

Enforcement Cases in Court Seek Raise for 10,000 in '66'

—Page 3

—Page 2

NOTICE: As required by the Regulations of the Superintendent of Insurance of New York State, JUSTICE prints, starting on Page 8, the 1957 annual reports of the retirement funds and of several health and welfare funds covering members employed in New York State.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' KERS' UNION

Vol. XL No. 12

Jersey City, N. Y., June 19, 1958

Price 10 Cents

ILGWU TRAINING INSTITUTE HEARS PRES. DUBINSKY

To the Class of '58

THIS is the season for graduations. This is the time of the year when young people all over the country take their diplomas and go out into the world to make their careers. You have chosen your career. By your presence at the Training Institute, you have shown that you want to serve labor. We have tried to give you the training, the schooling that will help you do this.

Now you are about to go out into the field on permanent assignments. Tonight you are still students at the ILGWU Training Institute. But in a few minutes, you will receive your diplomas and from that time on you will be members of the ILGWU staff.

There are only 24 in this graduating class of 1958. But nowhere in this country is there another such class, another such school. You go forth to serve organized labor at a time when organized labor is under attack, when corruptors have been discovered in labor's ranks, when rules and laws are aimed at weakening labor.

But we have faced difficult times before. There was the attack on labor after the first World War; there was the mass unemployment of the depression of the Thirties, there was the second World War, and more recently, the Taft-Hartley Act. We may be facing a temporary setback again. But in the end, as before, the conscience of America will be aroused and the constructive contributions of labor will be recognized.

Now, as you join our ranks, there will be about 120 Institute graduates on the union's staff. By filling the vacancies which have been created in our ranks by those who have passed away or retired, the graduates have helped to maintain the high standard of union service we have always had in this union.

In the old days, we filled our ranks with workers who came out of the shops to serve the cause of organized labor. But changes in immigration policies and the upheavals of the past quarter of a century compelled us to find a new source for future leadership in our union.

The Training Institute is that new source, that new method for providing union officers. This was not understood by everyone when we started the Institute in 1949. Many asked how could anyone who hasn't worked in the shop be a leader or an officer in the garment union?

It goes without saying that, all other things being equal, people from the shop have the advantage. They know the habits of workers, their daily problems. They know by instinct and experience what workers want.

But things have changed, and now we find that this is not enough. Thirty

June, traditionally, is the month in which young men and women, graduating from the schools, are sent out to make their mark in the world. Armed with their diplomas and the words of wise counsel given by their elders, they go forth to meet the opportunities and the challenges through which they will shape their careers. One such group, unique in the field of higher education, was graduated by the ILGWU Training Institute on June 5. On this page are excerpts from the address of the president of their "college," David Dubinsky.

years ago the important thing was for a union leader to know how to organize economic strength. Organize! Strike! Settle! That was labor-management relations.

But today, with laws and labor boards, almost all of our problems are settled at the conference table, through negotiations. This requires new skills, a different kind of intelligence. Now, it is diplomacy instead of the big stick. Now, our first general strike in 25 years is big news.

THE ideal situation would be a combination of experience and education, and that is what we have tried to give you in the Institute. You came to us a year ago and said you wanted to serve the workers. We had no way of looking into your hearts. We could not tell whether you would really dedicate yourself to this cause.

We told you then that if it was only a job you were looking for, you were in the wrong place. It was not only employment, but a cause we were offering you. We were providing an oppor-

tunity not only to work but also to serve.

To serve, you must be not only able but also sincere, devoted, conscientious. We can try to teach you ability—but we cannot teach you honesty or devotion. Nor can they be bought. There is no substitute for them. And I would pass up an able man who is crooked for one who is less able but honest, conscientious, devoted.

The corruptors seeping into the ranks of organized labor survive only because of their ability to get away with it. Without the spiritual values of devotion and honesty, even unionism becomes a business. These are the people who think that grafting and lining their own pockets is legitimate as long as they can get away with it.

The workers must have confidence that you are honest, that you are on the level. If you can't deliver, don't make promises. Give the facts. Workers will know that you are not a magician, that you cannot pull things out of a hat. They will not hold your honesty against you. But if you bluff, if you mis-

lead, if you make false promises—you are doomed.

The labor movement has made great contributions to the building of our nation. There have always been some who have tried to block the progress of labor. There are some today who are seeking to do this through restrictive legislation.

If they succeed, we will be paying the price for allowing a small group to come into our ranks only in order to serve themselves and with no desire to serve the cause of labor.

Now you face great opportunities. You have the opportunity to contribute to a great cause. But you also have the opportunity to help human beings who need your help. Too many workers think of their union only as dues-collecting machines. And it is true that we think mostly about the mass of workers improving their welfare, shortening their work week, raising their wages.

But we cannot forget the individual. There is so much you can do by making yourselves available, by being patient, by listening. To the individual, the small things matter as much as the big ones.

WE have been able to teach you a few skills drawn from the accumulated experiences of oldtimers. But what you need most we cannot teach you or give you. That is a heart. All of us have that if we only give ourselves the chance. You must only be willing.

If you have heart, if you have spirit, you will make good. Then your job will be more than a job. It will become a way of growing as you help and serve others.

As long as there are women, there will be garments, and as long as there are garments, there will be those who make them. Just as long, also, will there be a union to serve and strengthen them.

We are proud of the class of '58. Your youthful spirit, your persistence in completing your year of study, your impatience to get out into the field and to work—these are the best answers to the reactionaries and the racketeers, both of whom have the same distorted picture of labor.

You are part of a great tradition which you inherit from those who built this union. The ranks of those oldtimers have been thinned. You young people must take their places.

In the work that lies ahead, the more you will give of yourself, the more you will get back in the great spiritual satisfaction that can come only from serving your fellow workers.



ILGWU Training Institute Class of 1958

24 from Training Institute Enter Full-Time ILG Service

Another 24 students of the ILGWU Training Institute, with a year of class and field work behind them, entered full-time ILGWU service at impressive graduation ceremonies held at the Hotel McAlpin in New York on June 5.

They received their diplomas in the presence of members of their families and friends, as well as leading ILGWU officials and staffers.

Speakers included Pres. David Dubinsky, Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, chairman of the General Executive Board's education committee, who chaired the program; Mrs. Tyler, director of the Training Institute, and Executive Vice Pres. Louis Shulberg, who presented the graduation certificates to the class.

Pres. Dubinsky recalled that, when the Institute was started eight years ago, many old-timers estimated the need for it. Now its value is dramatized by the fact that, with the current class, some 120 Institute graduates are on the union's staff, representing a sizable segment of the organization's full-time personnel.

Vice Pres. Hochman, in his opening remarks, noted that this class had had the unique opportunity to participate in the first dress industry general strike in 25 years.

'Cross-Section of America'

In presenting the class, Director Tyler described the graduates as "a cross-section of America." Eight of them, he noted, came from ILGWU shops; others from other unions, college campuses, labor organizations, and the ILGWU staff. Seven are from New York; the rest from various parts of the United States.

Among them, he indicated, are persons familiar with such languages as Italian, Yiddish, Spanish, Polish (attended with Pennsylvania Dutch) and, in the case of six visitor-students, Indonesian.

Then, as Tyler explained, are trade unionists from Indonesia who, under the sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation, had studied at the Institute and who would now return to their country to apply the skills learned here.

"Some people," commented Tyler, "have described this generation as the 'best generation.' Let me introduce to you, then, this Training Institute group as the unlabeled young people of the best generation."

'Class Projects'

Responding for the class were John R. McKenney, selected by his fellow students to be class valedictorian; Ray Brammoco, who presented to Pres. Dubinsky a compilation of organizing leaflets, and Martin Furresater, who turned over

All in the (Union) Family



When Training Institute student Walter DeYoung received his diploma at graduation ceremony, beaming well-wishers on hand included wife Beverly and son Walter Jr. Extending his congratulations is Executive Vice Pres. Louis Shulberg, who presented graduation certificates.

another class project, a set of long-playing recorded Spanish lessons, to enable staffers to serve Spanish-speaking workers more effectively. Executive Vice Pres. Shulberg, describing the Institute diploma as a "passport to service and to inner satisfaction," handed out the certificates to the class of '58.

Music for the graduation ceremony was provided by the chorus of Italian Cloakmakers' Local 48 under the direction of Theodore Gargiulo, with Northeast Department staffer Thomas Anderson at the piano. Soloist Giovanni Maximo of the chorus sang an aria from Verdi's "The Masked Ball."

AFL-CIO Condemns Phony 'Labor' Sheet

Charges against the Trade Union Courier, a self-styled New York "labor paper" long denounced by the AFL-CIO, were aired by the McClellan select Senate committee as it opened a new phase of its investigation into racket publications.

The AFL-CIO submitted testimony condemning the Courier's operations as "fraudulent, unfair and deceptive as well as prejudicial and injurious to the public welfare."

The federation reviewed the long history of its fight against the publication over a period of more than 13 years. The review included the AFL's full cooperation with the Federal Trade Commission in 1935 when the Courier was charged with "unfair and deceptive acts and practices" and ordered to desist from representing itself, directly or by implication, as being endorsed by, affiliated with or sponsored by the AFL.

Robert J. Wenzel, assistant director of public relations for the AFL-CIO, placed in the record the Code of Ethics of the International Labor Press Association and several letters, written at various times by Pres. Murray, aimed at ending the unethical practices of the Courier.

The committee's inquiry into the newspaper and its publisher, Maxwell C. Rudwick of New York, opened with testimony from staff investigators that the paper's circulation was largely of a "captive" nature.

'Shady Practices'

Exhibits showed that nearly 27,000 copies of the paper's 35,322 bi-weekly circulation went to members of unions whose officers or their families "had a direct financial interest in the plant which printed the Courier."

Organized labor's "vigorous op-

position to Rudwick's operations" was detailed by Wenzel, who said the AFL's repeated public denunciations of the "boiler room" technique employed by the Courier. The AFL Executive Council in 1945 first reviewed the publication's "shady practices" and denounced it as an "outlaw racket publication."

Across the years the council and the AFL conventions also urged affiliates and subordinate bodies to withhold endorsement of "labor papers" not adhering to the Code of Ethics adopted by the International Labor Press Association.

Letters were sent to businessmen urging them not to be "swept by placing ads" in the Courier, and letters to Better Business Bureaus throughout the country condemned the "unethical practices" of the Courier and similar publications.

Asia, Africa Unions On ICFU Agenda

Trade union problems in Asia and, particularly, Africa, will top the agenda of the semi-annual session of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions' executive board in Brussels, Belgium, July 3-6. The countries and areas which will come under particular scrutiny by the ICFU body include India, Vietnam, North Africa, East and Central Africa and South Africa. The board also will consider a proposal to set up a trade union education center in Africa.

State Early Start On Renewal Tasks For 10,000 in '66'

Negotiations are expected to get under way early in July on union demands for wage increases and other improvements to be incorporated in new industry-wide agreements covering close to 10,000 members of New York Local 66, reports Manager Murray Gross.

The demands, formulated by the executive board of the bonnaz, embroiders, tuckers and pleaters union, were submitted to the local membership meeting at Manhattan Center on June 9.

These include a wage increase plus bonus in all minimum scales; higher payments to the health, welfare and retirement funds; additional paid holidays; setting up of a severance pay fund; unionization of all unclassified help, including: shipers, packers and errand boys;

and several provisions for more effective enforcement of the agreement.

With the existing pact slated to expire Aug. 31, the local will send official requests by the end of this month to the five employer associations, as well as individual employers, for an early start of negotiations.

The parties to the collective agreements are the Finest, Stitchers and Embroiders Association, the National Hand Embroidery and Novelty Manufacturers Association, the Associated Manufacturers of Tubular Piping and Bias Binding, the Covered Button Association, the Swiss Hand Loam Embroidery Association, and a number of individual employers.

The several agreements which are about to expire provide for uniform wage scales and are practically identical with regard to conditions of employment and general terms. The agreements with the first three associations have been in effect for the past three years, while those with the button and bias trades, for two years.

By invoking the escalator clauses of the agreements last year, the union won a cost-of-living wage increase of \$3.50 a week, with a similar hike in minimum scales, as of Oct. 26, 1957.

BIALS ON COMMITTEE TO SCAN PUERTO RICO NEEDLEWORK SCALES

Panel members for five industry committees, which will re-examine minimum wages in several Puerto Rican needlework industries, were formally designated June 10 by the Wage and Hour Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Sitting as a labor member on all five panels will be ILGWU Vice Pres. Morris Biala, Midwest regional director, along with Sol Brandel of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Hippolite Marcane, president of the Puerto Rican Federation of Labor.

Each of the nine-member panels is equally divided among public, labor and employer representatives. The five committees—404 through 408—will begin their sessions on July 7 in San Juan, P.R. Industries to be examined include handkerchiefs, square scarves, art linen, women's blouses and neckties, children's dresses and related products, needlework and fabricated textile products, and sweaters and knit swimwear.

Workers in Puerto Rico's corset and brassiere industry won a 5-cent minimum-wage boost in April as the result of a recommendation voted by Industry Committee 36A, of which ILGWU Executive Vice Pres. Louis Shulberg was one of the members.

NEWARK STRIKE WINS FIRST '132' CONTRACT AT SUCLAR COMPANY

A determined strike by the 55 workers employed by Sular Co. in Newark, N. J. has resulted in the negotiation of a first ILGWU contract that features a wage increase of 10 cents an hour for all, reports Manager Martin Feldman of New York Button and Novelty Workers' Local 112.

The three-year pact also provides for health and welfare benefits, a retirement fund, additional paid holidays, and two weeks paid vacations for all employed at least five years. A novel feature calls for rest periods during the morning and the afternoon.

Victory Walk



Determined picketing by 55 workers during three-week strike at Sular Co. shop in Newark, N. J., resulted in initial union contract with Button and Novelty Workers' Local 112.

JUSTICE

International Ladies Garment Workers' Union

Office of Publications

891 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Editorial Office

1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

Tel. COlumbus 5-7000

DAVID DUBINSKY, President

and General Secretary-Treasurer

LEON KYTEIN, Editor

Subscription price paid to advance

\$2.50 a year

Entered as Second Class matter

Feb. 1, 1948, at the Post Office at

Jersey City, N. J., under the Act of

March 3, 1879

Vol. XL, June 15, 1958 No. 12

Recession Seen Costing Nation at Least \$50 Billion

The current recession will cost the nation between \$50 billion and \$80 billion, depending on how long it takes to get the economy back into high gear.

Running along at its current sluggish pace with little or no stimulus from business or government to speed recovery, the economy is more than likely to shaft up the \$80 billion loss figure.

The estimates on the cost of the recession have been worked out by the staff of the joint Congressional committee on the economic report, which produced an annual survey on the economic report submitted to Congress by the President.

The committee's loss estimates came as the anti-recession program in Congress limped along with min-

imum support from either Congressional leaders or the Administration.

It was followed by a new government report showing that business spending for new plants and equipment for 1958 has been revised downward for the second time, with the drop from last year set at 17 per cent, in contrast to earlier estimates of a 13 per cent drop.

The survey by the Commerce Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission showed estimated spending of \$18.7 billion, compared to the earlier estimate of \$22 billion and the 1957 figure of \$27 billion.

A New York Times report noted in addition that "the decline in future spending could be worse than the report indicates."

Economists view the decline in business spending for

new plants and equipment as a major factor in the recession and the key to speedy recovery.

On the employment front, the government report of a drop in unemployment to 4,904,000 in mid-May, compared to 5,120,000 in mid-April, indicated a slight improvement. But with new additions to the labor force in June as graduates entered the unemployment line, it is expected to move up sharply with some economists placing the figure at close to 6 million.

In fact, the number of persons craving unemployment benefits in New York City went up 14,500 last week, the biggest one-week rise since the post-Christmas lull at the beginning of the year. This, plus a \$100 million in the number of insurance claimants spilled, added a six-week downward trend in state jobless payments.

Fraternal Visitor



Guest at ILGWU headquarters this month was Warner Bork, (right), president of the German Textile and Clothing Workers' Union and member of the International Bureau of the International Garment Workers' Federation. Here, Pres. Dubinsky shows Bork annual report of the ILGWU health, welfare and retirement funds at Vice Pres. Charles Krochler (center), fellow member of IGWF Bureau, looks on.

Dress Enforcement Cases in N. Y. Court

Two dress manufacturers have filed motions in the New York State Supreme Court in an effort to block the New York Joint Board and the Popular Priced Dress Manufacturers' Association from proceeding to arbitration over the companies' refusal to contribute to union welfare funds for a period when they had resigned from the employer association.

The firms are the Aloha Frocks, Inc. and the Lugalay Frocks, Inc. Both firms had resigned from the Popular group at the end of last January at the dress industry collective agreement expired.

Rejoined Association

According to Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, general manager of the joint board, they signed the new pact and reaffiliated with the Popular group at the end of March, two weeks after the settlement of the dress industry general strike.

The new pact accepted by these firms contains provisions stipulating that the obligation of any firm that had resigned and then reaffiliated itself with the industry group continues in respect to welfare funds even for the period of resignation.

The contract provision reads: "The Association recognizes that there is a continuing obligation on the part of its members, who resigned their membership from the Association . . . prior to the expiration date of the last preceding collective agreement or any extension thereof and thereafter reinstated their membership in or joined the Association, to remit their reports and make their payments to the Funds for all work performed in their inside shops . . . and in the shops of their contractors during the

(Continued on Page 10)

Educators Sift Top Choices For 10 ILGWU Scholarships

A group of distinguished educators is still examining the records of 30 applicants for the first ILGWU National Scholarships and is expected to name the first ten winners in coming weeks. It is reported by Gus Tyler, administrator of the scholarship fund. The educators met in New York on June 11. The 30 are the top scorers out of 755 applicants.

Per one hour, they had lunch with members of the ILGWU General Executive Board. They were greeted by First Vice Pres. Luigi Anselmi, Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg described the general aim of the scholarships. Tyler reported on how applications were sought through the union's publications and also served as meeting chairman.

The scholarships, established by the GER after the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the presidency of Daniel Dubinsky, provide an award of \$2,000 to each of ten winners every year. It is paid in four annual grants of \$500.

To be eligible, an applicant must have at least one parent with a minimum of three years of ILGWU membership. The scholarships are for undergraduate work.

Noted Educators

Present at the meeting were Dr. George Coussis, professor emeritus, Columbia University; Dr. Mario Kinsaidi, professor of government at Cornell University; Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, president of Rutgers University; Dr. Abram L. Sachar, president of Brandeis University; Dr. George Shuster, president of

Hunter College and Webster Walton of the Educational Testing Service, acting as technical consultant to the committee. Two members were unable to attend: Dr. Roma Giers of Teachers College, Columbia University and Dr. Ira de A. Reid, Haverford College. The committee elected Dr. Jones as its chairman.

As soon as the luncheon was over the vice presidents departed and left the committee to deal with its difficult task. Before it, the committee has the records of the top 30 applicants for the scholarships. These records contain not only the scores made by the applicants on the standard Scholarship Aptitude Test, but also related school records as well as personality profiles submitted by school principals and an indication of the rank of the applicant in his graduating class at high school.

The committee bent to its task with an experience that comes from much experience in this kind of procedure. It has not yet completed its selections. From the start, its members made an effort to consider every possible

aspect of personality, intellectual attainment and personal, individual creativity and social awareness in its judgments.

Nowhere in the data before it does the committee have any indication of racial or national background, nor are geographic factors or need, being weighed. In following standard practice, the committee has decided to make no cash award to any applicant who has already won a scholarship covering all his financial needs.

The awards will be made for graduates entering college next September.

CALIFORNIA ILGERS HELP SWELL TOTALS FOR STATE LIBERALS

Intensive activities by ILGers helped swell the tide of votes that carried Edmund G. Brown, Democratic candidate for Governor of California, and the entire slate of liberal nominees to a landslide victory in the June 3 primary elections, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director.

Brown's ballot margin over Senator William Knowland was a history-making 300,000 votes. With the entire labor movement alerted to the consequences of a reactionary victory and the threat of so-called right-to-work bills appearing on the November ballot, workers turned out in unprecedented numbers to back liberal candidates.

Campaign efforts of ILGers included distribution of literature, raising money for candidates, ringing doorbells, watching polls, plus a myriad of other chores.

Among leading ILGers active in the primary battle were Vice Pres. Otto, Vice Pres. Jennie Malpas (San Francisco), Manager Eddie Steiner (Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board), Manager John Time and Assistant Manager Francis Borax (Los Angeles Dress and Sportwear Joint Board), and Sigmund Arwitz, Pacific Coast education director.

Final ILGWU campaign activity was on June 2, when the downtown Los Angeles garment district was blanketed by distribution of literature lauding the labor endorsement.

Especially heartening to Los Angeles ILGers was the outstanding race made by City Courtman Edward B. Torgler, who won first place in his campaign for a seat on the County Board of Supervisors, and will compete in the November elections against the anti-labor.



Qualifying Changes, Emergency Pay for I. L. Jobless

Starting June 23, 1958, a worker who does not meet the 20-weeks-of-work requirement under the New York Unemployment Insurance Law may be able to qualify under a new test if he has at least 15 weeks of work. Under this change, workers whose claims have been rejected because they did not have 20 weeks of work may be able to establish their rights beginning June 23, 1958.

Under the new test, a worker must meet two requirements. First, he must have had at least 15 weeks of work out of the 52 weeks before he applies for a new benefit year. Second, he must have had 40 weeks out of the 104 weeks before he applies.

The new test applies only to those who do not have 20 weeks of work out of the 52 weeks before the new claim is filed. In other words, if a worker cannot qualify on the basis of one year's employment (52 weeks), he may possibly qualify on the basis of two years' employment (104 weeks).

For example, if a worker files an original claim for a new benefit year on June 23, 1958, the insurance office will go back one year and find out how many weeks he has worked in the last 52 weeks. If the worker has 20 or more weeks, he qualifies immediately.

But, if the worker has only 15 weeks, the insurance office will go back two years and find out how many weeks of work he has had in the last 104 weeks. If the worker had at least 25 weeks of work in the first of the

two years, this will be added to the 15 weeks he has in the second year to give him the total of 40 weeks which is needed to qualify.

Of course, if the worker has 16 weeks out of the last 52 weeks he will need only 24 weeks additional in the first half of the two-year period. If he has 17 weeks out of the last 52 weeks, he will need only 23 weeks more and so on; the total for two years (104 weeks) must be at least 40 weeks of work.

The insurance office will use this new method for anyone who wants to file a new claim at any time on or after June 23, 1958. Thus, if your claim was rejected recently because you had less than 20 weeks of work and if you think you could qualify under the new method, you should apply again in your first period of unemployment on or after June 23, 1958.

Aside from the above changes, the existing rules apply. The weeks of employment needed to qualify do not have to be consecutive. Work for part of one day counts as a week of employment. Work for two different employers in one week counts as only one week. A worker can file an original claim for a new benefit year only in a week in which he did not earn more than \$45 and worked fewer than four days.

Any questions JUSTICE readers may have on these changes will be answered by writing or visiting the ILGWU Research Department, Room 302, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

Starting June 23, 1958, many unemployed workers in New York who have used up their unemployment insurance benefit rights may qualify for federal emergency jobs compensation. Up to 13 additional weeks, as the result of a bill passed by Congress. These additional benefits are for weeks of unemployment starting June 23, 1958; they will not be paid retroactively for past weeks of unemployment.

However, these emergency benefits are payable to any unemployed New York worker who exhausted his 26 weeks of benefits after July 1, 1957 and who cannot begin a new benefit year, either because the other week has not ended or because he does not have enough weeks of work to qualify for a new benefit year.

Emergency benefits are also payable to anyone whose benefit year ended after July 1, 1957 and who does not have enough weeks of work to qualify for a new benefit year, even if the 26 weeks of benefits were not used up in the old benefit year.

In other case, federal emergency benefits will be stepped in and when the worker becomes eligible to receive checks under the ordinary New York State unemployment insurance program.

To obtain temporary federal unemployment compensation, the unemployed worker must report to his New York State unemployment insurance office on or after Monday, June 23, 1958. The worker should bring his supporting books with him. Workers who are not eligible for these benefits should inquire at their unemployment insurance office, or at the ILGWU Research Department.

Dress Arbiter Moves Spur Price Settling

Clarification of the manner in which settled prices in the dress industry apply to Pennsylvania contracting shops has spurred price settlement procedures in New York settlement headquarters. A recommendation issued last month by Impartial Chairman Harry Uviller, and accepted by the union, provides a 10 per cent differential on the basic settled rates for operators, which is equal to 6 per cent on total operating costs and 5 per cent on total labor costs.

Even before the issuance of the recommendation, numerous requests were pouring into joint board headquarters from chairladies in shops of the Northeast and Eastern Out-of-Town Departments.

From Pennsylvania, especially, came calls for the settlement sheets which provided a key issue in the general walkout, showing that chairladies are alert to the importance of the new procedure.

At present, settlement of prices is in progress with a number of jobs having stable chains of contractors in the northeastern states. These include Jonathan Logan and Jerry Gilson, according to M. Squelcin, manager of the joint board's Popular Department.

Settlement Sheets

These sheets are now being sent out to shop chairladies with the following message by Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, general manager of the

Dress Joint Board, and Vice Pres. David Gindgole, director of the Northeast Department:

"Attached are price settlement description sheets of the settlements made with the employer for whom your shop is working."

"It is our practice to send to the chairlady of each contracting shop a permanent or temporary registration, all the price settlement description sheets of all styles settled with its jobber."

"This does not mean that all these settled styles will be found in your shop. Pick out the ones bearing the style numbers you are working on and note the prices that appear on the price settlement description sheets for the dresses in your shop."

"Our settlements are based on individual items. If you work by the dozen, multiply the price of these items by twelve."

"If there are any questions, misunderstandings, complaints or disputes arising in connection with these settlement sheets, please consult your local business agent or manager."

Stellar Honor



Mrs. Jennie Antonini, wife of ILG First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, was surprise recipient of Star of Solidarity of the Italian Republic. First Class, bestowed on her by Consul General Baron Carlo de Ferraris Solano of Italian American Labor Council gathering in his honor prior to his departure for Italy.

ITALY GOOD-WILL TRIP BY ANTONINI TO MARK MONDELLO BIRTHDAY

Fifty years after his arrival in America, First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini leaves once again June 20 for an all-Italian "good-will" visit to his native Italy. The occasion: the tenth anniversary of the ILGWU-financed Franklin D. Roosevelt Institute, a vocational training school for orphaned Italian workers, located in Mondello, near Palermo.

Accompanied by his wife, Antonini also attend the graduation exercises of the CISL (Italian Free Trade Union Federation) Officers' Training School in Florence, at the invitation of CISL General Secretary Giulio Pastore.

Other plans for the New York Italian Dressmakers' chief include a week in Sicily, including a visit with the free trade unions of Catania, followed by a stopover in his own trunks and a goodwill tour of some Neapolitan regions and the main industrial centers in the north.

Stepped-Up Organizing Stels N'East Pa. Rolls

Stepped-up organizing efforts in central and western areas of Pennsylvania have brought hundreds of additional workers into ILGWU ranks recently, reports Vice Pres. David Gindgole, director of the Northeast Department.

He totaled up nine new shops unorganized, and charted plans for continued drives among unorganized segments, at a district council meeting held this month.

Unifying Techniques

At the session, problems encountered in each of these organizing situations were reviewed and analyzed by local business agents and shop committee members. Highly effective, it was agreed, was the "woman-to-woman" technique, through which workers in some shops volunteered to sign up their co-workers, as well as those in other firms.

The nine recruits to Northeast leaders, according to District Manager Martin Morand, are Thompsonville Industries, Thompsonville; Ras-Set Corp., Port Royal; Caple & Chaudin, Hanover; York Mold Dress, York; Dalmatia Brass, Dalmatia; Remondin Textile Co., Millersburg; D. & H. Calhoun, Wind River, Johnstown; and Mari Realty, Intercourse.

Strikes Clinch Pacts For EOT in Elizabeth

Vigorous organizing efforts by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department made substantial headway in the Elizabeth, N. J., area recently, reports General Manager Edward Kramer. Five additional shops, employing some 125 workers, were added to the ranks of Local 21, headed by Manager Henry Zacharin.

Contracts at three of the shops were won after month-long strikes conducted by the EOT New Jersey Organization Committee, headed by Local 144 Manager Peter Detliff. Directing picket-line activity were Local 21 Business Agents Sam Hanes and Edward Nae, aided by volunteers from union shops in the Elizabeth and Newark areas.

At one of these three, Grand Garment Co., the employers gave in after 20 years of non-union operation. The firm agreed to a 10 per cent wage increase, 4 1/2 paid holidays, time and a half daily over time pay after seven hours, and

union health, welfare, retirement and severance-pay benefits. Julia Tewes was elected shop chairlady. At the other two struck shops, the Children's Dress Co. and Lena Stan, both of Newark, two new producers, workers received 6 per cent wage increases, 4 1/2 paid holidays, time and a half daily over time pay after seven hours, higher minimums, and health, welfare and retirement fund benefits. Lillian D'Onofrio of Lena Stan, and Ruth Hales of B&E, were chosen shop chairladies.

Newcomer Signs

Another children's wear shop, Elizabeth Ware Ltd., was organized by Manager Zacharin soon after the firm's first under-way. There, too, workers won 4 1/2 paid holidays, daily overtime pay after seven hours, and union health, welfare and retirement benefits, plus a 10 cent an hour increase in minimum pay.

At Gela Foundations, a corset and bra firm, workers gained a 6 per cent pay increase, a 10-cent-an-hour increase in minimums, 3 1/2 paid holidays for all, daily overtime pay after seven hours and the standard health, welfare and retirement fund benefits. Organizing here was conducted by Manager Zacharin and Business Agent Nath, aided by the EOT New Jersey Organization Committee. Shop chairlady at Gela is Nina Fasse.

Bern-Al-Lin Suit To Trial in Phila.

The six-year-old \$12 million treble-damage suit of Bern-Al-Lin Dress Corp. manufacturer, formerly of Millville, N. J., against the ILGWU and its Philadelphia and South Jersey Joint Boards went to trial in Federal Court June 10.

The suit filed on Jan. 25, 1952, by the company and Roy Wilkin and Alexander Shapiro, its principal stockholders and officers, charges the three labor groups with driving it out of business five months after it started operations in May, 1950, because it would not conduct its operations in Philadelphia.

The trial, which is before Judge O. Cullen Gandy, was resumed until June 18 to allow attorneys to fol-



The Jackpot!



Winner of \$140,000 top money in Sweepstakes this month was 29-year-old Ilger Estanislao Cruz, shipping clerk at New Ripley Modes shop in New York City's garment district. He was at work when the news came. Cruz, Local 60-A member, and family plan to revisit Puerto Rico, which they left eight years ago.

Midwest Averts Borg Halt; Milwaukee Talks Proceed

Shortly after the shop's workers voted to authorize a strike, the protracted and difficult negotiations between the Borg Fabric Division of the George W. Borg Corp. and ILGWU Local 432 in Delavan, Wis., were concluded with agreement on terms for a new contract, reports Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, director of the Midwest Region.

New terms covering the 170 workers at this Borgiana fabrics plant include pay raises of 6 to 8 cents an hour, with provisions for additional cost-of-living wage adjustments during the life of the pact; improvements in health and hospitalization benefits and, starting next January, employer contributions of 4 cents an hour for a jointly managed trust fund.

The new pact, retroactive to the April 1 expiration date of the old agreement, will run until May 15, 1959. Union negotiators were headed by Assistant Regional Director

Harold Schwartz and Wisconsin ILGWU representative Harry Borshaw.

At another Borg plant, employing the workers in Jefferson, Wis., negotiations have begun for renewal of the current contract, which expires July 1. Borg spokesmen have already agreed to May 15, 1959 as the termination date of the forthcoming renewal. In conformity with the agreement signed at the plant in Delavan.

Milwaukee Parleys

Vice Pres. Bialis and Assistant Director Schwartz visited Milwaukee on June 3 to attend a meeting of that city's joint board, shop stewards, and members of local executive boards.

In his talk, Bialis discussed the union's negotiations with Milwaukee manufacturers, currently being conducted by Harry Borshaw, Wisconsin ILGWU representative.

One reason why negotiations there have not been completed is the union's desire to work out all renewals at the same time. Agreement is expected to be reached shortly, with either Bialis or Schwartz taking part in the final bargaining session.

In Illinois, union officers and representatives of the Garment Industries of Illinois were slated to meet June 6 for another round of contract talks.

AFL-CIO Pamphlet Bares Facts on 'Right-to-Work'

"Educate on Right-to-Work" is the title of a new pamphlet issued by the AFL-CIO Education Department as a weapon in labor's fight against organized efforts by various employer groups to outlaw the union shop. Copies may be obtained in quantities or at 3 cents apiece by writing to the AFL-CIO Education Department, 81 16th St. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

N'East Renewals Raise Pay for 1,000 in Penna.

Some 1,000 workers employed in 16 shops of Pennsylvania's Wilkes-Barre District, producing a variety of apparel, now wage increases recently, according to Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

These gains highlighted the report presented by Manager Min L. Matheson to the meeting of the Wyoming Valley District Council on June 4.

He indicated that contract renewals providing pay hikes ranging from 5 to 10 per cent were obtained in four plants making children's and "youthers" clothing, seven blouse shops, four shirtmakers and sweaters, and one ladies' suit firm.

In a large number of other shops, she told the delegates, negotiations are nearing completion, as part of the full-scale drive to bring all wage levels up to the current living-cost needs of the workers.

Union negotiators for these new pacts included District Manager Matheson, Assistant Northeast Director Bob Greene and the local business agents.

Pioneer Pay Up

Reopening of the wage clause at Pioneer Manufacturing Co., Wilkes-Barre blouse shop, has brought a pay hike of 5 cents an hour for the firm's 200 workers, Manager Matheson reported.

Last week, area members were proud recipients of "diplomas" at a special ceremony in Wilkes College. During a 10-week series of two-hour sessions, they studied economics of the garment industry, labor history and legislation, labor-management relations and human relations.

Instructors were Professors Robert Warner and Dr. Samuel Rosenberg. The diplomas were made by the college's president, Dr. Eugene Parley. Speakers included William Matheson, Pennsylvania ILGWU education director.

Indiana AFL, CIO Merge, Vow 'Wreck' Law Fight

Concluding two years of negotiations, merger was established by the AFL and the CIO in Indiana, uniting 160,000 union members into a single state federation.

Elected president of the new organization was Dallas Ellis, of the United Automobile Workers, former president of the CIO group. He pledged a "fight with every resource at our command to repeal the 'right to work' law at the next session of the legislature." Indiana is the only major industrial state which has the tie-and-union law on the books.

obtained an injunction from the Quebec Superior Court to halt further dismissals. He also failed to stem the tide of fear that has resulted from the employer's bullying tactics.

At the Princeton Dress Co. shop, a one-day work stoppage taught the employer a lesson after he fired two ILGWU finishers and replaced them with non-union workers. The firm has paid a \$300 fine for this contract violation, let the non-union workers go, and rehired the discharged ILGWUers.

Vocation Payments

At ILGWU headquarters in Montreal, a holiday atmosphere prevailed as dress and cloak workers attending local meetings received their vacation checks. Amounting to 4 per cent of annual earnings, these checks were quite substantial in some cases.

Locals also sent more than 120 staffers and shop and local officers to the Hotel Vermont in St. Agathe-de-Monts for the annual Montreal ILGWU weekend institute.

Mark 20th Anniversary Of Wage and Hour Law

The Fair Labor Standards Act—also called the Federal Wage and Hour Law—became 20 years old this month. It was signed into law on June 25, 1938.

It sets forth the legal minimum wage, overtime-pay requirements, and child-labor provisions that cover employees engaged in interstate commerce.

More than 24 million workers in 900,000 concerns are now covered by the act—9 million more than were covered at its start in 1938.

As a criterion of the progress made in the 20 years of the FLSA's existence, the statutory minimum wage, now \$1 an hour, was set at 25 cents in 1938. The following year it was raised to 30 cents. In 1945, it was raised to 40 cents. Amendments of 1949 increased the minimum still further to 75 cents an hour, and its present level of \$1 was reached in 1955, effective March 1, 1956.

The latest rise was achieved after a vigorous campaign conducted by the labor movement, spearheaded by the ILGWU and other apparel unions.

The impact of these increases is clear from the fact that the original 25-cent minimum resulted in pay raises for 950,000 employees; the 40-cent minimum led to approximately 1,700,000 pay raises; 1,300,000 workers received pay raises under the 75-cent minimum, and the \$1 minimum of 1955 resulted in pay raises for 2,000,000 workers.

The child-labor provisions of the FLSA have been a main deterrent to the once prevalent custom of putting children to work without regard to the hazards of the occupation or the need for schooling. The minimum age for general employment is set by the Act at 16 years; the minimum for work in jobs designated as hazardous by the Secretary of Labor is set at 18 years.

Children of 14 and 15 may work in some jobs, such as office work, outside school hours and with restrictions on hours. No child under 16 may work on farms during school hours, except a child working on his parents' own farm.

Montreal Hits Intimidation By Marcus-Faerman Outfit

Contract talks at the Marcus-Faerman Dress Co. in Montreal, Canada, suffered a serious setback this month, Vice Pres. Bernard Shane reports. Following a campaign of intimidation and firing of union members among its employees, the company won from the Quebec Labor Relations Board an order decertifying the ILGWU as bargaining agent and calling for a new vote in the shop.

Protesting against the unfairness of this order, ILGWU officials point out that as a result of the firm's continued harassment of employees,

both before and since the union's certification, a number of workers withdrew their allegiance because of fear that they would lose their jobs.

Two Marcus-Faerman workers were, in fact, fired because of union affiliation. The union subsequently

BEST VACATION VALUE

UNITY HOUSE

IN NEW YORK
1710 Broadway
CO. 5-7000

IN PHILADELPHIA
929 N. Broad St.
ST. 7-1004

Make Your Reservations----Now!

AFL-CIO WILL ASSIGN FULL-TIME ORGANIZER TO AID PUERTO RICANS

A full-time organizer is being assigned by AFL-CIO national headquarters to work exclusively with the New York City AFL-CIO Advisory Committee on Puerto Rican Affairs. It was announced this month by federation Pres. George Meany.

Meany made the announcement June 4 at a meeting in New York City of the Committee, called by the City Council Trades and Labor Council, Industrial Union Council, Council of Puerto Rican Workers, and spokesmen for the AFL-CIO Advisory Council.

Introduced by Harry Van Arsdale Jr., president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, Meany received a long standing ovation from the several hundred Puerto Rican workers. Meany related the struggles and exploitation of Puerto Rican workers to periods of similar social and economic exploitation in America of other immigrant workers from Ireland, Italy and Christ

Abuse of Puerto Rican workers in the New York area through "sweetheart" contracts and "quicker" agreements between low-wage employers and labor racketeers has long been a source of concern to unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO.



Snowroom

UP and down the canyons of New York's Seventh Avenue and Broadway this month, the battle of the showrooms rages. Months of effort in the designing and sample rooms now culminate with the showing of "lines" that draw thousands of buyers to the showrooms.

Buyers represent garment and department stores throughout the nation. They link the consumer and the manufacturer. At least twice a year, they come to New York to replenish the apparel stock in the stores. They come anxious to see what new ideas in line and color, in design and workmanship in fabric and trim have been put into the new "line."

Those "lines" consist of many new garments, sometimes as many as one hundred or more. Origins are difficult to trace. But the idea behind a new garment may have had its beginning in something seen by the manufacturer during travels abroad, in costume native to far-away countries or related to remote historical periods. Inspiration may have come from showings in Paris or fashion centers in Italy.

But wherever they may have originated, these ideas are transformed on Seventh Avenue, so that they may more directly appeal to and be mass-produced for millions of well-dressed American women.

In New York's coat and suit industry, for example, showings this month revealed garments that pull back somewhat from the more extreme lines of last year's fall season. In what is clearly an effort by the firms in the industry to compete again on the basis of excellence in the garment, stunning use is being made of new fabrics that feature surface interest. A variety of fresh combinations and a novel use of belts serve to enhance the natural lines of the female figure. Good taste is the keynote in all collections.

It is a hectic time in which all the creative and selling resources of the firm are rallied to convince the store representatives that the garments shown are best buys. Minutes before a showing is scheduled to start, the buyers begin to arrive, many from other showings that have just ended. The showing of a new "line" may take about an hour. But before that, the word may also have spread among the buyers that the house this year has something special, something different and outstanding to offer.

Each buyer carries his or her own little black book of addresses of the firms to be visited during the one- or two-week stay. Entering the showroom, the buyer is handed a notebook or order blank, as much for making notes as for actually formulating a complete order.

Meanwhile, in the small dressing room off the side of the showroom, the models are preparing. Each knows the garments she will model, and the order in which she will go forth to display them. Much schooling has been expended in training the models. Laid out on side boards in the dressing room are the gloves and hats to go with each garment in the order of the display.

The talking stops as the first model steps out from behind the curtain that hides the dressing room. All eyes are on her as she proceeds down the length of the room. Either she describes the garment she wears or a member of the firm does so, telling the style number, the wholesale price and the colors available and pointing up special features of fabric, the design, construction or the workmanship that the ILGWU members, affiliated with the locals of the New York Cloth Joint Board, put into the garment.

Occasionally, a garment gets a marked reaction. This is one that has something special, that will be a runner. The pencil scratch on the order blanks and in the notebooks in which a buyer keeps her own records. After eight or ten showings of the "line," the sales force begins to recognize by these reactions which numbers show the greatest or the least promise.

While buyers watch, there are no garment workers in the shop. But the fate of the coming season, the size of pay envelopes, the length of the work periods are being decided in these fateful days. The firm has put forth its best efforts. Now it is up to the buyers. All of this happens on the other side of the wall that separates the front office from the shop. But the well-being of all who work for the company hangs in the balance.

All of the estimates, all of the risks, all of the investments, all of the design and production ingenuity have been poured into this one moment when the model wearing the new garment struts out into the middle of the showroom. In the cutting room, they soon will be sharpening their tools...

Showroom, starring George Carrol, Inc., and Zolinda Morley
Photos by Henry Kaloustian

AN ILGWU
JUSTICE
FEATURE

MOMENT OF DECISION

For designer Louis Clavier, as for all other designers, each moment is like an offspring sent out into the world. Each has its own number, its own history, its own attraction. In the showroom, it must speak for itself.

Final hour
seconds



Before showing starts, firm's salesmen chat with buyers, suggest specialties of the line.



After showing, some buyers return for second look in order to complete purchase.



"Chacun a son goût"—each to his own taste. Each buyer comes to market with own picture of what the folks back home want in coats and suits. One says, this is it—and writes order. Other passes it up.



In off-side workroom, company staff tabulates buyers' orders. The shape of the season begins to emerge. Fiske goods and trimming requirements become clear. Outstanding numbers begin to show, lemons fall by the wayside.



The tally of orders becomes basis for making up cutting tickets. These carry a style number, and specify quantity of garments to be cut of each size and color. For the cutting department, they determine the number of markers to be made, the height of the lay, the length of the season.



It may have taken thousands of dollars to produce one garment displayed in showroom. Now company executives study garment to determine how to mass-produce it. The greater the tally of orders, the lower will be the per-unit production cost.



In the 45 seconds it takes to model the garment, every feature is shown. Skilled model points up skirt, jacket, lining, bodice, shoulders, trim and ease motion.



Models are quick-change artists, must get out of one and into another garment in seconds. Each shows garments most suitable to own complexion and personality.



Final touch gives garment its proper look seconds before it is sent into showroom.



That one is out, as next garment is fitted on model who will be the next to go.



Model waits; designer peeks through curtain to see how first garment is going.



Hat off, she is doing fine. Model in first garment completes circuit of showroom.

ANNUAL REPORT:

This report has been filed with the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York for the calendar year 1957, pursuant to Article IIIA of the New York Insurance Law, by the retirement funds and the health and welfare funds named herein.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND UNASSIGNED FUNDS

	Retirement Fund of the Cost and East Industry in the New York Metropolitan Area	Retirement Fund of the Press Industry of New York	Eastern Region Retirement Fund ILGWU	Local 10-Local 10 ILGWU Retirement Fund	Skirt and Sportswear Retirement Fund	House Dues Workers' Retirement Fund	Cost and East Designers' Retirement Fund	Local 22-Local 10 ILGWU Retirement Benefit Fund	Ladies' Tailors, Custom Dress-makers, Theatrical Costumes and Alterations Workers' Union Local 22, ILGWU Retirement Fund	Local 40 Retirement Benefit Fund	Local 63-Local 10 ILGWU Retirement Benefit Fund
	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)
ASSETS											
1 Invested Assets.....	29,357,017.00	30,977,160.00	11,116,661.36	1,961,562.52	2,569,540.63	1,453,653.15	490,660.00	563,957.21	394,110.16	880,315.77	2,352,650.38
2 Cash.....	332,234.00	275,997.37	29,403.85	16,057.46	27,000.17	49,273.92	88,266.35	18,110.32	22,254.60	50,250.15	129,713.41
3 Other Assets.....	182,223.00	2,548.13	3,039.79	273.38	5,237.63	181.30	9,110.85	29.85	—	134.90	1,698.03
4 TOTAL.....	30,669,094.00	31,255,706.43	11,149,105.03	1,978,843.56	2,593,828.43	1,542,430.96	548,494.85	579,220.18	416,464.76	940,593.85	2,395,470.83
LIABILITIES AND UNASSIGNED FUNDS											
5 Reserve for Benefits Not Incurred.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Other Liabilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,926.92	—	162.37	—	—
7 Unassigned Funds—Equities.....	30,669,094.00	31,255,706.43	11,142,108.03	1,978,843.56	2,593,828.43	1,515,494.04	548,494.85	579,220.18	416,497.20	940,593.82	2,393,470.83
8 TOTAL.....	30,669,094.00	31,255,706.43	11,142,108.03	1,978,843.56	2,593,828.43	1,542,430.96	548,494.85	579,220.18	416,644.76	940,593.85	2,395,470.83

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

9 Contributions from Employers.....	5,736,000.00	7,965,402.00	2,439,553.00	229,256.53	551,151.17	377,889.75	84,712.32	155,639.99	76,306.68	116,981.72	611,654.71
10 Interest, Dividends and Real Estate Net Income.....	689,180.00	850,251.22	296,319.68	29,339.16	53,184.79	31,313.23	10,563.33	25,974.87	9,733.47	16,882.11	69,356.64
11 Profit on Disposal of Investments.....	189.00	8,305.45	—	—	—	243.75	—	—	—	—	—
12 Increase by Adjustment in Asset Values of Investments.....	—	—	8,400.28	—	—	—	—	234.37	—	—	—
13 Sundry Income.....	92,873.03	2,556.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 TOTAL.....	6,519,788.00	8,818,663.70	2,745,863.00	258,625.86	634,335.96	609,748.73	95,209.92	181,633.26	86,040.15	133,763.83	681,051.35
DEDUCT											
15 Benefits Directly Provided to Members.....	5,398,539.00	5,561,079.16	175,184.17	31,247.20	117,736.66	55,699.13	29,700.00	32,666.37	27,183.00	20,458.00	173,340.00
16 General Expenses.....	282,941.00	238,039.76	97,562.12	9,170.26	22,046.05	12,875.00	6,437.04	6,220.36	2,399.20	4,673.67	24,466.59
17 Loss on Liquidation of Investments.....	288.00	7,839.37	1,637.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Decrease by Adjustment in Asset Values of Investments.....	4,208.00	—	1,637.92	—	—	—	—	275.00	—	—	—
19 Medical Examination Fees for Disability Retirement Applications.....	—	4,042.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	140.00	—	—
20 New York State Disability Benefits Assessments.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 Grants to Hospitals, Sanatoria, Institutions and other Facilities Rendering Services Within the Purpose of the Fund to Members Thereof.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 Other.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23 Adjustment of General Expenses Applicable to 1966.....	—	—	19,507.61	48.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 Payments to Union Health Center for Providing Medical Benefits to Members.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 Premiums and Annuity Considerations to Insurance Companies for Member Deaths.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 TOTAL.....	5,685,564.00	5,811,585.29	236,229.67	40,466.24	139,782.71	68,684.13	36,432.04	38,894.73	39,674.50	25,125.67	198,466.59
27 Net Increase or Decrease Before Reserves.....	834,224.00	8,006,778.50	2,444,633.33	215,107.52	494,553.25	340,264.60	29,077.88	142,739.13	46,368.15	108,638.16	422,616.76
28 Increase or Decrease in Reserves for Benefits Not Incurred.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 Net Increase or Decrease After Reserves.....	834,224.00	8,006,778.50	2,444,633.33	215,107.52	494,553.25	340,264.60	29,077.88	142,739.13	46,368.15	108,638.16	422,616.76

UNASSIGNED FUNDS ACCOUNT

30 Unassigned Funds at Beginning of Year—Equity Not in Cash or Excess from Above.....	29,171,322.00	29,346,507.83	8,693,474.76	165,647.54	2,413,183.45	1,173,239.44	519,408.97	426,481.65	370,129.44	532,313.66	1,910,554.00
31 Other Charges or Credits to Unassigned Funds.....	137,772.00	5,006,779.20	2,449,633.29	215,107.62	494,553.25	340,264.63	29,077.88	142,739.13	46,368.15	108,638.16	422,616.76
32 Unassigned Funds at End of Year—Equity.....	29,309,094.00	31,353,706.43	11,142,108.03	1,978,843.56	2,903,828.43	1,515,497.04	548,484.85	579,220.18	416,497.20	640,953.82	2,393,470.83

BENEFITS DIRECTLY PROVIDED TO MEMBERS—CURRENT YEAR

TYPE OF BENEFIT											
33 Death—Long Term Benefits payable to Specified Beneficiaries Upon Death of Retired Worker.....	100.00	108,746.67	4,766.67	1,000.00	5,333.33	1,500.00	1,900.00	—	—	1,000.00	3,550.00
34 Pension or Retirement.....	5,339,038.09	2,452,312.49	—	2,047.50	112,103.33	3,109.13	20,700.00	21,668.37	27,145.00	19,450.00	170,940.00
35 Death—This is the sum paid to the ILGWU Death Benefit Fund as Part of Monies Required to Provide Beneficiaries of Deceased Eligible Members with a Death Benefit the maximum of which is \$1000.00 Paid by End of Year.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36 Cash Disability.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37 Hospital.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38 Surgical.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39 Medical.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 Tuberculosis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41 Eye Concentration.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42 Vacation.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43 Maternity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44 TOTAL.....	5,250,838.09	2,561,079.16	175,184.17	11,847.50	117,736.66	55,699.13	29,700.00	32,668.37	27,185.00	20,458.00	173,340.00

The data contained herein is for the purpose of providing general information as to the condition and affairs of the fund. The presentation is necessarily abbreviated. For a more comprehensive treatment, refer to the Annual Statement, copies of which may be inspected at the office of the fund, or at the New York State Insurance Department, Welfare Fund

Bureau, 123 William St., New York, N. Y.

In order to examine the data filed by any particular fund, find the name of that fund among the 24 fund names listed at the top of the page. Then read down to see the figures supplied in each category with which the report is concerned.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND UNASSIGNED FUNDS

	Retirement Benefits Fund of Local 86, ILO WU	Local 91- Local 10 ILO WU Retirement Benefits Fund	Office and Distribution Employees' Retirement Plan Local 99, ILO WU	Retirement Fund, Local 108, ILO WU	Retirement Fund - Snow- Soc. Ski Wear, Leggins & Infants Mortality Wear Industry	Retirement Fund - Shoulder Pad Section - Local 142, ILO WU	Retirement Fund - Neckwear Section, Local 143, ILO WU	Kaitendo Workers Retirement Fund Local 148, ILO WU	Cost and Suit Designers' Health and Welfare Fund	Health and Welfare Fund of the Joint Board of Shirt and Sleeve Makers Union, ILO WU	Health and Welfare Fund of the Joint Board of Dress and Waistmakers' Union of Greater New York	Health and Welfare Fund Local 60A, ILO WU	Health and Welfare Fund of Plastic Molders and Shapers Workers' Union Local 132
	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)	(In Dollars)
1	1,222,985.26	1,443,061.38	230,117.97	290,947.55	1,911,821.88	99,634.38	247,478.13	2,950,000.00	35,000.00	12,955,460.94	17,908,242.45	40,030.63	515,572.19
2	60,354.47	71,107.76	24,021.13	30,099.53	282,678.00	19,949.64	81,570.97	111,731.28	14,471.77	356,284.52	209,434.62	52,013.92	98,515.70
3	2,979.45	155.41	69.19	113.42	---	---	---	---	358.15	302,855.41	50,343.31	---	4.00
4	1,388,702.65	1,514,139.34	263,294.61	314,116.22	3,174,411.96	119,478.09	299,049.10	3,070,731.28	49,329.92	13,617,900.87	18,167,040.43	98,044.55	614,091.89
5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
6	---	---	204.20	---	9217,437.02	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
7	1,283,702.68	1,514,139.34	263,030.31	314,116.22	3,566,933.22	119,463.54	299,043.14	3,070,731.28	8,935.44	50,789.41	18,167,040.43	98,044.55	614,091.89
8	1,283,702.68	1,514,139.34	263,030.31	314,116.22	3,566,933.22	119,463.54	299,043.14	3,070,731.28	8,935.44	50,789.41	18,167,040.43	98,044.55	614,091.89

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

9	192,175.74	275,149.53	314,939.19	88,876.21	455,707.10	31,389.40	74,005.27	611,572.02	10,470.00	4,528,216.76	7,969,034.12	82,044.50	390,392.39
10	33,114.87	38,392.00	5,479.05	7,236.56	20,334.60	1,738.05	8,519.06	60,963.06	623.00	371,232.43	310,779.45	1,297.92	12,842.29
11	—	—	210.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	229,690.61	313,541.83	130,649.86	66,322.18	808,115.63	33,148.41	82,614.33	681,364.87	11,096.06	4,903,534.71	8,517,046.04	85,243.25	379,234.59
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	311,450.00	84,585.00	—	4,700.00	65,695.00	—	26,922.50	114,167.00	8,295.00	8,347,316.50	3,452,788.56	49,904.70	244,917.88
17	7,487.02	10,853.32	2,447.00	1,768.29	18,432.39	1,255.59	2,963.81	8,000.00	736.00	271,694.81	264,934.53	4,072.82	27,473.07
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	546.88	68.75	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,888.36	—	1,386.56	1,239.58
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187,125.50	258,730.00	1,309.20	20,235.92
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,494.00	—
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	119,137.08	95,458.53	3,647.90	6,464.29	84,147.83	1,350.49	25,936.31	123,712.88	6,161.81	4,800,088.18	6,991,929.87	67,287.31	318,871.93
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	106,553.59	218,073.21	117,291.96	58,766.87	423,994.35	31,892.82	52,658.02	358,470.99	4,933.25	101,210.56	1,825,116.47	16,085.01	66,332.46
28	106,553.59	218,073.21	117,291.96	58,766.87	423,994.35	31,892.82	52,658.02	358,470.99	4,933.25	101,210.56	1,825,116.47	16,085.01	66,332.46

UNASSIGNED FUNDS ACCOUNT

29	1,179,140.09	1,298,086.18	145,903.07	234,349.38	1,575,267.48	87,670.72	246,388.12	2,512,090.29	38,291.23	13,463,960.90	16,341,923.94	80,960.92	535,948.74
30	106,553.59	218,073.21	117,291.96	58,766.87	423,994.35	31,892.82	52,658.02	358,470.99	4,933.25	101,210.56	1,825,116.47	16,085.01	66,332.46
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	1,283,702.68	1,514,139.34	263,030.31	314,116.22	3,566,933.22	119,463.54	299,043.14	3,070,731.28	49,329.92	13,617,900.87	18,167,040.43	97,054.55	602,301.40

BENEFITS DIRECTLY PROVIDED TO MEMBERS—CURRENT YEAR

33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	107,090.00	81,318.30	—	599.00	2,000.00	—	500.00	28,192.50	114,167.00	223,123.34	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,935.50	281,199.00	393,199.00	1,347.00
37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,007,418.88	130.00	18,835.70	44,159.43
38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,860.00	367,525.00	42,093.25	10,819.00
39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	940.00	140,356.28	12,634.00	6,850.00
40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	498,185.53	129,534.62	4,726.86	854.72
41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600.00	—	—	—
42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89,848.57	68,334.58	639.00	1,425.75
43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,883,453.07	2,719,094.07	50.00	123,183.88
44	111,480.60	84,886.00	—	4,700.00	63,595.00	—	26,992.50	114,167.00	8,299.00	4,347,318.50	3,455,788.56	49,904.70	244,917.88

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

	Retirement Fund of the Coal and Salt Industry in the New York Metropolitan Area	Retirement Fund of the Dress Industry of New York	Eastern Region Retirement Fund ILGWU	Local 20-Local 19 (ILGWU) Retirement Benefits Fund	Skirt and Sportswear Retirement Fund	House Union Workers' Retirement Fund	Cost and Suit Designers' Retirement Fund	Local 22-Local 19 (ILGWU) Retirement Benefits Fund	Ladies' Tailors, Custom Dress-makers, Seamstresses and Alteration Workers' Union Local 19 (ILGWU) Retirement Fund	Local 40 Retirement Benefits Fund	Local 22-Local 19 (ILGWU) Retirement Benefits Fund
Administrator.....	H. Krugman	J. Ed. Under Supervision of Ret. Council	A. Held	Local 25 ILGWU	Local 25 ILGWU	Local 25 ILGWU	Local 25 ILGWU	Local 25 ILGWU	Local 25 ILGWU	Local 25 ILGWU	Local 25 ILGWU
Fiscal Officers.....	Board of Trustees			Local 25 ILGWU	Local 25 ILGWU	Local 25 ILGWU	Local 25 ILGWU	Local 25 ILGWU	Local 25 ILGWU	Local 25 ILGWU	Local 25 ILGWU
Chairman.....	H. Uviller	D. Delinsky									
Secretary.....	A. Goodman	J. U. Shroyer	J. Kessler								
Treasurer.....	J. Hochman	L. Stulberg	J. Rosenztein								
President.....											
REPORT SIGNED BY											
Trustee.....	M. Kevler	J. Hochman	L. Stulberg	J. Kessler	L. Reiss	C. Kessler	B. Moser	A. Snyder	I. Sorkin	H. Schwartz	M. Schoenwald
Trustee.....	C. Baker	A. Goodman	E. Rosenthal	S. Cohen	S. M. Klawnsky	L. Brecher	C. Baker	I. Ithawitz	B. Reinitz	H. Novick	S. Feldman
Date Notified.....	5/29/58	5/2/58	5/29/58	5/29/58	6/2/58	5/29/58	5/29/58	5/29/58	5/29/58	5/29/58	6/2/58

(A) Signatures all are to following affidavit:

Trustees of the fund, being duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says that this annual report is true to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

(B) This represents a reserve for operations—not a reserve for benefits not insured.

Pickets Pound Pavements for ILGWU in S'East States



Protesting against firm's firing of active union supporters, workers at Mountain Top Manufacturing Co., in Henderson, North Carolina, children's sportswear concern, have been manning solid picket lines.

Set Arts, Crafts Summer Schedule

Recreational activities for New York City ILGers continue to flourish even as spring glides into summer, reports Mark Starr, ILGWU education director.

At the union's Handicrafts Studio, the following program is announced for the second half of June:

—“New Techniques in Weaving,” a series of talks by experts in the field, begins Wednesday, June 18, at 6 P.M.

—“Ceramics for Beginners,” a special course, gets under way Thursday, June 19, at 6 P.M.

—“Arts and Crafts Movies,” a series of films depicting new methods and materials in handicrafts, will be shown June 23 through June 25 at 6 P.M.

Also the union's annual arts-and-crafts bus excursion is planned for July 25. It will include a visit to the Pennsylvania State Crafts Exhibit at East Stroudsburg, followed by a picnic at Unity House.

Pearl Brin and Susan Bull of the ILGWU Handicrafts Studio, 110 East 19th St., will enroll all ILGers who apply immediately.

In two states of the Southeast Region, garment workers manned the picket lines last week to back up their determination to win the benefits of unionism, reports Director E. T. Kehrer.

In Nashville, Tennessee, nine cutters in the 125-employee

Epstein-Barris Manufacturing Co. walked off their jobs last month in protest against the company's refusal to bargain in good faith. The walkout completely shut down the plant at the height of the dress season.

The cutters were quickly organized by staffers Frank Sisko and Carl Stafford as the first step in unionization of the plant. Not only were their earnings, especially low, but these workers received no fringe benefits other than one week's paid vacation.

When company representatives disputed the majority status of the ILGWU, even though all cutting department employees had signed up, the cutters walked off their jobs. After two days, the company laid off all 125 operators for lack of work and the plant has remained shut light since.

Negotiations for a contract are now in progress.

Mountain Top Out

In Henderson, North Carolina, 51 employees of Mountain Top

Manufacturing Co., producer of children's sportswear, entered the fifth week of their strike. A majority of the shop's workers walked out on April 28 to protest the firm's firing of active union supporters.

Despite the company's attempt to intimidate the strikers by bringing in strike-breakers, the workers are determined to stay out until they have won a union contract.

Health Center Closes

Saturdays in Summer

During July and August, the New York Union Health Center will be closed all day Saturday. Medical care will be available Mondays through Fridays until 5 P.M. Members are urged to make appointments for services on those days.

In case of urgent need when the center is closed, information and guidance can be obtained by phoning WA. 4-5110.

N.Y. LAW TO FORBID BIAS AGAINST HIRING OF OLDER WORKERS

On July 1, 1945, throughout New York, the first “AGE” law against “discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin” went into effect.

On this coming July 1, 13 years later to the day, New York State will pass another milestone in the battle against job bias. From that day on, it will also be illegal in the Empire State to deny anyone a job just because he or she is “too old.”

During the next two weeks, hearings will be conducted by the State Commission Against Discrimination in New York City and four upstate cities to give the public an opportunity to express its views on proposed rules for enforcing the new law. Commission Chairman Charles Ahrens announces.

Other states currently enforcing laws barring age discrimination in employment are Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania.

DRESS ENFORCEMENT CASES IN N. Y. COURT

(Continued from Page 3)

period of such resignation and that the obligation... did not lapse during the period when they were out of membership in any association.”

The companies have refused to make their books and records for the two-month period available to the union.

The language of the contract is clear and unambiguous. In a number of other cases, the union is now proceeding against firms which have been delinquent in their welfare fund contributions as well as the union have refused to deal with it.

Among other suits which have been a consequence of the general strike is one for \$400,000 damages filed in Federal court against the joint board and the five employer associations by Part Page, Inc.

This firm also resumed last January from its industry association and joined a so-called independent group of jobbers that apparently expected to obtain special labor rates. The company charges that since then, the employer associations as well as the union have refused to deal with it.

The Dress Joint Board is being represented by attorneys Emil Schlessinger and Max Bloom in these cases.

Stern Scans Globe At ILG HQ. July 29

The ILGWU Education Department urges New York area members to put a circle on their calendar around Tuesday, July 29. On that date, at 6 P.M. in the air-conditioned ILGWU General Headquarters at 1710 Broadway, Dr. Bernard Stern of the Brooklyn College faculty will join participants in a stimulating discussion of “America's Role in World Affairs.”

To make the ILGWU “Double Feature” event, a homecoming party has been arranged in honor of members of the ILGWU Student Fellowship reception committee, returning from a trip to Europe, announces Pamela Cuban, the union's education secretary.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Retirement Fund of Local 66, ILGWU	Local 99, Local 10 (ILGWU) Retirement Fund	Office and Distribution Employees' Retirement Plan, Local 99, ILGWU	Retirement Fund, Local 108, ILGWU	Retirement Fund—Snow-Suit, Ski Wear, Leggings & Infants' Wear, Industry	Retirement Fund—Shoulder Pad Section—Local 148, ILGWU	Retirement Fund—Ladies' Neckwear Section—Local 161, ILGWU	Knitgoods—Unions Retirement Fund—Local 185, ILGWU	Cost and Built—Dress Gown's Health and Welfare Fund	Health and Welfare Fund of the Joint Board of Cloth, Suit, Shirt and Suits, Union Tailors, Local 100, ILGWU	Health and Welfare Fund of the Joint Board of Dress and Waistmakers' Union of Greater New York	Health and Welfare Fund of the Joint Board of Dress and Waistmakers' Union of Greater New York	Health and Welfare Fund of the Joint Board of Dress and Waistmakers' Union of Greater New York
M. Gross G. Halpern J. Schwartz		S. Appleton S. M. Wasserman										
	H. Greenberg		D. Karpf		M. L. Cohen	J. Turim	J. Turim	H. Alper L. Nelson	M. J. Levy C. Baker M. Masrute R. Moser J. Hyman		J. Spitzer	A. Edelman M. Feldman
	M. Zucker- man		H. Kier	C. Baker		E. Rothkopf	I. Weber			H. Uviller		
										M. M. Kolker A. Goodman		
										I. Nagler	J. Hochman	
M. Gross	H. Greenberg	S. Appleton	D. Karpf	M. L. Cohen	J. Turim	J. Turim	L. Nelson	R. Moser	M. M. Kolker	J. Hochman	J. Spitzer	M. Feldman
J. Schwartz	M. Zucker- man	S. M. Was- erman	H. Greenberg	S. Lord	M. Seide	I. Weber	H. Alper	C. Baker	J. L. Dubow	A. Goodman	I. A. Egres	A. Edelman
4,39.88	6,2.56	6,2.55	6,3.55	6,3.55	6,39.10	6,39.10	6,39.10	6,39.55	6,2.55	6,2.55	6,39.10	6,39.10

[C] The following is this fund's experience under insurance contracts:

Type of Coverage	(1) Policy Year Ending	(2) Premiums and Amortization Considerations	(3) Dividends and Experience Refunds	(4) Claims Incurred	(5) Commission %	(6) Allowance %	(7) Total (Cols. 2-6 Incl.)
Medical	10/31/57	1,540,320.18	None	104.7	None	None	104.7
Surgical	10/31/57	918,744.00	None	101.57	None	None	101.57
Hospital	10/31/57	498,030.17	None	None	None	None	None
Comprehensive Medical Service							
TOTAL		2,957,294.37	None				

Percent of Column 2

CUTTERS COLUMN

Undie Living-Cost Pay Parleys May Go to Impartial Chairman

The union's request for an increase under the cost-of-living "escalator" clause in the underwear agreement may have to be submitted to the impartial chairman unless the employers come to an understanding with the union soon, Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10, recently reported to the organization's executive board.

Several conferences have been held, but no progress has been made toward agreement, he noted.

The underwear trade is emerging from an unusually prolonged slack period, Falkman stated. However, preparations are well under way and work is beginning for the so-called Christmas season, during which the largest part of the industry's output is sold.

While the cloth trade in the adult and children's lines has stepped up its activity, the dress trade appears to be slow in starting operations for the fall season, the cutters' chief commented.

Sport, Snowsuit Raises

As of Monday, June 2, an 8 per cent wage increase (up to \$4) obtained under the recently negotiated sportswear agreement went into effect. Simultaneously, higher minimum scales went into effect in this branch.

Cutters in the snowsuit trade, beginning June 2, began to receive the \$3.50 weekly wage increase granted by Impartial Chairman George Mintzer under the cost-of-living clause in the contract. These workers had received a \$4 increase a little less than two years ago. Should any members of Local 10

LOCAL 10 MEMBERS REGULAR MEETING

MONDAY

June 30

Right after work

MANHATTAN CENTER
34th Street and 8th AvenueRegular and Special Meeting
Subject: Adjustment of Dues

working in these branches have difficulty in obtaining the increase, they should report the matter at once to the union office.

Two members of Local 10 were in the recent graduating class of the ILGWU Training Institute. In both instances, their fathers are also members of Local 10 and, in one case, the grandfather is a retired member of another local of the ILGWU. Both were the recipients of "scholarships" by the local to the Institute.

One of the members is Ronald

Europe Bound



Boarding plane on June 5, Europe-bound Local 62 members wave "so-long" to friends and families who came to see them off at departure from Idlewild Airport. Matthew Schoenwald, manager of the New York underground and ragtime workers' local, stands behind the word "trip" on the banner. Flight was first leg of tour which will include historic sites and great cities of nine European countries.

Alman, who joined the local in August 1955. He is 44 years of age, was married during his year at the school. He will work for the union in the Long Island territory.

The second is Jack Feldman, who has been a member of the union since 1960. He obtained practical union experience, in addition to his studies at the Institute, in Scrant-

ton, Pa. Feldman who is 27 years of age and a veteran, was married during his year at the school. He will work for the union in the Long Island territory.

Local 9 Meeting June 18

To Get Report on Season

New York Cloth Finishes' Local 9 will hold its next membership meeting on Wednesday, June 18, right after work, in the Hotel Diplomat, 110 West 42nd St. Manager Harry Fisher will discuss the coming fall season.

BOOK FRONT

by Miriam Spicchardler

Lyric Portrait Of Later Verdi

ORPHEUS AT EIGHTY. By Vincent Sheeran. Random House, \$5.

Those who consider music merely as pleasantly organized sounds; must reckon with Giuseppe Verdi, who called forth from composers and singers such stirring, compassionate, soaring and whispering aria and choruses as continue to fill opera houses throughout the world. There is something in this music that even transcends the performance and strongly echoes the opera house even when emanating from the barest organ or carillon.

The reason, it is clear, is that Verdi had the ability to speak with a directness to the human heart that more studied composers often lack.

There was about this peasant born composer that element of folk quality that makes him the symbol not only of a national culture but also of something in the human spirit that knows no boundaries.

Vincent Sheeran has produced an intriguing portrait of Verdi in his later years. It is a mixture of a man possessing endless energy and imagination, of one who had his measure of personal sufferings and losses. Above all, it shows Verdi as having strong feelings, whether these were of friendship for those he loved or hatred for those he detested.

He sings of pride, he sings of the abuse of rank, he sings through the music of those hurt by life. He sings with sweeping melodies and talks directly and fervently of the human spirit, most precious in the human spirit.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

TOO MUCH—OR NOT ENOUGH?

AN EMINENT AMERICAN economist has now posed the question many have not dared to ask: Are we as a nation producing too much? It is daring, because so much of the world does not yet produce enough for itself, and even in our own country millions live below the vaunted American standard of living.

Of course, Prof. J. K. Galbraith means that we are producing too much of certain things. Hidden persuaders and the pressure to conform have channeled consumer demand until it has become concentrated on a select group of products. It is upon these that the general economy has come to depend. When demand for them shrinks, we become choked with surpluses and the wheels of our vast production facilities stop turning.

Last week, agreement with the professor came from an unexpected quarter. In reporting on a joint survey by the Commerce Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission just issued, the Wall Street Journal said: "Businessmen have again trimmed their 1958 plans for spending on new plant and equipment."

Administration apologists and soothsayers have long pointed to such spending as the guarantee that an inevitable and self-starting recovery from the recession would soon get under way. Yet, here now come the nation's businessmen saying, according to the survey, that in 1958 they expect to spend for this purpose \$1 billion less than they said they would only three months ago (a cut of 4 per cent). The new expectation is a drop of 17 per cent from the \$37 billion spent last year to increase the nation's production facilities.

ANOTHER NOTED ECONOMIST, Leon Keyserling, has just pointed out that the levels of our production have been far below the heights they could have reached had we used our ability to produce to the full. He estimates that since the Korean War's end, failure to use full production capacity has meant a loss of about \$110 billion in production and 9 million man-years of employment. Yet, despite this, despite the shift of labor force to the service industries, we produce surpluses.

We produce too much not because everyone has enough of everything needed; we produce too much because, increasingly, production and employment are determined only by the gauges of private and corporate profits.

From this point of view, there is no profit to be derived from the 7.3 million families who still earn less than \$2,000 a year and are therefore banished from most consumer markets. A business-minded administration, confronted with even more withdrawals of consumers from the markets, can think only of Madison Avenue stunts and magic to get the consumer to buy, buy, buy.

There are great needs in our nation that should be filled. But the hidden dissuaders of the Administration insist that individual spending and indebtedness for over-trimmed cars, over-decorated homes and flash-in-the-pot gadgets are the duty of every citizen in a free enterprise society. They spread the alarm that pooled spending through government appropriations for better health care, better schools, better homes is a dangerous drain on the national economy, a dead loss through higher taxes, and positively un-American.

The ethics of the market place has been substituted for the ethics of government for the general welfare, even in the highest reaches of the Eisenhower Administration. Its do-nothing policy makers continue to hope that the stores will sell out all their stock, that Americans will be dazzled by even longer and more heavily trimmed cars, that, what with wage increases out of the question, consumers will go deeper into debt and spend, spend, spend. All the while, the real answer remains a tax policy to replenish the purchasing power of middle- and lower-income families; a public works program that would provide employment and yield a national capital gain.

"Surprise!"



"Rule of Thumb"



Kremlin's Myriad Weapons

By
George Counts

Excerpts from recent pamphlet on "Meeting the Soviet Challenge" by the chairman of the Liberal Party of New York State

THE long-term goal of Soviet Policy is nothing more or less than the triumph of Communism and the dictatorship of the Communist Party under the direction of the Kremlin in all countries. This is perhaps the most fundamental commitment of Leninism. Although there have been shifts in strategy and tactics from year to year, no Soviet leader has ever repudiated this commitment.

The Kremlin has many weapons in its arsenal today to be used in the pursuit of its goal, including some powerful weapons that did not exist in Lenin's or even in Stalin's time.

POTENTIALLY the most powerful weapon of the Kremlin is the laboratory. Dedicated to the advancement of scientific and technical knowledge, this institution, supported by a vast system of schools, institutes, and universities, has converted a backward country into the mighty colossus that bestrides the world today.

A second weapon, and the one which receives most attention abroad and in the councils of our national leadership, is military power. The development here has been recently dramatized by the launching of three Sputniks and the intercontinental ballistic missile. The point should be emphasized, however, that the men of the Kremlin are cautious men and would not provoke an atomic war unless they were certain of winning quickly and without too great cost. This does not mean that they would not resort to atomic blackmail, seek to intimidate the timid, and even promote small wars, in strategic regions of the earth.

This suggests a third weapon—the weapon of diplomacy. The object here is the luring of uncommitted nations into the Soviet camp, the spitting of the free world, the destruction of NATO, and the isolation of the United States.

ONE of the sharpest of weapons from pre-revolutionary days is the weapon of propaganda. Without it the Bolsheviks would never have come to power in Russia or extended their dominion over one-third of the human race. Whether through exhibits, youth festivals, cultural exchange, or the mass media of communication they will exploit every weakness among the free nations with utter disregard of truth.

A fifth weapon is economic power—a weapon that scarcely existed ten years

ago and that may be expected to become increasingly decisive in the future. Already the Soviet Union is beginning to rival the United States in the granting of economic assistance to the uncommitted peoples of the world.

AN old weapon, dating from the first years of the Bolshevik seizure of power, is the network of Communist parties which embraces practically all countries. Although the Communist International was avowedly abolished in 1943 and although dissidents have appeared from time to time in all parties, no student of world Communism can doubt that this institution remains to the present day a powerful weapon in the hands of the Kremlin.

Another kind of weapon which the Bolshevik leaders have employed from the beginning embraces the methods of sabotage, espionage, terror and assassination. National Communist parties or selected members of these parties have sought to advance the cause of Moscow by strikes in key industries and infiltration into government bureaus and security forces.

A FINAL weapon is ideology. The leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union lays claim to exclusive knowledge of the laws of history, the laws of social development, the laws of transition from capitalism to socialism. Although this claim is demonstrably false, the remarkable success of Communism in little more than one generation undoubtedly has led and will lead many to follow the red flag of the Kremlin. In any country and in any age multitudes of men and women thirst for certainty.

In the employment of these weapons the Kremlin has an advantage over Washington or any government in the free world. The decisions of the Soviet state are made, not in the light of public discussion, but in the secret sessions of the Central Committee of the Party or its Presidium of fifteen members. It can therefore turn from one weapon to another as easily as the high command of an army can modify its strategy or shift its tactics in terms of the fortunes of war. And in the choice of weapons it is ever guided by the basic principle of Bolshevik ethics: whatever advances the cause is ethical. History proves that the Kremlin will honor a treaty or an agreement only so long as such action serves its purposes.