



AGE, HOUR, ORGANIZING DRIVES STIR MAJOR MARKETS

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N. Y. Dress Union Nips Welfare Fund Counselors

The names of two Dress Joint Board accountants and 12 dress manufacturers in New York City were turned over last month to the District Attorney's office after it was discovered that they were in collusion to defraud the fund from which health and welfare benefits are drawn. Those involved in such cheating can be prosecuted under a section of the penal law which makes it a misdemeanor for an employer to bribe or a unionist to accept a bribe; also for conspiracy to defraud and for falsification of records.

"This kind of trouble is nothing new," Pres. Dubinsky declared. "We always have the habitual bargain hunters with us. If they can't make their profit by fair means they try foul ones. They are not a large group and generally our funds have been successfully safeguarded against their machinations."

"In previous cases of this kind we accepted the resignations of the guilty accountants and considered that was sufficient to remove the evil. Now we have learned that such action provides no permanent cure in the face of the persistent chiselers."

"It takes two to make a bribe and the giver is as much as even more guilty than the taker. Hereafter, we shall follow the policy of placing before the District Attorney any evidence we uncover of violations of our rules or instances of collusion against the legitimate purposes of the fund, which is one of the fixed essentials of labor-management co-operation to meet the welfare needs of workers."

Firms' Books Sifted

Pres. Dubinsky had the books of the 12 firms subpoenaed after investigations at the Dress Joint Board revealed that collections were being short-changed. The board did some investigating among its staff of 15 welfare accountants and obtained admissions from two of them that they had accepted "contributions" from employers to falsify their reports to the fund.

The two accountants offered to resign and the manufacturers indicated they were ready to make full restitution to the fund, but this did not satisfy Pres. Dubinsky or Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, general

manager of the joint board. They felt that a stronger deterrent was necessary to prevent chiseling by others.

Pres. Dubinsky instructed Emil Schussman, counsel for the joint board, to turn the union's information over to District Attorney Frank Hogan's office. Assistant District Attorney Harold Birns of the Mackay Bureau was assigned to subpoena the manufacturers.

8 Contractors Topple In Frisco's Chinatown

The remaining non-union sector of San Francisco's Chinatown area, where home work and unsanitary conditions abound, was breached last month when eight of that district's unorganized contractors gave up their anti-union struggles and signed a standard San Francisco Joint Board agreement reducing the work week to 35 hours immediately.

Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director, noted that the Chinatown situation long had been a serious problem, and he commended Joint Board Manager Henry Zacharia for his skillful handling of the organizations which broke the back of the non-union fringe.

The eight new shops employ about 100 workers. Twenty-eight Chinese factories already under contract to Miscellaneous Workers' Local 352 have about 300 employees.

The Chinatown war has been a particularly difficult area for organizations not only because of employer intransigence but because many of the shops are constantly on the move. However, insistence upon pressure on reluctant employers plus effective educational activity among the workers eventually forced the eight shops to the conference table where contract terms were hammered out.

In addition to the 35-hour work

books and prepare the case for submission to the grand jury.

It was reported that the accountants had received roughly one-quarter of the amount the employers had withheld from the welfare fund. The investigation indicated that the chiseling was not widespread and that most employers were meeting their obligations in full.

Under the contract covering 80,000 unorganized dressmakers in the metropolitan area, the employers are required to contribute 6% per cent of their weekly payroll to provide health, welfare, and pension benefits for their workers. The total payments come to \$11,500,000 a year.

work, the agreement provides wage increase, health and welfare benefits.

\$3,700 Back Pay At Streamline Co.

Over \$3,700 has been distributed by the Southwest Regional Office to 36 employees of Streamline Manufacturing Co. of Franklin, Ill. The money, collected from the firm by the union, represents back pay owed to the workers because of underpayments in piece rates.

The wage delinquencies were uncovered by the union after extensive checking of books and records. According to a supplementary agreement signed with Streamline last year, experienced piece workers must not earn less than \$1 an hour on the average. By adopting a "new" and unusual accounting procedure, the firm had succeeded in driving average wages below that level.

A Responsible Trade Union

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has turned over to District Attorney Hogan evidence of corruption among some of its own employees adding the union welfare fund. It is thus adding a splendid example of responsibility.

Two union accountants and twelve dress manufacturers were in the plot to make underpayments on the share of the weekly pay roll destined for the health, welfare, vacation and pension benefits of the workers. The auditors were employed by the union to make sure that employers paid into the fund the full amount due—an annual sum of some \$11 million. They were found by the union to have accepted commissions from the employers to falsify the accounts due. The auditors offered to resign and the employers offered to make full restitution. But the ILGWU and its president, David Dubinsky, felt that more vigorous action was needed to deter any who might be similarly tempted in the future.

While uncovering this fraud the union also adopted a system of relating assignments to the staff of auditors as a guard against such collusive arrangements. This kind of diligent policing by the union of the administration of its welfare fund cannot help but be a wholesome reaction among the workers and employers in the industry.

—Editorial, N. Y. Herald-Tribune, Apr. 18, 1954

INSIDE WASHINGTON

By David Williams

Western Winds Waft Hopes For November Liberal Gains

WASHINGTON—Sitting before your TV sets, dear readers, and observing at first hand the tangled affairs of Pres. G. David Schine, you can understand how a Washington reporter longs to get away from this city's stagnant atmosphere and breathe the fresher air elsewhere in this great country of ours.

That's why I've just taken a fortnight's trip West, covering Chicago, Denver, Portland and Seattle. If this does not qualify me to write an "Inside the USA," at least it has given me some encouraging news to pass on to you.

My first stop was at Chicago, where I spent three days at the annual convention of Americans for Democratic Action. This organization, whose effectiveness can be measured by the kind of enemies it has made, continues upon its established course—firmly against communism at home and abroad, and just as firmly against McCarthyism and all it stands for.

The strength of the liberal-liberal coalition is shown toward November Congressional elections was plainly displayed at ADA's convention by the caliber of its speakers: William P. Schmitzer, AFL secretary-treasurer, who delivered a stirring liberal address, Walter P. Reuther, CIO president, who called for a world-wide attack upon the economic conditions which breed communism, and Senator Robert H. Humphrey and Paul Douglas, key figures in critical elections this fall.

The further West one goes, the clearer the air seems of McCarthyism. I found it a negligible factor in Denver, where leading newspaper, the Post, has consistently opposed it. Indeed, liberal optimism is such that two good candidates already are in the field for the Senatorial seat which Ed Johnson is vacating—former Congressman John Carson and Denver's Mayor Quigg Newton—and Charles Braunman, former Secretary of Agriculture, is expected to toss in his hat as well.

There is no primary concern in Oregon, where the liberal forces are firmly in control of the Democratic Party and are presenting a strong slate headed by Senatorial candidate Richard Neuberger, of Portland. Northwest's outstanding journal, *Umpqua*, is heavy on Oregon, and the state's future depends very much on the continued expansion of its hydro-electric power resources. But Neuberger, discussing his race against the do-nothing incumbent, Sen. Carson, told me his audience were even more interested in the "oil-for-education" issue—the use of revenue from offshore oil for the benefit of all the nation's schools.

Although Oregon, with no offshore oil, had nothing to gain and everything to lose from the "give-away" to the coastal states, Carson supported this measure against the interests of his constituents. Sen. Wayne Morse, who will take to the bastions for Neuberger, the other liberal, can be expected to plug this issue hard. This is a race worth watching, with a good chance that Oregon will make a break with its habit of being the most conservative of the Pacific states.

A trip up Puget Sound, within sight of the snow-capped Olympic Mountains, brought me to Seattle, a city with a reputation for brewing radicalism. It has, in recent years, leaned to the conservative side, electing a Republican Congressman in 1952. Here I talked with Stimson Bullitt, the 1952 Democratic candidate, who has declared his candidacy again, and with former Congressman Hugh Mitchell, who also is being urged to make another try for Congress. I wish someone could get these two fine persons into one smoke-filled room and get them to agree which should have the chance this year.

There are more Congressional tests to be picked up in the logging, cattle and wheat areas of Oregon and Washington, hard-hit by the current Republican recession. Eastern Oregon, in particular, should be the pushover for a Democratic candidate who will make a real pitch for the Hill's Canyon hydro-electric project, which would make this desert bloom overnight. As I return to Washington I'm confident, that, come November, a fresh wind from the West will help clear our sultry air.

A Midwest View of the Poconos



Members of Austin and Alberti Lee, Minn., YMCAs find out all about Unity House, ILG's summer resort, from Manager Jack Mandes during group's recent visit to New York. ILGers can register now at Unity offices: 1710 Broadway, N. Y., and 929 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.

COT Helps Win U.S.A. Entry For Victim of McCarran Act

Organization Drives, Pact Renewals Bring Gains for Hundreds in Chicago



Astrow (right) welcomes Silvestro as Mrs. Silvestro beams.

If American prestige abroad can be likened to a see-saw, then the tide of Palermo, Italy, must have watched our prestige shift several times during the past year. Moreover, they must have suffered a mild spell of dizziness from watching secondary interpretations of the McCarran-Walker Immigration Law shift from near-tragedy to far comedy.

The Jewish Labor Committee cites a particular case: It lasted 38 years ago, when Giuseppe Silvestro, a boy of 18, was accused of stealing a watermelon. To this day no one knows whether the charge was true. However, under the McCarran-Walker Immigration Law, the accusation itself was sufficient to deny Silvestro admission if the United States on the serious ground of "moral turpitude."

Such are the mystiques of the McCarran-Walker act, that while Silvestro was kept out, his wife and child were permitted to enter the country. They settled in Newburgh, N. Y., living quietly in the hope that Giuseppe would soon follow them to the United States. After petitioning the authorities for a year, in vain, the family and its friends decided to bring the case to public attention.

In the meantime, some Italian newspapers, looking for anti-American themes, began to feature the case: How could the charge of "moral turpitude" be manufactured from an unproven accusation of such a minor consequence? Does this justify keeping a decent Italian immigrant out of the United States? Why are foreign Nazis admitted, these Italian papers asked, while Silvestro is kept out?

There are not questions that can be answered in Italy. They are questions that can and must be answered in the communities of America. Giuseppe Silvestro discovered that the American sense of fair play can be aroused to right an injustice. Decent Americans not only care what others say and think about their country, they also believe that America must have a democratic and humane immigration policy.

That is why leading individuals in the Newburgh area, including Congressman Katherine St. George, joined in the fight to reverse the ruling barring Silvestro from our shores. Supported by Rudolph Agost Jr., Irving Astrow of "Black Out of Town" Local 155, the Mid-Hudson Committee for the Revision of the McCarran-Walker Law rallied every anti-totalitarian force in the community, such as the NAACP, church groups, unions, civic and business organizations in support of the drive.

Last month the committee celebrating Silvestro's arrival in this country, eleven years after his deportation, announced that the drive, the direct result of a typical American community broke through the Paper Curtain of the McCarran-Walker Law.

Handmacher Is Told To Rehire Steward

Mary McCandless, shop steward and member of the executive board of Local 461, Glasgow, Ky., was ordered reinstated to her job with the Handmacher-Vogel Co. with 11 weeks' back pay, according to Nicholas Kirtzman, director of the Chicago-Kentucky Region.

The decision was handed down by Arbitrator Martin Wagner after a hearing held last month in Glasgow, Ky.

Mary McCandless was discharged last Jan. 15. The union maintained she was fired because of her militancy on behalf of the workers in her department, and Kentucky District Manager William Knottman asked her immediate reinstatement. When the company refused, the case was taken to arbitration.

Combining successful organization drives with contract renewals, Chicago, Ill., ILGWU affiliates have won wage hikes for well over 300 workers and are moving rapidly toward unionization of almost 200, it was announced by Vice Pres. Morris Walla, Midwest Regional Director.

Fifteen years of non-unionism came to an end on Apr. 5 when P and S Garment Co., manufacturer of blouse, agreed to union terms and signed a two-year contract. The history of this firm is spotted with attempts to organize the workers, all of which the employer resisted bitterly, even to applying for injunctions to prevent union activity.

The new contract, covering 25 workers, calls for the 35-hour week, wage bonus, paid holidays, employer's contributions for retirement and health funds and annual welfare benefit checks. Chicago organizers succeeded in negotiating another longtime hold-out—Knight Sportswear Co. Included in the pact are 6 per cent wage hikes, provision for retirement and health benefits, paid holidays and annual welfare benefit checks.

Agreements have been renewed with three Chicago area firms, bringing pay scales to some \$900 a month. In addition, a government contract, Grant Corp., a government contractor, granted all workers a 5 per cent wage increase, as did H. Nathan, Inc., manufacturer of ladies' apparel. Jaffe Manufacturing Co., plastics producer, granted a 3 1/2 per cent wage rise.

The Amco contract, a two-year renewal, in addition, calls for one more paid holiday and employer's continuing 100 per cent health insurance to the end of the year. The Nathan pact is retroactive to Feb. 6. Two other plastics firms, Rittiger Manufacturing Co. and Architect Manufacturing Co. are now negotiating with the union. In other talks, Local 312, Embroidery Workers, is asking the Hurlburt Hat Co. for wage increases and a reduction in weekly working hours.

In the midst of all this organizing, organization committees between workers and employers are Model Garment Co. collar dress producer, and Rely-Poly Manufacturing Co., maker of neck covers. The former, with 68 workers, and the latter, employing 123, appear to be the verge of settling with the union.

Major Miami Concerns Netted in Union Drive

First major results in the two-month-old organization drive to bring ILGWU standards to remaining non-union garment shops in Miami, Florida, are reported by International Organizer Abraham Plotkin, who last week announced unionization of three apparel firms in that city. The campaign was authorized by Public Decree last February.

The three unionized shops include two of the largest in the Miami dress industry: Mary-El Fashions and Miami Mills. Both settled with the union without strikes. However, in the case of a third dress firm, Floridian Hat Fint, a one-day walkout was necessary.

Such are in progress at the Miami Canals and Miami Tops plants, where it is expected settlements will be reached soon. Miami Mills is the largest dress factory in Miami, Plotkin indicated. Its agreement to sign with the union, it is believed, will aid considerably in carrying forward the organizing campaign to other firms. For this major gain, Plotkin gave

MAY DAY MANIFESTO OF ICFTU PLEDGES FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, whose ranks contain 14,000,000 democratic unionists in 34 countries, declared in its annual May Day manifesto that the world's free labor men and women will continue to fight for peace "without capitulation before aggressive dictates or the abandonment of enslaved peoples" and will work to free "those who have come under the heel of the new bad imperialism and for an end to all dictatorship whatever their political complexion."

In addition, democratic trade unionists will work for the development of self-government for all peoples; for the full and free exercise of trade union rights, for economic as well as political democracy. At the same time, they will strive for ever rising standards of living everywhere, for special aid to economically underdeveloped countries, against the growing menace of unemployment, for a fairer distribution of the world's resources between classes and nations, the ICFTU pledged.

Spanish-American Group Gives Zimmerman Award

Vice Pres. Charles B. Zimmerman, manager of Dressmakers' Local 22, was awarded a Citation of Merit by the Council of Spanish-American Organizations for his outstanding contributions in the field of labor relations.

Joseph Monserat, council head, presented the award to Zimmerman at a ceremony in Joan of Arc High School on Apr. 23. The dressmaker official, who is chairman of the newly-formed Labor Advisory Committee on Puerto Rican Affairs, stated that "We have achieved a measure of Puerto Rican workers and are working very hard on their assimilation."

"Vintage '29"



ITALIAN DRESS UNIT GIVES \$25,000 LOAN TO HATTERS' STRIKE

New York's Italian Dressmakers' Local 80 sent a check for \$25,000 less than two days after the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union requested a loan to continue full force its strike against the Hat Corporation of America in South Norwalk, Conn.

The strike for full job security is now in its 35th week and has cost the Hatters' Union more than a million dollars.

In a letter to Luigi Antonelli, general secretary of Local 80, Hatters' Pres. Alex Ross expressed his appreciation, saying: "Your generous response . . . reveals once more the tremendous spiritual force your leadership has given to your organization and to the labor movement."

"What you and your colleagues in the ILGWU have done for us since this fight began is not only in keeping with our fine traditions which have always distinguished your organization but will come to be regarded by us and others as one of its finest hours," Ross declared.

Give to AMERICAN RED CROSS

EOT Organizers Bag 6 N. J. 'outs' Dress Shops

Organization activity conducted by Eastern Out-of-Town Department affiliates has resulted in unionization of six children's dress shops in New Jersey by Locals 220 and 251, it was reported by Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, department general manager. Staff members of the locals, managed by Sadie Reich, in recent months were kept on a constant alert to cope with the opening of new contracting shops in the area. Because of the highly unionized status of the children's dress industry in Newark, Jersey City and Bayonne, direct organizational activity was started as soon as the shops opened their doors in these localities and attempted to begin operations.

The union's determination to maintain standards and conditions was matched only by the speed and efficient manner in which organization of these shops was achieved. Following are the initial shop names and the designated chairmen who will work in close collaboration with the union officers in maintaining the terms and conditions of the agreement:

Jane Darling, Newark, Peggy Iye Haiman, Del's Dress, Bayonne, Lois Kaiser, Lily Ryan, Newark, Percy Iye Haiman, Schorr and Herman, Newark, Charles Smith, Carle, Jersey City, Marion Miller, Kinler Bros., Newark, Sophie Smucki.

Agreements for the above shops provide the existing industry-wide standards in accordance with the

collective labor pact between the New Jersey Wearable Dress Contractors Assn. and the union. These include reduction in hours from 40 to 37½ immediately, with corresponding increases to the workers, and a further reduction in hours to 35 in January 1955, also without loss of pay.

Other provisions include time and one-half for all work outside the regular daily hours for both piece and week workers, three and one-half holidays with pay for both piece and week workers, complete health and welfare coverage, and participation in the Eastern Region Retirement Fund.

Assisting Manager Reich in the organization drive were union staffers James Amos and Leon Milman.

Hopalong to Health



No, it's not old Easter bunny himself, but the visit of these impersonating ILGers to Allentown's Sacred Heart Hospital is giving the kids as much of a kick as it were. Bringing the gifts and good wishes of Local 111 are Margie Weber and Betty Klineck. Francis Tesley, hospital's pediatric supervisor, is at left.

Northeast Sews Sights On 23 Shops in Penn.

Twenty-three Pennsylvania shops, employing over 1,500 workers, are the targets of an organizing campaign being launched by the state Organizing Office under its new director Ed Banyai.

The union is fighting to consolidate the wage and benefit standards of workers in the face of adverse economic conditions, and to protect the jobs of unorganized

workers who are suffering heavy lay-offs and cuts in earnings.

Behind the stepped-up organizing is the increasing number of places from employees in non-union shops for ILGWU help to stop the downward trend in working conditions.

Hamburg Shops Hit

Ten knickerbocks shops in the Hamburg, Pa., area which have been hit hard by mass lay-offs and heavy cuts in price rates are currently under heavy union pressure, as is the non-union fringe in Scranton. A conference in map plans for a drive in the latter area was held last month.

Present at the Scranton confab were Northeast Field Supervisor Jack Halpern, Wilkes-Barre District Manager Min Lory Matheson and Scranton District Manager Harry Schindler.

Among the individual firms on which the union has set its sights are:

Gle-Ray Knit Goods of Hibernia, with 200 workers.

Beckert, Blinn Co. of Bethlehem, employing 20.

Dewan Manufacturing Co., Easton, manufacturer of lingerie and slips, with 60 employees. Ancestor in the organization of this shop is Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg, manager of Local 62.

Neopline Frocks of Hallow, This firm, with 100 employees, is being urged by the National Labor Relations Board on unfair labor practices charges. The shop contracts for Supin Co. of Jersey City, N. J.

Jersey City Local 220 Manager Sadie Reich is cooperating in the drive.

Wallack Co. has six shops centered in the Coudville area, with a total payroll of 300 employees.

Everitt Knit Goods Co., Lebanon, with 30 workers.

Dachow Knitting Mills, Old Forge. This shop, reopening recently after a short halt in production, immediately began cutting piece rates as much as 50 per cent.

Readline Dress Manufacturing Co., Reading, employs 50 workers and contracts for firm of Birney, Walker and Strauss in Baltimore. Under South Department Manager Angela Blumstein is cooperating in this drive.

IN THE MARKET Survey Sees Central Stores Tops in Women's Wear Sales

Prof. Newell H. Comish of the University of Oregon, with the aid of 22 research students, set out last year to find out in what markets customers buy, how much they buy and why. A total of 24,041 interviews were conducted in 11 cities of Oregon. The results of the survey are published in the April issue of *Don's Review*.

For the purpose of the survey the retail markets were classified as city center, city secondary, neighborhood and out-of-town. Following is the table showing what percentage of total purchases was made in each of the retail markets of each city. The same information is presented for purchases of women's wear.

City	Central Dist.		Secondary Dist.		Neighborhood		Out-of-Town	
	All Women's	Goods Wear	All Women's	Goods Wear	Goods	Wear	Goods	Wear
1	78.0	86.0	17.0	7.0	5.0	2.2	4.0	18.0
2	63.3	65.3	14.7	2.8	6.0	1.8	15.1	29.3
3	62.9	31.5	18.3	3.4	6.0	1.2	12.5	21.9
4	54.0	72.3	28.1	16.0	8.4	2.7	8.3	14.5
5	44.0	56.8	37.0	10.9	11.3	1.8	17.0	31.3
6	49.8	46.3	21.8	15.5	11.9	1.8	17.3	32.4
7	62.4	56.5	36.7	8.3	10.5	1.2	18.4	23.9
8	37.9	61.5	32.8	15.2	10.0	2.2	19.2	3.1
9	28.4	77.9	23.9	13.1	13.2	1.9	16.1	7.1
10	28.1	54.8	24.9	14.5	14.1	1.7	23.2	11.0
11	48.3	63.4	25.1	18.1	9.3	4.0	23.3	6.0

The table presents a number of interesting insights into how consumers buy in terms of geography. It implies, in the case of each city, the present spread of population around the center and out into the suburbs.

The insights emerge in each case through a reading across of each line in the table. Thus, the first line, for City 1, may be read to mean that for every \$100 spent for all goods in that city, \$70 was spent in central district stores, \$17 in secondary district stores, \$9 in neighborhood stores and \$4 in out-of-town stores. By comparison, out of every \$100 spent for women's wear, \$86 went in central district stores, \$2 to secondary district stores, \$2.20 to neighborhood stores and \$1.80 to out-of-town stores.

The average purchase (median) of all goods for the central district stores was \$44 out of every \$100 spent; for women's wear it was \$72.58. In the city secondary markets the average for all goods was \$25.06, for women's wear \$18.58. The average for all goods in the neighborhood stores was \$16 for women's wear \$12.60. In the out-of-town stores the average for the 11 cities for the purchase of all goods was \$17 out of every \$100 spent, for women's wear it was \$14.58.

Thus, central city markets remain first with leadership stronger in women's wear than in all goods. But in women's wear the out-of-town stores rank second among the four types of markets while that type is third in respect to sales of all goods.

The customers also told the interviewers why they bought where they did. In respect to all goods 22.4 per cent cited "low convenience" as the reason. But only 8.2 per cent cited this as the reason for buying women's wear in the place where they made their purchases.

On the other hand, consumers buying women's wear gave "better assorted goods" (28.1 per cent), "better quality goods" (23.1 per cent) and "better salespeople" (11.6 per cent) as the reason for buying their clothing where they did.

"Lower prices" were the main attraction for 10.2 per cent of the purchasers of all types of goods and for 12.9 per cent of the purchasers of women's wear.



S'West Region Presses Pay, Hour Negotiations

Principal targets of current negotiations by the Southwest Regional Office include a Kansas City association, two "chain" manufacturers and two individual firms, according to Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, regional director.

A request for wage increases on behalf of Kansas City's cloak workers was forwarded on Apr. 17 to that city's Garment Manufacturers' Assn. The current agreement calls for yearly wage reopening talks, with final referral to a Board of Arbitration if no agreement is reached.

The Mode O'Day Corp. received union demands for wage hikes, a 35-hour work week and other improvements on Apr. 20. The firm, whose parent office is in Los Angeles, Calif., has shops in Fremont and Hastings, Neb., and Ottawa and Oronotomine, Kan.

Weil-Kalter Warned

Warning to the Weil-Kalter Manufacturing Co. that its employees are determined to walk out, if necessary, to reinforce their wage demands was issued this morning when the firm's workers in six shops voted to set up strike funds. Arbitration useless on grievances against the company, plus talks on wage increases, have aroused an awareness that such action may be necessary to win union demands when the contract expires this year.

The towns involved are Bristol, Okla., Milledale, Ill., Louisiana, Poplar Bluff, Troy and Melfen, Mo. Locals 202, 318, 226, 320, 418, 519 and 548 are located in these regions.

In two requests—one to the Manufacturing Management for contract talks and the other to the General Office for an ILGWU charter, the garment workers of Hominy, Okla., demonstrated the enthusiasm generated by the smashing NLRB vote favoring the ILGWU last year. A victory dance, celebrating the workers' triumph over much adverse employer and community sentiment, was jammed to the rafters on Apr. 16. Many citizens of the town, who are now taking second looks after the hefty pro-ILGWU vote, participated in the affair.

Vice Pres. Perlstein last week credited staffers Mona Walker, Georgia Sukenda and Wantha Wilder for helping the workers to victory in Hominy.

JUSTICE

International Labor Campaign Workers' Union

Office of Publication:
301 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Editorial Office:
4710 Broadway, New York 24, N. Y.
Tel. CO-00000 to 5-0000

DAVID RUBINSTEIN, President
and General Secretary-Treasurer
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Subscription price paid in advance \$2.00 a year

Entered as Second Class matter May 3, 1946, at the Post Office at Jersey City, N. J., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



Vol. XXV, May 1, 1954, No. 16

THE NIGHTMORROW

by Luigi Antonini FIRST VICE-PRES. & COUNCIL

Political Jackals Still Snipe At Democratic Rule in Italy

Caging a jackal is one thing, but stifling its growls is something else. So it is with the political jackals in Italy. Unfortunately, they cannot be turned off like a radio.

Still, the vociferous wishful thinking of the neo-Fascists, for example, fools no one.

After World War I the Fascists were able to cover their anti-democratic purposes by capitalizing on the heritage of a victorious war. But World War II converted their 20 years of dogmatism into the rubble of shameful defeat.

The neo-Fascists can do little to clean up the dark record of their predecessor. They are only all too ready to misrepresent, falsify—and growl like caged jackals. They even use the Abbey of Montecassino to discredit those Italian-Americans who proved they were not false Americans when they appealed to the Italian people to overthrow the Fascist dictatorship.

"Montecassino was destroyed!" the jackals howl as they seek to restore state terror shed in World War II. Years calculated to stir hatred among those nations which today more than ever need mutual understanding.

But the memory of fascism burns deep. Even the Monarchists are reluctant to make new alliances with the neo-Fascists.

Lately we have been witnessing an intensification of the anti-American campaign, for the neo-Fascists have found compatible bed-

fellows in those individuals who bring water to the Moscow mill. Do not we will have to suffer a more capricious chorus of malignant howls that America wants to enslave Italy, France, Germany, the rest of the world, and it wouldn't surprise us, Marx, surely, there must be some way of getting a little peace around this world.

How's that? Did someone say there was a bounty on jackals?

Dressmakers Visit Hyde Park May 15

Several hundred New York dressmakers are expected to join the annual pilgrimage sponsored by Local 22 of Hyde Park, N. Y., to the place of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, now his memorial.

Chartered buses will leave Saturday, May 15, from union headquarters, 121 West 45th St., at 9 A.M. Tickets, which include all expenses except food, cost \$2.50.

Members will be conducted on a guided tour of Hyde Park, including the famous library which houses many historic records.

Banyal Succeeds Greene In Pa. Organizing Unit

Complex and pressing industrial problems in Allentown have forced Sol Greene to relinquish his post as head of the Pennsylvania Organizing Office. It was reported last month at a meeting of the Pennsylvania district managers. The Allentown District, of which Greene is manager, now numbers about 1,500 members.

Northeast Director David Ginsburg paid high tribute to the outstanding contributions made by Greene in building ILOUW strength through organization in the Keystone State. The meeting went on record commending Greene for his good work.

Ed Banyal, who formerly assisted Greene, was appointed new head of the Organizing Office.

Meany Calls for Defeat Of Harmful T-Changes

Pres. George Meany of the American Federation of Labor last week called on all union affiliates to work for defeat of amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act proposed by Senate and House Labor Committees. These changes, he charged, would "introduce

evil and would serve to postpone the accomplishment of real and necessary reform."

In a letter to all affiliated organizations, Meany sharply hit at Senate Bill 2850, approved by the Senate Labor Committee, representing substantially the changes in the law proposed by President Eisenhower.

They were slammed through "the committee by a strict party list vote of seven Republicans against six Democrats, Meany pointed out.

"The bill," said Meany, "in my way constitutes an adequate remedy for the most objectionable of the Taft-Hartley evils. Of the 40 Taft-Hartley amendments suggested to

Uncompromising determination to defend union-won wage and working standards against employers' attempts to undermine them marked the annual coordinating conference of Canadian ILOUW affiliates, held in Montreal last month.

Delegates from all major Canadian garment centers charged pressure was being exerted by individual employers, particularly in the coat and suit trades in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, for reductions in cost-of-living bonuses paid to piece workers.

According to Vice Pres. Bernard Shanz, Montreal cloak employers are seeking to add fuel to this anti-union drive by spreading false reports of alleged large-scale non-union operations in that city.

Producing facts and figures, Shanz demolished the employers' propaganda by showing that, on the contrary, more than 90 per cent of cloak production operated under union control. In addition, Shanz cited figures released by the United Committee of the

Cloak industry, indicating that employment in union shops during 1952 was 17 per cent higher than the previous year, while non-union shops registered a drop of 10 per cent.

Union membership in Canada continues to mount steadily, Shanz reported, and currently has reached an all-time high of 14,740, of which 8,282 are in Montreal. Most are in the dress industry, about 4,500 are in coats and suits and the rest in clothing.

Reports on industrial, work and wage conditions prevailing in the various markets were presented by the delegates. Most of the representatives from Winnipeg and Toronto local and over 50 from Montreal. Joseph Mack of the Toronto Dressmakers' Union and Sam Herbst of the Winnipeg Joint Board.

The confab elected a permanent co-ordinating committee to function year-round, composed of Shanz and Managers Claude Jodoin of the Montreal Dress Board, Sam Krasman of the Toronto Cloakmakers' Union, Joseph Mack of the Toronto Dressmakers' Union and Sam Herbst of the Winnipeg Joint Board.

Montreal Vacations

Cloak shops in Montreal will close their doors for a two-week vacation period, as provided in the collective agreement. Union staff members will distribute leaflets to workers in the shops during the first week in June.

PASSAIC CHAIRLADIES HEAR HOROWITZ TELL PAY, OVERTIME AIMS

Forthcoming union drive for extending throughout the industry payment of time and state of all work after 35 hours, as well as for boosting wage minimums to 10 cents above legal rates, were backed enthusiastically by the chairladies' council of Local 145, Passaic, N. J.

Pointing out that the goal of a 35-hour week for all was nearing attainment, Vice Pres. Isaac Horowitz, general manager of the Eastern Division Dress Manufacturers, told the Passaic dressmakers of the ILOUW's new targets. The EOT chief also reported on many industrial and organizational questions in the discussion that followed.

Vice Pres. Belvedere Ninfo, Local 145 manager, related that two local members had attracted statewide attention in connection with the inauguration of Cor. Robert B. Meyer. It seems that Anna Vercellio and Minnie Bonaguro, employees of the A and M Dress Co. of Lodi which made the inaugural dress for the Governor's mother, were assigned to go to the Governor's home to fit the garment. Their efforts evoked high praise from the state's chief executive, who wrote Ninfo lauding the local for its efforts.

Ninfo also reported that the new building of Local 145, now under construction, would be completed in about a month. The new building will house all administrative and membership functions of the union in Passaic.

Italian dressmakers for their noteworthy accomplishments in helping rehabilitate Italy after the war were commended by the sponsoring of the young republic's democratic institutions.

Cleveland Knit Union to Push Campaign for 35-Hour Week

A campaign to win the 35-hour week in the Cleveland knit-goods industry has received the unanimous approval of the membership. Voting at a general meeting on Apr. 22, knitgoods workers voted to a man to obey union demands for a slash in working hours.

The demands will be put forward during up-coming talks with employers for a new contract. In urging reduction of the work week from the present 40-hour level, Kirtman insisted that legitimate workers' demands cannot be ignored even in periods of poor employment. "We will not allow present conditions to be the excuse for lowering union standards which we have so ardently built up over the years," Kirtman said.

Those who spoke at the meeting included Knitgoods Council Manager Bernadine McGruder, Ted Blum, president of the council, and Max Packer, secretary.

Establishment of a 35-hour week also taps demands for repaying the contract with the Garfield Co., Cleveland sportswear and dress manufacturer. Other changes sought include additional paid holidays, and increases in wage rates. Manager McGruder and Agnes Zager, chairlady of Local 288, will conduct negotiations, assisted by workers' committee.

Ohio-Ky. Confab

Ohio and Kentucky locals are currently electing delegates to the forthcoming 1954 Ohio-Kentucky Regional Conference to be held in Cleveland on May 22 and 23. The 138 expected delegates will represent the cities of Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Mansfield, Piquette, Toledo, O., Richmond, Ind., and Glasgow, Harrodsburg, and Lebanon, Ky.

Guest of honor Pres. David Dubinsky will deliver the keynote address of the conference. Organizers will be Kirtman, Cleveland Joint Board Manager Louis

'Nuff Said



The picture tells the tale as these members of Dressmakers' Local 22 Liberal Party Club combine cheesecake with politics in drive urging higher tax exemptions for lower income groups.

Dress Assn. Backs IALC With \$2,500

Italian American Labor Council projects for assistance to needy children in Italy received a substantial boost last week when the United Better Dress Manufacturers' Assn. contributed \$2,500 for the council's activities.

Jack Rosen, association president, gave the check to First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, council head, during the "Voice of Local 89" radio program over WEDV on Apr. 24.

In making the donation, Rosen warmly praised Antonini and the

WE BEAT THE KILLER!



TECHNICIAN-CYTOLOGIST Sophia Bonford adjusts slides at Boston Health Center where the cancer smears are done.



DR. GEORGE N. PAPANICOLAOU, one of America's foremost cancer scientists who developed the Papanicolaou Smear Test.



EXCITING MEDICAL PROGRAM at Boston Union Health Center draws top medical authorities. This outstanding group from Boston includes, from left to right: Dr. Gustave Fred, head of Department of Otolaryngology, Beth Israel Hospital; Dr. Robert S. Palmer, head of Hyper-tension Clinic, Massachusetts General Hospital; Dr. Jacob Lerman, associate physician, Massachusetts General Hospital and associate in medicine at Harvard Medical School; Dr. Joseph H. Kaplan, medical director of Boston Union Health Center; Nurse Ethel Davis, supervisor, and James M. Barker, executive director of the Boston Health Center.

FIVE WOMEN garment workers of Boston are alive today because the ILGWU Health Center of that city added the Papanicolaou Smear Test to its standard diagnostic examination of members only eight months ago. That test—safe, painless, speedy—can save the lives of thousands of American women. It can enable the expert to detect cancer of the female generative organs at its earliest and most curable stages.

Time is the most important weapon in fighting this dread disease. Until they do dangerous damage, cancer cells evade detection in the body. But if their presence can be determined in time, surgery or other treatment can mean saving a life.

The smear test devised by Dr. Papanicolaou is a major step toward early detection of cancer. In the Boston Union Health Center it is being applied for the first time by an organization to the mass of its members, as a matter of routine.

So far Boston Health Center authorities have applied the test to 800 women members. Only five were found to be in danger. The results of the smear test were forwarded immediately to family physicians with a call to hospitalize their patients at once for surgery.

This has already been done in four of the cases and will soon be done in the fifth. The four are back with their families, back at their places in the shop, back in life itself thanks to a marvelous advance in medical science and the eternal vigilance of their union.

None of the five had complained of illness, none had suspected that without emergency action the days of her life were numbered, none knew that tragedy was about to descend, taking her from family and friends.

Mrs. Evelyn G. La Chapelle of Quincy, Mass., one of the five members whose life was saved, is the mother of three children. To her union she recently wrote: "The ILGWU Health Center saved my life. Through the examination I received there, I found I had cancer. Thank God it was in the early stages. If it hadn't been for the physical examination I never would have known it."

Another of the five, Mrs. Annette Savage of Brockton, Mass., writes: "I was not crazy about going to the health center. It was before the holidays. Later I was told that if I had waited six months it would have been too late."

The Boston ILGWU Health Center, operated by the union's Northeast Department and the Boston Joint Board, is one of 15 such centers established through collective bargaining between garment workers and their employers.

A recent report from the Boston center, signed by Vice Presidents David Gingold and Philip Kramer as well as James Barker, director of the center and Mary Levin, head of the union's North New England District, noted that the Papanicolaou test is only one of several the center is giving to detect cancer. In this way it is putting into action the advice of the American Cancer Society. "While cancer is fatal if untreated," says the society, "the fact is that early cancer is among the most curable of the major causes of death."

The new test was developed by Dr. George N. Papanicolaou of Cornell University. It has the wholehearted backing of the American Cancer Society.



AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, INC.

47 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N. Y. • HANOVER 3-3377

April 19, 1954

Mr. David Dubinsky, President
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
1710 Broadway
New York 13, N. Y.
Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

Over the years I have been following the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union health program with interest.

Your union is to be congratulated on the important work done in Boston to save lives from cancer. Each year about 16,000 women die of uterine cancer. An estimated 9,200 of these lives are lost needlessly. Such action as the ILGWU is taking makes us more hopeful that cancer can and will be controlled.

The control of cancer is a real challenge. The ILGWU is pioneering in an attack on the problem.

This is a fine expression of the way labor accepts responsibility as an increasingly important part of the community and in the fight against cancer.

Sincerely yours,
Charles S. Cameron
Charles S. Cameron, M.D.



a wonderful thing our Union Health Center is. Believe me, I know. I can only thank God and the wonderful services I received that I am well today and will be going back to work soon.

If not for our yearly health check up I sure would have been in a mess of trouble and there is



MRS. KATHERINE GARRY bonds words of Scrabble with husband Joseph and children. Cute, but wordy, youngsters are Deborah, age 6½, and Ronald, 7½. Mrs. Garry is a member of Local 80, Boston.



to the ILGWU Clinic. I believe it may have saved my life. Through the physical examination I received there I found I had a cancer in its early stage. But if it hadn't been for that examination I would never have known it. Now after my operation I am cured. It's like a miracle and when I



MRS. EVELYN LA CHAPELLE rests up for week-end, while visiting her mother, Mrs. Bernice Levine, in Quincy, Mass. Fit on a fiddle, Mrs. La Chapelle now works at Tilton's; res. is a member of Local 524, Manchester, N.H.

SAVING GARMENT WORKERS' LIVES

Dr. Leo Price

Director, Union Health Center, N.Y.C.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has a long history of saving garment workers' lives. At the turn of the century, when the sweatshop flourished, it fought to save lives by cutting the hours of work, by ridding the industry of the evil of child labor, by attacking the dread disease of tuberculosis that thrived in an atmosphere of industrial homework, malnutrition, fatigue, poor ventilation and darkness. The first ILGWU Union Health Center was established in New York in 1915 as part of the campaign to wipe out the "white plague" that took a terrible toll among garment workers.

Since then the targets have changed but the goal has remained fixed. After the great cloakmakers' strike of 1910 a Joint Board of Sanitary Control launched drives to clean up the shops by establishing standards of cleanliness, safety and hygiene. The tragic Triangle Fire of 1911 horrified the community. But the martyrdom of the victims of this holocaust cleared the way for legislation prescribing safety measures in the shop.

The goal of the ILGWU, throughout its history, has been more than merely to win another dollar in the pay envelope. It has been to provide each individual member with the means for making his or her life richer, fuller in terms of experiencing the finer things in life, safer in terms of the conditions under which that member labors and healthier in the sense of providing safeguards against preventable illnesses and accidents.

In our 15 ILGWU health centers we are carrying forward the work of ensuring the health of our members. This is the immediate attack on the problem. Part of the same pattern are the vacations our members take at their own summer resort—Unity House; the health benefits they receive in times of sickness; the retirement payments given to them when they grow old.

Now, in Boston and elsewhere, we are adding tests to discover cancer in its early stages to our work in diabetes, heart ailments, arthritis and other diseases.

The Cancer Register of our New York Health Center, for example, was set up in November 1950 and has 620 known cases, many of which are under constant follow-up. During the last two years 1,213 biopsies have been taken for microscopic study. Seventy-seven proved to be malignant, needing immediate treatment, and 133 were benign growths which were placed under medical treatment and observation.

Many unsuspected tumors have been discovered by X-ray. In one year X-rays of the gastrointestinal tract, the urinary system, the chest and the long bones revealed 102 new growths, of which 57 proved to be malignant.

The purpose of the medical program of the ILGWU is to help its members keep well, so they will be able to earn their livelihood. The case-finding program and the center's supportive treatment for workers with chronic illnesses enables many garment workers to continue to be self-supporting until retirement age.

We remain firm in our belief that a healthy union member is a more efficient worker and a better citizen.

A QUIZ

DOES YOUR REPRESENTATIVE REPRESENT YOU?

There's a man in Washington, D. C., who says that he represents you. He's your Representative. Does he really represent you? There's a way to find out. There's a way to test him and yourself. **HERE'S HOW:**

INSTRUCTIONS

Place a check mark in the column under the word "RIGHT" if you think your Representative voted right, or under the word "WRONG" if you think he voted wrong on each of the issues shown below. Fill in the form at the right.

I live in the _____ Congressional District of the
State of _____ My Congressman's
name is _____
He was elected on the ticket of the _____ Party.

ISSUE

Check Correct Box

WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU

1. MINIMUM WAGES

Right Wrong

☐ ☐

The legal minimum is now 75¢ an hour. A higher minimum means more buying power, more to spend, more jobs. Did your Representative vote for or against including workers under a higher minimum wage?

2. TAFT-HARTLEY

☐ ☐

A strong union movement is the surest way to keep up the buying power of the nation. By trying to weaken unions, the Taft-Hartley Act is hurting the whole country because a lower wage means less buying and fewer jobs. Where does your Representative stand on Taft-Hartley?

3. TAXES

☐ ☐

To restore buying power, it makes sense to cut the taxes of millions of wage-earning families, instead of giving 80% of the tax cuts to a little millionaire group. Did your Representative vote to raise tax exemptions for the benefits of wage-earning families or did he vote just to cut taxes for people who make their living clipping coupons?

4. HOUSING

☐ ☐

In 1949, both Harry Truman and Robert Taft agreed to a public housing program of about 135,000 new units a year. Now Congress is knocking that entire program out. New housing means new homes and more jobs.

5. HEALTH

☐ ☐

Many communities lack decent hospitals. When a bill was introduced to appropriate federal money to aid hospital construction—meaning health and jobs—how did your Representative vote?

6. SOCIAL SECURITY

☐ ☐

The higher the Social Security benefits, the more buying power. Did your Representative vote for or against increased benefits?

7. OFFSHORE OIL

☐ ☐

Underside oil lands, worth billions of dollars, have traditionally belonged to Uncle Sam. The oil holders have for years been trying to get their hands on this public oil—the property of all the American people—by turning the lands over to 3 or 4 states. Did your Representative vote for this give-away or did he vote to protect the property of the people?

8. POLL TAX

☐ ☐

In some states, people must pay a tax for the right to vote. The very poor are often thus kept away from the polls. Did your Congressman vote for or against ending the poll tax?

9. FIGHTING COMMUNISM

☐ ☐

In the worldwide fight against Communism, the U. S. needs strong allies. Did your Representative vote for or against measures to strengthen our allies in the fight against Communism?

10. IMMIGRATION

☐ ☐

To make friends in the fight against Communism, the U. S. must avoid laws that discriminate against races and nations. The present immigration law discriminates against Catholics, Jews, Negroes, and the peoples of Southern, Eastern, and Central Europe. Did your Representative vote for or against this law?

TOTALS:

☐ ☐

For correct answers and a more detailed voting record of your Representative, mail this quiz to: ILOWU Political Dept., 1719 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

HOW TO BUY

by Sidney Margolis

'Loan' Programs Using FHA Swindled Many Homeowners

The full story of the swindles perpetrated on small homeowners under FHA's modernization-loan program has not yet been told. Thousands of home-owners have bought and are still buying costly mastic-paint jobs that don't stand up, fake "gas-proofing" jobs for furnaces, home fire-detection systems for as much as \$800, water-conditioning systems for which they paid twice as much as the regular price, insulation jobs and storm-windows at prices far beyond the market value and many other products on which they have been over-charged.

So far all the publicity has been

about the speculative builders throughout the country who reaped big profits putting up shoddy, inadequate housing projects under the "loan" program. Government officials have only hinted that there is a further scandal involved in the cases of many homeowners killed on home-repair jobs.

Under the FHA modernization-loan program, a homeowner may borrow up to \$2,500 for repairs or improvements at an interest rate of purportedly 5 per cent (it had been 4½), but the new Administration raised it. Actually the interest rate comes out 9 per cent because the homeowner is also charged various premiums and service fees.

Theoretically the FHA modernization loans are a help to a moderate-income homeowner. But not only is the interest charge so high that such loans become of dubious value, but the program itself has been used by some promoters and contractors to charge an extra-high price for home-products and repairs, and in some cases to aid moderate-income families some quite worthless products.

For instance, we learned of a working man living in Levittown, N. Y., who bought a set of aluminum storm windows that did not fit his house. The windows cost \$500 and were financed by an FHA modernization loan. When the seller delivered the windows, the wife signed a paper without checking their fit. She didn't realize it but the paper was the official FHA "completion certificate" certifying that "the work or materials have been satisfactorily completed or delivered." The seller then turned the many notes over to a bank, so the seller is out of the picture and has his money. Now the bank is threatening to take away the family's house if they don't make the payments due.

The government modernization-loan program has come pretty close to becoming an actual vehicle for racketeering with the appearance of crews of salesmen and promoters—known as "dynamite-men"—who travel from city to city to another selling home-modernization projects. The dynamite men have been able to have charged exorbitant prices for various products and purported repairs. They then turn the job over to local contractors to do the actual work at a true cost sometimes half what the promoters charged the homeowners. Then the promoters turn the homeowners' notes over to banks and pass on to another region to repeat the campaign.

You can see how some banks in effect have aided such racketeering. Because FHA for all practical purposes guarantees the banker against loss on such loans, a number of banks have been lax in making the investigations of dealer reliability they are supposed to make under the FHA program.

After our reports last fall on the mastic-paint job, an FHA official wrote us defending the loan program and pointing out that FHA called the attention of local banks to the operations of mastic-paint promoters, and warned them "repeatedly" to exercise "extreme care in selecting their dealers and in approving the products to be financed."

The FHA has taken other steps to stop abuses, including a new completion certificate which says plainly: "Do not sign this . . . until you are satisfied that the dealer has carried out his obligations to you and that the work or the materials have been satisfactorily completed or delivered."

This warning has become necessary because sellers frequently induced owners to sign completion certificates under the pretext they were only delivery receipts.

But the modernization loans apparently will always be susceptible to frauds as long as dealers are permitted to arrange for the loan, turn over the homeowner's note to a bank, and then duck out of the picture. You can pick up any local paper and see how often contractors are easy on credit, of course—keep plugging in their ads the availability of FHA loans for materials and repairs. Frequently an unscrupulous salesman will go further in verbal statements, and give the impression that because an FHA loan can be had, the product is "approved" by FHA or "the government."

If you own a house, for your own protection we strongly advise following these policies:

1. Don't allow yourself to be "sold" a home-improvement job by a salesman, especially by a company you don't know. You yourself get estimates from several well-established local contractors on the same job. No owner of a small house has to pay \$500 for storm windows! Check the reputations of the contractors with the local Better Business Bureau, District Attorney, banks, and building loan companies. Frequently an unscrupulous salesman will go further in verbal statements, and give the impression that because an FHA loan can be had, the product is "approved" by FHA or "the government."

2. Never sign an FHA completion until you have carefully inspected the material or job you bought. Don't let your wife sign any paper or "receipt."

3. Don't take out an FHA loan unless you really must have the product—and can't wait to save the money. Why pay 9 per cent interest when your own money may be lying in the same bank drawing only 2½ to 3 per cent? Or while your government bonds earn only 2 per cent? And if you can't scrape together enough for some urgent need, try borrowing on your own. Often commercial banks and credit unions make loans to employed persons, especially homeowners, for less than the FHA rate of 9 per cent, without any FHA guarantees.



Panel Discussion

"LITERATURE AND ART IN AN AGE OF ANXIETY"

A discussion by outstanding authorities of how our troubled, changing world is reflected in the arts, theatre, movies, television, the novel.

PANEL OF SPEAKERS:

BUD SCHULBERG, movie producer, author of "The Disenchanted"
HOWARD MUMFORD JONES, Harvard University
ROBERT GOLDWATER, Queens College
MAXWELL GIESMAN, literary historian
IRWIN EDWARDS, Columbia University
HENRY DAVID, Columbia University

SATURDAY, MAY 8 — 12:30 P.M.

Hunter College High School Auditorium
65th St. & Park Ave.

Special Lecture

MARGARET COLE

Member of London County Council and prominent Fabian
will speak on

"What is Happening in British Labor?"

SATURDAY, MAY 15 — 1:30 P.M.

at HUNTER COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM, Room 1403

For free tickets of admission write or call Fannia M. Cohn,
ILGWU Education Dept., 170 Broadway, N.Y.C.,
CO. 5-7000

ILGWU Student Fellowship Luncheon will be held in the College cafeteria following the panel session.

SOCIAL SPECIALIST TO ADVISE MEMBERS IN ST. LOUIS CENTER

A trained social worker will be added to the staff of the St. Louis, Mo., Health Center under a plan now being studied by the Regional Office. The hiring of such a specialist has been approved by officers of all affected locals.

The new member of the staff would work in conjunction with the center's psychiatric social worker, and would consult union members on various social, domestic and shop problems. Extension of medical services by the health center to treatment outside the center has been formally approved by the institution's administrative committee. As announced previously, the new program will provide for payment of surgeons and specialists while the member is hospitalized and for a limited number of doctor's visits after hospitalization. Prior to the new arrangements, all treatment was restricted to that which could be provided on the center's premises.

The Jay-Ann Co. of San Antonio, Tex., has joined the ranks of employers who interpret union sympathy for weakness. The firm is also heading for the same fate that befalls all companies who take advantage of workers.

During a period when the firm's finances were in poor shape, the union agreed to a temporary delay in payroll contributions to welfare funds. When conditions improved, the union asked that the payments be resumed. At this, the firm balked. This action stirred up much resentment among the workers and union attorney Charles Morris is filing suit against the firm for all money due the fund.

Health Center Nutrition Work to Be Told on Radio

Betsy Helburn, chief nutritionist at the N. Y. Union Health Center, will appear on the Frances Foley Cannon food program on Station WNYC, May 1 at 8-9 A.M.

Mrs. Helburn will describe the work of the Nutrition Service at the Union Health Center in connection with Nutrition Week, starting May 3. She will emphasize the need for proper nutrition and the services in this field available to New Yorkers through community agencies.

Local 60-A Softball Team Wins Opener by 9-8 Score

Local 60-A's newly formed softball team won its opening game of the season, 9-8, from a West Side neighborhood team in a ninth inning rally.

Training for the length of the game, which was held in Central Park, Apr. 24, the union line drew in 24 men in the top of the ninth to take the game. Bill Simon, captain, scored four home runs in four times at bat.

Team players were Simon, Leroy Appin, Bob Allen, Richie Brown, Earl Hargis, Ed Harrison, Dottie Jackson, Wesley Marcus, Henry Nantus, Claude Simon and Don Stiel.

Moody of Waltham Signs 35-Hour Pact

A two-year contract, featuring a 35-hour week with compensating pay increases has been won at the Moody Bros. Co., Waltham, Mass., reports Vice Pres. David Gimpel, director of the Northeast Department. Moody Bros. employs over 200 workers, members of Local 391. The new pact is effective as of Feb. 1, 1954.

Under terms of the agreement, the 35-hour week is established in two steps. Until April 1, 1954 there will be a 37½-hour week, with a 6½ per cent compensating pay increase for time workers. After that date, hours will be dropped to 34½ weekly, with an additional 6½ per cent adjustment in wages. As a result, pay will be the same as formerly earned for 40 hours.

Piece workers will see a 10-cent hourly increase, of which 5 cents went into effect as of Feb. 1, 1954, with the additional 5 cents to be granted Apr. 1, 1954.

Vice Pres. Gimpel, Northeast Field Supervisor Jack Halpern and Northern New England Supervisor Mary Levin conducted the negotiations.

30th Anniversary Marked By Pioneer Youth Camp

The Pioneer Youth Camp, which stresses the value of interracial contact among children, is starting its 30th season this year. The camp, headed near Kingston, N. Y., each year is host to 150 youngsters of varying races, creeds and nationalities. Patricia M. Ochoa, secretary of the ILGWU Educational Department, is a vice president of the organization.

RECORD TOTALS PAID MEMBERS' SURVIVORS IN YEAR'S BENEFITS

Death benefits paid-out in 1953 to the families or beneficiaries of ILGWU members or retirees reached a record high of \$1,561,548, according to the annual report of the Death Benefits Department released by Goodman Block, secretary. The number of claims approved—2,044—also topped the totals for any previous year.

Death benefits were divided into three classes—\$1,000, \$500, and \$150-\$125. In 1953, the report noted, about 80 per cent of the claims approved were in the \$1,000 class.

The department's statistics noted also that in the fund's 18 years of operation it had approved 18,023 claims involving a total outlay of \$1,158,727. Payments made in 1953 represented an increase of \$45,000 over the previous year.

The 1953 convention of the ILGWU approved a new regulation limiting withdrawn members' participation in the fund to retirees only. Statistics for 1953 back up this move.

Before July, 1953, when the new rule went into effect, 1,676 withdrawn members out of a total of 2,276 for whom death benefits were paid were not retired members but had left the industry for other occupations or for miscellaneous reasons. After July, all 1,672 withdrawn members were retirees. The fund was doing what it is authorized to do: provide protection for the families of ILGWU members.

An analysis of mortality tables as compiled by the fund brought out the following facts: the number of withdrawn members who died during the year amounted to 24 per cent of the total number of claims filed. Among withdrawn members, the death rate was 30 per 1,000. Fatalities among active members were five in 1,000.

The major cause of death as noted by the report was heart disease, which caused almost half of all fatalities, with the balance resulting from cancer and other afflictions.

I. SCHIFFMAN DEAD; WAS '64' MANAGER

Isidore Schiffman, manager of Local 64, New York Automobile Makers, died suddenly on Friday night, Apr. 22, at the age of 62. Schiffman had been manager of Local 64 since 1933. Under his leadership, the local had succeeded in organizing the outfit into a battle ship and had made steady gains in wages, working conditions and welfare benefits, including retirement and health coverage.

In addition to his union service, Schiffman had been active in many phases of the labor and socialist movements, particularly in the Workers' Circle and the Forward Association. He played a vital role in its neighborhood Ethelred Party Club.

ISIDORE SCHIFFMAN

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"May Day Parade"

Muskegon Americanism Drive to Show 'Hands'

"With These Hands," which has been produced in more than ten languages and shown to millions of workers around the world, has now reached a kind of landmark right here in the U.S.A. A local Chamber of Commerce is using the film to highlight its special education campaign "Better Understanding of Americanism."

The sponsoring Chamber in question is that of Muskegon, Mich., which plans to show "With These Hands" in May as part of its Americanization Course. To answer questions on the motion picture, which was produced in 1950 for the occasion of the ILGWU's 50th anniversary, the Chamber has invited William Davis, the union's Michigan representative.

DRESS ASSOCIATES HONOR N. MARGOLIS ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

Nathan Margolis, assistant manager of Local 22, New York Dress-makers, was feted on the occasion of his 60th birthday by union associates at a luncheon Apr. 9 at Hotel Astor.

Margolis, who has been an ILGWU member since 1910 and a Dress Union officer since 1922, was praised by Pres. David Dolsky, General Manager Julius Hochman of the Dress Joint Board, and Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, manager-secretary of the local.

Zimmerman, who acted as toastmaster, lauded the union veteran "for his profound understanding of our members, their needs and problems."

Margolis was chairman of Local 22 from 1927 until 1934, when he became assistant manager. Post Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, Moe Falkman and Jack Spitzer, manager of the local affiliated with the joint board, were among those present.

DRIFTY HOUSE BIGGER 'N' BETTER 'N' EVER!

N.Y. CLOAKMAKERS RENEW AGREEMENTS WITH INDEPENDENTS

Almost all coat and suit firms which are in contractual relations with the New York Cloak Joint Board through independent agreements have renewed their contracts. It is reported by General Manager Isidore Nagler. Most of these firms were unionized during the 1952 contractual campaign.

Nagler stated that no difficulties were encountered in negotiating the renewal of these collective agreements. The few who have not yet signed are expected to do so shortly and no serious problems with them are anticipated. He disclosed, moreover, that a number of firms which formerly had independent agreements voluntarily had joined existing coat and suit employer associations with which the union is in contractual relations.

The independent agreements correspond to those signed recently with the three employer associations in the industry. They incorporate the increase in the employers' contribution to the retirement fund from 3 per cent of payroll to 4 per cent as of June, 1954.

Vice Pres. Nagler reported, at the same time, on the progress of the negotiations with the American Association, representing 900 contractors, for renewal of its collective agreement with the joint board.

Following a constructive exchange of views at first talks between union and association spokesmen, Nagler informed the joint board he was confident that, as in the case of the other employer groups in the industry, the collective agreement with the American Assn. would be renewed.

Offer Variety of Topics In Educational Programs

The Education-Recreation Center programs held Thursdays at Textile High School, are being continued next week a series of programs on labor, national and world affairs.

Among the scheduled speakers are Prof. Bernard Gluck of Brooklyn College, Julius Mangano, Prof. Nathan Reich of City College and Louis V. Glick, who are being invited to conduct a series of programs on labor, national and world affairs.

**RETIREMENT FUND OF THE DRESS INDUSTRY
OF NEW YORK**

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

DYNAMITING OUR HOMES

THE BUILDERS, MORTGAGERS and material suppliers who have abused the program of federal aid to housing are among the cheapest chiselers on record, even though they pile their profits high. They have made capital out of this nation's need for more and better homes, putting their consciences in cold storage while boosting cost estimates, rentals, government guarantees and their own bank accounts.

Giving this crew the right to draw up their own estimates of construction and repair costs makes as much sense as hiring a crook as night watchman in a bank. Under one section of the law, the government guarantees up to 90 per cent of estimated construction costs; under another it provides loans up to \$2,500 for the repair or improvement of homes. What are these if not invitations to the pirates to inflate their estimates, then make deals with their buddies to cut costs, grab the windfall and divvy it up among the manipulators?

The loopholes must be plugged and the culprits must be punished. Yet, as far as the ill-housed of the nation are concerned, the most immediate result may be the wrecking of the entire program of government aid to housing. From one corner, spokesmen of the affected interests are seeking to minimize the importance of the scandals now being investigated by Congress. From the other side, opponents of government aid are crying that these scandals are the inevitable results of the government's "socialistic" housing program.

The sorry fact is that the only thing socialized has been the risk which was formerly the justification of builders' profits. The misuse of government guarantees eliminated all elements of risk in this sector of free enterprise by insuring exorbitant returns. To call this socialism is to mislead for the purpose of removing government entirely from the housing field.

This would complete the work started by the unscrupulous profiteers who have been called sharpshooters and dynamiters by Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole. They have operated under provisions stolen into the law at their own insistence. Those provisions, not the principle of government aid to housing, should be thrown out.

MAIN EVENT

AMERICANS-VIEWED THE WORLD through television screens last week as the McCarthy-Bayle battle reached the hearings stage. From the start the junior Senator from Wisconsin has made it clear that he intends to carry on in his own obnoxiously inimitable style.

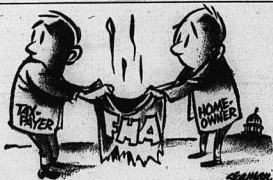
He has attacked the Secretary of State as he is now hitting at the Secretary of the Army. Both these men are the aides of the President who is also the chief of the party under whose banner the Senator from Wisconsin serves. With McCarthy hitting so close to the Chief Executive, it is difficult to avoid the thought that the man in the White House is also on the Senator's list.

A primary duty of the President is to preserve the unity and confidence of the nation and it may be that he is hiding his time, waiting for the best moment in which to lunge out and protect the men who are responsible for carrying out his policies. His failure to do so until now has served only to encourage the audacity of the Wisconsin Senator, with the result that confusion, doubt and growing disunity are the order of the day.

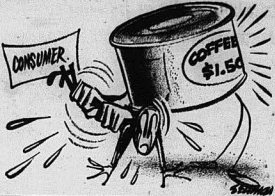
We do not propose to read the President a lecture. However, it has been reported that he has, of late, taken to reading "The Federalist Papers" which he had never read before, and we cannot resist recommending Numbers 70 and 71 of that memorable series of debates on the Constitution. In them Alexander Hamilton declared, in part:

"Energy in the executive is essential to the protection of the community against foreign attacks; it is not less essential to the steady administration of the laws; to the protection of property against those irregular and high-handed combinations which sometimes interrupt the ordinary course of justice; to the security of liberty against the enterprises and assaults of ambition, of faction, and of anarchy."

"Bag-Holders, Inc."



"Good to the Last Drop"



How 'Free' Is Enterprise?

By
Theodore K. Quinn

From speech before League for Industrial Democracy by former vice president of General Electric Co.

THE alleged revival of Free Enterprise is a high level abstraction which the present administration is promoting.

While we have never had a wholly Free Enterprise system in this country, we did have something close to it in the days before the turn of the century when there was a minimum of governmental interference, private power and monopoly.

With the adoption of the farm program, placing guarantees under our biggest industry, a large part of Free Enterprise disappeared. With the advent of the social security laws, wages and hours acts, housing and various other support programs, Free Enterprise in any basic sense was largely eliminated. The happy phrase continues to be used, however, principally by those in advantageous positions who want to be left alone to their further profit and advantage.

It is true that we still have a degree of Free Enterprise in that, if a man has enough money, he can still go into any business he chooses, run it himself, go broke or, if he has the inordinate luck of one out of ten, succeed.

But this is a kind of superficial freedom amounting to no more than an easier feeling in harness, because the underlying conditions are pretty well controlled, privately or publicly. There is still the risk of price competition if he happens to choose retailing, for example, where price competition still exists.

In the big industries, price competition has been abandoned as a constructive force. Instead of reducing prices to hold volume, the practice now is to reduce production and lay off the workers, throwing them on the bounty of the state.

American industry has become so big that millions of dollars are required to go into most fields, and this automatically emits competition of any and every kind. Government has so changed our system that business no longer faces the old risks of the uncontrolled business cycle. We may still have mid ups and downs, but the vast network of governmental supports will not permit a repetition of the 1929 collapse.

OUR system is not one of Free Enterprise, despite all the glowing representations to the contrary. It is one of controlled and supported enterprise, although many still act and talk as though it changes which have occurred had they occurred at all. When new measures in the collective public interest are pro-

posed, such as health insurance, for example, the opposition revives the Free Enterprise phantasy and often attempts to breathe new life into the corpse for show window purposes.

Free Enterprise is not a straw man; it's a ghost. Under Herbert Hoover after 1929, we poured billions of dollars of government money into the railroad, the banks and insurance companies. Roosevelt extended the same help to the average citizen for which he was never forgiven by the reactionaries. The intention, both was merely to save as much as possible of Free Enterprise by correcting abuses and proving weaknesses.

WE cannot have free markets when one-fourth and more of all expenditures are made by the government, when control of big business is concentrated in relatively few hands, and when recession is invited if we remove government entirely from savings, investment and interest rates.

The bigger the institutions of business and government become the more they resemble each other in power and in bureaucracy of organization. If we really want Free Enterprise for the many as well as for the few—if we really want to preserve popular government—we should decentralize.

Individual ownership and smaller and more numerous financial units are the conditions precedent of a truly Free Enterprise system. As we have drifted away from these conditions we have steadily increased the probability of the administrative state and socialism.

FOR my part, if I have to choose between democratic socialism, on the one hand (where I still have my vote), and, on the other, control by big business in the hands of self-elected and self-perpetuating officers and directors (where I have no effective vote—not even as a stockholder), then I choose democratic socialism.

What I believe to be most immediately practical is a kind of balance that will keep representative government in control, with an informed electorate, not fed by selfish interest propaganda from subsidized sources, leaving administrative functions in most industries to restricted private authority.

Let us not be misled by the fantastic cry of damage to a nonexistence, not fed by selfish interest whenever new proposals in the public interest are made.