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NATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLII, No. 5

Jersey City, N. J., March 1, 1960

REC'D MAR 8 - 1960

Price 10 Cents

STRIKE HALTS MINN. SHOPS

— Page 3

To Start ILG Label in Cloaks

— Page 3



Persistence

The largest skirt and sportswear manufacturer in Harlem, a long-time holdout from union ranks, tumbled before an organizing drive conducted by the combined staffs of the New York Cloak Joint Board and Skirtmakers' Local 23. Following a bitterly fought three-day strike, marked by militant picketing and anti-union acts of violence, the 90 workers at Isaac Hazim and Perfect Stitching Co. brought their employers to terms. Cloak union organizers had the assistance of rank-and-file from Local 23 and Pressers' Local 35, in addition to students from the ILGWU Training Institute. The successful drive also bagged non-union jobber Bellrose.

Vigilance

Two lone pickets outside giant Georgia plant of Elberton Manufacturing Co. symbolize dramatic victory over on-again, off-again policies of firm, maker of Rhoda Lee blouses. A contract ratification vote on February 23 ended a three-week strike by members of Southeast Region Local 574, N.Y. Blousemakers Local 25, and Northeast Department workers at firm's Mt. Carmel plant. Company's officers reneged on the old agreement, filed a phony decertification petition thrown out by the NLRB, shipped work to non-union contractors, slandered ILG officials, but were beaten by militancy of garment workers.



Guidance

An unscheduled inspection of an ILGWU Mobile Health Unit in Puerto Rico was made by union, industry and civic leaders, on the island for a conference studying industrial conditions and labor standards. General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stalberg, a member of the Corset and Brassiere Industry Committee, was leading a delegation of government, business and labor spokesmen on a tour of ILGWU shops on the island, when the party came across the health unit on its rounds. The "Hospital on Wheels" was a gift of the 1956 ILGWU convention, and has been servicing the close to 5,000 Puerto Rican garment unionists since.



PHOTO BY GUY W. LORENZ

FUR TRIMS AUGUR END OF SUBURB 'FRONTIER ATMOSPHERE'

Looking at the year just past it is apparent our coat and suit volume, we saw some encouraging trends. The strong consumer interest in fur trimmed apparel suits as well as coats, was decidedly encouraging. This interest began several years ago, but predominantly at that time at a high fashion level. Now we find that fur-trimmed coats and suits have been moving in volume through 1959, no longer limited mainly to the higher priced brackets.

It is conceivable that the revival of interest in fur-trimmed apparel is one of the features of a general trend in the way of living favorable to our product.

We read of the change taking place in many suburban areas as, with growth and maturity, they lose much of their usual "frontier atmosphere." We read

Conditions in the women's apparel trades and more especially in the coat and suit industry were reviewed last month at the annual meeting of the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board. The following are highlights from the keynote address by Max E. Weinstock, chairman of the Recovery Board.

of the spread of these sections with board-like meeting, forming new metropolitan areas. The social life assumes greater formality and, in general, a more urban aspect takes over. This is true, for example, of the retail facilities, highlighted by the beautifully appointed boutiques of leading quality stores.

Then, too, a "return to the city" movement is reported as the part of families who, with their children grown, are willing to forgo the joys of commuting and of keeping house in repair against time and the elements.

Many families which migrated to the suburbs with small children in the ten years following the conclusion of World War II have reached a stage where the burden of financing and equipping a new home has lessened considerably. These families, the great majority of whom have children, are now in a much better position to spend more for apparel, for the adult as well as the younger members of the families.

We can be fairly assured that since the great national product is going to increase and since employment, at

least for the first half of 1960, will be at a high level, disposable income will rise by about 5 percent while savings continue to average about 7.4 percent. On top of these favorable expectations is the fact that consumers will be spending liberally on credit this year, probably increasing their personal debt by over \$5 billion.

We realize that this will be a banner year, a record year in the economy. We know we are possessed with the capabilities of preparing attractive, desirable merchandise to evoke strong consumer interest.

All this must necessarily influence apparel preferences and requirements. It points to a rising interest in dressier, more gracious attire — in an augmenting of clothes consciousness.

Cloaks Slate National Use Of ILG Label

Coats and suits produced by ILGWU members throughout the United States soon will bear the ILGWU union label insignia together with the long established Recovery Board label. This was announced by Vice Pres. Hasech Mendelsohn, Cloak Joint Board, at the group's meeting held February 21.

The move resulted from a decision made by the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board at its annual gathering in Miami Beach last month. Mendelsohn reported. The conclusion of that labor-management organization acted in approving the recommendations of its administrative committee.

Use of the ILGWU label inscribed on coat and suit garments was first broached by Mrs. David Dubinsky in his address to the Recovery Board's session a year ago. However, he stated then that the union would not make this a demand in opening contract negotiations, since he was confident the step would be taken voluntarily by the industry factors.

Accordingly, the label did not figure in New York cloak contract renewal parleys last May, but it was understood the matter would come up at the 1960 Recovery Board meeting. Prior to this year's convention, a number of conferences were held in Pres. Dubinsky's office, with the partici-

tion of cloak association spokesmen and Mendelsohn.

Irene Dubinsky also appeared at a special meeting of the Recovery Board's administrative committee before the opening of this year's convention. This occasion, at which Board Chairman Max E. Weinstock presided, decided to recommend that the annual assembly approve use of the ILGWU label combined with the emblem of the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board.

Further details, as well as setting of the effective date, were referred to the recovery (Continued on Page 11)

In '62' Chair



The executive board of the York Undergarment and Neqfices Workers' Local 62 unanimously elected Max E. Weinstock as its new chairman.

CIVIL RIGHTS DEBATE HEARING SHOWDOWN

Battle lines were drawn tight in the Senate's civil rights debate as Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) laid plans for "around-the-clock" sessions for the stand week and Southern countervailed with an anti-SILM threat. Virtually all normal business ground to a halt as the Senate opted measures to safeguard voting (Continued on Page 4)

Minn. Strike Stops Shops As Talks Fail

With the temperature hovering around zero, but with spirits high, ILGWers closed down women's garment shops on the morning of February 24 in the first general strike in the Minnesota garment industry for 24 years. All the 600 workers met except those on the picket lines then gathered in a nearby meeting hall. They were addressed by Union Frederick Glens, Dolores Johnson, Twin Cities Joint Board Chairman, and Glenn Clay of the Central States staff.

The union's negotiating committee met with the Minneapolis Apparel Industries representative on to the last minute in the hope of reaching a settlement without a strike. The last talks, on the afternoon of February 23, were attended by Reynold F. Hagis, United States Conciliation Commissioner.

But at that time the employers' representative was

not even prepared to discuss some of the union's economic demands, and sought further delay. The old contract, which expired on Jan. 21, had already been extended twice, and the workers were in no mood for another postponement.

At a meeting of Minneapolis workers on February 17, the situation was discussed and the workers voted unanimously to strike if no agreement had been reached by midnight. February 23 similar meetings in St. Croix Falls and Glenock, Wis. (where Minnesota towns, also called for a walkout. At 6:30 A.M. on Wednesday morning, February 24, when union members marched from the ILGWU hall to the shops and set up the picket line, the temperature was 3° and in St. Croix Falls it was 8° below zero. But it would take more than low temperatures to cool the ardor of the strikers who have made this shut down 100 percent effective. Shipping room employees, who were not covered by the old contract, refused to cross the line. Instead, they headed for the union office to join the ILGWU.

About 600 workers are out, closing 11 shops in Minneapolis and one each in Glenock and St. Croix Falls.

Contract demands are similar to those recently won in St. Louis. They include reduction of the work week, wage raises, higher minimums, union label, establishment of a severance pay fund and increased employer payments for health, welfare and retirement.

The negotiating committee, headed by Frederick Glens, Central States regional director, includes Dolores Johnson, Glenn Clay, Art Engelmann, president of Cullens' Local 344, Mary Jo Jeffrey, president of the joint board, Lillian LaBelle, president of Dressmakers' Local 204, Arnes Ostlund, Arnes Rogman, Zeina Mills and Frances Jacobson.

"Grow Up, Will You?!"



JUSTICE

Published semi-monthly by International Laborer's Workers' Union

515 Broadway New York 13, N.Y. Tel. COllins 4-7500

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Subscription price paid in advance \$2.00 a year

Second-Class Postage Paid at (588) City, N.J.

Win Pay Increases for 400 In Phila. Rosenau Renewal

Stable across-the-board wage increases top the list of gains chalked up for 400 workers employed at Rosenau Bros. in Philadelphia, largest manufacturer of children's dresses in the country, through terms of a contract renewal, reports Vice Pres. William Rosen, manager of that city's Dress Joint Board.

Provided by the new pact are general boosts of 10 cents an hour, with cutters obtaining 15 cents, and a shop minimum of \$1.30 an hour. (The shop average in 1966 was \$3.21 an hour, with cutters earning \$150 for a 35-hour week.) Other improvements included the employer's contributing another 1 percent to the

health and welfare fund, and an additional 1/2 percent for a total of 1 percent to the severance fund. Now, the firm will be paying a total sum for "fringe" benefits equivalent to 12 percent of payroll.

Assisting Manager Rosen in the negotiations were Business Agent Albert Alevin and James Mahoney, and a shop committee con-

isting of John Bonanni, Richard Pavton, Catherine Sacchetti, Mary Wagon, Marian Hedrick, Felia Hayward, Joseph Calafato, Dolores Reed, Ralph Cantorini, Louis Pritchett, Marie McMahon, Victor Bellerio, Al Gullisti and Aaron Diaz.

Tri-Form Stepping

A three-day work stoppage quickly brought a renewal pact under terms of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Association to the workers at Tri-Form Foundations. A wage increase of 3/4 a week heads the list of improvements in the market agreement.

Negotiations were led by Vice Pres. Ross, Business Agent Al Alevin, and a shop committee of Lydia Gambie, Charlotte Zelnick and Mary Murphy.

Bull, Embroidery Pacts

A pay hike of 5 cents an hour—the best, reduction in the work week to 33 hours with overtime after the daily regular hours, and paid holidays for piece workers (a two-time provision) highlighted the renewal pact in the Philadelphia belt industry.

Negotiations were completed by Business Agent Harry Citzer and committee members Christine Later Trehan, Mildred Worthington, Sadie Brown, Ross Tucker, Lorraine Johnson and Katherine Pugh.

Renewal talks for an agreement in the embroidery industry netted workers a 6-cent-an-hour pay boost at the head of standard conditions and improvements.

Bargaining was conducted by Ross, Business Agent Al Alevin, Joe Zolovitz, Florence Schwartz and Jean Abrams.

Dash Industry Arbitrator

C. Allan Dash Jr. has been named industry impartial chair... in Philadelphia. The employers involved include the four associations and a number of individual employers under contract with the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board. He replaces Dr. George W. Taylor and his associate, William R. Shinkin, who functioned as impartial chairman for some years.

The new arbitrator is president of the National Academy of Arbitrators and has acted as arbitrator in the rubber, automobile and railroad industries. He was recently named arbitrator for the Philadelphia waterfront.

Flood of Requests For 'How to Dress' ILG Label Booklet

A flood of requests for the ILGWU's pamphlet on how to dress well have been pouring in since the appearance late last month of a special ILGWU label advertisement in a number of magazines, it is reported by Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, director of the ILGWU Label Department.

The advertisement, captioned: "Help! What Should I Wear?" appears in the March issue of McCall's, Woman's Day, Beauty and Good Housekeeping. The combined circulation of the four publications is close to 20 million.

First of Series

The full-page display includes a coupon directing readers how to obtain the ILGWU pamphlet free of charge. The pamphlet is the first in a series being done by the Label Department as part of a consumer and service education program designed to familiarize American women with the label.

Even before the appearance of the advertisement in the magazines, news accounts of

the pamphlet in newspapers across the country in recent weeks brought approximately 15,000 requests.

More calls for the booklet that contains simple, basic advice on proper clothing have come in from thousands of wives of machinists throughout the country. This follows the appearance in two recent issues of The Machinist, the special publication of the International Association of Machinists, of special notices telling the readers of that short publication that the pamphlet is available to them free upon request.

Weniger Lambert, the union's fashion consultant in the label promotion campaign, reports that work on the second booklet in the series is nearing completion.

Block Dead-of-Night Runaway by Carnival

A dead-of-night runaway attempt by a Brooklyn foundation garment manufacturer has been blocked by the combined efforts of Local 92, and the Northeast Department with the aid of the ILGWU Legal Department. Six weeks after the try, the firm is back where it started from.

For less than a year, Cardinal Crotiana has been under agreement with Ceres and Renastore Local 32 and Local 10. The relations were cordial, business was good. The firm decided to expand production, and to do this started shop in Myrtlewood and Jermine, Pa. Its understanding with the union was that this was expansion and would not cut into production in the Brooklyn shop. In the time negotiations to cover the workers in the two Pennsylvania shops were started.

Central then filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board, blasting them on the picketing. The ILGWU countered by petitioning for an election at the Brooklyn shop, for arbitration in Pennsylvania on a charge that the firm had violated its agreement and readied another charge that the firm had run away to avoid bargaining with Local 32.

Meanwhile, negotiations with the firm were started again with the result that agreement was reached on terms of a settlement.

These called for: —Reopening the Brooklyn shop on a modified basis with severance pay to all displaced in the process.

—Both Pennsylvania plants to continue to operate.

—All cutting, shipping and packing to be done in the Brooklyn plant.

Phila. Dressmakers Give \$58,000 to Mery Cassel

More than \$58,000 was contributed by the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board to charitable, civic, cultural and religious causes in the year 1967. The largest single amount—\$11,110—was given to the United Fund, which is the Community Chest of Philadelphia.

Then, in sudden violation of this agreement, the firm shut its Brooklyn plant. During the New Year's weekend, moving was pulled up to front of the shop. The Brooklyn equipment was loaded and carried away to Pennsylvania. Not even supervisory personnel had been advised of this move. The factory had even asked workers to report in on January 4, 5 and 6. On January 3 and 4 the firm sent letters to the workers telling them the shop was closed.

Under the direction of Local 32 Manager Max Goldenberg and Johnstown, Pa. Manager Joe Carvone, picketing began at the New York showroom, the two Pennsylvania plants and at the Brooklyn shop.

Los Angeles Organizers Add 3 Shops to Rosters

Los Angeles union ranks were expanded by three shops and more than 100 workers as the result of recent organizing successes scored by the area's Dress and Sportswear Joint Board, announced Vice Pres. Samuel Ott, director of the Pacific Coast Region.

The three recruits are Jena's Sportswear, a bathing suit manufacturer; Betty Ingold Junor, dressmaker; and Advance Pleating and Quilting Co.

Terms of the Jena's agreement bring workers an 8 percent wage increase, the 33-hour week, health and welfare coverage, profit-sharing or retirement and severance pay benefits, and six paid holidays for all.

At Ingold Junor, workers get a 7 1/2-cent hourly wage hike. In the shop: 18 cents an

hour; two-time reductions in the work week; retirement and severance coverage, and six paid holidays.

Civil Rights Showdown

(Continued from Page 3) and minority rights dragged on. The House is due to take up civil rights legislation after March 10.

As a first move toward speeding up action, Johnson held the Senate in session 12 hours a day, and announced that unless voting on a civil rights measure begins by February 29 he would schedule "sunrise to sunrise" sessions.

The announcement brought angry protests from the Southern bloc. Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), leader of anti-civil-rights forces, said the protracted sessions constituted "legislative torture" aimed at wearing down Southern Senators in "ramrod" a bill through the chamber.

Russell denounced Johnson's threatened "round-the-clock" sessions as "legislative regimentation." He served notice that civil rights foes will demand repeated quorum calls to bring members in "at awkward hours." He warned that Southerners would not permit any further business to be transacted by unanimous consent, a device commonly used to speed business.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.), chairman of a Senate Appropriations subcommittee, announced he

would hold no further hearings on public works projects of interest to individual members.

At issue in the Senate debate are various proposals introduced by liberal Democrats and by the administration, calling for appointment of federal electors to register Negroes and insure their voting rights in cases where it is determined that these rights have been denied by local officials.

The liberal measure would establish federal voting registrars, named by the President's Commission on Civil Rights, and would affect federal elections only. Administration proposals would call for court appointment of voting referees, who would both register and insure the right to vote in both federal and state balloting.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its recent mid-winter session in Bal Harbour, Fla., called for a blend of both proposals into a workable bill and expressed the hope that "petty partisanship" would not block passage of civil rights legislation.

One-third of all old-age beneficiaries under social security receive under \$10 a month; only one third receive more than \$18.

Minneapolis Strike Meet



As deadline nears on contract renewal, Minneapolis Joint Board Manager Dolores Johnson speaks at a strike meeting, where members voted to enforce their demands with a walkout. Others in the picture are members of negotiating committee, from left: Art Englemann, Merney Rogman, Zelma Mills, Frances Jacobson and St. Louis Corlion Joint Board Manager Glenn J. Clay.

what kind of hairdo will do?

gloves long or short?

dare I take the plunge?

what hip line is hep?

are prints charming?

should knees show?

how colorful can stockings be?

can tall girls wear heels?

HELP!

WHAT SHOULD I WEAR?

Help is at hand. A brand new 16 page booklet called "How to be Well Dressed" answers all your fashion problems. Here's the latest word on clothes, accessories, hats, shoes, not written for the never-never land of Paris couture but the real-life world you live in. It's been prepared by the ILGWU as a public service (after all— who's more concerned with fashion than the ILGWU? Our 450,000 men and women make almost everything women and children wear.) "How to be Well Dressed" is the first of many such booklets and fashion films. And it's free. Just mail in the coupon below. Help is at hand.

FREE Please send me your free booklet, "How to be Well Dressed," with its analysis of figure problems, its fashion "do's and don'ts" and its inside tips to smart shopping.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY ZONE

STATE



Look for this label in women's and children's fashion magazines and department stores. It's the American way of life.

send to: ILGWU LABEL, P.O. BOX 583
RADIO CITY STATION, NEW YORK, 19

A free copy of 'How to Dress Well' will be sent to any ILGWU member who fills out and returns the above coupon.



Pres. Dubinsky, cast of ILGWU's long-run hit musical, Pins and Needles, at command performance before President Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1938.



Dress union, industry leaders at talks in City Hall with Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia.



May 1949 protest against murder of ILG organizer William Lurie.



Presidential candidate Aldai E. Stevenson in the garment district, 1956 campaign.



FDR, with Governor Lehman and Mayor LaGuardia during 1940 election campaign tour.

Photos by Harry Rubenstein

For over two decades the man behind the ILGWU camera was Harry Rubenstein. In that time he focused his camera on the outstanding events in the life of the ILGWU during a turbulent and colorful period of its history. Harry Rubenstein has taken his last picture. On this page is a selection of his photographs that are part of the stirring visual record of the union he served.





Historic 1958 general dress strike ends.



Typical scene in an undergarment shop during post production period.



Pres. Dubinsky addresses overflow Madison Square Garden Rally, 1958 general dress strike.



Picketing against anti-social elements.



ILGWU Cooperative Village dedicated.



Garment workers marching along Fifth Avenue in 1959 Labor Day Parade.



At the opening of Meyer London School.



Pres. Dubinsky and William Green in 1940 when ILGWU re-entered AFL.



Cloakmaker tradition - skilled craftsman.



Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller, wife of N. Y. Governor, sews first ILG label, 1959.

Bra Pact Parleys Involve 4,000 In Eastern Region, Other Areas

Tens of million negotiators are in the midst of complex renewal talks involving some 4,000 garment workers in more than a dozen corset and brassiere shops, according to a report from Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

Communications lines stretching across many states, made more difficult by multi-

plant firms, are some complicated by bargaining committees led by Vice Pres. Kramer for some 1,500 Eastern Region workers, and Vice Pres. Agnes Demboise in behalf of more than 1,500 members of the Upper Sixth Department.

Malden-area Talks

Largest of the firms involved in current talks is the Manufacturing Braiders Co., with two plants in New Jersey and another in West Virginia.

Negotiations with another foundation industry plant, the Malsaw Undergarment Co., are also being jointly conducted, with E. T. Kober directing sessions in the plant in the Southeast Region.

Recently, the first major breakthrough was gained by the 138 workers at Paradise, in Hudson, N. J. The new agreement has brought a 4 percent wage increase for piece workers, bonus of from \$1.50 to \$3 a week for slow workers, and retroactivity, per to November 28, 1938.

Additional terms provide establishment of a severance pay fund and use of the ILGWU union label.

Waterbury Progress

Progress has been reported by Sam Janis, assistant general manager of the Eastern Region, in talks with the Waterbury Under-

garment Co. in Waterbury, Conn., in addition to negotiations dealing with shops belonging to Corset and Brassiere Association, a number of firms are involved in talks with firms holding individual agreements. These include: Peter Pan Manufacturing Co. of

East Newark; The Ghosky Corp. of Hackensack; Miller Corset and Brassiere Co. of Bohmer and Du Barsson Corp. of Paterson, all in New Jersey; also, Princess Hat Foundations of Edgewater, Conn.; Kops Brothers of Orange Park, and Theo Corset of Jamaica, N.Y.

Canada Sets Terms For Dress Renewals

Contract renewal time is five months away in the Montreal dress industry, but the ILGWU is already laying the groundwork for talks with representatives of the Montreal Dress and Sportswear Manufacturers' Guild.

Vice Pres. Bernard Stone reports that demands to be presented upon expiration of the current agreement July 31 are now being discussed on the local level. The decision to consider the forthcoming demands was taken at a meeting of the Montreal Staff Board.

Stellar Work Week

"We're starting early," Stone said, "because there is considerable sentiment in our ranks for early institution of the 37½-hour week in our industry. The cloak members already have the shorter work week, and the dress looms

just the time has come for them to have it, too."

Also expected to be high up on the agenda of the forthcoming contract talks is use of the ILGWU union label, as well as other important items.

Elsewhere on the Montreal circuit:

—The Quebec Labor Relations Board has ordered a vote among the 126 employees of Dressing Lingerie in nearby Deschambault, to determine their future affiliation.

Although no date has been set for the vote, Dressy workers are likely to choose within the next two weeks between the ILGWU and a company union which claims existence as contract renewal time at the end of last year.

New ILS Support

Organization Director H. Bremer said he is confident the Dressy shop will remain within the ILGWU fold. The majority of workers at Dressy, some of whom had been intimidated into signing up with the company union, subsequently signed affidavits pledging their allegiance to the ILGWU.

—Workup on played at Rochester Text and Sake, sportswear manufacturers, decided they didn't want to wait until August 1, 1948, to join the ranks of the ILGWU. Some eight months ago, relatives in the plant, which employs about 150, was an ILGWU contract, but the agreement was not to apply to others only next summer.

Recently, operators at Rochester signed a work stoppage, marched to the ILGWU office and asked the union to sign into the picture immediately. Within a week, the majority of employees had signed ILGWU application cards. Certification by the Quebec Labor Relations Board followed and the ILGWU is now negotiating an endorsement date before August 1.

Boston Health Center A Veteran's Beneficiary

A veteran's patient worker and executive board member of Boston National Makers' Local 31 has made the ILGWU Health Center beneficiary of his \$1,000 death benefit.

Joseph Zukerman, who has watched the work and growth of the health center since its inception, was asked, made his contribution, known in a letter to Director James M. Barker, asking only that a plaque bearing his name be placed over a room in the center.

Pact Powwow



Shop committee members from Fibreguilders, Long Island foundation garment firm, discuss new agreement with Corset and Brassiere Association. From left: Chas. Ledy Rose, Marie Orla, Louisa Parratti, Agnes Davis, Local 57 Manager Richard Carbone, Betty Stroger, Business Agent Jerry Taylor and Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

HOW TO BUY

BY SIDNEY HANCOCK

It Might Shave Sandpaper, But How About Your Face?

Advertising agencies now are attacking the Federal Trade Commission because the FTC has launched a campaign to clean up what it considers deceptive TV commercials.

This challenge is something for you to watch. If the agencies succeed in discouraging FTC officials by personal attacks on them, we won't get the intensified policing of TV the FTC recently started. TV advertising has become a huge influence on our buying habits. Advertisers now spend on TV about \$1½ billion of the approximately \$10 billion they invest each year in all type of advertising.

In recent weeks FTC has issued these significant complaints against major advertisers and in some cases their agencies:

—That real sandpaper was not used in the TV commercials for Palmolive Rapid Shave which showed a razor shaving sandpaper but has "Rapid Shave" the marketing quantities claimed in actual shaving use.

—That the filter demonstration for Life Eliminator, showing a liquid poured into two tubes, doesn't prove that Life's filter absorbs more hair and protein than other cigarette filters, nor has the U.S. government found the smoke from Life lower in tar and nicotine as the ads seemed to claim.

—That Pepsodent's TV toothpaste demonstration did not prove it would remove all tobacco stains.

—That the supposedly inferior hair wrap used in a TV demonstration for comparison with Aloes Wrap aluminum foil is inferior to them.

—That the "flavor buds" shown in a TV ad for Miss Bonnet cigarettes were artificial.

It's perfectly true that Palmolive Rapid-Shave can shave sandpaper. We did it although we had to let the cream soak in three minutes. Then we tried shaving sandpaper with brush-type soap and with lather from a 15-cent can of shaving soap and from ordinary bath soap. We were able to shave the sandpaper as well with all three. Really we tried shaving sandpaper with plain water. That worked as well as the Palmolive Rapid-Shave.

What Do You Want to Shave?

Here's our advice:

For the man who wants to shave sandpaper, plain water works as well as Palmolive Rapid-Shave.

The man who wants to shave his face does not need money by using cake shaving soap. The main working ingredients of shaving cream are merely soap and water. With cake soap, you add the water yourself with your shaving brush. A 15-cent cake lasts almost a year, or about as long as a half-dozen cans of a 75-cent shaving foam like "Rapid-Shave" or a half-dozen tubes of 63-cent shaving cream. Brushless shaving cream seems to give you more quantity than ordinary shaving cream. But it merely has a higher proportion of water. Shaving bowls and sticks are generally just variations of cake shaving soap but not more.

A major factor in getting a clean, quick shave is not so much the kind of cream or soap as using a sharp blade. There is a small time-killer in using already-generated cream as against shaving soap. If you've had plenty of time, you can use any shaving-cream mixture coming from department stores, mail-order catalogs and consumer co-ops for much less than the price of the advertised brands.

Many's disappointment here, for example, all their own brand shaving foams for 50 cents for an 11-ounce can compared to 98 for the same size Palmolive Rapid-Shave.

Presser's Double Problem Is No Cause for Complaint



Max Schwartz stands between his twin sons, Albert and Murray.

Max Schwartz, a member of the Executive Board of New York Pressers Local 38, has a problem he's not complaining about.

It seems he has twin sons, Murray and Albert, so nearly identical that he can't tell them apart. It isn't just that they look alike; they think alike.

In fact, both of them have brilliant records as students. Both in their senior year at Andrew Jackson High School they stand first and second in their class.

Both have scored in the 99th percentile in the National Merit scholarship tests, both have won New York State Regents Scholarships, both have won Nassau Learning medals, both have been awarded Columbia College Science Scholarships and a long list of other awards.

The resemblance doesn't even stop with their brilliance. Both boys have earned athletic letters in swimming and track, both play in their school band and orchestra, and both were outstanding in swimming.

"Telling them apart is sometimes a real problem," says their father. But he's willing to live with it. Besides, now that the boys are headed for college, some differences may develop. They may be placed in different colleges, and they already have different ambitions. One plans to be a doctor, the other an auto-physician.



Labour's Liberal Lielion



Hundreds of unionists from the metropolitan New York area turned out for a meeting of the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party, where legislation pending in Albany and Washington came under study. From left: Gus Tyler, director of the ICGW; Public Department, Alex Kahn, general manager of the Jewish Daily Forward; Vice Pres. Howard Molinari, manager of Local 48; Ben Davidson, executive director of the Liberal Party; and Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmelman, manager of the Dress Joint Council and chairman of the Trade Union Council.

Simon Farber Mourned; Editor of 'Gerechtigkeit'

More than half a century of devoted activity for the labor movement — in the shop, on the picket line, with the pen — came in an end February 20 with the death of Simon Farber, the last editor of the ICGW's Jewish-language publication, *Gerechtigkeit*.

When he retired from ICGW service in 1933, after "Gerechtigkeit" was discontinued, Farber accepted a leadership position in the city of Cleveland in the trade union, progressive and cooperative movements that began when he was 18 in Cuyahoga Falls. At that time, he joined the rank and file Socialist-Revolutionary Party in the city of Cleveland and took part in numerous strikes conducted by the newly emergent garment workers. In 1920, at 18, he emigrated to London, where he aligned himself with the American syndicalist movement, whose ideals guided his lifeline outlook. Two years later, he came to the United States, and for a while worked at various building trades.



Simon Farber

Joels ICG
In 1912, he became a dress organizer and joined the Industrial Workers' Local 25, which then included also dress and skirt workers. During the 1915 dress strike, he played an active role and was chairman in the largest strike hall. After the strike, he was chairman of Local 25 for several years; later, he was manager of the Dress Union's organization department for a time.

Farber's steadfast loyalty to free trade unions was especially manifested during the mid-Twenties, when he resolutely resisted Communist efforts to seize control of the ICGW Headquarters at the side of the then Pres. Morris Sigman. Farber and his associates in the union, through the Welfare League and the "Union Worker," helped lead the strike.

For a while, starting in 1928, Farber wrote an trade union program and developments as a staff member of the Jewish Daily Forward.

As an avid cooperater
Farber was deeply active in setting up a number of cooperative colonial ventures, especially the Bunzui Co. in Michigan, which was established in the depths of the Great Depression of the Thirties. In 1933, when the endeavor failed, he returned to the ICGW as managing editor of "Gerechtigkeit." In December 1930, he be-

H. RUBENSTEIN DEAD; UNION PHOTOGRAPHER FOR OVER 2 DECADES

Harry Rubenstein, staff photographer for the ICGW and NEWSPIDER since 1917, died suddenly February 18 at Phelps Memorial Hospital in North Tarrytown, N. Y. He was 53.

Rubenstein became associated with the Dress Joint Board in 1923, taking part in the huge organization drive that marked the coming of the New Deal. He was involved in picket and strike activity in the years before he joined the staff of JUSTICE.

Born in Brooklyn, he attended schools in that borough and Pratt Institute, during World War, he was a seaman with the Air Force, serving at Bermuda Field in Louisiana. He was a member of the National Press Photographers Association. In former services at Riverside Memorial Chapel, Rubenstein was eulogized by First Vice Pres. Louis Antoni, Vice Pres. David Charles S. Zimmelman and Edward Bremer, and Jack Deegan, past director of the new YORK ICGW.

Praise for Rubenstein's contributions to the ICGW and the labor movement pointed up the vital and lasting aspect of his work.

Surviving are his widow, Pat Violet; a daughter, Judy; two sisters, Mrs. Lillian Weiss of Miami and Mrs. Ann Baum of Brooklyn; two brothers, Abe of Miami and Wallace of Brooklyn, and another, Sarah.

Midwest Terms Are Met On West Frankfurt Pact

Only a formal ratification vote remains to put the stamp of approval on a new agreement hammered out at hard bargaining sessions between representatives of the West Frankfurt (Illinois) Apparel Co. and a Local 471 negotiating committee, which received two week's vacation with pay.

Expansion Sited
The agreement covers some 100 workers, however, plans for construction of a new plant with 300-400 expansion of the labor force to some 300 workers.

Negotiations were guided by Assistant Regional Director Harold Schwartz, assisted by Business Agent Les Montenegro. Members of Local 471 on the negotiating committee were Pauline McCann, Hazel Winsky, James H. Hines, Louis Gieppert, Verba Ing and Ann Hoffman.

2 'Firsts,' 2 Renewals On N'East Scoreboard

Two first-time agreements and two renewal pacts with substantial increases — that's the score for Northeast Department staffers in the closing weeks of February, reports Vice Pres. David Siskind, department director.

In Boston, it took a *one-day* walkout to make the Union Printing Co. live up to its name. The firm had some time between the past year but efforts to reach agreement on a union pact proved fruitless. The workers, all members of Local 359, staged their stoppage, and settlement followed almost immediately.

According to District Manager Mary Levin, a 16 cent hourly pay boost retroactive to January 1 made the bus new gains for the 35 workers. Additional terms provided (a) 35-hour work week, the 11 1/2 minimum, employer contributions to the health and welfare, retirement and severance pay funds, four paid holidays this year and an additional holiday in a year's time. Another 3 cents an hour raise becomes effective April 1, 1941.

Business Agent Ed Brindant and shop chairman Nick Gallo also secured a new pact with the 60 workers at the Hestco Manufacturing Co. of New York. They have won the new agreement which provides conditions similar to those covering the firm's other plants at Hummelstown and Elizabethtown, Pa. In bringing this children's dress

manufacturer to terms, District Manager Martin Bernard engineered an association by the Edward Kanner, general manager of the Eastern Region, for use of his good offices.

Negotiations for a renewal pact covering the 70 workers at the Mugal Sportswear Co. of Milford, Mass. are in the final stage. When finally settled and ratified, the new agreement will provide a two-stage 10-cent hourly wage hike retroactive to last October, the 35-hour work week, the 11 1/2 minimum, an increase in contribution to the retirement fund.

Union negotiators in addition to Manager Martin Bernard include Business Agent Harvey Gold and shop chairman George Reiterman. They boast of a 50 percent across the board, a reduction to the 35-hour work week, establishment of a severance pay fund, 11 1/2 minimum and use of the union label, are gains reported by Johnston District Manager Joseph Hervey. In the new agreement, reached with Broth Brothers of Newry Glen, Pa.

Hazim Co. Goes '23' After 3-Day Tussle

A bitterly fought three-day strike conducted by the New York Cloth Joint Board's organizing department and Local 23 has resulted in the satisfaction of Isaac Hazim, for years the largest open-shop shirt and sportswear contractor in Harlem. The firm is located at 343 East 104th St.

Over 80 workers were involved in the strike, reports Local 23 Manager Sholly Appelton. They included employees of Hazim and of Perfect Sizing, another shop plant in business, operated by Hazim's brother.

All of the workers gain gratuity through the signing of a union contract. They had previously received no benefits, no vacation, no paid holidays, no premium pay for overtime. Their conditions generally had been substandard. The strike, which was under the direction of Jay Hassen,

was marked by militant picketing and several episodes of violence. Joe Margolis, Local 46 educational director who had been on picket lines, had his nose broken in one picket-line encounter. Carmen Ferrara, a member of the Local 23 executive board, was followed home by two thugs and beaten.

The Hazim workers, who have elected Jerry Mendon as their shop chairman, were not in the least discouraged by these attempts at intimidation. They met Thursday, February 16, when the strike began. On Thursday, February 18, when it was settled, the picket lines were solid and lively.

Wide Cooperation

The strike had the cooperation of ICGW Institute executive members of Precincts' Local 33 and of Local 23 who worked in nearby vicinity. Local 23 executive board members Carmen Ferrara, Rosa Rucnells, Andrea Pietros, Italo Rucnells and M's Romanzo, who is entering the clothing business, are grateful to all of them. Appelton said "This is a kind of cooperation that makes a union impossible to tear."

Organization work began at Hazim several months ago when the firm was found concealed. The workers, Eddie Togo, a jobber that recently paid Local 23 the sum of \$17.69 in liquidated damages, were denied due the welfare funds.

As a consequence of the Hazim strike, another jobber, Beltrone, who is entering the clothing business, was also alone last.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF
UNITY HOUSE IS
NOW AT 272 SEVENTH
AVENUE. WE
WILL BE OPENING
OUR NEW OFFICE
ON **MONDAY**
APRIL 4

Eastern Region Bags 4 In Westchester Sweep

An organizing sweep through Westchester County has brought four shops with more than 100 workers into the ranks of Locals 137-140-143, reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

For the workers at Carmen Maria Bridale Inc. of Yonkers and Bradley Creations Inc. of Mt. Vernon, the new agreements bring standard dress industry conditions. These include:

- Complete coverage under the health and welfare, retirement and severance pay funds; 4½ paid holidays for all workers; 47 percent no-lay-off settled piece rate wages, time and one-half after the daily regular hours, and one and one-half after the daily regular hours, and one and one-half after the daily regular hours, and one and one-half after the daily regular hours.
- Western at Carmen Maria Inc. elected Thomas J. Bessell as chairman. Josephine Webb was elected chairman at Bradley Creations. The new agreements were also entered into by: Yonkers Olds Inc. of White Plains and Neppacher Skirts of Yonkers.

The workers at Vima Clothing Co. on immediate 25 percent wage increase; 4½ paid holidays, overtime after the daily regular hours, and health and welfare and retirement benefits. Helen Jones was elected shop chairman.

Neppacher Fact
At Neppacher Skirts, the new pact sets the minimum addition to wage rates. 8½ paid holidays, time-and one-half after the daily regular hours, and the other standard conditions of the industry. Evelyn Young was elected shop chairman.
The district representation was divided by Westchester County Manager Louis Rettig.

Court Slaps Dress Balke Eviding Welfare Payment

A Federal Court last week ruled against an employer who tried to use the Taft-Hartley Act to evade payments due the welfare funds of the New York Dress Joint Board.

The decision, handed down by Federal Judge Charles M. Metzner, is considered especially significant in view of the fact that Judge Metzner is one of the four "holdout" jobbers the union has been striking since March 1948. It now involved in similar legal actions.

Budget owes money to the welfare funds for the period prior to March 1948, when it was under union contract.

Judge Metzner's decision confirmed an arbitration award in an action by the union against three contracting firms: Seranton Frocks, Inc., Seranton, Pa.; Richard Frocks, Inc., Dallas, Pa.; and Sherri Dress, Inc., Hawley, Pa.

All three firms are contract shops under the same ownership.

Arbitration Award
The arbitration award, made in January 1948, directed the three shops to stop doing work for non-union jobbers and to pay \$2,500 damages and \$2,938 for the welfare funds.

PHILA. ILG PICKETING FOLLOWS LOCKOUT AT SIDELE FASHIONS

Garment workers picketing at the plant of Sidele Fashions in Philadelphia as well as the showroom in New York are protesting the firm's attempt to run away from Philadelphia. The firm opened a non-union plant in Ware Shoals, S. C. reports Vice Pres. William Rose, manager of the city's Dress Joint Board.

The local plant has been completely shut down and the firm has moved some machines to the Southern plant. The firm employs 200 people on blouse and has been operating in Philadelphia for many years.

All acts of subversion were withheld by the employer when he stopped operations prior to the expiration of the non-union contract. A meeting was held January 31, 1949, Rose said. Strictly the firm is not yet ready to obtain needed protection in the Southern plant, and he is to make samples at a secret address in Philadelphia. The pickets stopped this effort, also.

The union brought the matter before the industrial chairman and filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board, which the firm with refusal to bargain in good faith.

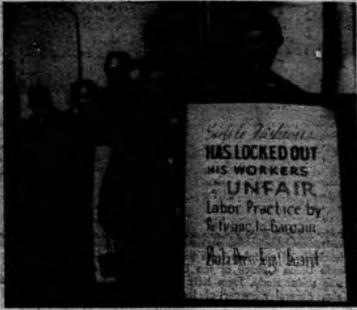
4 NEWBURGH COVERS NAMED TO KEY POSTS IN CITY'S LABOR BODY

Irving Astrow, manager of Cloak Out-of-Town Local 166 in Newburgh, N. Y., was elected president of that city's Central Labor Council last week.

Three other Newburgh cloakmakers also won posts in the council: Angelo Amorosi, Local 135 business agent, second vice president; Florence Terhouch, Lynn Clothes operator and shop committee member, secretary; and James Ponsness, Kay-Tarr Fashion's presser and executive board member, a three-year trustee of the council.

Election of the Local 166 quartet to council office was hailed by Vice Pres. George Rubin, COO general manager, as a demonstration of the ILGWU's rising prestige in the out-of-town districts. Astrow was recently honored at a dinner celebrating his 20th anniversary as an ILGWU shop member.

Runaway House



Women of Sidele Fashions in Philadelphia, led by chairlady Tina Zali, picket the shop in protest against lock-out and runaway attempt that threatens the jobs of some 200 ILGers.

HITS AND MRS.

by JANE GOODALE

Genius at Work: Watch Out! Our Moll Wields Mean Brush

Our Moll's artistic career began in early November 1950. She produced her first canvases at the Green Hills Nursery School on a Tuesday morning. By that time, her teacher and I had almost given up hope that she would ever produce anything.

From the first day of school, she participated enthusiastically in all other activities. She saluted the flag and played ring-around-the-rosy, the built towers of blocks and put puzzle pieces together. She sang songs and danced. But, at painting time, she announced emphatically, "I don't want to!"

Day after day Moll left school empty-handed, while every other child in the class departed clutching a painting. I gazed wistfully at the other children's works, and worried about my own let's-lack-of-creativity. Was she inhibited?

What was wrong? Was it my fault? But, as it turned out, Moll was merely hiding her time. On Tuesday, November 16, she produced her first opus. It was a remarkable concept in pure space, consisting of a small blue dot in the upper left-hand corner of a large sheet of paper.

Her teacher exhibited it with pride, and I gasped with pleasure when I saw it. Her father studied it attentively and hailed it as a masterpiece. Moll? Just smiled. But that evening, in a frenzy of creativity, she produced 26 pencil drawings, using up every bit of her best stationery. Since then, her productivity has increased daily. She works with feverish intensity and speed, stopping only to sharpen pencils, peel down crayons or to rummage through drawers in search of fresh paper.

Her earliest efforts have a classical restraint. She explored the tremendous visual impact of a single straight line drawn boldly across the page. She later expanded this art form by drawing lines every which way. Although she has not completely abandoned the straight lines, she is now experimenting in more varied techniques and richer aesthetic form. She now draws quirky lines, circles and ovals.

During the past week, she has produced several hundred self-portraits and about six thousand pictures of her friends and relations. One of her major works titled "Moll's momm" is, in my opinion, a major contribution to modern art, and easily outranks Whistler's Mother.

"Life Pleases" Moll went through a monochromatic blue period. This phase ended abruptly with the purchase of a 25-cent box of Crayolas and, since then, she has employed a wide spectrum of color.

While it is exciting to live with a creative genius, it does pose problems. For our thing, we're just about impossible to find a piece of paper around our house when you want to write a letter or jot down a phone number. And for another, she's running out of wall space. The artist's versatility is being displayed progressively.

Oh well, I guess all artists are difficult to live with. I understand that Picasso creates quite a mess around his house, too.

Education Meet Scans Government

A comprehensive study of the Federal government and the relationship of the Congress to the 49 states will be presented to members who attended the ILGWU Education Meet at Charles Evans Hughes High School, 18th Street between 5th and 6th Avenues in Room 204, beginning at 8:15 P.M. Folk dancing and recreation follows in the classroom.

ATTENTION, ILG FIRE WARDENS!

March is ILGWU shop inspection month. This time it will also be the second anniversary of the tragic March 6 fire in which many garment workers lost their lives.

In these two years, according to the New York Fire Department and fire departments in all other places where our warden program is in effect, you have reduced the number of fires. You have saved lives. In New York City, since the start of our program, garment shop fires have been reduced 18 percent.

This has been done through YOUR vigilance, YOUR cooperation. You have saved the city a great loss by showing YOUR vigilance, YOUR cooperation. You have saved the lives of many.

Now it is UP TO YOU to keep up this warden work. Here's how to do it:

1. During March, fill out and mail ILGWU shop safety inspection form. They are postage free and may be obtained from your business agent, educational director or local news manufacturer.
2. Be sure that every worker in the shop, especially new ones, knows where exits and fire escape are.
3. Signs and instructions on fire and smoking are major means of fire.
4. Where there is no shop fire warden because of changes, the chairman should act as warden or designate one.



CUTTERS COLUMN

Cutter Health, Welfare Sums Totalled Near \$1 Million in '59

Payment of health and welfare benefits to cutters during 1955 rose to a new high, according to data made public recently by Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10. It topped the previous year by \$60,000.

The total of \$121,000 paid out during 1955 did not include sick benefits to dress cutters which are paid under the New York State Disability Law rather than from welfare funds in the case of cloak, sportswear and miscellaneous cutters. In 1954 the total amount paid out was \$552,000.

Well over half the total disbursed — \$491,700 — was for the annual welfare payment. Members in the dress and miscellaneous trades receive 80¢; those employed in the cloak trade...

The amount expended for health benefits during the year was \$211,074. This included payments for sick benefits, hospitalization, surgery, medical service and eyeglasses to 4,089 members of the Local—\$490 in the dress trade, 1,500 in the cloak trade and 2,500 in the miscellaneous trades.

As compensation, in part, for loss of earnings due to illness, cloak, sportswear and miscellaneous cutters were paid \$77,000. Sick benefits were paid by the welfare funds at the rate of \$35 a week for a maximum of 36 weeks during a year. The total amount of sick or disability payments to dress cutters under the state law is not available as such payments are made by private carriers or the state disability fund.

Hospital Bill Aid

Members were aided in meeting their hospital bills during the year to the extent of \$129,000. This included \$34,000 in direct payments to members in the cloak, sportswear and miscellaneous trades or to hospitals on their behalf and \$85,000 for Blue Cross

Regular Meeting
Monday, March 23, 1948

coverage for members employed in the dress trade who are covered by a special comprehensive medical plan.

Medical services furnished to members involved a total expenditure of \$128,000. This comprised \$54,000 for Union Health Center services, surgical payments and eyeglasses and \$132,000 for Health Insurance Plan (HIP) and Blue Shield coverage for members employed in the dress trade. Members received, free of charge, examinations and treatment, laboratory tests, physiotherapy, electrocardiogram, etc., in addition to compensation in part or in full for operations.

During recent years the rise in total benefits has been mainly attributable to the increase in health benefits. For example, while annual welfare payments in 1952 were \$22,000 more than in 1952 the amount expended for health benefits was higher by \$53,000.

Payments to the cutters in the miscellaneous trades are made through the Health and Welfare Department of Local 10 administered by Sam Winick, who also serves as president of the organization. Cutters in the cloak and dress trades receive their benefit payments through their respective joint boards.

The industry funds are financed by employer percentage-of-payroll contributions. Workers do not make any contributions to these funds.

Bronx Dress Rally



At a membership meeting in the Bronx of New York Dressmakers' Local 22, from left: Business Agent Louis Delgado, Spanish Department Director Saly Nahama, Chairfield Pearl Halpern, Harry Rabinowitz, and Manager Israel Breslow.

Start ILGW Cloak Label

(Continued from Page 2)
Board's administrative committee. However, it was indicated that the new insignia would begin to appear on next fall season's production.

The Recovery Board, which continued voluntarily after the National Recovery Act (NRA) was ended, sponsored the sewing-in of its label in unimpaired cloak production since 1935; it has been carried in some 500 million garments to date.

Mendelson told the joint board delegates that the Recovery group's recommendation that the ILGWU label be used cited the following facts: —The union's label promotion drive would serve to strengthen consumer confidence in the union and set as a promotion campaign for industry products; —The ILGWU insignia would be an effective ally in combating substandard, unsavory supply sources; —The label would avoid the confusion that might result if the coat and suit articles would be the only women's ready-to-wear items left out from the union's widely publicized label campaign.

IGB Action Lauded

The joint board meeting took on a festive air as delegates celebrated the election of Mendelson as an ILGWU vice president by the General Executive Board session two weeks previously.

BOOK FRONT

by ABRIAN EPSTEIN

'Let's Be Human' Utilizes Laughter To Fight Bigotry

LET'S BE HUMAN. By Harry Fleischman. Oceana Publications, 52 p.

The really remarkable thing about Harry Fleischman's is never-diminishing enthusiasm for underdog causes in an era in which crusading threatens to become old-fashioned. He has been fighting for justice, for fair play, for civil rights and liberties, for international brotherhood as long as has taken his hair to turn all gray.



The secret of his unflinching optimism is that he likes people. That goes for all kinds and colors and races and religions of people. It is their human qualities that he finds and values in the unending jokes and anecdotes and riddles which he turns out in behalf of the causes he holds dear.

As director of the National Labor Service of the American Jewish Committee and chairman of the Workers Deities League, the thing that keeps him going is his deep-down belief that people are basically good and that there is nothing like a funny situation to prove that their goodness is deeper than the pomp of position, the hurt of discrimination, the phroneness of hate-mongers. His stories are more frequently illustrations of how good survives than of how evil triumphs.

But beyond his skill as an anecdote is his unique ability to use laughter and the light touch to expose prejudice and ill-will. It will be up to the scholars to tabulate and classify the many people who the varieties of social evils that he will expose to the scholars to tabulate and classify the many people who the specialists discover by poking fun and deflating the phony.

ILGW Institute Offers Day, Evening Choice

ILGWU members, as well as their children and other relatives interested in making a trade union career their life-work, were urged to consider 1960-61 term of the ILGWU under-way this June.

Chief Institute director, pointed out that the current term is the length of this union's pioneer labor school dedicated to the professional training of officers personnel.

Scores of graduates now on ILGWU staff work in all parts of the country and Canada are working as organizers, educational directors, business agents and managers; he reported; another 30 will join the union's staff after graduation this June.

The Training Institute has five parallel courses: one conducted in the daytime and another in the evening. Applications may be made now for year's of these courses.

The faculty for the Institute is composed of ILGWU officers and staff together with outside specialists including such men as Dr. Leon Keyserling, formerly Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors to the President of the United States; Dr. Aaron Warner, Columbia University; Dr. Irving Robbins, Cornell College; Dr. John Reche, Brandeis University; and members of the Publications Institute of Technology who teach

the technical aspect of business production.

Qualified applicants will receive a year's training, divided between classroom instruction at the General Office and on-the-job training in all parts of the country. Tuition for the full course is free and students are paid expenses for their field training period.

Applicants must be between the ages of 17 and 35 and must have a high school education or equivalent.

ILGWU Training Institute
1710 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

I am interested in applying for the summer of 1948. Please send me necessary information and application form.

I prefer to attend sessions in daytime evening

Name

Address

City

State

N. Y. Cloak Unionizing Swath Mows Holdouts, Newcomers

Maintaining the vigilance and alertness that has kept the New York area coat and suit industry so highly unionized through the years, the Cloak Joint Board's organizing staff in recent months has succeeded in bringing a sizable number of newly

established firms into ILGWU ranks. Despite obstacles thrown up by the Hindrum-Grimm law, according to Vice Pres. Harold Mendelson, general manager of the board.

In a report presented by Max Horowitz, manager of the

joint board's organization department, he disclosed that in the most recent six-month period, 17 new concerns in the coat and suit industry were signed to agreements with associations or independent pacts, thus bringing the total of contractors bound in friendly relations with the union.

Of these, two joined the Industrial Council Association, 10 became members of the Merchant Association and five signed independent agreements.

In addition, during the same period, 22 contractors became affiliated with the American Association.

Holdouts Tumble

Among the union holdouts were several which had held out for years, which now finally were forced to succumb to board's organizing efforts. One of them—Ann Juniors—had resisted for two

decades; another for 16 years, and one for more than five years. In the sportswear field, it firms joined the National Skin Manufacturers Association while 17 went into the Skirt Contractors' Association.

One activity that has spurred organizing efforts has been the continuous checking of the membership lists in the cloak area created by firms going out of business or moving. Horowitz indicated, this immediately shows the firms who are new occupants and newly established non-union outfits.

Effective use in many of the organizing efforts was made of letters in English, Spanish and Italian in bringing the message of unionism to workers in the industry. In the past period made last year to show in reports that legal hours of work were complied with wherever any violations were found, they were referred to the board's grievance committee for proper action.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LABIES GARMET WORKERS UNION

LESS THAN BEST

ARE THE BROADENING EFFECTS of travel being lost on the President? No previous Chief Executive can match him in mileage made during term of office. Now, in his last year as the leader of the nation, he is showing himself to millions of our neighbors in the Southern hemisphere. For them, too, he is the symbol of American success, benevolence and the hope for peace.

But the world today is spread out in time as well as in space. In an age that has made travel and communication virtually instantaneous, new and smaller nations are pushing out of the kind of past we left behind us long ago.

A turbulent striving for independence is stirring millions in Africa and Asia. But there is no guarantee that this will ultimately result in political systems that fully or even partially resemble ours. Our own conviction that a democratic republic best serves the needs of free men reflects the specific conditions in which our country was born.

Those conditions are not fully duplicated in other parts of the world today. Vast areas and populations are feeling the appeal of doctrines and supports which make dictatorial and authoritarian forms of government seem more attractive, efficient and powerful.

Our own domestic general welfare, as the rest of the world sees it, is therefore very much a part of the peacetime arsenal with which we must strive to win it to our side.

The question of sufficiency of arms must be left to the experts. But even any of them — this apparently does not include the President — consider our condition to be a dangerous one. Last week, a distinguished Republican banker and former Secretary of Defense, Robert A. Lovett, told a Senate committee that the United States is doing "less than its best" and is losing prestige in the world.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the AFL-CIO supplemented this charge with calls for action that would bring domestic policies up to date and into line with our potentialities and needs.

It is little short of wonder that the President regularly returns from his trips abroad to the nation's capital with his policies unaltered. He travels as much for the purpose of seeing as to be seen.

The world is filled with threats to our survival. Yet — and this is what upsets Mr. Lovett — the President's budget-mindedness survives every such excursion. Mr. Eisenhower continues to insist that we've got to cut down.

The richest nation in the world cannot afford to do otherwise, says the President.

DEEP INTO THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, with tremendous resources of power and production, we are still plagued by threatened breakdowns in our economy. These were common in eras of insufficient production and maldistribution of wealth.

But we are correcting those shortcomings. Nevertheless, the AFL-CIO Executive Council had to warn last week that administration policies and current trends are facing "to make a recession sometime in 1961 a very great possibility."

The manner in which the fruit of our productivity is distributed is not yet fully of this century so long as a national administration can consider it a threat to national stability to insure that no man working should earn less than \$50 a week.

The world is peering over our shoulders, watching our every move. Our prosperity and our industrial peace are the proofs we can offer to those still facing a choice. The President has looked into the face of some of these millions in other parts of the world. They have raised their eyes to him as to a good hope. What they were chattering and taking to their hearts was not his skill in balancing a budget.

"Cuba Libre"



"I Was Told You Can Help Me..."



No Turning Back!

By
Dr. Harold C. Urey

Excerpts from address by the noted atomic scientist at the recent 18th anniversary academic association of Cosmo Club.

DURING the years of this century and particularly since the end of World War II, it has become evident to the people of civilized countries that the practical applications of scientific knowledge are of immense importance to our modern society. In fact, these practical applications of science come close to dominating all considerations of government and economics of our own country and those of Europe and Asia.

At the turn of the century, the steam engine, the railroad, telegraph and telephone represented the outstanding technical achievements of the nineteenth century, and they were very great achievements indeed.

But the closing years of the old century or the beginning years of the new witnessed the beginnings of the development of the internal combustion engine, wireless telegraphy, the airplane, and the discovery of radioactivity which led inevitably to the development of atomic energy. These developments have given the modern technical countries a degree of luxury beyond the most fanciful dreams of the preceding centuries. The steady developments of biology and their application to agriculture have produced such an abundance of food that in this country this abundance has produced economic embarrassment.

the applications of science to another phase of human activity.

These activities have had profound effects upon government activities and undoubtedly we have not learned how to adjust our governments to them.

It is with to state as my firm belief that the enormous growth of government activities since 1900 is due in large measure to the importance of applied science in this age, and to predict that this growth will continue as a very substantial degree in the future. Probably all of us deplore this situation, but only a return to the general conditions of 1900 by us and the rest of the world could correct the trend. In a certain sense, applied science is forcing various phases of socialism upon the modern world in the sense that its successful activities require more community interference in our activities.

Those who discuss these problems often mention the exponential character of the increase in all these things, i.e., the factor by which they have increased since 1900 is about the same as that by which they increased between 1840 and 1900. But there is a difference. Somewhere in this century some saturation must occur.

THESE things could all become much simpler if the clock were turned back one century. This cannot be done and most of us do not wish for this at all. What some people desire is that it be turned back on some phases and not on others.

We wish for low cost of government, but wish for new needs for that new Detroit monthly and a new airport able to handle those new jets. We wish for a decreased state budget in California, but also demand a new irrigation ditch. We wish for a lower military appropriation, but at the same time worry about falling behind in the missile race.

Wars and the curious psychology of politicians have produced a fantastic national debt in the United States. The physical cost in machines and weapons was met during the war by greater effort on the part of the populations of the world and by reduced standards of living. Only the paper value of debts plagues us since 1918. However, all these things are finally the result of

We cannot turn the clock back. We must face our social, philosophical, and governmental problems in each age. They present a great challenge to us and surely we will solve our problems again in this scientific age.