

3 1955
**Bobbie Brooks Renews (3) ... St. Louis Gains (5) ... 105
 Trips Runaways (3) ... Phila. Sets Pact (4) ... Chicago
 Strike Looms (8) ... Scan Cloak, Dress Developments (9)**

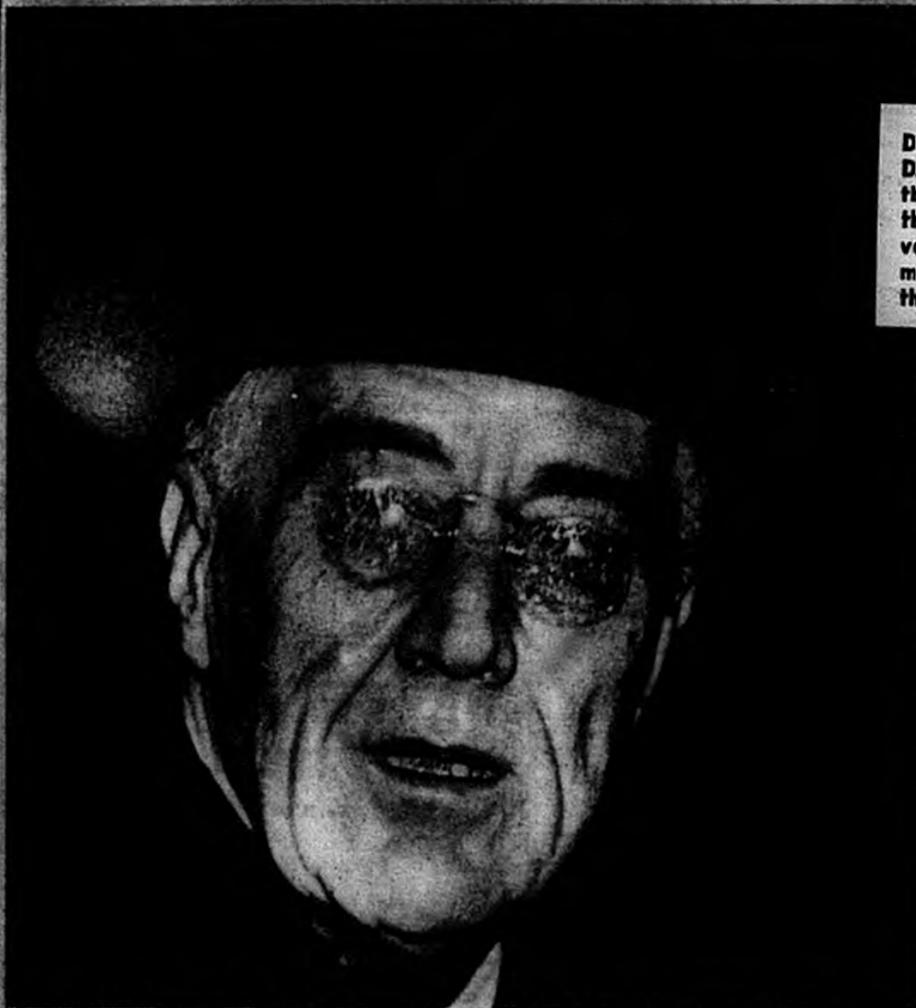
JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLV, No. 3

Jersey City, N.J., February 1, 1963

Price 10 Cents



During the week of Franklin D. Roosevelt's birthday on the last day of January, this ILGWU union label advertisement appeared in more than 100 newspapers throughout United States.

"I felt the crowd... It kept me warm... I didn't know I was wet through."

New York was waiting for him. But he needn't have gone. There was a cold, stinging rain. He would be in an open car. The burdens of his high office, the strain of war, had made great inroads upon his strength. But Franklin D. Roosevelt said no to those who urged caution. There were rumors to set at rest that the President was too sick to run for a fourth term.

To combat these reports, FDR spent four hours that October Saturday in 1944 riding through the rainswept streets of New York.

In the garment center, hundreds of thousands of people waited in the rain to greet him. At 23rd Street and Broadway the cavalcade stopped briefly while a group of garment workers presented him with roses.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the President shed his famous cape and stood bareheaded in the driving rain. Radiant and dynamic, he waved his greetings to the crowd; and they roared theirs back to him.

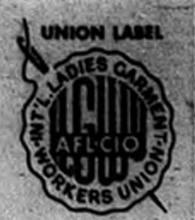
The contact with the people warmed his heart. But the storm chilled and soaked his body. The drain of such acts of personal courage was indisputable. Seven months later FDR was dead. He never lived to see the peace he sought in World War II.

But he did witness, in the darkest days of the depression, how the people rallied to his leadership. He saw the "forgotten" man display miracles of courage and initiative. His New Deal helped abolish fear and want. It substituted jobs, social security, opportunity and hope. Under it the 5-day, 40-hour week was born. Something we all take for granted today.

From the beginning, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union supported FDR, whose birthday we mark this month. Through their Union, which grew strong under the New Deal, the 450,000 members of the ILGWU have won fair wages, good working conditions and many other benefits, contributing to the welfare of people in all walks of life.

The ILGWU label, sewn into ladies' and children's garments, is the signature of these 450,000 men and women.

Look for that label the next time you shop for women's or girl's apparel. It is your guarantee that the clothing was made by skilled craftsmen in a shop reflecting the best American standards and traditions.



Symbol of Decency,
 Fair Labor Standards and the
 American Way of Life.

Labor Sifts Kennedy's Budget Plan

President Kennedy's record-breaking \$92.8 billion budget program is too conservative, and falls short of present national requirements, labor spokesmen have indicated. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared that while the "economic goals of the President are precisely those of the AFL-CIO, "we must set our sights higher if we are

going to put America back to work." The President's budget, he said, is based on a growth rate that "would insure 8 percent and more unemployment in 1963."

Meany urged "an expanded program of job-creating legislation" in future presidential messages and declared that until a substantial dent is made in the high unemployment rate, "we must and will continue to press for the 35-hour week."

The \$92.8 billion administrative budget, the largest in U.S. history, features an increase of \$4.5 billion in space and national defense spending.

Total spending for all other programs would be reduced \$300 million below the level for the current fiscal year to \$29.4 billion.

However, this total will cover new programs or increases in programs for education and health, manpower retraining, youth opportunities, depressed

area redevelopment, urban transportation and housing development, natural resources, science and technology.

These would be more than offset, according to the President, by lower expenditures for the postal service and agricultural price supports and by the substitution of public for private credit in a number of government lending programs.

'Not Good Enough'

The presidential budget is based on an anticipated 3.5 percent rate of economic growth. This, said Meany, "is not good enough."

"Such a growth rate would insure 8 percent and more unemployment in 1963. Idle men and idle plants mean an idling economy. That is the deficit that should alarm us—the deficit in unused resources."

The AFL-CIO chief's views were

substantiated by the economic report prepared by the President's own Council of Economic Advisers. This report noted that the gross national product—the total value of all goods and services—must grow nearly \$20 billion in 1963 merely to keep the average unemployment rate at the 1962 level of 5.8 percent.

To have the unemployment rate fall by one percentage point during 1963, the Council said, the GNP would have to increase by about 6.5 percent, or \$30 billion.

The estimated GNP growth in 1963, about \$24 billion, should thus make no appreciable change in the unemployment figures.

Stress Tax Cut

As in his State of the Union address earlier in the week, Kennedy stressed the importance of the proposed tax reduction and reform. If this tax cut is approved, the anticipated deficit will total \$11.9 billion, just short of the record deficit of \$12 billion registered in 1959.

On the question of deficit spending, the President, answering his conservative critics, said:

"The choice is not between a deficit and a budgetary surplus. It is instead between two kinds of deficits: a chronic deficit of inertia due to inadequate economic growth—or a temporary deficit resulting from a tax and expenditure program designed to provide for our national security, boost the economy, increase tax revenue, and achieve future budget surpluses."

"The first type of deficit is a sign of waste and weakness. The second is an investment in the future."

The increasing dissatisfaction of the administration with the lagging economy was reflected in these figures cited by the President: an unemployment rate which has dropped below 5 percent in only one month in the past five years; \$30-40 billion of usable productive capacity lying idle; an average growth rate of 2.7 percent since 1953; a \$7.4 billion shortfall in profits; and \$18-20 billion in wages and salaries lost.

AVC Salute



Newly-elected Governor Endicott Peabody of Mass., third from left, was honored guest at recent meeting of National Board of American Veterans Committee held in Boston. Flanking him, from left, are Paul Cooks, AVC national vice chairman, ILGWU Vice Pres. Philip Kramer, AVC member and Boston Joint Board manager, and Murray Gross, AVC national chairman and Local 66 manager. Peabody was honored for promoting liberal causes.

New Justice



Max Bloom, left, is sworn in as Judge of the Criminal Court by New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner at a City Hall ceremony.

Max Bloom Judge; Bx. Liberal Leader And Union Counsel

Max Bloom, long associated with union attorney Emil Schlegelinger in the firm of Schlegelinger & Bloom, which has represented the ILGWU in many cases, and for a number of years chairman of the Bronx County Liberal Party, was sworn in as Judge of the Criminal Court of the City of New York.

The ceremony, conducted by Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who had made the appointment, was held in the Office of the Board of Estimate in the presence of 500 friends and invited guests. Among these were Pres. David Dubinsky and numerous other leading ILGWUers.

The 53-year-old Judge, has been a leading light in Liberal Party activities, including service as chairman of its State Law Committee.

Judge Bloom is a graduate of Fordham College and the Fordham University Law School. He also is active in the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and the Bronx Lawyers Committee.

JFK's Tax Reforms Seen Low-Income Aid

President Kennedy has coupled his promised program of \$13.6 billion in individual and corporate tax reduction with reform measures he said would reduce hardships for low-income families and cut back special treatment enjoyed by upper-bracket taxpayers.

Kennedy submitted his proposals to Congress January 24, with the declaration that major tax revision is needed to expand "both consumer demand and investment" thereby "raising production and income, providing jobs for the unemployed, and taking up the slack in the economy."

He warned that it would be "a grave mistake" to require that a tax cut be offset by a corresponding cut in spending.

The President called for rate reductions over a three-year period that would reduce tax liabilities by \$11 billion for individuals and \$2.6 billion for corporations.

The three-year program would cut individual tax rates from the

present 20 to 81 percent spread to a range of 14 to 65 percent by 1965 under the following schedule:

1963—Tax rates will be dropped to a 18.5 to 85.5 percent range applying over the full calendar year. Withholding rates will be dropped from 18 percent to 15.5 percent, effective upon enactment of the program.

1964—Tax rates will drop to a 15.5-71.5 percent range for the entire year. Withholding rates will drop to 13.5 percent starting July 1, 1964.

1965—The permanent rate schedule of 14 to 65 percent will go into force with the withholding rate remaining at 13.5 percent. The lowest rate of 14 percent, under Kennedy's plan, would ap-

WASHINGTON LETTER

Warn of Hoaxes on Elderly By Food and Drug Pitchmen

WASHINGTON (PAI)—America's older citizens, plagued by limited incomes and increasing medical bills, must now be on guard against a new menace, the pitchmen of food and drug hoaxes, it was disclosed in a hearing held by the Senate Committee on Aging.

The hearing gives added ammunition to those supporting medical care for the aged.



The elderly are a prime target for the peddlers of quack remedies for arthritis, headaches, bulging waistlines and even cancer, because they are the group that can least afford long-term medical care. Also, they are eager to find quick solutions, witnesses explained at the hearing into "Frauds, Quackery and Food Faddism," called by the committee Chairman Pat McNamara (D. Mich.).

The senior citizen is particularly vulnerable to the spiel of the pitchmen. When he is ailing and in pain, for example, he will listen to the glib promoter who has "the sure cure" for arthritis. Because his income is low, the "quick money scheme" has great appeal, McNamara said.

Worthless Nostrums

Dr. Robert E. Shank, chairman of the Council on Food and Nutrition of the American Medical Association, which vehemently opposes President Kennedy's plan for medical care for the aged, nevertheless testified that Americans spent hundreds of millions of hard-earned dollars on worthless pills, powders, capsules and compounds in search of a short cut to health, which can have serious consequences.

Shank cited such popular cure-alls as a cod liver oil and orange juice mixture which promises to cure arthritis, and safflower oil capsules to ward off overweight or heart disease.

"Belief in such nonsense," Shank insisted, "can delay proper medical attention."

McNamara's hearing extends the drive in Congress for broader consumer safeguards on a new front—frauds against the aged. Legislation is pending to crack down on deceptive labeling of merchandise.

The Michigan Senator is a strong supporter of medical care for the aged through social security. He has introduced a measure that is similar to the bill which was narrowly defeated in the 85th Congress. One major difference is that it does not include the so-called "deductible" feature which requires a retiree to pay part of the cost of the first several days of hospitalization.

ply to the first \$2,000 of taxable income for a married couple filing joint returns and to the first \$1,000 of taxable income for a single taxpayer.

In addition, there would be a minimum standard deduction of \$300 plus \$100 for each dependent up to the standard deduction limit of \$1,000.

NLRB Reports 16% Rise In Unfair Practice Cases

Unfair labor practice cases were up 16 percent during the third quarter of 1962 as compared with the same period a year ago, reports the National Labor Relations Board in Washington.

'105' Wins Back Pay on Star Baby Fake Closing

The National Labor Relations Board, in a decision of far-reaching significance, has found the New York firm of Star Baby Co. guilty of refusing to bargain with Local 105 and of discriminating against its employees, in violation of the law.

The NLRB has ordered the firm, which closed its door when Local 105 called a strike against it in November 1941, to pay full back pay plus 4 percent interest to all employees for the loss of earnings they suffered as a result of the firm's action. It has also directed the firm to offer these employees immediate reinstatement to their former positions if it resumes operations.

The board found that, although the firm did not mention "the majority status of

the union." It "refused to meet with the union," and that it had gone out of business despite "affirmative evidence that business had been good."

The union's case was presented by attorney Abraham Schlesinger. Local 105 Manager Martin L. Cohen said that the NLRB decision, handed down on January 18, "should serve as a deterrent to employers who resist unionization by shutting down their fac-

ories in the belief that this action will go unpunished by the NLRB."

The decision, Schlesinger says, "appears to pave a new road in the board's attitude with respect to scheming employers such as the one involved in this case."

Refused to Parley

The case arose in 1941 when Local 105, after signing up a majority of Star Baby's employees, asked the firm to meet with it to negotiate an agreement. When the firm refused repeated requests, its employees struck and began to picket. During the strike, the husband of one of the firm's two partners tried unsuccessfully to induce several strik-

ers to return to work by offering a 25 wage increase.

The union filed a petition for an NLRB election only to discover that the firm had ostensibly dissolved its business a few days earlier. Local 105 then filed unfair labor practice charges, accusing the firm of closing down to avoid union conditions and of failing to bargain in good faith. The NLRB upheld the charges in every respect.

It noted that the Star Baby case differs from the conventional back pay case in that the firm had gone out of business completely. But it granted back pay to the discharged employees because

the respondents shut down their business and discharged their employees for discriminatory reasons," and that, except for this unfair labor practice, the plants would still be in operation and employees would still have their jobs.

The board held that the employer who discharges his employees and shuts down his business in violation of the law has a continuing obligation to his employees for the unemployment caused by the discriminatory closing.

Local 105 is now taking steps to get for the workers all back pay to which they are entitled as a result of the NLRB decision.

Win Wage Gains, Craft Minimums Via Bobbie Brooks Nat'l Renewal

Min Matheson Named Head Of ILG's Union Label Dept.

Min Lurye Matheson, manager of the ILGWU's Wyoming Valley District of the Northeast Department in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., since 1946, has been named director of the garment workers' national Union Label Department, succeeding Julius Hochman, its first director, who retired recently.

She was chosen unanimously for the post by the Union Label Committee of the union's General Executive Board, acting on a recommendation by Pres. David Dubinsky. She will assume her new duties within the next few weeks, pending selection of her successor as manager of the Wilkes-Barre affiliate.

To the ILGWU's far-flung union label promotion efforts, Min Matheson will bring the verve and dynamism that has characterized her union activities for close to three decades, and will aim at further expanding the

scope and effectiveness of the "symbol of decency, fair labor standards and the American way of life."

Mrs. Matheson, who joined New York Dressmakers' Local 22 in 1934, immediately became active in the local's affairs, was elected to its executive board and, in 1937, was chosen as chairlady of the huge local. She served in that post until 1941, when she left to give birth to her first child.

Joining her husband, William Matheson, in Pennsylvania, where he had been conducting organizing activities for the ILGWU in the Sayre area, she resumed ac-

(Continued on Page 4)

A wage increase of 12 1/2 percent, the establishment of craft minimums, 6 1/2 paid holidays and an improved vacation clause are the main features of a new two-year collective agreement concluded in New York on January 21 between the ILGWU and Bobbie Brooks, Inc., the country's largest sportswear firm.

The first national pact was signed with this company two years ago, because of the diversified nature of its production, amounting to more than \$78 million a year. It employs over 7,500 workers in various parts of the country.

Raises Retroactive

The agreement, as announced by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, is subject to ratification by over 3,000 union members in the firm's 10 inside shops in Arkansas, Missouri, Ohio and Pennsylvania. It will also cover more than 4,000 workers in all branches of the trade employed in about 40 contracting shops working for Bobbie Brooks.

Negotiations had been under way since last November.

Under terms of this agreement, which are retroactive to January 1, all workers will receive an immediate wage increase of 7 1/2 percent and an additional 5 percent be-

ginning in September of this year. The increases will not be absorbed into piece rates but will be added to present earnings.

"We think this agreement represents significant advances particularly because of the establishment of craft minimums and the add-on feature of the wage increase," Dubinsky said. "The fact that we reached it without a strike reflects a good deal of credit on the Bobbie Brooks management."

The agreement establishes the following minimums:

For piece workers: \$1.50 an hour now and \$1.60 beginning September 3 of this year, with a maximum make-up of 20 cents above the new floor minimum.

For floor workers: \$1.30 an hour now and \$1.40 beginning September 3.

For cutters: As of January 1, 1943, \$2.50 for cutters and \$1.60 for spreaders; as of January 1,

1944, \$2.75 for cutters and \$1.80 for spreaders.

For plant remodelers and shippers (who are included in the bargaining unit for the first time): \$1.40 an hour now and \$1.50 beginning September 3.

Vital Clauses

The new vacation clause retains the provision for one week of paid vacation after one year of employment and two weeks after two years, but eliminates certain qualifications which in the past deprived some workers of their vacation rights.

Another new provision, regarded as of "major importance" by the union, requires Bobbie Brooks before buying any additional existing companies, to negotiate with the union the labor standards to prevail in those companies.

A union demand for a permanent impartial chairman to ad-

(Continued on Page 11)



ILGWUers from various sections of the country who participated in the successful negotiations culminating in signing of nationwide Bobbie Brooks pact at union's General Office. Seated at table, Pres. David Dubinsky, flanked from left by Rosa Faranacci (Cleveland), Helena Herter (Pa.), General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stul-

berg, Catherine Koziol (Pa.), and Vice Pres. Shirley Appleton. Standing, from left to right, are Al Gargiulo, Julia John, Ruth Keane, John Hamilton, Beale Durden, Synesia Grathouse (Cleveland), Ruth Perkins, Mary Keith, Frances Cooper, Erle Reams (Mo.), Sarah Farling, James Sundry (Pa.), Mildred Lawson, Winona Bell, Frank Peters (Ark.)

Gains for 3,500 More in Phila.

With the dispute over demands ironed-out in favor of the union, a new agreement has been reached with the Fashion Apparel Manufacturers' Association providing wage boosts, craft minimums and other benefits to some 3,500 workers belonging to the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board, reports Vice Pres. William Ross, board manager.

The terms of the renewal are identical with those reached recently with the Philadelphia Apparel Producers' Association and the two pacts cover some 7,000 of the 1,000 members affiliated with the dress joint board.

Negotiations with the manufacturers' group had bogged down temporarily when it refused to accept specified craft minimums and sought to whittle down the industry agreement. Though the principle of such minimums has been in effect for many years, this is the first time the union insisted they be listed according to crafts. Further parleys led to the acceptance of the union's demands.

The new pact, effective February 1, provides increases of

3 percent for piece workers, 10 cents an hour for time workers, 35 a week for cutters, one additional holiday and the new pattern for craft minimums and averages.

The new minimum wage provisions stipulate that the present lowest minimum of \$1.32 an hour for floor workers be increased to \$1.40 an hour on September 1. Operators and pressers will have an immediate minimum of \$1.45 and \$1.60 on September 1. The minimum for sample-makers will be \$1.75 an hour and the minimum for cutters 390 a week.

Pact clauses dealing with craft averages for operators and pressers establish a basic standard of earning opportunities in a shop.

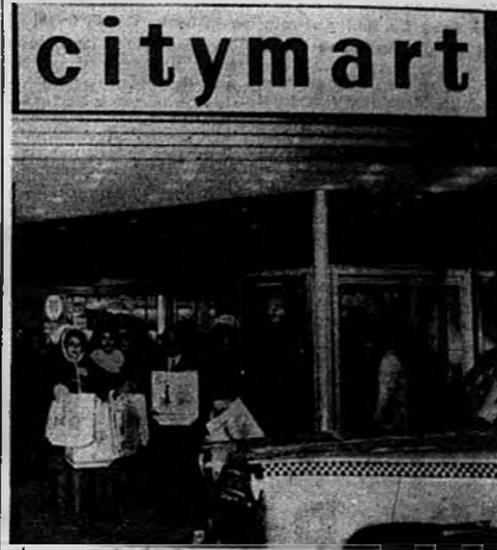
These provide that should the average in either craft fall below \$1.80 an hour, the employer has to pay the craft minimum for those falling to earn it. In order to avoid paying the craft minimum in such situations, piece rates will have to be adjusted. This policy, it is expected, will raise earning levels in the industry.

In addition to negotiations leading to the pacts with the associations, the union has been holding discussions with a number of employers with independent agreements covering some 1,000 workers.

A new contract was also concluded recently with another employer group, the Belt and Buckle Association, affecting some 300 workers. The terms provide for an increase of 2 cents an hour, retroactive to January 1, one additional holiday, and a minimum of \$1.40 an hour on September 1.

Included in all agreements now is a clause reaffirming the union's policy of non-discrimination in hiring or lay-off practices because of race, creed, or color.

Boston Label Push



In recent union label promotion drive in Boston, Mass., Jesse Drucker, Boston Joint Board staffer, flanked by pretty label boosters, distributes souvenirs to patrons and passerbys outside department store during peak evening shopping hours.

N'East in Staff Shifts; W-B Salutes Matheson

Because of Min Matheson's being named to head the ILGWU Union Label Department at the General Office, a number of staff changes have been required in the Northeast Department, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director.

One by-product was the setting up of the Pittston area as a district separate from Wilkes-Barre, though both affiliates will continue to form the Wyoming Valley District Council.

Chosen to succeed Min Matheson as manager in Wilkes-Barre was Paul Strongin, who for the past several years has been manager of the Reading District in Pennsylvania.

Taking Strongin's place in Reading will be Norman Eiger, who for some time has been business agent in Springfield, Mass. Named as acting manager of the new Pittston District was Sam Bianco, who has been assistant manager in Wilkes-Barre.

Adopt Resolutions

The Wyoming Valley District Council, at its meeting in the Redington Hotel in Wilkes-Barre on January 28, heard Vice Pres. Gingold, Northeast Assistant Director Sol C. Chalkin and others report on the staff changes.

The assembled 350 shop representatives unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"On April 16, 1962, the Wyoming Valley District Council elected Mrs. Min Matheson district manager. She will always be our choice. She has won our love and respect during all these years.

We accept her well deserved promotion with deep regret.

"We realize and respect the authority and responsibility of Pres. Dubinsky and the General Executive Board. We accept our loss only because of our certain knowledge that she will bring her loyal, intelligent leadership and dedicated activity to the important position of director of our union's Label Department.

"It is only because she will now serve the entire union that we agreed to live with this difficult decision.

"We wish Min and Bill good luck and God-speed. They will always be welcome back as our officers, whenever they wish to return.

"Our loss is the entire union's gain."

NAMED LABEL HEAD



Min L. Matheson

(Continued from Page 3) tive union work in 1944, soon after the birth of her second child, as business agent and organizer in Wilkes-Barre.

When the Wilkes-Barre territory, which had been part of the Scranton area, became a separate Wyoming Valley District in 1946, she became its manager, serving in that post continuously until the present.

In Wilkes-Barre, Min Matheson played a prominent role in the area's labor, community and civic activities, including membership on the state committee of the Pennsylvania United Fund

Fired Eastern Region Workers Win Back Pay-Plus at Sherwood-Ravenna

The Eastern Region has drawn first blood in the long-running duel between the ILGWU and struck jobber Sherwood Fashions, Inc.

A NLRB trial examiner has handed down a slashing indictment of unfair labor practices committed by the firm and its affiliates, Oneonta Dress Co. and contractor Ravenna Sportswear, reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

The recommendation prescribes a compound remedy whose principal ingredient is the reopening of a finishing department shut down on February 14, 1962, and rehiring of pre-union workers, with wage losses incurred since that date made good—at 6 percent interest.

The report finds the firms guilty of discriminatory discharge of 14 workers in the finishing department and two pre-union operators, coercive interrogation of workers, and threatening discharges and termination of operations.

All the unfair labor practices were committed at the contracting shop known as Ravenna Sportswear, against former ILOUW members who were previously employed at the now-defunct union blouse shop, Cousant, Inc.

The company's actions were precipitated by an organization drive begun by the workers not long after Sherwood took over operations in the plant, reports Local 163 Manager Edward Nash. The examiner's conclusions,

based on testimony presented at hearings from September 10-14 and September 24-October 4, held Sherwood and Oneonta Dress responsible for the acts of contractor Ravenna. The former firms were found to be a single employer, with mutual officers and obligations.

A third affiliate, Edmeston Dress Co., a corporation wholly owned by Oneonta Dress, was not directly involved in the case.

In January 1962, an agent of Sherwood Fashions arranged for a take-over of the former Cousant operations, and the plant facilities were eventually acquired. At meetings with the workers it was made clear that the plant would have to remain non-union to continue operations.

Campaign Spreads

However, the workers had other ideas, and an organizing campaign was begun by the former ILOUWers, first in the finishing department, then spreading to the sewing rooms.

When word of the drive was leaked to the supervisors, a series of interrogations, threats and anti-union speeches began. On Febru-

ary 14 at mid day, the finishing department was summarily shut down, with work still on hand.

Two other pre-union workers were arbitrarily dismissed with late-night telephone calls to their homes.

There had been no previous indication that the work of any of these ILOUWers was in any way unsatisfactory. Indeed, the two operators had 16 and 20 years' experience at the machine.

Charges Filed

On March 8, unfair labor practice charges were filed by the ILOUW. These charges, amended on June 7, and the brief presented to the board, were prepared by Peter Schlesinger of the ILOUW Legal Department.

These charges were upheld, and the trial examiner's recommendations would now force the firm to post a "cease and desist" order and, more importantly:

—Offer the 14 discharged workers "immediate and full reinstatement without prejudice . . . and make each employee whole for any loss of pay she may have suffered, plus interest at 6 percent . . ."

—"Reestablish the finishing department operations at Ravenna Sportswear as they existed prior to noon of February 14, 1962 . . ."

—"Preserve . . . and make available to the board . . . all payroll records and other records necessary to analyze the back pay due under the terms of the recommended order."

The firm's claims that the firings were economic were dismissed, and all the company's motions to dismiss the charges were denied.

The firm has 20 days within which they must notify the board of steps taken to comply.

JUSTICE

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Raises for 2,500 in St. Louis Dress and Sport

ILGers Care



Needy children in Kansas City will have a brighter year because some retired ILGers cared. The Kansas City Joint Board and Missouri-Kansas-Nebraska District Retired Members Club made 160 stuffed dolls and animals which were distributed to the youngsters at a recent party. Club Pres. Arietta Meador, left, is shown with the director of Carver Center Nursery, Mr. Green, and Miss Luce Della C. Lamb of Neighborhood House.

A wage increase of 9 cents an hour and a boost in minimum rates are featured in the new collective agreement reached last week with the Associated Garment Industries of St. Louis, covering some 2,500 dress and sportswear workers, reports Vice Pres. Frederick Siam, director of the Central States Region.

NICO STRIKERS IN CALIF. ASK PACT, HIT LOCKOUT

The workers of Nico Inc., located at 14254 Arrow Highway in Baldwin Park, California are striking against the firm for a union contract, for their jobs, and for fair working conditions, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director.

The firm was originally known as Molinger Inc., doing business as Tomi Casuals owned by Jerry Mann, who was manufacturing coats and had been under-contract with the union for the past 12 years.

Jerry Mann decided to give up manufacturing coats and leased the plant to his foreman, Mr. Nicoel, who changed the name of the plant to Nico Inc.

After two conferences with the union, Mr. Nicoel discontinued negotiations and locked out the union members. The ILGers then called a strike on January 22, 1963.

The Los Angeles Cloak Joint

Board is charging Nico Inc. with unfair labor practices, breaking off contractual negotiations and locking out the union members. From 65 to 70 of the 100 union members, former employees of Nico Inc., form a daily picket line in front of the plant.

The new contract, which is effective as of February 6, 1963, runs for three years and provides for a reopening of its wage clause after two years. It also calls for an additional paid holiday — Memorial Day — for a total of six.

Carried over from the previous pact is a second week's vacation benefit.

The new contract continues the trend in ILGWU renewals to set down a schedule of minimum wage rates by craft instead of noting a single minimum rate which is concerned mainly with the legal minimum and the slowest and least skilled workers.

Craft Schedule

For the second time, this St. Louis agreement provides such a schedule of craft minimums. They reflect the fairly level earnings in this market.

The contract sets two increases on the guaranteed minimum rates: one immediately and a second at the start of 1964. In these two steps the minimum rates will be raised as follows:

Old Feb. Jan. '63 '64

Cutters	\$2.70	\$2.25	\$3.00
Spradders	1.60	1.70	1.80
Samplers	1.70	1.80	1.90
Pressers	1.70	1.85	2.00
Operators	1.25	1.50	1.60
Drummers	1.25	1.45	1.55

Union negotiators, besides Siam, included St. Louis Joint Board Manager Dan Robbins and a committee of workers. Extended talks reached their final stages when union spokesmen and employer representatives met in the ILGWU General Office on January 25.

N'EAST SPURS TALKS FOR RENEWAL TERMS WITH REVERE, SMITH

Negotiations continued in Boston last week for renewal of contracts affecting some 200 workers at Revere Knitting in Revere, Mass. and at the David H. Smith Co. in Lynn, reports Vice Pres. David Oingold, Northeast Department director.

(A story in a previous issue of Justice had reported erroneously that new agreements already had been reached.)

At the Smith firm, Oingold indicated, the parties are nearing agreement on pact terms, with completion of talks expected soon.

'Bombshell' Testimony Rocks Bannon's Case in Pa. Hearing

An employer's unshaken defiance of a federal subpoena and the presentation of overwhelming testimony damaging to his case were the dramatic highlights of a National Labor Relations Board hearing held last month on a complaint issued by the board's General Counsel against Bannon Mills of Lebanon, Pa., based on unfair labor practices charges filed by the ILGWU, reports Vice Pres. David Oingold, director of the Northeast Department.

In the complaint, the NLR's General Counsel noted that because of the employer's flagrant use of unfair labor practices the union had been obstructed in organizing the plant, alleged that nevertheless the union represented a majority of the firm's workers, and asked that Bannon be ordered to negotiate a contract with Local 108 of the ILGWU.

Open With 'Bang'

The courtroom drama unfolded with a bang. On January 7, at the very onset of the hearings held in the Lebanon Court House, Harry Silber, president of Bannon Mills, quickly revealed his fear of having the firm's unlawful conduct exposed to the light of day by not appearing for examination, despite the issuance of a subpoena ordering that he do so and instructing that he bring company records with him.

Because of Silber's failure to obey the subpoena, David Reisman and Dawson Pennington, NLR attorneys who are prosecuting the General Counsel's complaint in the hearings, are contemplating filing enforcement proceedings against the employer in federal court, reports Sol Hoffman, Pennsylvania director of organization.

During the more than two weeks of the hearings, according to Central Pennsylvania District Manager Martin Morand, a large number of witnesses testifying on behalf of the ILGWU graphically detailed the bevy of anti-union tactics and illegal actions used by the employer to thwart organization of plant workers.

These unfair labor practices included a continual and willful campaign of intimidation and coercion, illegal wire-tapping, instilling phony arrest charges against union organ-

Bannon Attestants



Awaiting their turn to appear as witnesses in the NLRB complaint hearings against Bannon Mills of Lebanon, Pa., are, from left to right, Marilyn Batdorf, Joseph Ogurcal, Alma Lowe, Charles Lang and Katherine Knapp. More than 25 witnesses took stand.

izers, illegally discharging plant employees for union activity, and promising workers all kinds of illusory inducements if they would reject the union.

25 Take Stand

More than 25 persons took the stand, including the following union staffers, pro-ILGers and other plant workers: Hoffman, Peter Huesel, Marilyn Batdorf, Phyllis Shaeffer, Rose Ann Metz, Margaret Ketchum, Dorothy Whitman, Ann Sillick, Lorraine Bobb, Kathryn Hostetler, Joseph Osureak, Alma Lowe, Phoebe Malin, Kathryn Knapp, Carole Engle and Charles Eyers.

Ironically, the main "bombshell" hurled against the firm was the testimony of plant worker Rose Ann Metz, who played a leading role in fighting the union during its organizational drive, reports

Jack Halpern, Northeast Department field supervisor.

Shortly before the hearings began, she let it be known that if subpoenaed she would tell the truth—and that she did! She described fully a supervisors' meeting which took place at Silber's home at 6 o'clock in the morning of August 3, 1962 at which an anti-union "battle plan" was carefully drawn up.

Among the barrage of tactics to be employed, she related in court, was to deceitfully promise plant workers that if they rejected the union the firm would raise wages and improve working conditions to the level of terms contained in the union's children's wear contract.

Later that day, the supervisors distributed petitions against the union to the workers in the plant, and pressured them into signing. Immediately after Bannon's em-

M'West Raises Retroactive In Chicago, Fox Valley Pacts

Intensive bargaining by Midwest Region negotiators has resulted in renewal of contracts featuring retroactive wage increases and craft minimum hikes with two Chicago area firms, and formal pact signings by the last two of four Fox River

Valley coat and suit manufacturers, reports Vice Pres. Morris Bialia, regional director.

In the Chicago area, Local 209, alteration workers and ladies' tailors, penned a new two-year contract with Saks Fifth Avenue which will benefit 75 workers in the two Saks Chicago shops—the North Michigan Avenue unit and at Old Orchard in Skokie.

The new agreement calls for a wage increase of \$2 a week, retroactive to October 1, 1962. On October 1, 1963, an additional \$2 weekly wage boost goes into effect.

Also included in the contract are provisions for a 3 percent increase in retirement fund contributions, bringing the total to 3 1/2 percent; a hike in pressers' minimums from \$67 to \$70 a week and a clause calling for the employer and the union to review the wages of new workers every six months.

Employed these tactics, union attorneys filed charges with the NLR against these illegal tactics, which are the basis of the present complaint.

Representing the union on various days of the hearings were attorneys Jack Handler, Sidney Handler, Assistant General Counsel Julius Topol and Jerry Kauf, who is a recent addition to the ILGWU General Office Legal Department.

Local 54, Chicago rainwear workers, reached a new one-year agreement with the USG Manufacturing Co. which will cover 65 workers.

This contract, retroactive to November 15, 1962, calls for a 16-cent hourly wage hike for all time workers, including cutters and spreaders, an increase in the minimum wage to \$125 an hour and improvements in the holiday pay clause.

Berniece Perry, business agent for both locals, was the chief negotiator in each of the pacts. Assisting in the Saks bargaining was a committee that included Lillian Taylor, Emily Krasb, Hyman Bernstein and Irwin Dietrich.

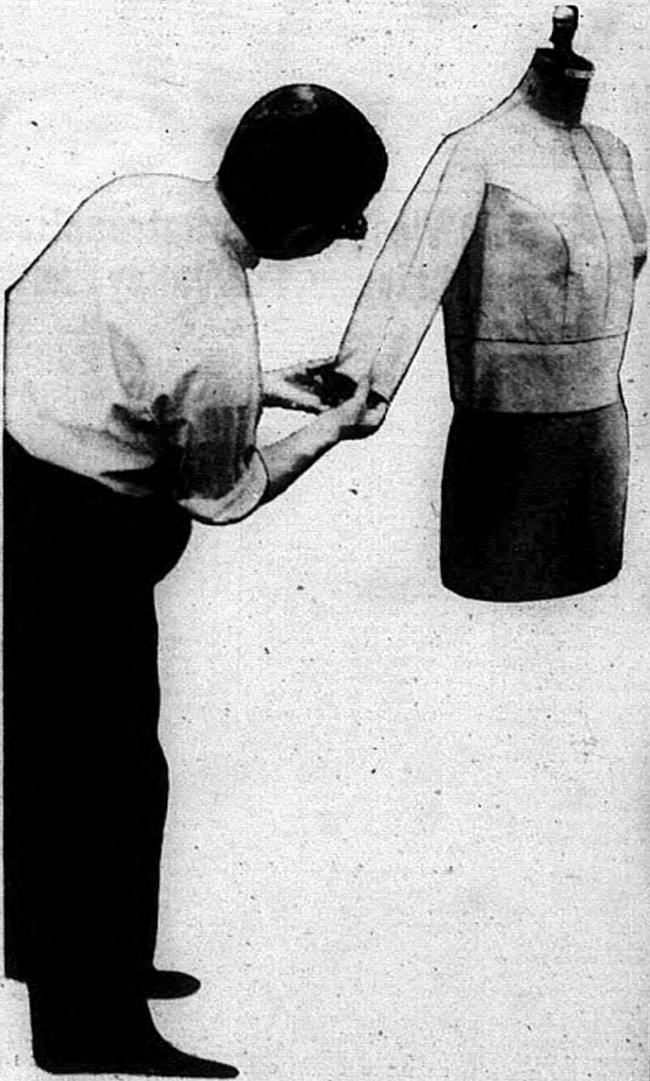
Behind the table in the rainwear negotiations were J.W. Baker, Maria Clark, Delilah Green, Florence Troup, Rebecca Ross, Mabel Foster and Joe Manu-cherian.

The last two of four Fox River Valley coat and suit manufacturers—Kraner Coat Co. and Fox Valley Coat Co.—also inked new contracts retroactive to December 3, 1962.

These follow the pattern set last month in the Joseph Brody & Bros. agreement.

Assistant Regional Director Harold Schwartz and General Organizer Harry Ruler led the negotiations for the union.

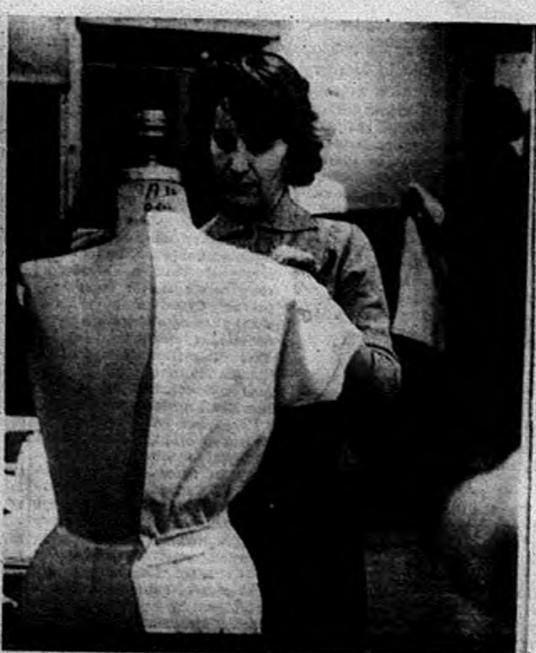
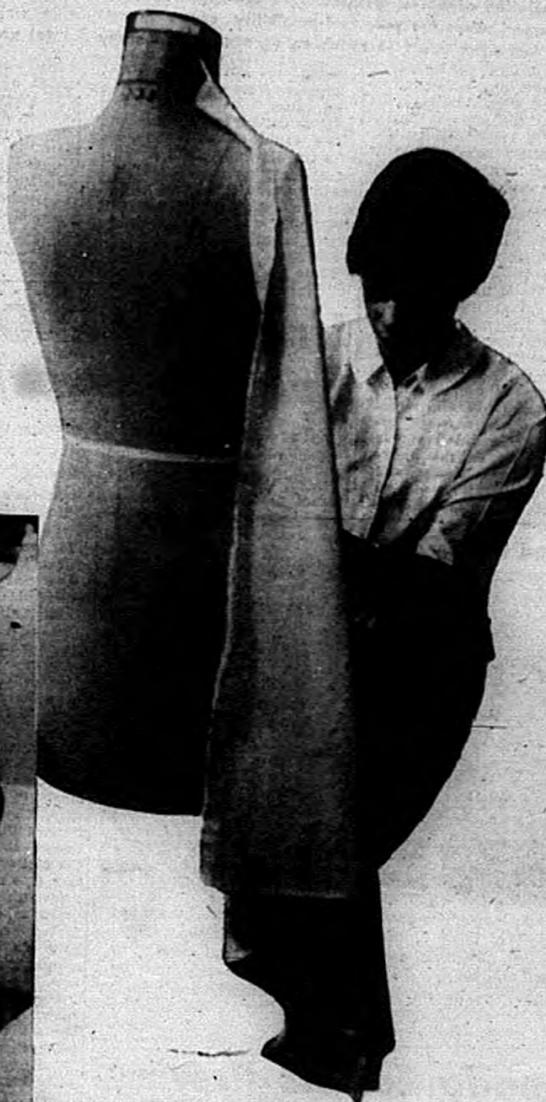
DRAPING



G

DRAPING is poetry in fitting cloth. In draping, the creator faces the dress figure—the lowly dummy of the dress shop—and meets the challenge with a piece of flat fabric, a box of pins, chalk, a scissors, needle and thread and an idea. Worked only with these, the fabric is manipulated, folded, marked, cut on the figure, pinned, unpinned, repinned, straightened, overlapped, tucked, tightened, loosened, pinched, pulled, flattened, done and redone, patiently, until a beautiful, unique garment emerges from idea into reality. It lacks color in the fabric; it is held together with pins and the form does not breathe. But whether done in the classroom or in the sample room of a high-style designer, it is done with intensity, marked with imagination and crowned with a final moment of originality and achievement. Draping is a creative art, a culmination of dressmaking skills. It is the only way to derive a first pattern for a garment that never previously existed. It is a useful aid to pattern drafting. In New York's High School of Fashion Industries, its techniques are taught in evening classes attended by ILGWU members who make their daily living with the skills they sharpen in these night classes. They come from many ILGWU locals to participate voluntarily in this program arranged cooperatively by the school and their union. There may be among them one who some day will become a world-famed designer. Until then they remain a group of animated finishers, operators, pressers and cutters who, twice a week, find in pins and fitting cloth the materials of a fine, creative excitement.

—Justice Photos by Berinsky



Strike Looms as Chicago Dress Talks Drag

After six months of off-and-on negotiations, the Chicago Joint Board has informed the Association of Dress Manufacturers that the failure to reach an accord on a contract renewal raises the very real possibility of an industry-wide strike.

A last-ditch effort to reach an agreement peacefully did not produce any results, and the union and the association are still far from a settlement, reports Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, director of the Midwest Region.

Indecisive negotiations with the association have dragged on since July 1962, when the last agreement expired.

Rehash Old Story

Spokesmen for the association have rehashed the old story that conditions in the industry make it impossible to meet the union's demands, which include a wage increase. The only concessions which have been offered are a hike in minimum scales and a one percent increase in contributions to the retirement fund.

At a January 18 conference, union representatives informed the association that the patience of the dress-makers was exhausted and that if an agreement was not reached, the union was pre-

pared to call the entire Chicago dress industry out on a strike.

It was decided to make another effort to reach an agreement with the association, and if such an agreement were not reached, another meeting of the Joint Board and the executive boards would be called to consider further action.

Since this meeting, Vice Pres. Bialis has met with the ex-

ecutive director of the association a number of times. Little progress has been made however, and the parties are still far from any settlement.

Representing the union at the negotiating table are Vice Pres. Bialis, Assistant Regional Director Harold Schwartz, Sol Flach, Harry Messer, Pearl Bielewicz, Joe Goldberg and Sam Greenberg.

Urge Law in Ontario End Homework Evils

The ILGWU in Toronto is stepping up its efforts to persuade Ontario government authorities to abolish the remaining vestiges of homework practices, particularly in unorganized sectors of miscellaneous trades and children's wear, reports Sam Kraisman, manager of the Toronto Clockmakers' Union.

In the latest stage of the union's long-term battle for the total prohibition of this deplorable form of human exploitation, union attorneys pressed "vigorously" during recent governmental hearings for new provisions against the evils of homework within the framework of the province's Industrial Standards Act.

In presenting its case to Professor Borra Laskin, appointed by the Ontario provincial government to investigate proposed changes in the law, the union reiterated the facts about the inhuman abuse of home workers, the cutthroat competitive advantage that manufacturers utilizing homework have over legitimate producers, and the health hazards facing consumers purchasing garments made, in most instances, in unsanitary surroundings.

Also, the union noted that many regulations contained in the act now on the books are being flagrantly violated without any remedial action taken by the authorities against the offenders.

Compliance Ineffective

Under the Industrial Standards Act, which includes provisions on the minimum hourly wage and the maximum hours of work, the clock, dress and sportswear industries operate with advisory committees, composed equally of both employers' and union representatives.

These advisory bodies have been granted the authority to levy a tax on the industries for the purpose of financing the administration and enforcement of the law's regulations.

However, with regard to home workers, these committees within the garment industry have been ineffective in obtaining compliance with the law and unsuccessful in devising a workable method to control their hourly wage or the number of hours worked.

In the highly unionized sectors of the garment industry, Kraisman notes, the union through its collective agreements is the controlling force against the exploitation and cutthroat competition of homework production.

It is in the non-unionized segment, he points out, that the administration of the law has been most failing, despite the numerous calls for more stringent action made by both employers and the union to the provincial government against the evil practice of homework.

Montreal Fashion Show



Vice Pres. Bernard Shane and his wife, at far right, are among audience whose attention is riveted on model at ILGWU union label fashion show staged in Montreal, Canada, for wives of delegates to the convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Vice Pres. Shane and his wife were the guests of Brotherhood Pres. A. Philip Randolph.

Axelrod Honored



Leonard Axelrod, vice president of the Chicago Joint Board and president of Local 5, third from left, was honored recently on his 65th birthday at a dinner sponsored by the Federation of Jewish Trade Unions, of which he has been secretary for many years. Leading trade unionists of the Chicago area are shown on the dais with Axelrod, who is flanked by his wife and Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, director of the Midwest Region.

Canada Editors Preview ILG Label Fashion Show

The ILGWU's National Collection of Union Label Fashions; widely rated as the most elaborate style preview in Canada, breaks new ground in Montreal February 1 with a spring and summer edition twice as comprehensive as any previous presentation in its 18-month history.

The show, restricted to an attendance of leading fashion writers from coast to coast, will provide a broad picture of what's in store for Canada's fashionable set in 1963, featuring a full range of apparel produced by many of the 100 Canadian manufacturers who sew in the union label as a symbol of quality, sanitary manufacturing and decent labor standards.

The forthcoming show, a bi-annual event, takes place in the posh Salle Bonaventure of Montreal's Queen Elizabeth Hotel. Fashions from Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver are included in the collection.

Two Sessions

For the first time in its history, the presentation will be divided into morning and afternoon sessions, enabling fashion writers to view twice as many styles. In the morning presentation, coats, suits and evening wear will be on parade, while the afternoon show will feature dresses and sportswear.

"We've doubled the size of the show," said Vice Pres. Bernard Shane. He added that the idea for a more comprehensive presentation had come from fashion writers themselves.

"Some of them travel thousands of miles to see the National Collection, and they suggested that a broader show would enable them to provide Canadian women with a more elaborate view of fashion trends."

Fashion writers from British Columbia to the Atlantic provinces will be on hand for the union label presentation.

"The union label has become the symbol of high standards in Canadian fashion," he said. "Statistics show that manufacturers in Canada who have the union label employ an average of 35 skilled craftsmen for every 15 apprentices in their shops. In the small non-union segment of the Canadian fashion industry, an average of more than 50 percent of employees is in the unskilled class. That's one of the reasons we tell Canadian women to look for the label."

HOW TO BUY

by SIDNEY MARGOLIS

Install Auto Safety Belts But Be Wary of Chiselers

High-pressure sellers in a number of areas are exploiting the growing interest in car safety belts by selling substandard belts for as little as \$3. The substandard sellers trying to take advantage of the belt boom include at least one heavily-advertising auto-accessory chain, and also some independent cut-rate service stations and accessory shops.



The situation threatens to get worse now that low-price Japanese buckles and complete belts are being offered to American sellers to sell for \$2.50 to \$3. A number of California distributors, as well as those in other areas, are reported in the seat-belt industry to be preparing to sell, or are already selling, the low-priced imported belts, or belts using cheap imported buckles.

The problem of substandard "safety" belts that aren't really safe, has arisen because of the lack of adequate policing of the sale of such equipment. A number of states now have laws providing that belts must meet adequate standards. But it is difficult to police the many hundreds of manufacturers, distributors and retailers in the booming new seat-belt industry. New York, one of the states requiring that belts meet recognized performance standards, already has brought legal action against some sellers.

Moreover, by 1963 all new cars registered in New York State will have to be equipped with at least two safety belts in the front seat, and other states are expected to enact similar requirements. All 1962 and later cars already are equipped with threaded holes for receiving the seat-belt attachment fittings, although the belts themselves still are optional equipment at an extra cost.

Two Types Available

Two types of buckles are available—metal on metal, and the cam type in which the belt is threaded into the buckle. While some good belts do have the cam type, in general the experts consider the metal on metal superior. This type is considered stronger and also provides for quick release with one hand. In the cam type you would need to thread the webbing out of the buckle in an emergency. There is some possibility that the teeth of the cam type can jam into the webbing, and also can serrate it from continued use.

Can you really get adequate seat belts installed for as little as \$3.33 each, as one chain recently advertised? Most experts think otherwise. Most of the standard-quality belts cost in the neighborhood of \$10 plus installation. A few large sellers offer belts meeting government and Society of Automotive Engineers specifications for as little as \$6.

Prices charged by car manufacturers for seat belts ordered as optional equipment are reasonable. Even if you pay full list, the price usually is \$17-\$18 for two front-seat belts, or about \$35 for four belts, including two in the rear seat. Thus, belts ordered with a new car usually cost less than buying and installing them later.

Dress Spring Pick-Up Signals Start of New Rate Enforcing Drive

With the spring season gaining momentum, the Dress-makers' Joint Council announced last week that a new drive is under way to compel jobbers to settle their garments in accordance with the collective agreement, and to pay settled piece rates in their shops throughout the eight-state metropolitan dress market.

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, the council's general manager, said that the drive will concentrate first on jobbers in the middle and higher price ranges, but he emphasized that the "union is by no means exempting jobbers in the lower price ranges. So far as we are concerned, no jobber is excused from the provisions of the agreement."

"The fact that we are beginning with those in the middle and higher price ranges is simply a matter of strategy."

Concurrently with the drive to compel jobbers to settle piece rates, he said, the Northeast Department has initiated a campaign to equalize rates within Pennsylvania so that all shops working on lower price lines will pay the highest rates now being paid in that area. A major purpose is to eliminate competition based on labor costs within Pennsylvania.

Pres. Dubinsky has designated Mitchell Lokke, director of the union's Management Engineering Department, to help oversee and provide technical assistance to the campaign in Pennsylvania. Zimmerman said that "as usual, we expect a great deal of resistance to this enforcement effort. There will be many obstacles, and undoubtedly some jobbers will be stopped," he said.

"But it is important for our entire union that we carry this new effort through in a disciplined way."

The council's general manager said that the union has already begun systematically to call in jobbers to settle their garments. "And we mean all of their garments," he said. "We will not be satisfied with token settlements. Nor will we be satisfied unless the settled piece rates are actually paid in the shops throughout the metropolitan dress market."

He noted that the 18 percent differential, approved for Pennsylvania by the impartial chairman, would remain in effect, so that the position of union members there would remain fully protected.

He said that, along with the enforcement drive, there would be a concerted effort to eliminate sub-contracting "which is a violation of our agreement and which has developed into a technique by which jobbers evade their responsibilities for holiday pay and other conditions at the expense of our members."

"We shall also do our best to increase the number of permanent registrations in New York, Pennsylvania and elsewhere," he said.

As the campaign got under way, union staff members went into the shops to check on what garments had been put into work by jobbers suspected of not settling all of their garments. Unless the garments actually in work are settled, the shops will be stopped.

Gains Mark N. Y. Cloak Year; Spring Work Gets Up Steam

Though current spring season work has been slow in getting under way, and seasonal trends are not yet clear, the past year in the New York coat and suit industry as a whole has been marked by continued stability and further improvements in wages, yearly earnings, unit production and collections for the various welfare funds.

Details of these and other developments were presented to delegates of the New York Cloak Joint Board by Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsund, general manager, at a meeting held January 30.

Concerning the present season, the cloak chief stated that indications of weakness became evident last November, and that initial orders were slow even in the better lines. Heavier ordering has begun in earnest only now, and shops are just beginning to become fully operative on spring production. And unlike last year, there is very little winter-work carry-over in the shops.

Also, he pointed out that other factors in the slow start of the spring season were the lengthy dock strike, which affected deliveries of piece goods from the mills, and the prolonged newspapers strike, with the absence of advertisements cutting sharply into annual January sales.

Looking back to the year just completed, Mendelsund disclosed that, compared to 1941, metropolitan area coat and suit production, in units, showed a 7 percent increase; employers' contributions to welfare funds, based on percentage of payroll, registered a rise of 1 1/2 percent. These figures are the best experienced in the industry since 1933, he said.

A major factor in the improved situation, Mendelsund asserted, has been the noticeable tendency among women consumers toward higher quality merchandise. And since area cloakmakers are famed

16 percent in this five-year period, sales declined by only about 3 percent and, at the same time, 46 firms in the same period had increased their sales by nearly 54 percent.

Mendelsund announced that a survey of the past year's performance in the skirt and sportswear industry would be given at a forthcoming meeting of the joint board.

At the same joint board session, delegates learned that favorable industrial conditions in 1942 were reflected in the organization's health, welfare and retirement funds. Last year, a total of \$12,633,797.31 was collected in employer contributions to these funds, equal to 11 percent of payroll.

This was broken down as follows: retirement — \$8,881,000; health and welfare — \$4,923,600 and severance — \$829,197.31. This does not include an additional \$1 1/4 million obtained as income from investments of retirement and health-welfare fund reserves.

Refinement Advances

In reporting on the retirement fund, Harry Krugman, fund manager, noted two new improvements in 1942 in the operation of this benefit, made possible by the solving of its problems as a result of the last contract extension: retirement of disabled workers from 54 to 60 years of age, and of women workers who desire to do so at the age of 62.

To date, more than 14,000 workers have been retired through the cloak industry's fund; 8,889 retirees currently are receiving pension benefits.

An interesting fact was disclosed in that, for the first time, the number of retired women is greater than men; retired in January 1942 were 373 women as against 368 men. This dramatically points up the change in the industry from a predominantly male to female work force. Mendelsund stated in comments on the report.

It was also reported that a very substantial number of workers who had applied for retirement this year decided instead to remain on the job.

With retirement fund problems, so troublesome for so long, now solved, attention has been focused on strengthening the health and welfare fund to make possible, in the very near future, improved benefits to workers.

Bolster Health Fund

Murray Kolkar, joint board administrative secretary, recalled that in 1950, because of difficulties in the retirement fund, it had been decided to transfer to the health and welfare fund the obligation to pay the \$500 lump sum death benefit to survivors of retirees.

Now, the parties to the collective contract have agreed to return this obligation to the retirement fund. This action, in turn, will serve to bolster the health and welfare fund, which had been operating in the red for the last few years.

Also, improved industrial conditions, with the subsequent augmented income to the fund in 1942, permitted it to operate in the black by \$134,000 last year, for the first time in five years, despite higher benefits paid out to cloakmakers in vacation sums and in weekly sickness disability benefits.

Detailed statements of the various fund operations were distributed to all delegates at the joint board session.

for having the higher skills required for such production, the quality cloaks and suits were available to meet this demand.

Fabrics and Colors

Turning to specific items, he reported that while suits lagged somewhat, coats—particularly fur-trimmed garments—did very well again, although the demand was not quite as large as in 1941. Because manufacturers followed the practice of concentrating on an item that proved popular previously, they committed themselves to fur-trimmed apparel to such an extent that there was a shortage in untrimmed coats.

Fashionwise, Mendelsund averred, there has been no substantial change from the semi-fitted coats and more feminine suits turned out in 1941. Emphasis was on new types of fabrics in texture, weave and color. Rather than drastic switches in styling, women in recent years have been receptive to greater use of pastel shades in all colors of the rainbow, replacing the former prevalence of blacks and grays.

In the fabrics field, he stated that while wool again has moved up to virtually unchallenged pre-eminence, a number of novelty fabrics also are becoming popular. For spring, sizable use of laminates is employed in production of toppers and some of the more popular-priced suits and jackets; for winter, the man-made fur imitations come to the fore.

Since the first "Borgana" (beaver-appearing) material, there has been a great development of these fabrics, using new weaves and attaining imitations of various animal furs from mink to river otter and, in the last season, the accent was on leopard-looking fur. The process of striping developed in the last few years has made possible further ingenuity in such imitations.

Incidentally, the cloak leader stressed, this part of the industry now is concentrated in far fewer hands than at the beginning, when many in the coat and suit trade tried to enter it. Several of those presently in this field also have become very successful in exporting these items to European countries.

Growing Concentration

Speaking of the growing trend toward concentration in industry, he disclosed that while the number of firms in the coat and suit trade in the New York metropolitan area under contract with the joint board had decreased by 46 percent in the last eight years, the total dollar volume of the remaining firms had remained almost constant.

This process continued during 1942, the general manager indicated. While the industry generally did well, a limited number of firms showed exceptional increases in dollar volume and unit production; these are concerns that constantly have done well, better than average, in the past few years. This trend has taken place not only in the New York metropolitan area, but also in the country as a whole.

He revealed that a nationwide market survey conducted by a large credit organization recently confirms this finding. In a survey of the industry, covering 1937 to the end of 1941, it was shown that while the number of coat and suit manufacturers in the U. S. dropped by about

Montreal Mobilizers

The prison term recently meted out to Clement Alepin, Montreal lingerie employer, for illegal dismissal of ILGWU members has greatly spurred union organizing efforts throughout the province of Quebec. Typifying the stepped-up drive were the recent efforts of ILGWU in organize workers at the Maurice Dress Co., Ltd., in Montreal, as pictured below. Top Row: Left: Workers after reading leaflet, discuss their substandard status with ILGWU organizer Theresse Palmorino (right). Center: Union's action has effective impact as cigar-waving employer steps out of shop to bitterly chastise union organizers. Right: Worker reads organizing literature with intense care and interest. Bottom: After work, employees receive leaflets describing advantages of belonging to ILGWU and stressing that employer could face jail sentence if he fires them for joining union.

Unionizing Push Bags Pompei Shop in Miami

The organizing campaign of Local 415, Miami, Florida, received a significant boost when Pompei Inc. became the first area shop in 1963 to be organized under the ILGWU banner. Manager Robert Gladnick reports that Pompei signed a standard union agreement effective as of January 27, 1963.

The organizing drive was conducted by Miami organizers Juan Lozano and Lolita Matamoros, who spent many evenings visiting Pompei employees in their homes and informing them of the benefits to be derived from ILGWU membership.

Cuba Militants

Those who believe that the influx of refugees from Castro's Cuba into the Miami area will undercut the bargaining position of organized labor should take note of recent events at Miami's

Robbie Lynn.

Seven weeks ago, employees at Robbie Lynn struck in protest over the firing of several of their fellow workers for joining the ILGWU. In the face of police harassment, the strikers, all recent arrivals from Cuba, have doggedly stood their ground. As the strike continues, it becomes increasingly clear that these proud people are expressing the conviction that they have not fled one tyranny to be trapped by another—the tyranny of unscrupulous employers.

Caribbean Visitors



At the ILGWU Union Health Center in New York, staff members outline available medical benefits and services to 44 Latin American labor leaders from the Caribbean area. The ILGWU played host recently to the group who are members of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

We Wish You Many More!



The first member of New Bedford, Mass. Local 361 to retire on a union contract pension, Marion Madeiros receives her first monthly retirement check from Arnold Dubin, local manager. On hand at the recent ceremony are, from left to right, Theresa Powell, secretary of the local, Gil Affonso, business agent, Mrs. Madeiros, Dubin and Pres. Philip Chasse.

Dress Factors Set Push To Spur European Sales

An effort is now under way to increase the sale of American-made dresses in western Europe.

Representatives of the jobbers' and manufacturers' associations in the New York market met two weeks ago to set up a committee with responsibility for organizing a trade mission to Europe and to explore all possibilities for developing export trade.

The project, which has union backing, will be carried out in cooperation with the International Business Operations division of the Department of Commerce. Recently, the division's director, L. Edward Scriven, made a highly encouraging report to a meeting of the Fashion Originators' Guild on the potential market for American-made apparel in western Europe.

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Council, expressed hope last week that "the trade mission to Europe will materialize and that it will result in increased business for our products."

Seek Foreign Markets

An executive of Galleries Lafayette, a leading Parisian department store, who was in New York a few weeks ago, expressed the belief that American apparel producers could do substantial business in Europe if they made the effort required to develop a market there.

"It is still too early to say what will become of the effort in our own industry," Zimmerman said. "But it is certainly worthwhile and we will support it in any way we can."

NEW WAGE RECORD BOOKLET FOR 1963 FREE TO MEMBERS

The third annual edition of the Wage Record Booklet for use this year, prepared by the Union Label Department, is now available. Members may obtain their free copies of their local offices.

Primarily, the 64-page booklet in handy pocket size is designed to aid members, regardless of craft and whether they are piece or week workers, to keep an accurate record of their earnings. Columns are provided on each page to enter style numbers, quantities, rates earnings and hours.

Accurate wage records are important for social security, unemployment insurance, union health and welfare benefits supplementary unemployment severance benefits. They are very useful for federal and state income tax returns.

In addition to the "book-keeping" pages, the new wage record booklet will contain a 1963 calendar, and a wealth of union information.

Dramatize Green's Life On NBC Radio March 3

On March 3, the 90th anniversary of his birth, the life of William Green, president of the former AFL from 1924 until his death in 1952, will be dramatized on the National Broadcasting Co. radio network on a program sponsored by the George Meany Foundation. It is entitled, "Never Ask What Country."

The presentation, to be broadcast at 12:30 p.m., was produced by the Jewish Theological Seminary as part of its Eternal Light series and was written by Morton Wishengrad. A television version was telecast by NBC in November.

MITS AND MRS.

by JANE GOODSELL

Some Penny-Pinchers Save For Wild Spending Sprees

There are probably as many ways of saving money as there are ways of spending it, and all of us have our thrifty little economies. Indeed, most of us economize with as much enthusiasm as we splurge, and we defend our pet economies even as we stare in horrified disbelief at our end-of-the-month bank statements.

Penny-pinching is an almost universal custom, but each of us is thrifty and extravagant in his own fashion. One person's idea of a basic necessity is another's idea of throwing money around like a drunken sailor.



Take taxis. There are people who automatically hail a cab even when it would be simpler and easier to walk. And other people put taxis in the special-occasion category of Napoleonic brandy and breakfast in bed. But don't be misled in thinking that

non-taxiers thriftily hoard the pennies they save. Like us not, they blow them on Corona Coronas. And I personally know a reckless taxi-hailer who rolls his own cigarettes.

Some women would sooner starve than iron their husband's shirts, while others think it's wickedly extravagant to send shirts to the laundry. I have a friend who shakes her head at the because I send out my husband's shirts, and I think she's a wild spender because she has her groceries delivered.

On the One Hand . . .

I have another friend who makes soup out of pea pods and potato peelings, and cuts up her old rubber gloves to make rubber bands. She was horrified to learn that I use the "more expensive spread," and even shell out two cents extra to buy it in pre-cut cubes. But she gets her hair and nails done twice a week, which scandalizes me.

My next-door neighbor would rather tie up her feet in paper bags than wear shoes that aren't custom-made, but she bakes bread padding once a week because she can't bear to throw out stale crusts. Apparently it doesn't bother her to throw out stale bread padding. I think she's out of her mind.

My husband thinks I'm goofy because I'll drive halfway across town to buy mayonnaise for 10 cents off, and I save string and wrapping paper. He buys books as casually as other people buy candy bars, but he absolutely refuses to go to first-run movies.

Thrift is a many-splendored thing, and there are endless ways to save money. But since most of us operate on the principle that a penny saved is a dollar earned, thrift isn't likely to keep much money out of circulation.

NOW'S TIME TO APPLY FOR NEXT 10 AWARDS OF ILG SCHOLARSHIPS

The ILGWU National Scholarship Fund is now accepting applications for its sixth annual group of ten \$2,000 awards, announces fund director Gus Tyler.

Sons and daughters of ILGWU members who plan to enter college in the fall of 1963 may now apply for the scholarships which consist of grants of \$500 annually for four years of undergraduate work at any accredited college they may choose.

To qualify as an applicant, a candidate must have at least one parent who has been an ILGWU member in good standing for three or more years. However, children of officers or employees of the union are not eligible applicants for the awards.

The awards are granted on a national competitive basis, with College Entrance Board Scholastic Aptitude test scores, high school grades and high school rank all taken into account.

The final aptitude test examination for the scholarships will be given on March 2, 1963. Applicants for the 1963 awards must take the test on this last examination date.

At present, 40 students are attending college around the country under the auspices of the fund.

This means that each year the ILGWU National Scholarship Fund will be expending \$20,000 yearly to further the education of 40 college students who are sons and daughters of ILGers.

To apply for one of the scholarships, fill out and mail the coupon at right.

ILGWU National Scholarship Fund, Room 604, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

Please send me detailed information about the ILGWU Scholarship Fund.

I plan to enter college in (month) _____ (year) _____
One of my parents is a member of ILGWU Local _____

(City and State) _____

My name is _____

My address is _____

City _____ State _____

CUTTERS COLUMN

New Additional Vacation Gain Seen in All Future ILG Pacts

Future negotiations for renewals of agreements are likely to see the union pressing vigorously for a week's vacation with pay to be provided directly by employers on top of the present annual payment from the health and welfare funds, Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10, predicted in a report to the membership on January 23. A provision for this additional benefit, to become effective July 1964, was written into the recently renewed corset and brassiere agreement.

The cutters' chief noted that this was the second branch of the women's garment industry in New York to provide this benefit, the first having been the knitgoods trade.

He recalled that some important fringe benefits had their beginnings in the smaller trades—vacation pay having first started in the children's dress and severance pay in the snowsuit trade. Later they were adopted by all the other branches of the industry.

The expression of hope that vacation with pay by employers will be extended in time to all segments of the industry evoked vigorous and prolonged applause. An approving response by the members also greeted the manager's comment that the clause in the agreement to merge with a national retirement fund when it is set up was very significant because a centralized fund would permit improvement of benefits.

Industry Picture

Turning to the industrial situation, Falkman stated that favorable conditions in coats and suits had continued, with some shops still working on fur-trimmed garments as they went into spring production.

In dresses, where conditions had been extremely poor, he found signs of improvement with many cutters called back to the shops.

Nevertheless, he said, the dress industry is a sick industry suffering from exceptionally sharp competition, differentials with the sizable Pennsylvania market despite some narrowing of the gap. Persistence of a hard-core non-union production particularly in the South and a certain anti-social element among the employers who have stubbornly resisted the union's efforts to bring order and stability to the industry.

He welcomed the designation by the industry—employers as well as the union—of the firm of Leon Keyserling, nationally known economist, to conduct a comprehensive study of the industry that will provide a factual basis for reforms necessary to stop erosion of jobs and earnings and the drift of work away from New York.

Regular Meeting MONDAY, MARCH 23

Cut-up Problem

A report read at the meeting called attention to the continued existence of some cut-up shops engaged only in cutting piece goods. Working in such shops is a violation of union rules; dealings by employers with such shops is barred by the agreements. A cutter working in such a shop was the subject of recent grievance committee action which resulted in a substantial penalty. A renewed drive against cut-up shops will get under way shortly, Falkman told the cutters.

During his recent visit to the West Coast, Falkman had the opportunity to observe at close range the drive started by the AFL-CIO to organize entrenched non-union plants in various industries. The ILGWU is mobilizing its resources to organize many non-union shops particularly in dresses and sportswear. He stated that while the cutters fared relatively well in these shops the other crafts were exploited although this sometimes is sugar-coated by fringe benefits and "profit-sharing" of a negligible character.

It was reported that Business Agent Moe Diamond and Artie Falcone, executive board member, had been hospitalized recently. Wishes were expressed for their early and complete recovery.

'32' CONDUCTS TALKS ON CORSET, BRA PACT WITH INDEPENDENTS

New York Corset and Brassiere Workers' Local 32, which early in January concluded a new industry agreement covering most of its 7,000 members, is now busy negotiating with its "handful of independents," Manager Max Goldenberg reports.

"We expect to run into problems in a few places," he said, "but we are confident that we can handle anything that develops."

The Local 32 executive board, acting on a proposal by Goldenberg, two weeks ago voted its thanks to ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg for their "valuable assistance to our local during the course of our negotiations."

"They were always available to me and their advice played an important part in the outcome of our negotiations," Goldenberg said.

Regions Continue Talks On Corset, Bra Renewal

Negotiations continued last week in the General Office aimed at renewal of corset and brassiere industry terms for shops outside of New York City. Among those participating in the conferences were representatives of the Northeast Department and the Eastern Region, along with employer spokesmen. The out-of-city negotiations generally follow the renewal of the Local 32 contract in New York. The new Local 32 pact was ratified at a membership meeting January 8.

Charter Members



If's all smiles as an ILGWU charter is presented to members of Local 546, Greenville, Illinois. All are employed by De-Moulin Bros. & Co., a firm which had been non-union for over 70 years until a resounding victory for the union in an NLRB election forced it to sign an agreement. Enjoying the fruits of victory are, left to right, Vice Pres. Frederick Siems, Central States Region director, Elaine Bowden, local secretary, Pres. Willard Holinger, Assistant Regional Director Frank Rother, Manager Al Goldman, Central Illinois District Council.

Bobbie Brooks Pact

(Continued from Page 3) Judicate disputes under the agreement is still being negotiated, but Dubinsky said that he expected this would be "resolved in a satisfactory way in the near future." In addition to the national agreement and as part thereof, local shop supplements will also be negotiated covering local shop conditions. The firm's plant in

Bellare, Ohio, its distribution center in Cleveland, Ohio, and its new knitgoods plants in Hialeah, Florida and in Puerto Rico will also be covered by these local supplements.

The union was represented in the negotiations by Dubinsky; ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg; Vice Pres. Shelby Appleton, who is administrator of the union's national agreements, as well as manager of New York Skirt and Sportswear Workers' Local 23; Max Zimny, ILGWU associate general counsel; and Mitchell Lokiec, director of the union's Management-Engineering Department.

A committee of 25 workers, representing Bobbie Brooks' inside shops and the union's regional directors in charge of these shops—Vice Pres. Fred Siems, Central States; Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirziman, Ohio-Kentucky; Vice Pres. David Gingold and Assistant Director Sol C. Chaikin, Northeast—participated in the opening of negotiations on November 9 and in the closing stages of the pact's last week.

The firm was represented through most of the negotiations by its attorneys, William H. Rosenfeld and Robert T. Rosenfeld. In the closing stages, they were joined by Maurice Saltzman, president of Bobbie Brooks, and Stanley Marshall, vice president of the firm.

LEGISLATURE TO GET PROPOSAL BY WELLS OF N.Y. APPORTIONING

Major proposals drawn up by David Wells, ILGWU assistant political director, calling for a flexible, population-based system for apportioning the Senate and Assembly, will be introduced as bills in the 1963 session of the New York State Legislature.

This action was unveiled recently at the first meeting of the Committee for Fair Representation, which Wells attended as part of a major nonpartisan drive to change New York State's controversial apportionment system which has been severely criticized as discriminatory in that it favors upstate rural areas at the expense of metropolitan and suburban population centers.

The committee, formed last June, consists of representatives from various civic, fraternal and labor groups, including the ILGWU, League of Women Voters and the American Jewish Congress. Its temporary chairmen are Richard S. Childs, director of the National Municipal League, and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, prominent theologian.

As developed by Wells and William Boyd of the Municipal League, the State Senate plan calls for 60 members, each elected from districts of approximately the same population, which could be accomplished by cutting across county lines. The present State Senate contains 54 members, who, under complex formulas enacted in 1894, may represent as many as 330,000 constituents if elected from urban areas, or as few as 220,000 if elected from rural sections.

The committee's plan for the Assembly would not limit that house's membership to 150, as the present formula does, but would be flexible and accommodate itself to population shifts, whereby the Assembly would have 163 members, based on the state's 1960 census.

BOOK FRONT

by MIRIAM SPICHTANDLER

History Documents Drama of Lincoln's Emancipation Edict

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. By John Hope Franklin. Doubleday & Co. \$3.50.

In the centenary year of the document with which Abraham Lincoln declared the slaves to be free, a distinguished American historian has provided a definitive study of the evolution of that document and its impact in these 100 years.

This nation was deep in a bloody Civil War when Lincoln, the target of continuous pressures to issue an emancipation document, began to weigh language for such a statement in June 1862. There were sincere advocates of freedom who questioned the advisability of issuing such a document at a point in the war when things were going poorly for the North on the battlefields.

Prof. Franklin reviews these arguments with scholarly thoroughness and dramatic effect. The decision as to whether or not to declare the slaves free was not an easy one to make. Aside from questions of legality, there was the more pertinent threat that such a declaration might lead, for example, to a desertion to the South by the Kentucky battalions.

Others cautioned Lincoln that he was about to commit a folly inasmuch as there would be no way of enforcing the declaration. On the other hand, there were some who were convinced the declaration would lead at once to slave uprisings and a swelling of the Northern army by armed Negroes. Lincoln himself, more concerned with the human impact, worried about the fate of liberated Negroes and seriously considered advocating colonization in another part of the world.

But when the tide turned on the battlefields, Lincoln, in the spring of 1862, began to steel away to the telegraph office of the War Department where he found the quiet that enabled him, throughout June, to compose, line or line, the text of a preliminary emancipation statement.

Prof. Franklin has done a remarkable job of packing the drama on the decision-making and the jubilation that followed, as well as a review of the document's impact at home and abroad into a short, swiftly moving narrative that is most appropriate reading on this centenary—or any other time.

UNIONS, GOVT MOURN DEATH OF GAITSKELL, BRITISH LABOR HEAD

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky last month joined with many prominent trade union, government and political leaders in mourning the passing of Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the British Labor Party, who died after putting up what doctors termed "a tremendous fight" against a stubborn virus infection which brought on multiple complications. He was 56.

Many ILGWUers will recall Gaitskell's address to the 26th ILGWU convention in Atlantic City in May 1954, shortly after he had won the leadership of his party. He was accompanied by his wife, Dora More recently, he was guest of honor at a luncheon arranged by the New York Liberal Party in February 1962.

Most Americans will remember him as the man who fought desperately against the element of the Labor Party that favored unilateral disarmament.

CANADIAN ILG LOCALS TO HOLD NATIONWIDE CONFAB IN WINNIPEG

Officers and members from all ILGWU locals across Canada will meet in Winnipeg, February 7-9, for the first nationwide coordinating conference ever held in Western Canada.

Vice Pres. Bernard Shane has announced a heavy agenda for the conference, which will discuss solidifying of the union's position in the western markets; renewal of dress and sportswear contracts for Montreal and Toronto; intensification of the Canada-wide organizing campaign, and future union label promotion plans.

Expected to figure in discussions about forthcoming dress and sportswear agreements for Montreal and Toronto are ILGWU demands for a shorter work week and increased minimums for all crafts.

DO YOU GET 'JUSTICE' mailed to your home? If not, fill in and mail this coupon: Name, Address, City, State, Local, Ledger No. Mail to ILGWU Circulation Dept., 1718 Broadway, New York City 10, N. Y. When you move, notify your Local of change of address to insure your getting 'Justice.'

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

EDITORIAL PAGE



JUSTICE AND THE JOB

THE LAW OF THE LAND is closing in on rabid anti-union employers who are ready to take extreme and costly measures—even closing down their own profitable business—to avoid bargaining with a union.

Because we are such a mobile industry we have long had to contend with the employer who seeks to evade his obligation to negotiate by running away. The most famous recent example of this type has been the Sidelco Co. of Philadelphia.

In this complex case, the National Labor Relations Board found that the firm's sudden leap to the South was due neither to economic causes nor to the need to expand operations. It was nothing more or less than a way to force the union to surrender its collective bargaining demands by locking out its Northern workers and then threatening to make the lockout permanent unless the union gave in.

In this and other cases the board has developed the concept that it is not enough for the firm to offer the deserted workers employment in its strange, new, distant location. In the important Bonnie Lass of New Jersey case, the board once again declared that a company couldn't escape from its obligation to bargain by changing its name or its method of operation.

IT HAS REMAINED FOR THE STAR BABY CO. of New York to find the ultimate subterfuge: to go out of a good business in order to avoid bargaining with the union. In an historic decision last month, the NLRB ordered Star Baby to pay back pay to 18 workers to cover the period from their dismissal on January 15, 1962 until the time they found new, equivalent jobs.

The board agreed with the Local 105 position that Star Baby was not dissolved because it couldn't pay union rates. On the contrary, the board found that immediately preceding the union's request for negotiations, the firm had had "one of its most successful seasons."

THE COURTS and a liberalized labor board under a liberal national administration appear to be moving toward the position that a worker has a vested right in the job through which he makes both his living and the company's profits. And the employer cannot, with impunity, destroy such jobs upon which his workers depend and into which they have poured their energy, skills and often their lives.

Runaway firms have covered their shameful departures by protesting that profits come first, or that they are doing it for the good of the country. We know one firm that has even proclaimed it was insisting on lower wages in an eastern state in order to prevent the communities in that area from turning into ghost towns.

We shed no tears for that kind of peanut patriotism and we remain concerned with the task of preserving jobs and providing decent wages and work conditions for all garment workers. The runaway firm, even one like Star Baby that does a disappearing act while standing on one foot, is the enemy of that goal.

We also remember one Seventh Avenue firm which immediately after the war packed up its millions, put them into real estate, shut its doors and threw out into the street hundreds of its loyal workers, without a thought as to their welfare.

"I often wondered why the genius which produced a law of property rights or of commercial instruments failed to produce a law of job rights," Arthur J. Goldberg, then Secretary of Labor, declared in May 1961. "The common law developed rules of reasonable notice to protect a tenant from unconscionable ejection—but left a man working in a factory vulnerable, despite years of faithful labor, to dismissal at the end of any day, or at any hour."

Through the initiative of unions and decisions such as Star Baby, the law is catching up with justice.

Aligning the Alliance

By
DEAN ACHESON

Excerpts from recent address by the former Secretary of State at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

THE basic military situation which confronts us is that, at present, only two nations—we and the Soviet Union—possess substantial nuclear armaments. The weapons and the means of delivering them have developed technologically and quantitatively to the point where unrestrained use of them might well be mutually catastrophic.

Although today American nuclear power is very considerably greater than that of the Soviet Union, this can change. Khrushchev's Cuban gamble was an attempt to change it. At the same time, the conventional military power which the Soviet Union could bring to bear in

measures, from the Marshall Plan to the Common Market. The element of strength and hope lies in the progress toward integration in Western Europe, which has been going on for over a decade. The forces which these far-seeing and imaginative policies have set in motion are surely the constructive forces of the future, upon which we must base both our hopes and our policy.

At the moment a decisive turning point lies before modern Europe, posed by the application of the British government to join the Common Market. If this application succeeds, another step forward of vast importance will have been taken.

While Western Europe and Britain are pondering and negotiating this momentous decision, the United States should be clarifying its government policy on the next steps to take with our European allies. These involve proposals on which this country must take the lead. One proposal should be to devise, agree upon, and carry out a plan for the defense of Europe. A plan itself and the ancillary steps for providing the means to put it into effect should be part of the proposal. A second proposal would deal with economic and fiscal matters essential for the expanding production which alone can provide that environment in which free nations can exist and flourish.



Europe is very considerably larger than that which the allies have at hand or could quickly mobilize.

THE facts lead to these conclusions:

First, it is essential to increase substantially the size of allied conventional forces and reserves in Western Europe and to improve their equipment. Second, to do this will require the greatest possible unity between Europe and North America upon relevant political policies and military strategy for the defense of Europe. Third, our allies must share fully in the formulation of policy and strategy, in raising the necessary forces, and in the decision when and how nuclear weapons are to be employed in the common defense, although not in the operational control of such strategic weapons. All of these matters are inherent in a grand strategic plan which will be binding upon us all.

If such a force were in existence in Europe, the European leverage upon political policy would be great, since the very essence of that policy is when and to what extent to resist Soviet pressure.

ON the continent, there has been an economic renaissance, due to a succession of vigorous, radical, and wise

FINALLY, there is urgent need for agreement on both sides of the Atlantic (and, indeed, with Japan, too) upon policy and action in the economic and fiscal fields. It has been evident for some time that the finances and economies of the great industrial nations must be managed in some sort of harmony, or they cannot be managed at all. The time has come for agreement upon courses to pursue and institutions to administer them. While NATO is not the agency to administer economic agreements, it is a confidential forum where the most important industrial countries could get on with the decision to harmonize their financial and economic programs in an expansionist direction.

What is essential is to continue to expand and use the productive capacity of the industrial countries in that without strain they may meet their own growing domestic needs, their military requirements, and the needs of underdeveloped countries for capital goods.

AUTOMATING FARMS SOW JOBLESS SEEDS

Excerpts from recent speech by the Secretary of Labor before the American Farm Bureau Federation in Atlanta.

WHAT IS HAPPENING TODAY IN AMERICA'S factories—giving rise to heightened concern about unemployment as a national economic crisis—is what has been happening for some time now on America's farms. Scientific discovery and invention are multiplying man's individual productive power so rapidly that his own place in the scheme of things is being cast in new doubt.

A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF THE NATIONAL unemployment today is a product of what we mistakenly thought of as "the farm problem"—unaware that in its total implications it was and

always has been a problem relating directly to all American interests.

For many years, the talents of our society were so bent upon increasing the fertility of our soil and the productivity of our farms, that we were heedless of the human consequences of "success." We didn't pay much attention to what was happening, because the American economy was growing fast enough, with a high enough content of unskilled and semi-skilled jobs, to absorb those who left the land. We underestimated the significance and the rate of the technological change which was reordering our agriculture.

EVEN TODAY, AS WE LOOK BACK, THERE is a tendency to think of the job shift away from

the farm as a very old thing. We talk about it in half-century spans, pointing out, for example, that in 1900 one out of every three American workers could be found on a farm while in 1960 only one of every eighteen could be found there. This is a dangerous habit of mind if it leads us to believe that this change has come at a pace gradual enough to ease its consequence.

The simple fact is that productivity has increased on American farms by 81 percent in the last 10 years. In 1950, some 6.7 million persons earned a living in farm occupations. In a single decade, the number had dropped to under 4 million—the largest decrease in farm jobs ever recorded in a 10-year period.

By W. WILLARD WIRTZ