

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XXXIX, No. 4

Jersey City, N. J.

Price 10 Cents

AFL-CIO HITS AT CORRUPTION, MAPS ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

—Page 3



Aligned. Bent on holding the line on rent control, dressmakers of Local 22 line up to sign local's petition urging state legislature to continue controls. Seated at left is Local 22 Business Agent Edith Ransom. All New York locals are participating in drive to keep the lid on rents.

Seek 'Sub'. Labor chiefs watch mock sub-chase aboard USS Anfield during respite from Miami AFL-CIO meet. L. to r.: Pres. George Harrison of Railway Clerks, Capt. W. A. Thorn, AFL-CIO Secy.-Treas. William F. Schmitter, Vice Admiral E. W. Cleton, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky.

On the Map. All set to leave on their second and final field trip before graduation, this group of students at the ILGWU Training Institute pinpoints assignments on huge map. Current class ends in June. Applications for new class now are being accepted; deadline is Mar. 30. For information, write to Gus Tyler, director, ILGWU Training Institute, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. The one-year course, free for those between 21 and 35 who qualify, is followed by placement on ILGWU staff job.



Conn ILGWU Pushes Campaign To Get Fire Safety Measures

As the death of five critically burned workers brought the toll in the New Haven garment factory fire to 15, the ILGWU pressed ahead with efforts to secure safety measures to prevent recurrence of such tragedies.

On the legislative front, Connecticut ILGWU Manager Sam Janis last week testified at the state capital in support of a bill, backed by Governor Abraham Ribicoff, establishing a fire exit drill code.

This would provide for regular fire drills. To ensure prompt and orderly evacuation of employees from all work areas through passageways, stairs, exits and fire escapes inspected and approved by safety consultants and factory inspectors under the authority of the commissioner of labor.

The need for such drills is pointed up by the fact that while all workers from the top-floor garment shop in the street

there that caught fire on Jan. 23 made an orderly escape, the panic that broke out in the lower floors contributed heavily to the loss of life.

Meanwhile, the union and garment employers are not waiting for legislation but are proceeding on their own to train workers for fire emergencies.

First Drill Held

In the first of a series of drills conducted by firms in cooperation with the ILGWU, Lt. Lee Riley of

the New Haven Fire Department supervised the evacuation of 175 workers employed in a four-story building at 424 State St. on Feb. 6, Janis reports.

Under orderly direction, it took only two minutes and 50 seconds to get workers out through the front door; those who left the building by the back stairs were out in two minutes.

One of the four dress shops and the shirt firm in the building plan to keep having such drills; all employees are able to go to the proper exits quickly, in any emergency.

Regular staging of such drills would be made compulsory under the proposed code now before the state legislature.

Employers Cooperate

Manager Janis also reports that garment employers are cooperating wholeheartedly in circulation of a union questionnaire aimed at checking fire safety conditions, including the functioning and number of fire escapes, general cleanliness, frequency of drills, precautions against dangerous smoking, storage of trash, etc.

After hearing union spokesmen at a special meeting, members of the Connecticut Dress Manufacturers' Association pledged full backing to the union's safety campaign, and William Cedarbaum, association head, registered support for the compulsory fire drill code.

In response to a letter from Janis urging establishment of a Citizens Safety Committee, Mayor Richard C. Lee of New Haven stated that "I think there is a more direct step which can be taken. . . I refer to the Code Enforcement Committee which I have established, composed of city officials concerned with the enforcement of various health and safety codes."

The Mayor suggested that this committee meet with union and employer spokesmen to map "concerted action."

The union also is proceeding with the setting up of safety committees in all shops.

Model Trade Union Study



Here to study American labor, members of Latin American trade union training group glean some garment-making facts from Antonio Reina (left), editor of "Justicia," Spanish JUSTICE.

Jury Questions Berger, '102' Manager Resigns

Sam Berger, manager of New York Cloak and Dress Drivers' Local 102, has resigned from his union post. The executive board of Local 102 received the resignation at a special meeting on Feb. 12. In accepting it, the board expressed appreciation for Berger's past services.

In a letter to ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, dated Feb. 11, Berger, declared that he had invoked the Fifth Amendment for his own protection in appearing before a Federal Grand Jury. While he felt he was innocent of any wrong doing and was confident, that before long his name and reputation would be cleared, he was also aware of the stand taken by Mr. Dubinsky and the organized labor movement on the question of union officials who pleaded the protection of the Fifth Amendment.

Berger, therefore voluntarily communicated with the ILGWU's president as soon as the latter returned from the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Miami Beach. He decided to resign at the same time that he decided to invoke the Fifth Amendment, in order to avoid embarrassing Pres. Dubinsky and union public life. Berger, had served as local manager for 13 years. He therefore voluntarily communicated this to the ILGWU president.

Pres. Dubinsky declared: "We regret that Berger felt constrained to protect himself with the Fifth Amendment. Having

done so, however, there was nothing else he could do but resign from his union post. We hope he is able to make good his wish to clear his name and reputation."

In recent years, Local 102 has shown an ingenuous spirit of cooperation with other affiliates of the ILGWU in the enforcement of union standards. I am fully confident that this local and its members will continue to work more and more in the spirit and tradition of the ILGWU.

Name Acting Manager

At its special meeting, the Local 102 executive board, disengaged David Karpf as acting manager. Karpf has been with the local since its formation more than 20 years ago and has served as assistant manager for the past 13 years.

Following is the text of the letter from Berger to Pres. Dubinsky:

"I was subpoenaed to appear before the Federal Grand Jury last, Thursday I appeared, and in answer to its many questions, I pleaded the Fifth Amendment for my own protection."

I know that you supported the resolution recently adopted by the AFL-CIO which recognizes that any person is entitled in the interests of his individual conscience to the protection afforded by the Fifth Amendment, but if any union official invokes it in connection with his official acts, he has no right to continue to hold office in his union."

I told you on many occasions, I would not embarrass you personally or the ILGWU. In view of my decision to plead the Fifth Amendment, I decided before going to the Grand Jury to submit my resignation as manager of Local 102.

Since you have just returned to New York, I am herewith submitting my resignation which will be considered by the executive board of Local 102 tomorrow, Feb. 12.

As I will need about two weeks to conclude matters pending in the local which I personally commenced and which require my personal attention, I suggest that this resignation go into effect Friday, Feb. 12.

I want to assure you personally that I am not guilty of any wrongdoing and I am confident that before long my name and reputation will be fully cleared. When that happens, I trust that I may again be of service to the union which I served so long.

American Labor Assails Communism, Colonialism

A theme of anti-communism and anti-colonialism received heavy emphasis in two major statements on international developments adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The statements, prepared by the International Affairs Committee, dealt with developments in the Middle East and in the lands behind the iron curtain.

The council gave endorsement to President Eisenhower's plan for the defense of the Middle East from Communist aggression through the use of military deterrents and economic aid to strengthen the Arab countries.

Reject Colonialism

But the two points of the Eisenhower Plan—economic and military aid—are not enough to guarantee peace and stability in the area, unless they are supplemented with an "unequivocal rejection of every form of colonialism," the council declared.

To lasting peace can come in the Middle East, the council statement pointed out, without "a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

"It is imperative that the Eisenhower doctrine should include a clear-cut affirmation that the U. S. considers Israel an indispensable force for peace, freedom and social progress in the Middle East and would not permit any attempt to destroy Israel as an independent nation," the council stated.

It urged the U. S. government to take a lead in the United Nations for bringing about a peace treaty between Israel and her Arab neighbors that would end border disputes, and assure humane and fair treatment for Arab refugees in the area.

For Free Navigation

The UN cannot turn back the clock to the situation before the Arab-Israeli conflict, the council said; it must assure freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aden, and prevent the black strip from again being used as a base for terrorist operations against Israel.

The statement on life behind the iron curtain described the "growing recoil for national independence" as a development of "historic significance."

Satellite countries are in a "economic crisis" aggravated by years of Soviet toting and exploitation, the council said, and Communist oppression has provoked "deepening unrest, mass strikes and open revolt. . . particularly among the workers, students and intellectuals."

The aims of Kremlin strategy,

in the view of the Executive Council, are to prevent freedom and national independence—regardless of whether the Soviet rulers use Stalinist methods of armed force, as in Hungary, or "accept the more subtle technique of 'national communism' as in Poland."

In a situation in which the Soviet Union's Communist party has remained the primary among other Communist parties, the free world must remain united in a position of military and economic strength against the Soviet Union, the resolution declared.

To help the democracies win the crisis behind the iron curtain in the interest of peace and freedom, the council suggested a 10-point program for the U. S. government.

Among these was a proposal that the U. S. seek to have the UN invoke economic sanctions against Russia for its "persistent refusal" to obey the UN demand that Soviet troops be removed "from Hungary."

Toeing the Chorus Line



Garment workers in Wiles-Barre, Pa., with a flair for footwork and showmanship, go through a number from "Bright and Gay." Hit revue recently staged by and for ILGWU.

AFL-CIO Hits at Corruption, Maps Organizing

Dubinsky Makes Short Shrift Of Red 'Cooperation' Proffer

Newspapers last week carried accounts of the national convention of the Communist Party. On Feb. 12, for example, the New York Times reported that the convention "adopted a resolution to cooperate with instead of seeking to destroy as 'Social Fascist' social democratic organizations, labor leaders such as David Dubinsky, Walter P. Reuther and A. Philip Randolph, and 'bourgeois reformists' such as the Liberal Democrats and American Party for Democratic Action."

On inquiry from the press, Pres. David Dubinsky issued the following statement:

"We have never worked with the Communists; we have never cooperated with them, and we never shall. Indeed, we have fought them since they first appeared on the American scene and we shall continue to fight them. No free trade union can work with a party or its individual members who have no faith in democracy, no loyalty to genuine trade unionism, who lack any share of elementary human conscience and who bear allegiance not to this country in which they live, but only to the Communist rulers in the Kremlin."

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—A massive counter-attack against corrupt influences in the United labor movement, a sizable organizing drive along non-union white collar workers, and a call to state and local central bodies to hurry along their merger efforts, highlighted a busy mid-winter meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council here.

AFL-CIO COUNCIL BIDS CONGRESS ACT FIRST TO SPUR CIVIL RIGHTS

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called on both Congress and the Eisenhower Administration to take whatever steps are necessary "to extend equal rights and equal opportunity to all Americans in every field of life."

The council approved a statement setting forth a six-fold legislative program and declaring that "it is the first order of business of the High Congress to enact civil rights legislation in order to give practical application and the force and effect of statutory law to the basic rights guaranteed to every American by the U. S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

The council hit at corrupt elements by adopting three codes prepared by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, of which ILOUW Pres. David Dubinsky is a member, and by approving the committee's report on three accused unions.

Here's the council's record:

- Adoption of codes and policy statements designed to carry forth the AFL-CIO constitution's ban on corrupt practices—specifically covering the use of Fifth Amendment by labor officials in crime and racket investigations, and setting standards for unions on administration of health and welfare funds; policy against crooks and racketeers in posts of union influence; and defining conduct of business integrity by labor officials.

- A blunt warning to three unions—Laundry, Allied Industrial and Distillery—that they have 90 days to clean house of corrupt influences or stand suspended and face ultimate expulsion from the AFL-CIO.

- Full support for action by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expelling the head of a directly attacked local in Philadelphia—on charges of undemocratic practices and misadministration of its office.

- A "go signal" for a major organizational campaign, in cooperation with affiliated unions, to seek substantial increase in union membership among the nation's 13 million unorganized white collar workers.

- A reminder to state and city central bodies to speed up the merger process at once, and a directive that groups which have not unified by Aug. 15 must provide full information to Meany so that he and his staff may bring in the state-city mergers completed by the Dec. 5 deadline.

- Official notice that the AFL-CIO second biennial convention will open Nov. 18 at the Miami Beach Municipal Auditorium. The spring meeting of the Executive Council will convene in Washington, May 18.

- A series of statements on international matters—including support for President Eisenhower's Middle East doctrine but warning that further steps must be taken to insure a fair Israeli-Arab peace and strengthened eco-

nomies throughout the Arab world to ward off the threat of Communist aggression.

- A plea for further support of people's rights in the Iron Curtain, including a suggested diplomatic break with the Soviet Czar regime in Hungary and a refusal to divert an sphere of influence with the Soviet Kremlin rulers.

- A call for wide revisions in the McCarran-Walter immigration bill to permit more immigrants to this country, and specific steps to permit a greater entry of refugees from Hungary.

- A series of economic statements, including calls for investigation of price inflation blamed on wage rises; improved tax benefits for lower and middle income families; a vastly improved social security program; and sharp criticism of the government's handling of policy and its hard impact on middle income home-building.

- Progress described as "hopeful" but by no means complete in resolving differences between building trades craft unions and industrial unions; and steps to resolve two specific disputes involving the Sheet Metal Union with the Steelworkers and the Electrical Workers (IUE).

- Election of James B. Hoffa, head of the Retail Clerks, to succeed A. J. Spradling of the Street Car and Bus Union, as a vice president and member of the Executive Council. Spradling resigned because of ill health. The council noted with "deep regret" the death of Willard Townsend, a council member who for many years had headed the United Transport Service.

- A demand that Congress and the Eisenhower Administration take steps which may be necessary "to extend equal rights and opportunity to all Americans," and approval of a six-point legislative program to make civil rights "unfetterable and more secure."

- A call for improved wages and retirement benefits for federal government employees.
- Endorsement of the boycott launched by the United Rubber Workers against Ossian Blue, head of the Rubber Workers Union, who has been on strike for months to gain decent wages and contract conditions.

- Admitted to AFL-CIO membership the American Train Dispatchers Association, which has 4,000 members and was founded in 1917.

AFL-CIO Council Approves Codes to Bar Crooks, Reds

A trio of Ethical Practice Codes, designed to supplement and clarify the AFL-CIO's constitutional barriers against communism and corruption, was unanimously adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The three codes were recommended by the Ethical Practices Committee and were quickly adopted by the council.

The codes cover health and welfare funds; racketeers, crooks, Communists and fascists; and conflicts of interest in the investment practices of trade union officials.

1. The ethical practices code on health and welfare funds points out that "most trade union officials have been faithful to the high trust which has been imposed upon them because of the development of health and welfare funds."

"The malfeasance of a few, how-

ever, have served to bring into disrepute not only the officials of the particular unions involved, but also the good name of the entire American labor movement."

Welfare Recommendations

The code recommends, among other things, that union officials receiving full-time pay, should receive no fees or salaries of any kind from a health, welfare or retirement program fund.

It likewise bans union officials, employees or their agents from "compromising personal ties, direct or indirect, with agencies such as insurance carriers, brokers, or consultants

doing business with the welfare plan."

It advocates that in cases where health and welfare benefits are provided through a commercial insurance carrier, the carrier should be selected through competitive bidding from a substantial number of "reliable companies" and the contracts awarded "on the basis of the lowest net cost for the given benefits submitted by a responsible carrier."

2. The code on conflicts of interest asserted that "no responsible trade union official should have a personal financial interest which conflicts with the full performance of (Continued on Page 10)

N.Y. UNIONISTS STAGE FIGHT AGAINST STEAL OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Organized labor of New York State this month staged an eleven-hour effort in Albany to thwart the sale of millions of dollars of St. Lawrence electric power to private industry—power legally earmarked for public priority.

At a Governor's hearing on Feb. 6, labor's spokesmen continued their assault on the State Power Authority's vote to sell a huge block of river power to the Reynolds Metals Co. and the Niagara Mohawk Corporation.

Governor Averell Harriman must approve or reject the measure in about a week, before the 60-day deadline for executive action.

Speaking in behalf of the ILOUW, James Lipig, the union's assistant executive secretary, renewed his charge that the contracts were "completely at variance with the mandate of the Power Act of 1951."

Others who spoke out against the proposed contracts were Pres. Paul Phillips of the Paper Makers and representatives of the Auto Workers, Textile Workers, Electricians, Clothing Workers, Hatters, and Pulp and Sublime unions.

Adolph Berle, who negotiated the St. Lawrence Treaty with Canada for the State Department in 1941, opposed the contracts on behalf of the Liberal Party of New York State.

"Keep Moving!"



RAPID OHIO CAMPAIGN CLINCHES ILG VICTORY AT ARNELL COMPANY

Following swiftly on a short organizational campaign, an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board at the Arnell Manufacturing Co. in Lorain, Ohio, was won hands down by the union, reports Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirtzman, director of the Ohio-Kentucky Region.

All of the firm's 33 workers, except two, voted for the ILGWU in the balloting held Jan. 17. Organizer Henry Glaser directed the drive.

The shop, which manufactures sportswear, is located in the former premises of the Printz-Biederman Co., which ceased operations in Lorain several years ago. The firm expects to increase its work force to 80 soon.

Negotiations now will get under way for a union contract. ILGWU parayers including William Kaufman, assistant regional director, Henry Glaser, Margaret Baraga, Carol Bynum, Carrie Edwards and Margaret Farkas.

Labor Calls for Probe of Prices, Profits

Laying the blame for the continued rise in the cost of living on "excessive profit margins" in industry, the AFL-CIO Executive Council has called for a sweeping government investigation of the relations between prices, profits, investments and wages.

Answering repeated attacks on the union wage policies because of rising prices, the council emphatically declared that price increases "are overwhelmingly unrelated to wage increases."

"We firmly believe," the council said, "that excessive price increases in certain basic commodities have been unwarranted... and produced excessive profit margins in such key industries as auto and steel."

The 29-member Executive Council said "the American public should be made aware of the fact that price rises for many basic goods have far outstripped wage costs. The price-profit policies of many major corporations in basic industries should be brought into the focus of public attention."

Ask Congress Probe

It urged Congress, through its Joint Economic Committee, to "conduct an investigation of the price - profit - investment - wage policies of the dominant price-leading corporations in basic industries."

Pointing to the fact that, in the 11 months between January and November 1936, the cost of living rose 2.8 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 1.4 per cent in the four years from January 1932 to December, 1935, the council asserted:

"On the same day that Pres. Eisenhower delivered his State of the Union message, advising workers and unions to moderate their wage demands lest they supposedly create inflationary pressures, the newspapers simultaneously reported gasoline price increases and sharply rising inventories of gasoline and fuel oils."

The council's statement said "the rise in output per man-hour of work and in output per unit of capital—along with increasing profit margins and substantial rates of return on investment—make possible both continuing improvements in wages and hours and fringe benefits and a relatively stable price level."

To underscore its contention that wage increases were not responsible for spiraling prices, the council pointed out that the 30-cent hourly package won by the United Steel workers in 1936, "assuming no absorption out of increased produc-

tion, translates into additional labor costs of U. S. Steel of \$82 million. The corporation's price rise of \$8.50 per ton increased its income... by approximately \$230 million."

Thus, the Executive Council

Council Orders Cleanup Of Three Tainted Unions

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Three accused unions are under a mandate from the AFL-CIO Executive Council to clean up corruption in 90 days "or stand suspended and face expulsion from the AFL-CIO."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed hope that "the owners of the three unions—the rank and file members"—could exert pressure to produce a real housecleaning.

The council, by unanimous vote, gave the orders to three unions on which the Ethical Practices Committee had presented long, strongly critical reports. The unions are:

1—The Laundry Workers International Union.
2—The Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers Union.

3—The Allied Industrial Workers. The council found each of the unions to be in violation of Section 7, Article 8 of the AFL-CIO Constitution, as being "dominated, controlled and substantially influenced by corrupt influences."

'Correct Abuses'

Each of the trio was ordered to "correct the abuses" reported by the Ethical Practices Committee, and to remove from elective and appointive offices "those who tolerated or are responsible for these abuses."

Corrective action must comply with these orders "to the satisfaction" of the Executive Council by the time of its next meeting.

Each of the accused unions had a final oral hearing before the Executive Council, in order to answer the facts and charges set forth in the committee reports of the Ethical Practices Committee. The committee itself made no

recommendations, but it concluded in the case of each union that "it does not meet the standards for ethical union practices set forth in the AFL-CIO Constitution."

The pattern, said the council, is substantially the same in the automobile, chemical, paper, aluminum, meat and food processing industries.

"I think we should let the membership of these unions know the facts. Our course of action was based on two objectives: To get reform, and to let members put pressure on their leaders."

He expressed hope that there would be enough "initiative and decency" to bring about clean-up reforms.

"The reports of the Ethical Practices Committee, on which the council's 'clean up — or else' action was based, were replete with indications of mismanagement of funds, lack of union discipline, irresponsible activities by union leaders, and generally high, wide and handsome financial practices."

Much of the information came from hearings of the Senate Subcommittee headed by Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.), where a number of officers of all three unions were called to the witness stand.

One of the points emphasized by the Ethical Practices Committee was that, despite these revelations of questionable financial practices, leaders of the unions took little interest in punitive action or efforts to recover diverted funds.

Few Reforms Made

Since the hearings of the Ethical Practices Committee were scheduled and held in Washington last fall, a few reforms have been made — but the committee strongly suggested that these were motivated not by a genuine desire for clean up, but for the purpose of getting the accused official out of the spotlight.

The secretary-treasurer of all three of the unions have resigned.

JUSTICE

International Ladies Garment Workers Union

Office of Publications
41 Summit Ave. Jersey City N. J.
General Office
1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.
Tel. COlumbus 5-7000

DAVID DUBINSKY, President and General Secretary-Treasurer
LEON STEIN, Editor

Subscription price paid in advance \$2.00 a year

Entered as Second Class matter Feb. 3, 1934 at the Post Office at Jersey City, N. J., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XXXIX, Feb. 18, 1937, No. 4

"This Way!"



WASHINGTON MEMO

by John Herling

President's All Confused About What's Happening

WASHINGTON—The President of the United States is confused. Nothing makes that clearer than his fantastic handling of the questions affecting the domestic economy in his last press conference. After two months or more of escape from the marshall of White House press conferences, Eisenhower has not come back with any greater clarity of thought, or precision of expression. He does say, however, that he is going to give Vice President Nixon more to do.

Two weeks ago, Treasury Secretary Humphrey told the country that the President's national budget means spending that could lead to a depression that "will make your hair curl." A few days later, that harbinger of economic gloom and the general welfare, ex-President Herbert Hoover, chimed in by warning that "big spending" threatened the onset of a depression. Also, he said, "my hair has already been curled once. And I think I can detect the signs."

By this time, of course, the President was beside himself. He had just given Hoover a prize for his plan for cutting the cost of government, and now Hoover was saying things that could be interpreted as cutting down the President.

By the time his Wednesday press conference came around, the President seemed thoroughly brainwashed. Two weeks before, he had made it clear that a "role-time" depression was impossible because the economy was now buttressed by reform like social security, unemployment insurance and other types of New Deal and Fair Deal laws. Then, the Humphrey-Hoover axis began to spin him back into their orbit.

But he spun faster than they wished. He began to talk of the possible need to "move in more firmly with so-called controls of some kind. And when we begin to control prices and allocations and wages and all the rest, then, it is not the America we know."

This talk of "controls" by the President scared the wits out of the millionaires' club. Humphrey was in no position to set the President on the "right track" again—he had already tangled with him. This time Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks—though a heavy Harvard man—was tapped for skull and bones.

Weeks hastily assembled a press conference — the first one he had held in the past six months. His main purpose was to explain what the President meant to say. Perish the thought, says Weeks: "No controls of prices or wages." Don't be, he begged, read too much into the President's remarks. At the same time, said Weeks, there is no basic difference between his and the President's position. "The Administration was against controls when it took over in 1933 and it is still against them," Weeks insisted.

Of course, Weeks did not mention how unhappy he was about the President's version of the "new Republicanism," but he, like Humphrey, emphatically was laying down the terms under which he will stay in the Cabinet.

The President's troubles are not little ones. Ahead, the Midwest situation is not being handled with success or wisdom. The domestic policies — especially the economic ones — are in a tangle. In the middle of the Washington madhouse — or in Alabama 500 miles away — sits the smiling chief executive, playing bridge or shooting quail. His smile is somewhat fixed. Within the next year, he knows a showdown must come between him and most of his Cabinet. The question is: Will he make policy? Or will he let them run with the ball?

"You're Turning Blue..."



SHAWMAN

Many Similarities Between British, U. S. Apparel Trades

By ROY HELFGOTT

Roy Helgott, research director of the New York Cloak Joint Board, recently returned from a year's study of the British clothing industry. Following are some of his observations:

ALTHOUGH trade unionism has been functioning for more than two centuries in the British clothing industry—one of the oldest in the nation—it was surprised to learn that labor organization there is not nearly as strong as in the American garment industry.

Despite the fact that the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers is an industrial union and has virtually unchallenged jurisdiction in the industry, it does not include a majority of the workers within its ranks. Only about 122,000 out of the 500,000 clothing workers belong to it. Of these members, four out of five are women.

Trade unionism is not spread evenly among the various sectors of the British clothing industry. It is very strong in men's tailoring, and fairly solid in women's

coats and suits, but it is very weak in dressmaking, corsets and brassieres and some of the other branches.

There are many marked similarities between the British and American apparel industries. Like ours, the British clothing industry is also one of essentially small-scale producers (excepting men's tailoring, though, like here, there are many large factories, with the most modern equipment and methods of operation, including conveyor belts and synchro-flow systems).

Another similarity to America is that the clothing industry is concentrated in certain areas, such as London, Leeds, Manchester and Glasgow. These centers are not equally well-organized. Geographically, trade unionism has its greatest strength in the Leeds and northeast England area, the center of men's wholesale tailoring, where the vast majority of the clothing workers belong to the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

The other section of the country in which a majority of the clothing workers

are union members is northern England, which is adjacent to the Leeds area. The new factories springing up in Wales, the former depressed region which was made a development area by the 1945-51 Labor governments, are also better organized than the average for the nation.

Although the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers does not include in its ranks the majority of the workers in every branch of the clothing industry, it does provide the workers' representatives on all the industry's Wage Councils. In the absence of a national minimum wage, such as we have, these councils establish minimum wages in those industries in which wages are low or union organization is weak.

Wage Councils exist in every branch of the garment trade, and they establish piece and time rates for each craft. These councils, which date back to 1910 and the campaign against "sweating," are tripartite, composed of representatives of the employers, the workers and the public. The minimums established are

legally binding, and no employer can pay his workers less. Today, with the shortage of labor, almost all garment workers earn well above the minimum rates.

Great changes taking place in the composition of the British garment industry's labor force, similar to changes that have been occurring in the United States.

The proportion of male workers is continually declining. One reason is that, historically, men were the highly-skilled tailors, and with the decline of custom tailoring, they have all but disappeared. The other source of male clothing workers was Jewish immigration, but this was cut off before the First World War, and the sons and grandsons of the immigrants are no longer entering the trade. This phenomenon, too, was very familiar to an American observer.

In numerous factories, there were only female workers [including even the manager, in one dress shop]. Since the school-leaving age in Britain is only 15, in some shops the average age of the girls is only 16 or 17.

Ponder Sportswear Walkout In Stalemate of L.A. Parleys



Recent membership meeting of Los Angeles sportswear workers brought forth ILGers who heard Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director, and John Ulisse, manager of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board, report on negotiations for new industry agreement.

Los Angeles sportswear workers were scheduled to consider strike action at a meeting set for Feb. 14, unless headway was made in current negotiations for a new agreement, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director.

At an informal turnout of sportswear workers held Feb. 5, Otto and Ulisse, manager of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board, reported that despite prolonged negotiations, little progress had been achieved.

Employers Stall

They described offers made by the California Sportswear and Dress Association as "totally inadequate," and charged the employers with stalling tactics.

On hearing of the parley impasse, many of the workers, members of Sportswear Local 356 and the sportswear division of Cutters' Local 84, called for a strike.

However, Otto and Ulisse recommended that another week be allowed for further discussions, and the membership agreed unanimously to consider further action at the Feb. 14 session.

Union demands for a new contract to replace the pay which expired Dec. 31 include a sizable wage increase, additional paid holidays, overtime pay after seven hours a day and 35 hours a week for both piece and time workers, a second week's vacation pay, a severance fund and higher minimums.

The Feb. 5 meeting was preceded the previous week by an special gathering of 108 shop chairmen and prize committee members.

Spring Dress Season Seen Starting Slow

The 1937 spring season is getting off to a slow start in the New York dress market, according to employers' reports gathered by New York Dress Joint Board department heads. Better-price houses complain that their resort lines brought in little business, and they say that response to spring lines so far has been disappointing.

The popular-price lines have just begun their spring season production.

A partial explanation for the slowness with which the season is getting under way may be that Easter comes late this year. This means that the stores have more time to buy and sell before the spring season runs out.

A survey of the New York dress market shows that cottons will be the dominant fabric in spring and summer styles, which will feature bouffant skirts, skirt-waist dresses and summer suits.

Cross-Canadian Drive Enrolls 250 Montreal Area Workers

Substantial wage increases, reduced hours and welfare benefits were obtained for 250 Montreal area workers this month as Canada's nationwide organizing drive brought two more shops into the ILGWU fold, reports Vice Pres. Bernard Shane.

Signed were Montreal Spina-Embroidery (whose 100 workers joined Local 315) and Dorcas Lingerie of Drummondville, Que. (with 150 workers).

S'West Goes After Sums Due Workers

Under 27 St. Louis dressmakers receive a second week's vacation pay due them for 1936, the union will proceed to arbitrate the issue, reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, Southwest regional director, advised the Associated Garment Industries last month.

The union is also seeking 15 per cent back pay for piece workers employed by Style-Rite Manufacturing Co., Pana and Shelbyville, Ill. The workers have been underpaid for a month, the union contends.

In Pittsburg, Kan., the Amshur Garment Co., after first refusing to return a worker at the union's insistence, has now changed its mind and agreed to take her back, thanks to Staffer Winnie Lippman's efforts.

Raises in Effect

Under terms of the new agreement signed last August, wage increases for Montreal dressmakers went into effect Jan. 1.

Pressers and cutters received boosts of 7½ cents an hour; all other time workers, 5 cents an hour. Among the piece workers, operators obtained a rise of 5 cents; finishers, 4½ per cent and pressers, 4½ per cent.

A number of cloakmakers also scored wage boosts. This came as a result of a union wage campaign in which more than 40 per cent of the cutters of Local 19 increased of \$2 a week and over. Improved too were sick benefits (upped \$2 a week), and hospital benefits (raised to \$8 a day for a maximum of 45 days, with maximum hospital expenses raised from \$50 to \$75).

N. Y. LOCALS LAUNCH VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN FOR RENT CONTROLS

ILGWU locals in New York have launched a large-scale campaign to save and strengthen the state's rent control laws. Garment workers' efforts to keep the lid on rents, coordinated by the ILGWU Political Department and carried on in conjunction with the Liberal Party, are taking various forms:

—Members are writing to their State Senators and Assemblymen and to key legislative leaders in Albany;

—Rent control petitions are being circulated in the shops and in home neighborhoods;

—Leaflets pointing up the issues are being distributed widely throughout the state;

—ILGWU Community Captains have been visiting union members in their homes urging them to write their legislators.

Many ILGWU members are planning to attend legislative hearings on rent control at Albany on Feb. 27.

The first public employment service in the United States was provided in 1831 by New York City for newly arrived immigrants.

Timely Topics in Toronto



Shown at recent administrative meeting in Toronto are Manager Sam Kradman (at table), Vice President Bernard Shane, Canadian Organizing Chief Sam Herbst (seated at table) and business agents and officers of Cloak Joint Board, Sportswear Local 199 and Dressmakers' Union.

UNDIE SHOPS TUMBLE INTO RANKS OF UNION AFTER SWIFT STRIKE

A one-day strike at the two shops of the undergarment firm of I. and M. in Brooklyn last month brought union conditions to some 80 employees, reports Manager Matthew Schoenwald of Local 62, New York Undergarment and Millinery Workers.

Twenty-four hours after the surprise walkout, workers of the formerly non-union petticoat company returned to work counting a 34-hour week instead of 40, with compensating wage boosts, among their strike gains. By the time union and employer came to terms late at night, the firm had agreed to become a member of the Lingerie Association, thereby extending existing union standards to its workers.

Schoenwald, who supervised the organizing drive, credited Abe Dugan, business agent of the undergarment and negligee division of Local 19, with contributing vitally toward the union's swift success.

**Management and Labor
At Recovery Board Meet
Study Common Problems**

CLOSE-UP on the CLOAK INDUSTRY



Excerpts from the report of the Public Relations Committee of the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board.

DOLLAR volume in our industry remains at \$50 millions, while the national economy expands all around us. The female population of the country—our potential consumers—has increased by 9 per cent since 1950, but the number of units we sell them has not increased. We have maintained our dollar volume only by our industry's alert, bold and ingenious adaptation to the new prosperity and the new leisure. Without the industry's intensive efforts, the situation today would be that much worse.

Two conclusions can be drawn from this. First, that our industry clearly recognized the changed conditions and the new requirements that these circumstances imposed upon us. They rose to great heights of imagination and of effort to meet this challenge.

Second, that the industry's own efforts, valiant as they were, simply were not enough. Volume remains stuck at \$50 million.

From all this, we must reach the inescapable and inevitable conclusion that our industry must seek

assistance from sources as yet untapped by it if we are to obtain our proper share of the increased national economy.

This is a marketing problem. It is not a supply problem, because we have the widest possible variety of materials today. It is not a labor problem, because we have every labor price from the cheapest to the best. It is not a production problem or a merchandising problem, because we have every variety of production and merchandising that an ingenious industry can concoct. It certainly is not a styling problem, because this industry's outlay for styling reaches truly fabulous figures.

This is purely and simply a marketing problem. We are fighting for our share of the market, which we have not obtained and which other people are taking away from us.

The value of an industry-wide campaign of product promotion has been proved many times over. It has been proved in the case of such diverse products as tea, coffee, cotton and wool. Only this month, such a campaign was credited by the millinery industry as the reason for its increased volume last year and its expectation of further increases this year.

An important factor to consider is that the growth studies in mass communication media now entail expenditures on a large scale. The door is closed to all others. There is no longer a possibility of attracting needed attention with a modest voice, for the voice is drowned out by the huge amplifiers that are directed to consumers and the general public.

In some industries, the media of mass communication are available to individual firms. The giant corporations and industrial groups generally afford to assume the cost of year-long promotions. In other industries and we are one, the promotion can be undertaken only if the cost be distributed among the great bulk of individual firms.

This, then, is why a program of public relations and industry and product promotion is needed. The competition for market today is a battle for the share of the mind. The great studies in the media of mass communication have shifted the emphasis from the product itself to the idea behind the product. Promoters for an adequate share of the consumer's mind are so great today that we cannot compete successfully unless we recognize and utilize this new and dynamic approach.

ONCE a year, for the past 20 years, labor and management leaders of the coat and suit industry gather for a review of "how's business," and a look forward into the future. For two decades, the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board annual directors' meeting has also been the occasion for formulating codes of conduct, exchanging information, stimulating research from which the entire industry has benefited.

NCISIR is a unique organization in the American industrial community. Founded in the days of the New Deal, it became the instrument through which codes of fair competition were implemented in an industry suffering, early in the Nineteen Thirties, from low wages and sharp and often unethical competition.

When the Supreme Court of the United States

declared the National Recovery Act, with its accompanying codes, unconstitutional, all joint labor-management bodies created under the NRA soon disappeared from the scene, with the single exception of the Recovery Board. The vast majority of cloak industry employers, together with the union, were convinced that joint effort should be continued in promotional, research and ethical practices fields on a purely voluntary basis.

That decision has since proved most beneficial. The Recovery Board has done pioneer work in putting manufacturer-retailer relations on a sound basis. It has kept its members informed on new fabrics, new machinery, accounting practices and legal and legislative measures. Keeping clear of collective bargaining and avoiding interference with reasonable competi-

tive practices, the Recovery Board has cleared an area in which all factors in the industry face common problems.

This year, Recovery Board sessions were held Jan. 21 to 23 at the Empress Hotel in Miami Beach, Fla. Highlights of the sessions, attended by employer and ILGWU representatives from all major cloak markets, were reports of improved business in the coat and suit industry, as reflected in summaries presented by Board Chairman Max Weinstock and by ILGWU Vice Pres. Ildore Nagler, head of the Recovery Board Label Committee. Most newsworthy was the report by the Board's Committee on Public Relations, headed by Louis Dubow, in which an industry-wide promotion program, with an initial budget of \$500,000, was recommended.

"We cannot live only for ourselves as in lusty or nation" --Dubinsky



The following is from the address by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky at the final session of the Recovery Board meeting.

THERE are a number of common problems confronting management and labor in the cloak industry. One of the most urgent of these is the problem of attracting new workers into the ranks of the industry.

There has been a natural reluctance to deal with this problem. First of all, we don't mind accumulating wealth, money, possessions. But we vainly object to being reminded that we are also accumulating years. So the years pass and we get older and many leave the industry, but very little of our management personnel.

Secondly, most employers are concerned only with their own immediate needs. But we are dealing here with a problem that must be faced on an industry-wide basis. The shortage of workers began to be a challenge 12 years ago when the craftsmen began to leave the cloak industry.

You employers were confident at that time that between the efficiencies of section work then spreading in the industry and the high comparative level of wages in the industry, there would never be a problem in attracting new workers to the shop.

But that dream hasn't worked out. In the years since the war, the competition for the consumer dollar has affected the wage standing of the industry. And section work has lost its magic.

Now we are growing wiser. We are learning that we have duties that go beyond the present moment. We are learning that we cannot live only for ourselves either as an industry, as a people, as a nation.

Last week, on the occasion of his second inaugural, the President of the United States delivered a most remarkable address. Twice he has carried his party to victory. He is the leader of the Republican Party. And that party is responsible for a good deal of the trouble in the world today.

Thanks to that party, our country did not join the League of Nations after the first world war. We stood apart from the rest of the world, we tried to live for ourselves, isolated, while the kindling of a second world war was being snatched from the ashes of the first.

How far we have come—and is there not hope for the world—when the leader and champion of the Republican Party, with the whole world as his audience, delivers a new doctrine that could be called "Our Duty to the World," forcefully repudiates isolationism and spells out the responsibilities of his party and his country to the rest of the world.

We mature throughout life by learning and fulfilling our duties to others. Early in life we learn our duties to our families. And it doesn't take long before we know we have duties to our country. Your own actions here today demonstrate that men can learn to think in terms of their duties to an industry. And our President has shown that an entire nation can become better aware of its duties to the world.

The President talked of the price of peace. He said the price is high—in sacrifice, in money. The fulfillment of every duty has a price—a cost we are willing to pay not for the profit it brings back to us but for the peace and satisfaction it returns.

WHEN the union asked the industry to provide the means for retirement for aging workers, there was much reluctance. But we said that this was a duty, an obligation of the industry to the people who grew old working in that industry, whose labor built its wealth.

So, too, many years ago, when we argued before the then Lieutenant Governor, Herbert H. Lehman, for limitation of contractors, some employers warned that this would bring the end of the industry—and the world.

But the world hasn't ended. And many of the most fearful ones became the most prosperous ones in the industry—despite limitation, despite retirement. Why? Because this industry has become stronger, more prosperous, more dignified as it has shown a willingness to sacrifice small individual advantages in order to advance its general welfare and the welfare of those who work in it.

We fulfill a duty not because of the profit it promises, but because of the good we hope it will accomplish. That is why we encourage you to be for your promotional efforts which doesn't promise to make anybody rich quickly, but does provide leadership and imagination in dealing with a common problem.

"Apparel at traditional markup can help stores, consumers" --Weinstock

Below are excerpts from the keynote address by Max Weinstock at the opening session of the Recovery Board.

DEPARTMENT stores and other "traditional" retailers now have more reason than ever before to seek to depend for a greater part of their volume and profit upon apparel. The continued inroads in hard lines made by discount house operations necessitated giving increased attention to products which are not so readily identified through trademarks.

Some of the nation's most important department store organizations are now meeting the discount threat head-on, by selling housewares, television, appliances and other typical discount-type products at the same price as the discounts.

While this counter-attack by the traditional retailers is succeeding, in some areas, in maintaining their dollar volume in the departments most affected by discount competition, it is obvious that the loss of normal markup poses a new threat to their overall gross margin.

Ready-to-wear is one of the best weapons that the retailer holds. The traditional stores should be able to meet the challenge of the discount operators who are now paying increased attention to apparel in their new and larger stores.

It is by no means enough for the retailer to expect the ready-to-wear business to continue to come to him merely because it has been his province for so many years. He must be no less alert against the effective inroads into hard goods by the discounters. Retailers must awaken to the fact that they should abandon some of their negative, ultra-conservative practices in the buying and merchandising of apparel if they are to protect their position in the marketing of these goods.

This calls for a re-examination by many retailers of their merchandising policies of the past several years. For one thing, there is a need for consideration as to whether or not opportunities for increased business are being sacrificed through too-restrictive controller limitations on departmental operation. One step toward accomplishing this is through giving the fullest latitude to the buyer so that he can exercise his experience and judgment in making available to the consumers well-timed, well-selected assortments in adequate quantities.

The fact is, as frequently pointed out by top-ranking retailers of apparel, that the ready-to-wear's appeal is strongest when carried in depth. This gives confidence to the consumer and also capitalizes upon the element of "impulse buying" which has so consequential a part in garment selling.

A FAVORABLE trend in the traditional stores' handling of apparel is the fact that many suburban branches are maintaining heavier inventories of ready-to-wear than they did in the past several years. Naturally, the suburban branches are now better able to give the customer the apparel she wants when she wants it.

This increase in the size of inventory in suburban stores is most encouraging. By the same token, I have been greatly impressed by the beautiful new retail establishments I have seen going up in the outlying districts around our great central city areas.

I would like to be able to say that suburban stores are devoting a bigger proportion of space to coats and suits, but this unfortunately does not appear to be the case. True, our garments are appearing in more abundance in these stores because of their gradually increasing overall size. But the percentage of space devoted to coats and suits as compared to the overall ready-to-wear space is not too impressive.

It is a fact that in 1955, the latest year for which figures are available, women's coats and suits accounted for 3.5 per cent of the total storewide sales in the typical department store, even though the departments only occupied a total of 2.9 per cent of selling area.

Thus, a definite and provable case can be made not only for the substantially higher profit in handling our products, but in the fact that sales per square foot also are strongly more favorable than is true of many other departments.

We know that the consumer will have substantially more buying power in 1957. It is our earnest hope that the retailers of our product will cooperate in moving to capture for it a greater share of that outlay. They can do this by stressing the fashion appeal, by liberalizing buying policies, by more timely purchasing and by allowing the seasons to run their normal course through avoiding premature clearances and other so-called special events.

EOT Scores Victories In Two 'Rugged' Areas

Organizational victories have been won in two "tough-to-organize" areas in Troy, N. Y., and Staten Island, reports Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, general manager of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department.

In business since June 1956, Glen Maid Lingerie Co., an underwear contractor of Troy, was immediately lacking for unionization by Manager Jack Schlesinger. Six months of persistent effort finally brought the employer into the fold.

After weeks of negotiations, agreement was reached on a contract providing a reduction in the work week from 49 to 35 hours, with piece workers receiving a compensating increase and week workers receiving the same pay for 35 hours as they previously received for 48.

A minimum of \$11.35 per hour for the lowest paid workers was set, with the proviso that should there be a further increase in minimum wages under the law, minimums will be adjusted to maintain the ratio with the federal floor.

Prior to unionization, the workers received no holidays with pay. Now, piece and week workers will receive three and one-half holidays with pay, and beginning Jan. 1, 1958, all workers will be paid for one and one-half holidays. Over-time standards for both piece and week workers were set in accordance with underwear industry standards.

Workers obtain full coverage under the union's health, welfare and retirement programs, with the employer contributing 6½ per cent of payroll to health, welfare and retirement funds of which 2 per cent is paid to the Eastern Region Pension Fund.

Staten Island Shop

In Staten Island, Manager Henry Zacharias and business agent Edward Nash organized Alisa Fashion, a children's dress contractor that had been operating non-union for about one year.

By the firm's joining the New Jersey Washable Dress Contractors' Association, which has a collective agreement with the EOT Department, the workers of the shop were immediately

raised to the standards enjoyed by EOT children's dressmakers.

Pact terms also provide for immediate raises in all crafts, with another boost set for Jan. 1, 1958. Before unionization, workers had no paid holidays; now both time and piece workers will get three and one-half holidays with pay. Also, overtime will be paid after daily regular hours. Workers at Glen Maid and Alisa shops, the employers agreed to pay the cost of disability benefits for the workers without any deductions from their wages.

Raises in 3 Chicago Renewals; Parleys Proceed for 3 Others

New contracts highlighting wage boosts for workers at three Chicago firms have been concluded, and negotiations are continuing with three other firms, reports Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, Midwest regional director. Five of the companies involved are

Belts shops.

Agreements were renewed with the Lieberman Belt Co., the Ideal Belt Co. and B. Nathan, Inc., ladies' tailors.

The Lieberman pact with Local 212 provides for a general 32-a-week increase, retroactive to Jan. 15. Workers at Ideal Belt won a 5 per cent wage hike, higher minimums and an additional 1½ per cent employer contribution to their health fund. The Nathan agreement, effective as of Feb. 1, calls for a 3-cent-an-hour boost, additional 1½ per cent contribution to the health center fund and a number of other improvements.

Parleys are continuing with the Spears Belt Co., Graff Belt Co. and Style Knit Belt Co. Meanwhile, talks at the Illinois Shoulder Pad Co., under a wage

10,000th Patient At Boston Center

The Boston ILOWU Health Center treated its 10,000th patient some time toward the end of 1956, reports Vice Pres. David Gungold, Northeast director.

The center, operated jointly by the Northeast Department and the Boston Joint Board, at that time had provided members with 195,000 services in the course of its seven-and-a-half years of operation, according to James M. Barker, executive director of the center. The report was presented to Gungold and the center's trustees, Vice Pres. Philip Kramer and Northern New England District Manager Mary Levin.

Services rendered included 19,000 diagnostic examinations, 14,000 eye examinations, 21,000 X-rays, close to 7,000 cancer detection tests and over 4,000 electro-cardiograms.

The services of the Boston Health Center, are available to more than 15,000 ILOWUs.

Overflowing Enthusiasm



The water's fine, as far as these Baltimore ILOWUs are concerned, and so is their new educational-recreation program, designed to improve "body, beauty and brain."

HOW TO BUY

by Sidney Margolis

Shop the Current Sales For Good Buys in Rugs

Now is the time for good buys in furniture and rugs. In view of impending booms, it will pay to shop current sales for your needs. Here are tips on these buying opportunities.

Carpeting is going up again. Many families want rugs but have not been able to afford good wool rugs, and in recent years bought instead lower-cost cotton, rayon and various blends of rayon, nylon and wool. Some of the experiences have been disappointing.

Be warned that cotton rugs can't take the beating of a heavy traffic area, and are really suitable only for bedrooms. Nor do cotton rugs resist dirt and clean as well as wool. Tests by the U. S. Agriculture Department Research Service have found that woven cotton rugs do stand more wear than tufted cotton shag carpeting, but not all, also were found to fade, and to shrink in laundering.

Rayon rugs have the disadvantage of matting more quickly than wool. Blends of rayon and wool, and rayon and nylon are more satisfactory. But some manufacturers have been making rayon-nylon carpets with as little as 5 per cent nylon, and unscrupulous dealers have been stressing the nylon content without disclosing that this small percentage is of no real value.

Nylon Carpeting Durable

Nylon carpeting itself, or a blend of wool with nylon, is long-wearing and durable. It also cleans well. So far, all-nylon carpeting has rated next to wool in consumer acceptance. But nylon rugs have the disadvantages of generating static electricity and high costs.

New synthetic rugs appearing on the market, made of Acrilan, are a fiber similar to Orlon, are reported to have eliminated some of the disadvantages of other synthetics. Acrilan is more resilient than rayon, doesn't tend to pill (form little fiber balls), is more soil-resistant, doesn't mat down and doesn't have as much static electricity as other synthetics.

The Acrilan rugs cost more than rayon blends, but are a little under good wool carpeting. Acrilan rugs have been introduced at list prices ranging from \$10.95 a square yard for a thickly-looped tweed pattern, to \$12.95 for a finer pattern. The tweed is the better value, since it is basically the same quality as the only slightly-heavier frieze. Frieze rugs are generally costlier for much the same quality.

Look For Weight

While Acrilan rugs look promising, the introductory price is very close to the cost of good wool rugs. The likelihood is the price of Acrilan rugs will come down as production increases and the makers skim the first sales off the market.

Generally, in buying carpeting, look for weight. A carpet that feels heavy has more material and gives more wear. A rug with three-ply yarns (three strands twisted together) will give more wear than those with two-ply or single-ply yarns of the same quality.

Height of pile and closeness of weave are other factors in durability, except, of course, that twist rugs don't have a high pile. A good twist rug is thick, closely-woven and hard to the touch. Also judge comparative resilience of rugs by pushing your hand into the pile and noting how quickly it springs back.

Pay Minimums Upped In New S'West Pacts

New Agreements this month brought increased wages and higher minimums, among other gains, to workers at three companies in the Southwest Region, reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, regional director.

In a renewed pact with the Shanon Uniform Co. (Granville, Ind.), provision for a wage boost for experienced workers landed a list of gains which included improved health and medical benefits, six paid holidays and a one- and two-week vacation plan. The pact was overwhelmingly ratified by workers at a special meeting.

Minimums were also upped in a supplemental agreement signed with the Lowenbaum Co. with plants in St. Louis and Cape Girardeau, Mo., and in Mount, Red Bud and Sparta, Ill. After lengthy negotiations, the firm agreed to readjust to current conditions the minimums negotiated before Mar. 1, 1956, when the legal wage floor was raised.

The company moreover granted union conditions to shipping clerks both at Lowenbaum shops and at a subsidiary firm, Lang-Kohn Co. in St. Louis.

Gains for the shippers include wage increases, health, medical and retirement benefits, paid vacation and holidays and a new improvement set forth in the Associated Garment Industries of St. Louis

KC at the Plate



Four times a year members of locals comprising Kansas City District Council 4 convene for dinner-meeting. Quarterly get-togethers serve to review union affairs, make future plans.

Reach Tentative Settlement On Minneapolis Dress Terms

A tentative agreement has been reached in the second round of talks with the Minneapolis dress industry, reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perlestein, Southwest regional director.

Provisions of the pending renewal call for a general wage increase, higher minimum scale, a one and two-week annual paid vacation, with the second week's vacation paid to time workers on the basis of their current wage and to piece workers on the basis of their average wage instead of the hourly minimum.

Also, continuation of its paid holidays annually as well as employer contribution of 3 percent toward workers' health and retirement benefits (with a commitment set up to study increases in welfare contributions for a shorter work week and a number of other improvements).

Following approval of the dress pact, parties will be directed at completing an agreement covering workers in two cloak shops.

Representing the union at the negotiating conference were, in addition to Perlestein, Joint Board Manager Michael Finkelstein, Assistant Manager Dolores Johnson and a committee of workers.

St. Louis Cloaks

With the current agreements in the St. Louis cloak industry due to expire Mar. 27, the union is pressing for an early date for negotiations with the four manufacturers involved: Deutsch Garment Co., Leander Garment Co., Rosenberg Garment Co. and Zomer & Kling.

Negotiations are also being scheduled with US-Greengfield Manufacturing Co. of Glenfield and Dresden, Tenn. The current contract expires Mar. 27.

CANADA LABOR URGES PUBLIC HEALTH PLAN IN MEMO TO CABINET

A nation-wide health insurance plan was proposed last month by the million-member Canadian Labor Congress in its first major policy statement since Canada's union forces merged last year.

In a memorandum to the government, emphasis was also placed on the need for an improved housing program. Canada Jodoin, president of the congress, presented the proposals at a Cabinet meeting.

The statement also recommended greater cooperation between federal and provincial governments, to avoid conflicting laws on labor, taxation and education; a decrease in individual income taxes; federal legislation for a 40-hour week.

LIBERAL PARTY LISTS PROGRAM FOR COPING WITH NATION'S NEEDS

The Liberal Party has drafted a domestic program calling for full civil rights legislation, liberalization of immigration laws, minimum wage of \$1.50 an hour, aid for small business, increase of \$100 in income tax personal exemption, a \$12.50 an 18-year program of federal aid to education, a national health insurance act and public generation and distribution of electric power.

The legislative program for 1987 also favors imposition of price controls on all products, opposes increasing first-class postage rate and supports strengthened federal control over natural gas production and distribution.

The 12,000-word message, sent to New York's 43 Representatives and two Senators, states that "the clear mandate" to Congress is to enact legislation "that will finally wipe out segregation and discrimination in all walks of life."

Other subjects covered in the program were an equitable immigration policy, a minimum wage program for migratory labor and establishment of a consumer protection commission.

Jersey EOT Puts in Motion Master Organizing Blueprint

Blueprints for a well-knit organizing campaign in New Jersey areas were put into operation this month, announces Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, general manager of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department.

Plans, drawn up at an all-day conference of EOT managers, organizers and business agents representing 15 South Jersey locals, call for pooling EOT manpower for swift mobilization in any major organizing drive. Responsibility for organizational initiative and follow-through will remain with the local in the area in which it is assigned.

Pipeline Targets
Campaigns will be supervised by the EOT's New York office, where developments will be analyzed and evaluated. EOT's top officers will then convey their findings and decisions to local managers and organizers at regular monthly meetings, at which specific non-union targets will be pinpointed for concentrated organizing activity.

Among the many features of the plan is establishment of local rank-and-file organizing committees cooperating closely with EOT field officers. Spanish-speaking activists will figure prominently in working to overcome the language barrier.

Northeast Wins Corso, Breaks 12-Year Holdout

A longtime holdout against unionization—Corso Dress Co. of St. Johnsville, N. Y.—finally gave in and signed an ILGWU agreement covering its 50 employees, reports Vice Pres. David Glingold, director of the Northeast Department.

For some 12 years, this firm resisted all efforts to bring the benefits of unionism to its employees, virtually banning any contact between the workers and union representatives.

Surge to Union

However, the Northeast Department pressed its campaign without letup, and when it became evident recently that the overwhelming majority of Corso workers wanted the union, the employer agreed to join a union pact.

Gains include a slash in the work week from 49 to 35 hours, with compensating wage adjustments; lifting of minimums, with a \$1.15 "floor"; employee's contribution of 4½ percent of payroll for health, welfare and retirement funds.

Supervisor Alec Karashek of the Upland New York and Vermont District directed contract negotiations, and Business Agent Steve

Kakale headed up organizational activities that led to unionization of the firm.

First Retirees

At a special dinner in the Hamilton Hotel in Utica on Feb. 9, eight retirees from Herkimer and Auburn received their first retirement pay checks from District Supervisor Alec Karashek. They were: Bobb Karashek and Helen Babrowsky of the Kordeus Manufacturing Co. plant in Herkimer (Local 348) and Ruth Van Dyke, Helena Hubbard, Caroline Naszak, Gertrude Maloney, Ethel Orenti and Flossie Hayden of Isaac Ginsberg & Bros., Auburn (Local 280).

All the retirees were original members of the two locals, which were organized almost 20 years ago.

Heading the speakers were Karashek and Rocco de Perro, president of the Utica Central Trades and Labor Council of Utica. Other labor representatives present included District Director Rex Daggett of the Paper Workers; T. Giglio of the Machinists; Building Trades Council Pres. Archie Degni, and Pauline Wojcik and Martin Rizzo of the Meat Cutters; Business Agent James Bellino was toastmaster.

Messages were received from Northeast Director Glingold and Field Supervisor Jack Halpern.

N. Y. Unionists Mobilize For Red Cross Campaign

Representatives of 85 unions in the New York area last month pledged their support for the 1987 Red Cross Campaign.

The group, comprising the Greater New York Red Cross Labor Committee, of which ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman is a member, will seek the support of over one million New York City trade unionists in the March Red Cross Campaign.

Spring Dance, Festival Of Local 22 on Mar. 30

Dressmakers' Local 22 will hold its annual Spring Festival and Dance on Mar. 30 at Manhattan Center. Tickets, at \$1.50 each, are available from business agents and the local's education department. Supplying the music will be two Broadway dance bands: Al Arcuso and Vincentino Valdes.

Local 62 Handicraft Class Serves the Community

From ILGWU to Girl Scouts, union's education program spells community service. Here, members of Undergarment Local 62 convey as Scout leaders what they have learned in local's handicraft class (center). Left, Leasure Neal instructs girls of Troop 2196. Right, Jeannette Cooper supervises efforts of Troop 3-96 members.



AFL-CIO Okays Codes To Combat Corruption

(Continued from Page 3)
his fiduciary duty as a workers' representative."

In general, the code provides that no trade union official should own or have substantial interest in any business enterprise "with which his union bargains collectively, or in any business enterprise which is in competition with any other business enterprise with whom his union bargains collectively."

Bers 'Kick-Backs'

It points out that no trade union official should accept "kick-backs," or fee-for-service payments, gifts of other than nominal value or any personal payment other than for regular work performed for an employer - business enterprise with which the official union bargains.

The code standards apply not only to investments made by union officials, "but also where third persons are used as agents or covers to conceal the financial interest of union officials."

The code dealing with racketeers and subversive points out that each union has the "duty and responsibility . . . to see to it that it is free of all corrupt, Communist or Fascist influences."

"Consequently, a trade union must not wait upon a criminal conviction to bar from office corrupt, Communist or Fascist influences."

The code declares that no person should hold or retain union office or position "who has been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude offensive to trade union morality."

Hit Crooks, Reds

The code also recommended that two other groups be barred from gaining or holding union office:

1-A person "commonly known to be a crook or racketeer, person on the labor movement and its good name for corrupt purposes."

2-A member or "consistent supporter, or a person who actively participates in the activities of the Communist Party, or any Fascist or totalitarian group, which opposes the democratic principles to which our country and the American trade union movement are dedicated."

The three codes came to the Executive Committee by the unanimous support of the Ethical Practices Committee. The membership of that committee is: Phil Hayes of the Machinists; Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union; Pres. David Dubinsky of the ILGWU; Pres. George Harrison

of the Railway Clerks and Pres. Jacob S. Pototsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The three codes were passed unanimously by council members attending the session.

Cooperate with Gov't

Trade union officials and members have a responsibility to cooperate with government and public agencies seeking "fairly and objectively" to root out corruption in America, the AFL-CIO Executive Committee declared in a major policy statement adding a fourth code of ethical action to the three brought in by the Ethical Practices Committee.

A union official "has no right to hold office in his union if he resorts to use of the Fifth Amendment on all relevant questions "for his personal protection and to avoid scrutiny by proper legislative committees, law enforcement agencies or other public bodies into alleged corruption on his part," the council said.

The policy statement was adopted, with only one dissenting vote, by the council at the opening session of its mid-winter meeting.

Public attention has been focused on the question of union control at legislative inquiries into corruption by the actions of Transamerica officials before a Senate Government Operations subcommittee two weeks ago.

Some Transamerica leaders had refused to answer questions on grounds that the committee had no jurisdiction in the field, while others had used the Fifth Amendment. That amendment gives individuals the right to avoid self-incrimination.

Fortell Office

The AFL-CIO policy statement noted that any person is entitled to use the protections afforded by the Fifth Amendment, but it emphasized that trade union officials forfeits his right to hold office by using the Fifth Amendment to avoid an inquiry into corruption.

N. Y. Beltmakers Mourn Passing of Joel Adler

New York Beltmakers' Local 48 last month mourned the death of Joel Adler, member of the organization since its inception and its secretary for more than 20 years. Manager Henry Schwartz stated the local felt deeply the loss of Adler and would miss his devoted, dedicated service.

PANORAMA GARMENT GRANTS 4 INCREASES VIA CALIFORNIA PACT

A three-year contract providing four wage increases totaling 21½ per cent and numerous other improvements was signed last night between the Panorama Garment Co. in Panorama City, Calif., and Local 497 of the Southern California Cloak Out-of-Town Department, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Ortiz, Pacific Coast director.

According to Victor Sienier, manager of the Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board who is supervisor of the coat and suit locals outside of the city the firm has three other factories in Los Angeles, Santa Ana, and Anaheim, all of which are in contractual relations with the ILGWU. About 100 workers are employed in the Panorama City plant.

While the contract was being negotiated, the workers obtained an immediate boost of 5 cents an hour on Dec. 15. Now, the pact provides for four additional increases, as follows:

Raises of 3 per cent each on May 1, 1967 and Jan. 1, 1968; 6½ per cent on Jan. 1, 1969, and another 3 per cent on Aug. 1, 1969.

The pact also provides for five paid holidays for all time workers, a 35-hour week, and an employer contribution of 7½ per cent of payroll for health, dental, retirement benefits, and a minimum average guarantee of earnings, according to craft categories. As the contract with the firm's other plants expire on Apr. 30 of this year, it was agreed that all conditions and improvements there would apply also to the new shop.

Assisting in contract negotiations were ILGWU Attorney Basil Feinberg and Louis Reinick of the ILGWU Engineering Department. The shop will be serviced by Frank Data, Local 497 business agent.

ANTHROPOLOGIST SET TO SURVEY CULTURES AT HUNTER SESSIONS

Recently returned from a study tour to Africa and Asia, Prof. Elid Olginsky, noted anthropologist, will devote two sessions of the ILGWU Saturday afternoon lecture series next month to discussing the importance to world peace of understanding various cultures.

According to Patricia Cook, Education Department secretary, the talks will be given Mar. 16 and 23 at 1:45 P.M. at Hunter College, Room 1403, Park Ave. and 69th St.

Union affairs and current events are topics that will be spotlighted in coming weeks at the ILGWU Educational, Recreational Center, Textile High School, 18th St., between Ninth and Ninth Aves. Discussions held each Thursday evening at 6:30 P.M. in Room 405 (except Feb. 21), will be led by Professors Julius Bloch and Henry David, and A. Terloff and Abe Weiss.

VOA Broadcasts Sorkowitz Story

Listeners to the "Voice of America" around the world heard the story of the Sorkowitzs - father and son - both of whom now are on ILGWU pension rolls.

Citing the Jan. 15 issue of JUSTICE which carried the story, VOA Labor Editor Lillian Oak, in a broadcast of Feb. 6, told how Jacob (B) recently joined his father Nathan (S) as a retiree.

Describing the Sorkowitzs' participation in historic union struggles, especially the 1910 cloak strike, he said that they "have been involved in their lifetime a veritable revolution in labor-management relations."

Penny Pension Pioneers



Mutual congratulations are in order for Anna Snyder (left) and Merle Matthews, as they become the first retirees of Lancaster, Pa., Local 197. Looking on are Northeast Field Supervisor Jack Halpern (left) and District Manager George Griffiths.

HITS AND MRS.

by Jane Goodall

Children Even the Score 'At School 'Telling Time'

During recent years, a period known as Telling Time has been added to the curriculum in primary schools. During this period, children take turns at telling their classrooms what they have been doing, seeing and wheeling their parents into buying for them lately.

Educators feel that this innovation is important with the invention of the wheel, its purpose, they explain briefly, is to encourage children to share their experiences and to develop verbal expression. "My own opinion is that it accomplishes another—and more basic—purpose. It gives the young a chance to get even with their parents."

Young married folk are apt to bridge awkward conversational gaps by telling cute stories about their offspring. Telling Time establishes the children's right to even the score by embarrassing their parents. My own children have a surplus of lousiness about this sort of thing that keeps my nervous system shuddered to confess.

Exhausting Round of Activities

During the past few years I have shepherded my two older daughters on an exhausting round of activities. We have visited museums, libraries, theatres and landmarks. We have inspected fossils, attended educational tours and viewed exhibits. Not one word about these excursions has ever been mentioned by either child at Telling Time.

Instead, my younger daughter audaciously the aptitude to regale her audience with accounts of Mommy losing her temper and Mommy trying to cut her own hair and Mommy locking herself out of the house.

Her older sister captivated her classmates with a narrative of the time she saw a man drop a lady in the street. This charming tableau occurred as we were driving past a tavern on our way home from a symphony performance.

Emerging from the bistrot was a gentleman who could just about stand up, and a lady who just about couldn't. So the gentleman gallantly swooped the lady into his arms, and promptly dropped her.

In telling the story, my daughter obeyed the teacher's instructions to leave out unnecessary details. She omitted all mention of the symphony and plunged into the heart of her tale with the statement: "Down at the lower tavern the other night. . ."

My smaller daughter's class explains Telling Time by encouraging the children to bring things to school to show. The following incident occurred shortly after my young one's sixth birthday, an event which moved a lot of new merchandise her way.

A couple of mornings after her birthday she came downstairs clutching a brown paper bag.

"What are you taking?" I asked. "The boy and girl dolls from Switzerland?" She shook her head.

"One of your new books?" Again she shook her head, and diverted my attention from further questions by demanding raspberry pop for breakfast.

It turned out later that, inside the paper bag, was my old girlie which I had thrown into the wastepaper basket. It was her contribution to the stock-pile the children were collecting to send to a family in Greece.

Newburgh 'Chest' Cites COT Labor

Cloak Out-of-Town Local 165 was moved by its effective work in the recent fund-raising campaign.

Among the agencies served by the Chest are the YWCA, YMCA, Salvation Army, Jewish Council on Public Affairs, and other organizations.

The stroll, given at a dinner held Feb. 5 for participants in the Community Chest drive, cited the local, being.

Help for Hungarians

Two tons of clothing for Hungarian relief were collected during a week-long campaign started by Women's Circle Dress Pressers, Branch 761-E, consisting of members of ILGWU Local 60.

Garments will be distributed through HIAS. Above, Sam Nemeizer, branch chairman, receives double congratulations from Local 60 Manager Jack Spitzer and Chairman Joel Menist.



Two tons of clothing for Hungarian relief were collected during a week-long campaign started by Women's Circle Dress Pressers, Branch 761-E, consisting of members of ILGWU Local 60. Garments will be distributed through HIAS. Above, Sam Nemeizer, branch chairman, receives double congratulations from Local 60 Manager Jack Spitzer and Chairman Joel Menist.

CUTTERS COLUMN

Cutters Unanimously Vote Aid To International, Local Causes

Aid to international and local causes was voted unanimously at a well attended meeting of about 1,200 members of Cutters' Local 10 on Jan. 28 at Manhattan Center.

Acting on a recommendation of the local's executive board, members adopted a resolution as-

suming themselves \$6 to be collected for April 1967 to be given to cutters in the three miscellaneous branches. Cloak cutters have already assessed themselves a similar amount.

These contributions are expected to enable Local 10 to reach its goal of \$60,000 representing its share of the general ILGWU drive to raise \$1 million to build a hospital in the Negro area of Israel.

Manager Max Falkman, who has recently returned from the General Executive Board meeting in Miami, congratulated the members on their adoption of the executive board's recommendation and pointed out that Local 10 had always responded promptly to every worthwhile cause.

He emphasized that this was a crucial period for Israel, which was confronted by Arab nationalism bent on the annihilation of Jewish arms and diplomatic support. The Kremlin's role was hot at all surging, he said, recalling the recent admission — from Communist sources — of the existence of anti-Semitism in Russia, the liquidation of Jewish writers and artists and the virtual elimination of the Yiddish press, schools and theater.

Falkman's denunciation of the Soviet regime as the greatest enemy of Israel and the Jewish people today, as well as a threat to the entire free world, was vigorously applauded.

It was noted that a few cutters who had, in past years, identified themselves with Communist causes remained silent. They did not oppose the resolution. Without mentioning them specifically, Falkman said those who, for one reason or another, had sympathized with and participated in Communist organizations should purge themselves of false and pernicious doctrines and return to faith in democracy and decency.

Longer Spring Season

The fact that Easter comes fairly late this year — on Apr. 21 — may extend the length of the spring season, Falkman reported. After a brief season last year, activity had picked up in the dress trade; cloak shops are busy. Much depends on whether suit production, which had

dropped during the past two years, makes a comeback as predicted by market sources.

The number of members without permanent jobs has been reduced considerably. This was achieved both through efforts of staff members in locating placement opportunities and in checking violations, making it possible for cutters to obtain temporary or regular jobs.

CLOAKMAKERS START REGISTRATION FEB. 18 FOR 'VACATION' SUMS

New York cloakmakers will begin registration for 1967 "vacation" benefits on Feb. 18, according to an announcement by Vice Pres. Lidoire Nagler, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board, and Murray M. Koller, administrative secretary.

Starting Feb. 18, each chairman will collect union books from workers regularly employed in the shop for at least a few months, who are actually working at that time, and who are members of local affiliated with the Cloak Joint Board.

Only 1967 union books, showing that the member paid his 1966 Assessment for International and Local Institutions, will be registered. The chairman must turn in all the books from his shop at the same time.

Those who are not regularly employed in a particular shop, or who are not working at the time the books are collected, or who are members of other locals must register in person after Apr. 18.

They should register at the joint board headquarters, 22 West 33rd St., Manhattan, on the tenth floor, or at 619 Broadway, in Brooklyn. To facilitate individual registrations, they should bring with them their unemployment insurance books and 1966 withholding tax receipts.

NORTHEAST INITIATES REFRESHER COURSES IN PENNSY AND MASS.

An extensive educational program has been launched by the Northeast Department for shop leaders and staff members. Vice Pres. David Gindoff, Northeast director, announced.

Monthly refresher courses slated for staffers are to be held in different areas of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The departments' aim, according to Gindoff, is to provide a hubbub of information for garment workers and staffers alike in meeting industrial and organizing problems.

The first educational session for Pennsylvania staffers will be held in Haddonfield on Feb. 18, when production changes in the garment industry will be discussed by Mitchell Lasker of the ILGWU Engineering Department. At the afternoon session, Editor Leon Stein of JUSTICE will discuss "Apparel in the National Economy."

Similar initiatives are being planned at Fall River, Mass., on Mar. 4 and at Harrisburg, Pa., on Mar. 26. The first of several initiatives for the Western Massachusetts District will be held at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst the week-end of Mar. 22-24.

KNOW YOUR CITY

Saturday Visits to Points of Interest

Mar. 2 at 12:30 P.M. Harvard College, Broadway and 119th St. Informal discussion with faculty members.

Mar. 9 at 1:30 P.M. New York Coliseum, Columbus Circle. Mobile Home Show. Admission 50 cents.

Neb. Civic Groups View 'Hands' Film

City officials and businessmen of Crete, Neb., will see a special showing of the ILGWU-produced film "With These Hands" next week at a union-sponsored civic meeting arranged by Southwest Region Staffer Jerome Perlstein, Ruth Prior and Ruby Hughes.

The movie will also be shown the following week at installation ceremonies of Local 570, according to Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, regional director. Local 570 consists of employees at the Formit Co. plant in Crete.

Feb. 20 Membership Meet Of N. Y. Cipak Finishers

A membership meeting of Local 8, New York Cloak Finishers, will be held Wednesday, Feb. 20, right after work at Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 43rd St.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

by Luigi Antonini FIRST VICE PRES. - NEWU

Lincoln's Liberal Ideas Retain Validity Today

The convictions that were Abraham Lincoln's apply no less today than they did in his time.

To him, democracy was like the air, vital to civilization to thrive, the more the better, the less the worse. To him, no country could be a true democracy half way. To him, "a house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this country cannot endure permanently half-slave and half-free."

How applicable those words are today have extended to a world shriveled by science, pocked by political perversity, and estranged by economic barriers. A house divided, the world is not a home for humanity.

Nor can the world stand half-slave and half-free. Locked in bondage, it would regress to the depths of the dark ages. United in freedom, it would

spiral upward to new summits of civilization. And this is the historical mission of the United States.

This mission and the heritage of Lincoln are one. Summed up in his own words, it points the way to the heritage of humanity:

"What is the bulwark of our liberty and of our independence? It is not our bellicose spirit, not our arms or navy. There are no reliance against tyranny. . . . Our reliance is in the spirit that makes freedom the heritage of all men everywhere in the world."

BOOK FRONT

by Milton Sperlich

Elath Writes of Israeli Industry, People, Peace

ISRAEL AND HER NEIGHBORS, by Eliaz Elath. World Publishing Co. \$2.75.

Israel is today in the center of world attention. Its importance now exceeds its establishment as a home for Jews. It has now become the



small but crucial testing ground of the free world's sincerity in working to establish and maintain international organization to preserve peace.

In the light of all the attention this new nation is getting, it is difficult for many people to realize that the entire country is about the size of New Jersey, that it has in the decade of its existence welcomed into its fold Jews from all parts of the world, that most of them in recent years have come from Asia and Africa, and that all of them are seeking to win from the limited natural resources of the land the wherewithal for a high standard of living.

Mr. Elath, who has served as his country's ambassador to the United States and is now serving in that office in England, has performed an admirable service in producing this concise, accurate and readable account of his country.

Without touching on the present Arab-Israeli conflict he reviews recent history, describes the dramatic work of integrating recent Jewish immigrants and remaining Arab natives into the rapidly changing economy of Israel and tells of the problems of the Bedouins, the vast army of nomads whose future is involved with the future of Israel.

All of this is told clearly, without animus and with a commendable desire to find the path to a peace. Arab-Israeli relations based on a common heritage and common present uncertainty seem to be wide reading as an effective means for understanding the issues in the Middle East that are now affecting the entire world.

THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES

THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES is told in a brief, scholarly manner in this well-written outline book. Little more than half of its 180 pages is devoted to a running account of the forces that transformed the slave into the freedman, the second-class citizen into an aspirant for equal rights and opportunities. The second part of the book is devoted to excerpts from important documents and court decisions through which this story has moved forward.

Prof. Logan writes with an historian's impartiality seeking to avoid meeting out praise or blame. The result is a fine work, full of facts, most valuable as a reference work and most readable as a source of general information.

Require Cloak Operators To Change Working Cards

All members of Local 117, New York Cloak Operators, must change their working cards at least once every six months, and each time they change shops, Manager Benjamin Korman said. This new policy, which went into effect on Jan. 3, applies to all members of the local, no matter how long they have been working in their present shop.

ANNOUNCE BEGINNING OF WEEKLY CLASSES ON PUBLIC SPEAKING

Beginning Feb. 19 at 6 P.M., and continuing each Tuesday thereafter the Education Department's Central Public Speaking Class convenes in the third floor council room at 1710 Broadway. Education Director Mark Star announces.

The course, conducted by George Bernatkin, will highlight effective presentation of such subjects as the \$125 minimum wage, rent control and desegregation. Admission is free with union card.

Art Festival

Artists, the union will showcase some original creations of members at a Spring Festival scheduled to be held Apr. 22-May 8 at ILGWU headquarters, 1710 Broadway. Entries will include works by the union's painters, handicrafters and sculptors. A music appreciation program is also planned. The exhibit will be open daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

Cutters of Local 10 Make the Grade



"Upgraded" graduates of Local 10's last semester class in grading offer testimony that the union is doing its part in replenishing the dwindling ranks of older skilled workers as well as training younger members for better-paying jobs. Seated, left to right, are Sol Cohen, instructor; Harry Shapiro, secretary of local executive board; Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10; Assistant Manager Max Goldenberg and Sal St. George, instructor. Program, now in its third year, begins new semester this month.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

EYELESS IN GAZA

THESE ARE TIMES TO TRY the souls of men and women of principle. The world is in desperate need of leadership that would match fine words with brave deeds. Our own country—the strongest in the world—could, through example, help shift international relations from a basis of narrow national self-interest and mutual distrust to one of honesty and equity.

A reading of the transcript of any one of his press conferences reveals President Eisenhower as a man of great moral purpose. It also seems to indicate a conviction that his homespun homilies contain irresistible logic, so that it is necessary for him only to point out where right and justice lie—and the nation and the world will go marching down that path.

Mr. Eisenhower last month pointed the direction in which, for example, he wished the Texas oil tycoons to march. Thanks to Egyptian Dictator Nasser's still unpunished action in choking up the Suez Canal, much of Europe faces a serious, crippling oil shortage. Europe, said Mr. Eisenhower, must not be allowed to end up on its back, and he therefore entrusted the Texas millionaires with the job of keeping her on her feet.

The result is that Europe grows groggy from day to day as we fail to meet our daily quota of oil shipments. At the same time, the Texas altruists have put their heads together and have made the best of a shortage scare by jacking up the price of crude oil, refusing to raise production and adding to each family's fuel and gasoline bill under cover of the President's pious faith in the unregulated ability to sacrifice.

GAZA IS WHEREVER we fail to match words and deeds. It is the strip from which the 8,000 square miles of Israel has been threatened by Egyptian raiders. In turn, we have threatened punishment for the Israelis if they don't stop beating up big, powerful, bullish Dictator Nasser. We yelled at our European friends but lagged in calling to the United Nations bar of justice, which is Mr. Eisenhower's favorite moral refuge, the Russians in Hungary or the Indians in Kashmir.

Gaza is also Texas, where we remain blind to the conflict between our high moral purpose in wanting to lift France and England out of the difficulty we helped create and the material motives that bind the oil men to maximum profits.

The split between what we do and what we say has not affected the world's respect for our power. But how much respect remains for our professions of moral leadership?

The result of our conduct of international affairs under Mr. Dulles has been to alienate many of our allies among the free nations, and to convince our newfound friends, by the ardor of our wooing, that we are easy dupes for any who will cry for peace loudly enough.

THE CODES OF ETHICAL CONDUCT adopted by the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the meeting of its Executive Council last month is proof that American labor is determined to eliminate double standards of conduct in its own ranks.

At least in this sector of our national life, there will be no discrepancies between the wish to achieve and the actual achievement of the highest possible ethical standards—in barring crooks and Communists from union office, in avoiding conflicts of interest in the personal affairs of union officers, in the administration of health and welfare funds.

The bully and the crook who exploits the human longing for peace and for a better life in order to advance narrow personal or national advantage is the most vicious enemy of mankind. We must find him and fight him in whatever international, national, economic or personal Gazas he hides.

"Self-Restraint, Please!"



"Mecca"



Search for Peace

By
Mike Mansfield

Excerpts from recent address in the U. S. Senate by the Junior Senator from Montana.

I HAVE been deeply disturbed by the manner in which the Administration has handled Middle Eastern developments. There were steps recommended months ago which, had they been taken, might well have prevented the outbreak of the Suez conflict. They were not taken—or taken too late. Each delay has acted to increase the dangers in that region and the potential cost of meeting the danger.

I have never opposed economic or military assistance to other nations if, in my judgment, it held realistic promise of promoting responsible and stable government, peace and international commerce, with consequent benefit to this nation. It is still not clear, however, that the changes in the foreign aid legislation as sought in the President's resolution will serve that purpose. Further, the resolution ignores the immediate difficulties which have upset peace in the Middle East—the Suez situation and the Arab-Israeli dispute. It may even act to intensify these difficulties.

I believe action by this government—cooperative and constructive action by the President and the Congress—in the Middle Eastern crisis is essential. I want to make equally clear, however, that I do not believe that the proposal presented by the Executive Branch in its original form provided for that kind of action.

tion of the crisis in the Middle East—Soviet and other arms traffic.

NO less critical than developments in the Middle East is the situation in Eastern Europe. The display of courage in Hungary has evoked universal admiration. The growing pressure for freedom in Poland and elsewhere, and even in Russia, has astonished those who with little comprehension of the power of liberty believed that only military force applied from without could shake the grip of tyranny within the Soviet enclave.

But there are also other implications which emerge from the stirrings in the Soviet empire. There are new challenges which confront us and I trust the Administration will lose no time in meeting them. Our interest with respect to Eastern Europe and even the Soviet Union is not merely in the tearing down of tyranny. It is not in the spread of chaos and destruction from which new tyrannies may well emerge, well-fed by the blood of martyrs to freedom.

Our interest with respect to Eastern Europe, our fundamental interest, is in the building up of stable, responsible and humane governments—peaceful governments—which can take their rightful place in a peaceful Europe and in a world at peace.

BEFORE work on the President's resolution is concluded by the Congress, I hope that we will have acted to make clear the following points:

1. That this country will not stand idly by if there is Communist aggression in that area, and that such aggression if it comes, will be met within our Constitutional processes.

2. That this country sustain with such material aid as may be needed the efforts of the United Nations Emergency Force to maintain the truce in the Middle East.

3. That any new aid programs—military or economic—in the Middle East are only stop-gap unless they are related in some manner to easing the economic and political difficulties that have been caused by the Suez dispute, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the other basic problems of the area.

4. That this country will redouble its efforts through the United Nations to curb a principal cause of the intensifica-

WHAT we and others do or fail to do in our policies, however, will have an impact on the present. Our policies will hasten or delay the building. That is why I urge the Administration to go beyond the immediate repercussions of the crisis in Eastern Europe. It is time to recognize that we are dealing not only with the monolithic structure of international communism in that region. We are also dealing with a many-sided situation in which old, new and frequently obscure political forces are at work.

The time may be rapidly approaching when there will arise the greatest challenge since the end of World War II not only to our foreign policy but to the policies of the nations of Western Europe. That challenge will be to relate the solution of the problem of German unification to the unfolding developments in Eastern Europe in a manner which insures the independence and the tranquility of all the nations of that tormented continent.