

The Fight for Clean City Government

By David Dubinsky

President, ILGWU

Clean government is the paramount issue in the Nov. 3 election in New York City. It is an issue close to the hearts of ILGWU members everywhere.

For more than half a century garment workers have fought for higher pay, for shorter work weeks, for sanitary conditions in the shops and industry responsibility for workers' health. We have made great sacrifices to win those improvements because we have considered them essential ingredients of the living standard to which our members are entitled.

Inefficient, corrupt government cuts into that standard. It subordinates the needs of the people to the needs of the politicians.

For ILGWU members and their families, and for millions of others working and living in the nation's largest city it has meant crowded schools, ineffective rent controls, rent increases, mismanaged traffic supervision, jammed subways in spite of higher fares, a gangster tax on food and the infiltration of the dope peddler into the school yard.

In this election the choice between Republican and Democratic candidates for office is a choice between two hard-boiled, cynical political machines. Both have done their share to bring the city to its present sorry state.

In its search for good public servants the Liberal Party has given and will continue to give support to candidates who have shown a devotion to the cause of good government. Some, like Senator Lehman, have given distinguished service. They have sponsored and supported liberal measures. But they have also remained party regulars. We have honored them for the first and often differed with them for the second reason.

Indeed, party regularity led the Senator and others of his party's faithful to oppose the candidacy of Fiorello LaGuardia, an independent Republican, who gave the city its cleanest government, and to support the candidacy of William O'Dwyer, a Democrat, who gave it its dirtiest.

The political machine is a ruthless master. Even men of exemplary character who wear its label must discard pride and self-respect when the machine dictates support of the system of patronage and payoff that greases its wheels.

The fact is that Franklin Roosevelt campaigning for the Presidency, Lehman as gubernatorial candidate, and Senator Wagner in Congressional contests scored their largest New York City majorities in the years when Tammany controls were broken and an independent Republican was the occupant of City Hall. And the Democrats tallied their lowest New York City vote in a national contest after Democrats O'Dwyer and Impellitteri had scored election victories.

Today, those who advise a vote for Republican candidates in New York City are asking the people to endorse a machine that has saddled the city with rent increases and fare hikes. Those who urge a vote for the Democratic candidates are asking the people of this great city to put the stamp of approval on a machine which has and will continue to have vested interests in crime and corruption. Some of its candidates may profess the intention of reforming the machine that supports them. But the political bosses, the district leaders, the club house lieutenants tolerate them because they know these intentions must remain ineffective.

All parties in the present contest want to win. The Liberal Party is no exception. But while others work to win by any means, only the Liberal Party, shuns the use of false slogans, empty promises and confused issues. It has steadfastly refused to buy victory through compromising principle and conscience or to condone the sacrifice of essential city services for the benefit of local politicians. In its slate even the disheartened and disillusioned voter can find hope, for it provides the only opportunity for choosing between men and machines.

For us in the ILGWU this campaign to elect Halley, Mellen, Canudo and their running mates on the Liberal Party line—Row C—is part of our continuing fight to win for ourselves and our fellow citizens that standard of living and civic decency which, when achieved, is the proudest boast of free men.

New York State Edition

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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STACK 3

Jean Dubinsky, President's Daughter, Marries Shelley Appleton of Local 99



Mr. and Mrs. Shelley Appleton on the wedding cake.

Jean Dubinsky, daughter of ILGWU Pres. and Mrs. David Dubinsky, and Shelley Appleton, assistant manager of ILGWU Local 99, were married in the presence of their families on Oct. 25. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Israel Goldstein rabbi of the Congregation Yeshuoth.

Mrs. Appleton is well known in ILGWU circles. Shelley Appleton

came to the ILGWU in 1948. He interrupted union service for a three-year assignment with the U.S. Air Force during the war, serving overseas.

Appleton is a graduate of the New York University School of Law. He and Mrs. Appleton first met 14 years ago when both were students at the university. They are making their home in New York City.

TEN-DAY STRIKE AT BAY STATE HOLDOUT WINS ILG CONTRACT

Gib-Brand Co. of Pittsfield, Mass., a 24-year holdout against unionization, signed a two-year contract with the Northeast Department after a 10-day strike. Springfield District Manager Sol Chalkin reports.

When negotiations with the firm broke down during September, picket lines were thrown around the plant and production virtually ceased. The united and effective actions of the workers caused the firm with a factory full of unfulfilled work and negotiations were soon resumed. The company employs 250 workers in the manufacture of women's undergarments, robes and negligees.

Terms of the agreement include a 10% hourly wage increase in all employees on top of their present earnings, seven paid holidays, health and welfare coverage, plus establishment of a retirement fund upon renewal of the present contract.

Introduction of the 25-hour work week will begin on Jan. 4, 1964 when time-and-a-half rates will be paid for work done after seven and one-half hours daily, and will be completed during January of the succeeding year when overtime rates will be paid after seven hours.

The union's negotiating committee was headed by Workers' Corp. Supervisor Jack Halpern and Manager Chalkin, with whose district the Gib-Brand plant will be affiliated. Staff organizers who participated in the organizational campaign were Jack Adams, Reginald Knutson and Rose Mary Coppola.

IN WASHINGTON

By David Williams

Ike Appointee Spills Beans, Fights Federal Welfare Role

WASHINGTON—Oct. 19 is a night that the bright young bucksters who rub the White House will long remember. As they craved for consolation for the bottle of Old Popaluk on the back shelf, they complained that this couldn't happen to a dog-will lead to an Administration dedicated to "merchandising" its policies to the public.

One of the "bright" and "young" members of the new regime is the appointment of commissions on every conceivable subject. Laden with impressive names from the business and academic fields, these commissions are supposed to go off by themselves and mediate upon the problems of the day, then come back with the solutions that Will Street has already decided—and which will come, with much more effect from an "impartia" commission.

The Administration's most cherished conclusion is the one in Inter-Governmental Relations. Assigned by the President himself to "review and advise, WITH FULL-POWER AND FORESIGHT, the proper rules of the Federal, state, and local governments," it was privately expected to come up with a modern, streamlined version of the state's rights doctrine as dear to Big Business. In Clarence Manton, former Dean of the Notre Dame law school, it had a chairman who was expected to deliver the right sort of report—not, of course, without going through the motions of studying the subject.

The bucksters had mistaken their man. No Madison Avenue smoothie, Manton chose the television program, "The Big Issue," on Oct. 19 to open his mouth and thrust both hands and feet into it. Lamenting the Federal role of the federal government in "functioning" prior to 20 years ago, were entirely the responsibility of states and of the citizen himself. Manton suggested that education, social security, unemployment compensation, school lunches, and in the kind and manner, and "bring other services" could, in good law and in good conscience and in the interest of the government, be returned to the people.

"How," said one startled questioner, "can you be the head of an objective commission when you have already made up your mind on the issues?"

"My views," replied Manton, "are not biased. They were pronounced and well known long before I got this appointment—and neither the President of the United States nor you nor anybody else can change my understanding of the fundamental constitutional principles."

William Wise, another questioner, formerly with the Rural Electrification Administration, engaged Manton in the following colloquy:

WISE: Do you agree that in the words of my favorite Englishman the government should do for the people what they cannot do for themselves, or cannot so well do for themselves? I refer, of course, to Abraham Lincoln.

MANON: I do not agree with that.

WISE: Do you think the federal government should take action to protect the people, and to do the greatest job for the most people?

MANON: No, I don't.

WISE: I would like to raise certain issues. How about TVA?

MANON: I think the TVA should be sold to private business.

WISE: Do you think private business would have built it in the first place?

MANON: I don't think the federal government should have built the TVA project in the first place.

WISE: Do you agree that except other than the federal government could have brought about the rural electrification program which has resulted in the situation—that about 1925 one farm in 10 had electricity, now more than nine in 10 have electricity?

MANON: I don't believe that the federal government has been responsible for all the per capita increase and benefits that have accrued to the people of the United States.

Off-duty correspondents of the Tennessee Valley newspaper, dining before their TV screen, awake with a start and dabber at their chins. Farmers, viewing the show on sets peopled with REA electricity and remembering how much of their surplus produce is distributed through the nation's "wheat" program, decided that perhaps Mrs. Manton wasn't the only crackpot in Washington. Sen. James Eastman, who faced an uphill fight for re-election until the President casually referred to the TVA as an example of "creeping socialism," perked up further.

"Too many of President Eisenhower's commissions are tackling their problems with a prejudiced viewpoint...," he said. "Two years ago such a proposal from you lacks its authority and influence in the United States government would have been considered ridiculous. It is still ridiculous, but today's ridiculous policies sometimes are actually adopted."

Bloomfield Massillon Shop Unionized; Cleveland Next

Shutdown Stops Firing Spree by Dallas Employer

A Dallas, Tex., dress manufacturer who thought a union agreement was just a scrap of paper is still wondering what hit him—but he's going to have more respect for the union after the complete production stoppage staged recently by his annoyed employees.

The firm, whose present prosperity was achieved with the aid of the union, has become increasingly uncooperative to it. Lately, it has even taken to firing several workers who are active union members and who spend much energy helping the firm during its first awkward years.

The employer's excuse for the firings was that the workers did not always get in overtime when scheduled to do so, even in the extraordinarily high temperatures which mark Dallas in the summer. Union staff member Robert Glatler tried unsuccessfully to reason with the company.

Finally the workers became tired at each tactic and just shut up shop one morning, bringing production to a complete standstill. When he recovered from the shock, the employer, promised to sell more shirts in the future, make reasonable demands only, and fire no more workers.



A second unit of the Bloomfield Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, which has been non-union for over 50 years, signed a contract with the ILGWU on Oct. 20. Nicholas Kirman of the Ohio-Kentucky Region. The plant, located at Massillon, Ohio, employs 19 workers.

The company agreed to negotiate with the union after intensive organizational campaign. Followed by a payroll check of employees. The Massillon victory came soon after the first ILGWU breakthrough at Bloomfield's Canton shop, which joined union ranks last August.

The agreement provides for a union shop, establishment of price committees to settle rates, holiday and vacation benefits, employer's contribution to the union's health and welfare fund, and, wages to increase retroactive to Sept. 1, effective date of the contract. Union negotiators included the following shop committee: Martin Holman, chairman; Rose Hall, Josephine Benson, Lucy Jones and Jean Pusek.

Main Plant Next

"Now we have set our sights on winning the large parent plant at Cleveland," Kirman stated, reporting that a full-scale drive has been mapped to win this important objective. Then, "Bloomfield no longer will be a threat to union standards in Cleveland or anywhere else," he declared. Organizers, Robert Glatler and Henry Glaser are directing the Bloomfield drive, under supervision of the Regional Office.

In a speech to Massillon workers at a special meeting held in the plant after the contract signing, Howard I. Bloomfield, company treasurer, asserted the firm now felt that "the union will represent the best interests of the Bloom-

field workers conscientiously and at the same time be cognizant of the prerogatives of management and the importance of the community's interest."

Kirman told the workers they were joining the large ILGWU family of garment workers who have eradicated sweatshop conditions in the industry and won stability, better conditions, and higher wages. He advised them of their interests, rights and responsibilities as union members.

ILG Acclaims Burke

Appointment of liberal Mayor Thomas A. Burke, of Cleveland, to serve as the unexpired term of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft was hailed by the ILGWU as a victory for labor. In a congratulatory telegram to Burke, the union said: "We have been outstanding for your years of service to the City of Cleveland. We are confident you will continue your tradition of interest and devotion in the best interests of the nation." In response Burke said: "As Senator, I will try to do everything within my power to justify your confidence."

Ky. AFL Confab

Director Kirman and representatives from all Kentucky ILGWU locals were present at the Kentucky State Federation of Labor convention held Oct. 5-8 at Louisville. In his talk to the convention, Kirman called for continued vigilance by the labor movement in the face of the trying days ahead.

ILGWU FILM FESTIVAL

Nov. 19: "Destiny Riders Again"

Nov. 21: "Stagnation"

Nov. 23: "Yah, Ghass, Ghass and Ghass"

FREE-WINNING FILMS

TUESDAY

6:30 PM

1710 BRADWAY

★

'Employment Guarantee' Clause in Carter Pact

Renewal of the Northeast Department's contract with the William Carter Co., limited underwear manufacturer with plants in Springfield and Gilbertville, Mass., included a precedent-setting "guarantee of employment" provision aimed at ending firm-organism competition that depressed wage standards in the Northeast, according to Springfield District Manager Sol Chalkin.

This clause states that, should a renewal in employment become necessary, the firm will reduce the work force in its Southern plants by the same percentage as in its Northern shops. (The firm employs

Other gains incorporated in the new pact include a 5 per cent general wage increase, retroactively to Aug. 21; establishment of the 35-hour work week; six paid holidays, regardless of the days on which they occur; an additional 5 per cent pay rise in August, 1953.

The renewed pact with Carter is the first to be signed with a nationally-known limited underwear firm since the ILGWU Commission last year issued the mandate that all contracts not already providing for

a shorter work week are not to be renewed without such a provision. The contract terms were presented to Carter workers on Oct. 19 and won enthusiastic endorsement.

The three-year renewal is scheduled to expire in 1956, but the "guarantee of employment" provision extends for two years beyond that date, because of the fact that many Carter employees work in the firm's non-union Southern mills. Manager Chalkin termed the new contract "a realistic effort to counteract the differential in wages be-

tween the North and the South and the inducement in tax exemptions that some Southern companies use to persuade firms to move to their areas."

Vice Pres. Glinspod commented that "the union encourages the expansion and development of industry, but we shall not confuse mere industry relocation with true expansion. We oppose such relocation which has the sole aim of depriving workers of the gains and benefits they have won throughout the years."

Illinois Assn. Grants 35 Hours, Major Raises

Over 4,200 workers in shops belonging to the Garment Industries of Illinois have won establishment of the 35-hour work week and across-the-board wage boosts in renewal of the contract with the association, Vice Pres. Morris Bialis announces.

The agreement was completed last month after many weeks of negotiations and is expected to set the pattern for another 1,200-1,400 workers in independent shops in Chicago and out of town.

Terms of the new pact, which is retroactive to Sept. 15, and set to run for two years, include the following: establishment of the 35-hour work week; wage increases of 6 per cent to all workers; 30-cent increase in the minimum wage for cutters and a 10-cent boost for spreaders, plus a general raise in minimum wage taken by Sept. 15, 1954; an additional paid holiday; establishment of a retirement fund financed by employers' contributions of 1 per cent of payroll to be increased on Oct. 1, 1954 to 1 1/2 per cent; reduction in the number of hours which must be worked in order to receive vacation benefits and the right to re-open wage talks on Sept. 15, 1954.

About 2,500 of the workers included are employed in Chicago with another 1,250 elsewhere in Illinois and the remainder in locations in Indiana. Nine other firms in the state are expected to follow with new contracts of their own, using the Garment Industries' agreement as a guide. Several of these shops already have agreed to abide by the terms granted the union by the association.

Better-Line Raises

A supplementary agreement has also been concluded which raises

EOT BAGS GINDY LOU IN WHIRLWIND DRIVE AT L. I. BLOUSE SHOP

The alertness of the Long Island locals of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department in organizing new shops as soon as they open proved again that there is no substitute for vigilance in the field of organization.

A case in point is the Gindy Lou Manufacturing Co. of Shirley, Long Island. This town was developed so recently that it does not even appear on any current road map. The town of Shirley is a typical development which was sprung recently. The industrial trend today indicates that factories are built simultaneously with small homes on the theory that the labor market follows the small home owner.

When Long Island organizers Shumanik and Richard Basso visited the new area a blouse contracting shop was already operating and employing close to seventy workers.

A whirlwind campaign resulted in the signing-up of a majority of the workers and demands upon the employer to negotiate a union agreement.

When a first negotiating session was broken off because of the employer's refusal to bargain collectively, a strike was called which lasted for one day.

Negotiations were then resumed and a contract completed which embodied all the basic terms of the blouse industry agreement, includ-



Prediction: Victory!

Dressmaker's Local 22 Manager Charles Zimmerman forecasts victory for Liberal Party in New York election Nov. 3 as he raises hands of James Robinson, candidate for Manhattan Borough President and Rudolph Heley, party's nominee for Mayor.

L. SCHAFFER DEAD; PRODUCED ILGWU HIT 'PINS AND NEEDLES'

Louis Schaffer, who as director of the ILGWU Labor Stage produced the hit musical review "Pins and Needles" in 1931, died suddenly last week at the age of 64.

Schaffer long had been associated with the labor movement in this country, from the time he joined the staff of the Jewish Daily Forward in 1906, a few years after he arrived here from the Ukraine. He served that publication in various capacities, including the posts of managing editor, labor editor, and, until the time of his death, feature writer.

As campaign manager for Meyer Londoner, he worked energetically and effectively in the unenviable election drives on the Lower East Side which won the garment workweek reduction to Congress for several terms.

During the Thirties, he took a leave of absence from the Forward to head the ILGWU's cultural education, Labor Stage, whose outstanding attainment was "Pins and Needles" which ran for 1,108 performances, including a special showing at the White House for President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Later, Schaffer produced other similar shows for the union before returning to the Forward in 1948.

Several years ago, he worked with the committee that arranged the national commemorative for deceased Comrade, first president of the AFL.

Schaffer was well acquainted with numerous theatrical and film personalities of Broadway and Hollywood, about whom he wrote numerous articles.

Break Ground for ILG Homes

ILGWU heading in the lead of New York's East Side will be a giant step forward toward completion on Nov. 16. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that date, ground will be broken for the start of the first foundation and construction of the East River Homes.

The public ground-breaking ceremony will take place at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive and the back of Grand St. Top government officials have been invited to witness the ceremonies marking the end of the demolition work and the start of construction.

Notable invited include all members of the New York City Board of Estimate, the city's housing coordinator, Robert Moses, Sen. Herbert H. Lehman and members of the ILGWU General Executive Board.

The site has been cleared for the construction of a ten- to 12-story house which will provide homes for 1,000 family units. Apartments ranging from two and one-half to four and one-half rooms, rented at an average rental rate of \$17 per room, with each room requiring a comparable investment of \$25.

'That's My Line'

ILGWU

CLEAN GOVERNMENT

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Philly Belts Win 35 Hours; Rosinsky Told to Arbitrate

Signing of a contract renewal giving the 35-hour work week to 400 workers in the Philadelphia covered button, buckle and belt industry means that almost all the 10,000 members of the Dress Joint Board now are covered by agreements providing reduced working hours, it was announced by Manager William Ross.

The new pact, like other agreements which have been signed in the work, grants wage increases to offset the reduction in working time. In this case, the boost amounts to 4 1/2 per cent and went into effect Oct. 19, as did the new work week. The agreement was extended for three years to Dec. 31, 1956.

Deny Rosinsky Appeal

The Dress Joint Board won another round in its legal battle with H. H. Rosinsky & Co. last month when a petition for an appeal filed by the firm was turned down in Pennsylvania Supreme Court, which reaffirmed the decision of a lower court that the employer must arbitrate grievances with the union.

The dispute began in June, 1952, when Rosinsky refused to appear before Impartial Chairman George Taylor on the grounds that he had

resigned from the dress association and was no longer under Taylor's jurisdiction. The union's contention that Rosinsky was obliged to arbitrate was upheld, both in Common Pleas Court and in an appeal to the state's Superior Court. Now the Supreme Court decision means that Rosinsky will be forced to submit to hearings before the impartial arbitrator.

35 Hrs. for Rosenau

More than 400 members of Local 224, children's dressmakers, all employees of the Rosenau Bros. firm,

received a reduction in weekly working hours to 35 and a 4 per cent wage increase last month when the present agreement was extended for another three years.

The wage boosts are retroactive to Aug. 31 and in no case can they amount to less than 3 cents an hour. Manager Ross headed the negotiations, assisted by Business Agent Albert Atowitz, Chappy Bonnell, and Aaron Diaz.

Over 350 employees of the Susquehanna Waist Co. also won a 6 per cent wage hike last month when the current agreement was extended for three years. The firm produces the well-known "Ship 'n' Shore" blouse. Negotiators included Business Agents Albert Atowitz, Ben Peikman, Max Regal and Jack Weiss and Chairlady Elizabeth Lutz.

Pensions to Start In Eastern Region

Rules and regulations have been promulgated for the Eastern Region Retirement Fund and benefit payments from the fund are scheduled to start as of Jan. 1, 1954, it is announced by ILOUW Pres. David Dubinsky, who is chairman of the fund's governing board. The development is the result of a meeting on Oct. 15 of the executive committee of the fund's Board of Trustees which consists of an equal number of union and employer representatives.

The Eastern Region Retirement Fund was set up after Pres. Dubinsky sold a joint meeting of employer and union representatives in December, 1952 that the interests of workers then covered by individual or market retirement systems under Northeast, Eastern Out-of-Town and Upper South Department jurisdictions would best be served by a central fund.

The regional fund now covers approximately 80,000 workers employed by more than 700 firms in shops in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, Upstate New York, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland. These workers are in all garment trades and crafts except those connected with making coats, suits and dresses.

For firms with New York agreements, applications for 1954 retirement will be taken in the period between Nov. 15, 1953 and Jan. 15, 1954 with benefits retroactive to Jan. 1, 1954, for those found eligible. In general, conditions of eligibility call for the applicant to be over 65 years old, to have 15 years of attachment to a shop or single non-contributing shop for at least three years immediately before filing for retirement, or to have worked at least the last five years in two or more shops contributing to the ERRF during that period. Details of eligibility will be announced after a Nov. 3 meeting of the fund's governing body and will be available at local headquarters soon thereafter for reference in filing application for retirement.

Hollering for Halley



Crowds gather in New York's garment center as Jo Mazur, educational director of Local 22, Dressmakers, tells why he bet in current Mayoralty race is Liberal Party candidate Rudolph Halley. New York locals are maintaining a steady campaign until election day.

IN THE MARKET

Top Retailers Optimistic on Continued High Level Sales

More than 500 retailers, gathered in Boston last month for the Conference on Distribution held in that city annually held reports that indicated:

optimism for the immediate prospects in retailing, anticipation of great changes in the techniques of selling, warning that merchants must once again make the effort of selling. Speakers at the conference were the top retailers of the nation. All of them expressed supreme confidence that the next year will continue to bring high-level sales for expect Christmas sales this year to be as good as or better than last year.



Fred Lazarus, Jr., head of the Froedsters Stores, declared that he believed: "There are few retailing businesses in the United States which could not increase their sales 10 per cent in 1954 if they set their minds and energies to do it."

Dr. Paul H. Kistner, president of Limited Price Variety Stores Association, echoed the sentiment of a growing sense of business: "If a business recession comes it need not be disastrous. It may even be the means of a house cleaning and a re-establishment of business on a sounder foundation."

Malcolm P. McNair, Professor of Retailing at Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, called on retailers to "take the stores to the customers." He also urged stores to increase the variety of goods and services they sell, adding "why shouldn't retail stores engage in the sale of insurance, for instance, which we all know absorbs a growing percentage of consumer incomes?"

R. Earl Packard, head of Allied Stores, used his own career for documenting his call for a return to "emotional salesmanship." He warned that during the past 15 years retailers have had an easy job because consumers wanted to buy. Now retailers must sell again and he cautioned, scientific techniques developed in the years of easy gain are not enough.

He declared that in his youth he proved himself on his factual, realistic, logical approach to all retail problems. He soon learned, however, that most people, and especially women, who spend 80 per cent of the family budget, are not logical buyers.

"To get the desired reaction from people is the burning question before the retailer every day. More can be learned about this from studies of psychology, sociology, history and the arts than from mathematics, accounting, economics and finance, as important as the latter admittedly are," he stressed.

There were some of the main trends of thinking of the men who control the selling of large volumes of apparel, among other things. Many expressed the opinion that should business begin a decline next year it would be felt first of all in the drop in sales of durable goods, and not in soft goods.

Fanny Perlestein, Wife of Dead Southwest Director, Dead

Members of the ILOUW General Executive Board together with Pres. David Dubinsky joined family and friends in mourning the passing Oct. 15 of Fanny Perlestein, wife of Vice Pres. Meyer Perlestein, director of the ILOUW Southwest District. Mrs. Perlestein had been illing for over a month. She is survived by her husband and three children: Maurine, James and Gerald.

Funeral services were held Oct. 16 at the Hillman Funeral establishment in the Bronx. Among the ILOUW vice presidents in attendance were Isadore Nagler, Charles Krindler and Joseph Resnik. Numerous floral designs were sent by members and affiliates of the union.

ATTENTION! New York Dressmakers! Local 22 and Local 89

The change of dues approved by your local membership meetings is effective immediately. Your executive boards have decided to continue the old, lower rate until Dec. 31, 1953 for the payment of dues in arrears and to the end of the year. Starting Jan. 1, 1953, ALL payments, whether for arrears or current, will be at the new rate.

The changes are: operators, special machine operators, drapers and sample makers—from \$3 to \$1 1/2; members, finishers, cleaners and pliers—from \$2.50 to \$2; Local 89 members—from \$1.50 to \$4.

N.Y. TOTS' DRESSES SEEK 35-HOUR WEEK IN RENEWAL DEMAND

New York children's dressmakers are proceeding with plans to strike if necessary to bring the 35-hour week to them. The new demands they have made for improvements to be incorporated in a new contract to be signed with the Dress Joint Board, which expires Dec. 31, 1953, it is reported by Vice Pres. Harry Greenberg, manager of Local 21.

The proposals made by the union for contract changes have been endorsed directly by more than 10,000 members of Local 21. First, they were approved by a meeting of 1,100 chairmen and chairladies; then they were submitted to and approved by seven action meetings at each of which about 1,500 members were present.

The union's requests were rejected by employer spokesmen, who presented their own counter proposals. These indicate that they were determined to make 1953 for 1953, the year of the great strike of children's dressmakers.

According to Manager Greenberg, the major demands of the union call for establishment of the 35-hour week, granting of a wage increase in six paid holidays and increases in wage minimums.

Trees for Memory's Meadow



A scroll acknowledging the planting of 183 trees in Israel in memory of Sol Zivian, late business agent of Virginia, is presented to Rosanne Local 400 President Kate Patterson (right) by Hadasah representative Mrs. Morris Madrier. Funds for purchase of trees were contributed by all Virginia locals. Looking on are Business Agent Sol Goldberg, local Vice Pres. Lalia Thompson and Secretary Maria McDaniel.

JUSTICE

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Union Attorneys at Supreme Court Hit State Injunctions

ILGWU General Counsel Morris F. Glushien participated with the Pennsylvania attorney of the Teamsters' Union in presenting before the United States Supreme Court on Oct. 21 labor's side in the case of Garner vs. Teamsters' Union involving the issuance by state courts of labor-injunctions in picketing cases.

The decision in this case is likely to make labor relations laws as much as it will directly affect the growing practice of some state courts to issue anti-labor injunctions. The

case was argued before the court by Sidney G. Handler, who in addition to representing the Teamsters is also ILGWU attorney in Pennsylvania.

In the brief prepared by Glushien and Handler and in Handler's oral presentation to the court the attorneys argued that the Taft-Hartley Act has deprived state courts of jurisdiction in this matter and that jurisdiction has been shifted to the National Labor Relations Board. The case arose indirectly out of an ILGWU situation when a non-union trucker crossed the ILGWU picket line at the Quaker Maid plant in the Harrisburg area. The Teamsters later picketed the non-union firm with an appeal to the

workers to join the union for improved wages and working conditions.

The company went to the state court and obtained an injunction which was set aside early this year by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The firm then appealed the case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The question of the power of the states to issue injunctions in peaceful picketing cases and whether that power has been taken away from the states by Taft-Hartley is of critical importance. The case has aroused the interest of labor lawyers throughout the country. Briefs supporting the union's position were filed by Woll, Glenn and Thatcher, general counsel of the American Federation of Labor; by Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; and by the Solicitor General of the United States on behalf of the National Labor Relations Board.

Montreal Dressmakers Seek Health Benefit Improvements

Demands for liberalization of health fund benefits for workers in the Montreal dress industry were presented to representatives of the Dress Manufacturers' Guild by Vice Pres. Bernard Shanz at a recent conference attended by Adolph Hehl, director of ILGWU welfare fund.

In the general discussion, employer representatives claimed the cost of additional benefits the union is seeking would be too high, and also objected to starting payment of pensions to retired union members within the next 15 months.

Hehl elaborated on the purpose of welfare funds, and analyzed the average cost per member of the benefits paid in the different markets in the United States and Canada. He pointed out that financial reserves in Montreal, especially in the dressmakers' health fund, were sufficient to permit expansion of benefits. His information greatly strengthened the union's case and improved chances of a satisfactory agreement being reached soon.

Bal des Midinettes
Thirteen candidates so far have entered the contest for Queen of

Midnettes, to be crowned at the annual Bal des Midinettes which takes place Nov. 21 at the Sheraton-Mt. Royal Hotel. This year, the Bal will begin with a concert featuring Nelly Mathol and Jacques Courant of the Paris Opera and violinist Oscar Lapierre.

500 Attend Classes
Montreal's educational season is underway, with almost 500 members attending a wide variety of courses in 13 classes. Vice Pres. Bernard Shanz on Oct. 13 inaugurated the class on Labor Relations and Trade Union Jurisdiction, which will be led by prominent trade union leaders.

Other classes include psychology, English, French, needle work, charm making, bookbinding, dramatics, drama, engraving, dancing, cooking, drawing, painting and singing.

'HI TIME' MUSICAL IN WILKES-BARRE KICKS OFF SERIES

ILGWU shows in Pennsylvania was musically begun for the 1953-54 season with the presentation of the original musical revue "Hi Time" by Wilkes-Barre, Pa. District on Sept. 29 and 30. This is the first of a series of seven scheduled stage revues to be produced by the Pennsylvania Office of Education and Recreation featuring performances by local members.

"Hi Time" was staged at Wilkes-Barre's Treen Temple and played to capacity audiences for both evening performances. According to District Manager Min Matheson, the proceeds of the show will be donated by the union to the American Cancer Society at the Pennsylvania Heart Aun and the area's school of hearing for handicapped children.

The show was prepared and directed by Jim Corbett, who again gave an outstanding stage performance, and publicity was arranged by Min Matheson, both of whom are attached to the union's educational office. Both the singing and dancing troupes consisted of over 40 members, gave lively and well coordinated performances and drew tremendous applause throughout the show. Rounding out the program were solo numbers and humorous skits pertaining to the garment industry and a tailor-made to suit local audience.

Other revues to be presented in Hazleton, Pottsville, Elston, Scranton, Allentown, Reading and Shamokin between now and next May. Hazleton District Manager Ray Shure and Pottsville District Manager Oscar Newman both report enthusiastic membership participation in their shows which are already in rehearsal.

Union's Day In Court



Morris Glushien (right) who heads the ILGWU Legal Department, leaves United States Supreme Court with Teamsters' Union attorney Sidney Handler, after arguing case before court. Glushien and Handler attacked right of lower court in Pennsylvania to issue injunction against labor unions. Garment shop employing local ILGWU is involved in case.

TITO AND TOMORROW

by Luigi Antonini First Vice-Pres. ILGWU

Italy, Asking Trieste Vote, Shows Confidence in Cause

Trieste continues to dominate the international scene. In an attempt to intimidate the West, Yugoslav dictator Tito has been arranging demonstrations against the Anglo-American decision to turn over Zone A, including the city and port of Trieste, to Italy.

Actually, though, these tactics may have had the opposite effect and may have provided a profitable means for Western public opinion. The gangster-like violence against American and British officials and students, the ransacking of their information offices, the prospect that tanks furnished by the West may be turned against the West have done up the fact that dictators cannot be trusted.

The New York Times has suggested that until the situation clears up, it might be prudent to suspend further shipment of war materials to Yugoslavia. Several influential members of Congress have spoken in the same vein, and this was in substance, the action recommended by the AFL at its recent convention, should Tito insist on rejecting a plebiscite or otherwise refusing to come to an agreement with Italy.

As was to be expected, the Krem-

lin began fishing in the troubled waters by calling for intervention by the United Nations' Security Council and for submission of a Charter for the so-called Free Territory of Trieste.

Italy's effort to refrain, for the time being, from occupying Zone A provided that Tito withdraws from Zones B and then agrees to let the people decide their own status by a free plebiscite under international control, proves that democratic Italy is sure of the justness of its cause.

Our old comrade, Raffaello Rendu, with whom we shared our faith and our struggles, departed from us forever last month.

He had dedicated his life to the labor movement. Like many of us, his earnings was the shop. From his trade as a cloak maker, he advanced to editor of "Lotia di Classe" first and then to editor of "Giustizia" and subsequently executive organ of the ILGWU, and simultaneously secretary of the executive board of Local 48.

Old Ray completed his life to retire reluctantly in 1940.

To the union, Raffaello Rendu leaves not only the imprint of his long service as Journalist and Director. He also leaves a son, of whom he was proud, Dr. Alfonso Rendu, director of the Drug Department of the Union Health Center.

It is said that every rule has its exception. Yet, there is one which admits no exception: departure from life. Raffaello Rendu's was a beautiful and worthy life, for it had been dedicated to the association of the workers from servitude and exploitation.

Security Stressed by N.Y. Dress Liberals' Leaflet

"Doubt Security" is the title of a leaflet being distributed by New York Local 22's Liberal Party Club following a successful meeting attended by 800 dressmakers who pledged themselves to active campaign work in the local neighborhood Liberal Party election campaigns.

Piece Work Is Dominant in N. Y. Cloaks

This is the second of two articles reporting on the results of the survey that General Manager Isidore Nagler directed be conducted by the Cloak Joint Board in the coat and suit industry during the 1953 spring season. At the time of the investigation, 48,972 cloakmakers were working in 1,539 coat and suit shops in the New York metropolitan area, it was disclosed.

As a result of the expansion of production during World War II, in response to an exceptional increase in demand for its products, and its inability to find enough skilled workers within the city, the industry spread into outlying areas, where the so-called efficiency method of production—namely, section work—was used.

Most on Section Work
Despite the fact that the majority of shops operate under the tailor system, the opposite is true of the

workers, most of whom are in section system shops. The apparent contradiction is due to the fact that the New York tailoring shops are smaller in size, on the average, than the section shops, which are concentrated mostly in the outlying districts, with a number in Brooklyn.

Distribution of the Work Force, by Sex, According to the System of Work

Area	Tailor			Section			Total Workers
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
New York City	11,150	6,450	17,600	8,967	4,330	13,297	30,897
Out-of-Town	287	282	569	1,283	12,672	13,955	14,524
TOTAL	11,437	6,732	18,169	10,250	17,002	27,252	45,421

Distribution of Cloakmakers According to System of Work, by Area

Area	Tailor		Section		Total Workers
	Work	Week	Work	Week	
New York City	11,200	6,376	18,605	4,728	23,333
Out-of-Town	284	282	566	12,694	13,262
TOTAL	11,484	6,658	19,171	17,422	36,593

Over 70 per cent of the tailor shops operate on piece work, while the

section system shops are about equally divided between piece work and week work. Almost three out of every five tailor system workers are on piece work; in the section system, the number of workers on piece work and week work is about the same. In the industry as a whole, however, piece work leads—92.4 per cent are piece workers at against 67.6 per cent week workers.

VOTE R



HALLEY ME

PULL DOWN EVERY LEVER ON Row C

LIBERAL	Halley	Halton, Jr.	Hinkle
★ B			
Row C			

NEW YORKERS on Nov. 3 will have the opportunity to elect a new slate of candidates for a genuine NEW DEAL for New York City. The Liberal Party slate of candidates, headed by Mayor Halley, is the only one that is used for the benefit of the people of the city. TAMMANY BOSSES can't give honest, efficient government. THE DEWEY-REPUBLICAN machine can't give the desperate need of the people of the city. ONLY THE UNBOSSSED, independent candidates of the Liberal Party can give the commitments for patronage or political favors. VOTE FOR HALLEY for Mayor, Mellen for City Council, John F. Kelly for City Council, Robinson for Manhattan Borough President, John Rapp for Manhattan Borough President, Cassidy for Borough President of the City of New York.

A NEW DEAL FOR N

ROW C



ELLEN CANUDO

the opportunity of ending the ROUGH DEAL
 ving the city for many years. They can vote
 for New York by casting their ballots for the
 dates.

st, efficient government. Power in their hands
 their followers and club members, not for the
 city.

ne can't provide anything better. In the face of
 ople of New York City for improved conditions
 rents, fare increases and raceway scandals.
 ent candidates of the Liberal Party, with no
 or-payoffs, can give the city the kind of effi-
 s citizens deserve.

llen for Comptroller, Canudo for President of
 lly for Brooklyn Borough President, James H.
 Morough President, Ira J. Palestin for Bronx
 Lapp for Queens Borough President and Harry
 dent of Richmond.

NEW YORK



HOUSING A 500 million dollar state bond issue for low rent housing; reinstatement of the federal aided program; augmentation of the middle income self-supporting program. Provision for housing to rent at \$12.50 per room per month; cooperation with builders and cooperatives to encourage private building of moderate rental apartments.

SCHOOLS Planned school building program financed by a \$500 million state bond issue to meet current needs. Board of Education removed from political control and to control its own budget. Salaries and employment conditions for teachers to be improved.

HOSPITALS Construction of new hospitals and other health facilities to relieve over-crowding and provide service for all sections of the community.

SANITATION Removal of sewage plants and incinerators to non-residential areas; modern equipment to clean streets and remove garbage.

TRAFFIC Zoning changes to provide appropriate off-street parking space and loading areas. New parking lots and garages in congested areas—built by the city, if necessary.

TRANSIT Restore subway lines to City. Substitute skilled managers for political appointees. Reduce the fare. Save 25 million dollars through greater efficiency—as proposed by Rudolph Halley before Board of Estimate.

SMOKE CONTROL Strict enforcement of present ordinances; eliminate political influence of large soft-coal users who fail to comply with the law.

SOCIAL SERVICES Strengthen case work counseling and guidance services in Departments of Welfare, Health and Hospitals and in Courts. Increased program of day care. Special attention to the growing problems of the aged.

CIVIL SERVICE Cut down political appointments; include cost of living bonus in base pay; reclassification so that title and salary relate to job performed; uniform schedule of vacation, sick leave and other benefits. A New York City Labor Relations Act covering all employees.

CONSUMERS Restore high standards of La Guardia in the Department of Markets. Eliminate racketeering and high-jacking from markets. Establish a Bureau of Consumer Protection to prevent over-pricing of milk and other commodities.

UTILITIES Establish a Public Utilities Bureau to protect consumers against unfair gas, electricity and telephone rates.

CHARTER REVISION A Mayor responsible for the policy of the Administration to be assisted by an Office of Management to streamline the operation of city departments.

Jessup Renewal Paves Way For Master Pact at Barbizon

An agreement preliminary to the conclusion of a master contract with the Barbizon Manufacturing Co. has been negotiated by the ILGWU with the firm's plant in Jessup, Pa., Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department, reports.

Provisions of the new pact will be incorporated in a master contract to be concluded between the union and the firm's two other plants, located in areas outside the Northeast Department jurisdiction. The firm manufactures ladies' slips and underwear bearing the nationally known "Barbizon" label. More than 400 workers are employed at the Jessup mill.

The new agreement provides for placement of the 25-hour work week, a 7 per cent increase for all piece workers on top of their weekly earnings, \$5 weekly increase for cutters and spreaders, \$3 increase for other workers, and establishment of a retirement fund. All wage increases are retroactive to May 1, 1953.

The union's negotiating team, headed by Director Gingold, included Scranton District Manager Harry Schindler, Business Agent Amelia Merva and a shop committee.

VOGUE CO. OF MIAMI BOWS TO ILG AFTER MONTH'S WORK-HALT

Fashions in Vogue, of Miami, Fla., has capitulated, under the pressure of continued picketing, to all demands of the Miami Joint Council. It is announced by Samuel Macy, council manager.

The firm originally was called Fashions in Bloom, but the name was changed by the employer, who then claimed that the "new" company had no connection with the old shop. The union then started concentrated picketing of the shop. The employer obtained a temporary injunction, but soon realized the shop could not operate without union help.

After a full month of production paralysis, the employer gave in, agreeing to negotiate and quickly came to terms with the union. The new pact calls for employer's contribution to the health and welfare fund of 6 per cent of payroll, a week's vacation benefits and five paid holidays. The company will also contribute \$1 a year per member for insurance.

Another clause in the agreement stipulates that when the 35-hour work week is instituted in the industry, Fashions in Vogue workers will automatically receive this benefit.

Give to AMERICAN RED CROSS

N.Y. Dress Shipping Clerk Campaign Forges Ahead; Seek Employer Contab

Leaders of the five employer associations in the New York dress industry have been asked to attend a preliminary conference to discuss the demands of the Shipping Clerk's Union. It is reported by Jack Spitzer, who heads the organizational drive of the new law.

The employer groups are Allied Dress Manufacturers' Assn., National Dress Manufacturers' Assn., Popular Price Dress Manufacturers' Assn., United Retail Dress Manufacturers' Assn., and United Popular Dress Manufacturers' Assn. Manager Spitzer said he requested for two reasons: "First, because a sufficiently large number of shipping clerks have joined Local 99-A, and secondly, because enough individual employers have authorized their associations to bargain collectively with the Shipping Clerk's Union."

"We are now ready to define some of the local's basic demands and its place within the framework of the industry," he declared. "These talks will constitute a vital first step in achieving an industry-wide wage contract for the shipping clerks."

AS JUSTICE went to press, a mass rally of shipping clerks was slated for Oct. 28. Full details will be carried in the next issue.

GONN. EOT CAPTURES SUPERIOR ROBES CO. IN SWIFT CAMPAIGN

A whirlwind organizational drive which brought about the speedy signing-up of all workers and their whole-hearted support for the union resulted last month in unionization of the Superior Robes Co. of Bridgeport, Conn. It was announced by Sam Janis, manager of the Connecticut locals.

The workers in this shop, which was originally named Montclair Manufacturing Co., signed authorization cards with Bridgeport Local 233 in May. Lengthy negotiations proved fruitless. With the union on the verge of calling a strike, the plant was sent to another employer and renamed Superior Robes Co.

Fortunately, the change of ownership proved a boon to the workers, as no difficulty was encountered in negotiations with the new employer. The new agreement establishes a 35-hour week, with immediate reduction from 40 to 37 1/2 hours and a further slash in wages on Sept. 1, 1954, to 25.

In both cases, complete increases were provided, as that week workers will continue to receive the same pay for 35 hours, as they previously did for 37 1/2. Piece workers get percentage wage increases which prevent any loss in pay as a result of the reduction in hours. Each piece worker's earnings will receive overtime at the rate of time and one-half.

Active in the organization of this shop was Jerry Freeman, Bridgeport business agent, and Mario Marcello, Connecticut organizer.

Local-105 Is Accepting Retirement Applications

Eligible members of Local 105, New York Snowsuit Workers, who wish to retire beginning January, 1954, must file their applications for retirement pensions before the end of November, Manager Martin L. Cohen has announced.

Applications are available at the Local 105 office, 131 West 10th Street.

AGREEMENT NEAR AT THREE PENNA. SHOPS OF GENERAL TEXTILE

Contract negotiations between the Northeast Department and the General Textile Co. have entered the final stage following a two-week work stoppage at the firm's three shops in Pennsylvania. According to Vice Pres. David Gingold, department director, provisions of the new contract have been agreed upon and immediate ratification is expected.

The new agreement provides for a 7 1/2-cent hourly wage increase for all workers, establishment of a retirement fund, a 2 per cent wage bonus for second shift workers and a 21 hourly minimum computed on a city basis.

The agreement will be effective for two years. It contains an escalator clause under which wages may be adjusted to rise in the cost of living.

The question of whether the various crafts should be represented by craft unions or an industrial union has been referred to the National Labor Relations Board, which will hold a hearing on the matter in Scranton.

General Textile operates two plants in Scranton and one in Carlisle and employs several hundred. The mill currently are working on government defense orders. The firm has had conferences with the Scranton District of the union for the past seven years.

Contract negotiations with the firm were conducted by Northeast Department Field Supervisor Jack Halpern, Scranton District Manager Harry Schindler and area business agent Hugh Maloney.

Bedford Undergarment Shop In Jersey Grants 35 Hours

Negotiations with the Bedford Undergarment Co. of Lyndhurst, N. J., one of the largest underwear manufacturers in Eastern Out-of-Town Department jurisdiction, has resulted in a contract renewal which wins for the workers conditions comparable to those prevailing in the New York undergarment industry. It is reported by Herman Birka, manager of Local 166.

The major obstacle to renewal of the contract's resistance to the 35-hour week was overcome by negotiating sessions an agreement was finally reached which provided for the 35-hour week during the holidays. In the past, effective immediately, hours are reduced from 40 to 37 1/2 weekly, with piece workers receiving 6 per cent compensating increase and time workers receiving the same pay for the shorter week as they previously received for 40 hours.

It was further agreed that on Oct. 1, 1954, hours would be further reduced to 35. At that time, piece workers will receive an additional compensating increase of 1 per cent and time workers shall receive the same pay for 35 hours as they previously received for 37 1/2. Overtime provisions for the pattern makers in New York.

The agreement also provides for six and one-half holidays with pay, full coverage under health, welfare, vacation, sick and retirement funds, cost-of-living escalator clause, and other standard benefits.

Satisfied Signers



Union and management alike signers simultaneously to pact that brings 35-hour week and other gains to workers at Marco Polo Mills firm in New York. Left, seated, is Local 105 Manager Martin Cohen. Burton Turus, slate mediator, is seated center. Standing between the two is Abe Schlesinger, union attorney. Signing climaxed successful 45-day strike by firm's employees.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

'Small' Decline in Production May Mean 5 Million Jobless

What is the economic outlook? What can we expect in the near future in prices, wages, loans, employment and business activity? Various private and public forecasts have been made. Generally, they forecast the following trends:

1. "Consumer" decline of 30 per cent in gross national product—goods and services—forecast. Most forecasts project the bottom of the decline for the end of 1954. On the basis of a 10 per cent drop, the Public Affairs Institute estimates there will be \$25-30 billion less goods and services than are now being produced.



2. EMPLOYMENT—The adjustment would mean about 5 million fewer jobs. It could also mark the virtual disappearance of job openings for the half-million new workers who normally come into the labor market each year. In short, unemployment could rise from 13 million to about 8-9 million.

3. WAGES—With the loss of job, wage and salary incomes will be lowered. Competition for jobs has often been the basis for underbidding wage standards. In the past, management has used such conditions to apply heavy pressure on the unions to forgo wage adjustments.

Of course, unemployment insurance and savings will help to cushion the dislocation. However, a look at the distribution of \$85 billion of assets that American families can readily convert to cash discloses that the 10 per cent of the families with highest incomes hold 60 per cent of the total. The bottom half own only 1 per cent of such savings.

4. PRICES—What are the prospects for lower prices? Will the cost of living decline and thus help to ease the net in wage income? If the business decline experienced in 1948-49—about equal to the forecasted drop—a real, then the prospects for relief are bleak. Consumer prices on the average dropped exactly 1 percentage point between 1948 and 1949.

5. BUSINESS—The outlook for corporate earnings, under 1948-49 conditions, would be quite favorable. According to an estimate of the vice president of the Bank of New York, corporate profits, after Federal taxes, would be \$11 billion, only slightly below the rate of \$12 billion in the third quarter of 1952. With reduced need for capital funds, stockholders can expect increased dividend payments.

6. TAX RELIEF—While the international situation may dictate a change, the Administration has promised to let the Excess Profits Tax die and the 10 per cent individual income tax cut go through in January as scheduled. The Treasury will lose some \$5 billion in revenues. If it is a vigorous policy along with the tax-cut and the turn-down has started, the net result will be a shifting of the tax burden to lower income groups.

This "adjustment in business" was "planned that way," as acknowledged by Administration spokesmen. Last February a program was initiated to prevent public "hoarding on top of the boom" and to restore "balanced" money. This was part of a campaign to curb inflation by raising interest rates and tightening credit.

Between February and August, prices—which had been dropping—rose at an annual rate of nearly 8 per cent. In 1953 consumer prices rose less than 1 per cent, business activity, most forecasters believe, reached a peak in early 1953 and the turn-down has started.

So, the objective of braking the boom seems to have succeeded. The second objective, the "boom" dollar, has not been reached. Last February, the National Industrial Conference Board reports, the purchasing value of the dollar was \$8.8 cents. In August it had fallen to \$4.8 cents.

"This expected 'boom' or 'adjustment' movement with loss of income and suffering for masses of our working people and farmers and so on happens," said Dr. Dewey Anderson, executive director of PAI. "A vigorous policy along with the tax-cut and the turn-down has started. The program was laid this fall and runs 1954 and another prosperous year."

Public Affairs Institute

One Day Worker



These pickets at the Cindy Lou blouse shop in Shirley, New York, are part of a shop's contingent that struck for one day, promptly won a contract from employer that raised wages, reduced hours. This plant is one of the several successfully organized in new Long Island drive of Eastern Out-Town Department.

Meany Asks Congress Change To Stop Taft-Hartley Abuses

Labor cannot count upon the 83rd Congress for any constructive action on the Taft-Hartley law, "so we must be prepared to act ourselves to get results" through "a sweeping overturn in Congress," AFL Pres. George Meany declared in a talk at the convention of the local carriers last week.

"The present Congress, he said, has failed the workers of this country, the farmers and small businessmen; it has responded only to the voice of Business."

Pledging to "continue our relentless fight to get that law changed and to remove its anti-labor provisions," he asserted; "we can win an effective job of political education, if we make certain that our members register and vote, we can win a sweeping overturn in Congress and elect liberal majorities."

"That is the only sure way to get a fair and just labor-relations law in our nation. It is the only effective way to secure the kind of government policy we need in Washington to maintain full employment, a high standard of living and general prosperity in our country."

Pointing out that President Eisenhower told the 1953 AFL convention that there are union-busting provisions in Taft-Hartley, Meany said: "There is no getting away from that fact. And it is equally true that any time you have a union-busting law, you have a law that is going to break down the standards of workers—not only of union members, but of all workers."

"We do not believe there is any place on the statute books of America for a law that can be used as an instrument of oppression against American workers. We must be prepared to act ourselves to get results, rather than depend upon politicians who are pro-unionity unsympathetic to our cause. We must organize in that political field just as effectively as we organized in the past in the economic field. Meany emphasized that it is the individual worker who gets hurt when anti-labor provisions of the Act are used. He denied claims of Taft-Hartley supporters that the law is intended to free workers from domination by "union bosses."

"Who gets hurt when the National Labor Relations Board breaks a strike by the use of a Taft-Hartley injunction?" he asked. "Who gets hurt when the Act disorganizes chain strikers in an economic dispute and permits the strikebreaker to choose the collective bargaining agency? Is it only the union or is it the workers who lose not only the right to vote but their jobs as well? Who gets hurt when workers are compelled to use strike material, produced by strikebreakers who have displaced workers that very same local union? Who gets hurt

when the law prevents union members from picketing the plant of an employer using scab material?"

"Finally, let us ask ourselves this question: Who gets hurt when the union gets hurt? Who gets hurt when a union is destroyed by employers using provisions drafted for their special benefit? Is it only a few paid officers of the union, or every single one of the members, who must depend upon the union for economic protection?"

What Is Mental Illness? Dr. Berger's Topic Nov. 28

"What Is Mental Illness?" is the title of the talk to be delivered by Dr. Milton Miles Berger at HLOW Studio A, 1718 Broadway on Wednesday, Nov. 18 at 8 P.M. This latest in Dr. Berger's series on mental health will also feature the film "Shades of Gray."

Cloak Out-of-Town Members Elected to City Labor Bodies

Two members of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department were elected to office recently in the Central Labor Unions of their respective communities. Following the department's policy of encouraging wholehearted cooperation with national labor bodies, Locals 163 in Uplstate New York and 141 in Connecticut have delegated spokesmen to their central labor bodies. The members are James Cianciola, who was re-elected president of the Newburgh, N. Y. Central Labor Union, and Michael Moroni, who was elected delegate to the Middletown, Conn. Central Labor Union.

Hutcheson's Death Mourned by ILGWU; Headed Carpenters

Condolences on the death of William L. Hutcheson, president-emeritus of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, AFL, were sent by Pres. David Dubinsky on behalf of the ILGWU to Maurice A. Hutcheson, the deceased's son and his successor as Carpenters' chief.

In his message, Pres. Dubinsky said he was "deeply grieved at the news of the passing of your father. His contribution to his own union and to the American Federation of Labor is reflected in their present strength and prestige."

Hutcheson died Oct. 20 at the age of 78. Before his retirement last year, he had headed the Carpenters' Union for 37 years and long had been first vice president of the

HEALTH FRONT by Pauline Newman

Frequent Chest X-Rays Vital In Detection of Tuberculosis

"Have a chest X-ray taken now" is the timely advice proffered by health educators all over the country. It is to be hoped that this advice is repeated frequently among all groups in the community and that it will be acted upon.

No diagnosis today is complete without an X-ray, especially in order to ascertain whether or not tuberculosis or cancer of the lung is present. A person may feel fine and think he is in excellent health but yet be infected with tuberculosis. A case in point was one of our recent patients who said, "I came here as a 'healthy' man and am leaving as a sick man." This person was lucky he came when he did, as the tuberculosis was still in the incipient stage. With proper care he may return to a useful life.

But why should anyone let years go by without having an X-ray? There were times when money was a factor, but today Health Departments of most cities offer chest X-rays free of charge as part of their health education program. Unions with health services provide their members with this preliminary measure at no cost to them. Members of the ILGWU especially, with 15 health centers in many parts of the country, should have no excuse for neglecting their health. The facilities are there, waiting to be used.

In connection with the fight against tuberculosis it is disturbing to read in the daily press of cuts in the budgets of various governmental health agencies. The diagnostic reports such as from the South indicating that hospitals are short of beds, that the number of sick physicians has decreased, that the shortage of nurses is serious and that more sanitary engineers are needed! Further, the growing merchant classes are to be stim-

Speeding Up Medical Benefits



Discussion on the new procedures for filing sick benefit forms in the New York dress trade occupies attention of (left to right) Union Health Center physicians Victor Gollati and V. G. Burian, Dress Joint Board Secretary Nathaniel Adoloff and Hilda Spadocini, member of Local 89 Staff. New system was reported operating smoothly.

N. Y. Dressmakers Get \$3.7 Million Sick Pay

With the change in sick benefit certification for New York dressmakers proceeding smoothly, the Dress Joint Board has released figures indicating the wide service made available to members of its four affiliated local unions in this field.

During the three-year period 1950-52, it was announced through the office of General Manager Julius Hochman, approximately 31,000 cases of sickness were reported by dressmakers in the metropolitan area.

After proper checking and processing, the union's combined sick benefit Fund covering members in Locals 36, 22, 90 and 89 paid out 106,496 weeks of benefit payments, totaling \$3,762,374.

Under the new sick benefit certification system, the certifying form must be filled in by the patient himself and by his physician, and then returned to the union office for processing.

Through posters and other information sent to shop chairmen and employers throughout the industry, word has gone out to the membership of the change in certification, so that sick members may receive prompt attention from the union.

ated, so far, such hospitals already have been closed in Cleveland, Fort Stenton, N. M., a tuberculosis hospital, Vinograd Haven, Maryland, and in other localities. The budget of the Public Health Service itself has been cut, thus eliminating some of its services to people in many parts of the country. The Health, Education and Welfare Department—under its new chief, Mrs. Hobby—in favor of leaving such problems to be dealt with by the states which, in most cases, means no action at all.

The Health Commissioner of the State of New York, speaking before the annual state health conference recently, said that the Health Department study had shown that lung cancer is four times more common among smokers than among non-smokers. He suggested that cigarette manufacturers invest a few million dollars of the money they spend on advertising in research on the relationship of smoking and lung cancer. This is an excellent suggestion. However, if private manufacturers will not do this, then the government—federal and state—should. Smoking has been linked to other diseases such as heart and high blood pressure. A study of this sort is long overdue.

Give to AMERICAN RED CROSS



Training Institute Book Tells How to Mimeograph

It's an old axiom in labor organizing that the simplest tools are often the most effective ones. A running speech at a union rally, concentrated knock-to-knock, canvassing, and a dramatic, straight-to-the-heart leaflet are the key weapons of a unionizing team. Of these, the leaflet is the easiest to utilize and the one which can always be relied on when time is at a premium.

With this in mind, the ILOWU Training Institute has made leaflet-writing and mimeographing know-how a major project for its students. Out of their program, and under the direction of Assistant Director Elmer Kahner and recent graduate Norman Egan, has come a comprehensive, mimeographed book called "How To Mimeo," which undoubtedly will serve as a guide to leaflet-writers for many campaigns to come.

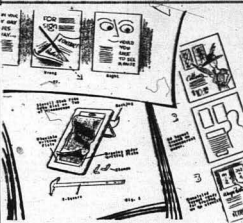
Kahner and Egan spell out what's involved in mimeographing from a blank stencil to the moment he distributes a leaflet. They make it clear that much more goes into a

leaflet than prose. The layout of copy, the art work, even the color of the paper are important considerations. In the whole process, the authors stress, one object is always uppermost: get your idea across and make it easy to read.

In the course of explaining the right way of producing a mimeographed leaflet, this book discloses a lot about the subject which even experienced organizers are going to learn for the first time. How to choose all types of shading, for example, is the subject of several pages, with attention not only to the correct tools but with suggestions about what kind of shading is best for various purposes.

Making leaflets with different color inks is shown to be highly effective, and drawing up the page with hand-lettering is particularly stressed, both for its attractiveness and because it's easier to apply to a particular purpose.

The most important function of mimeographed leaflets and bulletins is that they answer the need for good communications which union members without involving heavy



expense. Members want to read the leaflet, the authors stress, and non-union workers want to

know "what's in it for them." But they also want to enjoy their reading matter. Mimeographed job

has to fight the competition of printed material, of publications with pictures, of multi-colored

Yet with judicious planning, a little imagination and skillful use of the tools of mimeographing, the labor organizer who has to rely on the leaflet or leaflet-type material can compete successfully. If there's any doubt of this, it will be dispelled by the many fine illustrations and examples provided in this book. Not only are some master patterns for effective communication provided, but the authors show how even an ordinary commercial ad in a newspaper can be converted to the unionist's purpose through applying simple principles of make-up.

The ultimate beneficiary, of course, is the union member. The cracker who picks up a dramatic-looking, eye-appealing mimeographed newspaper enjoys reading it and looks forward to more of the same. A few good principles applied to the leaflet also make it easier for the writer to put across his point.

The result: the worker gets information in a presentation in which the union and the union disperses the information cheaply and quickly. More members know what's going on and more participate.

'Man of Distinction'



Sejck Joins Growing Ranks Of Union Firms in Troy Area

Another important shop in the Troy, N. Y., area was organized last month when the Sejck Manufacturing Co., children's dress contractor of Saratoga Springs, concluded an agreement with the union, it was reported by Jack Schloinger, manager of Local 163.

When the shop began operations in May, an organizational campaign was started immediately. After a five-month drive, the employer capitulated.

Securing the gains won for dress workers was the immediate reduction of hours from 40 to 37½ weeks, with a further reduction to 35 hours scheduled for September, 1935.

Workers also received a 7 per cent wage increase, with an additional 7 per cent boost due in one year. Overtime at time and one-half will

be paid to both piece and work orders for all work performed after the regular work-day.

Other provisions in the pact provide three paid holidays, complete health, welfare, vacation and retirement coverage, and all other benefits of standard Eastern Child-Town Department agreements.

Sejck is the latest of a number of children's dress contractors organized in the same vicinity. Previously added to the ILOWU roster were Loveland Tann, an inside shop of the Joseph Love Co., and the Jones Manufacturing Co. of Chatham and Albany.

Los Angeles ILGers Aid Drive to Elect Arnold to Congress

Members of the Los Angeles Clark Joint Board heard a shaking attack on the failure of the Republican administration when George Arnold, who has the unanimous support of Los Angeles organized labor, is his candidacy for Congress, addressed a meeting of Clark Operators' Local 25 on Oct. 13.

Arnold is running in a special election to fill the vacancy created by the election of former Governor Morris Paden as Mayor of Los Angeles.

Many ILOWU members have volunteered for product work to carry the campaign for labor-supported candidates into as many households as possible. On the morning before Election Day, the Los Angeles ILOWU Committee for Political Education will distribute a special leaflet throughout the garment market.

Local 89 Meetings Approve Dues Hike; Deadline Is Jan. 1

With only five dissenting votes, the members of Local 89, Helton Dressmakers of New York, at their district and branch meetings, approved increases in dues recommended by the local's executive board at several recent meetings.

The new dues system, which goes into effect Jan. 1, 1936, is \$2 for trimmer cutter (trimmers, finishers, cleaners and packers), \$2.50 for operators, special machine operators and sample makers, and \$4 for pressers. Members who pay up all dues before Dec. 31 may still do so at the old rate, although minimums. All dues paid after Jan. 1, including arrears, must be at the new rate.

Local 117 Meeting To Be Held Nov. 19; Liberal Vote Urged

A general membership meeting of Clark Operators' Local 117 will be held on Thursday, Nov. 19, 10 West City St.

The executive board of the local has sent out a call to all the members to be sure that they and their families vote on Election Day for food, clean, progressive government by voting New York's Liberal Party. Clark Operators also have been urged to volunteer as watchers on election day.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES Real Estate Slum Schemes Mask Handout to Landlords

By IRVING FAGAN

Among the guardians of the republic who have succeeded the toxin leaflet against "slum schemes" has been the National Association of Real Estate Boards (NAREB).

In its fight on public housing, for example, it has managed to straighten out local projects by asking the local citizens, "Why should your taxes subsidize housing for someone else?"

But that was before NAREB came along with its "World American Builders' campaign," which it built as the answer to urban blight and slums. For it has announced that NAREB's scheme involves federal aid and municipal aid. This, of course, is not "creating slums."

Eric R. Burns, California realtor and builder, explained the campaign in the World Council, Association of Real Estate Boards at Asheville. The three steps, Burns explained, were:

1. Strict enforcement of adequate and reasonable city ordinances that prohibit the use of dwellings that fall below local health, building, and sanitary standards, including demolition or removal of structures that cannot be made to conform to these standards.

2. Attraction of new construction on cleared or vacant sites in other city areas through the incentive of accelerated depreciation for federal income tax purposes.

3. Systematic improvement of city schools, parks, streets and sewers in the areas where deterioration and neglect exist, by such means as:

These three steps, in coordination, said Burns, constitute "highly-advanced conservation," which he declared is now being tried in at least 125 cities.

Step No. 1 is the so-called "Baltimore Plan" of slum clearance, fully backed by NAREB and other agencies of public housing. Housing experts have complained that it makes no provision for housing those displaced when dwellings are torn down. Baltimore officials have admitted that it is no answer to the problem of slums. Mayor Frank Sprayer of Baltimore, after tearing the "rehabilitation" areas of Baltimore, said it hardly more than an expanded clean-up, paint-up program. It is insufficient to assure the elimination of slums. He added that the improvement must be to be a "realistic program," but the buildings for the most part are still slum dwellings by reason of their age and construction.

Burns' Point 2 would apply to slum housing the lure of accelerated depreciation. This is the gimmick by which the Federal government has lured out billions of dollars in defense and defense-connected industries in the way of savings on income taxes. So, here is a side where NAREB favors a Federal handout, but it is not "creating socialism," because the hand-out would go to the landlords and builders, and not to those to be housed.

Burns' Point 3 also means the spending of tax money by municipalities, money the cities do not have. NAREB has said that going to Uncle Sam is "creating socialism," but the nation's Mayors disagree, for in their 1933 convention they urged new Federal funds for slum clearance and urban development.

Burns admits that such legislation is not enough, and that cities need specific power also to "expand slum properties, or portions of slum properties, and to provide the material handling required through local taxation and assessment." He also admits that the cost of the job is being shifted to the taxpayers of our cities will have to pay the public's part of the cost involved.

In short, Burns is admitting that the job cannot be done by America's protective free enterprise system, without aid from the cities and the Federal government. When the advocates of public housing say so, their teaching, within NAREB says so, their "productive free enterprise."



JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

CASH AND CONFIDENCE

ONE YEAR AFTER THE ELECTION OF Pres. Eisenhower, Administration supporters are running hot and cold: At one turn they proclaim the impossibility of a business recession during a Republican Administration, at the next they give assurance that in the event of a downturn the Administration will be ready with a program of New Dealish emergency measures and projects.

There is at present no basis in economic fact for a lack of confidence in our ability to maintain the nation's economic well being. The gross national product of the country is at the impressive high of \$371 billions. Consumer spending is at the record high of \$233 billions. Even farm cash income, down about 10 per cent from last year, is still higher than at any time except 1947 and 1948. And a government spending schedule of \$72 billions in the current fiscal year implies no weakening of this important prop of our economy.

YET THE SIGNS OF UNEASINESS are unmistakable. Instability credit, a measure of consumer confidence, is tapering off; inventories, a measure of business confidence, are accumulating at a decreasing rate. In Washington, the Department of Commerce has launched a program to counter talk of a depression with psychological warfare aimed at spurring salesmanship.

In terms of our recent history this is a novel development. It marks the first time in years that the nation is confronted by the spectre of deflation. Hitherto the volume of available goods and the ability of the consumer to spend have been the prime factors affecting prices and sales. Now, while there is plenty of both, the President's chief economic adviser is engaged in drawing up a blueprint to fight depression.

In its year in power the Administration has learned the hard way that cash is not enough. The money-minded men who came to Washington with the triumph of the Republican Party brought with them the attitude of their ledger domains. Accustomed to thinking in terms of profits rather than people they promised a balanced budget, a tighter money-credit policy and the cutting of price support down to disaster insurance.

Now, with the flush of victory wearing thin, the Administration is beating retreats from positions it said it would hold with firmness. The Budget Director warns against "the disturbing effects on the economy" of cutting spending too abruptly. The Federal Reserve Board has quietly eased the tightness on money and credit. Under fire, the Secretary of Agriculture hedges on the continuation of high parity price supports.

The Administration has been as disturbing in its wavering actions as in its failure to act. The President has relegated to commissions and committees the task of formulating the policies of his party's brave new world. But these have labored mightily and brought forth minutely. To farmers with slipping confidence he has promised a wonderful program—as soon as his committee draws one up. For millions seeking homes at less than robbery rentals he has provided a committee on housing headed and largely manned by individuals to whom public housing is anathema.

THE PRESIDENT HAS DECLARED he will not inject himself into the local contests through which, in 1954, one-third of the Senate and the entire House of Representatives is to be elected. On his own say-so he wishes to be considered a non-partisan servant of the people.

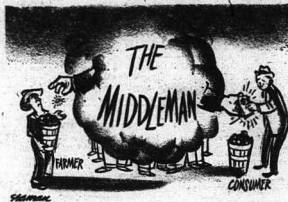
But those who go to the polls one year from now will be voting on the Republican record even if only by way of local contests. They will be weighing the record of their Congressmen and the Administration.

Their present uneasiness rises from a healthy lack of confidence in platitudes, and a strong desire for a national program in which they can place their confidence. Lacking that, they will hoard their cash, making economic depression coincide with the Republican Party's first return to power in 20 years.

'By Georgi!'



'Super Mark-Up'



Overhaul Our Labor Laws

By
Cyrus W. Ching

Excerpts from a forthcoming book, "Review and Rejection," by the former director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

UNION organizing is exceedingly difficult at a time of labor surplus even when the climate is otherwise favorable. In the early 1900's there existed every conceivable barrier to the growth of unions and the consequent improvement in the lot of workers.

Elaborate and highly effective spy systems in most companies made it almost impossible for unions to get started. Company spies were strategically placed among the employees to report to their employers everything the workers did, almost everything they expressed. If a couple of employees started talking union, they were fired forthwith. The employer then did not reason, by today's standards, any really valid reason to discharge a worker. He could fire for 'union activity' with impunity. Or, if the manager wished to be a little subtle about it, he would use some vague term such as 'unsatisfactory service' as the reason.

It was about this time that Louis Brandeis, who later became Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, began to crusade for better employer-employee relationships, and for more consideration of the workers as individuals. He also believed strongly in the system of collective bargaining, but always emphasized the need for acceptance of responsibility on the part of those so engaged. The few unions which successfully ran the gauntlet of employer resistance, found their activities greatly restricted by governmental and court action. Strikes were readily broken by police action and court injunction.

Even where force was not used, striking unions and their leaders were so harassed by court injunctions and criminal indictments that they were soon compelled to give up the fight for recognition or improvement of wages or working conditions. Strike-breaking through the importation of thugs and gunmen as replacements for the strikers, was a big business in the early 1900's and continued to be a big business for many years.

OF the progress made during my tenure of office in attempting to build the Mediation Service into a more effective instrument for labor-management peace, I believe I am proud of the development of our activities in the area of so-called preventive mediation. Our program in this field was just getting well started when I left the service. Years will be required for it to achieve

maximum effectiveness. But already it has resulted in better understandings and improved relations in scores of companies.

There are a number of legislative proposals pending before Congress dealing with labor-management relations. I shall not attempt to prophesy as to what is going to happen to them. But whatever comes out of Congress, there will still remain on the statute books some provisions which one side or the other will consider highly objectionable. That I do forecast.

Would it not be the part of wisdom to have a complete overhaul of all labor legislation on the statute books—the Taft-Hartley Act, the Norris-LaGuardia Act, or any other law regulating labor-management relations—rather than to continue with our present piecemeal approach with everybody rushing in with some kind of an amendment, one designed to strengthen a certain provision, another designed to weaken it, or what have you.

SUCH an overhaul could be conducted by some sort of blue ribbon commission, composed of three members of the Senate, three members of the House, and perhaps six outstanding citizens in whom the public would have confidence, who would understand the situation and not be influenced by pressures from either side.

The commission could make a six or eight months' study and then report to the American people and Congress on what type of legislation it felt was necessary to prevent abuses on the part of either labor or management and to protect and foster the public interest. I believe this approach would be constructive.

CONGRESS would have well-thought-out proposals to consider and the two contending forces then could go to Capitol Hill and present their views on those specific propositions. I would anticipate that such a report would contain things which would represent a modification of some of the views held by both labor and management. There probably would be objections from both sides. But we would naturally expect that to happen. I believe that recommendations arrived at through the commission approach would be fair and would soon receive full public support.