poured out of the shops to join the general strike that became famous as the "Uprising of the Shirtwaistmakers" that lasted until the middle of the following February. While the strikers did not win all of their demands, the gains resulting from this first successful mass strike in the needle trades were enough to convince both workers and employers the union was here to stay.

The start of the strike was triggered the night before at mass meetings held in several halls, most notably the one held in Cooper Union, which was addressed by AFL Pres. Samuel Gompers.

As another in the continuing series of special features marking this period of ILGWU anniversaries, JUSTICE here reproduces a contemporary news account of the historic November 22 meeting, along with a rare photograph of AFL founder addressing that gathering.

Historic Cooper Union meeting of shirtwaistmakers half a century ago started ILGWU on road of progress, growth.

THE "UPRISING" OF 1909

NEW YORK, November 23, 1909—Thirty thousand ladies' waistmakers, driven to desperation by the intolerable conditions prevailing in their trade, voted to go on a general strike last night at four enormous mass meetings which packed Cooper Union, Astoria Hall, Beethoven Hall and Manhattan Lyceum.

For weeks, these weary men and women, and 70 per cent of them are women, debated the advisability of rebelling against long hours, low wages and brutal treatment at the hands of the bosses and their foremen, of pitting their numbers against the wealth of their masters. For weeks they weighed the awful trials of a strike in the balance against their present miserable lot, and unanimously they decided to strike.

The decision to strike was first reached at the Cooper Union meeting, which was addressed by Samuel Gompers, president of the AFL; Albert Abraham, president of the Central Federated Union; W. A. Conkey, president of the Lithographic Helpers' Union; Miss Mary E. Dreier, president of the Women's Trade Union League; Jacob Panken, Meyer-London and J. Goldstein.

In addition to the speakers named above, the following speakers addressed the Beethoven Hall, Manhattan Lyceum and Astoria Hall meetings: E. Frishwasser, Louis Weinglass, B. Weinstein, A. Miller, M. Podolsky, Louis Fishman, Charles Fromer, Salvatore Ninfo, Max Kaslmerzky, Max Fine and Abe Baroff.

Gompers was given an ovation when he was introduced by Chairman E. Feigenbaum. The vast crowd rose to its feet and cheered him very enthusiastically for several minutes.

"A man would be less than human," said Gompers in opening, "if he were not impressed with your reception. I want you men and women not to give all your enthusiasm for a man, no matter who he may be. I would prefer that you put all of your enthusiasm into your union and your cause."

Continuing, Gompers said: "I have never de-

clared a strike in all my life. I have done my share to prevent strikes, but there comes a time when not to strike is but to rivet the chains of slavery upon our wrists."

Speaking of the possibility of a general strike, Gompers said: "Yes, Mr. Shirtwaist Manufacturer, it may be inconvenient for you if your boys and girls go out on strike, but there are things of more importance than your convenience and your profit. There is the lives of the boys and girls working in your business."

Appealing to the men and women to stand together, he declared: "If you had an organization before this, it would have stood there as a challenge to the employers who sought to impose such conditions as you bear.

"This is the time and the opportunity, and I doubt if you let it pass whether it can be created again in five or ten years, or a generation. I say, friends, do not enter too hastily, but when you can't get the manufacturers to give you what you want, then strike. And when you strike let the manufacturers know that you are on strike!"

"I ask you to stand together," said Gompers in conclusion, "to have faith in yourselves, to be true to your comrades. If you strike, be cool, calm, collected and determined. Let your watchword be: Unions and progress, and until then no surrender!"

This was greeted with a storm of applause.

Clara Lemlich, who was badly beaten up by the cops during the strike in the shop of Louis Leiser, interrupted Jacob Panken just as he started to speak, saying, "I want to say a few words." Cries came from all parts of the hall, "Get up on the platform!"

Willie hands lifted the frail little girl, with flashing black eyes, to the stage and she said simply, "I have listened to all the speakers. I would not have further patience for talk, as I am one of those who feels and suffers from all the things you do. I move that we go on a general strike!"

As the trumpet-like voice of the girl died away, the

audience rose en masse and cheered her to the echo. A grim sea of faces, with high purpose and resolve, they shouted and cheered the deliberation of war for living conditions hoarsely.

When Chairman Feigenbaum put Miss Lemlich's motion to a vote, there was a resounding roar of the ayos throughout the hall, and once again the vast crowd broke into mass of applause. The demonstration lasted several minutes.

A committee of fifteen girls, led by one boy, immediately left Cooper Union to carry the message to Beethoven Hall, Manhattan Lyceum and Astoria Hall. The appearance of the committee at each point was the signal for a demonstration. The ratification of the Cooper Union decision to go out on a general strike by the other meetings was in each case followed by a prolonged demonstration.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has recently rendered a decision sustaining the standard bearers of the AFL, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison; and

"Whereas, by this decision the Supreme Court went on record as suppressing free speech; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we waistmakers assembled at Cooper Union, express our indignation against the sentence of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison."

A mass meeting of waistmakers in Brownsville will be held in Metropolitan Seenger Hall, Pitkin Avenue and Watkins Street, tonight to ratify the decision of the Manhattan workers to go out on a general strike and arrangements have been made for overflow meetings.

The following have been announced as speakers: Jacob Panken, J. Goldstein, A. Miller, B. Weinstein, Max Fine, A. Baroff and Charles Fromer. G. Gensdoff will preside.

—THE NEW YORK CALL



Why We Strike

By Clara Lemlich

First let me tell you something about the way we work and what we are paid. There are two kinds of work—regular, that is salary work, and piece work. The regular work pays about \$6 a week and the girls have to be at their machines at 7 o'clock in the morning and they stay at them until 8 o'clock at night, with just one-half hour for lunch in that time.

But most of the girls do not do the salary work. Most of them do the other—piece work, and they are able to earn from \$3 a week to \$6 a week. A very few of them are able to make \$11 a week but only for two months in the year.

The work is all divided up. No girl ever makes a whole waist. There are examiners and finishers. They all get different pay for

their work, but it runs only from \$3 or \$5 a week the finishers make to the \$6 or sometimes \$7 a week the cutters and some others make.

The shops. Well, there is just one row of machines that the daylight ever gets to—that is the front row, nearest the window. The girls at all the other rows of machines back in the shops have to work by gaslight, by day as well as by night. Oh, yes, the shops keep the work going at night, too.

The bosses in the shops are hardly what you would call educated men, and the girls to them are part of the machines they are running. They yell at the girls and they 'call them down' even worse than I imagine the Negro slaves were in the South.

There are no dressing rooms for the girls in the shops. They have to hang up their hats and coats—such as they are—on hooks along the walls. Sometimes a girl has a new hat. It never is much to look at because it never costs more than 50 cents, but it's pretty sure to be spoiled after it's been at the shop.

We're human, all of us girls, and we're young. We like new hats as well as any other young women. Why shouldn't we? And if one of us gets a new one, even if it hasn't cost more than 50 cents, that means that we have gone for weeks on two cent lunches—dry cake and nothing else.

The shops are unsanitary—that's the word that is generally used, but there ought to be a worse one used. Whenever we tear or damage any of the goods we sew on, or whenever it is found damaged after we are through with it, whether we have done it or not, we are charged for the piece and sometimes for a whole yard of the material—perhaps \$1 or \$1.50.

At the beginning of every slow season, \$2 is deducted from our salaries. We have never been able to find out what this is for.

—N. Y. EVENING JOURNAL

Rules for Picketing

Don't walk in groups of more than two or three.

Don't stand in front of the shop; walk up and down the block.

Don't stop the person you wish to talk for walk. Associate at first. Don't get excited and shout when you are talking.

Don't put your hand on the person you are speaking to. Don't touch his sleeve or button. This may be construed as a 'technical assault.'

Don't call anyone 'back' or use abusive language of any kind.

Plead, persuade, appeal, but do not threaten.

If a policeman arrests you and you are sure that you have committed no offence, take down the number and give it to your union officer.





HIGHLIGHTING the annual Columbus Day Parade in Pittston, Pa., was this ILOU contingent featuring their union label. Right: Members from three local unions in Baltimore modeled the garments they produce at a fashion show during the city's union label promotion.



750 at Reliance, Lowenbaum Firms Win Raises via Central States Pacts

HOW TO BUY

By SIDNEY MARGOLUIS

Savings Often an Illusion In Those Coupon Specials

The big news in detergents is that manufacturers of the costlier advertised brands are dishing hundreds of coupon and other special deals on the market. For example, currently you can find a coupon or special deal giving 2 to 4 cents off on almost any of the advertised brands of soap.

Why so many coupons and deals? Manufacturers say they offer deals to get you to sample these products, in the hope you'll learn to like them. But in some extent, in this writer's experience, the deals are a way of reducing a high price temporarily without actually reducing it. If they simply cut the price, manufacturers fear it would be hard to raise it again. They avoid possible price resistance by reducing the price for frequent "limited periods."

But it would be more to the benefit of the public and the stores if coupon-using manufacturers did slash their prices to the extent of the frequent deals. The coupon offers are manifestly unjust to consumers who don't use them when buying these products. They also make extra work for retailers, who must reflect this expense in the prices they charge.

In fact, it's become so burdensome for supermarket checkers to make sure customers brought the proper articles, that some stores simply deduct the value of any coupons you present, whether or not you show those items. Women even have been known to demand cash for the coupons, and sometimes get it because the manager doesn't want to argue with them. That's the best coupon deal of all.

It's even doubtful that the manufacturers benefit in the long run from deals. It has been found that many of the coupon users generally bought those brands anyway, and many of the others returned to other brands when the product went back to its regular price. Apparently, the only beneficiaries of deals are the advertising agencies who cook them up to show the manufacturers they get results from advertising.

Are They Worth It?

Can you save money by taking advantage of coupons and special deals? Occasionally, yes. But if you ordinarily buy no-deal lower-priced brands, no. This writer found in a survey that:

1—Most of the coupon offers and special deals such as "5 cents off" or "1-cent sale," are the highest-priced brands. Among current coupon offers, this is particularly true of the mayonaisse, face soaps, liquid detergents and pre-cooked products like powdered mashed potatoes and spaghetti dinners.

At their regular prices, many of the "special-deal" products cost much more than retailers' private brands and even some of the other advertised brands. Even with coupons, they still often cost more. There is no valid economic reason at all for a small case of liquid detergent to cost 25 cents, whether it's pink or red.

2—But while many times you can find lower prices than the deal, by all means use the coupons for any brands you will buy anyway. It's unfair to pass up a deal. Sometimes popular brands of cake mixes, shortening and the less-expensive soups have deals too, and offer a temporary bargain.

Just make sure that on the adjoining shelf there isn't another brand even cheaper without the deal. To do this you have to compare both price and quantity. It isn't easy to divide "3 pounds, 51¢ ounces" into 77 cents, which is the mathematical choice the makers of Shop Cheer provide. Nor is it even simple sometimes to find the statement about contents. Some manufacturers hide this information in small type and obscure places on the packages, which should be enough to make anyone suspicious of their values.

3—But, it's necessary to make sure of the amounts. Many packages look alike but differ in contents. Just remember there are 32 ounces in a quart, 16 ounces in a pint, and 16 ounces in a pound.

4—Most often, the largest sales do give you more for your money, anywhere between 1 and 25 percent more.

Wage increases, a shorter work week, and changes all along the line to bring conditions into conformity with convention mandates highlight new contracts with two firms employing 750 workers in the Central States Region. Vice Pres. Frederick Siems, regional director, reports that a three-year agreement has been signed with Lowenbaum Manufacturing Co. covering its St. Louis and Cape Girardeau, Mo. plants and those in Mounds, Sparks and Red Bud, Ill. A similar contract with Reliance Manufacturing Co. covers workers in St. Louis, Theyer and St. James, Mo.

An immediate general increase of 4½ percent and another of 7 percent six months from now head the list of gains in the Reliance agreement. Time and a half will be paid after 7½ hours a day effective Nov. 2 of this year and after 7 hours beginning May 1, 1959. Minimums will go up to \$1.15 per hour, with a wage-opening clause to meet either a rise in the cost of living or an increase in the federal minimum.

Eligibility requirements for vacations and holidays are liberalized. Pay for five holidays is guaranteed for all workers, plus a half-day for state and national elections and up to two weeks' vacation benefits.

Employer contributions of 3 percent of payroll for health and welfare, 1 percent for severance pay

and 2 percent for retirement are provided, and all garments will carry the ILOU union label. Improved grievance machinery and tighter contract enforcement provisions are included. In keeping with procedures now becoming standard in the Central States.

Lowenbaum Terms

The Lowenbaum agreement follows a similar pattern, with some differences in effective dates for pay increases and other provisions. Both contracts were ratified unanimously by the workers at special meetings early in November.

Negotiating teams were headed by Vice Pres. Siems and included Assistant Regional Director Frank Fisher, Custom Joint Board Manager Glenn Clay, Southern Missouri Manager Martin Berer and Southern Illinois Manager Russell Thompson.

Representing the shops were Elizabeth Mims, Mae Seattle and Wilhelmina Bradley of Sparks, Ill.; Mildred Fehr and Irene Morth of Red Bud, Ill.; Zaida File and Zelma Ormond of Mounds, Ill.; Helen Hale and Elaine Lange of Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Ethel Cook, Lucille Adams, Esther Spierer and James Paulett of St. Louis.

N'East Renewal at Barmon Adds 9 Percent to Wages

A 9 percent wage increase, on top of higher minimums, highlights gains of a contract renewal covering some 350 workers at the Westfield and Buffalo, N.Y., plants of Barmon Brothers Dress Co., reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

Terms of the new agreement provide for establishment of a severance pay fund, use of the ILOU union label, and an additional paid holiday.

Significant improvements in the machinery for settling grievances, a key issue during negotiations, are also embodied in the contract. An accumulation of unresolved grievances resulted in talk-

ings by workers in both plants while talks were in progress.

Joining Upstate New York Manager Alex Karasny, various stages of negotiations were North-east Assistant Director Sol C. Chalkin, New York and New England Supervisor Louis Ross, and committee members Sue Willis of Westfield and Josephine Swiatkowski of Buffalo.

PHILA. EMBROIDERY RENEWAL DEMANDS FEATURE PAY RAISE

A demand for a \$5 across-the-board wage increase heads the list of improvements sought by the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board for renewal of the agreement covering some 400 members employed in shops of the Pleasent, Bitichers and Embroiderers' Association. The current pact is slated to expire December 31.

Other demands include a boost in employer contributions to the severance pay fund from 1 to 1 percent of payroll, an additional paid holiday for a total of six guaranteed, and a \$1.25 minimum for floor help.

A key new provision would be one calling for mandatory fire drills in all the shops. Vice Pres. William Ross, manager of the joint board, heads the union's negotiating team, aided by Business Agent Abraham Alovitz, Jean Abrams, Joe Kalkowski and Florence Schwartz.

In the 1956's a work week of 72 hours was won in England and the U.S., while 49 hours and more was the norm in continental Europe.

Their New Home



New home for New York Sirlinmarts' Local 23 is on the 10th floor of the Union Home Construction building. Here Local Manager Shelby Appleton points out photo mural feature of the new headquarters, to members from left: Carmen Lopez, Grace Gonzalez, Gloria Ramos and Gladys Castellano.



DURING UNION LABEL convention held in Hazleton, Pa., Laura Ferro manned the display booth for the ILGWU. Right: Shown servicing the ILG union label exhibit during the Delaware State Federation of Labor confab are Mary George and Jennie Howard.

ILG Label to Cover State Union Meets

Four major state conventions of the AFL-CIO were or will be covered by the ILGWU Union Label Department through field staff representatives during the months of November and December.

Each convention will feature a display booth containing a portable union label display, a showing of union label garments made in the area and a distribution of union label literature. Each booth will be manned by a local ILGWU Union Label Committee.

The Texas convention at San Antonio will be held November 16-19; Florida AFL-CIO's will gather during the same dates, as will those in New York State at Buffalo. The Maryland-District of Columbia Convention will meet in Washington, D.C. on December 4.

Julius Hochman, director of the Union Label Department, also announced that copies of the "Don't Buy Blindfolded" advertisement in poster form are now available to joint boards, locals, regional and district offices of the ILGWU.

COT at Mid-Season Adds 300 Workers in 3 Shops

With the coat and suit season at midpoint, the Cloak Out-of-Town Department has organized seven new shops employing nearly 300 workers, according to Vice Pres. George Rubin, general manager. The new shops have joined their respective contractor associations, thereby subscribing to the terms of master agreements with the union.

Rubin said these results of organizing vigilance are serving to keep COT membership levels on an even keel during a period of fairly extensive industrial instability.

The shops include D'Alto Coat Corp. and Yorkshire Sportswear Co. both in Paterson, N. J.; M.C.M. Coat Manufacturing Co. in Newburgh.

'99' Talks Drag; Expiration Nears

"No significant progress" has been made in negotiations to date for a new contract covering some 3,500 members of New York Local 99 employed in women's apparel chain stores. So Manager Douglas Levin reported to a meeting of shop representatives recently.

Additional conferences with employer representatives have been scheduled. Levin indicated. The local's current pact with the chains expires December 31.

Gains sought by the union include a 35-hour week, 10 percent wage increase, severance pay fund, guaranteed paid holidays, improved "vacation" clause, and an increase in sick leave.

ANTI-UNION OFFENSIVE BY CANADA BUSINESS FOLLOWS U. S. MODEL

A familiar pattern of anti-union activity is emerging in Canada, where Big Business forces are coupling record corporate profits with an all-out attack on the labor movement.

While some of Canada's largest firms are in court on charges of violating anti-trust laws, industry spokesmen are calling for "serious and drastic steps" to hold down wages, labor laws "to curb the powers of unions," and a campaign to put "right-to-work" laws on the statute books.

A story from the Cooperative Press Association, a service widely used by Canadian union publications, outlined the aims of Big Business as the abolition of the union "shop and secondary boycotts, in addition to making unions liable to civil suits in the courts.

As in the United States, employers setting an arbitrary hold-the-line wage policy are receiving support from the Conservative government. Businessmen are reported "happy" with the administration's tight money policy that is choking all levels of government, cutting off the housing industry, and keeping unemployment levels at 4 and 5 percent of the work force.

Donald C. MacDonald, Ontario leader of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, warns that "management has thrown down the gauntlet. We must accept the challenge."

Good Neighbor Policy



Inter-American union solidarity is expressed by officials of the Argentine Garment Union at their present sovereign program of their 50th anniversary to Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board Manager Isidor Steiner (holding pennant). From left: Leonor Rojas Saenz, Steiner, Humberto Valentin Bonanni, and cloak-business Agent Ben Kraut. Visitors are touring the U.S. under the sponsorship of the State and Labor Departments.

Canada Board Okays ILG at Hampton Co.

The Quebec Labor Relations' Board has rejected an attempt by the Hampton Manufacturing Co. to quash certification granted the ILGWU to represent employees at its uniform plant in Montreal.

Vice Pres. Bernard Shane and El Brenner, the union's organizing director in Montreal, described the action of the QLRB as "a warning to employers that the board isn't going to be a party to union-busting tactics."

The ILGWU's Montreal Dress Joint Board received certification as a bargaining agent for Hampton employees July 21. A week later, Louis Greststein, counsel for Hampton Manufacturing, requested that the QLRB cancel the certification.

At the board hearing held October 14, Greststein contended that union members at Hampton lacked a quorum when they passed a resolution requesting certification. J. J. Spector, union counsel, produced proof a quorum had been present when the certification resolution was passed.

Evadere Flop

Brenger pointed out that Oreststein is counsel for the Association of Linerie Manufacturers in Montreal and represents various unorganized groups in the Montreal dress industry "in their efforts to escape unionization." He said "the board's action in the case of Hampton Manufacturing should convince those who make a career out of fighting unions that they cannot

rely on those worn-out methods to succeed."

Meanwhile, Vice Pres. Shane has replaced Samuel Herbst, ILGWU manager in Windsor, as director of the Canada-wide organizing drive. Herbst had been ill for several months. El Brenner, assistant director of the campaign, continues in that post.

Members of the ILGWU staff in Montreal honored Herbst at an informal luncheon shortly after his retirement as head of the drive. Vice Pres. Shane said Herbst had done "a wonderful job" during the more than three years of the campaign, helping to bring trade union benefits to almost 4,000 new members.

Herbst was presented with a scroll by Montreal locals in appreciation.

Meany Warns UN; Ties on Red Aid

"Ultimate enslavement" is the sole motive behind the economic aid given to underdeveloped nations by the Soviet Union and its satellites, AFL-CIO President Meany told the United Nations recently.

Speaking before the UN Economic and Social Committee as a member of the U.S. delegation to the UN General Assembly, Meany asserted that "offers of economic aid by totalitarian countries are clearly concentrated on nations where the opportunities for the subversion of governments are greatest."

In support of this indictment, the labor chief pointed out that totalitarian assistance in UN activities to promote the development of less prosperous areas of the world is woefully inadequate, and comes with strings attached.

"The right of individuals everywhere to live in freedom—the right of people and of nations to determine their own political destinies by their own political goals—must keep pace with increasing economic well-being," he said.

Local 117 Member Meet Slated for December 9

A membership meeting of Local 117, New York cloak operators, will be held on Wednesday, December 9, after work at Manhattan Center, 310 St. and 314 Ave. Manager Benjamin Kaplan announced.

"MISS UNION MAID," Rae Lovins, is appropriately attired in a gown made entirely of ILGWU labels at the New Horizons Exhibition in Los Angeles. Right: Leaflets are distributed in Allentown, Pa., by Local 111 Pres. Hazel McShane and Kathryn Angelo.

Midwest Region Launches Health Education Program

An intensive health education program, supplemented by films and lectures, began this month for garment workers in the Chicago area, reports Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, director of the Midwest Region.

General health problems, with emphasis on tuberculosis, will be explored at regular meetings held at the union offices on the third Wednesday of every month from November through June. These meetings will feature staff members of the Chicago Health Center and guest lecturers.

The project is jointly sponsored by the Chicago Joint Board, the miscellaneous locals, the health center and the Tuberculosis Institute of Chicago and Cook County. The course was planned by Dr. Stanley Telsler, medical director of the ILGWU Health Center in Chicago.

Working with Dr. Telsler on the program are George Shika, health education director of the Tuberculosis Institute; Betty Mescher, chairman of the Joint Board; Pearl Reichen and Phil Oliver.

Label Promotions

A field program for promotion of the ILGWU union label through the Midwest Region is under way, with committees already established to check on compliance provisions of agreements containing label clauses.

In addition, contact groups are being formed in communities where garment workers live and work. These groups will urge retailers to feature union label products and display label posters on their counters and in their windows; they will distribute literature and work with central labor bodies to foster general union label education.

The union label program is under the direction of Phil Oliver, who will visit a number of Illinois locals this month to assist in setting up committees. One of the first efforts of the various committees will be to work with civic officials in planning "Union Label Days" in the communities.

The ILGWU label was introduced to local unions in Chicago and vicinity early this month when some 70 letters were mailed from the office of Peter J. Bookstaller, president of the Chicago Union Label and Service Trades Department. The letters urged members to "buy union," and contained ILGWU literature.

David Schwartz, father of Harold Schwartz, ILGWU assistant director for the Midwest Region, died in Chicago on November 4 at age 74. He was a retired police lieutenant, and had received many awards for bravery.

During the Middle Ages and with the Industrial Revolution in England, work from America to be considered.

Members to Address Local 9 Meet on Nov. 24

Henoch Mendelsund, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board, will address the membership meeting of Local 9, New York cloak finishers, on Tuesday, November 24, right after work, at the Diplomat Hotel.

HITS AND MRS.

by JANE GOODSELL

Just Be Firm With Kids — (Coming, Molly, Don't Cry!)

Raising children is perfectly simple, providing you aren't afraid to take a little pain. All you have to do is lay down a few simple rules and stick to . . . Oh, excuse me for a minute, will you please?

"Molly, what are you doing to get out of bed? Bears in your room? Now, you know perfectly well there are no bears in your room! All right, I'll go upstairs with you and tuck you in bed. See darling, there aren't any bears in your closet. And look, there aren't any bears in your bureau drawers either. Now hop into bed like a good girl, and I'll leave your door open a little bit so you won't be frightened. Good night! Sleep tight!"



Well, as I was saying, what you must do is have a few simple rules, and stick to them. Children actually prefer well-defined limits, and parents who continually give in to their children, soon find themselves . . .

"What, Molly? I forgot to give you a kiss? Well, I'll come up to you. Mommy's standing right here in the downstairs hall, throwing you a kiss. Did you catch it? You didn't! All right, I'll come up and give it to you. One for each cheek. Now sleep tight, darling!"

Let's see now, where was I? Oh yes, I was talking about parents who don't make their children mind them. Actually, parents who don't enforce rules, deprive their children of a sense of security. Rules are as important to a family as government is to . . .

"What? The light from the hall bothers you? Well, close your door! But there aren't any bears in your room! No, you can't have a drink of water. You had a drink before you went to bed, and you know what always happens when . . . well, all right, you can have a little tiny drink. Now, I don't want to hear another word-out of you. Oh . . . your eyes and go to sleep!"

Goodness, what was I saying? Oh, now I remember! I was talking about rules. Actually, parents who allow their children to run the household, not only drive themselves crazy, but they deprive their children of their respect for authority that is vital . . .

"Now what do you want? You're hungry? No, you can't have any ice cream. And you can't have an apple, either. You can't have anything! If you'd eat your dinner, you wouldn't get hungry in the middle of the night. Now get right back to bed by this minute or I'll . . . oh good heavens, don't start crying! Look, I'm fixing a plate of bread and butter for you, and I'll give you a glass of milk. Now, you can have some honey on it if you'll promise to go right back to bed and go to sleep. All finished? Now take Mommy's hand, and we'll go back upstairs and I'll tuck you in. No, you don't have to brush your teeth again. Yes, I know what the dentist said, but just this once . . . okay, okay, here's your toothbrush. That's that. Now hop into bed. No, I won't read you a story. Absolutely not! Good night!"

"That on earth was I talking about? It had something to do with discipline, didn't it? I seem to have lost my train of thought. Ah yes, I've got it now! I was going to tell you how important it is for parents to be firm and . . .

Baltimore Celebrates '106' Quarter-Century

Baltimore Dramaskers' Local 106, a New Deal baby which grew up to become the mother local of the Upper South Department, celebrated its 25th birthday at a dinner dance on October 30, at Baltimore's Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel.

Five hundred members, family, friends, other trade unionists and employers enthusiastically greeted Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler, Upper South supervisor and hostmaster for the evening. As he introduced the speakers and honored guests, which included retired members of Local 106, Kreindler painted a word picture of what it was like to be a Baltimore dramasker before the union came to stay.

Vice Pres. Angela Bambaco, Upper South manager, described her early efforts to organize a strong and permanent union in Baltimore. Using the Baltimore local as a nucleus, she led her organizing efforts were broadened to include garment workers throughout Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. This "virgin territory" of 1931 is today the Upper South Department of the ILGWU, comprised of 48 local unions with almost 19,000 members.

Calling Local 106 the "pioneer union" of the Upper South, Pres. David Dubinsky, in his message, wrote: "It was no accident that the birth of Local 106 coincided with the arrival in Baltimore of Angela Bambaco. Her devotion to our ideas and organizing zeal were

instrumental in raising the area ILGWU to the strength it enjoys today and in training the union activists who will continue to mark the union's growth in the days to come."

Meaty Salutes

General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Shuberg wrote, "We are proud to have Local 106 as a member of the great family of the ILGWU." George Menay, president of the AFL-CIO, saluted the members of the ILGWU which, he said, "fully represents the ideals, aspirations, and accomplishments of labor."

In addition to Vice Presidents Kreindler and Bambaco, speakers included Charles Della, secretary-treasurer of the Maryland-District of Columbia AFL-CIO; Francis Flisberg, president of the Baltimore AFL-CIO Council; Jacob J. Edelman, City Councilman and ILO attorney; Edith Milano, U.P.A. local assistant manager; Joseph Wolman, manager of the Baltimore Cook Joint Board; Ruth Murray, 106 Business Agent; Beanie Roy, local president; Florence Leonard, a chamber member still on the local executive board; and Dr. Oscar B. O'Connell, director of the Baltimore medical center.

Education Scans Technology Impact

In coming weeks, the problems of automation and atomic energy will be under analysis during

the date and location of the ILGWU Education-Innovation Center, Truxillo High School, 18th St. between 8th and 9th Avenues. The programs are held in Room 404 and begin at 6:15 P.M.

Education Department Secretary Pamela Cohn has announced that authorities from the AFL-

CIO will lead talks on the changes in living habits caused by the age of technology. The date and location of the Education Department's annual panel discussion will soon be announced. This year's topic is "The United Nations—Its Programs and Achievements." Representatives from the ILO, UNESCO, the ILO and the ICFPU will join the panel for this program.

At head table, from left: Vice Pres. Angela Bambaco, manager of the Upper South Department; Rev. Braunstein, who gave invocation; Local 106 Pres. Beanie Roy; ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler and Business Agent Ruth Murray.

CUTTERS COLUMN

Cutters Salute Moe Falikman
On 30 Years' Union Service

Completion of 30 years of service as a union officer by Vice Pres. Moe Falikman, manager of Local 10, was the occasion of a warm tribute to him at the local's recent membership meeting.

A statement by the executive board, read to the membership, said that this occasion should not be permitted to pass unnoticed, because Falikman's sincere and dedicated service to the union. In a brief review of his career, the statement noted that in 1929 Pres. Dubinsky, then manager of Local 10, appointed him a "controller." He proceeded to organize the miscellaneous workers of whom only a handful were organized at that time and comprised an underpaid and exploited group in the so-called "Local 10 trades such as blouse, children's dresses, underwear, coats and brassiere, etc.

Falikman was designated assistant manager of Local 10 in 1945 and elected manager in 1952. In 1956 he became a vice president of the ILGWU and a member of its General Executive Board.

After the statement was read, Falikman responded that he had tried to serve the cutters to the best of his ability, and the knowledge that he had helped to promote their welfare and that of Local 10 was significant. He said he was fortunate to have had the help of devoted associates such as Assistant Manager Harry Siedler, the head of the Miscellaneous Department, Abe Dolgen, and Harry Winick, president of the local.

Seminar Continues

The Friday afternoon seminar for business agents, to bring them up to date on union operations and legislation, is continuing as scheduled. On October 30 Dr. Lazare Taper, ILGWU research director, described the work of the National Labor Relations Board. Questions he discussed labor's position on inflation and the present

N.Y. Dress Holdouts
Are Cut Down to 4

(Continued from Page 3)
Conc. who has been talking for Budget Dress.

On another organizing front, Charles Thacher, manager of the New York Dress Joint Board organization department, which cooperates closely with the Joint Council organization department, reported that in the first 10 months of 1961, the board had signed up, either local or strike or non-strike, a total of 55 jobbers and manufacturers and 46 contractors.

Thacher told a recent meeting of the Joint Council organization department that he is now in progress against 31 jobbers, including the holdouts previously mentioned. "Because of the slackness in the market, strike tempo has slowed somewhat," he said. "However, we are prepared to intensify our activities as soon as the next season.

Bausil, in commenting on the council's drive, which extends throughout the New York metropolitan area, said substantial assistance was being given by many locals, and that recently New York City Council Local 40 and its manager, Henry Schwartz, had been especially helpful. Local 40 has won decisions selling for local dress makers damages against three belt firms handling stock work.

The council's organization drive is being expressed in appreciation for the help of Sam Janis, an assistant general manager of the Eastern Dress, and several other organizations and dress makers and

LOCAL 10 MEMBERS

REGULAR MEETING

MONDAY

Nov. 30

Right After Work

MANHATTAN CENTER
34th Street and 8th Avenue

future status of the garment trades in the New York region.

On November 6, Wilbur Daniels, assistant to Pres. Dubinsky, discussed the Landrum-Griffin Act. He paid particular attention to provisions dealing with the rights of union members, duties of union officers, conduct of meetings and elections and reporting requirements affecting labor organizations.

Rural Schools Committee
Cites Harry Van Arsdale

Harry Van Arsdale Jr., president of the New York City Central Labor Union, will receive an award for his efforts in the field of rural education from the National Committee for Rural Schools. The presentation will be made at the organization's Tenth Anniversary Banquet on November 21 at the Hotel Commodore.

The committee will also cite Judge J. Walter Waring for his fight to secure voting rights for Negroes in the South, and Jackie Robinson.

Bob Wolff, federes has been in charge of the union's campaign among retailers and consumers.

This campaign has utilized specially prepared material, including letters and consumers to use the ILGWU label "as a guide to value in buying dresses." In effect, it is a "buy American" campaign. ILGWU label, you know that it wasn't made in a racketeer-protected shop or in a sweatshop of any kind.

Ben Friedman Mourned;
Headed L.A. Label Work

Ben Friedman, staff member of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board, died November 3 after a heart attack which struck while he was driving his car. He was 64 years old. Friedman, in charge of ILGWU label distribution in the Los Angeles area, is survived by his wife, Mildred, and children, Ann and Judith, and a son, Richard. A sister, Bebe, is the wife of ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg.

Zimmerman on Advisory
Blue Cross Committee

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Dress Joint Council, is one of 18 representatives of business, labor, education and public health appointed to the recently formed public advisory committee of Blue Cross, the non-profit hospital care plan.

Engineering Expert



At an evening session of the ILGWU Training Institute, students learn of shop production problems from Lester Spielman, director of the union's Management-Engineering Department.

U.S. Judge Nixes
Sport Injunction

(Continued from Page 3)
granted only under the most compelling circumstances. Since the rights of a witness are not to be abridged, the court is clear and there is a clear showing of irreparable injury. No such showing has been made.

The firm's action was brought against the ILGWU, Local 23 and the Cloak Joint Board, Local 23. Manager Shelby Appleton predicted that the judge's ruling would have a "substantial and stabilizing effect on the industry." The U.S. attorney had submitted a copy of the Justice Department's indictment against Local 25 for alleged violation of the anti-trust laws. Judge Wetfield found that this indictment "is not relevant to the proceedings." An indictment is not a substitute for evidence, he said. "A union no less than a corporation, is entitled to the same presumption of innocence that protects individuals." The union was represented by

General Counsel Morris P. Glushkin, Max Zimny and Peter J. Schelinger.

In his decision, the judge also declared the following:

"Presently more than 80 percent of the workers in this industry work in the shops of contractors. This is usually referred to as the 'outside system of production.' It has its genesis in a fiercely competitive struggle by manufacturers of garments at the turn of the century which caught the workers in the industry, at that time mostly recently arrived immigrants, in between, depressed their wages and resulted in intolerable working conditions.

"The defendant 'international union' was then organized and waged an aggressive campaign to organize the industry and to better conditions.

"The jobber as a class competed with the inside manufacturer. The contractors were in fierce competition with one another for the patronage of jobbers and inside manufacturers. The essential basis of this intense competition was reduced labor costs. The brunt of this economic rivalry was borne by the workers and reflected itself in depressed wages and substantial labor conditions.

"In the light of the historical conditions which led to the contractor system and its attendant evils, the employees of the entire industry were the subject of union concern and all bargaining agreements through the years have reflected not only a purpose to correct conditions, but to prevent their recurrence.

"The manufacturer and the contractor, though functioning theoretically, as separate entities, are engaged in an integrated production effort. The unique nature of this phase of the garment industry was recognized by the principal sponsor of the Taft-Hartley Act, who indicated that

Unity House Office
Is Moving Quarters

The Unity House office is being moved from 1719 Broadway to 275 Seventh Ave. It is announced by Sam Gold, the ILGWU resort's manager. The transfer will be completed well in advance of the period for the opening of 1960 vacation accommodations.

The new office, on the 18th floor of the ILGWU building, has been leased by the Union Health Center, will provide improved facilities for servicing members when the resort's new season starts early next year.

BOOTS BRONT

Stakes Are High,
Issues Involved
In 1960 Election

THE COMING POLITICAL BREAKTHROUGH BY Chester Bowles, Harper and Brothers, 81.13.

In the coming 12 months, the pace of politicking will be stepped up as November 1960 approaches. The air will be filled with statements, rumors, promises. There will be a parade of personalities with a view to convincing the voters that such is "the man who . . ."

In a time of great decision, such as this will be, the kind of decision that is likely to mark this electioneering period may be called a costly luxury. We shall be choosing the people and formulating the policies that will govern the domestic and international conduct of our nation for the ensuing four-year term. But that period, in turn, will certainly affect the course of national and world developments into the far future.

For these reasons, it is more important now than ever before that the professed issues confronting our nation at this time be a valuable service by providing a year in advance of the 1960 election—an intelligent, succinct, clear exposition of the issues we will be dealing with and the stakes involved. He has done this by a wise and successful effort to put the issues before party consideration, with a minimum use of partisan argument.

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The secondary boycott features of the Act were not intended to apply to the manufacturer-contractor relationship in this industry.

"Plaintiffs contend that those (contract) provisions have been subverted for price-fixing purposes. They contend that the union on the requirement that the manufacturer pay contractors, not only amounts sufficient to cover the contractor's overhead, but also is stipulated in the agreement, but in addition, 'a reasonable amount . . . to cover his (the contractor's) overhead costs as set forth in the Association shall settle separately with its contractors.

"Evidently relying on the overhead payment provision, the plaintiffs contend that this in effect requires the contractor to sell his garments at the same level of prices as all other contractors. However, overhead payments obviously would vary from contractor to contractor and just how this provision would result in price-fixing on a consprolateral basis is not made clear. On the other hand, the union contends that the overhead provision was demanded to insure that no part of the labor costs paid to a contractor would be passed on to consumers for overhead or other non-labor costs.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

ADULT DELINQUENCY

THE SHOCKING REVELATIONS of fakery on television have pushed the sensational stories of juvenile delinquency off the front pages. Suddenly, the awful outbursts of youthful savagery are no longer the ruthless and senseless evil they seemed to be. All at once, they are clearly connected with a more profound ailment of our national character.

How far apart is the anti-social slashing of a juvenile transgressor from the open-eyed fixings of television producers? Which is more injurious to our national character and reputation — the thrust of a stiletto or the unscrupulous merchandising methods, the sickening self-righteousness and feigned innocence of those who control the greatest mass medium of communication?

Now we are upset. So, for a short season, there is going to be a lot of soul-searching. A few culprits who are not resourceful enough to escape detection will be caught and punished. But will we be cured?

Before heading for the golf links again, the President recently diagnosed our ailment and prescribed a cure. Said he:

"I do believe that every kind of industry that touches along the — on the function of the distribution of news and entertainment on a mass basis — they have a responsibility, just as I believe every other group does, where United States beliefs, convictions and welfare are concerned; just as I believe that every economic unit should remember that self-discipline is the thing that will keep free government working on and on through the centuries to come."

THESE ARE DELINQUENCIES in our life far more dangerous than those that exist on the city sidewalks or in television studios. From the topmost echelons of government to the smallest storekeeper, the criteria of Big Business have become dominant. Success measured by wealth, rather than service measured by public welfare, has become the rule.

The result has been that while riches accumulate, we have grown more delinquent in housing, more delinquent in school and hospital construction, more delinquent in providing for health needs. The wealth doesn't dribble down from the heights to the bottom of the social pile. But the idea that it is good to make an easy dollar, that it is fine to get something for nothing, that the chief virtue is to get away with it and the chief vice is to get caught — this is the lesson the young learn from the old, the poor from the rich and the humble from the mighty.

AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS, now as in the past, are dedicated to the improvement of the general welfare. By winning higher wages, better work conditions, job and health security for their members they have enriched all Americans. The great moral force behind the drive for better educational opportunities, for the elimination of heartless exploitation of women and child laborers, for a return of a greater share of what they produce to workers, has come from the trade unions. No other factor in American life has purged itself, disciplined itself against infiltrating corruptors with anything like the determination shown by the labor movement.

Short-sighted profiteers have always considered unions to be an interference with their right to maximize their profits through more efficient exploitation. In their challenge to the embattled steel workers, they have once again aimed at weakening the unions that stand in their way.

This time the attempt is being made to picture the unions as avaricious institutions which, unlike the directors of corporations, do not consider the national well-being. The dream of a better life for millions of Americans is being equated with the longing of industrial moguls for bigger profits.

The fight of the steel workers — back in the mills for a time by direction of a business-minded government — is the fight of millions of American workers who are strong in their faith that the hope for a better life is not a thing of villainy.

"Sin of the Fathers"



"Sucker!"



Challenge From Within

By
Lester B. Pearson

Excerpts from address by the former Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, at recent International Teachers' Institute held in Oxford, England.

WESTERN civilization is now engaged in a life and death struggle with another system of social organization which is aggressive and expanding. The struggle is made the greater by the awakening of the millions in Asia and Africa who have to choose between two roads into the future. The threat of Communism is increased because of its clever appeal to these under-developed peoples. To meet this challenge we must not only uphold our essential values at home, but project them into the uncommitted world, which means more than material aid.

Unlike former racial and military threats to our civilization, Communism has a body of doctrine and a universal appeal aimed at all men, especially the underprivileged. In making that appeal it has stolen and prostituted, to its own use, Western ideas and ideals, e.g. freedom, democracy, brotherhood, peace.

The Communist doctrine is the more menacing because it is harnessed to the mighty might of Russia and to an aggressive China now becoming quickly industrialized. This doctrine promises to relieve the individual from the responsibilities of freedom; in return he is given security of a kind and told that he is riding the "wave of the future."

It is a mistake to believe that freedom, in our sense, is universally popular. John Milton wrote, "Man will welcome bondage with ease more than strenuous liberty." If our desire is to be merely looked after, there are shepherds, wardens and jailers ready to oblige. Communism is a challenge to our basic Western values, namely to the primacy of the individual over the state and the reality of "the free man with a free mind."

The challenge to our civilization from within is as dangerous as that from without. Our internal danger comes from the decline of active, dynamic belief in the spiritual values of our free society.

Too often the triumph of democracy has meant increased demands by the new masters on the government they have chosen; and this inevitably increases the power and authority in the state and decreases the real freedom of those who make the demands.

If the citizen comes to feel that government is not something to protect and promote his dignity and worth, but something to increase his pension and free him from his own civic responsibilities, he will support those leaders who promise most to these ends. As a result, power will be gained by those who make the most alluring promises and appeal to selfish personal interests rather than civic duty.

The acceptance by the citizen of his civic responsibilities is the measure of our real freedom and the strength of our democracy. This must be founded on the conviction that there is a dignity which in some degree belongs to all men. If we have this conviction, which is the greatest value of our Western civilization, we can resist successfully the pressures on the values of our way of life.

The integrity, dignity and worth of the individual means more than mere legal or physical freedom. It means the emancipation of the mind and the rejection of all forms of oppression and economic exploitation.

It is our first duty to see to the health of our own nation, but we must cooperate with other countries to preserve our common values. The need for this co-operation transcends national sovereignty and national policy or power. If there is division in our coalition of free peoples, we may succumb to the opposing forces without a shot being fired.

Science and technology will not alone save our civilization. In material things, the backward peoples may soon catch up with us; but Communist or any other tyranny can offer nothing to compare with the free and responsible society. It is founded on compulsion and not on consent; and there are seeds of decay in any such system.

The defense of our basic values is, therefore, the most important task of those who believe in Western civilization. It is more important than defense of our standards of living or our scientific achievement. It is quite as important even as the defense of our borders.