

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 17

September 1, 1956

September 1, 1956

Price 10 Cents

LABOR ON THE ADLAI, ESTES

Stevenson, Kefauver Nominated By Democrats; Campaign Charted

By MAX D. DANISH

CHICAGO—The past two weeks saw the curtain fall on the Democratic and Republican conventions in Chicago and San Francisco. The Democratic gathering, running true to form, was packed with drama, internal fighting, and personality clashes. The GOP meeting in San Francisco's Cow Palace, in the description of The New York Times, was "hardly a political convention," with no real business. "It was old home week, an old boys and old girls reunion," it mildly chuckled.

Buckets of arid oratory, common routine at all political jamborees, however, kept pouring out in bulk at both conventions, sounding off mainly around the unavoidable "Man Who" cue, and destined, of course, to wind up in boredom's minor archives.

The second round of the quadrennial battle—to unseat the "ins" or to repel the challenging "outs"—now starts in earnest. An immediate reading on the Democratic post-convention state of mind reveals that the Democrats have come out of it with more hard silver on their bones and a greater eagerness to use it on the Eisenhower-Nixon new "Party of the Future," than they had when they went into it. They have again displayed an amazing capacity for knocking themselves out and then coming off the floor with more grit than ever.

Adapt to New Facts

What's more, they have shown a startling adaptability to some new facts of political life, which might be termed a newer edition of the New-Fair Deal philosophy, but for which no proper label has yet been devised. They also have withstood another heavy tonle in the endless feud between their liberal and conservative factions—the fight over semantics in their civil rights platform plank—without severe damage.

They have thereby not only sustained the coalition that had won them five elections in 25 years, but have also materially helped the numerous and growing islands of liberal strength in the South in their striving for a place in the political sun of their areas.

Not the least among the scraps which the Democrats had managed to get into—and out of—at Chicago, was former President Harry Truman's madcap behavior during the convention. Within the past few years, Harry Truman, disdainful of the role of a mere elder statesman, has emerged as his party's self-appointed dominant political strategist. Truman's chief anti-Stevenson thrust—that the latter could not win against Eisenhower—was about the deadliest blow ever could have used in family political infighting. It was the same type of weapon that the Deweyites had used with lethal effect against Robert A. Taft in the 1952 GOP convention in winning the top spot for Eisenhower.

Truman made the capital error of misreading his wide influence in the party for real power. However, the new generation of Democratic leaders, the young Governors and legislators, were little inclined to follow Truman's erratic course.

The incident, however, also has freed Adlai Stevenson completely from any obligation of "loyalty" to the former President, leaving him unshackled to run his campaign according to his own ideas and patterns.

The early rounds of the 1956 campaign, in the estimate of many political observers, find Republicans statistically ahead. At the same time, however, the Democrats could also cite some hard political arithmetic that should give the Republicans much to ponder. There is no question that the weightiest fact in this early sum-up of comparable strength is Eisenhower's landslide vote of 1952—

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AFL-CIO Exec. Council Recommends Endorsement at Unity House Meet

By LEON STEIN

UNITY HOUSE, Forest Park, Pa.—Organized labor made history last week on the grounds of Unity House, the summer resort of our union. Meeting for the first time at the vacation spot that thousands of garment workers call their summer home, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations made a number of major decisions that are bound to have a profound effect on

political and social aspects of American life and labor. In a four-day long meeting, the Executive Council:

- Recommended that the AFL-CIO General Board endorse Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver, Democratic Party candidates for President and Vice President.
- Adopted a Code of Ethical Practices governing the issuance of local union charters as recommended by the AFL-CIO Committee on Ethical Practices, of which ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky was the acting chairman in the absence of A. J. Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists, who is the regular chairman of the committee.

Dubinsky on Executive

- Named Pres. Dubinsky to the important eight-man Executive Committee of the AFL-CIO.
- Ordered the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers International Union to "show cause" in the near future to the Ethical Practices Committee why it should not be subject to suspension from the AFL-CIO, because of corrupt domination, at the next council meeting.
- Issued a three-point proposal for the solution of the Suez crisis and coupled this with a sharp attack on Soviet imperialism in the Middle East and the tactics of the Nasser dictatorship in Egypt along with criticism of the weak and vacillating



Conventional Greetings. Pres. David Dubinsky, Eleanor Roosevelt and Adlai Stevenson form a buoyant trio as they exchange words and smiles during Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

- ing policies of our government, State Department and of our allies.
- Made a gift of \$25,000 to aid the victims of the recent hurricane in Puerto Rico.
- Directed the Ethical Practices Committee to probe the facts concerning corruption in the Laundry Workers International Union and the Allied Industrial Workers.
- Announced plans for a vast educational program aimed at clarifying for Southern workers, employers and community leaders the great services and contributions trade unions can make to their section of the country.
- Accepted the affiliation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen with its membership of 96,000.

The action-packed sessions of the council, followed by millions of Americans in the flood of newspaper, radio and TV coverage that emanated from Unity House starting Aug. 27, was in sharp contrast to the rustic and restful setting in which the meetings were held.

Members of the council, along with AFL-CIO staff workers that included specialists in research, health and welfare funds, political action, international affairs, and legal and legislative problems, began to arrive at the resort Sunday afternoon. Except for Pres. Meany and Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler, it was the first visit for the other members of the top body of the AFL-CIO who attended.

In the following days during which the council met, its members, during their

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hike minimum in Puerto Rico garment trades; ILGWU deathmobile in Hurricane Emergency Duty

Numerous increases in the minimum wages of thousands of garment workers in Puerto Rico have been won through hearings conducted by Special Industry Committee No. 22 during July and August.

Returning from the island after a four-week stay as a member of the Industry Committee appointed by the U. S. Secretary of Labor to review wages in several branches of the garment industry, ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman reported that changes in committee procedure will make the wage increases effective in the near future.

Minimum of Delay

The wage hearings were conducted in five sections. The committee operated under the recent amendments to the wage and hour law enacted by Congress last summer. Under current procedure, Industry Committee recommendations become effective with a minimum of delay, after completion of the hearings.

Dr. Lazare Taper, director of the ILGWU Research Department, appeared as an expert witness on behalf of the union before the committee.

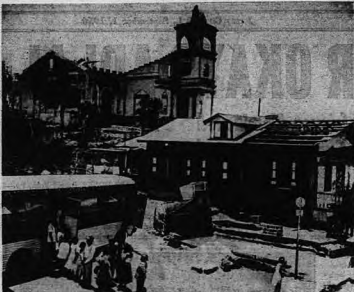
The period of their stay in Puerto Rico coincided with the time in which the ILGWU Mobile Health Center was shipped to and received in that island, and both Vice Pres. Zimmerman, manager of Dressmakers' Local 21, and Dr. Taper saw the unit put into immediate use during the recent hurricane.

Zimmerman reports that employer resistance to recommendations was steadfast throughout the hearings, but that the three men representing labor—David Sternbach, Frank Perschke (who alternated with Louis Hines), and himself—insisted on meaningful boosts. In fact, the debate regarding the proposed raise in the glove industry threatened for a time to stalemate the entire proceedings.

While in numerous cases, labor members of the Industry Committee were successful in persuading the majority of the committee to vote for decent increases, in several instances labor members were outvoted by the combination of employer and public members, resulting in inadequate adjustments to the particular groups of Puerto Rican workers.

Curb Homework

In the course of the hearings on the different products of the needle-



Puerto Rico's new ILGWU healthmobile was rushed into island service last month when hurricane struck. Scene is storm-damaged Yabucoa.

work industry, the committee had to concern itself with minimum rates for homeworkers as well as for factory workers.

At Zimmerman's insistence, the Industry Committee adopted a resolution which condemned the action of certain Puerto Rican employers, who sold sewing machines to their workers for which they made deduction from meager homework pay, and urged that industrial homework be substantially restricted on machine operations.

"Bringing machines into the homes is a direct encouragement of the spread of the homework evil which we fought bitterly in the States," Zimmerman declared. "This situation

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Stevenson and Kefauver To Address Liberal Rally

Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver, Democratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, will speak at a public rally following the nominating convention of the Liberal Party of New York State on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 8 P.M. at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave.

Others who will speak at the gathering include Governor Averell Harriman, Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, Hatters' Pres. Alex Rose, Liberal Party Chairman George S. Counts, Adolf A. Berle Jr. and Anna Rosenberg.

The ILGWU Mobile Health Center for Puerto Rico has been initiated by being pressed into emergency service on the island less than 48 hours after its arrival. A report from Robert Glanick, ILGWU representative, tells of the arrival of the unit on Friday, Aug. 10.

The unit was dedicated to the heart of the New York City's garment center on July 28 and toured the city for public inspection during the following week.

An elaborate ceremony had been planned with Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, in Puerto Rico at the time as government member of a wage committee, to represent the ILGWU. But two days after arrival of the unit by ship, Hurricane Betsy came roaring out of the Caribbean on Sunday, August 17, cut across the island, left 20 Puerto Rican cities leaving a path of destruction and hundreds injured and homeless.

Zimmerman immediately reached Col. Miguel Munoz, head of civilian defense, and put the mobile unit at his disposal. On Monday, the day originally set for the ceremony, Col. Munoz ordered the unit to proceed to the little mountain town of Aibonito.

Manned by a crew consisting of Dr. Bajandus, a graduate of the University of Puerto Rico, Nurse Anna Amy Haynes and medical technician Hector Colon, the mobile unit sped over the hairpin curves of the mountain roads on its mission of mercy.

Hospital Hit

The hospital in Aibonito was out of commission. Its roof had been blown off. The mobile unit moved in and took over the hospital functions. Meanwhile, defense officials, studying the situation, decided the unit was needed also to meet a greater emergency in Yabucoa, on the southeast coast of the island. The unit, its job completed in the first town, moved out of Aibonito in the early hours of dawn.

Meanwhile, ILGWU headquarters in Puerto Rico continued to receive calls for emergency aid from members. (Continued on Page 19)

Cross-Canada Campaign Marks Montreal Targets

Montreal has become a primary target in the all-Canada organizing campaign which thrust ahead last month with renewed intensity.

The union's general staff huddled recently with Vice Pres. Bernard Shane and Sam Herbet, director of the drive, and they agreed that following the successful renewal of the Montreal dress contract, the time was ripe to push for unionization of all non-union workers in that city.

Toward this end, special meetings have been arranged for volunteer organizers, and new leaflets are being printed to point up the benefits of unionism, highlighting gains won recently in renewal of the dressmakers' agreement.

The Montreal campaign will be synchronized with organizing activity in other sectors. According to Shane, a meeting of the advisory committee of the Canadian organizing campaign has been slated at the same time Toronto Managers Sam Krahman (cloak) and Joe Macka (dress) meet with Montreal leaders.

Meanwhile, in Lac Megantic, 180 miles northeast of Montreal, the union clinched an agreement with Regal Sportswear, Inc., following a four-month organizing stint.

The two-year pact, bringing union benefits to some 75 workers, provides a shorter work week, a 10 per cent general wage boost with an additional 5 per cent after June 1, 1957, a clearly defined overtime provision and three paid holidays.

The agreement also provides for employer-contributed 1 per cent of payroll for a sick benefit fund, and 7 per cent for one-week paid vacations.

Organization efforts among Regal workers began last May in response to their appeal. After 90 per cent of them had joined the ILGWU, the union was certified official bargaining agent.

SCORE RISES FOR 200 IN SWISS HAND LOOMS

About 200 Swiss handloom employees have won general wage boosts and higher minimums through renewed two-year pacts, matching the one signed by Local 86 last month for some 1,000 covered button workers.

According to Manager Murray Gross of the New York Bonnaz Embroiderers, Pleaters, Tuckers and Billickers, the agreement provides a \$2 across-the-board increase, a rise of \$3 in minimums for the crafts concerned; unionization of all floor help, non-classified workers and errand boys.

The agreement, signed by the Swiss Handloom Association representing 140 employers, will expire Aug. 31, 1956, when all other Local 86 contracts terminate.

The union will negotiate for increased contributions to the health, welfare and retirement funds when industry-wide pacts next get underway, Manager Gross reported.



Mobile unit's Dr. Bajandus stands ready to render general medical service for waiting Puerto Rican patients.

Labor Okays Stevenson and Kefauver



From atop, including reporters from leading newspapers and wire services, looked on as AFL-CIO President George Meany spoke at podium.

AFL-CIO President George Meany after constitutional provisions limited to union against racketeers, while Pres. Dubinsky and Secretary-Treasurer below look.

AFL-CIO Meets at Unity House

(Continued from Page 1) In the afternoon, made full use of Unity's facilities, and their expressions of admiration were frequent and enthusiastic.

For the purposes of the session, the upstairs game room in the Administration Building was converted into a meeting room. The lounge adjoining it became a press room, in which reporters for the nation's outstanding newspapers and wire services wrote and dispatched their stories. The corner of the floor was set aside as a work room for AFL-CIO staff people turning out mimeographed statements, press releases, etc. Half of the downstairs recreation room was walled-off to make offices for Pres. Meany and Secretary Schneider.

Dubinsky Makes Report

The council met for morning and afternoon sessions, except for its first and last days, and all sessions were followed by press conferences at which Pres. Meany talked to the reporters. Following the first session on Monday, the AFL-CIO chief announced the dramatic action taken on the basis of the report presented by Pres. Dubinsky in behalf of the Ethical Practices Committee, and recommended suspension of the 20,000-member Distillery Workers' Union.

Acting unanimously on the recommendation of the committee, the council directed the distillery union to "show cause" why it should not be suspended on grounds of being "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced" by corrupt groups and individuals.

In two other cases—involving the laundry workers and the Allied Industrial Workers (formerly known

as the United Auto Workers (AFL))—the council authorized the Ethical Practices Committee to conduct a formal investigation on reports of corruption within these two unions. The committee was directed to report its recommendations to the council's next meeting.

All three unions had been called before the Senate Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Plans headed by Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.), and the subcommittee report a few months ago indicated widespread misbehavior in all three unions of welfare and pension trust funds.

In a fourth action, the council approved a strong recommendation by the Ethical Practices Committee that unions immediately revise their constitutional provisions for issuance of local charters with a view to ending corrupt use by racketeers for shakedown purposes.

Free From Corruption

The moves against the three unions were the first recommended by the Ethical Practices Committee. The council's action was based

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AFL-CIO Executive Council Adopts Ethical Practices Code on Charters

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its meeting last week at Unity House, lashed out against corruption and dishonesty in the labor movement. After hearing a report by its Ethical Practices Committee, presented by Pres. Dubinsky, as the committee's acting chairman in the absence of Chairman Al Hayes, the Executive Council cracked down on three unions:

The Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' International Union, the Allied Industrial Workers of America (formerly the AFL Auto Workers), and the Laundry Workers' International Union.

While the council moved against these three unions, it also approved a code to govern issuance of charters. The code, drawn up by the Ethical Practices Committee, was presented by Acting Chairman Dubinsky and was unanimously approved.

The committee found that instances of corruption in the administration of health and welfare funds are relatively rare. However, it declared, "In a few instances, local union charters have fallen in the

hands of corrupt individuals who have used these charters for their own illicit purposes instead of legitimate trade union objectives."

The committee declared that "the possession of charters covering 'paper locals' has enabled racketeers to victimize individual workers, employers and the general public, while giving a black eye to the labor movement. They have used these charters to enter into conspiracies with corrupt employers to prevent, for a price, the genuine organization of workers into legitimate unions, thus depriving these workers of the benefit of honest collective bargaining agreements. These racketeers also use a charter as a basis to falsely invoke the collective strength of the trade union

movement for their illegitimate ends, thus demeaning the trade union's historic respect for the legitimate picket line, and injuring honest businessmen in the conduct of their affairs."

Boss Fide Locals

"A local union charter, improperly issued, can be used to control a local union unit vote, which neutralizes the legitimate unit vote of bona fide local unions and thus subverts the democratic process within the trade union movement at various levels. A racketeer treats a charter as a 'hunting license' to invade the jurisdictions of other national or international unions, in the interests only of corruption and dishonest gain, and to cloak with a respectable name a whole range of nefarious and corrupt activities."

"The specific rules governing the issuance of charters necessarily vary greatly from union to union. And each national and international union, as part of its autonomous right, has complete authority to prescribe the particular procedures governing the issuance of local union charters. But whatever the particular procedures, each autonomous union has the duty to see

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STEVENSON CHARGES EISENHOWER TURNS 'DEAF EAR TO LABOR'

Open being indicated of the increased attentiveness of his and Senator Kefauver's candidacy by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, today Kefauver issued the following statement:

"Senator Kefauver and I are proud and honored by the statement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. It is a gratifying vote of confidence in Senator Kefauver and myself."

"On the basis of past performance, the working people know that we can be depended upon to honor our word. I say this because when President Eisenhower campaigned for the Presidency in 1952, he made the following pledge to America's work-

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"The Big Picture"



NAMING OF DUBINSKY TO TOP AFL-CIO BODY CAPS LABOR HONORS

The designation of ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky as a member of the eight-man Executive Committee of the AFL-CIO is the latest, and highest, honor bestowed upon the ILGWU chief in placing him in poise through which he has been able to serve the general labor movement.

In October 1954, he was elected for the first time as a member of the AFL Executive Council; one year later he attended the meeting of the governing body of the International Labor Organization in Vienna, as the first official representative to that body of labor in the United States. Following the division in the ranks of organized la-

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Annshire Comes Across After S'west 'Walk-In'

A "walk-in" can be just as effective as a walkout, a Southwest regional staffer proved last week.

According to Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, regional director, it all started because the Annshire Garment Co. of Pittsburgh, Kan., wouldn't pay a worker vacation benefit.

It was Staffer Winnie Lippman's job to see that the employees get what was entitled to. But after for numerous attempts to settle the account, it became clear that the firm was out to stall as long as possible. So Winnie Lippman decided to stage her "walk-in."

She appeared at the shop one morning, made herself comfortable, and announced to the employer that she would remain there until the worker was paid. But her stay was a brief one. Management hesitated and promptly agreed to correct the grievance.

It wasn't long before Winnie Lippman was back at the plant to settle another account, somewhat less conventionally this time. Meeting with management at the Lawrence table, she negotiated a new agreement scoring wage increases for all workers and a boost in minimum wages for more experienced employees.

Kansas City Talks

Union and management conferences paving the way for an agreement covering Kansas City shipping clerks said have to agree on the question of a wage increase for those workers before the pact is ready for signing.

So far, Vice Pres. Perlstein reports, both sides have come close to agreement on such matters as classification of workers, minimum hourly wage scales, annual paid-cations, holiday pay, length of the work week, overtime and a number of other issues.

Remaining to be solved is the question of a wage scale which the manufacturers claim the workers received under a recent contract covering production workers and on May 1, then the \$1 legal minimum became effective.

Representing the union at these talks were Vice Pres. Perlstein, Kansas City Joint Board Manager Helen Bengtson, Assistant Manager Sam Schwartz and a committee of shipping clerks.

Frances Gets Pact

Vice Pres. Perlstein reports that tentative agreement has been reached, following lengthy negotiations, with the Frances Gee Garment Co., operating plants in Kansas City, Excelsior Springs, Richmond and Higginsville, Mo. The union currently is drafting a proposed contract to submit to the company. Participating in the talks were Perlstein, Bengtson, Schwartz and shop chairmen and workers' committees.

JUSTICE

International Ladies Garment Workers Union

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891 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
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1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.
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Subscription price paid to advance \$1.00 a year

Entered as Second Class Matter Feb. 1, 1945, at the Post Office at Jersey City, N. J., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XXXVIII, Sept. 1, 1956, No. 17

BOSTON STRIKE VOTE SPURS NEGOTIATIONS FOR SHIPPING CLERKS

A strike vote by shipping clerks in Boston has spurred garment manufacturers of that city to sit down and negotiate, reports Vice Pres. Philip Kramer, manager of the Boston Joint Board.

At a mass meeting called by General Organizer Leo Karsensky, shipper voters unanimously agreed if the employers continued their stalling tactics.

Informed of the decision of the shippers and employers of Local 504, the New England Sportswear Manufacturers' Association and the Boston Apparel Guild agreed to get the parties under way. Meanwhile, strike preparations are continuing just in case.

Amidst a meeting called by General Chairman Al Karsensky and Vice Chairman Louis Andale, and Business Agents Saul Wallace, Milton Kaplan, and Enrico Perente.

New York Cloak Finishers Ready for 1956 Campaign

Getting off to an early start, New York cloak finishers established a 1956 Campaign Committee at a meeting held Aug. 23. The assembled members heard David Wells, assistant director of the ILGWU Political Department, analyze election issues.

Harry Fisher, manager of Local 9, who was elected chairman of the campaign committee, pledged an active drive to get all finishers and members of their families to register and to take an active part in the campaign.

New Owner Stopped in Tracks In Open-Shop Try at Tiny Togs



New owner, old anti-union policy keep these employees in picket lines. EOT union contract is won at C & M (formerly Tiny Togs) in Long Branch, N. J. Left to right: Bertha Geiser, Margaret Skye, Bernice Fink, Larry Marce.

The former employees of Tiny Togs, a sportswear establishment in Long Branch, N. J., started picketing their old premises as a new owner tried to operate the plant without concluding a union agreement, according to Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, general manager of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department.

The new firm was stopped in its tracks in its attempt to run an open shop by trying to take advantage of the situation and brow beat the old firm locked out the union workers, owing them a substantial amount in unpaid wages. The new owner announced she would not sign an agreement with the union.

The complaint against the old employer was filed immediately with the New Jersey Department of Labor, and at a hearing held in Asbury Park, the Labor Department examiner granted the workers an award representing one to two weeks' wages which were owed at the time they were locked out.

Union employees were represented at the hearing by staffers Edward Hines and Burton Beninsky and attorney Laurence Mahler.

While these proceedings were taking place, a former foreman of the plant stepped into the situation, took over the machinery and premises, and advised the union members that she was repudiating the shop for production of sportswear. The workers returned to their jobs but were quickly disillusioned when the new owner announced she would not sign an agreement with the union.

When the Long Branch EOT office was apprised of this development, an emergency meeting of the shop was called and workers voted to give the new employer a reasonable time to sign an agreement. When she refused, the majority voted to go on strike for a union contract.

Picketing is continuing, and there are indications that the company shortly will begin negotiations for a union agreement.

New York Dressmakers:

KNOW YOUR PRICE SETTLEMENTS

By JULIUS HOCHMAN
General Manager, New York Dress Joint Board

THE first fundamental lesson that must be learned by all members is that the jobber is the real employer—that all price rates are settled with the jobber.

A second basic point that must be understood is that the price settlements, when described in the dress code, give the prices to be paid for making them, is very important. It is the only means by which price settlements can be remembered.

A third point to remember is that prices are settled by price ranges. As the price ranges go up, the price settlements go up.

The earnings of all union dressmakers, regardless of where they work, depend on price settlements and how they are enforced. That's why, in this campaign, all sections of our union are working together. We want all of our members to get the earnings due them.

Vice Pres. David Ginzburg, director of the Northeast Department, and I already have discussed this matter at conferences of shop representatives and shop committees from Hasleton, Wilkes-Barre, Shamokin, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Scranton, Allentown, Reading, Old Forge, Bayside, Pottsville and other districts, as recently reported in JUSTICE.

I want to thank the local affiliates who handled the arrangements, and to say that I was much impressed by the interest and enthusiasm of the shop representatives I met.

New what is this price settlement business all about?

To understand it fully, you need to know a little history. In the beginning, prices in our industry were settled what the union called the "auction block" system.

Under the "auction block" system, the jobber settled prices separately with each contractor, and each contractor in turn settled prices separately with the price committee in his own shop. This enabled jobbers to drive prices down by pitting one contractor against another, and workers in one shop against workers in another shop.

The result of the "auction block" system was that price committees constantly had to fight over prices, and this caused tension, bad feeling and insecurity in the shops. There were numerous discharge cases, strikes and stoppages.

Despite the fact that we were a big and powerful union, we found that we were unable to assure our members the earnings called for under our agreement.

In 1926, we decided that there was only one remedy for the situation that had made the wage standards written into our agreement unenforceable and meaningless. That remedy was jobber responsibility. In our industry the jobber is the real employer who buys the materials. He styles and cuts the garments. He sells the finished products. It is only logical that he should be responsible for the conditions under which his business is conducted.

Until 1926, the jobber was able to evade this responsibility. But in negotiating our agreement that year, we demanded and won, after threat of a general strike, two new clauses fixing on jobbers responsibility for conditions in their contractors' shops.

One of these clauses limited the number of contractors a jobber could employ to those he actually needed for his production. It also required him to register with the union as temporary or permanent contractor, and to buy the materials. This clause was intended to prevent the jobbers from using one contractor as a club against another to boost down workers' earnings.

The second clause provided for settlement of prices with the jobber. This clause was intended to eliminate a situation in which the same garment could be produced in 20 different shops at 20 different prices to the advantage of the jobber.

Under this new system, which is now in effect, prices are settled with the jobber, and a settlement sheet, describing each dress and the prices to be paid for it, is sent to the chairman of every shop where the dresses are to be made.

In some out-of-town sections of the metropolitan dress market, this system has not been fully worked in the past. From now on, it will be followed throughout the metropolitan dress market.

To simplify the whole procedure of settling prices, we have developed a way of breaking down any dress into standard parts. We call this the "system." It is a simple system, and it enables any union member to compare the amount of work in the dress to the machine with the amount of work in the dress as described in the settlement sheet.

We have published a special booklet describing the unit system, and any member may obtain a copy by sending a request to JUSTICE at 1710 Broadway, New York City 19.

Our present method of settling prices is good if it is enforced.

Unfortunately, even under this system, some jobbers have devised tricks for trading their responsibilities under the agreement with us, especially true in the popular-price lines. The net effect of these tricks is to deprive many thousands of our members of the earnings due them. Last year our members in the metropolitan dress market produced 97 million dresses in over 50,000 different styles. These dresses were produced in over 2,000 shops in 246 different communities, in addition to New York City, some of them hundreds of miles from each other. Under our collective agreement, all these dresses are settled with the jobber, but obviously enforcement is possible only where the dresses are made.

In the subsequent article, I shall describe these jobbers' tricks and how they can be checked.

Wall Street Journal Waxes Lyrical About Unity House

Press reporters and labor officials visiting Unity House for the first time, in connection with the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting, gave frequent expression to their admiration for the garment workers' resort. Not the least enthusiastic was John A. Grimes of the Wall Street Journal. On Aug. 31, his paper carried his story smack in the middle of the front page and captioned it, "Palace in Poconos Offers Lavish Living for Laboring Folk." The sub-caption on the story reads "Garment Workers' Unity House Underwrites Holiday Costs at Pooh Mountain Resort."

The piece in the paper, which doubtless has the richest readership in America, addressed the financiers and investors who read its pages with the following lyrical lead:

"High and far back in the Pocono Mountains shimmers an ultra-modern summer showplace which boasts a millionaire's vacation for garment workers at union-scale rates."

The long article, running the full length of the front page and jumping to the inside of the paper, says that the labor chiefs who assembled for the council meeting couldn't have chosen a more appealing spot. It then goes on to describe the "clipped green lawn," the "modern buildings," the new "Times Square in the Poconos" theater, a typical daily menu.

Says the Wall Street Journal:

"This resort palace is owned and run by and for the ILGWU. The luxury spot is the result of a \$5 million investment of union funds to create a haven where

the best is not good enough for the working man."

"The Unity House layout includes more than 60 buildings and a mile-long lake spread over 1,000 acres."

"Members of other unions are welcome too; so are outsiders—but they pay more. The price includes food, accommodations, tennis, boating, swimming, fishing, square dancing, hiking, handball or just plain loafing. One Unity House official boasts, 'Practically everything is free except the haircuts.'"

Mr. Grimes notes that Unity House requires a staff of about 300. He reports that many of the employees are college students and that all are either permanent or temporary union members.

Intrigued by the description of the Unity House financial operation as being non-profit, Mr. Grimes found that the term does not quite fit. He quotes an ILGWU aide as saying, "What's the sense of making a profit on the union members? If the place threatens to show a profit, we lower the rates to our members."

The rhapodic report by the Wall Street Journal should serve as an accurate gauge of how Unity House impresses the first-time visitor and as fair warning to ILGWU members that others—outsiders having to pay a much higher rate—are casting eyes on the place.

ILGWU members: Block the Wall Street ruin! Get your 1957 Unity House reservations in early!

Renewal Parleys and Politics Share Chicago ILG Spotlight

Upcoming negotiations, a newly organized shop and the echoes of politics share the union area in Chicago currently.

With the silk dress industry agreement expiring Oct. 1, the union and manufacturers' association are expected to meet shortly.

Representing the ILGWU in the arbitration proceedings were attorney Harold Schwartz and Wisconsin union representative Harry Berishow.

Newest addition to Chicago ILG ranks is the Angliar Bridal Co., with 30 workers. The firm has joined the Dress Manufacturers' Association, under whose standards Angliar employees will receive all prevailing industry benefits.

On the political scene, although convention activity has subsided, the fever still persists, with political action getting off to an early start in the Chicago area.

The 1956 Midwest ILGWU Campaign Committee has already been organized and is picking up steam. Heading the committee are Harry Meyer, chairman, and Vice Pres. Morris Blais, Midwest regional director.

The committee will raise voluntary contributions to help elect pro-labor candidates.

\$15,000 Award

Arbitrator Thomas P. Whelan of Milwaukee has made two awards totaling more than \$15,000, to 123 workers of Doughboy Industries, Inc. in New Richmond, Wis.

Compensation of \$1200 was ordered as a result of the firm's failure to pay piece workers in accordance with a progression schedule. 70 workers won over \$400 because their seniority status was

ignored during layoffs.

Representing the ILGWU in the arbitration proceedings were attorney Harold Schwartz and Wisconsin union representative Harry Berishow.

Pay Adjustments, Unionizing On Crowded Minnesota Slate

Arbitration proceedings, a conference on wage adjustments and two new contracts currently are keeping ILGWU machinery whirling in Minnesota, reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perlestein, Southwest regional director.

When the oft-balking Slet & Snow Co. of Winona, Minn., again tried to delay talks for a wage adjustment, the union initiated arbitration proceedings, only to have the firm contend that the question was not arbitrable. Just as the union embarked on legal action, the company surrendered and agreed to participate in arbitration proceedings.

In Minneapolis, the Boulevard Frocks Co. has been informed that wage adjustments are now on the table. The wage-repelling clause is included in the agreement be-

tween the union and the new management which took over the firm in 1955. The union has asked that parleys get under way soon on negotiations for pay hikes.

Meanwhile, agreements with two small sportswear firms in Minneapolis were pushed last month as Gere-Robert, Inc., and Robert M. Shank & Co. went under and joined the Minnesota Apparel Industries Association.

The pact, negotiated by Twin Cities Joint Board Manager Michael Pikelstein, provides wage increases, blue minimums, health and medical benefits and a number of other improvements.

N.Y. Cloak Organizers Enroll 37 Jobbers, Manufacturers

Organizing on an around-the-clock, year-round basis, aimed at keeping the industry fully unionized, brought 37 New York coat and suit manufacturers and jobbers into contractual relations with the Cloak Joint Board in the period from Jan. 31 to Aug. 10.

A comprehensive report of the joint board's Organization Department, submitted to the board's last meeting by Manager Max Horowitz, discloses that seven of these signed up with the Industrial Council Association, 18 with the Merchants Association, one with the Industrial and Children's Coat Association, and 11 signed independent agreements.

In addition, a total of 46 contractors, brought into the union fold during the period, joined the American Association.

L.A. Dress Settlement Near; Embroidery Shops Going ILG

Protracted negotiations for a new agreement between the dress department of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board and the California Sportswear and Dress Association are rapidly coming to a head, according to Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director.

1,000 UNDE WORKERS IN EASTON SHOPS ASK RISES, 35-HOUR WEEK

Negotiations have begun with nine major underwear firms in the Easton, Pa., area for renewal of agreements to include a reduction of the work-week to 35 hours and wage adjustments.

Vice Pres. David Glagold, director of the Northeast Department, reports that union negotiators under direction of District Manager Grace S. Birkl have presented demands calling for a 6 per cent across-the-board wage increase for the 1,000 workers in these plants.

In addition, they seek payment of time-and-a-half for all work after seven hours a day, plus a 10 per cent hike in employer contributions to the retirement fund.

Talks are being held with the following firms, with whom pacts expire on Sept. 1: Fountain Hill Undergarment Mills, Ka-Lee Lin-Undergarment Mills, Ka-Lee Lin-Undergarment Mills, Ka-Lee Lin-Undergarment Mills, Ka-Lee Lin-Undergarment Mills, Ka-Lee Lin-Undergarment Mills, Ka-Lee Lin-Undergarment Mills, Ka-Lee Lin-Undergarment Mills, Ka-Lee Lin-Undergarment Mills, Ka-Lee Lin-Undergarment Mills.

A union committee headed by Otto, James Otto, president of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board, and Assistant Manager Francis Borak has held a number of meetings with Association representatives and reports that the parties are close to reaching a full accord.

Terms will include a substantial wage increase, paid holidays for piece workers as well as time workers, overtime pay for work after seven hours a day and 35 hours in a week for all workers, a second week's vacation, improvements in retirement contributions to the retirement fund, and higher minimum wages for all crafts.

An enthusiastic membership meeting recently heard a report on the progress of negotiations and voted full confidence in the committee.

Two additional embroidery firms, Blumens and Morrell, have signed agreements with Accessories Workers' Local 42. Otto reports. Negotiations also are under way with other embroidery shops: Victory, Creative, Hemlock, Dabco, Perfect and Jeannette.

Also signed to an accessories agreement was Morris' Button and Sewing Co., while Pina Dress Co. has penned a contract with the Dress and Sportswear Joint Board incorporating all provisions of the new master agreement.

START APPLICATIONS FOR CLOAK PENSIONS

Applications for 1957 cloak pensions must be filed by Sept. 15, Harry Krugman, manager of the New York Cloak Retirement Fund, has announced.

Aug. 1 is the starting date for applications. Members filing for the first time should apply at the office of the cloak board, to which they belong. Workers who have applied previously should go directly to the office of the retirement fund, 107 Broadway, 15th floor, in order to renew their applications. All retirements, except those for permanent and total disability, will take place Jan. 1, 1958.

An applicant for retirement must be at least 60 years of age by Sept. 15 and must have worked in the industry during 30 of the last 35 years, the last 10 of which must have been continuous for an employee who contributed to the retirement fund.

You Can't Vote in November Unless You Are Registered!

Unless you are registered, you will not be able to cast your vote—which may be decisive—for labor-backed candidates in November pledged to a program for a better America.

Register now! The list below shows the closing date of registration in states where ILGWU members live. In most states, you can register immediately; don't wait for the final date.

And make sure your family, your shop mates, your neighbors are registered, too!

STATE

California
Kentucky
Maryland

DATE

Friday, Sept. 14
Saturday, Sept. 15
Saturday, Sept. 22 in Baltimore city and county, and other counties which have permanent registration. Tuesday, Oct. 9 in rest of state.
Thursday, Sept. 27
Monday, Sept. 17
Friday, Sept. 7

New Jersey
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island

More Than a Billion Are Working in World

GENEVA.—According to information compiled by the International Labor Organization, the world has a working population of more than a billion persons. Some two fifths of the world's population of about 2.7 billion persons are actively engaged in producing goods and services.

WORK AROUND THE WORLD



FRANCE—Building and construction booms have marked post-war years in many countries. These French workers are shown reconstructing vital seaport.



INDIA—Bearded steel worker in Burnpur uses crow-bar to loosen valve on a 1,200-degree furnace in a steel plant used in Damodar Valley river system.



KENYA—United States, Canada and Great Britain are chief consumers of sisal made from plant's sharp tip thorn which this worker is shown slashing.



THAILAND—Rice is the staff of life for millions in Asia, and its production involves sunbaked labor. Sunshaded worker is using arms and legs in replanting.



ENGLAND—A British woman textile worker operates a ribbon lap machine which prepares laps (a lap is a fleece of yarn) for the combing machine. The laps consist of black viscose and bright viscose (rayon) in equal quantities. In recent years, the vast British textile industry has sought to retain its lead position through new machinery.



CEYLON—The hot sun beats down on these workers harvesting salt at the Elephant Pass salt works in Ceylon. Vital to life, the salt is gathered in with long scoopers. Ceylon, a large island with dominion status in the Indian Ocean, is rich in minerals and metals. Industrial production has grown since the end of World War II.



NIGERIA—Women workers use power-driven machine reamers which first cut oranges in half then press each half on reamer for juicing. Nigeria, in Western Africa, is the largest British colonial territory. It has old, rich tin and lead industries and does a large export trade in oils, cotton lints, cocoa, skins and hides and rubber.



MEXICO—Pottery making is an important industry in Mexico, though it has remained largely in handicraft stage. Worker in Tlaximantla paints plate.



INDIA—The huge Dhakeswari cotton mills in Suryanagar, established in 1951, employs 1,500 and makes 20,000 yards of shirting and sari goods in 16 hours.



WALES—Welshmen are hard workers whose lives are filled with labor, poverty and song. Many are miners. Others work open hearth furnaces, such as this one at Ebbw Vale in South Wales, which is used to convert iron into steel. This furnace, heated by gas or oil, is charged with scrap, pig-iron and limestone in back-breaking stint.



INDIA—This foundry worker in Calcutta uses his hands and feet and primitive tools to do his work. New methods and machinery now are being introduced.



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Craft weavers have sought to meet competition from machine-made fabrics by widening their looms used in widespread homework.



BOLIVIA—These miners work in the Milluni mine, 15,000 feet high in the Andes mountains. Mining is basic to Bolivia, third largest tin producer.



BURMA—This kind of foot-powered potter's wheel has kept turning down through the ages. Most of the 3,000 families in Twarte are pottery makers.



MIDDLE EAST—In the nations that lie between Asia and Africa, this scene of primitive farming is typical. These Arab farmers use a camel and cattle to break through hard Palestinian soil. Their implements and methods have been unchanged for centuries, and are in sharp contrast with the modern farming system in Israel.

ACROSS the world, men are bound by a common burden of work. In all ages and in all places, they have scratched the surface of the earth to make it yield the staff of life. They have manipulated its fruits and its minerals to make by hand and by machine the things they wear, the homes in which they live, the power with which they supplement the strength of their muscles.

On this Labor Day, as on all work days, a powerful dream moves working men and women in all corners of the earth. Regardless of color, regardless of creed, they cling to the hope of driving out of their lives the fears of hunger, homelessness and disease, and of supplanting these with the full measure of life, leisure and security that science and technology have made possible in our century.

On these pages are pictured men and women who speak of that dream and that hope in a variety of languages. But whether they work in the fields or shops of Africa, Asia, Europe or South America, when they talk about their work in whatever language they know, they all talk about the same thing—a bigger return for the labor of their bodies and their brains, a larger share of the product of their skills and their endurance for their families, an increase in the freedom and the leisure which they seek for themselves and their children.

There are places on this earth where huge masses are moving toward these goals through the exercise of democratic freedoms. But, as we mark a great labor holiday in America, there are other millions held in dictatorial bondage who share their dreams in secret and speak their messages of hope and solidarity in whispers. For them, as for us, the path to a better world is marked by freedom—and work.

Photos by:
International Labor Organization
United Nations
British Information Services



EAST AFRICA—Tanganyika and Kenya are the chief producers of sisal fibre used in making rope and cord. Sisal was first introduced to East Africa in 1893 when 83 small plants, the survivors of 1,000 shipped from Florida, were sufficient to start this major African industry. These workers are straightening the yarns of the fibre.

Democrats Name Adlai, Estes; Map Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

In popular vote of 33,936,000 to Stevenson's 27,315,000, and electoral vote of 442 to 89. On the other hand, the Republican can find little to brag about their vote-getting progress since 1952. Even in that year, the Democratic vote for the House topped the Republican vote by 175,000.

Since 1952, however, the GOP continued losing in Congress control, until the Democrats, in 1954, regained control of the House, 232 to 203, and of the Senate, 49 to 47. In 1953 and 1954 the Democrats wrested nine governorships from the Republicans—including those of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine and Minnesota—and lost none. The Democrats now have 27 Governors to 21 for the Republicans.

Can the Democrats, clearly riding a wave of steady Congressional successes for the past four years, be halted in the 1956 try to recapture the White House? The managers of the Stevenson-Kefauver drive prefer to believe that the clear-cut differences in the political climate between 1952 and 1956 promise to make this one a real contest.

They figure, and not without realism that the collapse of the McCarthy movement, aided and abetted by the Nixon-propagated "numbers racket," has cut the nightmarish "Communist in government" color proportions. They calculate further that the 11 states of

the South, which account for 128 electoral votes—almost half of the 266 needed for election—will not defect as Eisenhower on the scale of 1952, when he took four states—including Texas. Despite some local grunts and threats about the civil rights plank, the South appears to be ready to play with the Democratic nominee.

Some GOP critics, undoubtedly, will attempt to revive the corruption issue, as ex-Governor Dewey of New York already attempted in his speech to the GOP delegates in San Francisco, but the resignation under fire of former Air Force Secretary Talbot, the Dixey- Yates scandal, and a flock of other "conflict-of-interest" resignations of Eisenhower appointees have furnished Democratic campaign managers with abundant rebuttal material.

The Chicago convention took Stevenson at his word that he wanted a free and open choice for the second place of the ticket and concluded that Estes Kefauver, despite strong opposition from some Southern delegations, would bring to the Democratic ticket more than compensatory strength in the farm areas of the Midwest.

The convention took the Kefauver addition to Stevenson with real enthusiasm. This choice has the virtue of rounding out a Democratic ticket that is designed to provide the greatest possible contrast to the Eisenhower ticket. And tied up

very vividly with the second-place on the ticket is the issue of President Eisenhower's health—no issue the Republican command has been audaciously driving away from or minimizing for nearly a year.

The contrast between Nixon and Kefauver may well be the basis of choice for millions of independent voters in the November elections. Nixon's unavowed methods of campaigning in his native California long before 1952; his \$10,000 "expense fund" during that year, and his below-the-belt campaign ethics in the Congressional elections of 1954, have not endeared him to the hearts of the 1952 "Eisenhower Democrats."

The odds, in the face of Ike's medical history, that Nixon may succeed Eisenhower if the Republican ticket is elected are larger, in the popular estimate, than that Kefauver may succeed Stevenson in the event of a Democratic victory. Under the circumstances, the proposition that "a vote for Ike is a vote for Nixon" for the Presidency may well assume the dimensions of a prairie fire.

Finally, not the least positive ingredient of the emerging Stevenson-Kefauver strategy is wrapped up in the fact that the Republicans still are very much a minority party, a party that cannot win national elections without the aid of independent or unaffiliated voters. They cannot do it even with the preponderant support of most of the country's news-

paper owners, as FDR proved four times in succession. The Republican masterminds have no illusions about it either, and their frantic efforts to present to the world—and to America's independent voters in particular—"peace and love" laureates Richard M. Nixon, as two obviously a "dry-cleaning job," as Adlai Stevenson termed it the other day, too much of a barefaced piece of political make-up to fool or bait too many people.

It would, nonetheless, be unfair and politically wrong to impute to Stevenson the illusion that the impending 1956 election would be a walkover for himself or his party in the Senate, where it now he; but a slim working majority. Stevenson has learned a lot since 1952 of the art and crafts inherent in a slugging match against a political group which is out to win, by fair means or foul. Stevenson and his managers know equally well that they could not hope to match campaign funds with what big money and big industry leaders are prepared to spend for the success of Eisenhower.

A rugged, harsh fight is clearly in sight, but Adlai Stevenson is keyed up to wage a vigorous, challenging battle in which he hopes to keep his opponent strictly on the defensive, as often off election as possible, all the way to election.

(Max D. Danik is the former editor of JUSTICE, who retired in 1951.)

Southeast Asks Ballot At 2 Holeproof Plants

The Southeast Region has filed petitions with the National Labor Relations Board for representation elections at the Holeproof-Julius Kayser plants in Haleyville and Athens, Alabama, reports Regional Director E. T. Kehler.

Employment here has been... .. provisions of lingerie, these shops have been the target of intensive campaigns during the past year.

When ILOWU organizers first came in to Haleyville, a company-imposed mob forcibly drove them out of town. Following an outdoor labor rally, attended by members of more than 50 Alabama unions, interest in aid and support for the union increased.

An organizing committee from inside the shop began working openly on behalf of the union in October 1955. Since that time, the campaign has developed steadily.

Meanwhile, in Athens, support for the union has grown steadily as organizers and visiting committees from the nearby organized shop of the same firm in Cullman told Athens workers about union conditions and benefits.

"It is very likely the company, under the direction of one of the

highest paid labor-fighting attorneys in the South, will try to stall the election," stated Kehler. "But we are confident that the Haleyville and Athens workers are too firmly committed to the ILOWU to permit company tactics to thwart their determination to win union terms."

Organizers Theobald Clem and R. C. Hallbrooks are in charge of the Athens campaign, while William von Bach and Wayman Mitchell are guiding the Haleyville drive.

Strikers' Ranks Solid at Spartan

The union of more than 100 workers against textile labor practices of Spartan Textiles, Spartanburg, South Carolina, continues under in its sixth week, reports Director E. T. Kehler of the Southeast Region.

Strikers' morale is at a high level, as various attempts of the company to resume normal operations have failed.

Commenting on company claims that strong opposition from local business interests was the major reason for its not settling with the ILOWU, Kehler countered that while "most Southern communities do not embrace unionism enthusiastically, employers who are ready to fulfill their obligations to their workers do get local endorsement stand in their way. It is only a question of time until Spartan Unions faces up to the fact that it cannot avoid dealing with the union."

Fall Cloak Shops Busy; Spring Showing Slated

New York cloak shops, especially in the better line of merchandise, have been quite busy for weeks, reflecting the generally favorable condition of the current season, Henoch Mendelsohn, assistant to the general manager, informed the board of directors of the Cloak Joint Board at its recent meeting.

Initial orders placed by buyers have been larger than in past years, and customer response to new fall fashions also has been very good, he indicated. However, he emphasized that the length and intensity of the season would depend on the volume of reorders.

Mendelsohn voiced the expectation that, following the interruption of production during the period of Labor Day and the Jewish holidays, the placement of reorders would assure

an extended season.

Outlining against a pessimistic optimism, he pointed out that the joint board's membership now is smaller, so that there are fewer persons among whom to divide the available work—amounting, in part, for the general improvement.

Finishers Pleased

As a result of the favorable situation, Lush 9 has been able to place most of its unemployed finishers on jobs—in contrast to the conditions that prevailed in former seasons, when finishers were especially hard hit by lack of work. The situation is even better in other crafts, and there is an actual shortage of operators.

While they are still busy on fall work, the better-line firms already are making preparations for the next spring season, Mendelsohn reported.

The Fashion Originators Guild of America, composed of a group of better-line houses, has fixed Oct. 15 as the date of the opening of spring-line showings. This is more than two weeks earlier than a year ago.

This policy of early openings has worked very well for the present season, and manufacturers are hopeful that it will prove beneficial for the spring season as well.

Negler Recovery Rapid

Topping the good news at the meeting was the report that General Manager Isidore Negler is making rapid progress toward full recovery after recent surgery, and Mendelsohn voiced the expectation that Negler would resume his full duties very shortly. Despite his physical absence, the cloak chair committee of the joint board with keen interest,

Germes Guarantee Sealed in Good Faith



Fifty weeks of employment are guaranteed in recent agreement penned with Gernes Garment Co. in Kansas City. Above, management's Paul Wilson (seated) seals compact with a handshake with Charles Keel, representing workers whose committee includes, left to right, Mary Day, Joe Topfner, Beulah Lester, Edith Clavinger, Hazel Bay, Marie Van, Carlette Garlin and South-

Gingold on Visit To Europe, Israel

Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Department of Labor, was honored at a luncheon given by the National Committee for Labor Israel on Aug. 30, prior to his leaving for an extended tour of Europe and Israel.

Laying on Sept. 8, Gingold will survey the free labor movements during 10 days in Israel and some three weeks in Europe, especially Italy, France and England.

During his stay in Israel, Gingold will take part in ceremonies dedicating a district clinic in Kiryat Shimon, which is being built by Kupat Cholim, the health organiza-

Raising Money (and Hops) for Korean Kids



Employers and workers at Adolph Zeifels Co. teamed up to raise \$100 for Korean children at annual shop party in New York. Above, Cloet Joint Board Business Agent Jack Kaya accepts check from Vincent Pizmo (right), shop chairman, at surrounded by his workers. Employer Zeifels looks over the shoulder of his partner, Joe Jackson (holding mail) and Harry Fine, manager of Cloet Joint Board's Merchants-American Department.

N'East Pact at Carter Bolsters Job Security

Provisions for safeguarding the jobs of some 600 employees of the William Carter Co. have been bolstered further by terms of a strengthened "security of employment" clause in the agreement renewed signed by the Northeast Department, reports Vice Pres. Arthur Ginzburg, organization director.

The new pact, covering the firm's plants in Springfield and Gilbertville, Mass., stipulates that, in the next five-year period, there will be no reduction of work in this area as the result of the company's establishing new shops elsewhere.

In the event of any contraction of the work force, cutbacks will be made by the same percentage in Southern as well as Northern operations of the firm.

This provision, Ginzburg declared, will provide an effective barrier to loss of jobs to non-union areas and help in efforts to organize the latter.

Raises for All

In addition to the stronger job security clause, the Carter

renewal calls for boosts in place workers' earnings by an average of 5 per cent, and raises of 9 per cent in shop workers' wages. Further, the employer will pay an additional one-half of 1 per cent contribution to health and welfare funds.

Other improvements include tightened procedures for settlement of piece-work grievances and more clearly defined seniority rights to fully protect employees during temporary or permanent layoffs and job transfers.

Northeast negotiators included Director Ginzburg, Field Supervisor Jack Halpern, District Manager Ralph Roberts, Assistant Manager Jack Albano, Business Agent Norman Elger and a committee of workers from the plants.

ESCALATOR PROVISIO NETS HIKE FOR ALL AT AR-CEL GARMENT

Workers at the Ar-Cel Garment Co. of Columbia, Mo., won wage raises last month under the escalator provision of their union agreement, reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perstein, Southwest regional director.

A 10-cent hourly increase was scored for cutters, while all other time workers gained 7½ cents an hour. Piece workers were granted a 10 per cent boost.

The company also agreed to pay all workers July 4 holiday pay which had been withheld from them. Negotiations were conducted by staffers Frank Rother and Ann Rafter for the union.

In St. Louis, a tentative agreement providing for wage hikes and higher minimums was reached with the Missouri Quilting Co. The pending pact, which also includes health, welfare and other improvements, is the result of the organizational drive now being waged in St. Louis under Jerome Perstein's direction.

Bridgeport EO Takes 10-Year Berna Holdout

Berna Lingier Co. of Bridgeport, Conn., a ten-year holdout against unionization, finally capitulated and joined the ranks of union shops after an intensive organizational campaign, reports Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, general manager of the Eastern Out-

of-Town Department.

STULBERG STRESSES REGISTRATION VITAL FOR LIBERAL VICTORY

Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg last month appealed to American voters to register, study the record and search their hearts before making the "most important political decision in our time" on Nov. 6.

Stulberg spoke on a "Voice of Local 87" broadcast over WVED and an Eastern network of four other radio stations.

After reviewing the policy-making role of big business in the current administration, Stulberg declared: "American workers who look at the record will find more hope in the person of a candidate steeped in the democratic traditions of our country, one who has demonstrated so many times that his concern for the welfare of all Americans would mean an enrichment of their individual lives, rather than a continued boosting of the level of corporate profits."

He stated that "American workers can look with more hope and confidence to a candidate who understands what the principles of the New Deal and Fair Deal can mean when translated into terms of our own time, who has the understanding and imagination to appreciate that it is more important to be able to meet the growing challenge of communism in the world area than to achieve a bookkeeper's balance in the nation's budget."

"There is no conflict between the welfare of this nation's workers and the welfare of the nation itself," he declared. "These two interests coincide; they overlap completely; they are one and the same thing."

He urged his listeners not to throw away their right to vote by failing to register during the week of Oct. 8 through 13 in New York.

Under the direction of Sam Janis, manager of the Connecticut locals, and Jerry Freeman, business agent, this underwear firm for a decade had been representative of a hard core of firms in the Bridgeport area which balked at unionization.

Organization of this plant marks the first break-through in a long time in the vicinity, and it is expected to provide a stimulus and an opening for a general campaign on a much broader basis.

Major support in bringing the campaign to a successful conclusion was supplied by Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg and Matthew Schoenwald, acting manager of Local 87, New York Management and Negligee Workers.

Win 35 Hours

Working conditions and standards will be identified with those enjoyed by New York City undergarment workers as the employer joined the appropriate underwear association which is in contractual relations with the union on an industry-wide basis.

Primary gain for the workers was a reduction in working hours from 40 to 35, coupled with a compensating wage increase. Prior to unionization, none of the workers received any holidays with pay. Under terms of the pact, this year all work workers will receive three paid holidays, and effective July 1, 1957, the paid holidays will be extended to place workers.

In addition, all employees will be covered by a comprehensive well-rounded health, welfare and retirement program, sponsored by the union. Overtime pay will be in line with the practice in the New York underwear industry, and minimum wages will be no less than those paid under new work-ers employed in New York City shops.

Helen Gailan was designated chairlady for the new shop, whose employees are affiliated with Local 223 in Bridgeport.

HERBERT SYME DEAD; PHILA. ILG ATTORNEY

M. Herbert Syme, ILGWU counsel in Philadelphia, died on Aug. 17 at the age of 58.

He set legal precedents which influenced labor law throughout the country. One instance which influenced the Goldstein-Levin case in 1936, which established the legal responsibility of employers in arbitration cases. More recently, he won the Rosinsky case, which confirmed the responsibility of an employer who leaves an association, as well as his obligation to accept decisions of an impartial chairman.

In a message to Mrs. Kathie Syme, Pres. David Dubinsky stated he was "shocked and deeply grieved at the untimely passing of your husband and colleague and good friend. In his all too brief life, he rendered the labor movement and his community yeoman service. To you and your family I extend, for myself and for the ILGWU, heartfelt sympathy and condolences."

In addition to his service with the ILGWU, Syme also was counsel for the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and other AFL-CIO units. He was legal man of the Governor's Commission on Labor Legislation and a member of the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

Fraternal Order Honors ILG For Action on Human Rights

In recognition of the ILGWU's pioneering role in advancing job opportunities for all people and in general efforts for human rights, the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World last month presented the union with an "Award of Merit."

Occasion for the award—the first given by the Negro Elks to a labor organization—was the Civil Liberties Day of the group's 67th annual convention held in Los Angeles during the last week of August.

According to Judge Hobson R. Reynolds, grand director of the Elks' Department of Civil Liberties, the Grand Lodge had made an extensive survey of all labor organizations and had concluded that the ILGWU's record in this field was outstanding. Therefore, the Elks had decided to make the ILGWU the first recipient of what will be an annual award.

In his letter to Pres. David Dubinsky announcing the award, Judge Reynolds explained that the criterion had been established to give recognition to a labor union which "through its policy of accepting as members all persons who qualify, has made it possible for persons of all creeds, races and national origins to find equitable employment."

Designated by Pres. Dubinsky to accept the award for the ILGWU, Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director, expressed the union's appreciation for the honor of being selected as the first recipient of the merit award.

He reviewed ILGWU efforts in working for equality, and pointed out that this concept was one of the cardinal principles of the union.

Machinery of Solidarity



Tom Mboya, 26-year-old Kenya labor leader, tries his hand at a sewing machine with some coaching from members of ILGWU's Training Institute of union's General Offices. Mr. Mboya, here under auspices of American Committee on Africa, for before four and to confer with labor and community leaders, arrived at the U.S. House last month. He is a candidate for the Kenya Legislative Council.

CURRENT COLUMN

NLRB Okay on Cutters' Unit Hailed as Aid to Organizing

A recent decision by the National Labor Relations Board concerning cutters as a voting unit in a garment shop constitutes an important victory for the union and will facilitate organization work, Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10 reports.

The board's decision on Aug. 3, reaffirmed established and beyond further dispute the doctrine that "cutters in the garment industry are a skilled, homogeneous group and, as such, constitute an appropriate unit" for collective bargaining purposes, and declined an election among the cutters as requested by the ILOUW. The employer's contention that an election must be held in the entire plant or not at all was rejected.

Union's Choice — According to Morris Gluskin, ILOUW general counsel, who handled the case, the board's decision gives the union the choice of petitioning either for an election among the cutters or of all the workers in the shop.

He said that it was sometimes necessary to use to obtain a separate NLRB election among cutting department employees in order to win a contract for them with improved wage and working conditions. This example of the benefits of union organization often paved the way, in a short time, to organization of the rest of the shop.

While the case involved a corset manufacturing concern in New Haven, Conn., an arm serviced by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, it has general application and could be helpful in organizing work in New York or any other community. The shop in question employs about 300 workers, including 25 regular and 125 intermittent employees.

Liberal Campaigns

The local campaign committee to support the Liberal Party ticket in the coming election is being organized. The committee will seek to enlist the aid of hundreds of cutters in all the boroughs of New York City in behalf of candidates supporting the principles and program of the labor and liberal movement.

Cutters are expected to work through their neighborhood Liberal Party clubs. As in the past, they will ring doorbells, distribute literature, arrange meetings and raise funds. On election day they will serve as watchers to insure an honest election.

Cutters are urged to volunteer their services to help bring about a victory for the liberal cause this November.

Class Example

Commenting on the fact that two cutters' locals in St. Louis have decided to establish a class in pattern grading similar to those

West Mass. Confab Scans Union Gains

Noteworthy achievements in organization work and union activity were reported by Vice Pres. David Ginkoff, director of the Northeast Department, following his meeting with the District Council of Western Massachusetts. The council, composed of shop representatives from the Worcester, Springfield, and Holyoke areas, occurred during the week in which the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor was meeting.

The various representatives and staff members headed by District Manager Ralph Roberts, detailed in their reports the extended organization drive which had set outstanding gains both in working conditions and signing of new shops.

Regular Meeting

Monday, Sept. 24

Submission of Financial Report

organized by Local 10, Manager Falkman said he was proud and pleased to hear that the initiative of the New York cutters apparently was being emulated elsewhere. He voiced the hope that the St. Louis venture would be as successful as that of Local 10, which is entering its second year of service starting next month. Applications for the courses are being received by Harry Shapiro, secretary to the executive board, who is in charge of arrangements for the various classes. Instructors again will be Sal St. George and Bob Cohen, members of Local 10, who are outstanding in the field and are licensed to teach by the New York City Board of Education.

FIRST TORONTO PACT AT WINDSOR TEXTILE SPARKS UNION SPURT

A first agreement with Windsor Textiles has spelled the end of the textile season and has renewed organization activity in the Toronto area, according to Manager Sam Kralman.

Gains scored for some 90 workers include a general wage increase of 8 per cent, employer-contributed vacation benefits of 2 per cent of payroll with vacations of up to two weeks for workers with more than five years' service, a 25-cent increase in minimum starting rates; two paid holidays; and impartial chairman machinery.

The two-year pact also provides for a wage-trooping clause after one year.

Sport Renewal

On another front, the union is now preparing for the renewal of its agreement with the Toronto Sportswear Manufacturers' Association. Special meetings of the various crafts are being held to ascertain members' views on demands for the new pact, and the executive board has had several sessions on formulating renewal terms.

INVOLVE ARBITRATION ON CORSET AND BRA DEMANDS FOR RISES

Arbitration has been invoked by Corset and Brassiers Workers' Local 22 and Cutters' Local 18 in their dispute with the Corset and Brassiers Manufacturers' Association, reports Abraham Snyder, manager of Local 22.

Under demands include a general wage increase, three additional paid holidays and a boost in employer contributions to the /retirement fund. The collective agreement provides for the union's right to open negotiations this year for such in-

Union - management conferences began last spring, and last month the union decided to arbitrate the three points. Accordingly, Imperial Chairman Isaac Siegmater was notified, and the first hearing was set for Aug. 29.

All Aboard for Liberalism



All decked out for annual boathide, sponsored by Liberal Party Club of Local 22, three dressmakers flank Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of local, as they post their standard before cruising up the Hudson to Bear Mountain. At left is Business Agent Saby Nehama. More than 3,000 dressmakers and their families enjoyed the trip, sparked a get-out-the-vote drive en route.

New York Recreation Center Resumes Activities Sept. 18

The 1956-57 program of recreational activities for members of New York ILOUW local will get under way on Tuesday, Sept. 18, Education Director Mark Starr announced.

A wide variety of activities will be available to members every Tuesday and Wednesday evening from 6 to 9 P.M., at the ILOUW Education-Recreation Center at Textile High School, 551 West 18th St., under direction of Sol Himmelfarb.

These include dancing, basketball, swimming, volleyball, badminton

and calisthenics. Skilled instructors will be on hand to aid beginners; both the swimming pool and the gymna provide ample space for garment workers' after-work enjoyment. A number of locals have arranged to bring groups of their members to the center to form basketball teams, such as those set up previously by Locals 95 and 60-A.

Admission to center activities is free for union members on presentation of union card. Interested ILOUWs are urged to register on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Sept. 18 and 19.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

by LLOYD ANDERSON and MICHAEL S. KOWAL

There is no doubt that the era of old colonialism is in its sunset. The emergence of independent and self-governing countries, freed from the yoke of the colonial leash, is the long-range result of dynamic democracy at work.

Spurred by America's example, other Western democracies have relinquished their rights. In India, Ceylon, Burma, Indonesia, Indo-China, Tunisia, Libya, Morocco—the colonial shackles of yesterday are gone. In some areas they have been replaced by another—aid far worse—form of colonialism: the Kremlin brand.

But more recently, another threat to world stability has emerged from the Suez Canal, where the tempests of Col. Nasser's Egyptian nationalism menace international peace as Britain's colonial grip never did.

International control of this artery is lost and vital to the peace of the world, let us hope — the London conference comes up with an equitable solution.

Turning to a situation that is closer at hand, we want to remind dressmakers that our agreement provides the following: "Garments shall be settled before they are put to work. However, workers may work on unsettled garments for the current week, provided that such garments are settled in time so that workers will receive pay on the next regular pay day for all work performed on such garments during the preceding week."

At the same time, workers should remain alert to make sure the full

settled prices are paid. If payment is less than the settled rate, dressmakers should notify their business agent and complaint department at once.

75 Springfield Members To See Sights of Montreal

Combining holiday travel with neighborly goodwill, 75 members of Local 226, Springfield, Mass., will cross the border for a Labor Day weekend tour to Canada's beautiful city of Montreal.

The trip will include a ride by horse-drawn "Tully-ho" to the top of Mount Royal, a visit to Hotel Dame du Cap de la Madeleine in Three Rivers, and a special "St. Joseph, Patron Saint of the Workmen Mass," at the Crutcher of St. Joseph.

Arrangements were made by Norman Figer, education director. From Yonkers, local president and Marion Palmisano.

2 Missouri Locals Hear Congressman Christopher

Missouri Congressman George Christopher addressed the members of Local 337 (Garden City) and Local 867 (Chagrinville) last month under a political education program set up by Staffer Winale Lippman.

BOOK FRONT

by Miriam Speckhardt

Strachey View On Capitalism Now Modified

CONTEMPORARY CAPITALISM, by John Strachey, Random House, \$5.

Mr. Strachey has the gift of writing lucidly and even excitingly about the supposedly dim and so-called sciences of economics. Indeed, a quarter of a century ago he achieved international fame with a work that spelled out in utmost clarity the coming doom of the capitalist system.

That he now has authored a work which indicates that this system may yet survive, in previously unsuspected strength, is not cause to charge him with inconsistency. History has never taken one man's theories as an undeviating course into the future, and Mr. Strachey, in the 25 years, has been able to temper his mastery of Western economic theory with the experience he has gained as a wing commander in the war. Undersecretary of State and then Secretary of State, and since 1945 as Labor Party Member of Parliament.

Mr. Strachey still argues that the answer to the instabilities and chaos characteristic of capitalism is socialism. But his arguments no longer rest on the foundations first set down by Karl Marx. The impact of socialism, together with the spread of democratic controls in Western society, are yielding a stabilizing effect on capitalism. But his arguments no longer rest on the foundations first set down by Karl Marx. The impact of socialism, together with the spread of democratic controls in Western society, are yielding a stabilizing effect on capitalism. But his arguments no longer rest on the foundations first set down by Karl Marx. The impact of socialism, together with the spread of democratic controls in Western society, are yielding a stabilizing effect on capitalism.

"Contemporary Capitalism" is an exciting intellectual experience, even for those who are not socialists. It examines directly the basic issue of our age: the ability of our way of life to survive.

THE CRUCIAL DECADE, by Eric F. Goldman, Alfred A. Knopf, \$5.

Mr. Goldman's book is an exercise in memory and evaluation of a most recent period in the life of this nation. If he is not altogether successful in viewing the past decade with the disposition of an historian writing about ancient Greece, he is remarkably skilful in doing so. Entering together in the pages of his book the feel of the ten-year span through which we have just passed. A sense of the past is not lost in the selection rests on men and negatives that are bound to grow smaller with the passage of time. Yet, culturally, politically, socially, we are still very much the product of the men and events that filled the headlines of the 1940's and 1950's.

Mr. Goldman writes of things we ought to remember, even if many of his readers will not fully agree that the period he reviews was one so vital to the nation, should be shown in manners and fear at the beginning of the decade, has now "ris" into the past. It is a book that sits at the threshold of unobstructed greatness.

Shirt Retirement Filing From Sept. 1 to Oct. 15

Applications for retirement from the Shirt and Sportswear Retirement Fund will be accepted beginning Sept. 1 until Oct. 15. Manager Louis Reiss of Local 23 announces. Applicants should appear in person at the office of the Fund, 22 West 38th St., New York City (eighteen floor) and bring with them their union book and a photostatic copy of proof of age.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

MEETING AT UNITY HOUSE

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations has just concluded an historic meeting. It has lashed out against corrupt elements seeking to subvert the welfare functions of trade unions. It has recommended to the AFL-CIO General Board endorsement of Aulian Stevenson and Estes Kefauver for President and Vice President of the United States.

By these two actions, organized labor in the United States has taken two giant steps forward toward a better America. It has moved to win a better administration of national affairs by electing to the nation's top executive posts two men who are devoted to the general interest of all the people, rather than to the defense of those special interests who have exercised the real control over national affairs during the past three years, while President Eisenhower has continued to utter platitudes.

It has coupled this action with its strongest attack on the threat of racketeering in the administration of union welfare funds. It has moved to expel three unions which, evidence shows, have fallen into the hands of unsavory elements. And it has, through its Ethical Practices Committee, adopted a code to govern the issuance of local charters in a manner that henceforth will tend strongly to prevent such delinquencies.

THAT THESE DRAMATIC and important decisions were made by the council at sessions held for the first time at Unity House, which thousands of garment workers call their summer home, can only be the source of additional pride for all members of the ILGWU. Indeed, in both decisions, history seems to have worked in a pleasing pattern.

In an industry especially sensitive to legislative restrictions on organizing, to legal regulations of hours of work and minimum wage rates, to compulsory bargaining of unsanitary working conditions, our members long ago abandoned the formal distinction between political and economic action, and adopted the position implied by the willingness of organized labor to make political endorsements.

Especially gratifying, however, is the fact that a united labor movement, for which Pres. Dubinsky and our union strove so vigorously for many years, has held the meeting of its governing body in our summer home; that it has been at this meeting that the strongest action has been taken against racketeering; that in the absence of AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Al J. Hayes, Pres. Dubinsky, as acting chairman of the Ethical Practices Committee, announced the code of ethical practices and the recommended actions against racketeering elements.

AS FAR BACK AS 1940, this union initiated the actions now reaching fruition. In that year, we predicated our reaffiliation with the AFL on strong action to be taken by the federation against racketeering elements. That request was embodied in a resolution submitted by our union to the AFL convention in New Orleans and eventually passed in a modified form. During that convention, Joseph Fay, then a vice president of the operating engineers' union and later jailed for extortion, demonstrated his disapproval with a physical attack on Pres. Dubinsky in the lobby of the convention hotel.

For a long time, the ILGWU-inspired resolution lay dormant. But four years ago, when public hearings exposed racketeering on the waterfront, our resolution became the basis of action that led to the expulsion of the racket-ridden International Longshoremen's Association from the AFL. The further refinement of the principles of that resolution, in the historic article by Pres. Dubinsky on welfare fund administration that appeared in the July 1954 American Federationist, has now become the basis of a precedent-making code.

In the actions of the Executive Council last week at Unity House, there is reassurance for all Americans that labor is determined to be clean in serving its members and their communities. Remembering their own long record in this crusade, ILGWU members have many reasons to be proud.

"The Desert's Son"



"Giddap!"



What Does Labor Want?

By
George Meany

From Labor Day message by the president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

THE working men and women of America have good cause to celebrate on this Labor Day because the united labor movement is no longer a dream, but an effective reality.

What is labor looking for? What does labor want? I hear these questions constantly and it seems to me that Labor Day is an opportune time to discuss them.

We want, first of all, a fair share of the rewards for what we help to produce. That means more than a living wage. It means sufficient income to live in decency and comfort and the opportunity for a good education and environment for the worker's children. It means insurance against obvious hazards and security for old age. These are the so-called bread and butter objectives of the trade union movement.

It is important to point out that we do not seek these benefits for ourselves alone. We are engaged in campaigns to organize millions of unorganized workers so that they too can gain improved conditions. In fact, we are trying to raise the standard of living for all Americans.

In summarizing the highlights of labor's program, let me put first things first. We cannot live and make progress without peace. In this stormic age, we are aware that war would be a major catastrophe, wiping out whole nations and destroying overnight everything we have struggled to build for centuries.

There is only one power on earth strong enough and unprincipled enough to plunge the world into such a war—Soviet Russia. The Kremlin's clever propaganda campaign—its repeated claims of peaceful purposes, its recent repudiation of Stalin's crimes—none of these maneuvers can obscure the central and inescapable fact that the Communist conspiracy still is aimed at world domination and will never be satisfied with less.

This is the all-important problem America must contend against as the leader of the free world. We must steer a careful course for the preservation of peace without jeopardizing or sacrificing the freedom and independence of any nation exposed to Communist aggression. We must develop a strong national defense program and a clear foreign policy that will effectively pre-

vent war by the only deterrent the Communists respect—superior power.

LOOKING ahead at the domestic picture, labor sees the need for a progressively stronger national economy which will yield greater returns to business, to the farmers, and to industrial workers. We have consistently maintained that higher mass purchasing power is the key to a dynamic economy and an expanding prosperity. Obviously the rate of consumption must keep pace with the nation's constantly increasing productive capacity, or we will be swamped with deadly surpluses.

Thus, labor's pressure for higher wages through collective bargaining is in the public interest. So is our drive to organize unorganized workers, who become better customers when they receive adequate wages.

LABOR is so concerned over the school crisis that it has placed the need for an adequate program of federal aid to education at the top of its legislative program. We also favor a large-scale federal housing program, to wipe out slums and blighted areas from our cities and to make decent homes available to people in the low and middle-income brackets and to older persons.

In the past decade, America has made forward strides toward improved social security, but there is still one gaping hole in the protections we have erected. There is yet no adequate insurance program to cover the costs of medical care, which can be disastrous to the average family. The AFL-CIO advocates a program of federal health insurance which will safeguard the freedom of patients and doctors alike.

Finally, our legislative program includes a labor-management relations law which will be fair to those on both sides of the bargaining table and protect the public interest at the same time. Leaders of the two major political parties have promised to help remove the obvious injustices that the Taft-Hartley Act has posed on the nation's workers, and nothing has been done. Likewise, there still remain on the books of seventeen states so-called "right-to-work" laws which are aimed at the outright destruction of unions and should be promptly repealed.