

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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Price 10 Cents

## Dubinsky in London for AFL at ERP Labor Confab; ILG-Founded Trade Schools Launched in Paris, Palermo

Leon Blum, Daniel Mayer, Ambassador Caffery at Opening of Paris School

Special to "Justice"

PARIS, July 15.—In a simple but inspiring ceremony, Pres. David Dubinsky today dedicated the ORT Building at Montreuil which was set up as a first-class trade school with funds contributed by the membership of the ILOWU.

This historic occasion was more than a ceremony. There was something electric in the air. There hovered over the group which took part in the opening festivities a spirit of human solidarity, the will to live, the determination to build a new and better world—yes, the conviction that man himself must be and can be rehabilitated.

U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, M. Leon Maitre, president of the ORT in France, Daniel Mayer, Socialist member of the Cabinet and Minister of Labor, and M. Odilone, the representative of the State of Israel, addressed the gathering whose principal guest of honor was Pres. Dubinsky.

(Continued on Page 3)

Health Center Fees Raised 25 Per Cent To Meet Costs Rise

A 25 per cent increase in charges on all Union Health Center services in New York was announced by the Union Health Center Committee of the ILOWU General Executive Board, Frederick F. Umhey, the union's executive secretary, stated last week.

The increase, the first in the 35 years of the existence of the Health Center, is to become effective at once. Made necessary by a heavy rise in operation costs, this increase applies to medical credits owed by locals to members which are redeemable at the Health Center's clinics as well as to fees paid for services by individual members. Dr. Leo Price, director of the center, declared.

ILGWU Chief, Luigi Antonini and Party Received by Pope Pius XII at Vatican

Special to "Justice"  
By JAY LOVETORRE

PALERMO, July 24.—Completing the second leg of his journey, Pres. David Dubinsky reached Rome by plane on July 21 bound for Palermo, where on Saturday, July 24, he was scheduled to take part in the opening ceremonies of the Franklin D. Roosevelt School of Marine Trades, which the ILOWU helped to found.

With Pres. Dubinsky were his wife, Emma, Jay Lovetorre, director of the AFL Free Trade Union Committee, and Irving Brown, European AFL Representative, and his wife, Lillie.

They were met at the Rome Air-termini by Giuseppe Saragat, Italian Vice Premier and Minister of Merchant Marine and head of the Socialist Party of Italian Workers, the section which looks away about two years ago from the Communist-collaborating "Herald group" Alberto (Continued on Page 3)

## Sign 3-Year Pact In N. Y. Coat Trade

The new three-year collective pact in the New York coat and suit industry officially went into effect on July 25, with the signing of the contract by union and association representatives in the offices of Mayor William O'Dwyer.

The provisions of the agreement, signed in the June 15 issue of "Justice," had been previously approved and ratified by the Cloak Joint Board and the Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc., the Infants' and Children's Coat Association, Inc., and the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association, Inc. Three renewals of the old contract were put into effect, since the June 1 expiration date, to facilitate phasing of the new pact in conformance with the Taft-Hartley law.

The gains achieved by cloakmakers in some 50 years of collective bargaining, formulated in 17 agreements, were re-written in the new contract. Seven successive contracts since the general strike of 1936 have assured more than two decades of uninterrupted production in the industry.

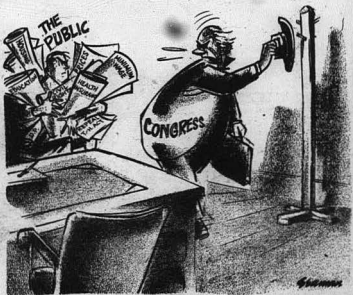
An accord was reached on many points in dispute, and the rest were referred to Imperial Chairman Red A. Bookbinder to render a decision by June 1, 1948. As required by the Taft-Hartley law, the administration of the health and welfare fund will now be shared by union labor (Continued on Page 3)

AUGUST VACATIONS Reservations Now

Unity House  
office  
1710 Broadway, N. Y. C.  
Room 201

## Congress Session Spurs ILG Activists

"Who Called YOU Back?"



With "Eyes On Congress" as a slogan charged with mercurial fervor, the events of the past fortnight, culminating in the extraordinary session of the 80th Congress summoned by President Harry S. Truman to act on a legislative program affecting the nation's most vital current economic problems, brought political interest to a high pitch in ILOWU circles in every part of the land, it was announced from the headquarters of the National 1948 Campaign Committee sponsored by ILGWU affiliates.

The special Congress session, meeting in an atmosphere of ferocious Republican and Tory opposition, rapidly has become the central point of discussion at shop meetings and political planning groups. Gus Tyler, director of the ILOWU Political Office, declared: "It was like a shot in the arm, producing a galvanizing effect on all our activities, clearing the air of doubts and misgivings and preparing the ground for the battle to come," Tyler said.

"Preeced by the courageous stand of the Democratic convention on civil rights, a move inspired and led at Philadelphia by the Democratic Party's liberal element with the 'Americans for Democratic Action' in the vanguard, and followed up by the President's Executive Orders for ending bias and discrimination in the armed forces and in (Continued on Page 3)



# ILGWU in PARIS



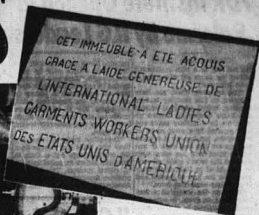
Daniel Mayer, French Minister of Labor, joined President and Mrs. Dubinsky as they watched a young ORT student demonstrate his newly acquired machine-shop skills.



Joining in the dedication ceremonies of the ORT School in France were Labor Minister Mayer, U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, President Dubinsky and veteran French Socialist leader, Leon Blum.



For girls at the ORT school, good careers open in dressmaking, fashion design, millinery and other skills.



(Above) The plaque in the ORT School in Montreuil reads:

"This building has been acquired through the generous aid furnished by the International Ladies' Garments Workers' Union."



At the ORT school, young people have the choice of many trades to learn including (above) radio construction and maintenance.



While in Paris President Dubinsky participated in ceremonies marking the opening of the Workmen's Circle Pavilion of the Vladek sanatorium. At his right is Joseph Hupkin, W. C. general secretary.

# FDR Institute Opened in Palermo by ILG Leaders

(Continued from Page 2)

ing not only as a high government official but as an old friend and a great friend.

"The reception which you have accorded us this morning is very touching, indeed, and it is stirring us deeply moving not because we were met by a military guard and were escorted by a great squad of motorcycles, but because it brought back to me the fact that it was only a short time ago when such an event like today's could not even be thought of in Italy, while Italy was under the heel of fascism and of an enemy occupation force.

"Being on the shores of a free Italy today is, truly, a source of genuine happiness and freedom-loving people. It surely is to an American who is associated with a free trade union organization. It is, furthermore, a great privilege for me and my associates to come here to dedicate this fine institution of training in the skills of marine work that will be attended by the children of men and women who died in the service of labor and as martyrs for a great ideal—the ideal of human freedom.

"Let me emphasize that our contribution to this school is not an act of charity, it is an act of solidarity. It is also a symbol of our friendship and knowledge of the community of aims and aspirations.

"The solidarity demonstrated here today will weld us stronger together, and to a better world for tomorrow—a better world for the people of Italy, for the people of America, for all peoples of the world. I thank you all very much."

## "Our Members Made This Possible"

Vice Pres. Antonini, who followed Pres. Dubinsky, said, in part:

"The fact that this ceremony is attended today by the Merchant Marine Minister is a guarantee that sea-minded Italy is coming to life again, and that this 'FDR Institute' will make a notable contribution to the Italian merchant marine which is such a big part of the Italian economy.

"We visited Italy before to help in the rehabilitation of the nation, and we are here again today to continue this work. We want an Italy friendly to America and an America friendly to Italy. Mr. Mayer, we accept this parchment not for the work done personally by Dubinsky and myself but because it is your expression toward our union whose members had contributed hours of labor to make possible this institution.

"We are here, but our voice is being short-lived and heard in America. The world has become very small. My greatest satisfaction is to have convinced the President of our International Union, David Dubinsky, to come out here to Palermo. Since I have succeeded, I don't need to say anything else.

"I have met here relatives, friends, and even members of our union. I don't know whether there are more ships in Sicily or in America. It was in part due to the fact that a great many members of our union came from Sicily many years ago when we chose this spot for the school, we had in mind to build."

## "FDR Symbolizes School"

"The Premier Saragat, who was the last speaker, declared:

"This Institute is a gift by the American workers to the orphans of the Italian workers who died in the last war. This school has been put under august auspices under the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt. And this did not happen as a result of mere chance. Roosevelt symbolized the human values which are the soul of an industrial democracy. As we examine history, we find that men are divided into two ca-

tegories. There are those men who limit their actions only by their own strength. These men are never changed by any moral conviction. Such men are represented in history on one side by the Napoleonic mind, for whom life is an adventure, and on the other by the will to attain power. They lead humanity toward catastrophe.

"The other group of men are those who, while they emerge from their own actions suggested by moral, ethical concepts. This category produces founders of republics and democracy. America is rich in

men of this kind. It is enough to recall the personality of Washington and Lincoln. To this category belongs Franklin D. Roosevelt, and we are proud that our institution is named after him."

At adjournment of dedication ceremonies, the ILGWU leaders and their wives and friends were tendered a luncheon by the city and provincial authorities. Late in the afternoon, a special reception was held in their honor at the beautiful and palatial building of the Sicilian Assembly. In the evening, the world-famous Palermo Opera house, Teatro Massimo, was named to capacity with city folk who came to listen to Pres. Dubinsky and First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini.

Following the meeting, the Administration of the Sicilian Region of the Italian Republic gave a banquet to the American trade union party.

# ILG Activists Alerted As Congress Session Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

The Federal Reserve, Truman's message to Congress has brought to the forefront of American life the economic issues for which 90 per cent of our people are battling against the protagonists of greed and the blackest elements of reaction." They

"The Republicans and their followers in Congress may try to sabotage the President's demands for price control, for rationing of scarce products and materials, for the reimposition of an excess profits tax; they may even adjourn the session within a few days and delay for a hundred million American consumers who are crying out for relief. Yet this special session of Congress and the President's resolute and clear-cut demands will remain the main issues of this national campaign that will decide its outcome in the end he asserted.

## Funds Pour in

Registering the revived "political interest throughout the government workers' organization, was a new stream of voluntary contributions to the ILGWU 1948 Campaign Committee. It was further reported.

With the work season in all the branches of the garment industry in full swing and the deadline for collections set, donations in the shops—estimated to yield anywhere from \$1 to \$2 a member, depending on locale and localities—are coming in from all parts of the country.

Among this week's outstanding contributions, Tyler's office reported, was a check for \$3,000 from Local 9 in New York, and another for \$2,000 from Local 143, Mt. Vernon, managed by Louis Best.

## Union Council Ready

Topping the agenda of trade union political activity for the coming month, a special conference of all affiliated and cooperating trade unions was announced by the Executive Council of New York's Liberal Party for Wednesday, August 11, 8 P.M. at the Hotel New Yorker. Council chairman Charles S. Zimmerman and secretary Sam B. Rubenstein emphasized in the conference call that the delegates will be asked to "discuss the general political situation as it affects the trade union movement, and to consider the endorsement of a candidate for President."

## Our "Political Newsletter"

The ILGWU Political Office further announced that the first issue of a "Political Newsletter," dated Aug. 1, was prepared and sent to ILGWU staff members all over the country. The 10-page newsletter, it was declared, seeks to familiarize ILGWU members with current issues, "how to use them in the shops" and how to meet questions affecting domestic and world poli-

tics from the viewpoint of labor with a maximum of clarity.

In enumerating some of the things the ILGWU campaign staffs stand for and the techniques they would employ, the "Newsletter" emphasizes that "the special session of Congress provides an opportunity rarely available to the American people to get long-needed and long-awaited legislation. Congressmen facing the election should be told in no uncertain terms how the American people feel, should know what the issues are, should find out who their Congressmen are, and should let their Congressmen know right now what they want. This can be done with letters, telegrams, petitions, and postcards."

## ILG Enlists for Flood

The ILGWU campaign organized with other groups in Hazleton, Pa., at a mass meeting held last week on a review of the 80th Congress. Speakers were Lewis Hines, Emil Rieve and A. B. Whitney. Also speaking was Dan Flood, popular candidate for Congress in that area.

# Blum, Mayer, Offery At OK School Opening

(Continued from Page 3)

American labor and the American people have long ago taken definite sides. When France stood this time in World War I, we did not fail her. When France stood in World War II, we did not fail her. We then fought with you and for you—for all that is dear to our two nations which are bound together by the friendship of the ideals of human liberty. We will stand with you in the future as we have stood with you in the past.

"As I landed yesterday in France, and as I thought of the energetic efforts you are making to rebuild your country, I realized how much the Atlantic has become a bridge between America and France. It is in this sense that we view our dedication of this institution here today as a token of and as an expression of our contribution not only to the reconstruction of economy and machinery but also to the rehabilitation of the individual human being and worker in your country and in other lands."

## ERP a Cornerstone

"After much debate, the American Congress has recently enacted the European Recovery Program. You know that the Eighteenth Congress which we still have is not by any means the best of Congress that the American people can or should have. But the fact that even a Congress like this one can enact so broad and sweeping a recovery program should be proof affirming even to the strongest doubters that the American people are determined to help continuously and consistently in the rebuilding of your country, in the reconstruction of Europe."

The President of the ORT in France, M. Louis Meunier, followed with a discussion of the vast needs of European rehabilitation and with a heartwarming recognition of the willing contributions to the solution of the problems made by the ILGWU. Mr. Meunier underscored that "this aid has come, spontaneous and generous."

## French Labor Gratitude

In an impassioned, yet most instructive address, the French Minis-

ter of Labor, Daniel Mayer, held his audience spellbound when he declared:

"To me M. Dubinsky is an American whose nationality and race are not matters to him, as a representative of organized labor, I say simply, in the name of the workers of France, in the name of those for whom this building was erected: thank you for your generous gift!"

It is not in the name of any particular France that we have raised this center of re-education, of liberty, and of human dignity. It is rather in the name of the France that you love because it is the France of the rights of man, because it is the France of 1789, the France of Voltaire, the France of the Commune. . . . If there are amongst you any who still have relations with the oppressed countries of Eastern Europe, I say to you, after the rehabilitation of this morning, you can in all confidence count the youth of those oppressed countries that they can come to Paris—the cultural center, the center of education or of moral, intellectual, professional and manual."

A most touching incident in this hectic morning of dedication and ceremony occurred when Pres. Dubinsky stopped to ask a young pupil in the Military Training Camp about her work and her experiences. This girl was a survivor of one of the worst Nazi camps. Bright-eyed and full of hope, with determination deeply etched in her face by her harrowing experiences, she told him that she had come from Lodz, the birthplace of Pres. Dubinsky. It was a moment full of pathos and tragedy. Dreamers, artists, writers, scientists, radio mechanics, electricians and machinists—all graduates from the Nazi ghettos and concentration camps—all graduates into a new creative life!

## A Rewarding Investment

Here were the young and the mature, who through superhuman courage and indescribable heroism, escaped from darkness to reach avenues of a real and full life. Here were the young and the mature, a result of years of internment in the Nazi ghettos and concentration camps will now regain the opportunity to refine their skills, to bring out new talents and capacities within them, to take their rightful place as citizens of a free world.

Never was an investment made by labor so rewarding, any organization so well chosen, so rewarding, and so enriching in a humanitarian sense as the contribution made by the ILGWU towards the establishment of this splendid ORT school in Montreuil—an institution which ranks well with the best of the trade schools in our own country.

## JUSTICE

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Workers' Union

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## Greeted by Saragat in Rome



Among the large crowd on hand to welcome First Vice Pres. Antonini, Jay Lovestone and President Dubinsky as they landed at Rome airport was (right) Vice Premier Giuseppe Saragat.

## Price Settlement at Dress Shop



Union representatives met with the production manager of Sam Friedlander in New York July 22 to settle prices for the fall line of dresses. Shown above (clockwise) are Josephine Zano, Rebecca Cahas, Louis Chasnovoff, D. Davidson, union price editor, Pearl Melnick, shop chairlady, Harry Warheit, the Friedlander production man, and Adella Maschi.

## Accessories Council Work For Affiliates is Reported

The annual report of the Ladies' Appareil Accessories Council for 1947, recently released by Manager A. V. Calace, revealed significant aid to ILGWU organizational work and check-ups on employer violations of the accessories clause in collective agreements.

Affiliated with the council are Local 66, Buenos and Hand Brothers; Local 40, Belmakers; Local 64, Buttonhole Makers; and Local 142, Neckwear Workers. Organized in 1936 in accordance with a convention decision, the council has been concerned with enforcement of the accessories clause which provides that only union-made accessories may be used in the manufacture of garments.

To ensure compliance the council's staff of accountants periodically examines the books of the manufacturers to check the sources from which accessories are obtained.

During 1947 the council made 2,543 investigations of jobs and manufacturers' books. Violations of the accessories clause in 733 cases were disclosed and the firms were instructed to cease the practice.

With the invaluable aid of the council the four affiliated locals obtained 167 new shops.

The report indicates that 4.8 per cent of production in the embroidery, stitching and pleating line is non-union. This finding is a striking indication that the

non-union shops are nothing more than "hole-in-the-wall" shops. While the average yearly output for the trade for union houses is \$25,489, the figure for non-union shops barely reaches \$6,064.

## Dress Members, Attention!

Members listed below should call at once at the office of the Vacation Department of the Dress Joint Board, 230 W. 40 St., 4th floor. The numbers following the name indicate ledger and local number.

Rose Aisat, 4947-39  
Anca Calapane, 5247-43  
Ansona Baratz, 15726-40  
Nelle Cardinale, 34123-38  
Cora Cline, 6614-36  
Ada Fabbri, 2233-40  
Irene Frances, 6245-45  
Sarah Glensman, 4761-27  
Nina Lo Gallo, 26233-38  
Olga Mera, 45268-32  
Mabel Nichols, 6988-32  
Rose Rosack, 2181-32  
Mary Ruffin, 12749-48.

## LITTLE INTERNATIONAL

HARRY WANDER, MANAGER  
EASTERN OUT-OF-TOWN DEPT.

## Sign Sol Walters Contract After NLRB Okays Terms

The agreement with the Sol Walters Co. of Nyack, N. Y., was finally signed last month after parties to the contract received notice of approval by the National Labor Relations Board of the settlement they had reached earlier in their protracted negotiations. It is announced by Vice President Harry Wander.

In March, workers had been locked out by the firm when they sought collective bargaining through the ILGWU. Subsequently, Morris P. Giubini, head of the ILGWU Legal Department, arranged the filing of charges of unfair labor practices against the firm.

However, before the case went to trial, a settlement was reached for which NLRB approval has been obtained.

While waiting for word from the government agency, the union negotiated the following terms of the agreement: 6% holidays with pay for those workers,

health and vacation benefits and a 35-hour work week.  
Louis Ruff, manager of Local 142 participated in the negotiations.

## Stamford Workers Win Pay Increase

A cost-of-living increase of \$2 for 125 workers employed by two firms in Stamford, Conn., is reported by Sam Janak. Both firms are under agreement with Local 22.  
The increase was won at the Stamford Waist Co., employing 130 workers, and at the Sally Blum Co., which employs 65 workers.

## Hochman Back from Paris ORT Meeting

Following his attendance at the Central Board conference of the World Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT) in Paris, Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dress Joint Board, returned to the United States on July 28, aboard the Queen Mary.

As spokesman of the ORT, Hochman took a leading part in the deliberations of the body responsible for conducting the activities of the ORT which for 38 years has trained Jews in a wide variety of trades.

Hochman joined President Dubinsky in Paris on July 13 when the ORT trade center, built with the financial aid of the ILGWU, was opened. Representatives of 23 countries participated in the annual conference of the central board of the World ORT Union.

## DEFENSE COUNCIL PLANS SEPT. OUTING

Preparations for the annual Union Defenders Committee outing got under way last week. Scheduled for the September 11 weekend at Unity House, the outing is sponsored by the UDGC to honor the work of volunteer committees members.

These volunteers, who include building chairmen and other active union officers, police the industry in their off hours, checking to see that agreements are being honored and that no work is done through overtime and Saturday work.

As in the past, UDC volunteers will be grouped in the committee of the International by officials of the ILGWU and the Dress Joint Board who will participate in the weekend celebration.

Max Hunslein, manager of the organization department, and Sylvia Rander, Union Defenders Committee director, are planning the outing.

## DIANE AND TRI-CITY SIGN BETTER PACTS

The Diane Sportswear Co. of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has signed a two-year agreement covering its 10 workers. It is reported by Hudson Valley Manager Mort Goodman. The contract provides for paid holidays and health and vacation benefits in addition to other standard terms.

Agreement has been reached on terms of a union pact with The City Dress Co. of Philmont. The 40 workers employed by the firm are expected to return to work from their vacations in the near future when the new contract will become effective. Among its terms are provision for a 38 per cent wage increase and 6% holidays with pay.

## Charles Brand Dead; EOT Office Manager

Charles Brand, office manager of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, died on July 15 after a prolonged illness.

Brand was office manager of the EOT for the past 15 years. During that period he won a wide reputation for efficient and considerate management of the department's financial records.

## 160 Fashion Editors Visit N.Y. To See Dress Institute Shows

## 3 LOCAL 22 SHOPS AFFIRM SOLIDARITY WITH GIFTS TO UJA

The tradition of ILGWU solidarity with the democratic forces throughout the world was affirmed again last week by workers in three Local 22 shops who contributed to the support of Israel through the United Jewish Appeal. As in the past, when union members have supported the democratic workers in Spain, Italy, China, and other countries, these contributions were made without regard to national boundaries.

Secretary-Managers Charles Zimmerman revealed that \$2800 in UJA was turned over to the United Jewish Appeal from shops in which union members contributed their work and employers added donations.

At Cohen & Goshkin's workers under the leadership of Joseph Starns, shop chairman, contributed \$400 and the firm added \$500.

At Weinberger & Blinn, union members contributed work valued at \$700 to which the firm added \$300. Although it had been suggested that workers in this firm, which is a contractor for Cohen & Goshkin, might contribute the value of 30 dresses, the workers limited on meeting the same quota as that agreed upon by Cohen & Goshkin workers.

Abraham Cohen was chairman of the United Jewish Appeal committee at Weinberger & Blinn, and members of the committee included Isidore Cohen, Margaret Balagala, Jolanda Weintraub and Francis Caputo.

At a third shop, Jenny Dresses, \$277 was contributed by the workers with an additional \$100 donated by the firm. Maria Nots was chairman, and Josephine Lemna and Lena Shadrin were committee members.

These shop workers included many Italian-Americans as well as Spanish-Americans and Negroes. Their eagerness to contribute toward the cause of Israel led Zimmerman to point the spontaneous character, which has been evident among ILGWU members in extending the hand of brotherhood to those in need in many parts of the world.

## "THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89"

The Most Popular  
ITALIAN RADIO HOUR  
Symphony Orchestra and  
Opera Singers of International  
Fame

## Luigi Antonini

First Vice President ILGWU  
and General Secretary of Local 89  
in his weekly concert on radio  
and national events

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

From 10-11  
ON EASTERN HOOK-UP  
WEIRD (1230 Kc.) New York  
WICOM (1480 Kc.) New York  
WILAY (1430 Kc.) Philadelphia  
WHIC (1340 Kc.) New Haven

## DRESS JOINT BOARD FASHION EDITORS

More than 160 fashion editors from all parts of the world were in New York during the week of July 19 to spend the day at the Dress Institute which was conducting its semi-annual dress and fashion show.

The editors, representing newspapers throughout the country as well as Dutch, Belgian, Scandinavian, British and Canadian publications, spent all week viewing fashion showings at the rooms of 36 manufacturers. They saw dresses designed by the country's best-known style creators. On the basis of the showings, the fashion editors will give their readers a preview of leading Fall styles.

The week ended for the fashion writers with a reception at Circle House, Madison Square, official residence. Mayor O'Dwyer's official residence. Mayor O'Dwyer described the preparations made by the city to celebrate New York's Fashion, which will include a style show at Madison Square Garden.

## Forum on Fashions

Before viewing the latest fashion creations, the editors attended a forum conducted by Eleanor Lambert, press director of the New York Dress Institute, who described what American designers had in mind for women next Fall.

The Dress Institute, which sponsors National Dress Week, was started at the suggestion of New York's Board, which has emphasized the need for a continuous campaign to publicize the styles and outstanding designers available in New York market. The Institute was created under the provisions of the collective agreement of 1941, and has been maintained by contributions of the Dress Joint Board and of the various employers' associations.

Since its organization seven years ago, the New York Dress Institute has staged a number of fashion shows in New York, the most outstanding being those conducted in connection with the March of Dimes drive.

The Institute also acts as a clearing house for information about American fashion.

## ANNOUNCE LAST CALL FOR DRESS MEMBERS TO COLLECT CHECKS

The last call for claiming vacation checks at the Dress Joint Board office was issued today. Workers who registered for vacation checks through shop chairmen, but were not on hand to get them, when first distributed can call for their checks during the last week of August. After that time, the checks will be cancelled.

Those unclaimed vacation checks returned to the joint board office because the workers to whom they were made out could not be found, are still unclaimed by union members. Workers who registered with their shop chairmen for these vacation checks are urged to apply for them at the joint board office, 218 W. 40 St., before the checks are invalidated.

Nathaniel M. Minckoff, secretary-treasurer of the Dress Joint Board, reported that the Board's committee of the vacation fund, composed of the assistant managers of the four local unions, with Max Chasman, had dealt with 40 cases in meetings held on July 20 and 22.



By WILL ALLEN  
Special to "Justice"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some of the soothsayers in this politics-conscious Capital are beginning to say that the prophets who predicted a walkaway for the Republicans may rue their rashness by November. The factor that is starting to alter the scales is something in Harry Truman's action that has surprised even some of his friends — his failing quality and his courage in the face of overwhelming odds.

One of the tell-tale signs which began to tip the scales in Harry Truman's favor was noted by sharply observant eyes July 27 as the President addressed the assembled House of Congress. That sign was the sharp contrast in reaction between the legislators on the floor of the House and the plain, ordinary citizens in the galleries to what the President had to say.

The contrast was so stark it could hardly be missed. The citizens in the galleries were friendly, receptive and enthusiastic; the legislators in the vast majority were a sullen and hostile audience. The galleries applauded loudly again and again as the President described the plight of the people and demanded that Congress "do their part" to bring about the high cost of living and the shortage of housing; the legislators coldly sat on their hands as they listened with hard faces and angry eyes.

The galleries were jammed in every inch; there were lots of empty seats on the floor of the House (there were 119 empty seats there, yet only about a dozen Senators and Representatives were officially excused from attending).

The tell-tale sign was the fact that while most of the daily newspapers of the nation echoed the Republican charge that the President's use of a special session and his message constituted "politics," the very same newspapers significantly agreed that the high cost of living and the shortage of housing are every bit as serious problems the President said they are.

In this, it is to be seen here, will bring two overriding facts into constantly sharpening focus before November rolls around: (1) that the cost of the political campaign is now, and (2) that there is a difference in attitude towards the plight of the people between President Truman and the Republican majority in Congress.

It becomes rather obvious that the President hit the main thesis of the election campaign by showing his sights at prices and housing. It is obvious that no amount of talk can talk this out of people's heads. And it follows therefrom, that the Republicans in Congress must make their campaigns in the next three months on the basis of what they have done to the people NOW instead of what they promise to do LATER.

Unusually, no matter how much he may try to dissuade himself from the Republican - dominated Congress, the Republican candidate for President, Gov. Dewey, must either stand on the record of his Republican colleagues in Congress or, as leader of the party, he must repudiate them.

What has happened is that Mr. Truman has shown unexpectedly good generosity in selecting the wilderness on which he and Mr. Dewey will go to the mat; and it is a battleground which has many advantages for the President and many disadvantages for the Governor.

There will be, as might be expected, a good deal of hypocritical blathering in this Fall's campaign. It has, in fact, started already. Most typical of all at the moment is the Republican cry of "politics" against Mr. Truman.



Meeting privately before the special session convened last Monday, Senators Vandenberg, Taft and Wherry and Representatives Martin and Haddock, the Republican leaders of the Senate and House, mapped the Republican strategy to sidetrack the issues of prices and housing presented them by the President, and to frustrate the whole purpose of the special session.

What they agreed on was the strategy of touching off the Dixiecrat filibuster against President Truman's civil rights program.

That was why, on July 30, as the House opened its session, Republican Majority Leader Charles Haddock quietly arose and unobtrusively made a motion that after the President's address the next day the House should recess immediately subject to the call of Republican Speaker Joe Martin. On July 31, before the President arrived, Haddock moved that the House adjourn for two days.

That move took out of the play the House of Representatives where filibusters cannot be staged, and passed the ball to the Senate which is the only place where filibusters are possible.

The President had stressed that he did not want Congress to permit any other issue to come ahead of

## Experience

By HAVA KRASSOFF

From limp to limb the fledgling Flaps, flaps trying out its new wing. Now steady, it flutters to the warm earth.

To draw strength for steeper flight.

prices and housing. For that reason he had placed civil rights last on the list of items he mentioned in his message.

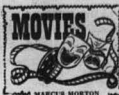
The Senate Republican leadership on Wednesday picked up the item President Truman mentioned last and promoted it to first place, counting fully on the fact that this would start a Dixiecrat filibuster and would tie up Congress so that no legislation of any kind could be passed.

The Republican leadership had little excuse for making civil rights the first item on the program. If it did not want to deal with prices and housing, there are many other things. President Truman had mentioned and which they could have taken up. They could have taken up the bill to increase minimum wages. They could have taken up the bill to increase the benefits under Social Security and to widen the number of persons covered. They could have taken up the bill to correct the discrimination against Catholics and Jews in the Displaced Persons Act. They could have taken up the bill to restore funds for public power projects. They could have taken up the bill to approve the international wheat agreements which would provide our farmers with an assured market for the next five years.

But none of those would have started a filibuster. And any one of them might have done some good for the American people. So the Senate Republican leadership avoided those bills like the plague and let loose the Dixiecrat filibuster.

So, there is Republican "politics" as much as Democratic "politics." But here again a vital difference appears. Mr. Truman's "politics" would have the result of relieving the plight of the American people. The "politics" of the Republican Congress will have the result of continuing their plight without relief or solution.

Mr. Truman seems to have the edge in deciding that "politics" that is good for the people is good politics.



MARCUS MORTON

"KEY LARCO" would be just another blood-and-thunder gangster saga bluffed by his philosophy of occupation with the conflict between good and evil. The moral lesson is badly blurred by inadequate development in terms of action, but the film deserves credit for at least indicating the significance of the theme.

The film is based on Maxwell Anderson's play concerning the clash of wills between two grim men on a seamy, stormy island off Florida. One is an embittered ex-army officer, dislocated in his idealism, but still anxious to uphold the human deities. His antagonist is an old mob chieftain trying for a comeback by unleashing a batch of counterfeit money. They come to grips in scenes of tension that occasionally grow turgid, and the conflict



hits a climax at the height of the inevitable hurricane — a remarkable feat of timing.

As if one star were not enough, the cast is headed by Edward G. Robinson as a classical criminal and Humphrey Bogart as a hard-boiled hero. Lionel Barrymore is a crookery hotel keeper, Claire Trevor a miserable moll and Lauren Bacall a pretty innocent star witness.

"DEEP WATERS" is full of such standardized heart-throbs that it could easily have degenerated into a top-notch tear-jerker. Instead, it is a soundly sentimental depiction of life and love on the rockbound coast of Maine. In addition, it provides some keenly realistic scenes of a harbor village and its fishing industry.

The story deals mainly with the ordeal of an orphan who becomes a wild-eyed rowdy after his fisherman father is washed overboard. Determined to follow the same occupation, he is thwarted by his guardian, a young woman who insists on less perilous pursuit. Enter a salaried lobsterman who not only employs his work but encourages the youngster in his ambitions. As expected, the two adults fall in love but the girl, of course, demands that the lobsterman find a safe and sane job ahead if he wants to wed. Dana Andrews, as always, gives a sincere performance as the orphan and Dran Stockwell as a wealthy child actor. Jean Peters is a pleasant source of love interest.

"THE BARE RUTh STORY" is a shameful strike-out. Supposed to be the biography of the best ball player — and one of the most colorful characters — of our time, this film is the phoniest kind of fiction. Instead of a real human being, full of professional genius and personal eccentricity, the portrait here is straight Thorlo Alger — from rags to riches and from loneliness to love.

Perhaps the unkindest cut of all comes in the scenes on the diamond. Not only is there a lack of realism in playing action but the bulk of it is strict studio stuff.

William Bendit, doing his rough-and-ready best with the role, does serve better than this. So does Babe Ruth himself.

## LEON

In an economy as complex as ours not simple. The mere task of isolating their relationships taxes the abilities there are generalizations about the people by those for whom economics is daily shopping chores and the weekly problem of allocating portions of the pay envelope for the family's basic needs.

Such people must understand, for instance, that the price they pay for a finished product in the store is an accumulation of component prices that were charged along the line as the item, being produced, moved forward toward the retail counter.

They also understand that such prices are made up of a number of separate parts including the cost of materials, wages for labor, transportation charges, rent, profits, etc. They know that at each link in the production chain, all the previous prices or costs must be added together to make up the total cost which forms the base for the next stage of production.

Now in this column we have been insistent in the belief that clothing prices are too high for many consumers because the fabric price on which garment manufacturing rests has been boosted too high. And time and again we have attributed this sorry condition to the high rate of profit made by the producers stages that precede garment making.

Those stages constitute a wide industrial field and in all fairness, charges producers are too high for the price paid at which the consumer may know at what level, precisely, the rate of profit is excessive.

In this connection the following passage from a report from the Department of Commerce eliminates some of the lesser known aspects of the problem: "Although raw cotton prices rose during 1947, the rise was less than that which took place in cloth prices, with the result that the spread between cloth and raw cotton prices was increased still further. This spread covers all manufacturing and selling costs in addition to the producer's profit."

"In December, 1947, the month when spreads were at their peak, they were approximately double those prevailing in October, 1946. The spread in price of cloth, widely used clothing and in light upholstery, was roughly three times that in effect just prior to the abolition of price controls."

One of the widest spread between raw cotton and cloth prices is accounted for by higher wages and other costs, but a significant portion represents higher profits. One of the reasons for the increase in profits for the cotton textile industry as a whole has been the shift in production to fabrics . . . which are in widespread demand and command large premiums for "top" and "nearby" deliveries."

As with many other things, so too with prices: it is the spread that counts.

Now if we went back down the production line and took all the prices apart and separated the different kinds of raw materials, we would be able to tell where the spread between beginning costs and end prices were too great, too small or just even.

We could, for instance, add up all the labor costs to get a picture of the wage part of the final price for the fabric. In the same way we could get the picture for overhead charges, for raw material

## "I Can Lick Any Man in the House!"





UNIONS, MANAGEMENT AND THE PUBLIC. By E. Wight Bakke and Chuck Kier. Harcourt, Brace and Co. 35.

The almost staggering variety of the problems that characterize labor-management relations in the United States finds full reflection in this jumbo anthology of close to 1,000 double-column pages. The two authors have rendered a genuine service in filling the long-felt need for a collection of the most pertinent writings on labor relations that have become inaccessible either through fading or print or by being available in the library files of professional journals only. The authors present close to 300 selections by about 170 authors. These they have grouped into 27 sections each headed by an introduction which contains the quintessence of



the subject matter covered by the particular group of selections. The sectional introductions, taken together, give the reader a summary of the field of labor relations.

It is difficult to convey the wonderful richness of this book. One must read the glowing praise that it has found in labor thought, the *Webb*, Marx, then *Alfred Marshall*, *John Commons*, *Leabson*, *Douglas*, and *Simmons*. There are old friends like *Edwin Leacock* and *Harry Laidler* and *David Rapson*.

The *HOWU* is represented by generous selections from the 1937 edition of the "Handbook of Trade Union Methods," and pieces by Vice Pres. *John Hochman*, *Nathaniel M. Kitchin*, and *Ellis Lefebvre*.

Each season brings its crop of anthologies and those who compile them strain themselves to find some new book on which to hang the stuff they've gathered together. Here, however, are vigorous declarations, searching analyses, penetrating statements on the basic issues around which our lives revolve. It is difficult to give of a more important subject for such a round up. It is hard to imagine a better one to the subject.

At a reasonable price, the book puts at the disposal of the amateur as well as the professional student of labor an entire library of valuable writings on an important subject.

THE AGE OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION. By Dixon Wecter. The Macmillan Co. 35.

Life under the New Deal is still fresh in the memory. The minutiae begin to fade. But the terrible sinking feeling of the '20s crash and the burgeoning hope of the early 'Thirties cut too deeply into the lives of the American people for easy forgetting.

The record of the years between 1929, when the bubble fell out, and 1941 and Pearl Harbor by admirable attention to the details and with unifying understanding that gives sweep to the panorama he unravels.

In those years a great ideal was betrayed as pursuers of profit led the nation into the depression vortex. It is a grim chapter in our history which was followed by a

## The Dancer

By MAX FREES

Around your swaying form a mystic glimmer falls;  
I am aware of shadows that come stealing from the dusk;  
Soft-footed slave pass through ad marble halls,  
And suddenly the night is sweet with myth and music.

New all those shades of green, that long have lain  
Fetters in their deep and dreamless sleep,  
Pass with their feeble pomp and pride again,  
And add, pale leers their ghostly trappings keep.

Out of the night, from Time's transient decay,  
Ghosts of the glories of Cathay and Thrace  
Creep in their sad and moldering array,  
Drawn by the witchery of your matchless grace.

O Beauty, that can give the dust its breath!

O Love, your dancing feet have conquered Death.

period in which the metal of America was tested.

In a situation, for which there were no precedents the people called upon a leader who could feel their terrible need, who could bring upon government the pressure needed to make it act for the general welfare rather than for vested interests.

The first Roosevelt administration was a time of daring experiment and error on a gigantic scale. The effort was marred by successes and by failures soon forgotten. Most important, it became an era in which Americans rediscovered the government that had for a time forgotten them.

Dixson Wecter brings the New Deal days to life again and the permanent contributions of the spiritual leader to American life is fully apparent. If there is any force that prevents the past from becoming the mirror of what lies ahead it is the political awakening of the people of this nation which began in their darkest days when they abandoned the ways of dictatorship and clung, with the New Deal faith, to democracy.

## "We Working People . . ."



## WOMEN

SUSAN WHITE

One hundred years ago, on July 19, 1848, a handful of courageous women convened the first Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y. On July 19, 1948, a centennial celebration of that first convention was held at Seneca Falls.

The significant proof of how well the fight for women's rights has been conducted in the intervening century is indicated by the fact that the most eloquent tribute came from *Priscilla B. Miller*, director of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor who, now in Geneva, is also adviser to the United States delegation to the seventh



session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

One hundred years ago there was no Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. There was not even a Department of Labor. Even had there been such a department of government—and had the United States in those days been the great world power which it is today—it would have been unthinkable for a woman to act as adviser to diplomatic missions or to hold an important office.

Miss Miller herself sums up the situation as it once was and the changes which since have taken place. "When Elizabeth Cady Stanton, with the aid of *Lucretia Mott*, called the historic meeting at the Wesleyan Chapel of the small New York town, women were so oppressed by both law and custom that they had to be wakened.

"They could not vote, share in public office, own property in their

own name if they were married, or even address large gatherings without risk of censure and ridicule. At the Seneca Falls convention, in fact, they had to ask a man, *James Mott*, the husband of *Lucretia Mott*, to preside.

"Today, however, these injustices no longer exist and women therefore can, in their drive forward, act in their new role as citizens who want to share in community and national development and take part in the scores of activities that contribute to the well-being of the home and society as a whole."

Miss Miller concluded, "When we realize that a century ago a married woman lost practically every legal right, even to her wearing apparel, jewelry, or lands inherited from her forebears, we realize that women have indeed come a long way since the Seneca Falls leaders started the way on July 19, 1848."

In reviewing women's progress over the past 100 years in this country, Miss Miller underscores the view we have presented so often in this column: that there is now no "woman's problem" as such in the United States.

What remains to be done, as *Miss Miller* properly pointed out, is to introduce fairness where fairness is not yet achieved, to assimilate the various and diverse occupations and situations where the rate of progress has been slow, and in general to improve our condition of life as we improve that of our society as a whole.

The legal repressions and inhibitions which women still suffer are few in number and should be removed. They are not, however, sufficient to warrant a broad sweeping general discrimination against women in occupations and in treatment of men and women alike.

The question of identity of treatment is of crucial importance to the conditions of working women. "Identity of treatment" was a slogan which will fit the problem of a century ago. That question must be put differently today.

The right of a woman to property is an unlimited fact. Women vote equally with men and equally are eligible for public office, whether appointive or elective. The main areas in which discrimination against women is practiced today is in directions which working women, through their trade unions, have battled again. Discrimination, in fact, is the wrong word. Protection—a badly needed protection—more properly fits the case.

Protective legislation which works to the benefit of women includes equal-pay laws, state minimum-wage laws, maximum-hour laws, sewing laws, night-work laws, and laws forbidding the employment of women in occupations injurious to them and to their potential children.

The militant cry of a century ago does not apply today. To demand now absolute identity of treatment between men and women is no longer to demand relief from the dreadful oppressions of a hundred years ago.

Identical treatment today would have the opposite effect. It would restore repressions, re-introduce the sweatshops and nightwork for women and permit employers to herd them into employments injurious to their health. It is for these reasons that equal rights must never be permitted to grow into added wrongs.

## NET

IN STEIN

as ours the causes of inflation are isolating those causes and defining the problem which are deeply felt

costs, for transportation costs and for profit.

If we add all of these costs for all items an average family needs we can then establish the rate of change in the cost of living. That rate is also the speed with which the earnings of a consumer unit must move forward in order to stay in one place.

In other words, if the disposable consumer income has increased 32 per cent and if at the same time the consumers' price index also rose, as it did in the last year, by 22 per cent then consumers are standing still at a fast rate.

But disposable income can increase yet the consumer may fall back if the prices of the things he needs increase at a faster rate. On the other hand consumers could be well off in spite of prices rising in spending money if prices dropped faster.

When is a spread too great? The Department of Commerce report indicates that some part of the spread between raw cotton and cloth prices has gone to higher wage rates. A recent report by the Textile Workers show, however, that from 1939 to 1947 the percentage of the sales dollar going to wages in the textile in-



dustry declined from 23.8 per cent to 20.3 per cent while the percentage of the sales dollar going to profits rose from 4.6 per cent to 16.6 per cent.

Although details differ from industry to industry, the situation is generally the same throughout the economy. The spreads are increasing. But the ability of the consumer to catch up with the spread is increasing at a much slower rate. To fill in the gap, the consumer is cashing in on liquid assets at a faster clip, drawing on savings, putting less in the bank.

At the same time the favors of consumer credit have been opened while Congressional committees and spokesmen for the President debate whether or not the power to regulate this credit income exists or even ought to exist.

Of all factors contributing to the spread between raw and finished products none are as spectacular as the rise in farm incomes and corporate profits.

Yet until now nothing has been done about farm prices or corporate profits or runaway credit, all of which push wider the spread between prices and buying power.

Cries of "politics" from both major parties will not change the fact that government must act now to save the consumer and the economy as a whole if record farm incomes, bolstered by the party-farmer, and booming corporate profits are to be stopped from squeezing the remaining life out of the nation's pocketbooks.

## WEST

MYER PERLSTEIN, Southwest Regional Director

### St. Louis Wage Report:

## Underwear, Curtain Disputes Head for Arbiters' Decisions

In St. Louis, arbitration proceedings loom in the underwear industry and similar action may be necessary in the curtain trade unless agreement is reached on wage adjustments, Regional Director Meyer Perlstein has announced.

At the same time, he disclosed that the union has submitted two complaints to the Associated General Industries of St. Louis in line with its policy of vigilance to see that union wage and work standards are not violated.

### Arbiter Called In

After extended negotiations for a wage increase in the underwear field had failed to bring the desired results, the Regional Office on July 3 called upon the three-man Board of Arbitration to act. According to the terms of the escalator clause in the current agreement, a wage adjustment is in order 1% on the anniversary of the agreement, the cost of living is up 5 per cent or more.

Arbitration board is composed of George A. Bender, Prof. Sumner A. Slichter and Dr. Frank L. McCrur.

The rising cost of living has necessitated a request for wage increases in the St. Louis curtain industry, according to a communication sent by the ILGWU to eight manufacturers on July 13. Existing agreements with these employers stipulate that if no wage increase is provided, an arbitrator shall be called in to rule on the request.

### Aasn. Gets Complaints

A complaint against the Rubin Garmet Co., the only St. Louis cloak shop which has refused to make a 1 per cent increase recently granted piece workers by the Board of Arbitration, has been filed with the Associated Co. Manufacturers of the Union asked imposition of penalties on the firm.

In a second letter to the manufacturers' association, the union pointed out that many complaints have recently been lodged with union headquarters concerning the neglect of fire preventive and garment shops. In order to avert a possible catastrophe, the union suggested that an immediate joint examination of these facilities be made.

### S'west Locals Name New Union Officers

At special shop meetings held in Kansas City the first of last month, the following chairmen were named: Ellen Good, Branch 4; Purita Co.; Elsie Haines, Fashion-Bell Garmet Co.; Patricia Cline, Fashioned Garmet Co.; Josephine Meek, Fashioned Garmet Co. Results of other elections conducted by Southwest affiliates are as follows:

Hilda Kingdon was elected financial secretary of Local 477, Maconochie, Ill., and Louella Trout and Lucille Webb, executive board members on July 7. Louella Trout was named a member of District Council 1.

Lillian Blumrose was named secretary of Local 318, DuQuoin, Ill. Cecelia Miller was elected president, Ellen Meek, executive board member, Mary Ann Dobbs, educational director, and Mary Swan, shop committee member at a election held by Local 408, Centralia, Ill.

### St. Louis Members Become Legislators—Only for One Day!

One hundred and nine St. Louis members enjoyed some prerogatives of state legislators last month when they visited Jefferson City, Missouri capital, inspected the capitol building and met at the legislative dinner. Picked into four chartered buses, the legislators journeyed 150 miles to Missouri's seat of government and spent several hours exploring and examining all sections of the impressive state capital.

One of the most enlightening parts of the day was learning how bills are introduced in the House of Representatives. The trip was sponsored by the St. Louis Educational Department.

### Kansas City Class Holds Art Exhibit

As a fitting climax to its year's activity, the Kansas City ILGWU Art Class recently held an exhibit and open house and invited a panel of qualified judges to pick outstanding entries in each of four divisions. One hundred and fifty visitors viewed the pictures.

The following students won honors: Miss—Adeline Lancaster (1st), Mildred Minor (2nd), Eleanor Knott (2nd), Eva Emma (honorable mention); pastel—Marian McCoy (1st), Adeline Lancaster (2nd), Mildred Minor (3rd); charcoal—Carol Jones; textile painting—Carol Jones.

### U. S. Supreme Court Backs Up Order To Compensate National Co. Workers

Further details of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision ordering the National Garmet Co., formerly of Wellsville, Mo., to cease unfair labor practices have been received in the Southwest regional office.

On June 21 the Supreme Court denied without comment the firm's request for a writ of certiorari to reverse, thereby upholding in effect an order issued by the National Labor Relations Board which was sustained in full by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The NLRB ruling directed the National Garmet Co. to do the following: (1) Compensate 20 employees, specifically named, for the loss of wages suffered because of the discrimination practiced against them. Each worker must receive an amount equal his normal wage from the date of his layoff until re-employment by the firm—a period ranging from three days to three-and-a-half weeks in some cases. (2) Offer Abbie Ruth Cobb immediate re-employment in her former position and reimburse her for any loss of wages sustained after July 1, 1945 because of discrimination against her.

Although the firm has since sold its interest in the Wellsville plant, it is still operating in St. Louis and must make good the losses sustained by its former employees.

### Pyramid of St. Louis Grads



Smiling at the camera are graduates of the Beginners' Institute for Shop Stewards in St. Louis. They received their pins and graduation certificates after completing a 12-week course.

### Southwest Shorts

Mildred Dodd, who was recently named regional health center coordinator, visited both Texas institutions last month and will draw up a uniform plan of operation for the guidance of all centers in the district.

Dallas Joint Board. Classes for new members and chairmen were held last April, and 100 members attended the special supper meetings which featured a book review by Judge Sarah Hughes.

San Antonio Joint Board. Light American folk dances are the specialty of the weekly dancing class. English classes for citizenship and education groups for new members have been valuable in instilling the principles of trade unionism.

Local 328, Vandalia, Mo. Textile painting and a chorus are the primary activities of this group. Establishment of a flower and gift fund was voted by the executive board of Local 197, Mokena, Ill., on June 24.

Local 309, St. James, Mo. voted to celebrate its recently obtained pay raise at a social gathering arranged by the local for members and their families.

A watermelon feast and swimming party was enjoyed by members of Local 306, Little Rock, Ark., and their families last month. A special treat of the evening was the first victory of the season for the Little Rock ILGWU softball team.

The organization of an art class was decided by Local 328, Bowling Green, Mo.

Members of Local 497, Benli, Ill., were the chosen to go to St. Louis for a night ball game this month. The outing was okayed by the local's executive board recently.

A bus trip to the Illinois State Fair on August 15 was voted by the executive board of Local 499, Quincy, Ill. The board also voted a committee to look for larger quarters for the local's expanding educational and social activities.

At a special meeting of Local 441, Wayne City, Ill., on June 24, Elsie Reams of the Southwest staff informed the members that the shop in which they worked was recently taken over by the Forest City Manufacturing Co. and the recently received agreement from the firm will be applied to the shop.

Local 307, Cape Girardeau, Mo., voted to affiliate with the Local Central Body at a meeting held recently. The members will also participate in the Labor Day parade and picnic to be sponsored by the body.

Clara Johnson and Mildred Wade were designated by Local 399, Evansville, Ind., on June 21 to join the reception committee of the local Central Body at the annual convention of the Labor Federation of Labor convention in that city in September.

The executive board of Local 325, Collierville, Ill., has voted a contribution of \$10 to the American Girl's Boys' Home. The same meeting voted to present certificates of merit to the present, secretary and shop chairman for their fine service to the union. W. I. Christopher and Mary Tammeling of the Southwest staff called the executive board's attention to the need for an educational and social program to cement better relations with the community.

A boat trip on the Mississippi River for members of Local 367, Granite City, Ill., and their families will be held in September.

Glarence Crist, the young, energetic president of Local 386, Little Rock, Ark., was welcomed by the regional staff and officers of the St. Louis locals when he brought his bride to St. Louis on their honeymoon.

Martina Killian, active member of Local 384, McAlester, Okla., while on vacation in Dallas, Tex., inspected the union health center and the regional staff and officers of the St. Louis locals when he brought his bride to St. Louis on their honeymoon.

The first group chairman and shop committee members employed in Forest City Manufacturing Co. plants was held on July 17 in conjunction with the regular meeting of District Council 1.

St. Louis members have been invited by the ILGWU Art Craft Class to "spread color and comfort" hours a week learning textile painting. Classes will meet on Fridays with instruction given in decorating dresses, aprons, linen sets and glanzware.

### K. C. Credit Union Is First Co-op to Use New Insurance Plan

The ILGWU Kansas City Credit Union has achieved the distinction of being the first credit organization in the Southwest to adopt and make effective the new insurance plan passed by the 74th Congress and which gives protection to shareholders in cooperative credit unions.

Other ILGWU credit groups in St. Louis, Minneapolis, Dallas and Vandalia, Ill., are in the plan with an eye to making it applicable to their shareholders.

The membership drive conducted by the Kansas City Credit Union received added impetus last month when prizes were offered to those recruiting the greatest number of new members. The first 100 members of the Kansas City local, except the office staff, was eligible for the \$7.50, \$5 and \$2.50 prizes.

## Johnstown, Pa., Workers Take to the Air



Workers for Goldstein and Levin broadcast under the direction of Frances Di Martino, Pennsylvania educational director (extreme left).

## 80 Penn. Employees Treated To Week-long Union Institute

It was back to school for approximately 80 garment workers from Pennsylvania and vicinity who attended the first week-long ILOWU institute in the East, held at Pennsylvania State College from July 5 to 10.

From 43 towns and cities they came, pouring onto the beautiful, tree-lined campus of State College, located in the shadow of picturesque Mt. Nittany in the center of the state. Many had given up a week of their vacation in order to study and play the union way. Many were relative newcomers to the institute, eager to discover the meaning of trade unionism and the functions of the ILOWU.

Because many were attending their first institute, it was necessary to dwell at some length on the basic, basic industrial functions, as well as on the day-to-day duties of a shop chairman and a good unionist. Vice Pres. David Gindoff led off the discussion with a detailed analysis of the contract as a symbol of union recognition and an incentive to hold the boss to the contract agreed upon.

Jack Halpern, Northeast Department Field Supervisor, emphasized the importance of organizing on an industry-wide basis so that unorganized shops will not undermine the conditions gained for organized workers through the contract. Field Supervisor William Rose, who spoke on enforcing the agreement, stressed the importance of the workers in giving meaning to this basic union instrument.

Moving into a discussion of the economics of the garment industry, Leon Blum, managing editor of "Justice," traced the chain of events by which a garment is made. He stated that the high cost of textiles today makes the final price of a garment so high that the American woman, with her diminished purchasing power, is having difficulty buying it. This means fewer buyers for garment workers and less money in the pay envelope.

Gus Tyler, ILOWU political director, addressed two sessions of the Penn State institute on labor legislation and citizenship responsibilities. Defining "labor legislation" as any legislation which affects the standard of living of the working man, he stressed the need for Congressional action on the following issues: the high cost of living, rents and housing and the Taft-Hartley law.

It is the laborer's responsibility to point out the relationship between politics and the workers' pocketbooks. Tyler said, rise the mass of the people will continue to say, leave politics to the politicians. Labor must take the lead in getting the people to move politically, pointing out whom to move against, and how.

A general survey of the domestic

## San-Dri 'Protected' Out of Business as Co. Changes Hands

With the cooperation of the National House Co., the A. G. Olsberg firm, operating unlicensed shops in Pennsylvania, has acquired ownership of the plant in Little Falls, N. Y., formerly known as the San-Dri Dress Co. It is reported by Upstate New York District Manager Max Weiler.

The San-Dri Co. became the victim of those who had promised to "protect" it from unionization. It refused to bargain collectively with the ILOWU in spite of the overwhelming demand by its employees that it do so. After nine years of operating the shop, it was compelled to lose the investment represented by many years of work and training in the community and to give up the business rather than to refuse further "protection."

While the original owners were "protected" right out of business, all parties are now cooperating in making the adjustments necessary for making the new line of products.

## Fran and Fred Pitch into Hometown Campaigns on Fares and Wages

The ILOWU point of view which places community welfare aside by side with the advance of union rights found two active advocates in the Northeast Department during the past month.

Fred Benna, manager of the union in Fall River, Mass., and Frances Di Martino, ILOWU educational director in Johnstown, Pa., each had his say. Fred was active in efforts to prevent a fare rise in his town's bus system. Frances lent her knowledge of garment industry wages to Johnstown transit workers in their demand for higher earnings.

A city-wide group of organizations was formed in the Massachusetts city to protest a recent increase in bus fares, to 10 cents. Fred took a lead in these protests and twice telegraphed the state governor asking his intervention in the dispute.

At a protest meeting, attended by 2,500 people, Fred was one of a half dozen leading speakers. He was quick to warn the townspeople that the deterioration of the city was threatened by replacing the industrial center with a collection of smaller communities.

Since the buses made money, he said the meeting that another company might be very happy to exercise the franchise. "This battle belongs to everybody," Fred told the crowd. "Let everybody get into it."

And everybody was getting into it, including state representatives, the president of the Central Labor Union, a spokesman for the Mayor, local A.P.I. and C.I.O. leaders, and the city commander of the AMVETS. Frances did a different kind of

## San-Dri 'Protected' Out of Business as Co. Changes Hands

With the cooperation of the National House Co., the A. G. Olsberg firm, operating unlicensed shops in Pennsylvania, has acquired ownership of the plant in Little Falls, N. Y., formerly known as the San-Dri Dress Co. It is reported by Upstate New York District Manager Max Weiler.

The San-Dri Co. became the victim of those who had promised to "protect" it from unionization. It refused to bargain collectively with the ILOWU in spite of the overwhelming demand by its employees that it do so. After nine years of operating the shop, it was compelled to lose the investment represented by many years of work and training in the community and to give up the business rather than to refuse further "protection."

While the original owners were "protected" right out of business, all parties are now cooperating in making the adjustments necessary for making the new line of products.

## Fran and Fred Pitch into Hometown Campaigns on Fares and Wages

The ILOWU point of view which places community welfare aside by side with the advance of union rights found two active advocates in the Northeast Department during the past month.

Fred Benna, manager of the union in Fall River, Mass., and Frances Di Martino, ILOWU educational director in Johnstown, Pa., each had his say. Fred was active in efforts to prevent a fare rise in his town's bus system. Frances lent her knowledge of garment industry wages to Johnstown transit workers in their demand for higher earnings.

A city-wide group of organizations was formed in the Massachusetts city to protest a recent increase in bus fares, to 10 cents. Fred took a lead in these protests and twice telegraphed the state governor asking his intervention in the dispute.

At a protest meeting, attended by 2,500 people, Fred was one of a half dozen leading speakers. He was quick to warn the townspeople that the deterioration of the city was threatened by replacing the industrial center with a collection of smaller communities.

Since the buses made money, he said the meeting that another company might be very happy to exercise the franchise. "This battle belongs to everybody," Fred told the crowd. "Let everybody get into it."

And everybody was getting into it, including state representatives, the president of the Central Labor Union, a spokesman for the Mayor, local A.P.I. and C.I.O. leaders, and the city commander of the AMVETS. Frances did a different kind of



DAVID GINDOFF, Director

## Report Organizational Drives In Scranton and Wilkes-Barre

The organization drives waged in the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre districts by the special organization group of the Northeast Department under the direction of Sol Greene are steadily forging ahead. Greene has reported to Field Supervisor Jack Halpern the organization of more than 800 workers in recent weeks.

Greene's most recent report includes the following summary: Since the start of the drive in Wilkes-Barre, agreements have been reached with Sweater Dress, Scrantonville, employing 65 workers; Merwin Sportswear, Nanticoke, employing 50 workers; G & S Sportswear, Moanacoma, with 55 workers. Negotiations are under way with three other shops.

At the Glen Lynn shop of A. Greenbaum, Inc., the firm looked out the workers who had been provoked into a stoppage by intolerable conditions. The workers have signed ILOWU membership cards and unfair labor practice charges have been filed against the company. An NLRB election is being sought.

Organizational progress is also reported at Wilkes Sportswear, and Bundle of Joy in Wilkes-Barre. Plain House Co., Plains, and Finley Fashions in Edwardsville.

Unfair labor practice charges involving the discharge of two workers for union activity have been filed against the Julia Dress Co. Wilkes-Barre.

### Scranton Area

In the Scranton area the following shops have been added to the ILOWU rolls:

Ames Manufacturing Co., Pottsville; Pennehouse Lingerie, Danmore, where a majority of the 75 workers

litigation hearing to tell what wage garment workers received.

Other representatives of unions—Steelworkers, Operating Engineers, and others—did their share to raise the pay of their brother workers in a time of rapidly increasing prices. In fact, Frances told them of the Johnstown ILOWU's success in getting a 10 per cent cost-of-living increase in June.

### The Gang's All Here



Members of Locals 217 and 228 in Trenton, N. J., and Wilmington, Del., respectively, pose at a recent ILOWU institute with Manager Ade Rose (front). Left to right are Eva Longobardi, Mary Scancella, Lucy Tomlinson and Mary Vole. In rear row are Jennie Howard, Lucy Colosi and Elizabeth Antonelli.

voted for the ILOWU in an NLRB election; H & W Co., Peckville, where the firm settled with the union after its 43 workers joined the ILOWU; Hilkey Dress Co., Jessup, where 40 workers won a five-week strike; White Rock Uniform Co., Dickson City, where 73 workers staged a successful all-day stoppage to win a union agreement; Lenoire Dress Co., Jessup, where negotiations are on to settle a four-week strike; Fritsch Dress, Clifton where a settlement was reached after a two-day strike.

The organization staff conducting the drive includes Bob Matus, Ray Shove, Stanley Spelovich, Jack Sobel, Joe Drisko, Fred Bennecker, Al Kask, George Griffiths and Bill Matheson.

## NORTHEAST OFFICERS MEET IN NEW YORK ON UNIONIZING PLANS

Changing organizational territory in Northeast Department territory were reviewed at a meeting of the entire staff of the department held in New York on July 23. Top officers and district managers and organizers presented details of industry changes—on an index to formulating plans for unionization drives.

The staff members also dealt with a number of non-industry matters. It was reported that the campaign to raise funds in support of the Histrad, the labor federation of Israel, has resulted thus far in contributions totaling more than \$120,000.

### 'Adopt' Orphans

After listening to an appeal by Hannah Mankel, secretary to Pres. Dubinsky, the staff agreed to join with the first of the general office staff in contributing at least 10 per cent of one week's wages for the adoption of European war orphans. A first estimate indicated that a sum more than enough to adopt one child will be forthcoming from the Northeast staff. The General Office staff has already adopted five children.

District reports showed that virtually all divisions now operate on 10-cent weekly dues basis and that all have completed arrangements for collecting the special tax enacted by the 1947 ILOWU Convention.

Gus Tyler, director of the Political Department, reported on the progress of the campaign committee.

Director David Gindoff told the staff members that the department is keeping a sharp watch on production patterns. These will provide the cue for organization drives for which plans have been completed.

Register and Vote  
Remember November 2  
Support your LIPE  
Get the Congress that you rate  
Don't fail to vote in '48.

## L. Union Calls Off Strike For Shop-by-Shop Campaign

In a new stratagem to complete unionization of Southern California's garment industry, the ILGWU has terminated the Los Angeles general organization strike and in its place launched an intensive shop-by-shop drive. The strike was officially terminated last month after more than 15,000,000 although many of the strikers retained the West's leading anti-labor attorneys and made every effort to employ the notorious Tail-Marty law as a weapon.

Vice Pres. Levy stated that the union would in no way relax its efforts "until the industry is 100 per cent organized."

**Health Fund**

More rigid enforcement of the agreement requiring contributions by employers to the ILGWU Vacation, Health and Welfare Fund is ensured through new rules recently issued by Los Angeles Imperial chairman. This is particularly important in view of the increase in the required contribution from 2 to 3 per cent to provide funds for a health center.

The union, the contractors' association, and the jobbers' association jointly agreed to authorize the Imperial chairman to revise the procedure for payment to the fund to prevent delinquencies and evasion of payment. Under previous rules, contractors and jobbers had been able to hold up payment through considerable back-packing.

**Plan Summer Class On Current Events**

The latest news bulletin from Europe and the nation will form the basis for discussion at a special summer meeting to be held by the ILGWU Educational - Recreational Center and were interested in keeping up with world developments during the summer months, the discussion will be led by Julius Manson of the center's teaching staff. An air-cooled studio at 1710 Broadway has been reserved for the meeting which begins at 4:30 P.M.

**Saturday Outing**

Another summer activity is the outing to Van Cortlandt Park scheduled for Aug. 7. Members will meet at the 34th St. stop on the 7th Ave. Broadway subway at 11 A.M. (outside station). A pleasant day out-of-doors is anticipated. Bring lunch.

**New Plan**

Vice Pres. Levy disclosed that under the new plan each union affiliate in Los Angeles will separately organize its own group of shops within its jurisdiction. The general strike had been conducted by an over-all organization committee representing all shops and joint boards, including cloakmakers, dressmakers, sportswear and miscellaneous workers. Organization work will also be aided by shipping clerks affiliated with the Teamsters' Union which had conducted a strike for unionization of the shipping department of the garment factories.

The ILGWU emerged the victor in a legal war of unprecedented intensity which was launched both by individual manufacturers and an association formed for the express purpose of breaking the strike and destroying the union. The union battled down scores of suits totaling

## HARVARD FELLOWSHIP DEADLINE IS AUG. 15

Last call for applications for Harvard Trade Union Fellowship was sounded last month by Mark Starr, ILGWU educational director, when he released that Aug. 15 is the deadline for application blanks to be filed with his department.

From the inception of the Harvard trade union program, the ILGWU has sent representatives. It was the first union to demand and secure the admission of women to the course. This year ILGWU members living outside New York City are being encouraged to apply, as well as New Yorkers.

Fred Dubinsky, in a letter notifying ILGWU affiliates of this opportunity open to their members, stressed the fact that those scholarships supplement the program carried on by the ILGWU Educational Department and are designed to provide training for administrative responsibilities in the union.

Subjects studied during the 13-week course include history of the American labor movement, problems in labor relations, economic analysis, accounting and financial statements, arbitration, negotiation and administration of agreements and the union and governmental agencies. Dates for the course are from Sept. 15 to Dec. 11, 1948.

## 350 RECRUITS JOIN UNION IN LOCAL 98 ORGANIZATION DRIVE

A membership gain of about 350 workers has been ruled up by Local 98 in recent months as the result of an intensive organization drive, it is reported by Manager Jack Nimschitz.

In the last three months the Rubber, Shovelty Workers local has unionized three large shops: Noland-Cham, Goss Rubber Co. and Kuyel Co.

present, the local is negotiating the renewal of its agreement with the Waterproof Products Manufacturers' Assn. It is seeking a cost-of-living bonus and improvements in welfare terms and minimum rates. At the same time negotiations for the renewal of independent agreements are also in progress.

Firms with agreements due to expire next summer are being asked to provide cost-of-living adjustments.

## Guardians of Fair Play in Southern Shop



These members of Local 501, Chattanooga, Tenn., comprise the Grievance Committee at the Honey-Crack Plant in that city.

## FROM CANADA NOT REAL

Negotiations between the Montreal, Dress Joint Board and that city's Dress Manufacturers' Guild have been deadlocked by the failure of certain employers to cooperate.

Despite the union's every attempt at a peaceful renewal the manufacturers guild continues to de-lay final settlement. The contract dispute and the resulting disturbances in the industry may take place unless an meeting is signed. At a combined meeting of the Dress Joint Board and executive board delegates, members expressed their determination not to work without a contract.

The board notified the employer group that it did not intend to renew the agreement on the same terms. From the very beginning the union was compelled to send repeated calls for a first negotiations conference which was finally held on June 28. In two succeeding conferences the employers demonstrated an equally uncooperative and cavalier attitude.

It is the hope of the union leaders that the dress manufacturers will realize the seriousness of the situation in time. Among the demands of the union are: wage increases, payments to sick, health and death benefit funds, newly defined minimum and over-time rates, revision of the vacation clause and clarification of the escalator provision, legal holiday work pay and introduction of the check-off.

**9 Firms Organized**

In addition to continuous campaigning in the larger cloak and dress shops in Montreal by the organization department, the Montreal union is concentrating on cleaning up the smaller factories which started business during the last few years and so far have evaded unionization.

During the past few weeks nine firms have signed contracts, the workers a 10 per cent cost-of-living bonus, health and sick benefits, a retirement fund in the cloak industry, etc.

The following dress shops signed: Jo-Mar Dress Co., Town & Country Dress Co., Mo-Sita Sportswear. The cloakmakers signed up the following shop: My Lande Cloak Co. I. Shulman Manufacturing, Amer Garment Co., Lerer Leopold, Ghana, Inc. and Rivers Costs Regd.

Cost-of-living wage increases and improvements in the health and welfare fund are featured in the settlement reached last month by Local 26, Waterproof Garment Workers, and the association of employers in New York's rainwear industry. It is reported by Manager Joseph Kneiser.

Members of the local earning up to \$40 are to receive an increase of \$3 while those earning over that amount will benefit from a 34 cent-of-living boost.

The agreement also provides that another 4 per cent be added to employer contributions to the local's health and welfare fund. This makes a total employer contribution of 4 per cent of payroll.

The settlement followed many weeks of conferences and after the union considered calling on Imperial Chairman Isaac Blumenthal to step in. The present agreement expires August, 1949.

Terms of the settlement were approved by Local 26's executive board and shop chairmen on July 12.

## Local 400 Employees Gain Pay Rises at Roanoke Plant

Negotiations between the Upper South Department and the Kenrose Manufacturing Co. in Roanoke, Va., ended recently with higher piece rates and a \$2-a-week boost for time workers, according to Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler, supervisor of the Upper South Department. Over 400 members of Local 400 benefited.

Cutters and spreaders at the plant are included for the first time, and increases for them up to \$3 a week in the new wage schedule. The cutters and the company are setting up scales for the cutters and spreaders which will go into effect during the agreement.

The negotiations, which lasted three weeks, were conducted by Angela Bamberg, manager of the Upper South Department, and a negotiating committee which included Margaret Hickman, Jack Patterson, Max Donds and Virginia Windling.

**V. C. Chemical**

A new contract, running a 10 per cent increase for workers at the V. C. Chemical Co., Richmond, Va., was negotiated recently. An improved vacation clause, six paid

holidays and clarification of working conditions were also won. Members of the negotiating committee were Mary Thompson, Hillary Caldwell, Louise King, Josephine Phillips, Margaret Oldfield and Annie Reese.

**Plants Expand**

The expansion of two Virginia garment plants is reported by Saul Zivian, ILGWU state director. A permit is planning to employ 170 workers and the Creve-Manufacturing Co. at Creve, Va., is similarly expanding.

A change in chairladies at the Puritan Mills, Roanoke, Ky., is also reported. Irene White has been elected chairlady and Kate Hyatt assistant chairlady. Eva Dine, the former chairlady, was thanked for her hard work and earnest endeavors.

## PHILADELPHIA WORKERS WIN WEEKLY WAGE INCREASE

BY SAMUEL OTTO, V.P.

Following a three-day work stoppage which expressed the determination of the workers, the Marge Martin blouse shop has joined the Philadelphia Contractors' Assn. and begun operation under the general union agreement. The Martin employees joined Local 15.

Assisting them in their successful fight for an ILGWU contract were improved earnings and working conditions were Business Agents Al Gerler, Al Alcovitz and Josephine Spica.

**Paid Income Fund**

The annual report by the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board on the Fair Income Fund showed that a total of \$296,164.72 was paid to the benefit 12,000 members from July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948 to supplement their unemployment compensation during periods of unemployment.

The fair income fund is maintained by contributions of 3 1/2 per cent of their payrolls by the city's union employers and administered by a board comprised of union and

## LOCAL 20 SECURES ESCALATOR BOOSTS, IMPROVED BENEFIT

Cost-of-living wage increases and improvements in the health and welfare fund are featured in the settlement reached last month by Local 26, Waterproof Garment Workers, and the association of employers in New York's rainwear industry. It is reported by Manager Joseph Kneiser.

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# CUTTERS COLUMN LOCAL 10

ISIDORE NAGLER, Manager

The auditor's report covering the calendar year 1947 showed that Local 10 was in good shape financially.

During 1947 the operating income of the local, in round figures, was \$264,000 as compared with \$220,000 the previous year, a rise of about \$44,000. The principal item of increased income was higher weekly dues payments. In 1946 the 10-cent monthly rate in dues was effective only during the last half of the year whereas it was in effect during the entire year of 1947.

Operating expenses during 1947 totaled \$235,000 as compared with \$208,000 the previous year or an increase of about \$27,000. This was due to the fact that 1947 was a convention and election year which accounted for an additional expense of over \$10,000, an increase in salaries of officers and staff of \$2,000, pay-

ments to the retirement plan of \$15,000 as well as a rise in cost of office maintenance, etc.

The net gain in the local's operating profit for 1947 exceeded \$29,000 as compared with about \$20,000 in 1946. However, the net gain in 1947 would have approximated that in 1946 had it not been for the unusual expenses incurred in 1947 as previously indicated, which resulted in expenses being about \$16,000 greater than the increase in income.

## Dues Boost Wise

In retrospect, it is clear that the

## ATTENTION Members Local 10

As is customary, there will be no meeting in August.

decision of the union to increase dues in 1947 was a farsighted move. The leadership of the union which urged this action anticipated the higher expenditures in 1947, thereby the organization is in good financial condition due to the foresight and the intelligent action of the membership in approving the increase in dues payments.

Since some of the extraordinary expenditures incurred last year are

under Penberg's leadership, the cloakmakers will rally for the political defense of their industrial gain.

Mayor McLevy, a Socialist who has held his office for several terms, praised the ILOWU for its "enlightened vision, militant spirit and sense of kinship with the larger community." He declared that the force of social progress, if properly organized, can always find their greatest opportunity precisely at the time when reaction threatens.

On behalf of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, Bourke welcomed the recent affiliation of Local 141 to the AFL state body.

Business Agents Eidelstein predicted that about 50 more cloakmakers in the Bridgeport area would soon be eligible for retirement benefits.

The arrangements committee for the testimonial was headed by Lawrence Hayes, secretary of Local 141.

# CLOAK JOINT BOARD CLOAKMAKERS

## First Two Cloak Out-of-Town Retirement Checks Presented

The first two out-of-town cloakmakers to qualify for the New York cloak industry's retirement benefits were guests of honor at a "farewell dinner" sponsored by Local 141, Bridgeport, Conn., on July 19. Eva Ewanetz, an operator, and Harry Kaplan, a finisher, were the veteran garment workers who received their first \$50 checks which will continue to come to them monthly for the rest of their days. Both were employees of AARON Bros.

A testimonial dinner to commemorate their retirement was attended by more than 100 fellow members and leading union and civic officials. Speakers included Mayor Jaeger McLevy of Bridgeport, Israel Penberg, general manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board, George Rubin, director of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department, Morris Egan, assistant director of the department, Joseph M. Housh, secretary-treasurer of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, and Murray Edelman, business agent of Local 141.

Mrs. Ewanetz, 72, had been employed in the industry for 50 years while Kaplan, who began as a garment worker before 1900, was one of the pioneers in the organization of the ILOWU in New York City before moving to Bridgeport.

The checks were described as the first union-administered retirement benefits for industrial workers in the history of Connecticut. With Vice Pres. Rubin as toastmaster, "going away" gifts were presented to the retiring pair by Eidelstein, Local 141 president, on behalf of the membership, and by Rubin AARON on behalf of the firm in whose employ each of the retirees had remained for more than 15 years.

## Address by Penberg

Penberg, who was hailed by Rubin as the father of the cloak retirement plan, delivered the main address of the evening. He emphasized that the underlying principle of the pension system was that industry must take care of those whose labor created its profits.

Turning to the political features of the current national situation, Penberg urged the workers to realize the power that would accrue to labor through their heightened political awareness. He warned that the workers' long-term gains are jeopardized by the increasing pressure of reactionary forces.

## Sign 3-Year Agreement In Coat and Suit Trade



Scene at New York's City Hall as signatures went down on new industry pact. In front row, left to right, are Samuel Klein, industry leader, Mayor O'Dwyer, General Manager Penberg and Imperial Chairman Rosenblatt.

(Continued from Page 1) and management, instead of the formerly exclusive union trustees.

## Union Shop

Another provision changed to meet the law deals with the kind of workers hired by employers. Previously only union members in good standing could be put on the job now an employer can hire any skilled craftsman who must, however, join the union within 30 days. The members of the union will soon be called upon to vote on the designation of a bargaining agent. No war demands had been raised by the union. Four increases were obtained during the life of the old five-year contract under the labor clause permitting opening of the question in the event of a rise in the cost of living. The new contract gives the union the right to

demand a pay increase if the cost of living index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics rises 3 per cent above the level of February 15, 1948, and also has the same right with respect to later increases of 5 per cent in living costs.

Mayor O'Dwyer warmly congratulated all factors in the trade on the successful conclusion of negotiations. He stated his gratification that peace and stability were assured in the coat and suit industry for the next three years. It was his hope that this would serve as an object lesson to other industries in New York City and thereby benefit labor, management and the public at large.

General Manager Israel Penberg, who headed the group of union negotiators, affirmed his signature to the agreement in behalf of the Cloak Joint Board, ILOWU.

not expected to recur in 1948, a larger net gain is anticipated at the end of 1948, barring unforeseen circumstances.

The net surplus in the operating fund at the end of 1947 was \$197,000 as compared with \$184,000 at the close of 1946. In 1950 the net surplus in this fund was only \$17,000 and it then included the amount

in the tuberculosis fund which has since been set up as a separate fund.

The operating or general fund should not, of course, be confused with other special funds of the local which may be used only for certain purposes such as old age, emergency relief, tuberculosis, vacation and health, etc.

## AMALGAMATED LADIES GARMENT CUTTERS UNION, LOCAL 10

### General Fund

#### STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

For the Period Jan. 1, 1947, to Dec. 31, 1947

Income	
Dues	\$182,726.97
Application Fees	13,265.50
Reinstatement Fees	4,600.00
Interest and Dividends	2,894.87
Liquidated Damages	4,326.00
Fine	2,000.00
Assessments, etc.	23,290.86
General Expense	
Reimbursement	\$2,940.01 \$296,136.11

### Expenses

Salaries	
Officers	\$ 21,630.00
Business Agents	67,808.00
Contractors	12,384.00
Office Staff	31,522.11
Extra Services	2,540.25

Organization Expenses (Direct):	
Organization Expenses	
Weekly Staff Expenses and Investigations	14,304.12
Hall Rent, Publicity, Advertising, Legal Fees and Expenses	7,776.53 22,080.64

Organization Expenses (Indirect):	
Ward and Dress-Joint Board	17,218.81
Proportion of Expenses to Cloak and Suit Joint Board	13,171.09 30,390.90

Office Expenses:	
Office Rent	\$9,000.00
Telephone and Telegraph	
Printing, Stationery and Postage	\$1,000.58
Accountancy—Services, Electricity, Cleaning, Repairs, Refueling, Elevator Service, Insurance, Messenger Service, etc.	\$216.05 400.89

Miscellaneous:	
New York State Unemployment Insurance Tax, Federal Unemployment Tax, Excise Tax and Federal Old Age Benefits Tax	\$210.61 28,204.94

Committees, etc.:	
Executive Board Allowance	2,140.00
Delegation to Affiliated Organization Conventions	660.55
Delegation to Joint Boards	225.00
Local Office Expenses	156.00
Delegates, ILOWU Convention	5,122.87
Membership, Finance, Judiciary, Other Committees, etc.	1,568.58 9,866.00

Other Items:	
Tickets, Donations and Complimentary Advertising	2,400.12
Christmas Gifts and Other Gifts, etc.	1,343.27
Election Expenses	5,577.49
Local Death Benefits	200.00
Advances to ILOWU for Political Activities	3,831.24
Locals' 12 1/2% Contribution to Retirement Plan	15,306.75 28,738.13

Miscellaneous:	
Dues to Affiliated Organizations, Flowers and Funeral Expenses, Dinners, Send-Off Affairs and Sundries	3,965.37 3,965.37

Total Operating Expenses	\$255,360.37
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Gain for the period from Jan. 1, 1947, to Dec. 31, 1947:	\$8,789.84
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Surplus as of Dec. 31, 1947:	
General Fund	\$197,000.00*
Old Age Fund	11,847.44*
Emergency Fund	18,951.34**
Tuberculosis Fund	41,664.84**
Health and Vacation Fund	100,860.84**
Service-men's Fund	4,356.97
Cultural and Educational Fund	2,236.95
War Relief and Welfare Fund	4,379.53

Combined Surplus Dec. 31, 1947	\$386,955.61
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\*This statement is on an accrual basis; all items of an exchange nature are eliminated.  
\*\*Excludes valuation reserve for U. S. Government securities of \$1,235.00.

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR AGREEMENT WORKERS' UNION

## TWO PLATFORMS

For a budding campaign—the rival parties are not expected to take the field in earnest before mid-September—this 1948 national political scuffle already has come up, in its Democratic corner, with a pack of major surprises.

Surprise No. 1. The Democratic Party, slated by top diagnosticians for the political cemetery, suddenly showed up as the liveliest corpse in our national annals. The Republicans, who had all but clambered into the White House even before their convention had ended, have suddenly discovered that they are in for a rough, tough and uncertain battle.

Surprise No. 2. The Democratic convention wound up in a stunning victory for the party's liberal elements. Instead of having "outlived its usefulness" historically, the Democratic Party was galvanized into dynamic action by a legion of hard-fighting, forward-looking young leaders who grabbed history by the horns and steered the party onto uncompromising New Deal paths. By the same token, the convention administered a crushing defeat to the party's reactionary Southern wing, the same coterie of Tories which has, for the past dozen years, consistently worked and voted with their Republican mates in Congress with equal fidelity—against Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman.

Surprise No. 3. In place of a tepid, everyboddy-be-pleased, "unity" platform that would have alienated every shred of liberal, independent and labor support, the Democratic convention came up with the most challenging major party platform in American political history.

No surprises were recorded at the Republican convention—none were anticipated and none burgeoned forth to disturb the super-duper confidence of its directors in the "inevitability" of a GOP victory in November. And the Republican platform, reflecting this self-assurance, was properly weighted down with soggy commonplaces and old-guardish GOP dogma on the most critical issues of American domestic policy.

Obviously, space could hardly be found in this column for a complete comparative analysis of the two platforms. We shall, therefore, limit ourselves to some rapid surgery on several of their major planks involving key issues of particular interest to wage and salary earners:

**LABOR:** The Democrats call for outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act; for an increase of the minimum wage from 40 cents to 75 cents an hour under the Wage and Hours Law; for the strengthening of the Federal Department of Labor, and for a labor education extension service. The Republicans blithely ignore all these things.

**INFLATION:** The Democrats condemn the Republicans for rejection of President Truman's consistent pressure for a price control program. The Republicans promise to attack high prices by applying some mythical "incentives for production" and by the equally startling recipe of "cutting government expenses."

**HOUSING:** The Democrats call for comprehensive Federal housing legislation, including low-rental public projects. Republicans declare that "housing can best be supplied and financed by private enterprise," but government can and should encourage the building of better homes at less cost, "whatever this may mean."

**CIVIL RIGHTS:** This problem took on proportions of a major issue in the Democratic convention inasmuch as the adoption of a plank committing the party to the "eradication of all racial, religious and economic discrimination" involved the risk, if not the certainty, of serious political losses in the South. The Republicans, who had nothing to lose by being very "brave" on this issue, simply repeated their traditional stand.

Fast thinking and adroit action on the part of Democratic leadership has now placed the sharply contrasting Democratic and Republican attitudes toward these cardinal issues before the American people. By summoning Congress dramatically into a special session to act on high prices, housing, and civil rights, President Truman has carried the fight directly into the GOP camp.

The Republican majority may—It probably will—try to wriggle out, by parliamentary pettifoggery, of the cruel spot it has been driven in, as some of its anonymous spokesmen already are forecasting. If, however, this special session of the GOP-dominated Congress results in inaction or in deliberate sabotage of the President's program, the country, already infuriated by the rising flames of inflation, will demand to know the reason why.

## "At the Berlin Point"



## "Fellow Dixiecrats..."



## Pins & Needles

A JOHN L. LEWIS straw in the political wind...

The miners' chief, palpably, is trimming his sails for the endorsement of the GOP presidential candidate. Last week, an editorial in his *Mine Workers' Journal* called upon Dewey to come out for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. The writer, who we doubt echoes Mr. Lewis' opinions, suggests that the repeal of the T-H Act also would do away with the Wagner Act. Such a move by Dewey, he says, would be welcomed by the country as a "fortnight proposal."

Needless to say that the rest of the labor movement would most vehemently dissent from the Lewis idea of casting out the baby together with the dirty water. Lewis' beneficent advice to Mr. Dewey, perhaps, could be best understood when paired with a virulent attack on President Truman in the *softline* editorial. Even the President's veto of the T-H Act, the very law which Lewis so vehemently decries, is played down as an ineffective gesture.

John L. Lewis as a supporter of Dewey or any other GOP candidate would be no shocking news. With rare exceptions, Lewis has been a Republican all his life. How much weight his endorsement carries, however, is a big question mark. One recalls that in 1940 and in 1944, when he opposed FDR, his political influence, even by his own miners, counted for very little.

to shed for the overworked members of Congress summoned to resume their labors in the air-cooled chambers on Capitol Hill, the *Harold-Tribune's* imperceptive article has evoked a frenzied *over Truman's* "flagrant departures from the standards of conduct which the President of the United States is in honor bound to observe" the *Forer* of which even a Charles H. Hinkle as a John Taber might find difficult to match.

We do know how many people will be ready to share with Mr. Lippmann his opinion—after this campaign is over—that Mr. Truman is "a weak President" and "at heart a jingo." What we suspect, however, is that Lippmann's scolding wrath is due not nearly as much to the fact that by "hanging around backstage" and waiting to accept the nomination the President displayed "disrespect for the dignity of his office," as to the jarring evidence that Truman's unorthodox and dynamic acceptance speech has converted the creaky Democratic organization into a fighting, rip-marting New Deal machine.

We have a hunch, furthermore, that this unfolding campaign will be anything but a cream-puff affair. In fact, the oncoming battle, with few holds barred and fewer sensibilities spared, should do the country a lot of good, even though some of our four-starred eunuchs may have their ivory-tower "properties" badly jarred while it lasts.

THE fable entitled "Division in the Kremlin" with which some adults this side of the Bosphorus East like to regale themselves ever so often could, of course, be calculated as unadorned wishful thinking and dismissed at that.

Except that, like all political fables, this particularly told fairy tale of feuds and spills within the Kremlin walls rocking perilously the Soviet boat, while serving as soothing syrup to some receptive souls, has a way of becoming a very real and concretely annoying manner. It is fairly safe to assume that, by and large, the Politburo has been behaving with reprobated "anarchy" since the great purge of a dozen years ago when Stalin "straightened out"—physically and otherwise—every dissident voice on dogma and action.

Anyone who starts figuring out next Soviet steps—in domestic and world affairs—from the premises of visible cracks in the Politburo armor, it seems to us, is losing sight of the fact that that tight little band of oligarchs, like every other cabal, lives by the maxim that they either hang together they may hang separately.

THE stinging setback suffered by the waterfront Stalinists in the National Maritime Union's election just closed will take its place among the noteworthy events in labor history of this year.

The Maritime Union had been for a long time a major Communist pillar in the CIO and its president, Joseph Curran, for years was a tower of strength in the Communist-based New York CIO Council. Curran's sailors for years poured men and money into every Kremlinian venture without stint.

Curran's disenchantment with the waterfront Reds began about two years ago and has since ripened into an open break. The first indicator of a revolution fight for control of the union had gone in favor of the Communists who last year succeeded in retaining a majority of their ilk on the union's national executive. Curran, however, scored a smashing victory against the Stalinists this year in a referendum which sawed under every important Communist officeholder and elected a majority of uncommitted unionists to the top executive board of the Maritime Union.

The NMU housecleaning will be good news, we guess, to the emancipated sailors as well as to other free-trade union sectors in the CIO. Those who are familiar with Communism waterfront mendacity and shenanigans, however, are inclined to reserve judgment over on the decisive Curran victory. It will take, they say, a good many more hefty blows before the agents of Moscow are thoroughly beaten and routed in the ports of America.

POOR, bruised, outraged Walter Lippmann...

Long after the grains of GOP wisdom President Truman's midnight call for a special Congress session had died down to a whisper; long after the Republican politicians have come to realize that the average citizen—worker and consumer—has no time