

## Election Campaign Committee Sets 1958 Fund Drive Goal

# JUSTICE

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ES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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## ILGWU Starts Union Label Dept. With \$2 Million Promotion Fund

### Hochman Named Director Of New Department

### Dress Joint Board Elects Zimmerman Manager



**History Made.** Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman at historic June 25 meeting of New York Dress Joint Board accepts post of general manager. Seated, at right, is Vice Pres. Julius Hochman who read letter of resignation from post he held 29 years to accept directorship of new ILGWU Union Label Department.

**5 Times 99.** Three generations of Watkins family and a total of more than 50 years of Local 99 membership is represented by five members of Office and Distribution local. Granddaughter Brenda Watkins in center is flanked on her right by granddaughter Brenda and daughter Ida and on her left by daughters Thelma and Catherine.

### Scholars at Work

Committee of distinguished educators making final selection of first 10 winners of ILGWU \$2,000 scholarships for members' children met recently in New York. Left to right, they were Wesley Walton, director, Educational Testing Service; Dr. George Counts, professor emeritus, Teachers College; Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, president, Rutgers University; Dr. Mario E. Biondi, professor of government, Cornell University; Dr. George Shuster, president, Hunter College; Dr. Abram L. Sachar, president, Brandeis University.



**Spanish  
For You!**

—Pages 6 and 7

# Meany Urges 'House' Act On Welfare, Labor Laws

As the U. S. Senate passed the Kennedy-Johnson labor bill last month after beating off politically inspired and crippling amendments, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany promptly called on the House:

- To protect "billions of dollars of workers' money" by acting "first" and "without further delay" to approve the Douglas-Kennedy-Johnson welfare measure;
- To improve and pass the labor bill itself, which he described as "worthwhile" even in its present form.

Meany pledged AFL-CIO cooperation with the House Labor Committee in securing a "sound, workable" labor bill including "anti-corruption sections" that would set up strict government regulation and penalties to curb abuses.

"We sincerely hope," he said, "that neither the Administration nor any other group will attempt again to boot-strap this necessary legislation."

Meany's call for House action on both Senate-passed bills, issued just before he left for international labor meetings in Europe, came in the face of widespread reports that prospects for final approval of this session were dim.

## Provisions of Bill

The new bill as passed on an 82-10 Senate roll call would require unions to report to the Labor Department the details of their financial operations; compel secret ballot elections of union officers; regulate and restrict trusteeships over locals; make limited but liberal amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, and discourage anti-union expenditures by employers.

Without violation of the trusteeship provisions, "united failures to report finances, false reports and destruction of records would be punished by heavy fines and prison terms from unions or any other tax-exempt organization would be subject to heavy criminal penalties for falsification of information."

Meany charged "political maneuvering by the Administration" on the bill and the activities of Senators "more desirous of hampering legislative union activities than of eliminating corruption."

Some of the amendments actually produced by this combination added provisions that are "unworkable, unfair" and "clearly unfair," he said, and proved "the fallacy of writing legislation on the Senate floor."

## Urge Swift Action

Only the "vaillant action" of Kennedy and Johnson, "aided by fair-minded" Democrats and Republicans, "preserved the anti-corruption sections of the bill from crippling amendments," he said.

The Labor Committee heard some provisions which the AFL-CIO considered unwise or possibly unworkable. Meany declared in urging swift House action, but "on balance the good far outweighed the bad."

It represented a "conscientious

in the labor-management field" while avoiding legislation to "harm or weaken the labor movement in its legitimate activities."

Before the final vote on passage, the Senate went through five days of savage debate and roll calls that saw a majority of Democrats and a hard-core minority of Republicans smash down a whole series of punitive or irrelevant amendments demanded by Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell and GOP right-wingers led by Senators William F. Knowlton and Charles McNair (Ark.).

Some southern Democrats, including Chairman John L. McClellan of the special labor-management investigating committee, joined the Mitchell-Knowlton-McNair forces on some amendments.

## Harassing Amendments

While defeat of these amendments left the free of major damage to its anti-corruption sections, other restrictive or harassing amendments were adopted. The Senate approved an amendment by Senator Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.) to kill the section authorizing speedy NLRB election procedures without pre-election hearings.

Knocked out of the committee

bill was a section to repeal the Taft-Hartley requirements for non-Communist affidavits from union officers. Substituted, instead, was a Mundt amendment to compel employers seeking to use NLRB machinery also to file non-Communist affidavits.

An Ervin amendment would reduce by one year each the Kennedy-Johnson section setting a maximum five-year term for international union officers and a maximum four-year term of local officers.

Amendments in the nature of perfecting changes were approved to give the secretary of labor power to subpoena records and compel attendance of witnesses in enforcement of the law on union election, financial reporting and trusteeships. Unions would be required to furnish all members with copies of financial reports.

The Douglas-Kennedy-Johnson welfare-fund disclosure bill, which Meany asked the House to pass "without further delay," has been held for weeks for "study" by a special House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Ludwig Teller (D-N.Y.), who has denounced some parts of the bill. It passed the Senate 83 to 0.

## Nagler Spurs Job Bias Ban At ILO Conclave in Geneva



Americans at ILO conference include (left to right): U. S. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, Rudolf Feigl of Mechanics, Harry Eater of the Bricklayers and IUGMW Vice Pres. Indore Nagler, general manager of New York Cloak Joint Board.

Action on proposals aimed at eliminating discrimination in employment throughout the world figured prominently on the agenda of the 42nd conference of the International Labor Organization held in Geneva, Switzerland.

By a vote of 143 to 22, with five abstentions, the conference on June 23 adopted a convention and recommendation calling on member states to move to end such bias.

The U. S. speaker delegation, headed by Rudy Feigl of the Mechanics, strongly favored such a convention outlawing job discrimination, rather than a series of recommendations to the 79 member-nations of the ILO. A convention, when ratified by a government, would make the force of law.

ILOUW Vice Pres. Indore Nagler, general manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board, a member of the conference committee dealing with this issue, presented American labor's point of view to the delegates.

The convention approved by the conference describes discrimination as including "any adverse distinction made on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction of social origin which deprive a person of equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation."

Governments which ratify it, the proposal continues, obligate themselves "to declare and pursue a national policy designed to promote by methods appropriate to national conditions and practice, equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of employment and occupation, with a view to eliminating discrimination in respect thereof."

## Japanese Fashion Note



Still the rage in Japan is the kimono, here "modeled" by Mrs. Hirabayashi, a leading Japanese novelist, who toured IUGW headquarters recently as part of Asia Foundation-sponsored visit to United States. Seated Mrs. Hirabayashi's left and right are George DeLano, executive secretary of the union's Political Department, and Asia Nakamura, interpreter.

## WASHINGTON MEMO

by John Herling

## Sherm Adams' Scandals Send GOPers Screaming

WASHINGTON—Whatever the future of Sherman Adams, the present atmosphere of Washington is full of heat-lighting generated by the small stone face of the President's chief of staff.

Back and forth, the words of politicians ricochet between Capitol Hill and the White House. At his last press conference, President Eisenhower had hoped to settle the storm, in effect postponing the whole upheaval over influence peddling as nothing more than an administrative cold in the head.

Also, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell came back from Geneva, Switzerland, long enough to utter his opinion that all of this is something that the Democrats have cooked up.

But the roiling continued. The Democrats chuck-clucked their "Nixon show," especially when Mr. Nixon said that he was the first to throw the stone at the Truman Administration. But the Republicans were really screaming in anguish. Republicans who are up for re-election in the Senate and all the GOP Congressional candidates have been howling with the pain of electoral wrath to come.

Almost in vain, Chairman Meade Afton, the Republican Party chairman, tried to stem the tide, to stifle the cry that "Sherm must go."

## Twinge of Agonizing Memory

Vice President Richard M. Nixon said disgustedly that "Republicans are acting like cannibals." Here, no doubt, Mr. Nixon must suffer the twinge of agonizing memory. You may recall that in October 1953—right in the midst of the Presidential campaign—Mr. Nixon was found to have been subsidized by a large number of California businessmen. The roar rose. He then appeared before TV and treated the country to a brainwashing by the most effective soap opera in television history, and as "my boy."

Mr. Nixon remembers. As a politician, he probably sees the unmistakable signs of the fall of the House of Sherman Adams. He, as a man who was once on a similar spot, he couldn't help but call his fellow Republicans, crying for Sherman's blood, "cannibals."

When Sherman Adams appeared before the House investigating committee, more than one correspondent thought this might be another "Nixon show," especially when Mrs. Adams appeared with her husband, even as Pat had appeared with Dick. The difference was that the hearings were not televised, except for a few extracts from his prepared statement.

Perhaps the most dramatic role of the show was played by the little man who wasn't there: Bernard Schwartz, the House investigating committee's first chief counsel. It was Schwartz who, using the first shot at the political death, known as Adams Schwartz's "tactical" intention to let the heads fall where they may scared the daylight out of Washington. He named names. "And is mine one?" asked Adams. And is, Sherm Adams' name, last at the rest. Mr. Schwartz has left Washington, but his memory lingers on.

The President's poignant declaration that "I need him"—meaning Adams—set the Capitol's teeth on edge. Suddenly, the awful truth flashed home to all of us. This was no longer the old joke: "My God, if Sherman Adams dies, then Ike will become President." Ike admitted a much and shrunk from the responsibility.

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# ILGWU Campaign Committee Sets \$250,000 Goal

\$250,000 has been set as the goal in the fund drive by ILGWU 1958 campaign committee. It is announced by Chairman David Dubinsky.

Garment workers throughout the nation are setting up campaign councils in preparation for the coming November elections. In an election year filled with special challenges to the economy of the nation and the welfare of its workers, as well as disturbing international developments, these committees will perform the essential civic service of making clear the issues and the positions taken by candidates.

In a letter from Dubinsky, chairman of the ILGWU 1958 Campaign Committee,

these committees were urged to set their fund drive goals at once as follows:

"The federal elections this November are of crucial importance for the workers of America.

"Widespread unemployment has shaken the national economy.

"Anti-labor forces are working in the shadows for laws to soften the union shop. Their drive for union-busting, so-called right-to-work laws has moved from rural states to industrial states. A victory anywhere by these forces affects your state, which is one of their ultimate, if not immediate, targets.

"Legislative assaults on union freedom, jobs, pay, welfare benefits.

"This year an entire new House of Representatives is to be elected. Thirty-four Senate seats and 33 gubernatorial posts are at stake. The political climate of our nation in the future is to be determined at the polls in November.

"The attack on labor and its program will be well-financed. Those who harbor for busted unions and buried union standards will see to that. It will be up to the workers of this nation to finance their own political defense in the form of support for candidates favorable to their position.

"Union funds cannot be used for that purpose where federal offices are involved. Such money—to pay for broadcasts, advertisements, posters, meetings,

etc., in behalf of pro-labor candidates—must be raised through voluntary contributions from workers.

"The ILGWU 1958 Campaign Committee has set a national goal of \$250,000. This amount must be raised without delay, because candidates must make their commitments now for newspaper space, air time and meeting halls.

"You are therefore urged to set up your campaign committee without delay. This will enable you to set your committee's fund drive goal at once. It is essential that you inform us promptly of the amount of that goal, so that we may begin now to plan for the speedy and most effective use of the funds you raise."

# Hochman Heads ILGabel Dept.; Zimmerman New Dress Bd. Chief

## Historic Meeting of Board

Shortly before 9 P.M. on June 25, ILGWU history was made in the Council Room on the fifth floor of 218 West 40th St. in New York. Julius Hochman, for 29 years the general manager of the Dress Joint Board, was completing the reading of the letter in which he stated the reasons for giving up that post.

A few minutes later, and as recommended by Hochman and the managers of the board's affiliated locals, Charles S. Zimmerman, for 25 years manager of Dressmakers' Local 22, was nominated to succeed him as general manager.

In the room were the delegates of the four joint board locals, as well as representatives of the Northeast and Eastern Out-of-Town Departments. There were old-timers and comparative newcomers.

## Long Look Back

There were some who could look a long way back down the corridor of time and fetch out of their memories the picture of the dressmakers of New York rebuilding their union after the interlunary war of the Twenties, struggling through the years of the depression, falling here and there one strong resource—their unwavering faith in their union.

In that council room last Wednesday

day were some of the warriors—the men and the women—who had marched on the dress picket lines in 1933 when their dressmakers' joint board reestablished its power.

They could look back across the 25 years that have passed and then consider how this year, once again, the dressmakers showed their strike know-how, but this time with solid picket lines stretching into the towns and villages of Pennsylvania.

These years of history and accomplishments are the years during which Julius Hochman stood at the helm of the Joint Board and Charles S. Zimmerman guided the Dressmakers of Local 22. It was the record and the memory of those accomplishments that were cited by Hochman and Zimmerman and by Vice Pres. Joe Falkman, Manager Jack Spitzer and Assistant Manager Salvatore Nolo in the last (Continued on Page 10)

## Allocate \$2 Million Promotion Budget

The formation of the ILGWU Union Label Department, with an initial two-year promotion budget of \$2 million, and the naming of Vice Pres. Julius Hochman to be its director, was announced June 25 by Pres. David Dubinsky. Hochman announced his resignation as general manager at a meeting of the New York Dress Joint Board the same evening. The board then elected Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman as its new general manager.

In making the announcements at a special press conference, Pres. Dubinsky declared:

"We are preparing to launch a vigorous campaign to promote the ILGWU union label, which will be available at the start of 1959. Today, I have named Julius Hochman director of our new Union Label Department.

"The New York dress industry and a number of other markets and women's apparel trades have already accepted the label. Ultimately we plan to have it attached to every garment made by the half-million members of our union.

## Aid Fight on Chisleers

"For American women, this label will become the means for recognizing garments of good workmanship made under sanitary, decent union conditions.

"It will enable them to join our members in the fight on chisleers and racketeers who enrich themselves only by de-

basing the standards gained by organized labor through collective bargaining. We expect the union label to be a most effective instrument in our fight to preserve these standards.

"Hochman is a veteran officer of our union with the vision, resourcefulness and experience that make him best qualified for his new post, which we now consider one of the most important in our union. As general manager of the joint board, Zimmerman will be in a key position in the union's contract enforcement program.

"The joint label and enforcement drives will be aimed at eliminating the threat to humane conditions in the garment industry that comes from chisleers and racketeers. The shoring of the label on garments made by those unwary elements will identify them for both the retailer and the consumer."

Hochman has been Dress Joint

Board general manager since 1929, when the board was reconstituted. Last March, as chairman of the strikes committee, he directed the walkout of 165,000 dressmakers in seven Eastern states.

The settlement terms of that strike included, for the first time, the acceptance of a union label by the dress industry.

Vice Pres. Zimmerman has been manager of Dressmakers' Local 22 for the past 25 years. In 1941, he was co-director of the ILGWU's first large "out-of-town" organizing drive, which brought thousands of

Pres. Dubinsky's announcement of the establishment of the ILGWU Union Label Department received widespread coverage and comment in the press. It appeared on the front page of the New York Herald Tribune, which has been running in installments, an account of racketeering elements in the garment industry.

At his press conference on June 25, Pres. Dubinsky pointed out that two of those installments—the one on that day and the day before—out of the four that had already appeared, had rendered a useful service by spelling out in unprecedented detail the interlocking relationships of those racketeering elements—*"who they are and how many businesses have their fingers in the pie."*

garment workers in Pennsylvania and New England into the union. In recent years, he has headed union enforcement and organizing drives in and around the New York market.

The union appropriation for promotion of the label was made by the General Executive Board at its May meeting. It does not cover the actual cost and administrative expense of the label. This will be defrayed by the purchase price of the label, and is expected to amount to about \$1 million additional. Sale terms of the label in the dress industry are to be determined by Imperial Chairman Harry O'Leary.

The ILGWU, it was pointed out, has studied the experience of other unions, especially the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, with the use of the union label.

The office of the Label Department will be at 1710 Broadway,

## TYLER URGES ACTION IN COURTS TO ATTAIN FAIR REPRESENTATION

More than a hundred million Americans living in metropolitan areas are at the legislative mercy of rural legislators, declared several speakers last month at a two-day Conference on Metropolitan Area Problems, held in Washington, D. C.

According to Gus Tyler, director of the ILGWU Political Department, about one-third of the states ignore constitutional requirements for legislative reapportionment.

He called for a concerted program of legal actions in federal and local courts to force reapportionment. Earlier court attempts, Tyler noted, had been haphazard, lackadaisical and unsuccessful.

As for ineffectiveness in Congressional representation, Tyler urged that the bill offered by Brooklyn Democratic Congressman Emanuel Celler, requiring that Congressional districts be contiguous, compact and equally populated, be gotten out of committee.

The conference, in which 150 persons took part, was sponsored by the Union for Democratic Action Educational Fund, in cooperation

## "From the Top"



# Seek Pay, 'Fringe' Gains via Renewal Of N. Y. Belt Pacts

A "package" of nine demands for a new belt industry-wide contract has been put together for upcoming negotiations with association and independent "cut-up" firms, as well as syndicate shops, employing more than 4,000 New York beltmakers. It was announced by Manager Henry Schwartz of Local 40.

Acting on recommendations by the local executive board, a belt makers' general membership meeting held at the Hotel Diplomat on June 19 unanimously approved the following demands for inclusion in a new pact to replace the agreement scheduled to expire Aug. 15:

- A general wage increase, upgrade adjustment of minimum rates for cutters, operators and general help, and establishment of minimum rates for clerks and polishers;
- Time-and-a-half pay for all work after 35 hours in a week or seven in a day;
- Pay for holidays even if they occur on a Saturday or Sunday;
- An increase of 1 per cent in employer contributions to the pension fund;
- Establishment of a severance pay fund through employers' contribution of 1 per cent of payroll;
- Use of a union label; and
- Unloading of all errand boys, shipping clerks and packers.

These elements were formulated by the executive board after a series of meetings with shop chairmen and chairladies.

## All-Out Effort

Emphasizing that the union was prepared to "place its entire resources into the fight to assure acceptance of these demands," Manager Schwartz, introduced by local chairman Angelo Cicotito, cautioned that these demands were the union's goals and that the employers, too, were reading counter-proposals.

A letter informing the Belt Association and other employers of the union's intention to negotiate a new agreement was sent out June 15. Formal negotiations, it is expected, will start in mid-July.

After each meeting between the union negotiators and the employer spokesmen, the shop chairmen will be called together and kept then posted on all developments. In turn, the shop chairmen will advise their co-workers on the progress of the bargaining talks.

When these talks have reached

a decisive stage, Schwartz stated, a general membership meeting will be called to act on ratification.

In 1957, a wage-requesting clause enabled the union to win a 5-per cent wage boost based on the increased cost of living.

## ILG FACTS DEMOLISH BERN-AL-LINN CLAIMS IN PHILA. LITIGATION

The third week of the trial in the damage suit brought by the Bern-Al-Linn Dress Corp. against the ILGWU has featured fantastic and fictitious data submitted by the company in its effort to show that, because it was struck it lost huge profits. It imagines it could have made. The case is being heard in Federal Court in Philadelphia before Chief Judge J. Cullen Gandy.

The suit originated six years ago after the firm, then known as Whittin and Schneider, employing several hundred in Philadelphia, closed its doors. The son of one of the firm's founders then opened a shop in Millville, N. J., doing business with the same brand-label, same customers and same type of garment.

The union was willing to negotiate an agreement to cover the new plant. It insisted, however, that production in the new plant be under the same union standards that prevailed in the Philadelphia market.

The company balked at this. It wanted to manufacture its higher-priced garments on the lower-priced cotton garment schedule. No agreement was reached.

The ILGWU is challenging the legal and factual basis for the action brought by the firm. The company, in turn, has sought to bolster its \$1.2 million damage suit by calculating the huge profits it alleges it would have made but instead lost.

In court sessions last week, those (Continued on Page 11)

## Leadership Training for Indonesian Labor



Among ILGWU Training Institute graduates who received diplomas June 5 were six Indonesian trade unionists: (rear, left to right) Idrus Alfjufy, Bang Hien Lawu, R. Soemantri Warfieldians, Abdul Wahab, Mohammed Ali, Fater Dirk Maranusa. Seated are Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, Pres. David Dubinsky, Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg and Institute Director Gus Tyler. Current class, too, has group of Indonesian unionists attending, under sponsorship of Rockefeller Foundation. Visitors will apply what they've learned here toward building a strengthened labor movement in their homeland.

## Knit Local 155 Marks 25 Years As It Girds for Contract Talks

The 12,500 members of the New York Knitgoods Local 155—textile trimmers, outerwear workers, fabric workers, accessories workers—took a long look back last month, and from their re-examination of "1933" dramatic history, gained added strength for battles yet to come.

The knitgoods workers' local was 25 years old last month. Born in 1933, in the middle of the Great Depression, it fought its way through a jungle of child labor, home work, run-away shops, jurisdictional disputes and two general strikes, to emerge as the undisputed spokesman for knitgoods workers in the New York area; the godfather of ILGWU knitgoods locals in various other sections of the country; and the winner, year after year, of ever increasing benefits for its membership.

Because of its strength, because of its members' loyalty and militancy, Local 155 has won these contractual gains without the necessity of a single general strike since 1936.

This month, notes Vice Pres. Louis Nelson, the local is negotiating once again for a contract renewal. As it does so, a quarter-century of proud traditions gives strength and confidence.

## Hit Anti-Union Practices By 3 West Coast Firms

Charges of unfair labor practices have been filed by the union with the National Labor Relations Board against three West Coast firms, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Ott, Pacific Coast director.

In Phoenix, Ariz., Organizer Manly Labby charged that the owner of Martin Industries had made a speech at the factory threatening to move the plant if the workers chose the union.

This concern has a long union-fighting history. Organized in Los Angeles about ten years ago under another name, it remained under contract for a few years, but then later went out of business.

**Used Anti-Union 'Pro'**  
Some time later, the employer and his son started again as jobbers, and the union won an NLRB decision among the cutters. The firm did all it could to oppose organization, using the pro-union anti-unionist Gladys Scott to represent it.

Next, the Phoenix factory was opened. As a "right-to-work" state, Arizona seemed to offer

if secure haven against unionization, but when the ILGWU launched its organizing drive in that state, the Martin shop became one of its first targets. About 80 workers are employed there.

Another sportswear shop, Buddy's Sportswear in San Francisco, Calif., is also desperately attempting to avert organization, and the union has filed charges with the NLRB office in Los Angeles contending that three workers were discharged because of their pro-union activities.

At the John F. Moloney Co. in Montebello, where the Dress and Sportswear Joint Board is conducting a strike, the union had charged before the NLRB that the firm had failed to bargain in good faith.

The ILGWU had won an NLRB election by a good mar-

## TRAINING INSTITUTE STARTS 9TH CLASS WITH 23 STUDENTS

Twenty-three members of the ILGWU Training Institute's ninth class started their one-year course—divided between studies at the ILGWU headquarters and on-the-job field work—on June 16.

Of the new students, eight are either members of the ILGWU or are from ILGWU-member families. Others come from such unions as the Sheetmetal, Cement Workers, the Steelworkers, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, and Machinists.

The students hail from seven states, and ten members of the class have attended college. All of the applicants were carefully selected after two interviews, including a final interview with members of the General Executive Board's education committee.

In addition to the regular members of the class, six union leaders from Indonesia will take part in the training program. They are sponsored during their stay with the Institute by the Rockefeller Foundation, which has done the same with several groups of Indonesian unionists for the last several classes.

The class of 1958, which graduated June 5, entered full-time ILGWU service a week before the new class started. The graduates have been assigned to ILGWU affiliates throughout United States, including Los Angeles, Miami, Indianapolis, Easton, Pa., Utica, N. Y., Fall River, Mass., Rossmore and Bristol, Va., the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, the Czech Out-of-Town Department, the Southeast Department, and the Pennsylvania Organizing Department.

Five graduates were assigned to New York City Locals 22, 62, 81, 99 and 132.

gin about seven months ago and immediately proceeded to negotiate with the firm.

Because of "right-to-work" agitation already begun by anti-labor forces in the state, the firm adamantly refused even to discuss the union shop, and after numerous conferences, indicated it would not accept a contract which would involve improvements for the workers. As a result, the workers took to the picket line to back up their determination to win union recognition.

## 'Benvenuto' to Antonini



As he descended from trans-Atlantic plane at Italian airport, First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini (center), general secretary of Local 39, was greeted by Giulio Pastore (left), general secretary of CIGL, the Italian Free Trade Union Federation, and by Giuseppe Sanguat (right), leader of the Social Democratic Party. Vanni Montano, editor of Giustizia, stands between Pastore and Antonini.

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### All-Out Battle on 'Right-to-Work' Bills

The AFL-CIO campaign against anti-union "right-to-work" bills received powerful support at a two-day meeting in New York of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department on the subject of "Union Shop and the Public Welfare."

#### 'Eternal Light' Radio Depicts Dubinsky Life

"David Dubinsky, a stirring radio dramatization of highlights in the ILGWU president's life, was presented over a nationwide network June 29 by the National Broadcasting Company in cooperation with the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Broadcast as part of the Seminary's regular Sunday-afternoon series "The Eternal Light," the program also featured a talk by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, praising the ILGWU chief's 25 years of "devoted, dedicated, imaginative and fearless leadership" as president of the garment workers' union.

"All of American labor has benefited because this man has dared to dream and to pioneer and yet has never lost the practical point of view. . . . He is basically a humanitarian—a man who understands the grave problems of our times in the simple terms of individuals, of men and women, of families."

"It is people who are important to David Dubinsky, and it is this love of people that has shaped his lifetime of service to his union, to the labor movement, to his adopted land which he loves so dearly," Meany said.

"Today's achievement is to him just a stepping stone toward up-

The meeting, chaired by Albert Whitehouse, IUD director, heard three clergymen, representing the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths, an industrialist, and AFL-CIO leaders declare their support of the union shop as a democratic instrument in American society.

ILGWU Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg, an IUD vice president, was among the earnest unionists who attended.

IUD Pres. Walter F. Reuther, 11 the keynote address, charged that the National Association of Manufacturers, Senators Knowland and Goldwater and their followers who oppose the union shop are opposed "to collective bargaining because they are opposed to strong unions essential to collective bargaining."

#### Education Needed

Needed to combat the right-to-work campaign, and Reuther, in a practical job of political education to get the American people to see the issues in their proper perspective and let them know who are the forces fighting for the "right-to-work" laws.

Industrialist John I. Snyder, president, U.S. Industries, said he was for the right to work as deserving the same protection guaranteed our basic civil liberties in the Bill of Rights. But, he added, as an employer, "and from the point of view of what is good for an employer,

I am firmly opposed to any so-called 'right-to-work' laws."

"It is simply," he said, "that once a majority of the employees in any plant have voted for a union, the union then has the right and, equally important, the duty to represent every one of the employees in the plant in collective bargaining. In short, it has become the exclusive bargaining agent."

"We are not so naive, of course, as to believe," said Snyder, "that these advocates are really interested in correcting abuses within the labor movement. Their plan is simply to weaken and ultimately destroy labor unions by cutting their source of support."

#### Southwest Now Called Central States Region

Effective July 1, the area formerly known as the Southwest Region will be called the Central States Region. The ILGWU General Office has announced.

Headed by Regional Director Fred Simms, the Central States Region, with headquarters in St. Louis, includes garment workers in Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Southern Illinois and part of Tennessee.

### Press Living-Cost Pay Raises Covering 2,600 in Upper South

Negotiations for wage increases based on the sizable rise in the cost of living since 1956 are being pressed by the Upper South Department with four firms employing some 2,600 members in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

Heading the union's negotiating team are Vice Pres. Angela Barnack, manager of the department, and Assistant Manager Eddie Milano.

Vice Pres. Barnack sent letters to the firms citing the rise in the cost of living and invoking a wage-reopener clause in the agreements.

The consumer price index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the cost of living has risen 7.6 per cent from April 1956 to May 1958.

"Despite these conclusive figures, the firms are putting up still resistance to a fair wage adjustment," reports Vice Pres. Barnack. "Nevertheless, we are insisting on wage increases commensurate with the higher living costs."

Should the firms continue to resist, she indicated, the union will go to arbitration.

Involved are the Kenesee Manufacturing Co. of Roanoke, Radford and Buchanan, Va.; Harwood Manufacturing Co. of Marion and Abingdon, Va.; Huntington (Va.) Manufacturing Co., and Rutledge Manufacturing Co. of Baltimore.

### Gains in Year-Extension of Chi Cloak Contract

Union negotiations with the Chicago Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association culminated last month in a one-year contract extension, reports Vice Pres. Morris Blais, Midwest regional director.

Under the terms of the agreement reached, some 80 per cent of Chicago's cloakmakers will benefit from such contract improvements as:

—Time-and-a-half overtime pay after seven hours daily, for both time and piece workers;

—Pay increase—retroactive to the first pay period in May—amounting to \$3 a week for all time workers now earning less than \$30 weekly, and \$2 for time workers now getting \$30-\$50 weekly;

—Contract coverage for shipping clerks, with wage-hour and other provisions to be negotiated within the next two months; and

—Strengthening of the requirement that the Recovery Board label be sewn into each garment, coupled with new enforcement powers, including periodic inspection of employers' books and records by Recovery Board representatives.

This agreement is to continue in effect until April 30, 1959.

Meanwhile, negotiations with independent manufacturers are also under way, and are expected to be completed within the month.

#### For River Farleys

In the Fox River Valley area of Illinois, negotiations have begun with Arletman Brothers & Blair, and with Ryessman Coats, coat manufacturers employing some 500 workers. Arletman Midwest Director Harold Schwarz and General Organizer Harry Ruder, heading union negotiators there, are pushing for contract improvements in line with gains won by cloakmakers in Chicago.

Contract talks with the Garment Industries of Illinois association have moved into the final stages and are expected to result in an agreement shortly. Negotiations also are proceeding with most of the other down-garment manufacturers in the area.

Union spokesmen have also scheduled contact talks with representatives of Greater Needs Industries, an association of cotton garment manufacturers in Detroit, Kinraid and Warsaw, Ill.

In Jefferson, Wis., contract parleys were aimed to start June 24 on behalf of the 150 workers at the Jefferson plant of the George W. Deeg Corp., producers of Borg-Warner fabrics. Union negotiators there will be headed by Local 323 Pres. Joe Rummelt and Assistant Midwest Director Schwartz.

#### Honoring Chicago Cloak Vets



Cloakmakers at Chicago's Rothmoor Corp. plant arranged a shop party last month to honor three retiring cloakmakers. Participants included company president Max E. Weinstein, who heads the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board (right, behind table); Vice Pres. Morris Blais, Midwest Region director (center); and retirees Sam Weiner, Alex Lenick and Felice Stompanato.

#### Prize Student



Manager Simon Baumrind, manager of EOT Locals 150 and 157 in South River, N. J. (left), hands \$50 first prize to South River High School senior Barry Roller for best essay on subject of trade unionism. At right is Janet Harris, Baumrind's secretary.



# An Easy Way to a Speaking Knowledge of Shop Talk



money  
dinero  
ma-GOosh

coin  
moneda  
KWEEH-leeh

day  
dia  
TEEhah

money  
dinero  
dee-NEHnew

bundle  
paquete  
pah-KEHtes

newspaper  
periódico  
peh-RIAW-dikah

applicant  
solicitante  
savleece-YANER

receipt  
recibo  
reh-SEEhoh

beneficiary  
beneficiario  
beehchee-SIAHhish

eligible  
elegible  
elieh-HEFhish

needle  
aguja  
ah-GOOhah

finisher  
terminador  
teh-meehsh-DORAH

dash  
tachilla  
coo-CHIEDyah

button-hole  
ojal  
ah-HOL

local  
local  
law-CAHL

function  
función  
fou SION



claim  
solicitud  
sav-lea-geu-TARH

"justice"  
"justicia"  
who-STEET-ah

certificate  
certificado  
whetree-leeKAAHnew

How much do you get for a six inch waist?  
¿Cuánto le pagan por una cintura de seis pulgadas?  
KWAHNnew leh pahgah por un KWAHN coo-GOosh deh say pah-GAHhah

How many ounces do you get a day?  
¿Cuántos onzas paga usted al día?  
KWAHNnew KWEEh-leeh pahgah coo-TEED ahl dee-ah

When is pay-day?  
¿Cuál es el día de pago?  
KWAHL es el dee-ah deh pahgah?

Do you know how much money you pay for your back?  
¿Sabe usted la cantidad de dinero que paga por su espalda?  
SAHboh coo-TEED lah kah neh-DAD deh dee-NEHnew leh pahgah-RAH por sus leh-BRAH?

How many bundles of work do you make per day?  
¿Cuántos paquetes de trabajo hace usted al día?  
KWAHNnew pah-KEHtes deh reh-BAHnew ash coo-TEED ahl dee-ah

Do you receive the union newspaper?  
¿Recibe usted el periódico de la unión?  
reh-MAHnew coo-TEED ehl peh-RIAW-dikah deh lah oo-NIOHN

We have three new applicants.  
Tenemos tres nuevos solicitantes.  
teh-NEHNnew teela soo-LEHnew savleece-TANTES

Here is the receipt for the money paid.  
¿Tengo su recibo por el dinero que pagó?  
TAHgeh soo reh-SEEhoh por el dah-NEHnew leh pah-GAW

Who is your beneficiary?  
¿Quién es su beneficiario?  
STAHnew es el kah-neh-bee-NEHnew

To be eligible for benefits, it is necessary to pay your dues.  
Para ser elegible a beneficios, es necesario pagar sus cuotas.  
Fahk sar elieh-HEHhah a beehchee-TEEhah es nechee-SAAHnew pahgah, soo KWEEhah

Do you know how to sew on a double needle machine?  
¿Sabe usted cómo coser en máquina de dos agujas?  
SAHboh coo-TEED coo-SAIR en MAH kehneh deh duus soo-GOOhah

Are you a good finisher?  
¿Eres una buena terminador?  
Es coo-TEED coo KWEEhah teh-meehsh-DORAH

How much do they pay you for one dash?  
¿Cuánto le pagan por una tachilla?  
KWAHNnew leh pahgah por soo coo-CHIEDyah

How much do they pay to make one button-hole?  
¿Cuánto pagan por hacer un ojal?  
KWAHNnew pahgah por aSAIR coo eh-HOL

To what local do you belong?  
¿A qué local pertenece usted?  
Ah keh lah-CAHL pahreh-NAHleh coo-TEED

The primary function of the union is to raise the worker's standard of living.  
La función principal de la unión, es aumentar el nivel económico de los trabajadores.  
Lah founSION meehchee-PAHL deh lah oo-NIOHN es shoo-mentARR ehl kore-VEHL ehlsh-naw-meehsh deh lah lah trahbah-luh-DOORESS



If you wish to claim unemployment or social security benefits, go to your local.  
Si usted quiere solicitar por sus beneficios de desempleo o seguro social vaya a su local.

See coo-TEED KIALteh savleece-TARH por sus beehchee-TEEhah deh deesem-playaw awe sehgozaw sav-CHIAHL yahyah ah soo lah-CAHL

Forces in the union newspaper.  
El periódico de la unión se llama, "Forces".  
leh pah-GAW deesem-shah lah lah oo-NIOHN seh lah-hahleh who-STEET-ah

Do you have your birth certificate?  
¿Tiene usted su certificado de nacimiento?  
TYEHh oeh coo-TEED soo shetree-leeKAAHdah deh nah-se-MAHnew

pin  
alfiler  
ahl-feeLEHR

lunch  
almuerzo  
ah-moo-EHRnew

blouse  
blusa  
BLUE-ah

ribbon  
cinta  
lee-SEEhah

zipper  
cierre  
coo-MENnew

pocket  
bolsillo  
buhl-SEEhah

department  
departamento  
deh-pah-luh-MINteh

understand  
comprender  
coo-PREN leh

office  
oficina  
oh-fee-SEEhah

machine  
máquina  
MAH-kehneh

table  
mesa  
MEH-ah

month  
mes  
MEH

material  
material  
mah-tah-VEAL

buttons  
botones  
boh-TAWnew

jack  
chapaeta  
chah-KEHhish

ribbon  
cinta  
SEENhah

waistline  
cintura  
soo TOOH

terminating  
terminar  
ah-DOOREhsh

stairs  
escalera  
eh-shah-LEHhish

to help  
ayudar  
ah-yoo-DARH

skirt  
falda  
fahd-ah

Use the pin to mark the dart.  
Usa el alfiler para marcar la cuchilla.  
OOsh ehl ahl-feeLEHR pahreh mah-KAR lah coo-CHUEhsh

What is your lunch here?  
¿Cuánto es su hora de almuerzo?  
KWAHNdah es soo ARE-ah deh ah-moo-EHRnew

What size is the blouse?  
¿De qué tamaño es la blusa?  
Deh KEH neh-MAW-eiw es la BLUE-ah

Fill the bottle.  
Llene la botella.  
LEH neh lah boh-TEE-ah

When did you receive your last raise?  
¿Cuándo recibió su último aumento?  
KWAHNdah reh-chee-BIAW soo coo-lee-maw coo-MEN-new

How much time does it take you to make my pocket?  
¿Cuánto tiempo se tarda en hacer un bolsillo?  
KWAHNdah yahn-paw seh TARR-ah en aSAIR soo boh-SEEhah



The educational department gives classes in English.  
El departamento educacional da clases en inglés.  
leh-coo-mentARR oo-NIOHN coo-mentARR NAHL dah kah-yeu en eh-GLESS

Do you understand English?  
¿Comprende usted inglés?  
coo-PRENleh coo-TEED es-INGLESS

I have an appointment at the office.  
Yo tengo una cita en la oficina.  
YAW TEH-gaw oo-ah SEAH en lah oh-fee SEEHah

What type of machine do you work?  
¿En qué clase de máquina trabaja usted?  
En leh kah-neh deh MAH-kehneh rah-BAH-ah lah coo-TEED

How many cups of milk on the dining table?  
¿Cuántos vasos de leche en la mesa de comer?  
KWAHNdah coo-ah DOOREh teh-BAHlah es lah MEHah deh coo-ARR

In what month do you join the union?  
¿En qué mes ingiero usted en la unión?  
En KEH new coo-geh-SAW coo-TEED en lah oo-NIOHN

What type of material are you working on?  
¿En qué clase de material están trabajando ahora?  
En KEH kah-neh deh mah-tah-VEAL es-TAHN trahbah-MAHnew

How many buttons does the dress have?  
¿Cuántos botones tiene el vestido?  
KWAHNdah boh-toneh oo-NIOHN ehl seh-STEELnew

How much time does it take you to make the jacket?  
¿Cuánto tiempo toma para hacer la chaqueta?  
KWAHNdah teem-paw TAWhah pahreh aSAIR lah chah-SEEhah

How much does the line want to pay to put the ribbon on the dress?  
¿Cuánto quiere pagar el jefe (or dueño) por poner la cinta en el vestido?  
KWAHNdah KY-ah reh pah-GAR ehl MEHhah a TEHnew coo geh pre-NEH lah MEHhah en ehl seh-STEELnew

What size is your waistline?  
¿De qué tamaño es su cintura?  
Deh-TEEhleh kah-mah-NYAW es soo tee-NEH coo-ARR

How much termining does the blouse have?  
¿Cuántos terminos tiene la blusa?  
KWAHNdah un-DOOREhsh teem-pah lah BLUE-ah

On what side of the building are the stairs?  
¿En qué lado del edificio están las escaleras?  
En leh LAHdah deh chah-TEEhah eh-STAN lah chah-LEHhah

The union has an program to give help to members.  
La unión tiene un programa para ayudar a los miembros.  
Lah oo-NIOHN lah coo-ah paw-GROM pah coo-ah SEAW pahreh ah-yoo-DARH soo meem-bras

How many years does the dress last?  
¿Cuántos años tarda en durar la falda?  
KWAHNdah coo STOOORh teem-pah lah fahd-ah

## Picket-Line Victories Add 3 in L. I. to EOT

Picket-line victories have added three more shops to the growing Long Island rosters of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, reports Edward Kramer, EOT general manager.

Manager Richard Cerbone, who supervised all three campaigns, reports that considerable aid was provided in each case to the officers and active members of Locals 57, 71 and 107.

In 1957, 12 years of non-union operation by the Tri-Hi-Bro Manufacturing Co. were brought to an end after workers at this shop walked out on strike, peacefully they worked 40 hours a week.

New, Tri-Hi-Bro employees get settled place rates plus 45 per cent on top of settled prices; 6½ paid holidays; time-and-a-half pay after seven hours daily; employer payments for disability benefits; plus inclusion in the dress industry's health, welfare, retirement and severance-pay funds.

Business Agents Anthony Alecia, Edward Gonzalez and Bernard Kooman sponsored picket activities at this shop. Natalie De Luis is shop chairlady.

In Richmond Hill, workers at the Richmond Sportswear shop won similar gains following a strike that ended ten years of non-union operation. The strike was led by Business Agents Alecia and Howard Kaufman. Mary Ariale has been elected shop chairlady.

In East Islip, strike action directed by Business Agent Minna Morton won major gains for workers at the Dolan Manufacturing Co., which had operated as an "open shop" since 1955.

Improvements included a 10 per cent wage hike, overtime after seven hours a day, 6½ paid holidays and standard EOT health, welfare and retirement fund benefits.

Caroline Martino was elected chairlady.

## Rises, Label Slated At Mode O'Day Co.

Wage increases, use of the union label, and provision for establishment of a severance pay fund crown the improvements slated for a new three-year agreement being negotiated with the Mode O'Day Co. plant in Salt Lake City, Utah, according to Vice Pres. Bernard Otto, Pacific Coast director.

John Ulmer, manager of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board, who is assisting in the negotiations, will present the terms for ratification at a scheduled meeting of the shop's workers in Salt Lake City.

**NEW REGISTER FOR UNITY HOUSE**

## Zimmerman Bids Eisenhower Act On Little Rock

The AFL-CIO has charged that the latest Little Rock court order, delaying desegregation for 9½ years, was "an uncalled for and disgraceful retreat from the historic ruling" of the Supreme Court.

Charles B. Zimmerman, ILGWU vice president and chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, said the delay was "an invitation to lawlessness."

The AFL-CIO spokesman called upon President Eisenhower to "promptly direct" the Attorney General to intervene in the case in appeals to the Circuit Court and, if necessary, to the Supreme Court.

"Vigorous action and unhesitant leadership are needed to assure all Americans that the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution will be made secure and held inviolate," Zimmerman said.

"Violence must not be permitted to interfere with the due process of law in the United States. Justice delayed is justice denied. The delay called for by the Federal District Judge's order is an invitation to lawlessness," he declared.

## HOW TO BUY

by Sidney Margulies

## Oregon Unions Pioneer Low-Cost Car Insurance

Six local unions in Oregon are offering a pioneering low-cost auto-insurance plan to their members. The plan is experimental, and is not yet available in other parts of the country. But if it works out successfully in Oregon, it may prove to be one of the most effective ways of restraining spiraling auto-insurance bills.

Recent bills have jumped rates 30 per cent, on the average, in the past eight years. In some places, prices of new cars have gone up 25 per cent, and repair costs, 82. The AAA figures that the average cost of \$25,000-\$30,000 liability insurance, plus fire and comprehensive but no collision insurance, now is \$117 a year on a countryside basis. In large cities, the cost runs even higher.

As worked out so far, the Oregon plan is not yet true "group" insurance. The plan tentatively has established initial rates for members of the labor groups of 5 to 30 per cent less than standard rates for the same coverage. But if permitted, the plan eventually will pay additional dividends or rebates to the groups, depending on their accident records.

The big saving is in the lower marketing and selling expenses made possible by signing up a lot of people at a time, instead of soliciting one buyer at a time. Still another cost-cutter is the group safety program made possible by group enrollment. Lowering the group's accident rate will increase its dividends.

### Voice Is Setting Rates

But one of the biggest values in the new auto-insurance group idea is that it will give policyholders a more effective voice in determining the rates they must pay, and the kind of insurance they get. An insurance company or even a state commissioner may pay little attention to an individual. But in the case of Blue Cross, union groups recently formulated rate increases in some localities because they were able to call in experts who showed state authorities that the proposed hikes were not necessary at this time. Similarly, labor groups actively scrutinize the rate charged for workmen's compensation insurance and group health insurance.

There's heavy opposition from insurance brokers and general agents to group insurance in general, and to such cost-cutting approaches as the new Oregon plan. The self-employed agents and the standard-price companies, who don't pay dividends to policyholders, generally want uniform rates for all types of casualty and property insurance. They oppose price cuts by lower-cost insurers. This way they protect their own commissions.

Until group auto-insurance reaches your own area, how can you protect yourself against the booming cost of such protection? As this department has previously reported, you can seek out the "preferred-risk" companies who give low rates to drivers with good safety records. If you use an agent, you can ask him to place your insurance with one of the rate-deviating companies that charge 10 to 30 per cent below standard rates. Agents often can get you some saving if you insist on it.

Finally, you can concentrate your coverage on liability insurance, and eliminate collision coverage on your own car. Many wage-earners don't carry enough liability insurance in these days of high accident awards.

## COT Signs Up 4 New Shops As Fall Season Gets Rolling

With production for the fall season rapidly getting under way, four new shops have been organized by the Cloak Out-of-Town Department, according to Vice Pres. George Rubin, COT general manager.

The new shops have a potential membership total of about 400 when their working force is complete, and were won as a result of the COT's policy of constant vigilance in enrolling newcomers to the industry, Rubin stated.

The four shops include WAW

Garment Co., Hempstead, L. I.; Madison Park Clothes, Paterson, N. J.; American Girl Coat Co., New Brunswick, N. J.; and Quality Sportswear, Paterson. Each firm has joined the employer association, thereby subscribing in the terms of the master union agreement for the industry.

In a survey of current conditions in the territory, Murray Edelman, assistant COT general manager, said work is beginning to pick up at an encouraging pace, with children's and car coats leading the way. Edelman indicated all signs point to a good season for the lower-priced end of the coat and suit industry in which the bulk of COT shops operate.

## Assail Red Murders Of Hungry Leaders

Execution of Hungarian democratic revolutionary leaders by the Communist dictators was assailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who asserted this latest crime proved how worthless are Soviet pledges.

"Under orders from Khrushchev, the Soviet government and its Hungarian puppet have murdered Irene Nagy, General Pal Maleter and other heroic leaders of the Hungarian democratic revolution," he stated.

"This execution exposes the utter fraud of the Khrushchev regime's pretensions to liberalization and peaceful coexistence. It emphasizes how worthless are the pledges of Moscow and its satellites to respect international law and elementary human decency."

"The civilized world will never forget that after the armed Soviet hordes crushed the Hungarian people seeking national independence and freedom, Irene Nagy and some of his colleagues sought asylum in the Yugoslav embassy in Budapest. The Russian military authorities tricked them into leaving this shelter by promising them safety in Rumania."

"With the arrogant cynicism typical of Stalin and Hitler, Khrushchev and Kadar have chosen to announce their crime on the eve of June 17—the fifth anniversary of the revolt of East Germany against Russian occupation and oppression."

"This execution opens a new wave of terror in Khrushchev's latest drive to strengthen his absolute control over the Soviet empire, to tighten Moscow's grip on all its captive peoples, and to force Tito into the Soviet camp. Through this show of brute force, Khrushchev aims to rush the Western democracies into a Munich-type summit conference legalizing all Soviet imperialist conquests since the Stalin-Hitler pact."

Besides calling on Congress to adopt a resolution condemning "this latest callous and flagrant Soviet violation of international law," Meany urged that "the UN Special Committee on Hungary should immediately look into this crime and recommend appropriate action by the general assembly against the Soviet, Hungarian and Ruman governments for their shameful violation of the United Nations Charter and Declaration of Human Rights."

## French Labor Visits Kansas City



An international coffee hour at the Kansas City ILGWU office brings French and American unionists together for a discussion of workers' education. Seated are Laurent Lucas and Joseph Jourdain of Paris; Helen Bengtson, manager of ILGWU Kansas City Joint Board; Pierre Jeanne of Le Trait; and Antoine Fuchet of Bordeaux. Standing are Francois Trist, interpreter; Sam Schwartz, assistant manager of the joint board; Winnie Lippman, ILGWU staffer; Meyer Goldman of the Kansas City Labor Beacon; and Charles Russell of the U.S. Department of Labor, who is managing the tour of the French unionists.



# It's Graduation Time at ILGWU-Built Paris ORT School

(Special to JUSTICE)

PARIS—This is graduation time in France as it is in the United States. But there is something special about the commencement exercises taking place at the ORT school in Paris, established by the ILGWU a decade ago.

On July 15, 1968, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, flanked by Leon Blum, U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, and other notables, formally dedicated the new trade school as a gift from the American garment workers' union to ORT, the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training.

In appreciation of the ILGWU's gift ten years ago, the present graduating is called *Graduates Dubinsky*.

An ILGWU grant had enabled this organization to acquire a spacious building in the Marceau section of Paris, which it transformed into a completely modern school, fully equipped with workshops, labs, classrooms, study and recreation halls and a gymnasium.

In the ten years since its founding, this ILGWU-sponsored ORT school has grown steadily, both in size and student body. Today, in 1968, students are drawn from all parts of the city, are taught 24 different trades, from electronics, television and electrical installation to fashion design, dressmaking and secretarial skills.

Many are poor orphans and children of refugees.

Three-quarters of the youngsters come from extremely poor families. Without the scholarship and maintenance support provided, they would probably not be in school at all.

For example, there is George Chomou, who is about to receive his diploma. Georges is 18, but his slight build, small face and fine make him look more like 13. Physically, he is the product of a stunning diet, never enough and hardly of a kind to help a young man to grow properly. There was not much hope in the malle of Mekens to Mekens, from which Georges' family originated three years ago.

Along with other North Africans, Moslems and Jews, the eight members of the Chomou family crowded into a tiny flat in Montmartre. They now live in the City of Light, but the way in which they lived was hardly different from Mekens.

In one respect, however, there has been an improvement. Georges has been getting an education at the ORT school. Georges is now a pretty good machinist, and has been promised a job in the engineering department at the Renault Works.

LAST year, when large numbers of Hungarian refugees joined Communism and Jewish refugees from Egypt arrived in France, the ORT school established

emergency courses for hundreds of these latest refugees.

Among them was Sander Koskas, another member of the class of '58. Sanders is 42. A little over a year ago, when the revolt broke out in Budapest, he gathered his family and made for the border.

He was lucky then in escaping with his life. He was lucky again when he arrived over the Austria-Liege border. After only a few weeks, he went to France.

Sander had been a clerk in a Hungarian post-office, hardly a useful occupation for a newly arrived refugee in Paris. He was directed to the ILGWU-built ORT school at Montreuil to learn a skill.

Never in his wildest fantasies had he imagined himself a welder, but that is what he has learned to do. Sander smiles wearily at the thought of graduation at his age. But he is sure of work; good welders are in demand.

The French government uses the Montreuil school extensively for its labor productivity improvement programs. A government official has expressed his school in these words: "In the field of vocational training in our country, you occupy a unique place. Your work is of the first rank. The particularly effective pedagogical work of our staff here is unsurpassable for all vocational schools in France."

## New Cloak Styles, Fabrics Seen Boon to Fall Season

New fashions, new fabrics in a wide variety of colors, and low inventories in stores are factors making for a good fall season, according to Henoch Mendelsohn, assistant to the general manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board, who surveyed prospects for the coming fall season at a joint board meeting held June 25.

The cloak and suit industry has made extensive preparations for the new fall season, said Mendelsohn, with a much greater number of styles than in previous years. This increase is due mainly to the various adaptations of the chemise and tapershank look, in addition to the usual more classic styles, and the prevalence of fur-trimmed items, in suits as well as in coats, he stated.

Mendelsohn pointed out that: "Many new fabrics have been added, woven in various types of loops and longer hairs, among the different wools."

"Colors are in all shades of the rainbow, with greens, blues, purples and reds in addition to the more conservative blacks and greys."

"A number of novelty items, the acceptance of man-made fiber fabrics and leather garments are additional factors in the outlook for a good season."

He reported that the showings for this fall season, in many of the

## 4 IN SOUTH RIVER WIN EOT ESSAY CONTEST ON TRADE UNION ROLE

Four South River, N. J. high school students shared recently in \$100 prize money offered by EOT. Locals 130 and 137 for the best student essays on the subject of trade unionism, reports Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department.

Winner of the \$50 first prize was Barry Reller, a senior. Reller's essay described the various ways in which the ILGWU has improved the lives of its members.

The second prize of \$25 was presented to "The 'Lamb' for her essay on 'The Role of Labor Unions in a Free Society.' She pictured the labor movement as a bulwark against the equipment of workers by increasingly powerful industrial corporations.

Third-prize winner was Daniel James, whose essay cited the many battles fought by the labor movement in order to win its present legal and social standing.

Fourth-prize winner Judie Smith emphasized, in her essay, the personal benefits she has received as a result of labor's struggles. The American system of public schools, she pointed out, was in large measure a victory won through the efforts of the trade union movement.

Locals 130 and 137, led by Manager Simon Baumrind, have been high school for classroom long been active in the fight for

## Montreal Embroidery Asks Raise, Severance Pay Fund

It's contract-negotiating time once again for the embroidery workers, pleaters, stitchers and button makers of Montreal, Canada. Their contract with that city's Fashion Accessories Manufacturers' Association expires July 31, Vice Pres. Bernard Shane reports.

Union demands, unanimously endorsed at a membership meeting of Local 215 on June 11 and submitted to the employers' group the following day, include:

- A wage increase, effective Aug. 1;
- A severance-pay fund, to be financed by employer contributions of 1 per cent of payroll; and
- An increase in employer contributions for health and sick benefits, from 1½ per cent of payroll to 2 per cent.

### Trip to Europe

For 19 other Montreal ILGWU members, says Shane, it's holiday-in-Europe time. On June 20, the group, accompanied by Education Director Yvette Charpentier, boarded a plane for a 37-day tour of England, Holland, Belgium, West Germany, Italy, Monaco and

better schools. The locals gained national attention in recent years when they made their headquarters available to the overworked South River High School for classroom use.

## Jersey ILG Fights Bigotry in Housing

A delegation of 75 New Jersey representatives of the Eastern and Central Out-of-Town Departments will attend the present conference on July 1 in Trenton called by the New Jersey Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

According to Vice Pres. George Rubin, COT general manager, and Edward Kramer, EOT general manager, each of the 23 locals of the two departments in the state are naming delegates to the emergency meeting at the Hotel Eldersberg. Delegates are also expected from locals affiliated with the New Jersey Joint Board and Northeast Department.

The committee is making plans and mobilizing resources for a vigorous fight to block the "all-white" composition announced by the owners of the forthcoming giant Levittown housing development to be built in Willingboro Township.

The ILGWU is joining in this rally to promote democratic civil rights in housing, together with the NAACP, Jewish Labor Committee, Americans for Democratic Action, and other groups throughout New Jersey, as well as the New York and Philadelphia metropolitan areas. Among the speakers invited to address the conference are Governor Robert B. Meyner, Eleanor Roosevelt and former Senator Herbert H. Lehman.

## Zimmerman on Executive Of N. Y. Central Trades

Vice Pres. Charles B. Zimmerman, manager of Dressmakers' Local 22, has been elected to the executive board of the New York City AFL Central Trades and Labor Council, it was announced by Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale.

## N'EAST SET TO ADD 400 IN TWO PLANTS IN JOHNSTOWN AREA

Contract talks now going on are expected to add two plants to union members in the Johnstown area of the Northeast Department, reports Vice Pres. David Ginegold, department director.

Parleys for a first-time pact are under way with the Pennsylvania Brasserie Co. of Meyersdale, Pa., to establish union conditions for 150 workers.

In addition, Best Fruit Foundations has opened a new plant in Windsor, which will employ almost 250. Talk has started for an agreement to include all the latest gains obtained in this field, and the outlook is promising, says Acting Manager Morris Shuman.

Participation in the pact talks, under the supervision of Northeast Assistant Director Jack Halpern, include Shuman, Business Agent Catherine Demerick, and Local 403 representatives.

Johnstown members are contributing their community share, having done with 300 workers of Ball Bros. making contributions this month.

## Paulsboro Pickets Phrant

As a first step, the union is making an assessment of potential tire users over the next ten years. For this purpose, a questionnaire has been getting underway, according to Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast Director, and John Orme, joint board manager.

Paulsboro Pickets Phrant

Five-day walkout paid off at Paulsboro Dress Co. in southern New Jersey as last dress holdout in South Jersey-Philadelphia Joint Board territory. Backed down, signed contract including gains won in recent dress industry general strike.



Five-day walkout paid off at Paulsboro Dress Co. in southern New Jersey as last dress holdout in South Jersey-Philadelphia Joint Board territory. Backed down, signed contract including gains won in recent dress industry general strike.

# Hochman and Zimmerman Review Record, Plans at Historic Session

(Continued from Page 3)

moments of Hochman's management and the first of Zimmerman's.

**Record of Stewardship**  
In his last report as general manager, Hochman summarized the record of his stewardship. He also pointed to the problems that still confront the dressmakers in the field of contract enforcement.

Zimmerman recalled the many struggles of the dressmakers in the past quarter of a century and stressed that at all times, vigorous discussion of plans and methods was followed by unified action in fulfilling decisions.

Hochman announced that he would fly to Europe on June 27 to attend a meeting of ORE. Zimmerman was scheduled to be installed in his new post June 30. At the meeting drew to a close, the feeling that history was being made was tangible.

## Hochman's Statement

In his letter of resignation, Hochman declared:

"With this letter, I resign as general manager and end my stewardship of the Dressmakers' Union. I have given more than four decades of service as an officer of the Dressmakers' Union and I have been your general manager continuously since the joint-board was reconstituted in 1929—almost 30 years ago. My decision to resign was not an easy one to make and was only after long and careful thought.

"It is no secret that the burden of my responsibilities and the tensions under which I have worked have always been heavy. They have increased tremendously in recent years.

"Since the recent general strike, I have discussed with you the many problems which our union is facing and the heroic efforts which our union must make to give substance to the enforcement of the provisions of the new collective agreements so that they may be of benefit to our members. Enforcement is not only a matter of substance, it also involves methods for the attainment of our objectives. Solution of our very serious and complicated problem can be attained only by the determined will and effort of a united leadership which sees eye to eye with respect to purpose and method—such as was displayed during the recent general strike.

"Some few weeks ago, I visited President Dubinsky to discuss with him problems confronting the Dressmakers' Union. When we had concluded, Pres. Dubinsky told me of his deep concern about the fact that nothing has been done up to this time to prevent for the introduction of the union label. Which is to be inaugurated in many of our industries in a matter of months.

## Weapons Against Rackets

"He told me, with great fervor, that he considers the union label program of extreme importance not only to the Dressmakers' Union, but to all of the other affiliates of our International. He stressed the fact that the label could be made an important and effective weapon in our fight to defeat the racketeering element in our industry.

## Health Center Closes Saturdays in Summer

During July and August, the New York Union Health Center will be closed all day Saturday. Medical care will be available 7 P.M. through Fridays until 7 P.M. Members are urged to make appointments for services on these days.

In case of urgent need when the center is closed, information and guidance can be obtained by phoning WA. 4-2023.

ments in our industry, in fighting racketeering employers who are in contractual relations with International affiliates, and in our organizational drives throughout the country.

"The first problem, he said, was to find the right man to head the new Union Label Department and he paid me the compliment by saying that he regarded me the person in the union who might best be qualified to assume these responsibilities. I was very much impressed and I told him that I would give his suggestion my most serious consideration.

After thorough consideration, I concluded that:

"(1) The labor leaders of the Dressmakers' Union may well be best served by a change of leadership that will, I hope, result in a united and concerted effort to consolidate the gains which we made in our last general strike; and

"(2) The new office which Pres. Dubinsky has asked me to accept is both a challenge and an opportunity to continue to serve the entire membership of our International in a new and very important field.

"My gratitude to the union for giving me the opportunity to serve these many years and to our membership for placing their faith and confidence in me. My special thanks to the delegates of the joint board and to the members of the board of directors and to the officers of our union and to all who have served under my direction and who have assisted me in my work.

"I wish my successor well in his efforts to bring to our union greater and greater accomplishments in the days that lie ahead."

# Ohio-Kentucky Area Meet Maps Fight on 'Wreck' Law



Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirtzman, director of Ohio-Kentucky Region, presided at two-day regional conference last month. Evelyn Dubrow, executive secretary of ILGWU Political Department, is seated at right of speakers' stand next to Assistant Regional Director William Kaufman.

"Delegates to the two-day Ohio-Kentucky regional conference last month stocked their arsenal of facts and figures with additional ammunition for their battle against anti-labor forces seeking to outlaw the union shop.

Evelyn Dubrow, executive secretary of the ILGWU Political Department, pointed out that the so-called "right-to-work" bill currently being pushed in Ohio by reactionary employers would, if passed, result in lowering the wages of Ohio workers, just as it had lowered the standards of workers in the 18 states already operating under such laws.

## Membership Goals

Among the 112 delegates present at the meeting were representatives from the Indiana legislature put a "right-to-work" law on the statute book last year.

Presiding at the conference sessions was Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirtzman, regional director, who reported that more than 1,000 new members had been added to the Ohio-Kentucky center since the last region-wide conference.

Other speakers, reporting on industrial conditions in the area, included William Kaufman, assistant regional director; Acting Manager Meyer Berkman of the Cleveland Joint Board; Manager Bernadine McGroder of the Cleveland Knit-Goods Council; and Julius Gursinski, manager of the Cincinnati Joint Board.

Resolutions adopted by the conference delegates included a statement calling for government enforcement of a comprehensive civil rights program, plus expressions of support for such union contract-bargaining goals as severance pay, the union label, and improvements in minimums and vacation and holiday pay.

Joe Olasz, education director for the Rubber Workers' Union and labor bailiwick, entertained at the conference dinner, which also featured a short talk by attorney William Rosendahl, who brought greetings from Cleveland employers.

## Cloak Examiners to Hold 2 Membership Meetings

Current industrial prospects, review of sportswear renewal gains, and showing of the union film, "With These Hands," will be on the agenda of two membership meetings this month. The New York Cloak Examiners, according to Manager Joshua Pegel.

One session will be held on Tuesday, July 22. The other, for Spanish-speaking members, will take place Tuesday, July 29. Both meetings will start right after work in the Cloak Joint Board council room on the third floor of 22 West 38th St.

# HITS AND MISSES

by Jane Goodall

## Friends, Foes and Family Are Fed Fitting (?) Foods

Here are a few menu suggestions for special (and not so special) occasions:

**Company dinner for old friends:** Meat balls, noodle, green peas, lettuce salad, ice cream and cookies.

**Company dinner for new friends:** Leg of lamb, rice, green beans, asparagus, baked apples, French vanilla ice cream with strawberries, home-made angel food cake.

**Company dinner for people you can't stand:** Roast prime ribs of beef, wild rice with mushrooms, broiled with hollandaise sauce, Caesar salad, baked Alaska.

**Birthday dinner as the seven-year-old, herself, would plan it:** Hamburgers, French-fried potatoes, corn on the cob, baked beans, sugar berry pop, chocolate cake, chocolate ice cream with chocolate sauce.



**Family dinner when you arrive home at 5:30:** Frozen chicken pie, sliced tomatoes, canned peas, canned peaches.

**Dinner for in-laws:** Chicken fricassee with dumplings (Mother's recipe), Aunt Hattie's buttermilk biscuits, applesauce made from Father's "Wapnaps," Aunt Grace's plain butter, Cousin June's banana nut sponge cake.

**Economical main-dish suggestions (after buying too-expensive spring salad):** Tuna fish surprise, ground beef medley, salmon and rice cakes, liver loaf, mock hamburger patties.

**Dinner to serve to husband, who will open bill for spring suit after meal:** Pot roast with brown gravy, potato pancakes, cinnamon apples, baked chicken, popovers, cheese cake.

**Family dinner, after a session under the hair dryer, reading Gourmet Magazine:** Coq au vin, potatoes Anna, celery Victor, herb buttered bread, zabaglione, cafe espresso.

## Reducing diet:

Breakfast—Half grapefruit, dry toast, black coffee.

Lunch—Broiled meat patty, celery and carrot sticks, half grapefruit.

Dinner—One small lamb chop with fat removed, half cup string beans, lettuce tossed with vinegar, black coffee.

Midnight snack—Liverwurst and Swiss cheese sandwich, dish of leftover mashed potatoes, two slices meat-loaf, large piece of apple pie a la mode, five chocolate brownies, three glasses of milk.

# DETAIL. INTEGRATION OF LATIN AMERICANS IN SKIRTMAKER UNIT

"The impression that emerges is one of a fairly successful beginning to an integration of Latin American workers into the fabric of the New York skirt industry and Local 22.

These are the words with which a recent scholarly report, prepared for the Research Division of the New School for Social Research, on behalf of the New York State Council Against Discrimination, describes the findings following a detailed exploration of inter-group relations within an 8,000-member local of the ILGWU.

Prepared by Roy B. Helgott, a former research director for the New York Cloak Joint Board, the report notes among its detailed findings that:

"There is no job discrimination against Latin Americans in the trade;

"Relations between older ethnic groups and the Puerto Rican newcomers are 'no problem';

"Latin Americans, as a group, have responded well to various union activities;

"Despite their relatively recent arrival in the union, they already represent one-fifth of the membership of the local's executive board; The local's chair in English for the Hispanics' street not only language improvement, but also union participation and familiarization with American customs.

About 800,000 people serve in different police and security units in Communist Czechoslovakia, whose population is 4,412,112 million.

# Soviet Robs Sleep For Total Speedup

Communist Russia is working full-speed to develop the ultimate in speed-up systems. Radio Moscow announces that Soviet scientists are trying to perfect an "electric sleep machine" that will cut human



sleeping requirements to two hours a night.

This, according to Russian bureaucrats, will make possible greater productivity and a longer work-day without exhaustion. The speed-up machine, said the announcement, "gives off ultra-short waves which correspond in frequency to the operations of the molecules of fatigue toxin which develop in the human body during working hours. Because the frequencies correspond, the machine destroys the fatigue toxin."

## CUTTERS' COLUMN

# \$1 Million in Health, Welfare Provided for Cutters in '57

Over a million dollars in health and health benefits are estimated to have been provided during 1957 for some 8,000 members of Cutters' Local 10, according to a recent statistical compilation of fund disbursements released by Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, local manager.

The tabulated total—\$970,000—did not include sick benefit payments now made to dress makers under the state disability benefits law.

Cutters in the cloak and dress trades receive their benefits from the health and welfare funds through their respective joint boards; those employed in the various miscellaneous trades obtain them through the Health and Welfare Department of Local 10, administered by Sam Wink, who is also local president.

About half of the total disbursed during 1957 was for annual welfare payments. Over \$60,000 was paid to members in the cloak and miscellaneous trades to compensate them for loss of earnings during illness.

For medical services received by members in the cloak and miscellaneous trades at the Union Health Center, the health and welfare funds paid \$45,000. Included were treatments and examinations as well as X-rays, electrocardiograms, physiotherapy, laboratory tests, etc. To help members in these trades to cover the cost of operations (surgical indemnity), payments up to \$100 were made. This added up to \$12,000 during the year.

Dress trade cutters receive comprehensive medical services through their special choice of the Health Insurance Plan (HIP) or Blue Shield Group Health Insurance (GHI). The annual cost to the Dress Health and Welfare Fund for such coverage was \$132,000. From 1952 to 1957, the total benefits to members of Local 10 rose each year. In 1954 they were \$758,000; in 1955, \$840,000; in 1956, \$910,000. In ending Dec. 31, 1957, the cutters received \$2,517,000 in annual welfare payments and \$1,309,000 in

No membership meetings of Local 10 will be held during the months of July and August.

health benefits, or a total of \$4,000,000. This was exclusive of death benefit assessments paid out of health and welfare funds and disability benefits paid to dress cutters since November 1, 1955, when they came under the coverage of the state disability law.

## ILG FACTS DEMOLISH BERN-AL-LINN CLAIMS

(Continued from Page 4)  
calculations were shown to be both wrong and fictitious. Production cost figures, which the company repeatedly insisted were drawn from the company's "books and records," were finally admitted to have been drawn from estimates in the head of one of the sales firm members.

The figures themselves, it was shown, if true, would have yielded other than the projected profit figure and would have made the company's expenses rich in earnings beyond compare.

The company's data was demolished by union counsel which included Morris P. Grunstein, Wilbur Daniels, Isidore Katz and attorney for Philadelphia and South Jersey affiliates. Especially effective were the court-room calculations done on a blackboard by Lester Spielman, director of the ILGWU's Management-Engineering Department.

## '58 Histadrut Award To Walter Reuther

Walter P. Reuther, Auto Workers president, was given this year's Histadrut Humanitarian Award at a testimonial dinner held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York last week. The event was sponsored by the National Committee for Labor Israel.

In accepting the bronze plaque, Reuther lauded the State of Israel which, he said, "was created in spite of tremendous opposition, in conflict with totalitarianism, in the face of open hostility, and despite what seemed like an impossible situation."

Ephraim Hyman, American representative of Histadrut's executive board, read a message from Pinhas Lavon, general secretary of the Israeli labor movement, which praised Reuther's contribution to trade unionism through "the dynamism of his independent, original and creative thinking."

## Stulberg Gives ILG Awards To Fashion H. S. Grads

Graduation ceremonies at New York City's High School of Fashion Industries on June 24 included the presentation of the ILGWU awards to graduating students by Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg.

Award winners included Anna Agente and Marie Labaree (the ILGWU's Academic Achievement Awards), Carmen Torres and Erika Kirk (Italian Dressmakers' Local 80 awards for outstanding achievement in dressmaking), and Irving Chapin and Robert Brown (top students in the field of cutting and grading, who were awarded memberships in Cutters' Local 10).

## Dress Strike Honors



Northeast Department awarded citations recently to its leading activists in the dress industry multi-state general strike. Presenting the certificates at Unity House weekend event was Vice Pres. David Gingold, department director (foreground).

## Labor Health Administrators Chart Expanded Service Plans

Labor health administrators, meeting in Washington last month, vowed to expand labor health programs in the face of obstinate barriers set up by the American Medical Association.

In a two-day conference called by the American Labor Health Association, some 500 delegates heard 32 experts from medicine, public health, social security and trade union circles discuss ways and means to improve and extend labor health services.

Throughout the conference the need of a change in the attitude of the officers of the American Medical Association to allow unions to select their doctors and pay them under some system of group financing stood out as the first barrier to be removed, if widespread health coverage of workers is to be achieved.

Dr. George Basch, special medical consultant of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, pointed this up when he pleaded for more control over doctors to help protect people from poorly trained and incompetent medical practitioners.

"Medical societies have dedicated themselves to preserving this state of affairs," he declared. "To this end they have invented the shill-bill, free choice of doctor," so as to lead the public to believe that solo practice is the only American way, and therefore, by implication, that prepaid group practice is un-American.

## Misers Pioneer

Pioneering efforts of the United Mine Workers' Welfare Fund to meet the needs of miners and their families, despite the opposition sometimes met from county and state medical societies, was told by Dr. Warren Draper, executive medical officer.

Bulls are now pending in Colorado and Kentucky, and actions sought in Illinois and Pennsylvania to limit the medical societies to allow their welfare fund to select competent physicians and provide facilities in which they can operate on a basis where the highest professional care will be provided at a reasonable cost.

The rights of union members to a health program grown out of their family needs, was stressed by Nelson Crankshaw, director of the Department of Social Security of the AFL-CIO.

The chairman of a panel taking a look into the future.

The need of arousing wider interest among union members and their leaders was stressed by all speakers. It was pointed out that

## BOOK FRONT

by Marion Spichenhofer

## Benton Warns Reds Leading In Space Race

THIS IS THE CHALLENGE. By William Benton, Associated Column Press, \$2.50.

Even before the Russians launched their Sputniks, former Senator Benton was warning the country that the Soviets were beating us in what he calls the cold war of the classrooms. Our sense of shock after the first Russian satellite went into orbit would have been much



less if the nation's leaders and policy makers had listened to Benton when he returned from a trip to Russia in 1955 and said we were wrong.

We were wrong in laughing down Russian scientists and technicians as so many doctrinaire fakers. We were wrong in dismissing their schools as propaganda and indoctrination mills.

In truth, as Benton warned and as we now realize, their schools provide very effective and sound curricula turning out graduates who are well devoted Communists and competent technical experts. The proof of their competence is now a by-word throughout the world.

Senator Benton's warnings are collected in this book, and they include some extremely interesting accounts of his conferences with Soviet and European leaders. As publisher of the Encyclopedia Britannica, Mr. Benton could compare the Russian method of compiling and editing encyclopedias with knowledge with those used in the free world.

He calls the Russian educational system "a vast technocratic Sparta" and, certainly, doesn't give the picture of it as a model that we should follow. But it is a warning. His book is essential reading, especially at this time.

This is so because we have acted as the Russians, no doubt, expected us to act. We were shocked and even frightened by the Russian Sputnik and, for a time it even seemed that, as a nation, we were aroused enough to do something drastic to improve our own educational system. But now the sense of crisis has passed and, if anything, we are even more complacent about the whole thing than we were before the Russians blasted off.

There is an unfounded impression that something was done—but nothing was done. There is a false impression that we have caught up with the Russians, —but as Benton points out in his later pieces, we have not, and they are far ahead of us.

The complacency of the present national administration in ignoring the educational challenge of the Russians is what needs to be blasted, and Bill Benton's book does that.

## Stern at Education Session July 29

A "triple-feature" evening of informative talk, motion picture entertainment and summer-reunion sociability awaits New York area ILGWUers at the union's air-conditioned headquarters at 116 Broadway on Tuesday, July 29.

According to Education Department Secretary Fannie Cohn, events scheduled for that evening, starting

## Polio Shots to 400 Shamokin Students Thru N'East Help

Some 400 school children "let the thorough of Kulpmont, near Shamokin, Pa., were recently given free Salk vaccine shots by an ILGWU medical team when local school and community officials found themselves unable to provide the injections, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, Northeast Department director.

The situation was brought to the union's attention by William Klein, owner of the Kleiser Dress Co. in Shamokin, and a committee led by Mrs. Ernest Louis Jund.

Manager Louis Rona immediately contacted the superintendent of schools and the program was under way in a matter of hours, with the vaccine cost of the vaccine and the inoculations borne by the ILGWU.

The shots were administered by Dr. Weeche Mullen, head of the local ILGWU unit, aided by a technician, a registered nurse and a school nurse, at the local high school gymnasium. Children given the anti-polio shots attend St. Michael's, St. Catherine's and Wilson schools, the Franklin D. Roosevelt High School. One hundred seventy-five of these children had not previously received even first injections.

To perform this service, Dr. Mullen and his team interrupted their regular medical examinations of Local 185 members employed at Kulpmont, Pa. (see ILGWU shop) Busan Sportswear, Kamzac Mills, Kulpmont Manufacturing Co. and Rick Manufacturing Co.

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LABORS' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

## ANTI-RACKET LABEL

THE ANCIENT ARTISAN and the medieval guildsmen put their mark on the finished product they wished to protect against debasement by counterfeiters. Low-paid labor and cheap materials were used even then by unscrupulous profiteers to bamboozle customers into believing that they were getting a product that was just as good as a slightly lower price.

In our own time, the union label has been used to mark the product made under union standards and work conditions. Many commodities have long had this symbol affixed or imprinted on them. The public has had a growing realization that the union label is the emblem of the American standard of living.

The strength of a union label reflects the extent to which it has been accepted by the consumer. Late in the last century, such acceptance was confined to workmen themselves, who looked for the label on the work clothes they wore, the cigars they smoked, the barrels of the beer they drank and the shoes they shod their horses with. In return, they expected reciprocal respect for their own labels.

But many unions whose products were not exclusively or largely consumed by workmen met with only small success, despite tremendous efforts made to promote their labels. Even workers' wives remained, for the most part, unimpressed. Only in recent years, with increased entry of women into industry, has appreciation of the label become widespread.

OUR OWN UNION, at many of its conventions, considered launching large-scale union label promotion drives. The union label not only affords the consumer protection; by making it possible to distinguish between the union- and non-union garment, it can become an effective means for spreading union organization—provided it has widespread consumer acceptance.

Such acceptance is hampered, even for those anxious to support the label, if the consumer is unable to find the labeled garment she seeks. This, indeed, accounts for the weakness of all previous label programs in women's apparel. It is only now, when the vast bulk of apparel products are union made, that the union label can be most effective.

And most decisive. The diminution in the volume of non-union production has not lessened its danger. On the contrary, with most of the industry organized, the fringe of the non-union bargain hunters becomes even more dangerous and damaging to the standards of legitimate employers as well as union members.

The chief means of combating that fringe remains the strike and the picket line, as events in the dress industry in recent months have shown. This union continues, after four months, its picket lines in Pennsylvania and before the New York offices of jobbers having connections with racketeering elements.

This union has always enjoyed strong public support in its fight against evils peculiar to the garment industry. It had such support in its fight against the sweatshop. It had such support in its battle for sanitary conditions in the shop. The public has supported the industrial reforms through which cut-throat competition has been eliminated from the industry.

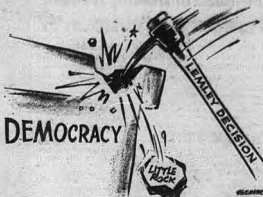
Now our union is starting a vast campaign to promote the ILGWU label. Once again the public will be able to join in the fight against an evil that plagues the industry. For the women of America, the ILGWU label will provide the means through which they will be able to identify the garment that has been made in an organized shop. It will be easy for them to find the labeled garment.

It will be just as easy for them to shun the unlabeled one. That will be the garment of questionable origin. Lacking the label, it will identify itself to the consumer as having been produced by a manufacturer who has depressed wages or lengthened the work day, cut or eliminated welfare protection, or in some other manner chiseled on the standards that have stabilized the life of the garment worker and the garment industry itself. For garment worker and consumer alike, our ILGWU label will be the source of great credit.

### "The Not-So-New-Look"



### "Chip-Chip"



## Our Imbalanced Wealth

By  
John K. Galbraith

Excerpts from paper presented at recent symposium of Committee for Economic Development, by the Harvard University professor, author of "The Affluent Society."

DO NOT take seriously the ponderous cliché that economic growth is our major problem. Such growth, if it held, is essential if we are to keep pace with the Russians. Basic industrial capacity was no doubt relevant to an old-fashioned war. In economics, as in strategy, we always find it most agreeable to fight the last war or the one before that. But the general relevance of industrial capacity to power in the nuclear age is less than clear.

It becomes wholly unclear when we see that in our case growth consists, overwhelmingly, in capacity to produce our remarkable array of consumer's goods. Growth means that we will have more television sets than the Russians; that we will have longer, lower, and more elaborately painted automobiles; that nothing in Russia will match the hotels on Miami Beach; that we are far better equipped than they with washing machines, clothes driers, garbage grinders, and flannel suits, and that we are rapidly catching up on vodka.

These things are not to be deplored; but they seem hardly an imperative of national policy. Yet, those who talk so solemnly about the need to outproduce the Russians are talking about such goods, for it is of such goods, in the main, that our increased production consists.

ALTHOUGH as a nation we can be rich, a certain number of people can and most likely will be appallingly poor. We have congratulated ourselves too long on the sliding average. We have thought too little of those who remain at the lower extremity. Nor can these people be dismissed as the inevitable examples of individual inadequacy or shiftlessness, for in very large measure this poverty reflects whole communities.

In numerous areas of the Southern Appalachians, the old South, the Ozark plateau, as well as in mountain towns in New England and the outcutter counties of the lake states, such poverty is endemic. In some ways, it is more serious and blighting than its more visible counterpart in the urban slum.

ONE measure of our failure is the surviving poverty just mentioned. Did we know how to use our wealth well, we would know how to eliminate such poverty. But there are simpler and more obvious aspects of this shortcoming. The

newspapers day-by-day chronicle our increased output of goods—electronic entertainment, human plumage, bedeviling surpluses of food and the myriads of other blessings and preoccupations.

But the same papers tell just as urgently of our poverty in other things. They tell of the shortages of schools, the shortage of teachers, the inability of police and welfare workers to deal with juvenile crime, the failure of the sanitation service to keep abreast of the litter from the increasingly elaborate packages in which our products come, the losing battle for breathable air and potable water.

The modern novelist or sociologist, in search of the human frustration which is his stock-in-trade, now goes unerringly to the new suburbs—to the world of tiny houses and peeling paint, crowded schools, septic tanks, and bad drainage. Obviously, we are not so distributing our wealth as to equalize need.

MUCH of the trouble obviously lies along the line between private goods and public services. We are well supplied with the first; our poverty in the second, even in the elementary ones like schools, roads, and public services, is patent. But it is also clear that some industries are badly related to their task. Housing and community design, in particular, have serious shortcomings.

The building of schools is not inherently inferior to the production of television sets; the building of roads is not inherently inferior to the building of the cars that use them. There is even a likelihood that a rapidly increasing population gives a special urgency to the provision of social capital.

Yet, the satisfaction of public needs continues to be regarded as a burden. To build cars is an opportunity—but to supply the roads is an unfortunate necessity. Whatever the deficiencies in our public service, they still cost too much, and the cost should be reduced. Business incentives are damaged although, fifty years of high taxes since World War I have, it is conceded, been years of unparalleled growth. The democratic decision to spend for public goods and services is even held to be undemocratic.

And it is a measure of the road that we have yet to travel that even some of the most enlightened of organizations have voiced these stereotyped alarms in face of the obvious imbalance of our wealth.