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# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLII, No. 14

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Price 10 Cents

## ACT NOW TO WIN \$1.25 U. S. MINIMUM!

By a narrow margin of eight votes, a reactionary coalition in the House of Representatives balked passage of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt \$1.25 minimum wage bill, which would also extend coverage to more than 3 1/2 million additional American workers and grant a percentage-wise increase in Puerto Rico minimums.

Instead, the Northern Republican-Southern Democrat combine, by a vote of 211 to 203, forced through the Ayers-Kitchen bill, which the AFL-CIO has termed "a political fraud" and which, if made into law, would drop from minimum wage protection some 14 million persons presently covered, including many garment workers.



Hope for favorable minimum wage legislation now rests with the Senate. When it reconvenes on August 8, it will have before it the Kennedy-Morse bill, reported out by the Senate Labor Committee and strongly supported by the AFL-CIO.

It provides for upping the U. S. minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour, by steps. Also, it would extend coverage to nearly 5 million more workers starting at \$1, with over-time after 48 hours, and going up to \$1.25 for 40 hours, in four steps.

Despite the valiant efforts of the liberal members of the House Labor Committee, led by Congressman James Roosevelt, the gang-up of 121 Republican and 90 Democrats passed the unfair and discriminatory Ayers-Kitchen bill. Ayers is a Republican from Ohio; Kitchen, a Democrat from North Carolina.

This bill would raise the federal minimum, now \$1 an hour, to only \$1.15; it would add less than a million new workers under coverage starting at \$1 an hour with an overtime pay provision. Even worse, it would cut off every worker, now covered, living in communities of less than 250,000 having any kind of agricultural or horticultural production from the protection of the law.

As a result, many thousands of ILGWU members, living in such localities, would no longer be covered by the minimum wage law. This amendment to the Ayers-Kitchen bill was introduced by Congressman Smith of Mississippi.

A switch of only five votes would have prevented passage of this harmful bill. Because the reactionary coalition pretends that the Ayers-Kitchen bill improves the minimum wage law, the AFL-CIO Joint Minimum Wage Committee has branded it as "political fakery at its worst."

In a letter to all ILGWU affiliates, the union's Political Department has urged locals and members to take three immediate steps:

1. By letters and personal visits, tell the Congressmen who voted for the Ayers-Kitchen bill that they consider this a bad piece of legislation unfair to American workers.

2. Urge their Senators to vote for the Kennedy-Morse bill when the Senate reconvenes on August 8.

3. Step up efforts in their shops and communities to rally support for the Roosevelt-Kennedy-Morse \$1.25 minimum wage bill.

On Page 2 is a list of Congressmen, from areas where there are ILGWU locals, who voted for the harmful Ayers-Kitchen bill and against the \$1.25 minimum.

## Hike Pay for 2,000 In Boston Rainwear

-Page 1

## N. Y. Undie Workers Mobilize on Parleys

-Page 3

## NLRB Upholds Union On McMullen Drive

-Page 4

## Renewals Net Raises In '38' and '99' Shops

-Pages 5, 10

## Ruling Backs Cutters, Slaps Photo Markers

-Page 3

## Map Plans for Big Labor Day Parade

-Page 1

## 10 ILG Scholarship Winners Announced

-Page 3





# NLRB BACKS CUTTERS, SLAPS PHOTOMARKERS

A vital victory was scored by New York Cutters' Local 10 recently when the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board dismissed charges that the local had illegally engaged in activities causing garment firms to cease doing business with The Photo-Marker Corp. The board's general counsel declined to issue a formal complaint, and to seek an injunction against the cutters' organization headed by Vice Pres. Max Falkman.

The June 28 decision was of particular significance, as the case was the first to come before the board involving the exemption clause for the garment industry written into the Landrum-Griffin Act passed by Congress last year. The charges grew out of efforts

by Local 10 to protect its members from loss of work and earnings resulting from the sending out of markers or patterns by garment firms to outside services utilizing recently developed photo-marking machines, which reproduce as many copies as are needed in a form similar to blueprints. This is done in a fraction of the time required for making markers by hand tracing of patterns, a func-

tion traditionally and historically belonging to the cutters' craft.

### Fight Started

Two years ago Local 10 began a fight against outside photomarking. At a special membership meeting called to consider the problem, a report was adopted stating "we are opposed to the photo-markers if they are produced by non-union firms that are

in business solely to produce such markers. This interferes with the work and earnings of our members who have produced tracers and copies of markers for decades and is in violation of the various union-member collective agreements."

However, the report made it clear that there would be no opposition to the introduction of the new machine in garment shops "if it is installed in our cutting rooms and operated by union members." It was noted that about a dozen large firms had al-

ready installed the machine in their shops.

Following unanimous approval of the report by the membership, the local adopted a regulation that no member may use photo-markers produced outside the local cutting room of the firm in which he is employed.

The local's members charged the resultants of the local's action were overruled by impartial Chairman Ullmer, except that all members of the local (Continued on Page 11)

# Kenrose Strike Won; Tie Va. Pay, Irish Imports

A precedent-making agreement with the Kenrose Manufacturing Co. of Virginia for the first time provides safeguards for earnings of U.S. employees of a firm that has opened a factory overseas. The unique provision was the basis of a settlement reached June 29 covering 1,200 workers in the company's plants in Roanoke, Buchanan and Bradford.

Protracted negotiations, conducted in the office of ILOUW Pres. David Dubinsky, preceded the termination of the four-week walkout. The company's overseas plant, Kire Manufacturing Co., is located in Kinsale, County Cork, Ireland.

The settlement was announced jointly by Pres. Dubinsky and Kenrose vice president Arthur Rosenstein in New York and by ILOUW Vice Pres. Angela Bambace in Roanoke.

In New York, a joint union-company statement pointed out that the settlement recognizes the firm's obligation to its Virginia employees in the event that these workers sustain a loss of earnings due to the operation of the recently established plant in Ireland. The new provision in the Kenrose agreement, which still has two years to run, sets up a jointly administered fund, defines how the fund is to be accumulated and how Virginia employees of Kenrose are to be indemnified.

### Payment Per Dozen

The company is to pay into the fund during each of two annual periods 30 cents a dozen for all garments made in Ireland and imported into the United States, if

these are the kinds of garments it produces in its Virginia shops. This is to hold whether the garments are finished or unfinished.

For each of the two annual periods, the largest total amount the firm will be obliged to pay into the fund is \$30,000.

At the same time, the company's responsibility to pay into the fund doesn't start until after it has imported 25,000 dozen within the year. This represents about 5 percent of its domestic production.

A standard for the purpose of computing changes affecting the Virginia workers is to be established. If at the end of the two-year period losses in workers' earnings due to the specified cause is less than 5 percent, no indemnity is to be paid from the fund and it reverts back to the company. However, if this decline exceeds 5 percent, whatever is in the fund is to go to the workers.

Kenrose manufactures house-dresses in the \$24.75 and \$31.50 per dozen wholesale bracket.

### Principle Won

Commenting on the settlement, Pres. Dubinsky pointed out that the ILOUW had not taken the

stand that the firm had no right to open an overseas shop. "But we insisted," he stressed, "that if a shop should not be operated at the expense of the Virginia workers because of the low labor cost in Ireland, it was for this principle the Kenrose workers struck and it is in this principle that has been won in the new agreement."

Kenrose picket lines held firm despite many arrests made under a state law that sharply curtails picketing activity.

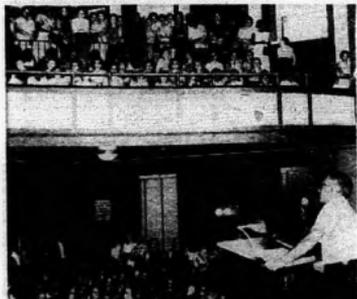
### Action Pending

All civil actions have been dropped. However a number of other charges, including those involving the state's stranger picketing law, are pending. The ILOUW intends to carry these to the highest court in the land.

Union attorneys in the Kenrose case included ILOUW General Counsel Morris P. Glushkin and Max Zimm, and in Roanoke, Arnold Schloesser, James P. Hart Jr., and James Ellett.

Pres. Dubinsky addressed an enthusiastic strike rally in Roanoke on June 21. He stressed that the fight of the Kenrose workers was a fight to safeguard the economic well being of the community.

## Back Demands



Manager Matthew Schoenwald addresses overflow meeting.

## 'Necessary Steps' Voted To Bolster '62' Demands

An overflow, militant membership meeting of New York underground and neglect workers, at Roosevelt Auditorium on June 28, voted unanimously to empower the Local 62 executive board to "take whatever steps necessary" to win union demands in current negotiations with various employers and associations for a new collective agreement.

Manager Matthew Schoenwald reported to the underground workers, many of whom had to stand along the sides and back of the hall, that the employer's negotiating committee had turned down all of the union's basic demands after several months of fruitless parleys.

Gains sought by the union include, a general wage increase over time and one-half after seven hours a day; rises in all basic minimums, with the proviso that none be less than 15 cents above the federal floor at any time; higher employer contributions to the health and welfare fund; additional paid holidays for all workers.

### Talks Continue

The union negotiators, Schoenwald indicated, were not being rigid; they were taking into consideration the industry's difficulties and problems in pressing their contract demands. However, he stated, the union's approach seemed to have no effect on the employers.

In fact, he said, it even appeared negotiations might break up. But, since the last meeting with the employers, their representatives made overtures to the union evidencing a desire to continue the talks.

## "The Tumult and the Shouting Dies . . ."



## Plan Biggest NYC Labor Day Parade

Prospects for an even greater Labor Day Parade for 1960 than the giant one held last year are indicated as a result of the first planning meeting attended by 93 local union affiliates of the New York City Central Labor Council, according to Matthew Guinan, chairman of the 1960 Labor Day Parade Council.

Sponsored by the New York City Central Labor Council AFL-CIO, the Labor Day Parade on Fifth Avenue will have AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as Grand Marshal on Monday, September 5.

The chairman of the Labor Day Parade committees of the local union affiliates present at the planning meeting discussed the line of march, preparation of floats, arrangements for bands and banners.

Vice Pres. Harry Greenberg, manager of Children's Dressmakers' Local 91, has been designated coordinator of ILOUW local for the parade.

The first planning session for ILOUW local managers was held in the General Offices last week.

More than 5 million workers were out of jobs at one time or another during the 1958 recession.

## NLRB OKs Eastern Region On McMullen Leaflet Drive

In a significant legal decision coming under terms of the Landrum-Griffin Act, the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board has upheld the right of the ILGWU to engage in a double-barreled campaign appealing first to retail stores and then directly to their customers not to purchase goods of an employer using unfair tactics against his workers.

According to Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region, the NLRB ruling threw out charges made by the J. R. McMullen Co. that the union to file charges of unfair practices with the NLRB. However, in order to speed an NLRB representation election, the union waived these charges and on March 30 petitioned for a vote.

In December 1939 a majority of workers at the firm, manufacturing a full line of ladies' apparel in Glens Falls, N.Y., signed union authorization cards in response to Eastern Region organizing efforts.

**Union for Vote**  
Seeking to frighten off the workers from the union, the company resorted to underhanded, intimidating tactics which caused the union to file charges of unfair practices with the NLRB. However, in order to speed an NLRB representation election, the union waived these charges and on March 30 petitioned for a vote.

McMullen then utilized all kinds of maneuvers to frustrate or delay the holding of an election. Accordingly, charges of unfair acts again were lodged against the firm. After investigating the union's charges, the NLRB regional board issued a complaint against McMullen alleging, among other misdeeds, that the firm had questioned employees about their union support, threatened loss of jobs and removal to another area if the plant was unionized.

On July 8 a labor board trial examiner issued a report upholding the charges made by the ILGWU.

Consulting with attorney Julius Topol of the ILGWU Legal Department, Eastern Region staffers carefully prepared a consumer education program to insure full exercise of the union's right to inform the public about McMullen's tactics, and to appeal for cooperation by retailers.

### Tell the Story

Daily leaflet distributions have been made in front of stores carrying sizable amounts of McMullen merchandise. Eastern Region members from New Jersey, was paid out to 12,640 workers in

Long Island and Connecticut, aided by the New York Dress Joint Board, have given out thousands of leaflets to customers entering Lord & Taylor and Brooks Brothers in New York City and in the Neimeg State, asking

them not to buy McMullen-made products.

By this current ruling, the labor board office voided the McMullen company's attempts to halt this lawful campaign, and it continues unabated.

## COT Adds 14 Shops In Organizing Spurt

Vigilance by staff members of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department in the New York metropolitan area has resulted in the signing up of more than 300 workers in 14 shops, according to Vice Pres. George Rubin, COT general manager. The concerns,

brought into the union fold during the past several months, joined the respective contractor associations, thereby subscribing to the terms of the collective agreements.

Assistant Manager Murray Edelstein said that a regular check-up of the conditions obtained in these new shops has shown substantial gains for the workers in wages, hours, and other benefits over the conditions which had prevailed previously.

The newly enrolled shops are: Local 123—M. & M. Fashions and Osone Park Mix of Osone Park, L.I.; Gabel Mfg. Co., Farmingdale, L.I.; Sorella Sportswear, Station Island, Local 123—C. & L. Coat Co. and Charming Miss Coat Co. of Hoboken; Shelly Coat Co. of Union City; & W. Garment Co., Jersey City, Local 123—Stanhope Sewing Center, Netcong, Local 158—Rose-Ann Sportswear, Lyndhurst; Barabans Coat Co. Ltd., N.J.; Local 118—Michael's Sportswear, Long Branch, Local 134—Van Houten Coat Co. and Tari-La Sportswear, Paterson.

### Benefit Checks

Vice Pres. Rubin also reported that the annual distribution of most "vacation" benefit checks had been accomplished throughout all the shops in the short space of two weeks. To date, \$621,910

cost, suit and sportswear contracting shops.

Vice Pres. Rubin also announced that Harry Lopatin, formerly with the Northeast Department, has joined the COT staff in charge of its public relations.

## Consumer Cooperation



Leaflet distribution at the Lord & Taylor outlet in West Hartford, Conn., is part of the Eastern Region campaign advising shoppers that products of the McMullen Co. are not made under union standards and conditions, and do not bear the ILG label.

## N'East Strike Bags Matthews Resister

A 25-year anti-union holdout was cracked last week via one of the longest strikes conducted by the ILGWU in New England, Vice Pres. David Gindoff, director of the Northeast Department, reported that the first union agreement with the I. Matthews Co.

of New Bedford, Mass., had ended a 23-week strike against this lingerie manufacturer.

The bitterly contested picket-line battle was brought about by the company's adamant opposition to the workers' desire to win union conditions. In spite of the fact that every worker held fast to the union, the company sought to break their morale through protracted delaying tactics.

### No Alternative

However, with the production season fast approaching, company officials realized they had no alternative but to sign a union agreement.

## TORONTO CLOAK PUSH WINS FIRST CONTRACT AT BEST OUTER WEAR

The last holdout in Toronto ended 12 years of non-union operation and joined ILGWU ranks last month, following a concerted drive by Cloakmakers' Local 14, reports Manager Sam Kralman.

A determined campaign that included home visits, leaflet distributions, mass demonstrations and charges of labor code violations finally brought the Best Outer Wear Garment Co. to the bargaining table to sign the collective agreement of the Toronto Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association.

A break in the long drive against the holdout came over a year ago, when firm representatives and union officials first met at the conference table. Intense bargaining sessions coupled with the continuing organization campaign, eventually swept the firm into the union fold.

All Toronto shops making cloaks and sportswear were shut tight on June 24, for the beginning of the membership's annual two weeks' vacation period.

The contract reached calls for a 6 percent wage increase in two steps, reduction in the work week from 40 to 25 hours, six paid holidays, employer contribution to the ILGWU health, retirement and severance funds, a union shop and other worker security clauses, and continuation of the company's annual Christmas bonus plan.

This successful campaign is the opening wedge in an all-out drive to unionize the few remaining substantial under-wear and pajama plants in New Bedford.

Field Supervisor Jack Halpern, assisted by District Manager Ralph Roberts and General Organizer Frank Lyons, supervised negotiations, while organizers Gil Alfonso, Manny Santos, Al Seibetta and Frank Perretti directed strike duty and were instrumental in the organization of the shop.

## JUSTICE

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DAVID DURINSKY, President  
LOUIS STULBERG, General Sec'y-Treas.  
LEON STEIN, Editor

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19

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# Unity House

in the Poconos

The summer vacation season is here and exciting, entertainment filled nights are coming true at Unity House, the resort in the Poconos owned and operated by the ILGWU. ILGers are advised to make reservations early and well in advance of vacation to avoid disappointment. The New York Office of Unity House are located at 275 Seventh Avenue, in the Health Center Building (OR 5-3900).

# Announce LG Scholarships Winners

The selection committee of the ILLGW National Scholarship Fund this month announced the winners of the third annual award of ten scholarships granted to children of ILLGW members, reports fund administrator Gus Tyler.

The winners are:

**Deanna B. Dandel of the Bronx, N. Y.** She will study at the College of the University of Buffalo, concentrate on history, economics and physics. Her father, Abraham, is a member of Local 117.



**Jules D. Kerman of New York City.** He will major in physics at Columbia College. His mother, Ida, is a member of Local 22.



**Arthur Riechaupt of Brooklyn, N. Y.** Arthur will study mechanical engineering at Columbia College. His father, Alter, is a member of Local 66.



**Mark Befer of Flushing, N. Y.** He will attend Queens College, and major in history and political science. His father, Sam, is a member of Local 10.



**Ivan Pa Light of Rockaway Beach, N. Y.** Ivan will study political science at Harper College. His mother, Eva, is a member of Local 22.



**Joseph S. Bowers of Brooklyn, N. Y.** He hopes to become an electrical engineer through studies at Manhattan College. His mother, Florentina, is a member of Local 55.



## Begin Applications For Cloak Pensions

Workers in the New York coat and suit industry who are eligible for retirement under the rules and regulations of the retirement fund in effect as of January 1, 1960 and who wish to retire in January 1961 must file their applications during the period August 1 through September 15, 1960. This announcement was made by Harry Krugman, manager of the retirement fund. Applications filed after those dates will not be accepted. Applications may be obtained at local union offices or at the Retirement Fund, 1497 Broadway, New York City.

**Sarahlee Finger of Long Island City, N. Y.** She is enrolled at City College and is interested in English Literature. Her father, Moe, is a member of Local 99.



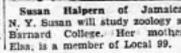
**Henry Ricardo of New York City.** He will point towards a career as a mathematician at Fordham. His mother, Marie, is a member of Local 89.



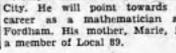
**Rachel Shtain of Brooklyn, N. Y.** She will study at the Liberal Arts and Sciences College of Brooklyn. Her father, Boruch, is a member of Local 117.



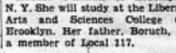
**Susan Halpern of Jamaica, N. Y.** Susan will study sociology at Barnard College. Her mother, Elsa, is a member of Local 99.



**Henry Ricardo of New York City.** He will point towards a career as a mathematician at Fordham. His mother, Marie, is a member of Local 89.



**Rachel Shtain of Brooklyn, N. Y.** She will study at the Liberal Arts and Sciences College of Brooklyn. Her father, Boruch, is a member of Local 117.



With this year's winners, there are 30 sons and daughters of ILLGW members attending undergraduate schools around the country under the auspices of the fund. The scholarships are \$500 annual awards for four years of study at any accredited college of the students' choice.

The awards are presented on the basis of scores made by the applicants on the standard Scholastic Aptitude Tests, high school records, standing in high school, auditing classes, and personality profiles.

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

The final decision on the award winners, following weeks of careful scrutiny at the records of the more than 500 applicants, was made by the selection committee composed of seven of America's most respected educators. They are:

Dr. George Schuster, president emeritus, Hunter College; Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, president, National Conference of Christians and Jews; Dr. Abraham I. Sachar, president, Brandeis University; Dr. Mario Einaudi, professor, Cornell University; Dr. George Coe, professor emeritus, Teachers College, Columbia University; Dr. Ira D. A. Reid, president, Haverford College; and Dr. Roma Gata, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia University.

The ILLGW National Scholarship Fund was established in 1957 by the General Executive Board in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the presidency of David Dubinsky.

## Invoke '132' Pay Opener For 4,500 in 110 Shops

Invoicing the wage provision clause of the agreement with the Plastic Products Manufacturers Association, New York Local 132 is seeking wage increases affecting some 4,500 workers in 110 shops, announced Manager Joel Meinit.

In a letter to the association, the local asked for conferences to start at the earliest possible date, the Board of the Plastic Manufacturers and Novatory Workers Union rejected. The current contract remains in force until September 1, 1961.

In the forthcoming talks, the union negotiators will stress the fact that the cost of increases in most members of the local has risen far above the overall average as shown by the government's official cost-of-living index.

### Albany Notes

Marriage, wage increases and other items have been won for 30 workers at Albany Record Co. by Newark, N.J. reports. New York, Newark, N.J. reports. New York, Newark, N.J. reports. New York, Newark, N.J. reports.

Other provisions include: The government's paid holidays, workers' extra vacation (in addition to the first week after five years' service, and two 10-minute rest periods).

The firm also agreed to join the plastic association, so that its contract also will represent September 1, 1961. Union negotiators besides Edman included Business Agent William Zimm, shop chairman William Zimm, shop chairman William Zimm, shop chairman William Zimm.

**Werner-Kling Settled**  
Successful check-picking victory through victory in the

strike at Werner-Kling in Harrison, N.J., producers of zipper components. The settlement, reached with the aid of the state's mediation board, resulted in a contract that brought 22 and 23 raises in retirement fund, an additional month's pay (Effective Day) for a total of 7%, a shop minimum of \$1.25 an hour and a 10-cent night shift bonus.

## L.A. REDONDO TO PAY ILLG ACTIVISTS FIRED IN UNIONIZING DRIVE

Two Los Angeles garment workers were fired by \$600 and \$300 (respectively), through settlements made by the Redondo Laborer Co. for illegal firing the workers for union activity, reports Vice Pres. Ramon Otto, director of the Pacific Coast Region.

The workers recovered all back pay and were reinstated on the job following unfair labor practice charges filed against the firm by the Los Angeles Union and Sports-wear Joint Board.

The matter was promptly brought before the National Labor Relations Board by ILLGW attorney David Peinberg, and the Redondo firm quickly effects the settlement agreement, according to Samuel Schwartz, joint board organization director.

## Betty of Troy



Glamorizing the ILLGW union label, Betty Ann Noeth of Troy, N.Y., kept delegates to the Albany convention of the State AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department awake and alert.

## Local 99 Renewal Terms Swing Pay Hikes for 600

Pay boosts ranging from \$1 to \$6 highlight the new contract covering some 600 members of New York Office and Distribution Workers' Local 99 employed at 230 firms belonging to three craft and suit associations, reports Manager Douglas Levin.

Terms of the pact also include a \$4 hike in minimums, establishment of a retirement fund with employer contribution of 2 percent of payroll, and an increase in health fund contribution to 2 1/2 percent now and 3 percent in June 1962.

The wage clause of the three-year agreement, ratified at a membership meeting in Manhattan Center, provides that the increase be retroactive to June 1, and call for an additional \$7 pay hike June 1, 1962.

The drawn-out negotiations carried through May and June, with extensions after the expiration date of the old agreement on May 31. A key role in the settlement was played by ILLGW General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg.

### Minimums Up

The new minimum standards raise pay floors for porters and ticketers from \$40 to \$44 for a 25-hour week and from \$44 to \$48 for all other workers. The provision also calls for the local minimum to be 20 cents above the federal minimum wage.

Assisting Levin during negotiations were attorney Abraham Schlesinger, Business Agent Nick Malle, and a committee made up of local chairman Sam Bernstein vice chairman John Laviet, Her-

## ST. LOUIS VOTES YES FOR PLANS TO MERGE SILK, COTTON BOARDS

"It's all one union - why be divided?" This was the theme of a meeting of the St. Louis Silk Dress and Cloth Joint Board and the St. Louis Cotton Joint Board and Allied Industries Joint Board, at which a motion to merge the two boards passed unanimously.

The traditional division between "silk" and "cotton" workers has lessened over the years. With the negotiation of new agreements this year, the same conditions were established for both branches of the industry, thus laying the foundation for the merger, pointing out Dan Bernstein, silk joint board manager for the past seven years. Cotton, previously divided between Local 18 and Local 181, promptly followed suit and made the joint boards and voted to merge.

Preparations are now being made for elections in all local for delegates to the combined St. Louis Joint Board.

# Report on ISRAEL

By LEON STEIN  
Editor of Justice

**T**HE group of U.S. labor paper editors who toured Israel last month as guests of Histadrut found that the organized labor movement of that nation plays a leading role in every phase of national life. This is in sharp contrast to the condition in our own homeland, where the world's largest single labor federation must campaign continuously to influence reluctant legislators.

Uniquely, Histadrut—founded in 1920—antedates by more than a quarter of a century the country in which it functions. This means that long before the State of Israel was established, Histadrut was building industry, stimulating agriculture, providing funds for these enterprises, setting up schools to train workers and their children, organizing transportation. It was, in fact, performing many of the functions of the state in anticipation of its creation.

This accounts for the laboristic spirit of Israel. Many of the same men and women now directing its government agencies are of the generation which, through Histadrut, helped pave the way for the establishment of Israel. Until now there has, for this reason, been very little of that kind of class conflict or union-government difficulties found in other countries.

It is startling to visit Histadrut's bank, to study, as we did, the vast construction programs undertaken by Solel Boneh, one of its divisions, to watch Histadrut members load Histadrut products on to Histadrut-operated ships.

But most surprising of all is the fact that in many instances Histadrut is both management and union in the same enterprise. For us, with the memory fresh in our minds of U.S. labor's code of ethics, this commingling of managerial and trade union functions was most challenging. In our own country, in recent years, organized labor has sought to make a clear separation of these functions.

But a higher ethical goal has been achieved in Israel through Histadrut. The labor movement in Israel makes no distinction between building the fledgling state and improving the welfare of its workers. The enterprises it creates and manages are under the control of the same workers who control its unions. The surplus or "profits" earned by these enterprises are not distributed to private businessmen. Instead, most of it is used to build new enterprises that the country needs.

**W**E saw much in Israel that, on the other hand, reminded us of our own country. There is a drive to domesticate the desert which is so much like our own efforts to conquer our West that when we came coasting into Eilat, the southernmost city of Israel on the far side of its desert, it suddenly seemed like high noon in a western U.S. town and as if any minute the cowboys would come riding down from the hills.

Leaving Tel Aviv, at about the point where the two-lane highway begins (there are as yet no four-lanes in Israel) we suddenly found the street lined with automobile repair shops and spare parts stores. Grimy mechanics worked on the hybrid cars much as one sees them working in American repair stations, except that here they were often putting together parts from as many as a score of vintage makes. This is Israel—shreds and patches and ingenuity and irrepressible drive.

Among Israel's newcomers there are vast differences of culture, class and color, of language, custom and status. Some have come from lands where they lived in medieval equality, others from centers of middle-European, twentieth century culture. We remembered how in our own land, prejudice and segregation are still facts of national life. Then we saw in the Lachish region, running across the middle of Israel, a profound experiment in human rehabilitation. Here, a number of years ago, villages were created in advance to receive the newcomers and to make their transition to new patterns of life easier and, above all, to develop a national awareness that would override all the differences they brought with them. 4

In cities it was found that this process could be speeded by putting together newcomers in the factories and in apartment houses. Following this pattern they were also commingled on the Lachish cooperative agricultural settlements.

But it didn't work. Ethnic and cultural differences were deeply ingrained and the relationship of newcomer to factory under industrial discipline could not serve as a model for the relationship, traditionally tribal, of newcomer to land.

The pattern was changed and each of the Lachish centers was made ethnically homogeneous. This worked, departures from the farm dropped and production rose. And the challenge of integration, now proceeding at a most rapid rate, was met by Histadrut which helped create central villages, Kiryat Gat and Nehora—a kind of joint board—for the circle of cooperatives.

It is in these centers—with their Histadrut factories, Histadrut stores, Histadrut training centers, Histadrut cultural hall, Histadrut health clinics—that an integration process far more complex than our own is taking place.

Photos by Miriam and Leon Stein



AT HEBREW UNIVERSITY in Jerusalem (top), bearded Yemanite tends soil of his ancient homeland in front of building with vault containing Dead Sea Scrolls. (Bottom) Miriam Stein, who accompanied editors, hears recent arrivals at Kfar Yehuhim settlement from India praise child health care provided by Histadrut's Kupat Holim, and training in diamond polishing that labor union gives their husbands and older children. At cooperative farm (kibbutz) near Sea of Galilee she inquired about clothing for women and teen-agers. Dresses are tailor-made to measure with style and fabric individually selected, she was told. Her expression of envy was answered by an old-timer who said she would rather try on 20 ready-to-wear gowns in a store. (Right) At Israel's Steel City near Haifa were (left to right) Saul Miller of AFL-CIO News, plant manager R. Goldberg, labor columnist Les Finnegan, Justice Editor Stein, Ruben Levin of railroad workers' labor, Irwin Klass of Chicago Federation News. Missing was PA's Harry Conn who, felled by the 100 degree heat in Eilat, spent three days learning about socialized medicine first hand as patient in maternity ward where only space was available. Steel plant, started for making only end products, has developed more basic refining processes.

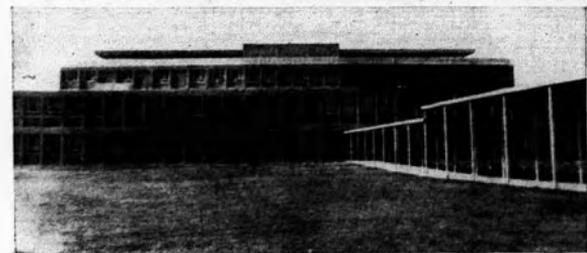
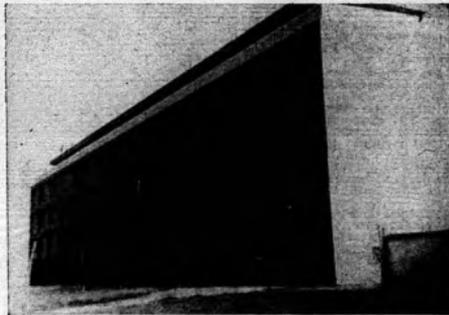




WHEN IT WAS dedicated by ILGWU First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini in 1956, the Haifa sports stadium named for him stood in a distant field. Now city's new housing is close by. (Right) The Joseph Breslaw Community Center, in Nehora, services group of Lachish region towns with community learning and entertainment.



ISRAEL'S MOST PRECIOUS resource is her children, many of whom are literally a people's seeds of survival gathered here from places of prejudice and oppression. At Haifa atop Mt. Carmel we saw them (top) celebrating the holiday of the Holy Books by marching flower-bedecked and singing through the streets. Religious heritage and ancient Hebrew history provide common cultural roots for people of a new nation. All over Israel, in desert, at Sea of Galilee, in factories, on farms we saw truckloads of hardy children with their teachers on excursions to get to know their country (middle). In a school in Kfar Yeraham (bottom), new Negev village, we lost our hearts to 23 second-graders and their lovely Yemenite teacher. Twenty-four languages were spoken in this class—one for each of the places on this earth from which each child had come—and Hebrew, their new native tongue.



HISTADRUT'S beautiful ILGWU Hospital (top), dedicated by Pres. David Dubinsky in 1959, could be seen for miles outside of Beer-sheba as we approached it at 7:30 in the morning. Beer-sheba, where Abraham in ancient days dug a well, stands at the midpoint of Israel where the country's greenery ends and its Negev desert begins. As we arrived, an Arab Bedouin family (in the van) came to the hospital's doors for fresh care. In the glass enclosed waiting room (bottom) we found a Jewish family (right) and an old patient with his grandson reading Holy Scripture while waiting their turn. The ILGWU Hospital (left) has most modern equipment. Beer-sheba is center for programs to locate desert minerals and irrigate the dry, sun-baked region. A major Israeli effort involves bringing water to the Negev. Moses' miracle is being imitated in experiments to coax more dew water from stones. Beer-sheba's Mayor told us of battle with the Minister of Agriculture over whether national authority or city of Beer-sheba is to possess precious, reclaimable, irrigating city sewage water.

## Boston Rainwear Renewal Increases Pay for 2,000

A capacity turnout of Boston raincoat makers, members of Local 24, last week filled the largest hotel ballroom in the city to give hearty approval to a new three-year contract covering more than 2,000 persons.

As detailed by Vice Pres. David Dingeld, director of the Northeast Department, the renewed pact with the New England Rainwear and Clothing Manufacturers Association adds up to a package of gains totaling 17-18 cents an hour, retroactive to June 1.

Making up the package are a 5 percent general wage increase, a raise of 18 cents an hour for auxiliary workers, a second week of vacation, an additional paid holiday for a total of six, and establishment of a severance pay fund, to which employers will contribute a sum equal to 1 percent of payroll.

Also, a shop minimum of \$1.35 an hour has been stipulated, and a special committee has been set up to study work situations, and to attempt to recommend adjustments when the contract expires.

Union representatives, headed by Vice Pres. Fred Biederman, Northeast Field Supervisor Jack Halgren, New England Supervisor Louis Roma, Local 24 Manager Charles G. Miller, and establishment of a grievance committee: Salvador Delacoste, Morris Freeman, Adeline Brown, Vincent Lemoli, George Katz, Millie Morse.

## URGE TARIFF GROUP BAR FURTHER CUTS ON APPAREL DUTIES

No further reductions in tariff duties on imports of women's and children's garments from abroad should be made by the United States, the ILGWU warned the U.S. Tariff Commission and the Committee on Reciprocity Information.

These bodies are presently assessing information on possible concessions the U.S. will offer to foreign countries at the forthcoming international conference on the problem of world trade.

In a letter to the Tariff Commission, ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Joseph A. Stalberg charged that the rise in foreign garment imports was partly brought about by the activities of American producers who sought to evade labor standards won by the ILGWU in the U.S.

Stalberg also urged the attention of the commission to the need for a novel approach to foreign trade problems as modified in a resolution recently adopted by the union's General Executive Board:

—That the Tariff Commission be empowered to determine the historical levels of domestic production and consumption for specific products, with annual adjustments for population growth;

—That imports representing the difference between the production and consumption levels be permitted at normal or lower duty rates;

—That imports in excess of the difference be subjected to higher tariffs designed to equalize foreign and domestic costs, including labor costs;

—And finally, that imports from areas with substantial wages when measured against the standards which prevail in the export-country be treated as higher duties at all times.

This solution, it was pointed out, would enable foreign producers to use workers' standards without increasing the landed costs of their products in the United States; higher wages abroad would be offset by lower duties here.

## Industrial Growth



At opening of Maria Dress Co. in New York City, contracting shop for the firm of Stephan, Ltd., from left: Vice Pres. Luigi Antonio, general secretary of Local 89, Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Dress Joint Council, and employer Abe Schrader discuss work distribution.

## Raises, Severance Thru Perth Amboy Maidenform Pact

Crowning numerous negotiating sessions extending over several months, the Eastern Region has won a three-year contract recently covering some 200 workers at the Maidenform Brasserie Co. plant in Perth Amboy, N. J., reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager.

Described as "one of the finest agreements ever negotiated by the union for the shop's workers" by chairman Helen Sulimowski, the new terms feature a wide range of gains, including a major breakthrough for Maidenform workers: a severance pay fund, to which the employer will contribute the equivalent of 1 percent of payroll.

Other highlights of the renewal include wage increases of 6 percent for piece workers, 6 percent or \$1.50 a week—whichever is higher—for time workers; boosts in the shop minimum to \$1.39 an hour after the first year of the pact; and over \$1.25 for all other crafts, with provision for these minimums to be set at least 15 cents above the federal wage floor at any time.

Also on the list of gains are improvements concerning transfers, holiday pay, leaves of absence, Retained is a cost-of-living escalator clause and use of the union label.

Union negotiators, in addition to Kramer, included Local 148 Manager Leon Millman, Business Agent Max Gore, chair of the Sulimowski, Agnes Jelen, and Ben Shieber of the ILGWU Local Department.

Meanwhile, parleys continue for a settlement between Bayonet Local 160 and the Maidenform plant in that city.

### Severance Boosts

Some 300 workers employed by Barizon Corporation of Paterson, N.J., also have won significant gains in a recently negotiated contract renewal, according to Kramer.

The pact calls for a 5 percent increase for piece workers, 10 to 15 cents an hour for time workers, and a 15-cent hourly boost for

cutters. In addition, workers will now receive up to two weeks vacation with pay, and shop minimums are pegged at 15 cents above the federal minimum.

## NORTHEAST SALUTES SILVER ANNIVERSARY AT UNITY HOUSE FETE

"Young and strong—25 years young and \$5,000 strong," was the keynote on the evening of June 18, when in the theatre at Unity House 1,100 rank and file activists and officers of the Northeast Department gathered to observe the centennial anniversary.

With no special fanfare or formal arrangements and wholly in keeping with the tradition of the department, participants in the annual outing, and their guests broke the usual weekend routine to hear greetings from top ILGWU officials.

Representing Pres. David Dinsty and the General Executive Board were General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stalberg, First Vice-Pres. Luigi Antonini and Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman. Vice Pres. David Dingeld, Northeast Department director, acknowledged the organization's great debt to its sister affiliates and to the leadership of the ILGWU, and in turn related some of the organization's work and payment to the Midwest health fund.

An overwhelming vote in favor of a strike to back up union demands brought the drawn-out talks to a head. Bargaining sessions were led by Assistant Director Harold Schwartz and Business Agent Lou Montenegro, aided by a shop committee headed by

## FOOD POINTERS

by SHERYL MARCOVITZ

## Some Pointers for Beating High Costs of Summer Foods

Moderate-income families are in for a summer of high food prices. Costs have been moving up all spring and will rise further before supplies increase again this autumn.

This situation requires careful planning and shopping to defend not only your pocketbook but your family's actual nutrition.

Here is a checklist of cost-cutters that can help you buy the most nutrition for your food dollars this summer:

—Plan your menus around advertised specials; avoid impulse buying.

—Serve fewer and larger courses to enable bulk buying and avoid leftovers.

—Cook vegetables in as little water as possible, but save any excess liquid—and that from canned vegetables—for making soups. Much of the nutrition is in the liquid. Cook potatoes in the skin instead of pared, to preserve

food value and avoid waste.

—Buy the cheapest brand of vegetable shortening instead of the more-expensive advertised brands. (They are all about the same.)

—Buy standard whole-wheat, rye and white breads instead of rolls or special breads.

—Buy supermarkets' own brands of canned or packaged foods instead of the nationally-advertised brands, which generally cost more.

—Buy foods local; when available, such as cottage cheese, seasonal produce. You save packaging cost.

—Buy large sizes of canned and packaged foods instead of small.

—Buy plain instead of homogenized milk if the price is lower. Add the milk to supplement your purchase of fresh milk.

—Buy cheese off the leaf instead of in packages or jars.

—Buy brown or mixed-color eggs if cheaper in your locality instead of white eggs. (They are the same quality inside.) Use large eggs during spring and early summer; switch to medium and small in late summer.

—Buy medium-size oranges and other fruit instead of the large, specially-selected, more expensive ones.

—Serve fish, poultry, cheese, eggs or baked-bean main dishes occasionally, especially in summer when meat is most expensive. Turkeys particularly are in heavy supply and will be reasonable this summer.

—Avoid heavy use of bacon, especially this summer when all pork products will be expensive. In some families bacon is the chief meat expense. Buy nutrilicious meat bones as fat cut a protein.

—In heat, look for more economical cuts—chuck and round. These can be just as tender and flavorful when braised or roasted as the costlier ribs and loin roasts.

—Avoid paying extra for semi-cooked or ready-prepared foods. But buy canned juices or frozen concentrates instead of fresh, and canned tomatoes and peas except when fresh are in season locally.

—Serve these cheaper, but nutritional vegetables more often: carrots, collards, and green cabbage, kale, turnips (and sometimes spinach).

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## Midwest Ups Wages Via Joan-Clair Pact

A two-step 13 1/2 percent wage boost for time workers and a 25 percent increase in piece rates highlights a three-year renewal pact capping 2 1/2 months of negotiations between Local 551 of Benton, Ill., and Joan-Clair, Inc., reports Vice Pres. Morris Biala, director of the Midwest Region.

Terms of the new agreement, effective July 1, and unanimously ratified by the 250 workers, provide an immediate 4 1/2 percent hike for time workers, with an additional 7 percent on July 1, 1962; rates for piece work will go up 25 percent now, with a 2 percent increase July 1, 1962; and a reduction in the work week to 35 hours during the life of the contract.

The pact also calls for a guaranteed \$1.25 minimum, use of the union label, one additional paid holiday, improvements in contribution to the welfare and retirement funds, use of the mobile health center, added protection for grievance procedure, and payment to the Midwest health fund.

An overwhelming vote in favor of a strike to back up union demands brought the drawn-out talks to a head. Bargaining sessions were led by Assistant Director Harold Schwartz and Business Agent Lou Montenegro, aided by a shop committee headed by

Local 551 Pres. Mildred Paentzine which included Genevieve Hill, Marie Lynch, Linda Frison, Loreta Treavor, Dorothy Sanders, Irma Neil Doris Ing, Mae Sink and Lorene Smith.

Starr Reopener

In another contract action, the workers at the L. Starr Dress Co., members of Local 208, have won a wage increase of 6 cents an hour retroactive to May 1 under terms of a reopening clause.

A total of 128 Illinois registered from active service last month and were added to the rolls of the Chicago Club and the Fox Valley and the Midwest Retirement Funds following a meeting of the board of trustees. The retirees come from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Members of Local 70 played host at Chicago headquarters to some 40 members of New York Underment Workers' Local 69 on a stop-over on their cross-country bus tour last month.



## ILG Label Coast to Coast

FROM COAST-TO-COAST, as the summer months approached, ILGWU affiliates in conjunction with the Union Label Department stepped up promotion activity in these ways: (1) A family affair in St. Louis, as 8-year-old Sandra Rehkop, granddaughter of veteran ILGer Florence Amend, sews first label into local product. (2) Label literature distributed during peak shopping hours by Northeast Department members outside leading Scranton, Pa., stores. (3) In downtown Los Angeles, passers-by receive label literature from Pacific Coast Region garment workers. (4) The 1960 Worker-Father of the Year, Charles Hartung, of Columbus, Ohio, watches the ILGWU label being pointed out on pretty frock to Mrs. Hartung. (5) At New York Union Label and Service Trades convention in Albany, Eastern Region member Betty Ann Noeth sews apron for Local 142 Manager Joseph Tuvim and New York City Mayor Robert Wagner (right). (6) Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirtzman and AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzer (fourth and fifth from left) at ILG label exhibit during Ohio State AFL-CIO convention.



## '38' Boosts for 400 At 3 Big Couturiers

Hard bargaining by Local 38 negotiators, extending over several months, is adding a lot of hard cash to the pockets of some 400 workers employed in three of New York's major couturier houses.

At a special meeting in Hotel Diplomat on July 6 the workers of Bergdorf Goodman, Hattie Carnegie and Jay Thorpe, after receiving a detailed report on negotiations and new terms by Manager Luigi Quintiliano, gave unanimous and enthusiastic approval to new three-year contracts.

High on the list of gains were general wage increases, retroactive to June 1. Totalling \$8 over the three-year period, the new pacts call for raises of \$4 a week during the first year, another \$3 the second year, and \$2 more the third. Especially important, Quintiliano emphasized, were new clauses equalizing vacation payments to workers, and employer payment of payroll contributions to the retirement and health and welfare funds.

### Benefits Levelled

Previously, while some workers obtained two weeks' full pay for vacations, paid for others, and others in the same shop did not, getting instead lesser sums via the union's fund. This was true of the entire Hattie Carnegie shop. Also employer payments to the retirement fund varied for different groups of workers.

Now, starting next year, every worker in these shops is entitled to at least a week's vacation paid by the employer. Also, the three employers henceforth will each pay 4½ percent for retirement; for health and welfare, the contribution has been set at 5½ percent for the first two years, rising to 3 percent the third year.

In addition, the contract renewals call for use of the ILGWU union label in all apparel produced by these workers.

Chairman of the meeting was Vincent Cascoia, local president.

### Costume Parties

Manager Quintiliano reports that new pact talks are getting under way for another 500 members of the local.

These include some 400 workers employed at 14 theatrical costume establishments, whose individual contracts expire September 15. Also, new terms are being sought for about 100 alteration workers, some of whose employers belong to the Ladies' Apparel Retailers Guild.

### Couturier Contracts



Terms of renewal pacts with New York fashion houses of Jay Thorpe, Hattie Carnegie and Bergdorf Goodman, as outlined by Manager Luigi Quintiliano, are approved by members of The Costume Council, Custom Dress and Alteration Workers Local 38.

## UN Callers from Hazleton



Garment workers from the Hazleton, Pa., district of the Northeast Department on a New York City visit gather at the United Nations for a tour under auspices of Education Department.

### VISITS TO POINTS OF INTEREST

arranged by  
ILGWU Education Dept.

Saturday, August 13

### MUSEUM OF MODERN ART

11 West 53rd St., NYC  
12 noon

Guided tour—interesting movie

Admission (special for  
ILGWU members) 50 cents

## TWO-DECADE BALTZ HOLDOUT CAPTURED BY EASTERN REGION

Proving the adage that one should "never say die," the Eastern Region has added to its ranks C. A. Baltz & Sons of Salem, N.Y., a holdout against unionism for more than two decades, reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager.

Negotiations with the firm, conducted by the region's Assistant General Manager Sam Judd and Local 62 Manager Matthew Schoenwald, brought sizable gains to the shop's 100 workers.

In addition to a 10 percent wage increase, plus another 6 percent in January, the contract calls for establishment of the 35-hour week, 8½ paid holidays, and standard welfare benefit provisions.

The shop becomes part of Troy Local 165, of which Edward Nash is manager.

## Skirt, Sportswear Pension Filing Aug. 1 to Sept. 15

Eligible workers employed in the New York skirt and sportswear industry who wish to retire may file applications from August 1 to September 15, 1960 at the office of Local 25, 975 Seventh Ave., announces Manager Shelley Appleton.

## Ask Pay, Benefit Gains In Montreal Dress Talks

Negotiations to renew the collective agreement with the Montreal dress industry were scheduled to be resumed this week after a three-week period during which employers have been studying demands made June 23 by the ILGWU on behalf of some 8,000 dressmakers.

The ILGWU is seeking a 37½-hour work week (as the first step toward 35-hours), use of the union label and increased minimums, as well as a number of other improvements in working conditions and a general wage boost of 15 percent. The present agreement with the Montreal Dress and Sportswear Manufacturers Guild, negotiated in 1956 for a three-year period and extended for another year in 1959, expires July 31.

At the first bargaining session June 23, employer demands labeled these demands

"unreasonable." Vice Pres. Bernard Shane, leading a 15-member union negotiating team, told the 11 employer representatives that, on the contrary, increase of this nature were the pattern in Canada today.

Similar demands were presented by the ILG to the Montreal swimwear industry, whose agreement is also up for renewal. Talks began the week of July 4.

Elsewhere on the Montreal front:

—Most cloak shops resumed regular schedules July 11 after two weeks' vacations. ILGWU members received vacation checks amounting to \$179,000. Dress shops have just begun their vacation period, with members collecting vacation pay in excess of \$775,000.

—Members of Cloak Locals 19, 43, 61 and 242 have voted to contribute half a day's pay to be collected this season for contributions to the Jewish Labor Committee and the Histadrut.

## Honor Arthur Goldberg, Noted Labor Attorney

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky is honorary co-chairman of a dinner sponsored by Roosevelt University in Chicago to salute labor attorney Arthur Goldberg for his contributions to democracy in labor relations. Other co-chairmen for the event, to be held August 17 at the Knickerbocker Hotel, are AFL-CIO leaders James B. Carey, A. J. Hayes, David J. McDonald, Jacob B. Polotsky and Peter Schoemann.

## HITS AND MRS.

by JANE GOODSELL

## Mom's Bobby Pin Is Better Than Dad's Array of Tools

I won't maintain that a woman can fix anything with a bobby pin, but the point is, she'll try. If a bobby pin doesn't do the trick, she'll use the teardrop, the manicure scissors, the eyelash curler, the potato masher, the nail file and her bare hands. Only when all else fails will she attempt to use a hammer, a wrench or a pair of pliers.

If nothing works, she'll summon a professional to do the job. What she won't do (at least, I hope she won't) is call upon her husband for help.



There is no home repair job so simple that a man can't make it complicated. Give a man a child's 35-cent toy to assemble, and he'll run up a bill for \$8.75, buying the tools he needs to do the job. He can parlay a burned-out fuse

into a complete set of electrician's tools.

Ask him to tighten the screws on the front doorknob and the next thing you know, he's down at the hardware store, buying a drill press, a brace and bit, an adjustable vice, a circular saw and a mitre box.

No matter how many tools a man has, he never has the ones he needs.

The average woman can paint the basement playroom, hang the curtains and rearrange all the furniture in the time it takes her husband to reach a decision on what kind of brush to buy for the job. Maybe she hasn't sanded and filled in all the cracks, but at least it's done and it looks ever so much better.

What a woman wants is results. If she can get the sink to drain by jumping up and down on the kitchen floor, she'll jump. Her husband recoils in horror at such tactics. His solution is to take the sink apart, spread it out on the floor and throw the whole kitchen out of commission for three days.

My own husband can make an engineering job out of straightening a picture. Instead of simply moving it a little bit this way and that way until he gets it right, he assumes an air of heavy responsibility and acts as though he's been chosen to build the bridge over the River Kwai.

After several minutes of intense concentration, during which he squints at the picture and taps his teeth with a pencil, he disappears into the basement. Twenty minutes later he emerges to announce that he's going to the hardware store to buy a level.

An hour or so passes before he returns with the level, a new tape measure, a new hammer and some special picture hooks he has been talked into buying. Finally—after filing several sheets of paper with algebraic equations and holding an intense half-hour conference with the man next door—he hangs the picture.

It's slightly crooked but, after moving it a little bit this way and a teeny bit that way, I get it to hang straight.

## Education Session Scans Humanities

The involved practice of human relations as they occur in every-day society will be the topic studied at a special session of the ILGWU education department on Tuesday, August 9, at 6 P.M.

The discussion will be held at the General Offices, 1710 Broadway, between 54th and 55th Streets. According to department secretary Fannie Cohen, the session will be guided by Professor Kenneth Clark of the Department of Psychology of City College.



# JUSTICE

## HANDS ACROSS

THE PRINCIPLE for which 1,200 garment workers struck at the four Virginia plants of the Kenrose Co. has been won. It is that a company which has grown and prospered on the labor of its devoted and productive employees cannot turn its back on them and open an overseas plant, with complete disregard for the impact of such a move on the earnings of its workers.

From the start of the lengthy negotiations, the ILGWU conceded that the location of plants was management's prerogative. But this union insisted that workers also have prerogatives. Chief among these is their right to work through their unions—Kenrose was unionized by the ILGWU 17 years ago as the start of its growth—to increase security of jobs and earnings by which they support their families.

A good deal of our union's history can be told in terms of what we have generally called the "out-of-town." This is the geographic periphery that spread out around the metropolitan centers where the garment industry was originally located. As bargain-hunting employers fled unionization and as union organizers caught up with them, "out-of-town" areas became increasingly distant, melding into each other.

In our own time, through organization and legislation, low wage bait for runaway employers has been made less enticing. A quarter of a century ago, federal legislation firmly established the idea of a floor below which not even free enterprise could depress wages.

TODAY, BARGAIN HUNTERS scrambling for cheap, desperate labor have pushed their horizons beyond "out-of-town" to greener profit fields out of the country. Indeed, recent trade press reports tell of the bitterness of Japanese export producers. As substandard as their wage rates are, they now have their own "out-of-town" problem with Hong Kong, where wages are even more depressed.

There are as yet no parallels in international commerce for the wage and hour safeguards in interstate commerce. The terrible gap between our wage levels and those of some of the nations exporting to us creates a profit windfall that reflects neither management nor productivity superiority.

In our economy prices are set as high as possible, the only condition being that they must be just low enough to beat the competition, if there are any. Profit windfalls from overseas production for domestic sales are of such dimensions that even when small portions of them are returned to the consumer in the form of competitively lower prices the huge bulk remains with the bargain-hunter.

This means that with weak or no trade union organization, the overseas workers get little benefit in the form of higher living standards from their production for export. But it also means that the U.S. producer, using that labor to produce for domestic sales, can undermine domestic industries.

THE KENROSE SETTLEMENT is neither punitive nor protective; it is ethical. The firm has not been stopped from producing in Ireland or importing into the U.S. Its Irish workers will now and the company will reap the windfalls. But Kenrose must henceforth set aside a portion of that windfall to indemnify its Virginia workers should their earnings decline because of its Irish imports. If there is no decline, as stipulated, in the covered period, the company pays nothing, recoups the money.

As with so many other principles for which the ILGWU has fought, this one is concerned with responsibility; the union's responsibility for the job security of its members and management's responsibility to the workers and the community that depend upon it for their welfare, but which also provide the skills and the energy without which neither garments nor profits can be made.

### "Big Brother"



### "Hurry Back"



## We Can't Afford Less

By  
LEONARD J. SACCIO

Excerpts from recent address by the deputy director of the International Cooperation Administration at the Michigan Conference on International Development.

THE peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are determined to improve their standards and ways of living and they will press ferociously toward this goal. They will not tolerate political leaders, political institutions, ideologies or economic systems which fail to provide clear and early evidence that they can contribute concretely and swiftly to the realization of their minimum aims.

The key question—from our standpoint as well as from theirs—is whether this insatiable force will find its fulfillment in the framework of free and independent societies or under some form of tyranny, including the Communist yoke.

If the choice of many nations should be for Communism, the strength of the Communist bloc would become overpowering. On the other hand, if we can help the less developed nations to achieve their goals while still retaining their independence, the capacity of the free world to counter-balance Soviet power will be immeasurably increased.

THESE problems transcend all the others which face us. Unfortunately they do not lend themselves to easy or to quick solutions. They will be with us for more than years or decades; they will color the character of our lives for at least the balance of this century. One thing is certain: the surest course is national disaster—and I am speaking literally, and not just figuratively—is to ignore their existence.

Most of the less developed countries cannot, without outside help, satisfy within the foreseeable future the minimum desires of their peoples.

In nations where the average per capita income ranges from \$50 to \$200 per year, the possibility of large voluntary saving is small. It is virtually impossible if a nation must currently respond to the pressing, politically insistent demands for significantly increased consumption.

THERE is, of course, one way in which saving can be accomplished—through the application of stringent, often cruel, authoritarian techniques in

the forced mobilization of the nation's physical and human resources. The enjoyment of increased consumption is deferred by using force, and the cost of doing so in human life and human misery is ignored, or explained away as the price of progress. Abhorrent as we may find them, Communist methods have produced the appearance of remarkably rapid growth in those countries where they have been employed.

We must recognize that the only presently practical alternative to this enforced accumulation of capital is the massive transfer of capital from external sources.

THE American Foreign Economic Aid Program attempts to deal directly with both the financial and the human elements of the problem of underdevelopment.

To help provide the necessary physical resources, above and beyond those which may be provided through private investment, the United States government engages in several foreign economic aid activities. We are the largest single contributor to the International Program for Reconstruction and Development, and will shortly make our initial contributions to the newly formed International Development Authority and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Through its several surplus agricultural programs, the United States enables many less developed countries to develop their foreign exchange resources to purchase of capital equipment rather than to the purchase of essential foods. Finally, because these other sources are inadequate, and in many cases also inappropriate to the needs, there is the economic aid which is provided under the Mutual Security Program.

The world situation is one that will require the extension of foreign economic assistance on a very substantial scale for the remainder of the twentieth century. There is no alternative course if we wish to survive as a free nation. This aid program will be costly, but we can afford its costs far better than we can afford the disastrous consequences that would flow from either its cessation or serious cuts.