

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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LABOR DAY-1949

Message from Pres. Dubinsky

What is the special significance of Labor Day in 1949? Wherein does it differ from the Labor Days of bygone years?

Only in the not-so-distant past, Labor Day messages, parades and speeches had little need for reaching out beyond the realm of economics or labor's growing bargaining strength.

Economics and politics seemed far apart. The economic potential was the thing that counted. Periodic—or sporadic—sorties into politics were mere side issues at best, without ideological premises and, very often, without the reward of a mass response even within the trade union family itself.

Labor's political indifference over the years paid off in fine dividends to labor's political enemies. The recent assaults on organized labor by the unholy GOP-Dixiecrat coalition in Congress, however, have not been without profit to labor, too. Examine the labor horizon this Labor Day—and observe the astounding ground-roots change in outlook!

The Labor Day messages of 1949 bristle with calls for political action, they fill the air with confidence in the ability of the organized workers to right the political wrongs perpetrated by the Congressional Tories of both parties upon the trade union movement, by defeating them for re-election in 1950!

The Labor Day message of 1949 is neither a prayer nor a mere hope—it is, in letter and spirit, an advance mobilization order. And it also registers the very obvious, the very thrilling fact that economics and politics—indeed labor political action—are rapidly becoming twin forces in the trade union scene of America, allies in a great common cause, for our own country's continued prosperity and for the benefit of the rest of the world!

Dan Dubinsky



STACK 8

G.O.P.-DIXIE
COALITION

Nation's Leaders, World Free

'No Interference in Other Democracies' Politics'

—Pres. Truman

In a smashing address before the American Legion national convention in Philadelphia on Aug. 29, President Truman threw back into the teeth of Congressional reactionaries and crypto-isolationists and their allies among "certain" newspaper publishers the charge that the Administration has no international economic policy, and simultaneously extended a brotherly hand to the incoming British, French and Canadian delegations. The President said:

"In working for prosperity in the post-war world, the nations of the world face new problems—and greater ones than they have ever faced before. They are suffering from the terrible effects of the war, which caused an almost complete breakdown of European industry and of world trade.

"There is also the rising demand of men all over the world for independence, and for a greater share of the good things of life which only a restored and expanding economic system can bring. Added to these two problems there is a third. This is the attempt of organized Communists to achieve economic and political domination of the world through the misuse of the desires and aspirations of mankind.

Challenge to Free Nations

"These problems require the combined efforts of the free nations. Together, we must repair the damage of war, complete the restoration of the economy of Europe and revive world trade. We must go forward to establish an expanding world economy in which men everywhere can work to satisfy their desire for freedom and a better life. We must demonstrate that the economic system of the free nations is better than the system of communism. "The Only Uniformity"

"Democratic nations are not preparing to interfere in one another's internal politics. We know very well how we would feel if some foreign nation tried to tell us how to vote. We recognize that each nation has its own political problems and that it uses different political labels and different slogans from those we use at home. In the same way, nations have different business practices and different governmental devices for achieving the same economic ends.

"A community of democratic nations cannot insist on uniformity in matters of politics or business. The only uniformity on which they can insist—and this is what binds us together as free nations—is a firm adherence to democracy, true democracy, not the fake kind put out by the Communists, coupled with a common desire to improve the standard of living of all our citizens."

"UNIONS STRONGEST DEMOCRATIC FORCE IN NEW GERMANY"

By Ludwig Rosenberg, Secretary, Trade Union Council of the United States

The German trade unions in the three western zones of occupied Germany have since their reorganization after the collapse of the Nazi regime followed a policy which in some respects differs considerably from the traditional attitude of trade unions in Germany prior to 1933.

The most important of these changes is the fact that the new German trade unions are no longer divided into different political and social groups as in the past, and that they are therefore neutral as to all party politics go.

This does not mean that the German trade unions do not take an active part in politics. No organization interested in the economic development of its country and the world as such can honestly claim to be non-political—as this would actually mean having no opinion on matters of vital interest.

Especially this must be true of a trade union movement in Germany which is undoubtedly the strongest force supporting the new democracy developing in a country where democratic tradition is conspicuously weak and the majority of the people inexperienced in a democratic way of life.

The trade unions' demands which actually represent a program of work for the new parliament are, of course, influenced by the present position of Western Germany, by the general trend of development in Western Europe and by past experiences of the German workers.

The trade unions in their demands want planning for full employment, for a decent standard of living for all and for cooperation in Europe. They believe that to do otherwise would sabotage all lasting effects of the ERP, which is a plan of an international level and can only succeed if on the national level this plan is supported by similar methods.

Council of the Minister of Labor, the Anglo-American Productivity Council and kindred bodies.

A substantial rise in the volume of production is one result of these policies. A very real measure of industrial tranquility all appearances to the contrary notwithstanding—is another. A significant degree of stability in prices, profits and wages is a third result.

It is, indeed, an inescapable responsibility of our whole organized movement to justify its settled policy of economic and social reconstruction in the next 12 months, in view of the general election which will then take place. For shall we be lagging or leading in helping to carry forward the project of re-establishing the international trade union organization on the basis of the principles of free, independent and democratic association agreed upon at the recent preparatory conference in Geneva. This task, too, is a question of free, independent British trade unionism, and we have high hopes of its successful accomplishment.

"Remove road-blocks in the way of workers organization to improve security. . ."



By MAURICE J. TOBIN
U. S. Secretary of Labor

Labor Day is a good time to recall some of the lessons taught us by the history of the nation and the history of American labor—that labor's gains are for the benefit of the whole nation, and that all of us, including labor, must work constantly for national progress. For progress is a necessary aim of a democracy.

The union movement started almost before the ink was dry on the Constitution of the United States, and it has progressed over the long years as the nation grew.

Labor Day gives us an opportunity for a breathing spell, not only for rest and recreation, but also to study and assess the record of the past and the promise of the future.

Together labor and the nation have made progress, especially during the last 16 years. Today workers have obtained better standards of living, both for themselves and for their families, and they have contributed to the prosperity of all other economic elements in the country through increased purchasing power.

We are making great progress, but the job is only half done. Among the things we must do in the near future are to extend coverage for the Wage-Hour Act, enact a fair labor-management relations law, so that road-blocks may not be put in the way of the efforts of low-paid workers to organize, and improve old age insurance.

With the accomplishment of these objectives, not only the workers of America, but also industrial organizations, merchants from the little retail store to the largest of the big enterprise establishments and the American farmers, can look forward to greater business and prosperity in the future.

"Our interest in political affairs must be broadened and deepened tremendously. . ."



By GEORGE MEANY

Sec'y-Treas, American Federation of Labor

When we compare where labor used to be with where labor is today, we must feel a sense of gratification. It cannot be denied that we have progressed. Neither can it be denied that this progress has come about in very large part because of the effective organization of America's working people into free trade unions.

But we are not yet completely out of economic bondage. Even today, although in general terms the American standard of living is unquestionably the highest the world has ever seen, there are millions of families in our country whose standards of living are anything but high, it is in many cases far below the minimum requirement for health and decency.

The American labor movement and, indeed, all Americans have a big job to do in the political field as well as in the economic arena. As workers, our interest in political affairs is greater than it ever has been—but this interest must be broadened and deepened tremendously.

The enactment of the Taft-Hartley law and anti-labor laws in some of the states, plus the promulgation of the United States Supreme Court making clear that labor must look to the legislative branch and not to the courts for relief from injudicial, has led us into an awareness of the vital importance of intelligent and effective use of the power of the ballot.

Understanding the situation, the workers have created Labor's League for Political Education and state and local branches of the League throughout the 48 states. But the lack of political education has only begun. Much hard work will have to be put in and many election victories will have to be won before the American people can remove all the millionaires hanging around their necks by the aprons of reaction.

On this Labor Day let us resolve to discharge our responsibilities to the fullest degree both as workers and as citizens. The great governmental machinery ever devised is cluttered with the promotion of the American people—but it's up to us to say whether this machinery will run properly or break down. The prospects of the business have had things their own way for so long that the machinery is full of grime and rocks right now. Their machines must be under our control.

With energy, sincerity and integrity, we can and will perform the big and tough tasks which lie before us.

"First Obligation to Increase Productivity and Efficiency"

By Vincent Trosen, President, British Trades Union Congress

For organized labor in Britain the coming 12 months will be a period of intense activity. Within this period the economic and political conditions with which our organized movement must cope will move towards a climax. Our program is thus set for us by the nature of the problems which confront us.

British trade unionists have accepted as a primary obligation the task of increasing the productivity and improving the efficiency of industry. Responsible trade union leadership sees quite clearly that expansion of our export trade is of vital importance, since we cannot live without importing a very large proportion of our food and raw materials. We are equally well aware that in order to sell abroad the products of our industries, production costs must be reduced. We are

convinced that this can be done without any lowering of our standards of wages and working conditions, which in fact need to be materially improved in many respects.

On the other hand, we find every reason for encouragement in what has already been accomplished by union-management cooperation and the pursuit of enlightened industrial policies by employers' organizations with which we are associated in the National Productivity Council on Industry, the National Joint Advisory



Trade Unions Hail Labor Day

"Aim of Dutch Unions Is to Maintain Full Employment"

By Evert Kuyper, General Secretary,
Holland Federation of Labor

The principal aim of the Netherlands trade union movement is to maintain full employment. In the Netherlands there is a structural and a trade-cycle side to the problem.

The structural side is related to the substantial increase in population. During the period from 1928 to 1949 the population in the Netherlands increased by 10 per cent. This means that within the next few years 20,000 to 50,000 persons will have to be absorbed in industry.

Moreover, the Netherlands has a considerable deficit on its balance of payments (approximately \$500 million, or \$500 per capita of the population). In 1948, only 55 per cent of the imports were covered by exports. When ERP aid ceases, this should have been plugged. If the Netherlands wants to prevent a decline in the standard of living, it will have to aim at achieving a considerable increase in production by stepping up labor productivity and by expansion of industry.

In addition to this production policy, the Dutch trade union movement is particularly interested in the distribution policy. It aims at a wages policy according to which not only money wages are considered, but in the first place attention is paid to real wages. After the war it attained an important increase in wages, whereby notwithstanding the poor economic position of the Netherlands, the worst paid workers saw a considerable improvement in their general welfare, as compared with pre-war conditions.

Social measures in the Netherlands have been extended quite considerably. Before the war, employers paid 6 per cent for social insurance; after the war they paid more than 20 per cent. A draft bill on half-pay (non-activity pay) insurance and unemployment insurance is now being discussed in

union movement in the Netherlands had an ever-increasing economic task side by side with a social one. The movement is represented in many organizations dealing with economic matters. Its participation will take final shape in the draft on organization of industry, which is at present being discussed in Parliament, is accorded. It provides for the establishment of bodies in every branch of industry to deal with social as well as economic matters.

When these bodies are established, the trade union movement will have a noble task in teaching people to become skilled laborers, with the object of having capable representatives to safeguard the interests of the workers.

"The trade union movement must militantly maintain mass purchasing power. . . ."



By WILLIAM GREEN

President of the American Federation of Labor

The keynote of all our Labor Day celebrations this year must be a call to action—to preserve the free American way of life from the threat of domestic fascism and world communism.

Both on the national and international fronts, America is involved in a cold war. In our own country, reactionary forces are attempting to turn the clock backward and are gambling upon a depression to return them to power over the nation's economic and political life. On the world front, the leaders of the Kremlin are also gambling upon a depression to weaken American resistance and to enable them to gain dominion over all of Europe and Asia.

We must not allow that depression to take place. Our government must make every effort to prevent it. And the trade union movement must militantly maintain and defend its standards so that mass purchasing power, the nourishing force of our economic life, can keep the wheels of industry rolling.

All this time, in the midst of distressing and threatening developments, the trade union movement has been handicapped and repressed by the grim impediments of the Taft-Hartley Act. No other single factor during the year has hurt labor more. Tragically, the drive to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act during the first session of the 81st Congress fell short of success by a small margin.

This was a severe setback for labor, but not a permanent defeat. The reactionaries will find that out in 1950. I am confident that the workers of this country will turn out to the polls in unprecedented numbers in the 1950 congressional elections and break the hated coalition by defeating its members for reelection. Labor's League for Political Education, the aggressive political arm of the AFL, is going to redouble its efforts to bring about this major objective.

On the world front, communism suffered a crucial blow by the disintegration of the so-called World Federation of Trade Unions by the decision of the free, democratic trade union organizations in more than 50 nations to establish a new world labor body free of any communist taint. To my mind, this action will go a long way toward preventing any further spread of Soviet territorial aggrandizement through internal revolutions in Europe. Thus the leadership of free labor is helping actively and materially to keep the world free.

'Marshal Plan a Big Factor In Reviving Danish Economy'

By Elzer Jensen, President,
Danish Federation of Labor

On this Labor Day, the Danish workers send a greeting to their American comrades with the wish that there may be continued progress in their struggle for economic security and social justice.

The technical development, during and after the last world war, has made the world smaller and the distance between various world areas shorter. This has brought about a better contact between free democratic nations, with a greater understanding of the importance of international cooperation and its meaning.

Workers of the United States of America have given a practical expression of this understanding through support of the large-scale American aid plan for Europe, in spite of the sacrifices this support imposes upon each individual citizen. The Marshall Plan has, so far as our country is concerned, been an important aid in advancing reconstruction of production and our entire economic life, and we proclaim, without reservation, the importance of this aid plan.

We live in a world of uncertainty and turmoil, and workers and trade union organizations must exert their influence and strength for a solution of the many problems of our times. More than anything else it means security for freedom and peace. Democracy is the foundation for all freedom, while cooperation between all nations is the foundation for peace. Workers in all democratic nations wish freedom and peace for themselves and the entire world. Therefore it is the fact that the trade union movements in Denmark and the United States stand together for democracy and free human rights and against dictatorship in all of its forms, we greet the workers in the United States and their trade union organizations and wish for them and the entire American people success and happiness in the future.

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"Thanks to American Labor For Its Marshall Plan Role"

By Knut Nordahl, President,
Norwegian Federation of Labor

On behalf of the trade union workers and leaders in Norway, it is a great pleasure for me to send a greeting to our colleagues overseas.

I will also take this opportunity to thank the delegates and members of the American trade unions for their active part in the forming and carrying out of the Marshall Plan.

During the time that has passed since this plan was put into effect, it has become more and more clear just what this magnificent program of aid has meant for the recovery of our war-damaged country. By this coordination of Western Europe's own power, with support of America's industrial and economic resources, the possibilities have been created for bringing our own economy and standard of living on a high level again after the damages of the war.

In helping us forward economically, the Marshall Plan also has created possibilities for political stability and a carrying forward of democracy on the grounds of free-

dom, which the people of Norway, together with those of America, fought for during the hard years of the war.

Through the special labor representation, who are connected to the ECA missions in Norway and throughout Europe, personal contacts have been created between the American and Norwegian trade union movements for which we are very grateful.

Through our mutual association in the Marshall Plan there has grown a feeling of solidarity and good companionship between the trade unions in America and in Norway. We think this is one of the greatest accomplishments also for the development of the cooperation between the countries.

Early Start for Liberal Victory

PRIMARY DAY-SEPT. 6
REGISTRATION-OCT. 15
ELECTION DAY-NOV. 8
VOTE LIBERAL



Local 22 members Violet Matthews, Juanita Smith, Ursula Herrera, Rosina Prescod and Helen Kaplan sharpen up their campaign tactics on excursion to Bear Mt. sponsored by Dressmakers' Liberal Party Club.





What's cooking with Congress?

The "Menu of 1948," which won out in the Presidential campaign last year, thus far has been jostled, kicked and thwarted by the GOP-Dixiecrat combine in Congress.

But the fight in Congress still rages on every front. The liberal-labor bloc concedes no defeat even if Congress has to stay in session until Christmas.

Meanwhile, the long-range eye is on next year's Congressional campaign. The word has gone forth to mobilize every trade union city, town and hamlet for the crucial 1950 elections. The Tories of both old parties must not be permitted to distort or thwart the will of the American people!

~~TAFT-HARTLEY REPEAL~~ Killed!
~~LOWER PRICES~~ Not yet...
~~MORE HOUSING~~ ✓
~~RENT CONTROL~~ ✓
~~UP MINIMUM WAGES~~ Going, going...
~~WELFARE DEPARTMENT~~ Still pending!
 fouled up!

For Liberal Senators and Congressmen the battle has just begun. Armed with a clear mandate for progressive legislation, they will continue the fight for the Fair Deal program with strength renewed in anticipated 1950 election victories. In reviewing the record of the 81st Congress thus far, they say:

The failure to pass Fair Deal legislation at this session is not serious. We have gained substantial strength. If we continue to maintain the strong morale we have attained, we will eventually win the battle for the Fair Deal program.

A strongly-organized opposition bloc can delay indefinitely the passage of vital legislation. Most of the items of the Fair Deal program are highly controversial, and therefore have a very rough road to travel through the various legislative channels.

Under the committee system of Congress small groups often have succeeded in bottling up liberal bills. It is up to the voters to see that the men and women in Congress who hold these vital positions are liberal-minded.

We need more progressive Senators and Congressmen. Our strength in the Senate has gone up in two years from 25 to 44. We hope that after the 1950 elections we may have a majority. The issue is in the hands of the people.



SENATOR
JAMES E.
MURRAY
MONTANA



SENATOR
ESTES
KEFAUVER
TENNESSEE



REP. HELEN
GAHAGAN
DOUGLAS
CALIFORNIA



SENATOR
PAUL H.
DOUGLAS
ILLINOIS

The 81st Congress either is the first or is the second session will enact the majority of the President's proposals which will help retain the prosperity of the nation as a whole so that we continue in great progress.

Labor has its job cut out for it in the 1950 Congressional campaign. Pres. Truman has repeatedly stated that he has four years in which to accomplish his program. With the help of new members of the 82nd Congress, he can achieve his goal in that time.

Citizens should make it clear that such legislation will be held responsible for his individual action as it is obvious that party responsibility will not produce the legislation the public interest demands in the 81st Congress.

A change of half a dozen votes in the Senate and some ten to fifteen votes in the House will secure the passage of the main items of legislation to fulfill the goals and objectives of the Fair Deal program.



SENATOR
CLAUDE
PEPPER
FLORIDA



REPRESENTATIVE
JOHN F.
KENNEDY
MASSACHUSETTS



REPRESENTATIVE
JACOB K.
JAVITS
NEW YORK



SENATOR
HUBERT H.
HUMPHREY
MINNESOTA



Wander Says New Immigrant Waves Tax Israel Strength

A report of his six-week trip to France, Israel and England by General Manager Harry Wander and a resume of Eastern Out-of-Town Department activities during Wander's absence highlighted the department staff meeting on Aug. 19. Assistant General Manager Israel Horowitz reported on the local scene.

Wander, who was a delegate to the World Congress of ORT, an organization teaching trades to Jewish youth and displaced persons generally, described the congress meeting held in Paris in July at which plans for expanded activities were formulated.

After the close of the congress, the ILGWU vice president visited a number of ORT trade schools, the Yiddish Home for Children which is supported by the ILGWU, the Workmen's Circle Home for Children, the Morris Sigman Home supported by Local 25, the Mendel Home to which Local 117 contributes and other similar institutions. All of these, he reported, are doing excellent work in the field of training and rehabilitation.

Although not an official visitor to Israel, Wander was a guest of Histadrut, the Israeli federation of labor, and traveled throughout the entire country, visiting institutions of all types, including the International School, the Arabized Jewish School and the Max Fine School.

He emphasized the fact that Histadrut is the most important force in the nation today. Not only is it a labor organization, but through its various sections it operates factories, hospitals, schools, stores and farms, all on a cooperative basis. A majority of these were built before the State of Israel became a reality so that it can be truthfully said that "Histadrut laid the foundation for the State of Israel."

Reporting on his inspection tour through the immigrant camps, Wander said: "During the past year 40,000 persons have been absorbed from D.P. camps in various countries. Most of them are physically and mentally broken up from the (Continued on Page 11)

68th AFL Conclave Opens October 3 in St. Paul Auditorium

The 68th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will open on Oct. 3 at the Civic Auditorium in St. Paul, Minn., and will continue in session for about two weeks, an official call from AFL headquarters in Washington states.

The call, addressed to all affiliated unions, declared among other things that "our purpose is to bring about the realization of the hopes and aspirations of labor, to seek to establish a standard of living commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship. We cherish the principles of freedom, liberty, democracy and justice as a common heritage to be preserved at any cost and transmitted to future generations."

The ILGWU delegation to the St. Paul convention is headed by Pres. David Dubinsky and consists of the following OEB members: Luigi Antonio, Isaac Feinberg, Charles S. Zimmerman, Alderson Nagler, Louis Stuehrer, David Gluskin and George Rubin. Four attenders will accompany the delegation: Louis Briss, Local 25, New York; Jack Spitzer, Local 60, New York; Harry Butler, Chicago, and Rebecca Taylor, San Antonio, Tex.

Chicago Papers Are Losing Subscribers Even With T-H Aid

Not even a Taft-Hartley injunction was able to save Chicago's strike-bound dailies from continued losses in readers and advertising volume, according to the "Picket," official paper of the striking Chicago Typographical Union.

Circulation figures indicate that the "Chicago Tribune" lost almost 100,000 week-day readers since the strike began, while its Sunday edition was dropped by more than 250,000 readers, the "Picket" said. Other struck papers were affected similarly.

Students From Many Lands



A group of Korean and Japanese students on a tour of ILGWU headquarters at 1710 Broadway, New York City, with Mark Starr, union educational director, as host.

L. A. Cloaks Approve 2nd Percentage Raise

Los Angeles cloak operators approved at a general membership meeting last month a pay increase in the form of a straight percentage to be added to an earlier 10 per cent increase on base pay won on the ground of the federal cost-of-living index.

Both ILGWU Supervisor Morris Bagno and Joseph Springer, manager of Local 65, urged the adoption of the settlement. Bagno reported that the Los Angeles Cloak Manufacturers' Assn. had promised to help the union decrease unemployment in the local market, and further assured the assembled cloakmakers that the Cloak Joint Board is guarding jealously the gains already won by the cloak workers. "The ruleless before us now," he stated, "is organization of non-union shops."

The settlement reached with the employers grants the operators 7 per cent in addition to the original 10 per cent; the finders 13 per cent plus the original 14; lining states and skirt operators 10 per cent plus the original 10; and to the pressers 6 per cent in addition to the former grant of 10 per cent. These percentages are added to each worker's base pay.

The meeting also elected the following delegates to represent Local

65 at the state AFL convention: Harry Bergman, Morris Duran and Meyer Cohen. The local's executive board chose Morris Bagno for the fourth delegate.

As Thanksgiving, vice chairman of Local 84, Cutters' Union, was elected Los Angeles cloak organizer replacing Frank Ryan.

DPs Taught Canadian Ways In Montreal Forums, Classes

Orientation of displaced persons who migrated to Canada early in 1948 to work in the women's garment trades there has been proceeding at a fairly rapid rate, according to Isaac Herzman of the Montreal Cloakmakers' Union who is in charge of DP activities in that market.

In order to acquaint the newcomers with the language and history of the country, five classes were opened in which the reading, writing and speaking of English were taught. Classes met twice weekly and had an average attendance of 30 in each.

Perhaps the most popular activity was the open forum series held each Friday night during the winter and spring. Herzman reports, Outstanding teachers and lecturers discussed the following topics: history, population, geography and natural resources of Canada, trade unionism in North America, current events, literature and politics.

Audience participation was encouraged and resulted in lively discussions after each lecture. Community singing was another feature of the program.

Social gatherings of all types were financed cooperatively by the

ILGWU, the Workmen's Circle and the Jewish Labor Committee throughout the year, Herzman states.

While Communist front organizations tried to attract the newcomers and started special activities for that purpose, by far the largest number flocked to ILGWU affairs, he reports. A Workmen's Circle branch of DPs was organized and many others joined the established Workmen's Circle branches.

"Working with very limited funds," says Herzman, "we were still able to maintain a highly successful program. We look forward to opening a club equipped with reading room, games and other recreational facilities as soon as the necessary monies are at our disposal," he said.

The DP educational activities have been under the supervision of the Montreal Educational Department.

Mary Goff's Story Gets Applause from Apple Association

Apples, unemployment workers and Mary Goff, Local 60 business agent, all got involved recently in a story on democracy and freedom for workers.

A feature story in the Aug. 2 issue of the "New York World-Telegram" told of Mary Goff's life and her experiences as a pioneer in the fight to organize the "white goods" workers, as the undergarment trade was called in the not-so-good-old-days.

In her reminiscing Mary came up with a tale about 60 co-workers in her shop, 24 years ago, who represented the fact that the boss had snatched an apple from the hand of a worker who had dared take a bite during sweatshop hours.

Charley Goff told everybody to be sure and bring an apple the next day, and at 10 A.M. sharp, all 60 workers took a synchronized bite. The resulting crunch was too much even for a trophy-boss. All he could do was stare helplessly. And that was one more gesture on the road to industrial democracy.

This anecdote was the basis for the story's headline: "60 Girls Bite 60 Apples." Upon reading the story the International Apple Association wrote to compliment the undergarment and lingerie workers for choosing the apple as a symbol of freedom and health, and expressing the hope that the workers will always have the ability and the means to snatch an apple every day.

The "World-Telegram" article also describes the monumental strike of 15,000 women workers against the sweatshop system in 1913, which laid the foundation for a strong and active underground union.

Mapping Organization Drive in Ohio-Kentucky



Delegates from local in southern Ohio and northern Kentucky, who attended recent conference to map organization activities for next six months, take time out for "Justice" photo. Fifth from left, second row, is David Solomon, manager of Cincinnati Joint Board.

Newman Notes Return Of German Nationalism

By PAULINE NEWMAN

FRANKFURT, Germany, Aug. 15.—When I arrived in Frankfurt a week or so ago, the people were busy with their forthcoming elections. (I would run into a political campaign!) For an American like myself the scene was not unfamiliar—mass meetings, speeches, accusations and promises. Much the same as political campaigns in any part of the world where free elections are held.

Now that the elections are over and the outcome is known to the readers of "Justice," I am glad to report that no less than 25 women will sit in the National Legislative Assembly. I have not as yet been able to find out how many of these are trade unionists, but those I have met were elected on the R.P.D. ticket.

One of these, Frau Doring from Stuttgart, defeated one of the men whom everyone thought of as a sure winner. Frau Doring, by the way, is the Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, as we would call it, and a very able and convincing speaker.

We have a big stake in these elections. Much of the future of Germany and much of the future peace of the world depends upon who is to govern Germany. The spirit of nationalism has reappeared to a terrifying extent. Go to a meeting and you hear it and feel it. It is in the air. Unfortunately, this is true not only of one political party but of all political parties. That is what is so disturbing to us who have hoped that pure nationalism would not raise its ugly head again. And yet, here it is—a terrible problem to cope with.

Sees German Factories

I have had the first "viewing" around Bavaria. I went to Munich, Stuttgart, Nuremberg, Weimern, Darmstadt and Heidelberg. In all these places I visited factories where women are employed in large numbers. The industries I covered

were those of leather, metals, rubber, textiles, clothing, chemicals and glass.

The rates of pay for women, the hours they work, the general working conditions and the positions the women hold in their respective unions requires more space than I can take at this time. Needless to say, comparisons between conditions under which German women work and conditions in our factories would be silly. But a description of conditions here would, I believe, be of interest to members of the ILGWU and I shall attempt to give it at a later date.

I have attended several labor school tours in season. While the courses included many topics, the one point discussed in that of unemployment. One aspect of these schools is discouraging, namely, the scarcity of women students. In one school I visited there were 50 men and not one woman! In the Academy at Aachen there were only three women students!

When I asked the Herr Director the reason for so few women, the answer was the inevitable one—women are not interested, they have too many things to worry about, responsibilities in the home, etc. This may be true enough. The thing that is obvious, however, is the fact that so effort is being made to interest the women in social, economic and political questions of the day.

Despite that, there are a few women here who are alert to the needs of the women and the problems besetting them. I shall have more to say about that in the next issue of "Justice."

"Time" Looks at D.D.



DAVID DUBINSKY

A 1,000-word article titled "The David, the Giant" and signed on a front-page "cover" of ILGWU's president, David Dubinsky, appeared in this week's (Aug. 29) issue of "Time," the country's leading news-magazine.

The Dubinsky "cover," a convincing piece of portraiture by Ernest Hamble Baker, drawn against a backdrop of dress racks running to all points of the compass from a central lamp-post in the heart of the dress manufacturing district, is sub-titled "Lank's Dubinsky," with a still lower "bark" reading "Pork Chops Are Not Enough." In

more than one sense, this rather inelegant shorker pinpoints the working credo of the ILGWU and its steering committee.

The article, of unusual length for "Time," bears all the earmarks of painstaking though not always reliable research. It is, of course, not an ILGWU history and it can hardly be termed a Dubinsky biography. As an anecdotal, pepper "profile" of the ILGWU leader, shot in biazare-Twain English, it is delightful reading (18 minutes) which we heartily recommend to the half-million "Justice" reader circle.

M. D. D.

ILG and N. Y. Area AFL Led in Giving To March of Dimes

More funds were raised by the ILGWU for the 1949 March of Dimes campaign than by any other labor organization in the country, and "It was a truly splendid achievement," Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, has informed Executive Secretary Frederick P. Umhey.

Also commenting on the show-up made by the Greater New York AFL Committee, of which Umhey is chairman, O'Connor stated: "An outstanding record was made by the AFL Committee under your capable leadership. It inspired and encouraged those engaged in fighting infantile paralysis—a national epidemic in every American home."

This country's polo epidemic, threatening to exceed any experienced in this generation, made the need for funds to carry on most crucial than ever, O'Connor wrote.

Sigman Building Rising in Israel With Aid of ILG

A building is rising in the heart of Tel Aviv, Israel's modern metropolis, which is to carry the name of one of the ILGWU's greats, and toward the erection of which this union has contributed substantial funds.

It is the Morris Sigman Cooperative Center, a block-long, three-story project occupying a show spot on one of Tel Aviv's brightest thoroughfares.

As its name indicates, the building will house some of Israel's flourishing cooperative enterprises in addition to some of the new state's leading trade union offices.

This most modernly equipped building is already spoken of in Tel Aviv as the "Radio City of the Near East." It is coming up in sections and will probably be ready for occupancy in the year out. Last June the ILGWU contributed \$100,000 toward the Cooperative Center's building fund.

New York City

F.M.

LABOR BRIEFS

Sponsored as a Public Service by the INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Your Week of GOOD LISTENING

THE MAN IN THE IVORY TOWER
Monday through Sunday at 10 P.M.

LABOR BRIEFS
Monday through Friday at 7:30 P.M.

JOE MICHAELS, WFDR
news editor, brings you the latest national and local news of labor.

SYMPHONY AT EIGHT
Monday through Sunday

BINNY, your commentator for the Symphony at Three and the Symphony at Eight, brings you two full hours of the world's finest symphonic music each day.

MONDAY TO FRIDAY

2:00	UN Today
2:15	Rendezvous With Music
2:30	Rendezvous With Music
2:45	Rendezvous With Music
3:00	Symphony at Three
3:15	Symphony at Three
3:30	Symphony at Three
3:45	Symphony at Three
4:00	Concert Showcase
4:15	Concert Showcase
4:30	Walls Time
4:45	Public Service Program
5:00	News: Across the Footlights
5:15	Across the Footlights
5:30	A Matter of Style
5:45	It's A Wonderful Town
6:00	Latin Americana
6:15	News Roundup
6:30	A Liberal Look at the News
6:45	News and Views of Sports
7:00	Wall Allen (T & Th)
7:15	Intermezzo (M-W-F)
7:30	Latin Americana
7:45	Reclat Stage
8:00	Symphony at Eight
8:15	Symphony at Eight
8:30	Symphony at Eight
8:45	Symphony at Eight
9:00	Opera Highlights
9:15	Opera Highlights
9:30	Ballet Music
9:45	Ballet Music
10:00	Man in the Ivory Tower
10:15	Man in the Ivory Tower
10:30	Man in the Ivory Tower
10:45	News

SATURDAY

UN Today
Rendezvous With Music
Rendezvous With Music
Rendezvous With Music
Symphony at Three
Symphony at Three
Symphony at Three
Symphony at Three
Concert Showcase
Concert Showcase
Walls Time
Walls Time
News: Music for the Young
Music for the Young
Folk Music of America
Folk Music of America
Latin Americana
News Roundup
A Liberal Look at the News
News & Views of Sports
Intermezzo
Intermezzo
Reclat Stage
Reclat Stage
Symphony at Eight
Symphony at Eight
Symphony at Eight
Symphony at Eight
Opera Highlights
Opera Highlights
Ballet Music
Ballet Music
Man in the Ivory Tower
Man in the Ivory Tower
Man in the Ivory Tower
News

SUNDAY

So Proudly We Hall
So Proudly We Hall
So Proudly We Hall
Rendezvous With Music
Symphony at Three
Symphony at Three
Symphony at Three
Symphony at Three
Concert Showcase
Concert Showcase
Walls Time
Walls Time
News: Trignee
Trignee
Music Hall
Music Hall
Latin Americana
News Roundup
Reclat Stage on Broadway
Marine Band
Intermezzo
Intermezzo
Reclat Stage
Reclat Stage
Symphony at Eight
Symphony at Eight
Symphony at Eight
Symphony at Eight
Opera Highlights
Opera Highlights
Ballet Music
Ballet Music
Man in the Ivory Tower
Man in the Ivory Tower
Man in the Ivory Tower
News

REGISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Just in time for Labor Day, the Republican leadership in Congress last week strangely made a free gift of campaign ammunition to their Democratic opponents and to Labor Day speakers that had political circles in Washington thinking in amusement. It was the tawdry subject of social security, and it came in the form of a minority report by the Republicans on the House Ways and Means Committee.

The background is the Administration bill to extend and improve the social security system. Every Congressman on Capitol Hill recognizes that extending and improving social security is a popular issue with the voters. No Congressman—not even the most reactionary—has had the temerity to suggest wiping out social security.

So the Republican minority in the Ways and Means Committee opened its dissenting report with these words:

"We recommend that coverage of the social insurance system be broadened and that the amount of benefit payments be increased."

Then, standing under this umbrella, the Republican minority proceeded to rip the cover right off themselves by expressing opposition to every major point of improvement in the Administration bill.

For instance, the Administration requested that when the original Social Security Act in 1935 set the first \$3,000 of a worker's annual income as the base upon which to build up his future old age pension, that sum was agreed to 1935 income, so the Administration that was intended to increase the relationship between average wages and social security by raising the base from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

The Administration was unsuccessful in persuading the conservative majority on the Ways and Means Committee to go along with this. Finally, the Administration compromised on raising the base to \$3,600. This sum, of course, is not realistically in line with the advance of workers' incomes since 1935 and is insignificant, as can readily be shown by anyone.

Despite that, the Republican minority on this point, came out with the demand that the present \$3,000 wage base be continued.

This is a point that will be hammered home to Republicans all through the 1950 election campaign, because this is the principal factor in keeping old age retirement benefits so small. No elderly worker can retire today on his old age pension because, while it might have brought enough to keep body and soul together in 1935, the benefit payments cannot even begin to do that at 1949 prices.

The sum of \$3,000 is roughly parity \$10 of wage. Many workers earn more than this weekly. But under the present regulations they are not given credit for old age retirement for any amount earned over \$60 a week. That is what the Administration wanted to improve. And that is what the Republicans have now said they oppose.

The Republican minority seemed surprised that it was letting the insurance company cut out of the bill when they also expressed opposition to the proposal to give a worker's family, in case of his death, a lump sum which would enable them to meet burial expenses and related expenses at such time. There is no such provision at present in case of death.

And why is the Republican minority opposed to giving the bereaved family burial expenses? They state the reason frankly. It costs too much.

"More than 78,000 persons have already paid for the same pri-



vat life insurance protection which this provision in the bill would duplicate or replace. Enrichment by the Federal Government into this field is accordingly unjustified."

It will be helpful, no doubt, to Labor Day speakers as well as to Democratic candidates in the 1950 campaign that the Republicans in Congress have made it so plain that they are working for the insurance companies and not for their constituents.

The difference between the Administration and the Republicans' attitude toward the people is, of course, the basic issue which will be brought out in the 1950 campaign. It is helpful, therefore, that the Ways and Means Committee report on the Social Security bill brings out this difference in plain and quotable phrases.

For instance, the Administration makes this statement in the bill: "A sound and effective social insurance program is essential to the smooth functioning of our democratic society."

To this, the Republican minority replied: "The social security should not invade the field historically belonging to the individual (insurance companies)."

After the Republicans get through objecting to every broadening of coverage and every in-

Any History

By HAVA KRASOFF

The traveler races, Wanting To astride the bounds of memory. That move into the labyrinth.

Slaves with moments Of what was. The traveler races, Wanting to bypass The time-blackened signposts, Which point to the beginnings And the bewildered here And now.

crease of payments, it begins to sound as though their opening statement really means: We recommend that coverage be broadened (in words only) and that payments be increased (but not in money). This position taken by the Republicans is very much like the position they took about rent control. That, too, was a popular political issue and so politicians dared to say he was in favor of letting landlords hold up the homeless and against rent control.

No early in the present session of Congress the Rent Control Act was extended. It was weakened and watered down a lot, but it was not killed. Then came the time to provide the Rent Control Administration with the funds to operate the rent control program, to maintain local rent control offices in the various cities and states. Because this appropriation was part of an omnibus appropriation bill for all the independent government agencies, the Republicans thought the blame could not be pinned down to them when they slashed the appropriation for rent control by almost 50 per cent.

But Rent Administrator Tighe Woods made a public lance out of it and now every family who lives in a rented home knows that the Republicans are responsible for leaving them without protection.

In this case, again, the Republican attitude seemed to say: We are far rent control so long as it doesn't control the landlords!

And these two — social security and rent control — are among the increasing reasons why political circles in Washington are predicting that 1950 will be a liberal year, and that the Republicans are due for a licking which will remind them of 1932 and 1936.

"Just One Moment, I'll Be an Ex-Communist!"



MARCUS MORTON

"MADAME BOVARY" is one of the most truthful films to emerge from Hollywood in a long time. Based on a classic French novel of a century ago, its depiction of an unhappy woman's extravagant dreams and the tragedy they bring down upon her contains a lesson which is probably even more convincing today when phony temptations are dashed before us in so luxurious abundance.

The story deals with a highly ambitious lady determined to win her way into the male circles of gay society and so escape her lonely husband, the exploits her charms in dalliance, with other men as stepping-stones to satisfy her mounting discontent. It is not audacious but frustration which finally brings about her downfall and death. As the script sums it up: "We taught her to believe in Cinderella."

Jennifer Jones is a beautiful emerald-eyed actress who convincingly supports by Van Heflin as her husband.



her husband's apathy and Louis Jourdan as her faithful lover.

"JOLOPH SING" AGAIN brings his biography up to date in warm human terms—substantiated by a highly legible and convincing tone rendered in his special style of unabashed sentimentality.

Spanning a quarter-century of his career, the story demonstrates Jolson's unique quality as a natural-born entertainer — one whose life had little meaning away from the footlights. It traces his eclipse when he loses faith in himself after an unsuccessful marriage, followed by a long dependency as he faces the fear that he might be left without it. But then he embarks on a magnificent comeback through a wartime tour of all fronts, from Africa to the Alvinists, singing for their joy of performance until he collapses from strain. An Army nurse gives him the love and inspiration he needs to regain the heights and, beyond that, to achieve a greater popularity than in his early prime.

The voice is Jolson's, but Larry Parks gives an extraordinary impersonation — and the matching of his big movements remains a cinematic marvel.

"ANNA LUCAS" is a dud. Developed from a stage hit which was a bitterly outspoken portrayal of sexual sadism among poverty-stricken Negroes, the film transforms the characters into a group of snooty Pennsylvania whites who are pretty degenerate and thoroughly distasteful specimens.

The story centers around a girl, quite shallow and vain, who is thrown out of the home by her brutal and jealous father when he catches her kissing a boy friend with passion. Thereafter she plans her profession along the Brooklyn waterfront until a rapacious brother-in-law decides to use her as a marriage bait to cheat a naive young farmer out of his fortune of \$4,000.

Paulette Goddard is a tantalizing beauty, as usual. Others in the cast grime go through the motions.

THE NEW YORK STATE FACTS

The New York State "Factbook" contains a useful summary of the facts in that state in an article by Nicholas...

I am devoting this space to some of the conclusions embodied in the article. The article is published in the September 1, 1949 issue of the New York State Factbook.

Regarding trends in the New York State industry since 1939, the article declares:

"Recent statistics on the value of shipments of dresses from the New York metropolitan area indicate that New York City's position relative to the nation in the unit-priced industry has improved since 1939. This was to be expected since, when the country enjoys relatively full employment and high incomes, it turns to the purchase of better goods. The average wholesale price of a dress increased, in fact, from \$12.09 in 1939 to \$16.00 in 1947."

"From 1942 through 1948, the value of net shipments of unit-priced dresses from both the New York metropolitan area and the United States as a whole increased each year, except in 1947. In that year the value of net shipments was slightly below the 1945 amount, but was substantially above the 1942 level."

"The value of unit-priced dresses produced in the nation rose from \$47,000,000 in 1942 to an estimated \$1,000,000,000 in 1948. During the period, New York maintained its leadership. The metropolitan area of New York City averaged monthly followed New York in order of importance in the unit-priced industry."

"Chicago accounted for 5 per cent of the total value of shipments in this class, while the others each accounted for about 3 per cent. New York's share amounted to approximately 80 per cent of the total—four times as much as all other areas combined."

"The trend of total employment in the unit-priced dress industry from 1940 through 1948 was characterized by relative stability. Both the state and New York City averaged monthly employment reported by dress manufacturers during these years was approximately 90,000 for the state. New York City accounted for over 90 per cent of total state employment."

"Although New York City retained its predominant lead in the industry, other areas in the state registered slight gains in employment. New York City's share of total dress employment dropped from a high of 95 per cent in 1940 to 92 per cent in 1948."

"The constant of wage earners in New York City (in the manufacturing of unit-priced dresses) increased from \$6,000 in 1939 to \$7,000 in 1947 or by slightly more than 13 per cent; in the nation, the increase amounted to 14 per cent. The average unit wage in New York City was \$14.00 in 1939 to \$18.00 in 1947. While the relative increase in employment was not as great as the same, the increase in value added by manufacture was greater for this industry."



Leon Stein

late "Commerce Review" for August concern of the facts pertaining to the dress industry by Nicholas Milano. Some of these Page 10.

state than for the United States as a whole. In 1947 value added by manufacturers in this state was 186 per cent above 1929, but in the nation the increase was 179 per cent.

"The dress industry is deeply rooted in New York City. Only a major shift in the location of the nation's style center could constitute after New York City's preeminent position in the industry. However, such a shift appears highly improbable, despite the competition emanating from other areas, primarily Los Angeles, which has developed into a minor style center and summer sportswear as an indirect result of the motion picture industry.

"Ever since the dress industry first developed, other areas have attempted to establish themselves as centers in the industry, but with little success. As a leader in commerce, industry and the arts, and now the home of the United Nations, New York City has become a magnet for preeminent personalities. Art, music, drama and an exciting social life are the and in which fashion flourishes.

"There is no place in this country or for that matter in the world today where the atmosphere is as stimulating as in the fashion centers in the great metropolises. Besides providing the designers with a social life which is suited for new styles, New York City offers these creators the world's largest and most easily accessible array of art relating specifically to costume design.

"There is the distinguished fashion library of Cooper Union; the magnificent textile and costume collections of the Brooklyn Museum; the Museum of Costume Art, with over 1,200 items of dress representing three centuries of fashion, which recently became a part of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; and finally the incomparable collections of the famous Metropolitan Museum itself.

"While its position as a style center is supreme, New York City, as the establishment of the New York Dress Institute clearly indicates, is not content to rest on its laurels. This institute is sponsored by the unit-dress dress manufacturers and the union, its membership of more than 1,000 dress manufacturers represents for over 50 per cent of the production of unit-dress dresses.

The institute acts as a "clearing house for information about American fashions and maintains a continuous flow of fashion news to newspapers, magazines and radio stations throughout this country and the world.

"As a result of this publicity, New York City occupies a higher place in this country's fashion news than Paris. Through its news releases to the press of the nation and the world are continually informed of fashion trends and improved as the same time as the value of having a dress designed and produced in New York City."

BECK FROM

Miriam Spicelandier

LYDIA PINKHAM IS HER NAME.
By Jean Burton, Farrar, Straus & Co. \$2.15.

In an age when it was considered bad manners for women to show their ankles, Lydia Pinkham verified the fact that there were definite differences between the sexes and that the female of the species suffered many regular infirmities from which the men were spared. Back in the 1870s when the deprecatory hair family a hard blow, Lydia, then 34 years old,



began to battle for commercial purposes a concoction of herbs and alcohol which she had long circulated with beneficial effects among her women friends in Lynn, Mass.

She called it "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound" and in a few years the bottle with her picture on it found its way into millions of homes in this country as well as in remote corners of the world.

Lydia had picked up a working knowledge of medicine. What she had compounded was started in 1940 by the Federal Trade Commission which must have been called in as most other persons to learn that what Lydia claimed for her elixir was not false but good and that the mixture did have beneficial effects.

Much more interesting, however, in the story of the lovely lady who in \$40,000,000 worth of advertising combined the dignity of Whittier's Mother with the crusading zeal of an ardent campaigner against slavery. Jim Crow and the subjugation of women. In addition to setting up one of the most successful enterprises of its kind, Mrs. Pinkham invented a type of advertising and public relations program this, pure much of the modern output, in the field of shame.

Mrs. Burton tells the story straight, refusing to share in the derisive sentiment which often greeted the gracious lady's overactive person. In doing so she presents a vivid portrait of a charming lady who took all of mankind's ills as her domain.

INTERGROUP RELATIONS CENTER. By Everett R. Clench. Farrar, Straus & Co. \$1.50.

In this book the president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews makes the simple but dramatic suggestion that institutions of higher learning begin training specialists to deal with prejudice and discrimination just as they now provide the specialists needed to control and cure physical diseases.

Dr. Clench audits the terrible cost of discrimination and prejudice to the community. He summarizes the professional literature on the subject and shows that the means, if not the willingness, for lifting these nights from American community life are now available.

Dr. Clench calls for the universities to establish group relations centers which would coordinate professional efforts, train research technicians and community practitioners and which, through programming and planning, would provide inter-group therapy and pro-

Nirvana

By MAX FRESS

The feeble rounds of Earth cease

striving here.

Like faint, hushed music through

the veil of sleep.

Bringing me dreams and half-

remembered drama

Of men that strive and love

and stray and weep.

I have forgotten life — its wasted

will;

I have forgotten pride, desire and

pain.

The rising and the wave of moon

and sun.

The shining of the stars, the wind

and rain.

And yet sometimes into this drowsy

void

There steals some sad, soft voice.

Of one I loved in some far time and

world.

And whom I have forgotten long

ago.

grams for clubs, schools and industry groups.

This is indeed the kind of community investment that needs desperately to be made, and Dr. Clench has the, in a short and eloquent plea, how we may best cleanse the American scene of un-American hatreds.

THE GOLDEN AFFAIR. By Eudora Welty, Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$3.

Among modern writers of fiction Miss Welty is unmatched for the delicacy of her perception and the astounding artfulness of the style in which she is able to capture the most fleeting and elusive moods and sensory impressions which are always slipping to escape from memory.

In this baker's half-dozen tales of life in Morgans, Miss Welty stillifies her talents most effectively, drawing in words a gallery of precise paintings rich with color and character that become a novel-sized examination of people in conflict.

Miss Welty can make the sunlight burn bright, she can make the heat shimmer and she is most adept at building climaxes by implication as she sets characters caroming off each other. For the discriminating reader jaded by run of the mill fiction her book is a welcome, artistic relief.

OUR WOMEN

Susan Whitb

During the Depression Thirties, when an engagement was announced, it was popular to wisecrack: "I didn't know she was working!"

Since the end of the war, we have heard, more than once, a much more cynical remark expressed on similar occasions: "She must have a good job!"

There is a very little discussion more as to whether a woman should or should not work after marriage. For an enormously large part of the married population it is no longer a problem, it is a fact. Necessity or practical wisdom, or both have taken precedence over other social considerations. So that the eight million surplus women now under discussion as a problem in America

deprived of their biological rights. So far as we know, her solution was not nearly as serious, but the growing number of illegitimate children being born in England.

More and more in this country discussion is focusing the "Hold on to your husband, girls" type. So long as this serves to instill into women a more realistic approach to the nature of marriage, it may be beneficial. In this society where women and men are closely associated at work and in play, to point out to women the necessity of competing with other women for their husbands' money and love and respect, is all to the good.

But to proceed from there to urging the maintenance of the legal status "no matter what," is a naive failure to recognize the signs of other changes of our time.

It is true that the eight million surplus women who will never be married unless they migrate to Alaska or Nevada are going to grow old, or even older, quite unappetizing. They grow up not only hoping but expecting to be married. Even if they have solved the biological problem, they cannot solve the one of social status, they cannot remove what they are sure is a biological problem, they are unable to find a husband. But it is not unworthy of comment that they are not flocking to Alaska or Nevada.

Our generation grew up looking upon marriage as biologically desirable because it offered emotional security. But we did not do the implicit promise of fidelity. We looked upon it as desirable because it was the only practical method of being able to develop our claim to having and raising children. It was taken for granted that, having established it, offered lifetime security, if not luxury.

Girls growing up now, however, aware of the competition for men and equally as marriage partners but even companions do not expect but merely "hope" to be married. If marriage now appears to be offering less and less in the way of emotional and financial security; if, through the state's blindness, marriage should continue to mean increasing numbers of working-class women, a double burden or even a triple burden, support of themselves, their children, and their husbands, then our daughters may cease even to hope for marriage.

In other times and in other places there have been surpluses of women. Primitive societies solved this by allowing the men as many wives as they could maintain, but they usually did not maintain them in the way the women worked for their keep, and virtually occupied the position of slaves.

It seems unlikely that modern women will accept this as a solution. Nor are the men likely to advocate polygamy; for modern man has the task of maintaining his wife and family is so enormous that it frequently sends him into a mental institution.

The "increasing laxity in morals" may come to be regarded simply as a change. Even the stigma of illegitimacy may disappear, but there is nothing for children to inherit but a name and a few bad debts, or a house or car heavily mortgaged.

"Charge!"

CONGRESS

ADVANCEMENT

DRESS JOINT BOARD

N. Y. DRESSMAKERS

12 Jobbers Sign in First Days of Renewed Drive

The strength and success of last season's Dress Joint Board organization drive is reflected in the fast pace with which the second phase of the drive got under way on Aug. 25. Held in

advance during the summer slack season, the new campaign when only two days old had already scored a record of 12 jobbers organized.

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, who is in charge of the drive, announced on Aug. 27. There are indications that this season it may not be necessary to strike every firm which the union is attempting to organize. Even before the new phase of the drive was launched a number of concerns asked for negotiations to be started in an apparent desire to avoid production losses due to work stoppages.

In the first days of the new drive the Joint Board was able to convince three firms which were on strike to sign first phase of the drive. These were Klauy Modes, Julius Charn and Skidmore Originals.

It also reached settlements with three other firms before they could be declared on strike. These were Toni Mark, Harriman and Distinctive Modes.

His struck firms were uninvited by Aug. 27. These included Kerline Dress, Simpson Procks, Jordani Procks, Marilyn Parker, Milners Fashions and Doris Juniors.

UDC and Local 89 Go to Unity House For Annual Outing

The annual outing of the Union Dressmakers' Committee on the week-end of Sept. 9 will coincide this year with the outing of Local 89 members. They will celebrate the birthday of First Vice Pres. Louis Antonini the same week-end.

The Italian dressmakers will utilize part of the time for preliminary preparations for the 30th anniversary celebration of Local 89 on Nov. 11.

The Saturday morning "Voice of Local 89" program will be broadcast from Unity House on Sept. 18. It will feature a musical program by well-known artists.

TO ALL NEW YORK "JUSTICE" READERS WHO ARE LIBERAL PARTY ENROLLEES!

Tuesday, Sept. 6 is PRIMARY ELECTION DAY

Go to your regular polling places from 3 P.M. to 10 P.M.

DO YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELF, YOUR UNION, YOUR PARTY —Vote on Primary Day! TUESDAY, SEPT. 6

2,000 DRESSMAKERS ON LIBERAL CLUB'S PICNIC AT BEAR MT.

As the first in a series of social events that will help rally New York's dressmakers to the support of Liberal Party candidates, the Dressmakers' Liberal Party Club of Local 22 sponsored a boat-ride up the Hudson River to Bear Mt. Park on Aug. 26.

More than 2,000 members and friends spent the day on the river and at the park. They set sail after a pier-side demonstration made colorful by numerous placards and picket signs proclaiming liberal slogans. Singing and dancing continued on-ship all the way to Bear Mt.

At the interstate park the dress-

Zimmerman Visits Mid-South Shops

(Continued from Page 8)

detained by the Eastern Out-of-Town and Northeast Departments. Cooperation was extended by the Boston Joint Board as well as the Upper South Department.

"The tour that Vice Pres. Martin and I will start from Greenville, S. C. will be for the purpose of extending our drive into the Carolinas where a number of dress firms having ties with New York have recently begun operations."

Zimmerman declared that if the results of the survey warrant it, full union resources will be invested in this latest phase of the drive which may ultimately be extended even further south.

makers picknicked and participated in games and tournaments.

The entertainment committee consisted of Louis Rosenblatt, Nathan Margolis, M. Ballovi, Charles Bostie, D. Davidson, J. Friedman, J. Goldstein, T. Geller, Hans Hunt, Ben Knauser, M. Knudtchick, M. Kravets, Chas. Kuperman, S. Landner, M. Sanchez, M. Terry, Esther Washington, Sally Weissman, and Joe Marxer.

Arbiter's Ruling: Contractor's Death Doesn't Break Ties

The death of a contractor recently led the jobber supplying him with work to seek to drop the contracting firm from among those doing his work. The jobber claimed that with the death of the owner of the contracting establishment the jobber's obligations ceased.

The union and representatives of the contracting establishment, including relatives ready to continue the business, held that the contractor may have died but the enterprise continued on. The Dress Joint Board won its case before the impartial chairman.

Vice Presidents in Israel



ILGWU Vice Presidents Harry Wander (left) and Julius Hochman inspect facilities at International Trade School in Haifa after attending World ORT Conference in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Gold of Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union are in background.

New York Dress Industry

Do You Know That

The dress industry employs more persons and pays out more in wages than any other single manufacturing activity in the state.

In 1948 New York City's unit-priced dress industry had an output of 75,000,000 dresses with a wholesale value of approximately \$750,000,000 and paid out \$184,000,000 in wages to over 80,000 factory workers.

One out of every three manufacturing employees in New York City is directly employed in the apparel industries.

New York City dress industry alone is reported to have used almost 350,000,000 yards of dress materials in 1948.

The "garment center" occupies approximately 150 acres of Manhattan, or less than 2 per cent of the total area and runs from 20th St. to 49th St. between Broadway and 5th Ave.

In 1939, census statistics show, the dress industry used less than one-seventeenth of the mechanical energy per worker used by manufacturing in general.

Women make up three-fourths of the total employment in dressmaking in New York City.

Today about four-fifths of all dresses produced in the unit-priced industry in New York City are manufactured under the contract system.

In January, 1949, there were 818 unit-priced dress firms in New York City, 506 were inside shops and 312 were jobbers giving work to more than 1,500 contractors.

Between 1941 and 1946 employment in New York City contractor shops increased 18 per cent while employment in inside shops decreased 6 per cent.

The dress industry is capable of expanding to a weekly output of nearly 3,000,000 at the peak of the season.

More than 50 per cent of New York City dress firms in business in 1948 had been in operation less than five years and 24 per cent less than two years.

These facts were gleaned from the New York State "Commerce" an article on "The Dress Industry" Review. See also "In the Market," appearing in the August issue of Page 1.

Renovated Offices Give More Room To Business Agents and Accountants

The remodeling and decorating of the New York Dress Joint Board headquarters at 218 West 40th St. will be completed this month with the painting of the three joint board floors and offices.

According to Murray Gross, assistant joint board manager, this is the first refurbishing of the headquarters since before the war. When completed it will mean better service for both members and staff. The new offices are planned so that no more than two business agents will share an office. At present as many as six business agents use one office room. This and other office expansions are being achieved through the absorption of the old council room and part of the lobby space.

The Price Settlement office of the better known, the Health Fund office and the accountants' office will be enlarged. All locals and the joint board will utilize the Local 89 Council Room on the 5th floor.

All Aboard for Liberalism



Members and friends of Dressmakers Central Liberal Party Club shown aboard Hudson River day liner before taking off for the group's first post-war excursion to Bear Mountain last month. Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman, Local 22 manager, is in center of bottom deck.

EASTERN OUT-OF-TOWN DEPT.

Harry Wander • Manager

Children's Dress Busy; Other Lines Gain, Managers Hear

While work in out-of-town dress shops has been relatively slow in getting under way following the July 1st, one industry children's dresses—has been steadily busy throughout the summer, Israel Horowitz, assistant general manager of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, told staff members assembled at ILOWU headquarters on Aug. 19.

The month of July was very slow and most of the shops were closed with workers taking their vacations during that period, Horowitz reported. However, in children's dresses all shops worked full time and employers were reluctant to let workers off for vacations.

Since most of the shops in this industry expand if they are able to get additional workers, Local 229 of Newark helped to place more than 100 additional workers in this period.

Now that work is starting in other branches, the department

has had to stand firm against pressures for reductions in prices. At the same time the EOT has succeeded in organizing a number of new shops as reported in this and previous issues of "Justice."

With the assumption of the New York Dress Joint Board's organizing drive against non-union jobs, the EOT staff pledged its full support in the effort to bring non-union firms under union agreement.

Horowitz's report was supplemented by brief summaries from many of the local managers who also directed questions at Horowitz and engaged in a discussion.

Their Years of Labor Are Rewarded



Jacob L. Banach, EOT Connecticut State manager, distributes first monthly retirement checks to veteran workers Rose De Niro, Al Zaslavsky, Mrs. Samsonoff and Rose Weiss at dinner for retiring members held in New Haven recently.

Baumrind on Labor Group For New Brunswick Chest

Simon Baumrind, manager of Local 150-157, South River, N. J., who is a leader in Middlesex County civic activities, was named as one of the heads of the labor promotion committee for the New Brunswick Community Chest. Baumrind is serving organized labor's interest on several other community bodies.

Wander Says Refugees Tax Israel's Resources

(Continued from Page 6) suffering they went through during the last war. They continue to come at the rate of between eight and ten thousand each month. They

need rehabilitation. Some are old and feeble and cannot work; some require hospitalization, and this new state has to take care of all of them. It must also provide housing and food employment for the immigrants. Only the determination on the part of the government keeps the situation from collapsing."

He described the food situation as follows: "The people of Israel are sharing as they have with the newcomers. They are depriving themselves of the necessities of life in order to share. Food is rationed for everyone, except for children and for hospitals. In addition, the government must maintain a large standing army at all strategic border points because there is still no peace."

His conclusion: "The new State of Israel cannot cope with the situation itself; it must depend upon outside help. That help can come only from the United States. It is therefore the duty of all Americans who believe in justice to a small nation and to those who have suffered for so many years to help Israel solve these problems."

Today and Tomorrow

Luigi Antonini

First Vice-Pres. • ILOWU

At the last joint meeting of the executive board and general council of Local 89, one of the board members said to me, "Brother Antonini, you concern yourself too much with Italy. Why don't you devote more time to the problems of our dress-makers?"

While it is true that for the past 35 years I have followed Italian affairs very closely, and have participated directly and indirectly in many activities aimed at winning freedom and security for the Italian people, it is equally true that I have been an active participant in the political and social movements of the United States.

If I have always been receptive to the needs of international labor solidarity, my principal concern always has been, and continues to be, the improvement of the dress-makers' conditions and the solving of their problems.

Among the more acute problems currently facing dressmakers is the threat to workers' earnings resulting from slack periods and changing price ranges.

Now it was quite apparent that with the ending of the war, high wartime earnings were bound to be affected by economic dislocation.

Our industry, which is not a basic one, could not possibly escape the consequences of the prevailing industrial and economic situation. Work has been slow in the dress industry for the past two seasons not only in New York. Conditions in New York have been duplicated on the West Coast. In Chicago, Cleveland, Boston and Philadelphia.

When work is scarce, employers look for all sorts of remedies. One of these is the reduction of price ranges: all the ranges which

climbed upward continuously during the period of wartime abundance are now rapidly coming down. Now just as the union did not object to the price range rising from \$3.75 to \$10.75, for instance, during more prosperous times, so it cannot now use the law to prevent employers from lowering the price ranges of the garments they manufacture.

However, it cannot be emphasized too strongly that any modifications requested by the employers are meticulously examined by the union. Standards and methods of price settlements have remained the same as always, in accordance with provisions of the collective agreement. The union has not retreated in the slightest degree in its determination to maintain normal wage rates.

While the union understands the necessity for some of these modifications to enable firms to remain in business, since we are concerned with protecting the jobs and livelihoods of the dressmakers, nevertheless we shall constantly remain vigilant against such practices as "chiseling," double bookkeeping, or any other tricks that may be devised in attempts to break down union conditions.

Ital. Am. Council Assumes Charge of School Near Rome

The Carli-Treves Institute, a non-sectarian vocational school located at Montecatini, Italy, near Rome, will be completely sponsored and supported by the Italian American Labor Council. The labor group voted to assume full charge of the institution at an executive committee meeting held at Dress Joint Board headquarters on Aug. 23.

Formerly managed by the International Rescue and Relief Committee, the school does a much needed job of educating young people to become capable and self-reliant citizens of the new Italian republic. The institute has been visited and lauded by a number of ILOWU leaders on their trips to Italy.

\$25,000 Reward

The brutal murder in broad daylight of William Larye, a loyal trade unionist actively engaged in the service of our union and a father of four young children, by gangsters operating in the line of non-union sweatshop employers operating in the dress district has shocked the conscience of the whole community and has aroused bitter resentment and grief in the entire labor movement of our city.

In order to aid in the solution of this dastardly murder, the ILOWU hereby offers a reward of \$25,000 to be paid to the person or persons furnishing information leading to the arrest and conviction of those involved in the murder of William Larye on May 9, 1948.

Because the union is so much interested in uncovering the instigators of this horrible crime as it is concerned with finding the actual assassin, this reward will be paid if either the instigators or the actual perpetrators are apprehended and convicted.

Boston Takes a Tip from New York



First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini (second from left), manager of Italian Dressmakers' Union in New York, talks over conditions with three Bostonians (left to right) Mario Turco, president of Local 80/John J. Del Monte, Massachusetts Secretary of Labor, and Vice Pres. Philip Kramer.

ORGANIZING GAINS CHALKED UP IN L.I. AND HUDSON VALLEY

A check on organizational activities of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department during the past month shows the organization of three dress shops, one in Long Island and two others in the Hudson Valley District.

Manhattan Manufacturing Co. of Coipagan, L. I., inside shop of Larry March of New York City, has joined the Popular Dress Manufacturers Group, Inc. The 43 workers will now receive six and one-half holidays and a 35-hour week, as well as other benefits incorporated in the standard collective agreement. The shop will be under the jurisdiction of Local 197, Jack Grossman, manager.

Eugene Dress of Beacon, N. Y., with 28 workers, has been unionized and will come under the jurisdiction of Local 150, Morris Extract, manager. The firm will become a member of the United Popular Dress Manufacturers Assn. and the workers will be covered by the agreement with the New York Dress Joint Board.

Also in the Hudson Valley District, the S. Weiss Dress Shop of Kingston has been organized and has joined the United Popular Assn. and will be under the jurisdiction of Local 219.

The Voice of Local 89

Every Saturday

Symphony Orchestra and Opera Singers of International Fame

Luigi Antonini

First Vice President, ILOWU, and General Secretary of Local 89 in his weekly comments on labor and political events.

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From 10 to 11

ON EASTERN HOCK-UP
WYED (1330 Kc.) New York
WHOM (1480 Kc.) New York
WRAI (1340 Kc.) Philadelphia
WHIO (1340 Kc.) New Haven
WBMR (1090 Kc.) Boston

The SOUTHWEST

Meyer Perlstein
Southwest Regional Director

Large Sec'y Tobin Name Leader Co. Arbitrator

Arbitration proceedings have been instituted against four firms in the Southwest Region in disputes involving holiday pay and failure to provide employment.

In the first case, the Betty Maid Dress Co. of Henderson, Ky., not only failed to give work to the employees in the McLanebros, Ill., plant, but even forgot to answer a letter from the union, dated Aug. 2, which called for a showing of what work there was among employees. The union also asked back pay to cover the workers' losses since May. A second letter sent Aug. 17 by registered mail suggested to the firm the name of George A. Hunter of Jefferson City, Mo., and Dr. Nathan P. Fennel of the University of Wisconsin Law School to serve as arbitrators.

The union notified Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin the same day that it was awaiting his nomination of an arbitrator to rule on the lockout of workers at the Ladies Leader Garment Co. in Minneapolis. The firm had previously asked Tobin to delay the selection of an arbitrator. The union insists this is a deliberate move by the company to delay settlement and discourage the workers, who were locked-out several months ago. The company refused to accept a cut in wages. In the meantime, Ladies Leader continues to fill its orders without a jump.

The third instance of arbitration concerns two underwear firms in St. Louis, the Sel-Mor Garment Co. and the Barnd Lingette Co., which have refused to pay to time workers their Fourth of July holiday pay. The firms argue that the workers had their paid vacations during that week and are not entitled to the holiday pay because they would then be receiving double pay for a day. This problem had been discussed in the Fourth of July holidays of 1948 and 1948, when most of the underwear manufacturers in St. Louis refused their workers holiday pay. The workers went out in arbitration proceedings, and the most of the manufacturers took the decision to heart and this year paid both their piece workers and line workers for the holiday. Not so these two die-hard manufacturers, who decided on a third attempt to gain the few dollars' worth by rights belong to the workers.

REGIONAL OFFICERS VISIT NEWER LOCALS IN LOUISIANA, TEX.

To recruit citizens of Missouri, La., with the same aspirations of the ILOUW, Elizabeth Kimmel of the regional organizational staff visited Minden last month to talk with workers employed by the Holloway-Maxwell Brauery Co.

For a year the company has endeavored to destroy the union as a means of cutting wages. Preparatory to the meeting, special caravans were distributed outlining the ILOUW's accomplishments and the role of trade unions in industrial democracy.

Lee Hagan of the regional staff last month visited the newer locals in Bristol, McAlester and Ponca City, Okla., and discussed organizational activities with members of the staff in Dallas, Tex.

PLANS FOR HOUSTON, TWIN CITIES HEALTH CENTERS TAKE SHAPE

A health center for members of the Twin Cities local was one step closer to realization following a conference last month at which Mr. Stasch, medical inspector and coordinator, was named to direct the establishment of a center. Attending the conference were Michael Pokalski, Des Moines Johnson and Doris Preiser of the ILOUW staff and Mr. Lang and Jerome Schein from the manufacturers.

The second conference on a Houston, Tex. health center was highlighted by a report by Ross Garrett, designer of the St. Louis Health Center, who has been asked to develop plans for Houston. Garrett outlined the policy and methods most advisable for this Texas city since the number of workers is much smaller than in the major Missouri markets.

At the conference, held in the Houston YWCA, Franklin Harbach, local director of the Ripley Foundation, a health foundation, was named Imperial chairman of the Joint Health Administrative Committee. Elizabeth Kimmel was appointed secretary of the health fund and Louis Kaplan of Gerson & Kaplan and Zola Chodrom of the union were made trustees. Doris Preiser represented the Regional Office at the meeting.

Annabire Conference

Health Insurance for workers employed at the Annabire Garment Co., Pittsburg, Kan., was scheduled to come up for discussion at a conference late last month.

Cupid's Arrows Nail Two S'West Staffers

Cupid has been working overtime in the Southwest Region lately. Eva Chambers, who for the last several years has been in charge of the union's art and craft classes, was married on Aug. 6 to Jorge Jay in Chantita, Mexico. On the same day Maris Lane, McAlester, Okla. organizer, married Mr. Stephens. The wedding took place in McAlester. The union sent congratulations and best wishes to both couples.

Managerial Post Holds No Glamor For '231' Officer

Can a shop manager force a worker to accept a managerial position with the firm?

The problem has come up to a subsidiary of the Forest City Manufacturing Co. in Puckinewick, Ill., where the plant manager has been convinced that his authority is unimpaired. He has, consequently, forced an operator in the shop, who is vice president of Local 231, to become an instructor.

She has refused for two reasons: first and foremost, she does not want to drop her membership in the union; second, the wage she would be paid is based on her average hourly earnings as an operator, and for the same money she claims it is too burdensome to carry a title.

The question has been thoroughly discussed by Ray Hagerty of the union staff and Leonard Lowe, the plant manager. But Mr. Lowe still insists on the arbitrary exercise of his authority. Unless Mr. Lowe changes his attitude, an arbitrator will have to be called in to make him realize that even the authority of a manager of a garment plant in Puckinewick can be restricted only within limited bounds.

St. Louis Shippers State Their Case



Shipping clerks employed in Associated Garment Industries' shops in St. Louis apply to the NLRB for recognition of Local 516, ILOUW, as their bargaining agent. Also at the hearing were officers of the union and the association, each accompanied by attorneys. Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein is in right foreground.

Wage Cut Cases Don't Hold Up, Union Shows

An emphatic "no" was given requests for wage reductions presented to the union by the Gerson & Kaplan Co. of Houston, Tex., and the Boulevard Frocks Co. of Minneapolis. Reductions are totally unwarranted and quite out of the question at this time, the union replied in letters dated Aug. 2 and 17, respectively.

Grace Garment Again Draws 'Unfair' Charge

Latest trick Grace Garment Co. has pulled out of its apparently bottomless bag of anti-union shenanigans is the firing of Maile McVey, a worker in the Clinton, Mo. plant who had been active in behalf of the union. The official excuse given by the firm for her discharge was "she is getting too old." Maile McVey is going to let the NLRB in Kansas City decide that she's filed a complaint against the firm charging unfair labor practice.

Tricky Tunes End Stampedes After '104' Meetings

St. Louis Local 104 believes it has found the solution to the problem of how to ensure orderly and gradual dispersal of the members at the conclusion of overcrowded union meetings. Until recently, at the end of a meeting everyone tried to leave the hall at the same time, causing a jamming-up at the doors, with the resultant confusion delaying everyone's departure.

However, at the July 28 meeting a new plan was tried. As soon as the meeting was adjourned, the members were asked to participate in singing a number of carefully selected songs with catchy tunes. So many workers enjoyed taking part in the vocalizing that, instead of the usual mad rush for the doors, the members left gradually with the result that the hall was completely cleared in seven minutes. The new and successful approach, which was worked out by President Frances Bensch and other local officers in cooperation with the educational department, will be followed at all future meetings of the local. In fact, the novel idea is beginning to spread to other ILOUW affiliates. The officers of Consolidated Local 102 are considering using this method at their next membership meeting.

Cutters' Jubilee

Members of Local 18, St. Louis, and Silk Dress Cutters, gathered in the Carnival Room at union headquarters on Aug. 10 to celebrate the local's 15th anniversary.

Commenting that both firms have especially weak cases, the union pointed out that both have been manufacturing higher priced garments during the course of their current union agreements. However, the workers' wages and conditions remain at the same level as prevailing in shops producing cotton dress.

This in spite of the extraordinary profits made by these firms during and after the war. The real answer, now that a reduction in production costs is desired, the only means offered by the firms is a reduction in wages. The real answer, says the union, is a coordination of selling and methods of distribution.

Present earnings of the workers are not adequate for them to enjoy even the most essential privileges of life, the union replied, and there is ample justification for the workers to demand a wage increase based on their skill and ability to produce higher priced garments. A wage reduction would never lower their standard of living, although that of those working in shops which produce the cheapest cotton dresses.

Manual on Colleges To Help Locals in Setting Institutes

Greater utilization of colleges and universities in the Southwest for union-sponsored educational institutes and other educational activities is anticipated by the Regional Office.

In preparation for the several institutes which will be held during the fall, a manual of colleges and universities in the area is being compiled for distribution to the locals, to aid them in arranging their programs. The directories will contain full details on courses to be given at the institutes, as well as some useful pointers on publicizing the conferences.

Washington U. Asks Aid

At the invitation of the Industrial Engineering Department of Washington University, a conference was held at the St. Louis Regional Office last month to work out plans for a more effective time-study department at the university. Don A. Fisher, chairman, and other representatives from the Industrial Engineering Department met with Vice Pres. Fred J. Perschke and Doris Preiser of the ILOUW to work a program which will train competent time-study personnel.

"It's Never Too Hot In Kansas City"— Morgan Boss Said

"Baby, it's hot in here!" said the workers at Morgan-Rice Co. during the recent heat wave that settled on Kansas City and the rest of the U. S. And a number of workers got up and went outside to look for a shady place to recuperate and refresh themselves.

But no matter how oppressive the heat and how flagging the workers' spirits, work must go on said the firm's executives. Believing that workers have a right to be working for a few hours when the weather becomes too much for them, the firm has no intention of trying to settle the matter—its hope is in time for the next heat wave!

Prof. Gingold Lectures at Northeast Institute



Vice Pres. David Gingold addresses a session of the Educational and Political Institute of the Northeast Department held at Wellesley College on Aug. 19 to 21. Shown are part of the 100 delegates from garment shops in Boston and surrounding communities who heard the Northeast director's discussion of industry trends and problems. [See story.]

ILGWU Summoned to Save Wages at Paula Lee Co.

The continued insistence by a number of non-union employers that this is the time to cut the wages of their workers has again backfired, this time leading more than 200 employees of the Paula Lee Co. of Pennsylvania to call on the ILGWU for help in their fight to prevent wage slashes.

Paula Lee operates two plants in Carbondale and one in Mayfield. The Carbondale area has been a staunch obstacle to the spread of unionism in this part of Pennsylvania. In recent months, however, the special team of organizers directed by Sol Greene has made substantial progress in breaking through this resistance and in building friendly responses to the union's appeal.

Most effective, however, have been certain actions by employers like Paula Lee who look upon their non-union workers as defenseless and therefore subject to wage cuts and other deterioration of work standards and conditions.

When the first of the three shops walked out in protest against these conditions, Field Supervisor Jack Halpern and Organization Coordinator George Greene attempted to reach a settlement in behalf of these workers through negotiating with the firm, but this move failed.

Without the other two shops following word that the attempt to reach a settlement had been of no avail, picket lines were established at the struck plants.

The firm retaliated by trying to continue production with non-union workers. A campaign was undertaken to picture the union as threatening the community and this instigation finally led to a violent exchange on the picket line.

The company sought an injunction to restrain the strikers, but Attorney Sidney Handler appeared for the union and succeeded in blocking the injunction. It was agreed that the number of pickets be reduced but this has in no way reduced the effectiveness of the picketing.

A committee of Paula Lee workers last week picketed the jobbers showrooms in New York.

Contract Goals to Be Set at Staff Parley

A meeting of the full staff of the Northeast Department is scheduled for Sept. 13 in the department's New York headquarters. The meeting will feature a review of the garment industry for the purpose of setting goals coming Northeast contract negotiations and promulgating new organizational targets.

ILG LABOR DAY BROADCAST SET

The Northeast Department will broadcast special Labor Day radio programs throughout Pennsylvania during the afternoon of Sept. 4. It is announced by Elmo Grusk, who is guiding the department's educational activities in that state.

The stations and time of broadcasting are as follows:

Easton	WEST	4-8 P.M.
Harrisburg	WIBO	1:15 P.M.
Sayre	WENT	2:00 P.M.
Pittston	WACH	2:00 P.M.
Shamokin	WIBR	2:30 P.M.
Wilkes-Barre	WIBR	2:45 P.M.

Members in Allentown and Hazleton should watch their local newspapers for announcements of broadcast time and stations.

Shamokin Council Spotlights Trade Problems at Meet

Reports on current shop and trade problems in the Shamokin-Summary area of Pennsylvania were presented by union officers and shop leaders at the district council meeting held Aug. 10 in Shamokin.

Featured speaker was Field Supervisor Jack Halpern, who compared conditions in the area with those prevailing at present in other Pennsylvania communities. District Manager Oscar Newman and Business Agent Louise Plafie summarized the results of recent negotiations with firms for contract renewals and improvements.

Halpern also visited the Danville Manufacturing Co., Danville, Pa., where he helped adjust a number of difficulties among the workers. At the Shamokin Manufacturing Co. he participated in negotiations at which the ILGWU requested improvements in minimum wage and paid holiday terms.

Now They're Prepared for Any Contingency



Allentown shop chairman and chairladies are presented fountain pen on successful completion of course on trade union techniques. Now they're equipped to handle anything in the way of contract analysis, grievance settlement, or price adjustments, teacher Bob Mickus (far left) believes. Sol Greene, Allentown manager, is on Mickus' right.

NORTHEAST DEPARTMENT

David Gingold • Director

Boston Joins Northeast In Institute at Wellesley

Close to 100 delegates from women's garment shops in Boston and adjacent New England communities attended the Educational and Political Institute of the Northeast Department held Aug. 19 to 21 at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. The Boston Joint Board joined in sponsoring the institute. Elmer C. Paster served as convener chairman and Gladys Kote D. Robinson was program director.

While the chief value of the institute for the delegates was the down-to-earth analysis of current trade union and political developments, a number of observers noted that the conference itself offered a splendid example of the excellent cooperation between two ILGWU affiliates who have already worked together in establishing a common headquarters and health center in Boston.

Several speakers touched on this aspect of the conference. Chick Chalken, manager of Local 226, traced the history of the ILGWU in an opening address. He, as well as Vice Pres. David Gingold, and Vice Pres. Philip Krisker in a message dealt with garment industry problems that require the coordinated efforts of the Boston Joint Board and the Northeast Department, part of whose jurisdiction forms the out-of-town area in which may be found many contractors working for Boston jobs.

Field Supervisor Jack Halpern, who has a long record of organizational work in the New England area, recounted many of the campaigns that helped establish the garment union in that region and summarized present problems of the industry.

Lively discussions followed the talks devoted to examination of labor's role in politics and in the community. Mark Starr, ILGWU executive director, urged intensification of New Deal policies in order to lift the workers' standard of living and avoid the boom-bust cycle.

The ILGWU's political director, Gus Tyler, told how trade unions could play a crucial part in leading the community into fuller political expression. Roger L. Putnam, former Mayor of Springfield, and George E. Brown, labor attorney, presented a number of proposals to avoiding depression.

Organized labor's political tasks in New England were described by Frank Levine, educational director of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Lawrence Weiss, labor re-

porter for the Boston "Herald," and Huse Parker of the Boston Labor Committee, talked on the role of the press in shaping public opinion.

Between sessions the delegates spent their time in informal get-togethers and gab fests. Friday and Sunday evenings included community singing and square dancing. On Saturday evening the delegates attended a performance of "The Corn Is Green" presented by the Wellesley Summer Theatre.

Members from 20 locals were present and came from Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Malden, Framingham, Lynn, Lowell, Milford and Brockton.

14-DAY STRIKE NETS UNION BENEFITS AT ACTIVE SPORTSWEAR

A two-week strike at the Active Sportswear Co., Worcester, Mass., has ended with a settlement that provides such union shop terms as the 20-hour week; time and one-half for overtime; health and welfare benefits and wage increases amounting as high as \$10. It is announced by Vice Pres. David Gingold.

While the firm employs less than 100 workers, unionization of the shop is considered to be of some significance for the further attempt to spread the ILGWU in the area around Worcester. Active Sportswear has long been a vigorous opponent of the ILGWU and in the past successfully repelled several attempts to bring the union into the plant.

This holdout, in time, affected other firms, and by building union sentiment Active was able to tempt Warner Bros. to agree to trade union controls to take refuge in Worcester.

More recently the firm's competitive position made itself felt in the cloak market. Both President Dunsin and the Cloak Joint Board in New York noted this fact, and the drive to unionize was renewed under the supervision of Jack Halpern.

Most effective were the organizing efforts of Louis Glickman, a new member of the Northeast staff. Glickman, with the experienced aid of Chick Chalken, Ralph Roberts and Al Frosch, staged a whirlwind campaign in which workers of the Active shop signed enough membership application cards to clear the way for negotiations that brought about the settlement.

Mary Kirk Renewal Nets Holidays, Improvements

The agreement with the Mary Kirk Co. of Mt. Carmel, Pa., was renewed late last month at conference held at Quakertown, announced by District Manager Oscar Netman. Improvements include increases for week workers and three additional holidays, with pay.

I. L. G. W. U.

Farrell Insists Liberal Forces Appeal to Youth

The need for liberal-labor forces to create new programs which will recapture the inspiration and drive of earlier radical groups was emphasized by James T. Farrell, author of "Studs Lonigan" and other novels, in his talk to ILGWU education directors on Aug. 18.

During the 30's the Communists captured a large segment of the idealistic youth, he stated. Today, however, a non-Communist, left-center group is forming which should make an effort to appeal to youth in the colleges and elsewhere; will be the vanguard citizens of tomorrow, Farrell stated. Cooperation between labor and progressive elements on college faculties and among the student bodies should be a step in this direction.

Farrell defined the function of workers' education as a dual task: first, to give workers a practical education; second, to equip them with a broader understanding of what the world is like and what their role is in it.

He cited the growing political awareness on the part of labor as one indication that workers are waking up to the realities of life. Labor is also realizing its responsibility to exert full influence in community activities.

While emphasizing what he termed "optimistic factors" on the current labor scene, Farrell laid the following trends: (1) a national labor newspaper; (2) improvement of workers education so that it will have a larger role in the life of the nation; (3) the linking of workers' education with other forms of adult education.

Following his talk, the New York education directors and Abe Belsky from the Philadelphia Joint Board suggested various other functions of trade union education and some of the problems involved.

2nd Manson Talk Set for Sept. 14 at Fellowship Reunion

Julius Manson, ILGWU leader who recently returned from his university of study in Europe, will give the second installment of his report on "What is Happening in Europe Today" to the ILGWU Student Fellowship on Sept. 14, 14 days after work, it is announced. In his talk last month Manson concentrated on the economic situation in Great Britain and its ramifications for the U. S. economy. His second lecture will be devoted to conditions on the continent.

A special reception following the lecture will honor Rita de Bono Belsky, Fellowship president, who was recently married, and Joe Skow, who was also wed. Both are members of Local 80.

The program will also feature a movie.

Trips to United Nations General Assembly Sited

Visiting members of the United Nations General Assembly are planned by the ILGWU Educational Department as soon as the international body reconvenes at Flushing Meadows. Last in September, Fernie M. Olin, department secretary, announced. Admission tickets are required, and those who are interested should send their names to the department.

Recommended by the ILGWU EDUCATION DEPARTMENT BOOK SERVICE

NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

George Orwell's masterful account of life and terror in the police state.

THE MATTER MIND

Mary Overstreet's pamphlet plan to adults to shed their persistent misanthropies and grow up.

POINT OF NO RETURN

John F. Marquand draws a detailed portrait of the turmoil below the surface of a staid banking institution.

THE STARS BEAR WITNESS

An authoritative account of the heroic Warsaw resistance against the Nazis told with inspiring humanity by Bernard Goldstein.

The BOOK SERVICE will contribute substantially to the price of your purchase. Order through the ILGWU EDUCATION DEPT. BOOK SERVICE, 1710 Broadway, N. Y. C. 5-7900.

Education Center Reopens Sept. 29 At Textile High

The ILGWU Education-Recreation Center starts its fall season at Textile High School on Sept. 29 at 6:30 P.M.

Each Thursday night during the winter the center conducts a history course. Current topics of interest to trade unionists. This is followed by a recreation period in the gymnasium and swimming pool.

Textile High School is located on West 14th St. between 8th and 9th Aves.

"The Soviet System of Mind Control"

By GEORGE S. COUNTSS
Teachers College, Columbia University

Since the October Revolution of 1917 the Russian Bolsheviks have developed the most comprehensive and far-reaching system of mind control known to history. They have been able to surpass earlier depictions in this respect because they have had at their disposal all of the agencies of the state.

For the molding of the mind that modern science and technology have created. They combine and employ three agencies—the school, the press, the radio, and the moving picture, the automobile, the airplane, and the machine gun, science, literature, and art—with utter ruthlessness and singleness of purpose.

The key to the understanding of this system of mind control is the All-Union Communist Party, or the Party of Lenin and Stalin, with its six million members. Its Central Committee of 72, its Politburo of 14, and its complex and far-reaching apparatus. Here also is the real key to the "understanding" of the Soviet Union which so many people are seeking for today. In fact the Party and not the government, is the Soviet state.

Organized As Political Army

The Party of Lenin and Stalin, of course, is not a political party at all in the sense in which the term is used in democratic states. It rules neither on the authority nor by the consent of the people. It is a preface, the empire, it can be disbanded only by violent revolution. In general, this is the mode of operation it is a kind of political army. Following with amazing precision the plan for a revolutionary organization outlined by Paul Pastel, a Russian revolutionist of the early nineteenth century, it has set its goals and circles of membership; it has its common soldiers, its commissioned and non-commissioned officers, its high command. The duty of the soldiers and officers is to carry out the orders of the high command. The latter consists of the 14 members of the Politburo and 72 members of the Central Committee.

In Lenin's time the operation of

Author Grooms the Critics



James T. Farrell (center), author of "Studs Lonigan" and other novels, compares views on workers' education with ILGWU education director Marion Gilbert of Local 105, Lillian Gladstone of Local 32 and Abe Belsky, of Philadelphia Joint Board, at gathering at ILGWU headquarters last month. [See story.]

Toronto Cloaks Await Decision on Pay Raise

The fall cloak season in Toronto is now in full swing, and satisfactory price settlements which safeguard existing standards in all crafts have been obtained, Manager Sam Kraisman reports.

In addition, the union is seeking a cost-of-living increase under the escalator clause of the agreement, basing its case on the fact that the Bureau of Statistics index showed a rise in commodity costs. Lengthy hearings have been held before the impartial chairman, and the union confidently expects a favorable decision to be rendered soon.

KNITGOODS OLD AGE FUND DRAWS RULERS

Rules and regulations governing the Knitgoods Workers' Old Age Fund were drawn up at the first meeting of the fund's Board of Trustees held recently. Louis Wolinsky, manager of Local 153, represents the trustees. The trustees decided to make a survey of workers in the industry to ascertain their age, number of years employed in knitgoods and other pertinent information that will enable the committee to estimate the number of workers eligible for retirement, as well as the number the fund can carry at present.

Union representatives on the Board of Trustees, in addition to Wolinsky, are Samuel Cohen, president of Local 153, and Jack Takem, director of health and welfare. The Knitgoods workers' fund, which was established in July, 1948 and is maintained by employers' contributions, is the first such plan put into effect in this industry.

Union Leaders Join In Dedication New Hospital Building

Leading ILGWU spokesmen will join with former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and other prominent citizens in dedicating a new fourth building of the Jewish Sanatorium and Hospital for Chronic Diseases in Brooklyn, N. Y. on Sept. 18. Many ILGWU members and their families have been cared for in this institution, which is now completing 20 years of service.

Addition of the new, six-story, 82,000-building will enable the institution to serve more than 800 patients, and will provide facilities for a program of rehabilitation and research in the field of chronic diseases. Included on the committee of sponsors for the new building, in addition to Lehman, are ILGWU Vice Presidents Joseph Breslaw, Isaac Peimberg, Harry Greenberg, Benjamin Kaplan, Charles Kreitler, Isadore Wadler, Louis Strong and Charles S. Zimmerman. Also Martin L. Cohen, manager of Local 101; Adolph Held, director of ILGWU health and welfare benefits; Nathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the Dress Joint Board; Dr. Leo Price, director of the United Health Center; Henry Schwartz, manager of Local 40.

Greater difficulties were encountered this year than previously in negotiating settlements. Employers contended that orders were far below expectations, that the market demanded higher earnings, and that the union should take these factors into consideration in setting price raises.

For the first time in many years there is some unemployment in operations, particularly among operators and pressers. However, it may be possible to place these workers on jobs now that the season is reaching its height.

40th Cloak Anniversary

Plans are being made to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Toronto Cloakmakers' Union on Dec. 22 with a banquet and dance at the Palace Pier, one of the largest halls in the city. A souvenir journal commemorating the event is being prepared, which will contain greetings from ILGWU affiliates throughout the United States and Canada.

Embroiderers Win Raise

A 2 per cent wage increase was won for the workers of the largest embroidery shop in the city, and the union is concentrating on obtaining the same raise for workers in the smaller shops. A 10 per cent increase was obtained late last year when the embroidery workers were first organized.

Efforts to win further gains for these workers have been handicapped by a disappointing spring season which was followed by a long period of inactivity, and there is still a lack of work in the shop.

First Meeting of OFFICERS' QUALIFICATION COURSE

on
Mon., Sept. 12
at 6 P.M.

at
ILGWU STUDIOS
1710 B'way, N.Y.C.

CUTTERS COLUMN

Isidore Nagler • Manager

The state of the world on this Labor Day is still cause for deep concern among us who are devoted to the cause of trade unionism and democracy. But the heavy clouds which hung over the international scene a year ago have somewhat lifted.

During the past year we have seen progress in the European democracies toward economic recovery and political stability. The changes were in large measure due to the cooperation of the American people and the assistance of aid in resisting aggression. On the other hand, there is reason to believe that behind the iron curtain there are serious economic difficulties and internal conflicts. It was this shift in relative strength, not plans appear for better understanding through appearances, that finally forced the Stalin dictatorship to abandon the Berlin blockade. This was a major triumph of our government's policy of resistance to aggression in defense of the frontier of human freedom in Europe.

Since last year, trade union and liberal forces in our country have passed from a mood of apathy and discouragement to one of militancy and optimism.

In the crucial Congressional election next year, labor and liberal groups hope to give President Truman a working liberal majority which will support the repeal of the Iniquitous Taft-Hartley law and a thoroughgoing program of social



legislation. Labor's League for Political Education of the APT will play a powerful role in this drive and the Liberal Party in New York State will undoubtedly do its share.

Cutter's Novel

I was very interested to learn that one of our members has written a novel called "Park Avenue" which is expected to run serially in the Jewish daily newspaper "The

Day." The author is Harry Schechter. The novel is said to be a stirring, fast-moving story which is expected to have a wide appeal. Schechter has also written numerous short stories, articles and several hit songs in Yiddish.

He is a man who, while working hard all day at the cutting table to make a living, still has zest and enthusiasm for life which he pours into writing at night. While all of us may not have an inclination to write or paint, the full life demands that we devote part of our time to some form of creative expression, perhaps in the social or political field.

Ansel Retires

Philip Ansel, an outstanding member of Local 10 who has served on union in many capacities, recently retired under the union's pension plan. He joined Local 10 in the stirring days of 1910 and served as president of the Cloak Joint Board during the crucial period of internal dissension in the Twenties. He has been an executive board member of the local and for many years before his retirement served as business agent in the cloak division.

Ansel has made a valuable and important contribution to our union. His colleagues and fellow members in Local 10 with him health and happiness in his well-earned retirement.

The post of business agent vacated by Ansel will be filled by Harry Schuler. A member of many years' standing, he has served for a long period on the executive board and has also been a delegate to the Cloak Joint Board. Before his recent designation he was chairman

Climaxing Six Pressing Decades



After 60 years at the pressing table, Max Michelson, 79, is ready to enjoy the fruits of the cloak industry retirement fund. He and Mrs. Michelson were guests of honor at a banquet recently given by Local 21, Newark, of which he has long been a staunch member.

of the cutting department of J. F. Dittman Co.

The manager's recommendation of Schuler was unanimously approved by the executive board recently and, in accordance with our procedure, referred to the next membership meeting.

CLOAK JOINT BOARD OUT-OF-TOWN

George Rubin - Manager

Acting Assistant Manager

Isidore Wallich, business agent of Local 130, Paterson, N. J., has been appointed acting assistant manager of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department. He will serve in that capacity until the return of Morris Beaton, who is on leave of absence from the position of business agent in the Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board.

On the staff of the department since its inception, Wallich will solve the business agents on various problems in their local and will exercise general supervisory authority under the direction of Vice Pres. George Rubin. While continuing his duties in Paterson, Wallich is planning a tour of all Cloak Out-of-Town locals in the near future.

Metzger Strike Strong

A strike against the Metzger Spectator firm in Newburgh, N. Y. has been under way for several weeks. It is reported by Business Agent Irving Astrow. The picket line is going strong despite the stubborn attitude of the employer toward the workers' demands for union recognition and local establishment of union conditions.

Local 130 Welfare Fund

Local 130, Monmouth County, N. J., will set up a Civic Welfare Fund with the proceeds of the dance it is sponsoring on Sept. 17 at the Seagirt Inn, Seagirt, N. J. The decision of Business Agent Sam Pressman, a committee representing the Local 130 executive board is gathering adherents and goodwill from employers, workers and local business establishments to be published in a souvenir journal which will be issued at the dance.

The fund will be used for mutual welfare activities among the membership as well as for donations to institutions for the needy in the various localities where Local 130 members live and work.

NEW CLOAK LEADERS Sex and Age of Local 9 Membership Changing

The influx of women and young people into Local 9 during the past several years has considerably altered the composition of the Cloak Finishers' Union, Manager Louis Hyman told an executive board meeting last month.

Statistics prepared by Hirsch Mendelsohn, executive secretary of the local, reveal that 20 per cent of the membership is now under 40 years, a sharp departure from the advanced age level of the past. It was further shown that men no longer dominate the craft, for 61 per cent of the finishers are women. Another interesting fact is that 80 per cent of the membership is paid up in dues.

The new recruits to the local are a result of the educational program which is being given to young elements into the trade, as replacements for the older workers who are qualifying for Retirement Fund pensions. Some of these new members are immigrants from the displaced persons' camps in Europe, represented by a group of 40 who were welcomed into the ranks at an installation meeting in August. The rights and responsibilities of union membership and the struggle and traditions of the ILGWU were stressed by officers of the local, speakers in addition to Hyman and Mendelsohn were Alvin Miller, Jack Kaye, and Michael Gilsenberg.

Health Benefit Totals

The annual health benefit summary indicates the following expenditures for 1948: \$7,122 for hospitalization, \$7,135 for surgery; \$5,000 for eye examinations; \$51,177 for medical credits. A total of \$120,321 was allocated for sick benefits. A total of \$120,321 was allocated for sick benefits. A total of \$120,321 was allocated for sick benefits. A total of \$120,321 was allocated for sick benefits.

CLOAK JOINT BOARD

TO ALL NEW YORK "JUSTICE" READERS WHO ARE LIBERAL PARTY ENROLLEES!

Tuesday, Sept. 6 is

PRIMARY ELECTION DAY

Go to your regular polling places from 3 P.M. to 10 P.M.

DO YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELF, YOUR UNION, YOUR PARTY —Vote on Primary Day! TUESDAY, SEPT. 6

for use at the Union Health Center.

Last year \$14,387 was contributed by the local to 80 labor and humanitarian causes.

A send-off party was arranged for Daniel Weiss, business agent, before he left for France last week.

The party marked Jacobson's departure from the local as a sponsoring a gala meeting and officers on Sept. 12 at 6:30 P.M. at the Hotel New Yorker, in connection with its work for institutions in Israel.

Pioneer Club Concert

The Pioneer Women's Club of the local is sponsoring a gala meeting and officers on Sept. 12 at 6:30 P.M. at the Hotel New Yorker, in connection with its work for institutions in Israel.

'35' Officers Toast Barney Jacobs on Service to Union

A testimonial luncheon was tendered to Barney Jacobs, business agent, by the staff and officials of Local 35 on Aug. 15 at the Hotel New Yorker.

The party marked Jacobs' 22 years as business agent, Jacobs' 14 years as business agent, Jacobs' 14 years as business agent, Jacobs' 14 years as business agent.

Overlap Collection Hits \$56,710 with Welfare Funds Up

A total of \$56,710 was collected by the Overlapping Department, from Feb. 8 to June 27, it was reported by Manager Charles Cronsky.

Payments to the welfare funds of the department amounted for a major part of this total, with \$12,700 going to the Retirement Fund and \$11,713 to the Health and Vacation Fund. The 1948 Joint Board Relief Fund collections from 1,328 members amounted to \$20,768. In addition fees and dues collected during the period were \$20,540.

The National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board was sent a check for \$29,435 collected from two firms. Joy had failed to pay his bills.

Liquidated damages of \$150 were paid by two employers. Complaints were filed with the American Arbitration Board by several other shops for using non-designated firms.

Back pay was collected for one worker, and five discharged workers were reinstated. Wage increases ranging from one-half cent to 2 cents were obtained for piece workers at one firm, and attempts of three firms to reduce wages were emphatically stopped.

RELIEF TAX ADDS TO MERCHANT DEPT. TOTAL COLLECTIONS

The sum of \$10,043 was collected by the Merchants American Department of the Cloak Joint Board between Nov. 20, 1948 and June 23, 1949, according to a report submitted by Manager Harry Slutsky. Workers contributed \$60,858 for the joint board relief tax for domestic and overseas needs. The Infantine Paralysis Fund received \$2,002.

Collections on delinquencies of employees to the welfare funds were substantial: \$12,800 was forwarded to the Retirement Fund and \$14,111 to the Health and Vacation Fund.

The department acted against 12 firms for dealing with non-union and non-designated shops, obtaining liquidated damages of \$2,529. The firm of William F. Nathan had originally refused to show his books to the accountant of the impartial chairman's office, and when the records were finally submitted, it was disclosed that a number of garments were made by union and non-designated contractors. Prior to a hearing before the industry arbiter, Sol A. Rosenblatt, the case was settled with the payment of \$3,000 in liquidated damages by Nathan.

Back payments were \$1,773. An interesting situation, in this connection, was Victoria Jones, 110 designated contractor Hauer, a one-man firm, died leaving several hundred garments unfinished. The union made arrangements with Victoria Jones to complete production, appointed an operator as supervisor, and the workers were paid their wages.

Complaints were filed against 14 shops for discharging workers without cause and 10 workers were reinstated. The union intervened in three other cases, and the workers voluntarily left their jobs and accepted \$700 as compensation.

Label bill delinquencies of \$4,800 were sent to the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board. Nine firms joined the Merchants' Assn. and nine the American Assn.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Why Not "Welfare State"?

A brand new bogey has been dragged into the American vernacular in recent months to jar timid nerves and chill the spines of the meeker members of the greater community.

The scarecrow term, believe it or not, is "welfare state," and its implications are meant to be bleak and dreary. It has been used recently with increased vehemence by Old Guard publicists as a weapon of offense and defense in combating the "evil influences" of the Fair Deal.

Its genesis is traceable, we are told, to a phrase used earlier in the year by one of Britain's leading policy makers in the Labor Government, and subsequently was picked up by one of the Administration leaders in discussing national health and medical insurance, a pet aversion of Congressional and lay American torors.

The emotional build-up against the "welfare state" rests on a supposed allegory of the man-in-the-street to any governmental intervention in his business, his work conditions, wages and hours, his comforts or discomforts, including social benefits, social regulation and social responsibility.

The American worker, businessman or professional, we are told, is in revolt against "butting-in" policies of his government; he prefers the gay "let-me-alone" policies of a couple of generations ago when there was no income tax, no control of wages and hours by either government or trade unions, no unemployment pay, no protection of bank deposits, no insurance against industrial accidents, against old age, no talk about sickness insurance by government.

By subtle association with British Laborism, which boldly and fiercely proclaims its adherence to the full concept of a "welfare state," our homebodies are also laboring hard to dress up this bogey as something dangerously un-American, something close to a super-state or even a police state.

The truth, bald and challenging, of course, is that these supposedly clever word-slingers have no base whatever in American reality, at this late day and hour especially.

These trends—in politics, in business and in some professions—who profess so ardently to be against state help or benefits from government are themselves first in line to seek, through front and back doors, every possible social advantage or monetary preference they are likely to gain from government.

They rail against state help, against government regulation only when they themselves do not own government body and soul, when government is not tailor-fitted to their own measure. They love the "welfare state" when it functions chiefly for their own welfare.

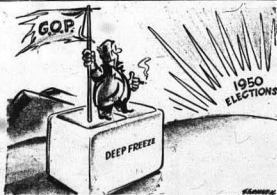
The amazing feature about this screech and howl against the "welfare state," aside from its hollow insincerity, is the smug conceit of these modern small-time King Canutes who would hurl back the tides of time in total oblivion of the fast-moving hands on the world clock. In a recent address on this subject before the convention of the American Federation of Teachers, Congressman Andrew J. Biemerli challenged those who oppose the "welfare state" to make an issue of it in the next campaign as a popular test. Said Biemerli:

"Let them elect to the next Congress men who will carry out their wishes. Let them repeal all the social security legislation, cancel unemployment compensation, stop old-age insurance, end workmen's compensation, abolish the minimum wage laws, and cease public health measures. Let them herald all federal controls on monopolies and end farm subsidies. Let them herald the return of the slum and the sweatshops, of illiteracy and superstition.

"Then and only then will they be able to abolish the 'welfare state.' How many Americans do you think will vote for that? How many Americans do you think will support the persons who want it? How many Americans do you think are afraid of the 'welfare state'?"

To which we say wholeheartedly: "Amen."

"Campaign Platform?"



"Don't Go West, Young Man!"



Pins & Needles

M. D. Danish

LIBERALS on the Republican "left wing" must feel sabbily deflated these days. The election of Guy George Gabrielson of New Jersey as the GOP chairman, if it means anything at all, seals the fact that the Republican Party will campaign in 1950 and thereafter as an anti-labor political outfit.

Gabrielson, New Jersey industrialist and lawyer, hates unions and makes no bones about it. During the 1948 campaign, Mr. Gabrielson bought one million copies of an illustrated leaflet called "Before and After the Taft-Hartley Act" and mailed them to New Jersey wage earners. The purpose was to convince the working people of his state that the T-H Act was good for them.

The new GOP chairman is a Taft partisan, and Taft today is the unchallenged boss of the Republican Party. The GOP, it may now be expected, will cleanse its program of any taint of friendship for organized labor in advance of the 1950 and 1952 campaigns. It will be all-out Taft, and all-out anti-labor union. Faking a "pro-labor" attitude in 1948 paid the GOP no dividends. So it's the whole hog for the GOP from now on!

A PALE, colorless election campaign in Germany's waste no zones netted one definite, indisputable conclusion: The Germans hate all their conquerors alike and hope for the day when their armies will leave German soil.

This issue—and no other—had stirred 80 per cent of all potential voters to come out and ballot last month in Trizonia. Small wonder, too, that the conservatives came out on top, with the Social Democrats a strong second. The Communists in West Germany, where the Soviet "security apparatus" does not operate, were trounced badly even in the highly industrial communities.

Germany, it seems, is beginning to come out of its 20-year Hitlerian stupor, though the election returns still fail to indicate in what direction the winds are blowing in the land which until barely four years ago had been completely dominated by the bestial Nazi regime. The German masses, it is safe to assume, are still shying at the fresh democratic air currents already streaking, in a thin sort of a way, through their homeland.

By the time these lines reach our readers, it should become reasonably clear whether a third labor federation composed of dissident "left-wing" controlled unions now still in the CIO will

come into being before the year is over.

There are about nine such Communist "international" in the CIO and they were scheduled to confer in New York City on "democracy and autonomy in the CIO" on Aug. 30. What they probably will discuss is what to do when the CIO convention in October tells them to either fall in line with CIO policy or move out.

Key men on the CIO pro-Communist wing are Harry Bridges, Julius Epstein and James Mathis, with Bridges clearly calling the signals. Their sudden concern with "autonomy," a concept which ordinarily has little vogue in pro-Kremlin circles, reminds one of the old adage about the "devil who would be an angel" under the harassment of illness. At any rate, it should be pretty certain that the decision to form or not to form a third "federation" will not be made by the delegates at the "autonomy" conference. The edict will come from the top Communist oligarchy which, in turn, will no doubt formulate its own axe in line with "suggestions" emanating from duly authorized Cominform bosses.

THE latest from the land owned by Stalin & Co. is that the Darwinian theory was first thought up by a Russian—name not given—and that the invention of the steam engine to which Englishman Stephenson laid claim in 1829 actually had been pilfered by that Briton from a Muscovite.

That a Russian first brought out the incandescent electric bulb, which Thomas Edison subsequently pilfered in the late Seventies, is part and parcel of the Soviet catechism. It's less popular in best Communist circles is the corny bluster that the wireless was never invented by Marconi but by a Russ who somehow failed to get his invention nailed down in time.

There's, however, one original discovery to which the Soviet rulers may lay claim without fear of successful contradiction by even such faithful imitators as Mussolini and Hitler. It is the "concocter," or as later renamed, the slave-labor camp. This "corrective" institution like the humane Stalin touch indelibly written all over it.

LAST year, six stalwart Boys in Blue—

"all over 100 years old—voted to

This year, the sturdy statet of Civil

War veterans is in revolt against "pre-

mature death." They are meeting at

Indianapolis Veterans' Hospital. . . .