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AFL-CIO Hits Anti-Labor Moves in U.S., Red Threat to World; Ousts Teamsters

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Queen

of Montreal Midnettes for 1958, Jovely Muriel Groleau (second row, center, with thimble crown) chosen at Bal des Midnettes last month, holds court after "coronation." She emerged victorious over 18 contestants at annual ILGWU fete.

Delegation

of ILGWU to momentous AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City last week confers prior to opening of session. Clockwise, they are Luigi Antonini, Isidore Nagler, Charles S. Zimmerman, Martin L. Cohan, Shelley Appleton, Julius Hochman, Min Matheson, George Rubin, Harry Greenberg, Louis Stulberg, David Dubinsky.



AFL-CIO Confab Keynote by Mean Spotslights Anti-labor Moves in U. S., Red Threat Abroad

ATLANTIC CITY—The first convention of the American labor movement since the merging of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in December 1955 opened in this snow-baked resort city in an atmosphere mixed with pride and anticipation. The pride was in the two-year achievement record of a united labor movement; the anticipation was aroused by the difficult problems which the convention was scheduled to tackle.

Even before the opening of the convention on Dec. 5, trade unionists were cast their shadows in meetings of AFL-CIO press departments held earlier in the week.

Wage Freeze Cold-Shouldered

Chief among these was a proposal for a year-long freeze on wages that got a frigid reception from most of the nearly 400 delegates to the golden anniversary convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department. Fabled alliance greeted Pres. Richard J. Gray's proposal that unions forgo wage increases in 1956 as an anti-inflationary measure. Reaction came swiftly, however, as heads of international unions in and out of the department hastily discovered discrepancies with any increases on wage books.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in an address to the building trades conference, declared:

"I have no wish to conclude that a wage freeze, from the things

LABOR PRESS CONFAB HEARS MEANY AFFIRM SELF-SUSTAINING AIM

Peter Terask, editor of the Carpenter, was elected president of the International Labor Press Association early this month. ILPA held its annual convention in Atlantic City just prior to the opening of the AFL-CIO confab.

More than 300 delegates, representing the nation's labor press, attended. JUSTICE editor Leon Stein was elected a vice president of ILPA.

In the annual ALPA awards to the labor press, JUSTICE artist Bernard Seaman was first prize for best original cartoon.

The convention was addressed by a number of guests.

Outstanding was a talk by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who told the delegates that one ultimate aim of the labor press should be to become self-sustaining and to rid itself of dependence on advertising.

A number of labor papers, which carry the endorsement of city and state central labor bodies, finance themselves with the aid of advertising. The manner of soliciting and displaying advertising in ILPA member papers is carefully and specifically covered by the organization's code of ethics which, among other things, bans the display of "paid ads" (unassigned advertising).

Stein served as chairman of the convention's Committee on Ethics. A high point of the convention was the address by New York King's County District Attorney Edward Silver, who told how the racketeers and staff of the American Labor Review, a racket labor sheet, had recently been convicted. In the course of his address, he played taped wire-taps in which some of these convicted operators engaged in their shake-down operations over the telephone.

Pres. David Dubinsky, who attended this session of ILPA, was so impressed by the revelation that he had the tape played for the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the same day.

that I see in the economy, at this time would be advantageous to anyone but the employees."

"The constant rise in real earnings of millions of wage earners was through collective bargaining has spoiled the dynamic economy that we like to boast about here in the United States," Meany declared.

'No Compromise With Evil'

The AFL-CIO convention opened the morning of Dec. 5 with a 45-minute keynote address by Pres.

Meany, in which he declared there was not going to be any compromise with evil.

"The AFL-CIO, he said, is a movement "not under political control, not under company domination, not under government control and not under underworld control."

He noted that the AFL-CIO constitution, written two years ago contains "high principles," and he added, that "frankly, we didn't know then that our action would

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AFL-CIO Report Cites Achievement Record

The AFL-CIO, now two years old, can be proud of its accomplishments and of the progress it has made "in a period of complex and often adverse circumstances," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in its first biennial report.

The report, a 400-page illustrated document, said the AFL-CIO was being asked to work out its problems "by democratic methods and with a democratic spirit."

Presented in the AFL-CIO Convention in Atlantic City it covers every aspect of AFL-CIO activity since the merger convention two years ago. Some of its major sections make the following points:

Growth

"The report found the AFL-CIO in healthy condition. While it recognized that the climate for organizing the unorganized has "worsened," union membership has nevertheless continued to grow.

In two years, according to Labor Board statistics, AFL-CIO unions have won elections in bargaining units employing more than 400,000 workers. In some 1,700 NLRB elections, AFL-CIO unions have won about 90 per cent of the polls.

Mergers

Since the AFL and CIO came together, there have been four mergers

of international unions. In 32 states and Puerto Rico, state bodies have come together, and some 170 mergers have occurred at the city and county level. The council reported that "the states where mergers have been completed have provided better relationships and valuable gains for the affiliated local unions."

Politics

Political activity on the part of American labor, the council pointed out, has increased in recent years, "partly as a matter of choice—more so, as a matter of necessity."

"Labor has been "forced" to engage in political activities, the council reported, "because the enemies of organized labor have proved that they can, through use of the political weapon, seriously weaken our efforts to obtain a better standard of living for our membership and for our country."

"This activity by the enemies of trade unionism has made urgent the necessity for counter-action on our part."

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Award for 'Justice' Artist



Winner of International Labor Press Association 1957 award for best original labor cartoon was JUSTICE artist Bernard Seaman (right), shown accepting award plaque from retiring ILPA Pres. Gordon H. Cole.

Urge Industry Emulate Labor In Acting on Corruption, Bias

American industry was challenged by a leading ILGer to emulate the united labor movement in moving against corrupt elements and bigots.

Speaking to a session of the National Trade Union Council of the Jewish Labor Committee in Atlantic City last week, ILGWU Pres. Charles E. Zimmerman, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, accused the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce of remaining silent in the face of corrupt and discriminatory practices by their own members.

Zimmerman, a member of the ILGWU delegation to the AFL-CIO convention, recalled that two years ago the AFL-CIO "faced" with mounting corruption by those who had infiltrated its own ranks, set up an Ethical Practices Committee.

"This group," he said, "was immediately to work "to purge its ranks of those who were tearing down the reputation of the American labor movement not only in our nation but throughout the world."

Similarly, Zimmerman pointed out, the AFL-CIO formed a Civil Rights Department when "the rising tide of civil rights abuses was brought into sharp focus."

"The department is concerned, he noted, not only with civil rights within the community but with "abuses of these rights by some unions themselves." But, he asked, what has management done?

This was his answer:

"The big business central bodies, such as the National Association of Manufacturers and United States Chamber of Commerce and their local branches have been patently silent when the McClellan Committee found their own members guilty of conspiring with corrupt forces."

"They have been equally silent with regard to the practice of racial and religious discriminations in their employment procedures."

"Always quick to focus their venom against the labor move-

ment, what has acknowledged its duty to its members and the nation, the big business organizations have done "absolutely nothing to stop their own members from working with the corrupt forces or racial bigots."

On the contrary, Zimmerman said, industry in many cases "for its own selfish interests" was using the race issue in the South to combat organization and to fight unions. Another objective, he said, was to create a legislative climate favorable to anti-labor laws.

"To illustrate his charge of action by bigness, Mr. Zimmerman contended that last year there were 51 cases of embezzlement of \$20,000 or more by bank officials. But the banks and bank trade groups have "not said a single word about it," he said.

Inter-American Pickets



From the Argentine, visiting trade union delegation gives picket-line assist to striking ILGers at shop in Puerto Rico.

JUSTICE

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Some 250 representatives of New York Dress Joint Board, Northeast Department, Eastern Out-of-Town Department and five employers' organizations met at Belmont Hotel Dec. 3 for opening of contract renewal negotiations for 87,000 dressmakers in area, heard Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, joint board general manager, outline union demands. Shown (left to right) in photo at left are Vice Pres. David Ginz-

gold, Northeast director; Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of Local 22; Dr. Lazare Taper, ILGWU research director; Hochman; First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Local 89; Salvatore Noto of Local 89, and Jack Spitzer, manager of Local 60. Part of employer contingent is shown at right. Union proposals for new pact include wage-increase demand.

Push Pay Rise in N. Y. Dress Parleys

A 15 per cent wage increase, a \$10 rise in guaranteed weekly minimum wages, additional paid holidays, an improved overtime provision, establishment of a severance pay fund and stricter contract-enforcement procedures were among the demands made on behalf of 87,000 union dressmakers in the New York metropolitan dress market Tuesday, Dec. 3, at the Belmont Plaza Hotel, in Manhattan, as negotiations got under way for a new collective agreement.

The present agreement expires January 31, 1958.

At the initial negotiating session held Dec. 3 at the Belmont Plaza Hotel, Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, joint board general manager, presented the demands on behalf of the joint board, the Eastern Out-of-Town Department and the Northeast Department. Both departments will be parties to the new agreement. Hochman said that this reflected the union's desire for a "uniform agreement uniformly enforced."

At its meeting in Washington last month, the ILGWU General Executive Board endorsed the renewal of terms sought by the Dress Joint Board and authorized a strike if necessary to win these demands, coupled with a pledge of support.

Some 250 representatives of the joint board, the two departments and five employers' associations heard Hochman present the union's

demands and the factual background for them in an impressive two-hour statement.

Hochman was greeted by a ovation when, later in the day, he entered a special meeting of the joint board called to review the opening session of negotiations.

Union Negotiators

The union delegation at the negotiations included Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Local 89; Charles Zimmerman, manager of Local 22; Max Falkman, manager of Local 10; Jack Spitzer, manager of Local 60; David Ginzgold, director of the Northeast Department; Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, and N. M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the joint board.

Also in the delegation were Leon Namowitz, joint board president; Salvatore Noto, assistant manager of Local 89; Max Goldstein, assistant manager of Local 10; Eli Kudrinsky, assistant manager of Local 60; Meyer Kravetz, manager of the Affiliated Department; William Schwartz, manager of the

National Department; Mike Spiteclaus, manager of the Popular Department, and heads of other joint board departments.

The Northeast Department's delegation included Abel Blatnik, assistant general manager.

Hochman was backed during negotiations by union attorney Sam Schlessinger and the ILGWU research director, Dr. Lazare Taper.

Representatives of the employers' associations were invited to speak after the union presentation was finished, but they said merely that they

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Act Now for Scholarships For Fall '58 from ILG Fund

Scores of inquiries about the ILGWU Scholarship Fund have been received at the General Office since establishment of the fund was announced a few weeks ago. The first scholarships are to be awarded for the fall 1958 term.

The ILGWU Scholarship Fund, working with a group of eminent educators as its committee of advisors, will grant every year 100 scholarships of \$2,000 each to cover four years of undergraduate college work. The awards, to be made on the basis of scholastic achievement, are to be given only to children of garment workers with at least three years of ILGWU membership.

Inquiries about the 1958 scholarships should be made at once by filling out and mailing the following coupon:

ILGWU National Scholarship Fund, Room 202, 1110 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

Please send me detailed information about the ILGWU Scholarship Fund.

I plan to enter college in _____ (Indicate year).

One of my parents is a member of ILGWU Local _____ (Give number and city).

My name is _____

My address is _____ State _____

City _____ State _____

Labor Bids to Hike New York Benefits

Increasing workers' compensation, unemployment insurance and disability benefits will be the "major social insurance goals" of labor in New York State next year, according to Harold C. Hanover, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor.

In a statement submitted to the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions last week, the federation official urged that workers' compensation be raised from its present maximum of \$36 a week to at least \$60, and that unemployment and disability benefits be raised to at least \$63.

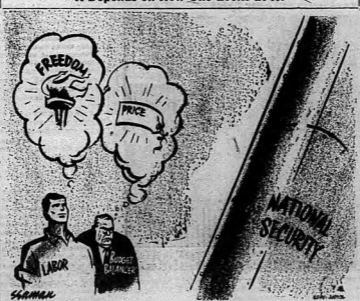
He also proposed that waiting periods for the benefits be "substantially reduced, if not eliminated."

The urgent need for such changes, he stressed, was pointed up by the fact that manufacturing employment in practically every industry has fallen off each month during this year.

If social insurance laws are to be anything more than a hollow mockery of their sound social purpose, benefits must be increased substantially," he maintained.

Almost 2 1/2 million Americans women belong to trade unions, a recent survey by the U.S. Department of Labor discloses.

"It Depends on How One Looks at It!"



SO. RIVER EOT IN VAN OF NEAR-WIN EFFORT TO OKAY HIGH SCHOOL

The school children of South River, N. J. haven't won their fight for a modern, uncrowded high school building yet. But now at last they have reason for hope—thanks in large measure to the active community spirit of their town's Eastern Out-of-Town Department Locals 150 and 152.

Those locals, reports EOT General Manager Edward Kramer, were not satisfied merely to endorse the idea of an up-to-date, uncrowded high school building; they made available their union hall to the high school, rent-free, for classroom use.

Realizing that this was only a patchwork arrangement, the ILGWU local leaders joined with other forward-looking groups in the community, then got on a vigorous campaign for adequate facilities, urging residents to vote "yes" in the Dec. 3 referendum for a \$1,500,000 school bond issue.

At their own expense, the two locals placed large display advertisements in the newspapers, distributed printed leaflets throughout the town—hammering home one point: "A new high school for South River is not a luxury—it is an absolute necessity."

They came within 500 votes of victory this time. EOT Local Manager Simon Baumgardner, however, even more significantly, as a result of the increased public interest engendered by the ILGWU's campaign, the local vote next this year was three times as large as those tallied in previous years.

Chicago Cloak Renewal Talks Begin; Gains Avert Walkout in Embroidery

In Chicago, cloak industry pact renewal negotiations moved into full swing this month, while an "eleventh-hour" settlement was reached averting a strike in the embroidery, pleating and stitching industry, reports Vice Pres. Morris Biells, Midwest Region Director.

With the present cloak industry contract set to expire Dec. 31, Chicago Joint Board spokesmen are demanding that a renewal with the city's Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association include:

- A general pay increase, following the pattern set recently by the raises obtained in the New York cloak industry, taking into account hikes in the cost of living during the past two years.
- Additional paid holidays for both piece and time workers.
- Overtime pay improvement;
- Inclusion of shipping clerks and seafers under coverage of the agreement;
- Clarification of present vacation-period arrangements;

- A severance pay fund, and
- Increases in employer contributions to health, welfare and retirement funds.

The employers have expressed willingness to include shipping clerks and sorters under the agreement, but they have opposed other changes on the ground of "adverse business conditions."

The union's first parley with employer spokesmen ended last month with provision for a smaller committee of both sides to continue the negotiations.

Representing the union were Vice Pres. Biells; Assistant Midwest Di-

rector Harold Schwartz; Leonard Axelrod and Max Casper of Local 8; Harry Messer and Joe Goldberg of Local 18 and the joint board; Aaron Elzer and Adolph Farnam of Local 19; Meyer Kranz and Morris Flack of Local 21; Sol Flack, and Mayer Friedman.

Embroidery Reizes

Meanwhile, Local 213 reached a settlement with Chicago's Embroidery, Pleaters' and Stitches' Association after a last-minute strike warning broke a deadlock in renewal negotiations.

Terms of the new two-year agreement—retroactive to Nov. 26—include a wage increase of 5 cents an hour, a rise in minimum-pay scales, a boost of 15 per cent of payroll in employer contributions to the Health Center Fund, one additional paid holiday and other adjustments.

Representing the union in these negotiations were Local Manager George Paris, Assistant Midwest Director Harold Schwartz, Local Chairman Jack Roney, Local Secretary Lucille Albright and Alex Roetzarski.

Hike at La Mode

Another Local 213 victory this past month took place in negotiations with La Mode Novelty Co. where the firm agreed to a wage increase of 8 cents an hour, retroactive to Nov. 1, after its workers voted in favor of calling a strike.

Union pay-boost demands were made under the wage-responder clause in the current contract. Prior to the strike vote, the firm had even refused to agree to arbitration of the wage dispute.

Heats to French

The ILGWU Health Center in Chicago was host Dec. 3 to a seven-member French labor team, touring the United States under the auspices of the International Cooperation Administration.

During their Health Center visit they questioned Dr. Stanley Teitel, health center director, and Assistant Midwest Director, Harold Schwartz, and demonstrated an intense interest in the operation of ILGWU health services.

With Voices Uplifted



Members of New York Shipping Clerk's Local 60A Chorus, led by Ben Wolf (left), provided added harmonious note last month at final 1953 session of Feinberg Memorial Lecture series on "Human Relations in Industry." Preceding lecture by Harvard economist John Kenneth Galbraith, group sang number of folk ballads.

WASHINGTON MEMO

by John Herling

Soviet Satellite Advance Tolls U. S. School Crisis

WASHINGTON—If U. S. schools must be warned "against continuing to be a race between remaining and otherwise," then the U. S. must take measures of what has been a basic article of faith of almost all Americans in the United States.

This stress on education and its pervasive importance became a well-known platitude. Now, suddenly, Spanish! The Soviet ability to launch the satellite has triggered for us a massive self-analysis. And education has again become news of the first magnitude.

In every organization, governmental and non-governmental—from the AFL-CIO convention to the NAM—the talk has pivoted on the national need for bigger and better educational programs. In Congress, of both parties, want to carry on investigations of where American education has fallen down. Although this nation remains the richest country in the world, suddenly the uncomforable belief has gained currency that because we're very rich it doesn't necessarily follow that we are the best educated.

Fish School Construction

For the coming Congressional session, plans are already being made for an aggressive drive to push through a school construction program, long-talked-about, long-hampered long-lost. New legislative energy to insure the passage of the school bill will have to be found in an alliance of many forces heretofore divided. The school bill's run—and the country is laid.

What makes it difficult is the belief in certain areas that we can still afford to wallow in the swamp of racial segregation, with the result that even backward school systems are being prevented from any form or hope of improvement.

In this country, as Marion Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare points out, the lack of decent status of teachers in the United States is one of the largest defects in our national character. An American teacher has to stand twice as many children as a Soviet teacher!

The reason for this is that we in the U.S. don't have teachers enough to do the job. Why don't we command a proper teaching staff for the nation's students? Simply because we do not pay our teachers adequate salaries commensurate to the importance of their part in our society.

From Capitol Hill to the White House, certain facts and figures are beginning to do the job. Why don't we command a proper teaching staff for the nation's students? Simply because we do not pay our teachers adequate salaries commensurate to the importance of their part in our society.

Waste of Young People

Soon, the Senate committee will release these facts: 1. About 40 per cent of the children who enter high school do not graduate. 2. Even among the top quarter of the high school graduates, nearly one out of three does not go to college. 3. Half of those who enter college drop out before graduation.

This waste of young people may have many causes. But more than any single cause is the lack of money which strangles educational opportunities. Many more children of unskilled members go to college than ever before. But huge numbers can't make it because scholarships are few, incomes are low, and the family needs more cash.

One of the first jobs before this Administration in January will be to remove its self-imposed inhibitions about the part federal government must play in providing better education for the people of America.

It is not enough to repeat that the federal government can only deal with a section of the educational problem. What Senators like Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon are emphasizing is that the federal government must lead the way, set standards, and in general liberate itself from stigma which has entrapped and deluded it into inaction.

Chalk Up Pay Raises At 7 Missouri Shops

Pay increases were won last month for several hundred ILGers in seven Missouri shops, reports Frederick Siems, Central States regional director.

To 235 workers employed in New Era Shirt Co. shops in St. Louis, Aracada and Piedmont, Mo., went cost-of-living pay boosts of about 3 1/2 per cent, retroactive to Nov. 1, in accordance with wage-adjustment provisions in the contract.

The firm bowed to ILGWU pay-increase demands following negotiations during which union spokesmen cited figures supplied by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics showing a 34 per cent increase in the St. Louis cost of living from Sept. 1956 to Sept. 1957.

Frances Gee Hikes

Workers employed in Frances Gee Garment Co. shops in Richmond, Kansas City, Excelsior Springs and Higginsville, Mo., won pay boosts retroactive to Aug. 1, ranging from 8 to 10 cents an hour for time workers.

Heading the union team in the negotiations was Regional Director Frederick Siems, aided by Assistant Director Frank Bohrer; Helen Berganson and Sam Schwartz, man-ager and assistant manager, re-

presentative of the Kansas City Joint Board; and Business Agent Winnie Lipman.

Just three days before this victory was announced, Frances Gee employees belonging to Richmond, Mo., Local 323 celebrated their local's 26th anniversary with a "turkey and all the fixings" dinner.

In another Central States Region shop, the Prelich, Inc. skirt factory in St. Louis, Mo., operators won back pay totaling approximately \$500 as a result of union action.

The factory recently switched to a new system of modified section work. The workers were guaranteed their average earnings for the first few weeks after the new system went into effect, but during the eight weeks that followed, their earnings dropped.

Union negotiations, directed by Joint Board Manager Dan Robbins, resulted in a check for each worker, sufficient in amount to offset wage losses during the eight weeks in question.

Chicago Unionists Greet German Labor Chief



Willy Richter, president of the German Federation of Labor, visiting Chicago last month, was greeted by city's top trade union officials at gathering in his honor. Above (left to right) are Stanley Johnson, secretary-treasurer of Illinois State Federation of Labor; Stephen Bailey, vice president of Chicago Federation of Labor; Richard Joseph Kaman, secretary-treasurer of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; ILGWU Vice Pres. Morris Biells; and Patrick E. Corman, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters.

Sizable Raises, Back Pay In EOT New Haven Pact

Substantial wage increases and \$4,700 in back pay were won last month for workers in two New Haven, Conn., avium plants through a three-year contract renewal negotiated last month by Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, and Connecticut EOT Manager Ben Janz.

Covering 150 employees of Mercury Sportwear and the Congress Manufacturing Co., the renewal provides for the following improvements: retroactively effective as of last July 18:

—An across-the-board increase of 10 cents an hour for all workers except cutters, who will get a 15-cent raise.

—An additional paid holiday—Good Friday—for all workers, bringing the number of paid holidays per year to seven and a half.

—A Christmas bonus for each worker, amounting to one day's extra pay multiplied by the number of years of service.

—A 25-hour week for both piece and work workers, with time-and-a-half for work after the regular seven-hour day.

—Raising of the minimum wage for operators to \$1.25, and no less than \$1.15 an hour for their workers, with their 50 cents an hour minimum wage boost to go into effect.

Patricia, Sherman Net Chicago Gains

Added to the ILOWRU roster of organized shops in Chicago last month was Patricia Frank, regional vice president. Patricia Frank, regional vice president, is a two-week campaign directed by staffers Norbert Celsi and Jose Boech.

Terms of the initial two-year contract, signed with Local 208, include a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour; six paid holidays; one week paid vacation after one year of employment; two weeks after three years; employer contributions of 1 per cent of payroll to the union's health fund, 1 per cent to the Health Center fund; and a wage-respouse clause.

At another Chicago shop, Sherman Proksa, manufacturers of children's wear, an agreement was won by 45 union members in negotiations culminating in a strike. Contract terms here include a 5 per cent general wage boost, retroactive to July 25; an additional 4 per cent pay increase effective July 1958; four paid holidays; vacations with pay; and contributions to the Health Center and health funds.

N'East Affiliates Cash Living-Cost Pa Boosts

In a rapid follow-up to the directive of the ILGWU General Executive Board calling on affiliates that have not yet done so to negotiate cost-of-living wage increases, all districts of the Northeast Department have initiated action to win such gains, reports Vice Pres. David Glasgold, department director.

LOS ANGELES ILGWU GIVES \$40,000 TO 46 COMMUNITY GROUPS

Los Angeles ILGWU, making their contributions for the sixth successive year through a consolidated fund, will give some \$40,000 to 46 community institutions, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otis Pacific Coast regional director.

Largest single allocation will go to the Community Chest. Among the other major beneficiaries are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Jewish Labor Committee, Italian American Labor Council, American Red Cross, the City of Hope, Mt. Sinai Hospital and Hospital of the Brothers of St. John of God. Chairman of the Los Angeles ILOWU Fund for Labor and Community Causes is Vice Pres. Otis; Check Joint Board Manager, Eddie Stenace is treasurer; John Ulino, manager of the Dress and Sportswear Joint Board, is secretary; Pamme Borax, Dress and Sportswear assistant manager, is trustee.

Minnesota Backpay Coins Jingle Bells
Union persistence paid off in dollars and cents last month for 30 garment workers in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.

Long after their former employer, A. Fine Originals, had ceased operations, they received, on Nov. 22, overdue vacation checks totaling \$2,048—and over \$2,000 more of the defunct firm's assets were turned over to the Twin Cities Joint Board health and retirement fund. The money didn't come easily, reports Joint Board Manager Mike Finkelshten. A lengthy battle was involved. But it was worth it, for the victory—via an arbitration award—was a complete one, and it comes at just the right time of year: jangling coats and jangle bells always sound nice together!

A first-time pact has been signed with M. & P. Dress Co. of Bristol, Pa., covering 30 workers, reports Manager John Justice of the Wilmington-Trenton District. Standard ILOWU minimums, paid holidays, health and welfare benefits, and wage increases are provided. These gains influenced workers at Tevat Dress in Bristol to sign up with the ILOWU also, and negotiations are already under way for an agreement with that firm.

ANNOUNCE OPENINGS IN UPGRADING COURSE OF N.Y. DRESSMAKERS

Members of New York Dressmaker Local 23 welcome to new higher-paying operator skills are urged by Vice Pres. Charles J. Zimmerman, local manager, to sign up at once for free-entitled upgrading courses jointly sponsored by the local and the New York City Board of Education.

Openings 23 welcome to new available in the classes, designed to: —Retrain workers from other crafts, such as finishers and cleaners. —Retrain operators on cheaper dress lines, to enable them to work on the demand. Interested members may register for the courses at the local's education department, Room 611, 218 West 46th St. The classes of eight to ten weeks' duration—most on evenings a week—from 6:30 to 8:30 P.M. at the 25th School of Fashion Industries, 25 West 46th St.

'World of David Dubinsky' Held 'Service to the World'

By NATE WHITE
Business and Financial Editor, Christian Science Monitor

MAX Danish has done a public service in writing this book. For the time being, it is a service to the labor movement. It is a service to the United States. It is a service to the world. Dubinsky's story is such as to make any American grateful for the freedoms which are potential and real in this great democracy, for the courts, the press, the business, and the workers who are determined to make the stories of freedom even sweeter.

The book reads like the adventure of Tom Sawyer when young David, dispersed by the poverty of the Lode bakers (his father was a baker), joined in union activity at age 16 to help improve their economic position. Trapped by Czarist police and banished to Siberia, he won the friendship of a guard and escaped, befriended by murderers, convicts, thieves, and after his escape by friendly farmers, he fled to the United States when he was 19. Mr. Danish's book takes us from there.

JUST now when organized labor as represented in the Trustees Union has been portrayed so frequently in large headlines as being allied with crime, the Dubinsky story stands out as the triumph of idealism, honesty, justice, human rights, and for the unending fight against communism carried on by Mr. Dubinsky.

From his arrival in New York Harbor on a cork dog, young New Year's Day in 1911 until today David Dubinsky has crusaded against wrong. He had fled from Lode. His poverty, his repression of workers and worker organizations.

As soon as he could master the language of New York and had won a union card, young Mr. Dubinsky began his crusade. A tragic foe in the New York garment district, the fact that the workers were locked in to avoid a strike for had to lead eight states to the payment, after the living Pale (he was born in Brest-Litovsk) to action.

Out of chaos, depression, strife, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which Mr. Dubinsky has served as member for 42 years and president for 25 years, has emerged as a force for good and a force for democracy. This story of a clean union, a democratic union, and an idealistic leader, convinced of the rightness of his principles and his cause, is an inspiration to the reader, even a discouraged with the poor showings of some unions in these directions.

In writing the forward of this book, George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, calls Dubinsky a clean union, a democratic American success stories—success measured not in one man's accumulation of wealth but in the love and respect he earned from the hundreds of thousands he helped to help themselves. The working of David Dubinsky is a better world for his contributions to it. . . . This book is a chronicle of one of labor's proudest achievements.

As editor of the ILGWU magazine the author had been associated for 25 years with Mr. Dubinsky. He wrote a biography of William Green, George Meany's predecessor in the old AFL organization, in 1952. His style is graphic and his command of facts is unfaulted.

HAZLETON TO ERECT BOY SCOUT BUILDING VIA ILG SHOW FUNDS

Some \$3,000 raised at musical reviews presented by Hazleton Local 225 will be used for building a year-round, overnight camping lodge for Boy Scouts in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, reports Vice Pres. David Glasgold, director of the Northeast Department.

District Manager Ray Shore announced that construction has begun on the building, which will carry an inscription stating it was "erected by funds contributed by the Hazleton District Council, Northeast Department, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union." It will be part of Camp Rotawans.

The funds were raised during 1955 and 1957 as part of the union's continuing program to help worthy community projects.

The shows, in which 35 members participated in songs, dances and skills, were arranged by the department's Pennsylvania Recreation Director, James Corbett. Each year's proceeds are earmarked for another project.

Musical Money for Boy Scout Building



Northeast Department ILGers in Hazleton, Pa., area raised some \$3,000 through musical review, which they contributed to building of overnight camping lodge at Boy Scouts' nearby Camp Rotawans. District Manager Ray Shore (left) and camp officials examine construction site.

Members of New York Dressmaker Local 23 welcome to new higher-paying operator skills are urged by Vice Pres. Charles J. Zimmerman, local manager, to sign up at once for free-entitled upgrading courses jointly sponsored by the local and the New York City Board of Education.

Openings 23 welcome to new available in the classes, designed to: —Retrain workers from other crafts, such as finishers and cleaners. —Retrain operators on cheaper dress lines, to enable them to work on the demand. Interested members may register for the courses at the local's education department, Room 611, 218 West 46th St. The classes of eight to ten weeks' duration—most on evenings a week—from 6:30 to 8:30 P.M. at the 25th School of Fashion Industries, 25 West 46th St.

Chicago Cloak Renewal Talks Begin; Gains Avert Walkout in Embroidery

In Chicago, cloak industry pact renewal negotiations moved into full swing this month, while an "eleventh-hour" settlement was reached averting a strike in the embroidery, pleating and stitching industry, reports Vice Pres. Morris Bielis, Midwest Region director.

With the present cloak industry contract set to expire Dec. 31, Chicago Joint Board spokesmen are demanding that a renewal with the City's Cloak and Best Manufacturers' Association include:

- A general pay increase, following the pattern set recently by the raises obtained in the New York cloak industry, taking into account hikes in the cost of living during the past two years.
- Additional paid holidays for both piece and time clerks;
- Overtime-pay improvement;
- Inclusion of shipping clerks and sorters under coverage of the agreement;
- Clarification of present vacation-period arrangements;

-A severance-pay fund, and -Increases in employer contributions to health, welfare and retirement funds.

The employers have expressed willingness to include shipping clerks and sorters under the agreement, but they have opposed other changes on the ground of "adverse business conditions."

The union's first party with employer spokesmen ended last month with provision for a smaller committee of both sides to continue the negotiations.

Representing the union were Vice Pres. Bielis; Assistant Midwest Di-

rector Harold Schwartz; Leonard Anstrot and Max Casper of Local 5; Harry Messer and Joe Goldberg of Local 18 and the joint board; Aaron Silver and Adolph Fraerman of Local 39; Myrtle Evans and Morrie Plack of Local 81; Sol Plack, and Mayer Friedman.

Embroidery Raises

Meanwhile, Local 212 reached a settlement with Chicago's Embroidery, Placket and Stitches Association after a last-minute strike warning broke a deadlock in renewal negotiations.

Terms of the new two-year agreement—retroactive to Nov. 25—include a wage increase of 5 cents an hour, a rise in minimum-pay scale, a boost of 15 per cent of payroll in employer contributions to the Health-Care Fund, one additional paid holiday and other adjustments.

Representing the union in those negotiations were Local Manager George Paris, Assistant Midwest Director Harold Schwartz, Local Chairman Jack Remo, Local Secretary Louie Albrecht and Alex Rosenthal.

Hike of La Mode

Another Local 212 victory this past month took place in negotiations with La Mode Novelty Co., where the firm agreed to a wage increase of 5 cents an hour, retroactive to Nov. 1, after its workers voted in favor of calling a strike.

Union pay-hold demands were made under the wage-repeal clause in the current contract. Prior to the strike vote, the firm had even refused to agree to arbitration of the wage dispute.

Hosts to French

The ILOWU Health Center in Chicago was host Dec. 3 to a seven-member French labor team, touring the United States under the auspices of the International Cooperation Administration.

During their health center visit they questioned Dr. Stanley Tyber, health center director, and Assistant Midwest Director Harold Schwartz, and demonstrated an intense interest in the operation of ILOWU health services.

With Voices Uplifted



Members of New York Shipping Clerks' Local 60A chorus, led by Ben Wolf (left), provided added harmonious note last month, at final 1957 session of Feinberg Memorial Lecture series on "Human Relations in Industry." Preceding lecture by Harvard economist John Kenneth Galbraith, song sang number of folk ballads.

WASHINGTON MEMO

by John Herling

Soviet Satellite Advance Tolls U. S. School Crisis

WASHINGTON—H. O. Wells used to warn: "Modern civilization is a race between education and disaster." This was a dramatic statement of what has been a basic article of faith of liberals and labor forces in the United States.

This stress on education and its pervasive importance became a well-known platitude. Now, suddenly, Sputnik! The Soviet satellite has launched the satellite has triggered for us an immense self-analysis. And education has again become news of the first magnitude.



In every organization, governmental and non-governmental—from the AFL-CIO convention to the NAM—the talk has pivoted on the national need for bigger and better educational programs.

Senators of both parties want to carry on investigations of where American education has fallen down. Although this nation remains the richest country in the world, suddenly the uncomfortable belief has gained currency that because we're very rich it doesn't necessarily follow that we are the best educated.

Push School Construction

For the coming Congressional session, plans are already being made for an aggressive drive to push through a school construction program, long-talked-about, long-changeful long-lost. New legislative energy to ensure the passage of the school bill will have to be found in an alliance of many forces heretofore divided. The school belly-rung-and-the country is late.

What makes it difficult is the belief in certain areas that we can still afford to wallow in the swamp of racial segregation, with the result that even backward school systems are being prevented from any form or hope of improvement.

In this country, as Martin Falson, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare points out, the lack of decent status of teachers in the United States is one of the largest defects in our national character. An American teacher has to handle twice as many children as a Soviet teacher!

The reason for this is that in the U.S. don't have teachers enough to do the job. Why don't we command a proper teaching staff for the nation's students? Simply because we do not pay our teachers adequate salaries commensurate to the importance of their part in our society.

From Capitol Hill to the White House, certain facts and figures are beginning to be drummed into the National consciousness: We are wasting our youth-power and shortchanging posterity.

Waste of Young People

Soon the Senate committee will release these facts: 1. Almost 40 per cent of the children who enter high school do not graduate. 2. One among the top quarter of the high school graduates, nearly one out of three does not go to college. 3. Half of those who enter college drop out before graduation.

This waste of young people may have many causes. But more than any single cause is the lack of money which strangles educational opportunities. Many more children of union members go to college than ever before. But huge numbers can't make it because scholarships are few, incomes are low, and the family needs more cash.

One of the first jobs before this Administration in January will be to remove the self-imposed inhibitions which the past Federal government must play in providing better education for the people of America.

It is not enough to repeat that the federal government can only deal with a section of the educational problem. What Senators like Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon are emphasizing is that the Federal government must lead the way, set standards, and in general liberate itself from sloughs which have entrapped and delisted it into inaction.

Chalk Up Pay Raises At 7 Missouri Shops

Pay increases were won last month for several hundred ILCERS in seven Missouri shops, reports Frederick Sierra, Central States regional director.

To 235 workers employed in New Era Shirt Co. shops in St. Louis, Arzadia and Piedmont, Mo., went cost-of-living pay boosts of about 3 1/2 per cent, retroactive to Nov. 1, in accordance with wage adjustment provisions in the contract.

The firm bowed to ILOWU pay-increase demands following negotiations during which union spokesmen cited figures supplied by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics showing a 3 1/2 per cent increase in the St. Louis cost of living from Sept. 1952 to Sept. 1953.

French Gets Hikes

Workers employed in Frances Gies Garment Co. shops in Richmond, Kansas City, Excelsior Springs and Hignsville, Mo., won pay boosts retroactive to Aug. 1, ranging from 8 to 10 cents an hour for time workers.

Heading the union team in the negotiations was Regional Director Frederick Sierra, aided by Assistant Director Frank Roeder; Heler Bengtson and Sam Schwartz, manager and assistant manager, re-

spectively, of the Kansas City Joint Board; and Business Agent Winnie Lippman.

Just three days before this victory was announced, Frances Gies employees belonging to Richmond, Mo., Local 223 celebrated their local's 26th anniversary with a "turkey and all the fixings" dinner.

In another Central States Region shop, the French, Inc., skirt factory in St. Louis, Mo., operators won back pay totaling approximately \$600 as a result of union action.

The factory recently switched to a new system of modified section work. The workers were guaranteed four average earnings for the first few weeks after the new system went into effect, but during the eight weeks that followed, their earnings dropped.

Union negotiations, directed by Joint Board Manager Dan Robbins, resulted in a check for each worker, sufficient in amount to offset wage losses during the eight weeks in question.

Chicago Unionists Greet German Labor Chief



Willy Richter, president of the German Federation of Labor, visiting Chicago last month, was greeted by city's top trade union officials at gathering in his honor. Above (left to right) are Stanley Johnson, secretary-treasurer of Illinois State Federation of Labor; Stephen Bailey, vice president of Chicago Federation of Labor; Richard Joseph Keenan, secretary-treasurer of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; ILOWU Vice Pres. Morris Bielis; and Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Metal Cutlers.

Sizable Raises, Back Pay In EOT New Haven Pact

Substantial wage increases and \$4,700 in back pay were won last month for workers in two New Haven, Conn., swim suit plants through a three-year contract renewal negotiated last month by Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Out-of-Town Contractors and Contractors Association, and ILOU Local 107, Manager Sam Kramer.

Covering 136 employees of Mercury Sportswear and the Cosmoes Manufacturing Co., the revised contract provides for the following increases—retroactively effective as of last July 15:

—An across-the-board increase of 10 cents an hour for all workers except cutters, who will get a 15-cent boost.

—An additional paid holiday—Good Friday—for all workers, bringing the number of paid holidays per year to seven and a half.

—A Christmas bonus for each worker, amounting to one day's extra pay multiplied by the number of years of service.

—A 35-hour week for both piece and week workers, with time-and-a-half for work after the regular seven-hour day.

—Raising of the minimum wage for operators to \$1.25, and no less than \$1.15 an hour for floor workers. The another 3 cents an hour minimum-wage boost to go into effect.

...for both groups in July 1958. If, during the life of the agreement, there is an increase in the federal minimum wage, the shop minimum is to be at least 15 per cent above that.

—An additional 1-per-cent-of-payroll employer contribution to the union's retirement fund.

The agreement also provides that if during the life of the contract New York Knitgoods Local 150 win additional improvements, they will be applied automatically to workers at the Congress and Mercury shops.

Local 48 Member Meeting At Labor Temple Dec. 23

Vice Pres. Howard Molteni, manager of Italian Cloakmakers' Local 48, has announced the final meeting of the union for the year will be held Monday evening Dec. 23, at Labor Temple on 14th St. Molteni will present a detailed report on the union's activities for the year as well as recent union activities.

Patricia, Sherman Net Chicago Gains

Added to the ILOUWU roster of organized shops in Chicago last month was Patricia Frueks, reports Vice Pres. Morris Blais, Midwest regional director. The firm employed after a two-week campaign directed by staffers Norbert Cole and Joe Bosch.

Terms of the initial two-year contract, signed with Local 206, include a general wage increase of 15 cents an hour; six paid holidays; one week's paid vacation after one year of employment; two weeks after five years; employer contribution of 1 per cent of payroll to the union's health fund, 1 per cent to the Health Center fund; and a wage-ropener clause.

At another Chicago shop, Sherman Frueks, manufacturers of children's wear, an agreement was won by the union after lengthy negotiations culminating in a strike. Contract terms were likewise a 15 per cent general wage boost, retroactive to July 31; an additional 6 per cent wage increase effective July 1958; four-paid holidays; vacation with pay; and contributions to the Health Center and health funds.

N'East Areas Gives Living-Cost Pay Boosts

In a rapid follow-up to the directive of the ILOUWU General Executive Board calling on affiliates that have not yet done so to negotiate cost-of-living wage increases, all districts of the Northeast Department have initiated action to win such raises, reports Vice Pres. David Ginzburg, department director.

LOS ANGELES ILOUWU GIVES \$40,000 TO 46 COMMUNITY GROUPS

Los Angeles ILOUWU, making their contributions for the sixth successive year through a consolidated fund, will give some \$40,000 this year to 46 community institutions, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Ott, Pacific Coast regional director.

Largest single allocation will go to the Community Chest. Among the other major beneficiaries are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Jewish Labor Committee, Italian American Labor Council, American Red Cross, the City of Hope, Mt. Sinai Hospital and Hospital of the Brothers of St. John of God.

Minneapolis Backpay Coins Jingle Bells

Union pensions paid off in dollars and cents last month for 30 garment workers in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.

Long after their former employer, A. Pine Originals, had ceased operations, they received, on Nov. 22, overdue vacation checks totaling \$248,000 and over \$2,000 more of the district firm's assets were turned over to the Twin Cities Joint Board health and retirement fund.

The money didn't come easily, reports Joint Board Manager Mike Pinkelstein. A lengthy battle was involved. But it was worth it, for the victory — via an arbitration award — is a complete one, and it comes at just the right time of year: jingling coins and jingle bells always sound nice together!

Among the first to agree in this district were two major firms in the Upscale New York area: the Department, according to Supervisor Abe Karsenay.

—A first-time wage hike was obtained for 135 workers at Augusta Knitting Mills in Ulster through efforts of the shop negotiating committee, with vigorous backing from the workers.

The committee, headed by Local 179 Pres. Frank Lupo, included Jennie Mirani, shop secretary, Catherine Homet, John Mirani, Anna Parker, Grace Matera and Genevieve Olin.

—In the same district, joint efforts by shop committees of three plants working for Reiss Underwear, the Delightful and living pay benefits for 1,000 workers. Affected were two Reiss units at Cambridge and Berlin (part of Reiss Manufacturing Co. at Waterloo).

Eastern District Manager Gene Birker reports that conferences have been arranged with employers with independent agreements, for negotiation of living-cost pay boosts. Meetings have already been held with Delightful and House of Black and White; A. S. H. (plants 1 and 2); Penn Ariz; J. H. H. Manufacturing Co.; Henry Dornell Co.; and the Delightful and Reiss, both contractors for Lady Ellen of New York.

In Central and Western Pennsylvania, Acting Manager Martin Morand indicates that talks will soon start with many of the 23 firms in the area. He reports that the union's demands for living wages to meet rises in living costs.

Similarly, talks are under way in the Northeast Department districts of Massachusetts and in the Shamokin, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Hazleton, and Allentown districts of Pennsylvania.

ANNOUNCE OPENINGS IN U.P. DRESSMAKERS

Members of New York Democrats' Local 22 wishing to train for high-pay operator skills are urged by Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, local manager, to sign up at once for free-tuition open-training courses sponsored by the local and the New York City Board of Education.

—Retrain operators on cheaper dress lines, to enable them to work on better-line dresses.

Interested operators may register for the courses at the local's education department, Room 611, 218 West 40th St. The classes—of eight to ten students each—will meet twice a week, from 6:30 to 8:30 P.M., at the High School of Fashion Industries, 225 West 46th St.

HAZLETON TO ERECT BOY SCOUT BUILDING VIA ILOUWU SHOW FUNDS

Some \$3,000 raised at musical revues presented by Hazleton Local 225 will be used for building a year-round overnight camping lodge for Boy Scouts in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, reports Vice Pres. David Ginzburg, director of the Northeast Department.

District Manager Ray Shore announced that construction has begun on the building, which will carry an inscription dedicating it to "erected by funds contributed by the Hazleton District Council, Northeast Department, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union." It will be part of Camp Rotawanic.

The funds were raised during 1955 and 1957 as part of the union's continuing program to help worthy community projects.

...the shows, in which 25 members participated in songs, dances and skits, were arranged by the department's Pennsylvania Recreation Director James Corbett. Each year's proceeds are earmarked for another project.

Musical Money for Boy Scout Building



Northeast Department ILOUWU in Hazleton, Pa., area raised some \$3,000 through musical revues, which they contributed for building of overnight camping lodge at Boy Scouts' nearby Camp Rotawanic. District Manager Ray Shore (left) and camp officials examine construction site.

World of David Dubinsky 'Hold Service to the World'

By NATE WHITE

Business and Financial Editor, Christian Science Monitor

language of New York and had won a union card, young Mr. Dubinsky began his crusade. A tragic fire in the New York garment district, the fact that the workers were locked in a void of help, and the fact that the stories in the pavement, stirred the young Pole (he was born in Russia) to action.

Out of chaos, depression, strife, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which Mr. Dubinsky had in as an member for 46 years and as president for 25 years, has emerged as a force for good and a force for democracy. This story of a clean union, a democratic union, and an idealistic leader, convinced of the rightness of his principles and his cause, is a inspiration to the reader, grows discouraged with the poor show of some unions in these districts.

In writing the foreword of his book, George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, calls Dubinsky's work "one of the great American success stories—national in scope and in its many accumulation of wealth and power, but measured in the love and respect he earned from the hundreds of thousands he helped to help themselves. The world of David Dubinsky is a better world for his contributions to it. . . . This book is a chronicle of one of labor's proudest achievements."

An editor of the ILOUWU paper the author had been associated for 25 years with Mr. Dubinsky. He served as biographer at William Green, George Meany's predecessor in the old AFL organization, in 1952. His style is graphic and his command of facts is unerring.

MAX Danish has done a public service in writing this book. It is a service to the labor movement. It is a service to the United States. It is a service to the world.

David Dubinsky's story is such as to make any American grateful for the freedoms which are potential and real in this great democracy. For the courts, the press, the businessmen, and the workers who are determined to make the streets of freedom even stronger.

The best reads like the adventure of Tom Sawyer, when young David, distressed by the poverty of the Loda laborers (his father was a baker), joined in union activity at age 16 to help improve their economic position. Trapped by Czarist police and banished to Siberia, he won the friendship of a guard and escaped. Betrayed by murderers, convicts, thieves, and after his escape by friendly farmers, he fled to the United States where he was 19. Mr. Danish's book takes us from there.

JUST now when organized labor as represented in the Teamsters Union has been portrayed as frequently in large headlines as being allied with crime, the Dubinsky story stands out for its triumph for idealism, honesty, justice, human rights, and for the unending fight against communism carried on by Mr. Dubinsky.

From his arrival in New York Harbor on a cold foggy New Year's Day in 1911 until today, David Dubinsky has crusaded against wrong. He had fled from Loda, its poverty, its repression of workers and worker organizations.

As soon as he could master the

"The World of David Dubinsky," by Max D. Danish, is available at a special members' price to members of the ILOUWU who apply at their local union headquarters.

Why the Teamsters Union Wo

With a full sense of the historic significance of their action, the delegates to the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City on Dec. 6, 1957 voted to expel the Teamsters Union from their ranks. The decision came as a 5-to-1 vote of approval of a report by the convention's Appeal Committee, headed by Alex Rose as chairman and John J. Murphy as secretary.

It was not easy for the united labor movement to ex-

pel its largest affiliate, the report's recommendation the convention refused. JUSTICE here explains as a service to those who want more to understand the momentous to the AFL-CIO conv-

AFL-CIO Top, George Meany during debate on Teamsters Union expulsions.

THE issues presented to the Appeals Committee can only properly be understood in the light of the provisions of the AFL-CIO Constitution, the resolutions adopted at the annual convention of the AFL-CIO, the findings of the Ethical Practices Committee and of the Executive Council and the actions of the Teamsters Union with respect to them.

1. The AFL-CIO Constitution and Resolutions

The constitution which the AFL-CIO adopted with the unanimous concurrence of such affiliated unions, provided that one of the basic objects and principles of the federation should be:

"to protect the labor movement from any and all corrupt influences and from the undermining efforts of Commercial agencies and all others who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and free democratic institutions."

The Executive Council was given power to conduct an investigation, either directly or through an appropriate committee, into any situation in which there is reason to believe that any affiliate is "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by any corrupt influences."

The committee is further given the authority "to make recommendations or give directions to the affiliate involved" and "upon a two-thirds vote, to suspend any affiliate found guilty of a violation of this section."

The AFL-CIO Constitution preserved the principle of national and international union autonomy but, by its provisions with respect to corruption and Communism, it made it clear that no union, large or small, which was corruptly dominated or influenced had a right to remain in affiliation with the AFL-CIO.

The founding convention of the AFL-CIO implemented these constitutional provisions by adopting, by unanimous vote, a resolution which called upon "all affiliated national and international unions to take whatever steps are necessary within their own organizations to effect the policies and standards set forth in the Constitution of the AFL-CIO."

The Appeals Committee has considered the appeal of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters with the clear understanding and conviction that these constitutional provisions and resolutions which were concurred in by the Teamsters Union as well as by every other union which participated in the formation of the AFL-CIO, are necessarily binding upon the Executive Council, upon this committee and upon the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

2. The Proceedings and Report of the Ethical Practices Committee

The proceedings which led to the order of the Executive Council which is being appealed to the Convention arose as a result of proceedings begun in March 1957 when the AFL-CIO Executive Council authorized the Ethical Practices Committee, which had been appointed pursuant to the constitution, to conduct a formal investigation to establish the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers is "dominated, controlled, or substantially influenced" by the conduct of its affairs by corrupt influences.

The committee held hearings from time to time beginning in May and continued through September, 1957. The International Brotherhood's entire copies of all materials considered by the committee and was given a full opportunity to respond to all of the evidence against it.

On the basis of the hearings and the materials presented to the committee, the committee on September 16, 1957, submitted a report to the Executive Council.

Briefly summarized that report found as follows:

(a) Use of Union Funds for Personal Purposes—President Beck, Vice President Brewster, and Vice President Hoffa.

On the basis of President Beck's own statements and an agreement pursuant to which he repaid \$379,000 to the Teamsters Union, the committee found that he had during the period 1944-1953 diverted large sums of money for his personal use. Furthermore, on the basis of the documentary evidence available to the committee, it concluded that all of the evidence indicates that there was initially no intention to repay and that the obligation to repay was established long after the actual transfer of funds.

Vice President Brewster himself testified before the Select Senate Committee that he had used Teamsters Union funds for a down payment on a home, to pay travel expenses and hotel bills for his race horse trainer and others, and for similar personal purposes. He promised the Senate Committee that he would hire an auditor to determine the amount which he should repay to the union.

Vice President Hoffa, from time to time in 1953 and 1954 borrowed funds from the Teamsters' local union which he is president, and, in addition, borrowed money, without notes, collateral or interest from a union auditor, who in turn borrowed the money from the local union.

(b) Use of Official Union Position for Personal Profit and Advantage—President Beck and Vice President Hoffa.

The committee found that President Beck had in many ways used his official union position for his own substantial personal profit and advantage, many times at the expense of the Teamsters' Union. Included in these activities were loans for \$300,000 from the Preuhard-Trailer Company after President Beck, as chairman of the International Brotherhood's Finance Committee, had loaned \$1,500,000 of Teamsters' Funds to that company; a whole series of dealings with Nathan Shifferman by virtue of which Beck and his relative received substantial sums of money and Shifferman and his relatives received substantial sums of Teamsters' Union money; and control of the Investment of Teamsters' Union funds in such a manner as to advance the private business interests of Beck, members of his family and his associates.

The committee found that typical of this latter category was a transaction by which President Beck, as a trustee of a memorial fund for the widow of a Teamster official,

enriched himself out of the investment of the trust in a mortgage.

Vice President Hoffa similarly used his official union position, the committee found, for personal profit and advantage, frequently to the direct detriment of the membership of the Teamsters Union. Typical of the findings with respect to Vice President Hoffa was the finding of the committee with respect to The Fleet Corporation.

The Fleet Corporation was established for the benefit of Vice President Hoffa and Bert Brennan by Commercial Carriers, a trucking company whose employees were represented by the Teamsters Union. Shortly after Vice President Hoffa terminated a strike of the employees of Commercial Carriers, Commercial Carriers established The Fleet as a corporation, transferred trucks which it already owned to The Fleet and leased back those same trucks from The Fleet.

The Fleet, whose stock was held in the names of Brennan's and Hoffa's wives, had no employees and did no business other than to receive rentals from Commercial Carriers. The total investment of Hoffa and Brennan in The Fleet was, at most, \$4,000 and they expended no actual effort or direction in the company's business. But, over a period of years, Commercial Carriers paid enough money to The Fleet that Brennan and Hoffa derived \$125,000 in income from it.

Similar use of union position for personal advantage was demonstrated by Hoffa's borrowing \$18,000 from eleven different Teamster business agents and at least \$20,000 from employers under contract with the Teamsters Union. The final item found in the Ethical Practices Committee in this category was Vice President Hoffa's relationship with a real estate promoter whose substance was "sponsored" by the Teamsters Union at a time when Hoffa secretly held an option to participate in the profits of the enterprise and had borrowed \$25,000 from the promoter.

(c) Improper Activities Relating to Health and Welfare Funds—Vice President Brewster and Vice President Hoffa.

The Ethical Practices Committee found that Vice President Brewster had an extensive business relationship with the insurance broker for a number of Teamster Union health and welfare funds; that Brewster commingled his personal business with his official union position and that this resulted in an immoderate over-charge on insurance business handled by the broker to the detriment of the Teamster Union membership.

With respect to Vice President Hoffa, the committee found that he had business relationships with various persons connected

with the insurance company which, at Hoffa's instance, obtained the insurance contract covering two large welfare funds.

(d) Failure to Take Action with Respect to Unlawful Officials Who Have Engaged in Corrupt Activities Offensive to Trade Union Morality, or Against Whom Serious Charges of That Nature Are Pending.

The committee found, on the basis of uncontested evidence, that a number of Teamster Union officials, including Vice President Sidney Brennan as well as a number of local union officials, had been convicted of bribery, extortion and conspiracy but that no action had ever been taken by the Teamsters Union with respect to these proven cases of corruption.

Furthermore, the committee found, the Teamsters Union had taken no action to conduct an investigation of situations in which officials of the union were indicted for having received payoffs for permitting trucks with non-union drivers to deliver products, and similar situations in which similar charges were pending.

(e) Failure to Investigate Whether Teamster Union Officials Have Invoked the Fifth Amendment to Conceal General Corruption in the Conduct of Union Affairs.

The committee found that a number of Teamster officials, had, from time to time, and in particular before the Senate Select Committee, invoked the Fifth Amendment in response to questions involving their use of their union position for corrupt purposes. The Teamsters Union, the committee found, had conducted no investigations in this situation but had instead taken the position that if an individual invoked the privilege against self-incrimination no trade union inquiry could be conducted into the charges against him.

(f) Failure to Comply with the Provision of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code No. 1 with Respect to Local Union Charities.

The committee found that in the 12-month period which had elapsed since the Executive Council approved the Ethical Practices Code covering the issuance of local union charters, the Teamsters Union had failed to comply with that code by permitting "paper" locals in the New York area to continue to exist and, indeed, by directing the New York Teamsters Joint Council to recognize those locals and give them voting rights.

(g) The Relationship Between Vice President Hoffa and Notorious Racketeers.

The committee found that Vice President Hoffa had maintained a close working relationship with John Dioguardi, a well-known



Was Expelled

... in a tense and dramatic session, resolutions were debated. In the end, efforts to compromise moral principles, presented to the Appeals Committee Report was who could not otherwise read it in such headlines in order to understand the decision made by the delegates convention.

PREMISE PROVEN

... racketeer, and that Hoffa had associated with, supported, sponsored or hired various hoodlums and convicted criminals in the Transmitters Central Conference area.

(b) The Findings of the Ethical Practices Committee.

With respect to all of the matters summarized above, the committee reported, the Transmitters Union refused to respond on the merits. The position of the Transmitters Union before the Ethical Practices Committee, shortly summarized, was that these matters were some of the committee's business and that if any action was required by the Transmitters Union it could be taken at the constitutional convention to be held by the Transmitters Union in September, 1937.

On the basis of the evidence detailed in its report, the Ethical Practices Committee, concluded that the International Brotherhood of Transmitters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America "has been and continues to be dominated or substantially influenced by corrupt influences."

3. The Action of the Executive Council

After receipt of the report of the Ethical Practices Committee the Executive Council considered the report and offered to the Transmitters Union an opportunity to be heard. The Transmitters Union did not accept the invitation. The council approved and adopted the report of the committee, finding that the International Brotherhood is dominated, controlled or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by corrupt influences in violation of the Constitution of the AFL-CIO and it directed the International Brotherhood to correct the

abuses set forth in the report of the Ethical Practices Committee and to eliminate and bar from office within the union those responsible for such abuses.

In addition, the council noted that President Beck of the Transmitters Union had advised that the entire matter would be submitted to the union at the following convention and directed the union to report to the council on October 24, 1937, the steps taken to comply with its directions.

On October 24, 1937, the council, after a further hearing for the Transmitters Union, found that as the Transmitters' Convention in September 1937, the Ethical Practices Committee was read to the convention but immediately thereafter was expurgated. For six minutes, it found that a motion from the floor that the Transmitters Union undertake its own investigation of the matters referred to in the report of the Ethical Practices Committee was rejected.

It found that, although an investigation was ordered with respect to the so-called "paper" locals in the New York area, no investigation and no proceedings were taken with respect to officials of the Transmitters Union found by the committee to constitute corrupt influences.

It found that officials of the Transmitters Union who were involved in the matters set forth in the report of the Ethical Practices Committee were not only retained in office but were promoted and, in particular, that Vice President James Hoffa was elected president and that John O'Keefe and Owen (Bet) Brennan were newly-elected as vice presidents. It found that the convention of the Transmitters Union had refused to amend the constitution of that union in accord with the Ethical Practices Code adapted by the Executive Council with respect to union democratic practices.

On the basis of these facts the Executive Council concluded that the actions of the Transmitters' convention constituted not only a defiance of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO but also a rejection of the basic principle set forth in the AFL-CIO Constitution, to which the Transmitters Union had subscribed, that the Federation "must be and remain free from any and all corrupt influences."

For this reason the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO resolved that the International Brotherhood of Transmitters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America should stand immediately suspended from the AFL-CIO and that such suspension should be lifted if the International Brotherhood would agree (a) to remove and bar from International Union office those whom the council has found on September 26, 1937, to be responsible for certain abuses in the Transmitters Union, and (b) that a special committee, appointed by the council, should be given authority to direct such further actions by the Transmitters Union as were necessary to eliminate corrupt influences.

The Executive Council resolution further provided that if the International Brotherhood of Transmitters failed to consent to these two conditions, the council would recommend to the forthcoming convention of the AFL-CIO that the International Brotherhood of Transmitters be expelled.

Findings of the Appeals Committee

In making its findings the committee has necessarily been advised of the facts that the Transmitters Union did not, in its appearance before the Ethical Practices Committee, before the Executive Council, and before this committee, seek to meet, directly or by any of the specific charges against it. Although the representatives of the Transmitters Union appeared before the Ethical Practices Committee, their appearances were

limited, with one exception, to the presentation of prepared statements to which, in effect, reference is made to the charges, and they further refused to submit to interview by the committee either with respect to the union's prepared statements or with respect to any matters before the committee.

In the light of this persistent and deliberate refusal by the Transmitters Union to respond to the charges and evidence, this committee has no alternative but to reiterate and reaffirm the findings of the Ethical Practices Committee and of the Executive Council.

The Executive Council, the committee believes, correctly concluded that these actions by the Transmitters Union constituted a "defiance of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO" and a rejection of the basic principle set forth in the AFL-CIO Constitution that this Federation "must be and remain free from any and all corrupt influences."

The specific grounds for appeal set forth by the Transmitters Union we find to be without merit. They will be dealt with individually below.

1. The argument that the action of the Executive Council constitutes a retroactive application of the 1937 AFL-CIO Constitution, which the representative of the Transmitters Union before this committee called a "legal" argument, is completely false. The council's action of October 24, 1937, was the direct result of the deliberate refusal of the Transmitters Union in September 1937 to take any action looking toward elimination of corrupt influences within that union, or indeed even to undertake its own investigation of the charges of corruption.

The actions of the Transmitters Convention of September 1937 clearly constituted a deliberate violation of the constitutional obligation which the Transmitters Union, as well as every other union affiliated with the AFL-CIO, undertook to observe when they voted to adopt that constitution in December 1935.

Nor, does the committee believe, was the Executive Council's finding on September 26 that there are presently persons in substantial positions of leadership within the Transmitters Union who constitute corrupt influences, a retroactive application of the 1937 AFL-CIO Constitution. Necessarily, the council was required to look into the past performances of officials of the Transmitters Union in order to determine whether they presently constitute corrupt influences. In no case, the committee finds, did the Executive Council condemn the Transmitters Union for past offenses.

Indeed, the council at no time has laid the Transmitters Union that they must stand irrevocably suspended from the federation because of past offenses. Even now, the council said in its September 25 and October 24 resolutions, the Transmitters Union can repudiate itself to good standing by eliminating the individuals from its present leadership who constitute corrupt influences and by agreeing to take such actions as are necessary now to correct existing abuses and to insure compliance with the AFL-CIO Constitution.

The leadership of the Transmitters Union has not accepted this proposal of the Executive Council and, in its appearance and argument before this committee, did not suggest that it intended to accept it.

2. The committee rejects as baseless the objection that the Ethical Practices Committee and the Executive Council did not hire their own investigators but instead relied upon sworn testimony taken in other proceedings. This objection, the committee believes, does not properly lie in the mouths of those who themselves refused to answer, controvert, or cast any doubt upon the truth of that testimony.

It will not be, in the committee's view, properly made in the face of a trans-

cripts containing serious and detailed sworn testimony concerning corruption and to insist that such testimony is repeated orally before a trade union body, the trade union movement cannot act.

The trade union movement, the committee believes, should be permitted to duplicate the investigative staffs of public bodies who are engaged in uncovering corruption. Any such requirement would plainly mean that the only bodies which might act if the trade union movement was unable to produce the witnesses who have testified for cross-examination. But that is not this case.

Of course, any union which attempts to renege on its obligation to do so, should attempt to show that the evidence relied upon in other forums is untrue or misleading, should be given the benefit of every doubt which might arise if the trade union movement was unable to produce the witnesses who have testified for cross-examination. But that is not this case.

3. The third ground of appeal really contains two separate grounds. First, the Transmitters Union claimed that the Federal court injunction which has prevented the union from putting its 1937 constitution into effect has disabled it from complying with the directives of the Executive Council.

This contention is simply false. As set forth in detail in the report of the Ethical Practices Committee, the Transmitters Union, even under its 1937 Constitution, has full power to take appropriate action to eliminate corrupt influences from its leadership. It may take such action cannot be excused because of the pendency of current court proceedings; since those proceedings in no way prohibit the union from taking the requisite action.

In connection with this ground of appeal, the representatives of the Transmitters Union stated to this committee that, acting under the 1937 Constitution, the leadership of the Transmitters Union had taken action to improve the situation with respect to the so-called "paper" locals in New York. Assuming the truth of this contention, it is to which the committee was offered no actual evidence. It merely serves to demonstrate that the 1937 Transmitters' Constitution contains adequate procedures to take other corrective action.

The second ground contained in the union's third point is that the basic rights of individuals who were found by the Ethical Practices Committee and the Executive Council to constitute corrupt influences were completely disregarded because they could not answer the accusations made against them without jeopardizing their basic constitutional rights.

This argument constitutes a distortion of principle embodied in the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. We do not, and would not, dispute the constitutional right of any person to refuse to give evidence at a criminal trial or, even a Senate hearing, which might be used to aid him in the job. But surely a union official cannot say that, until he is convicted, his UNION has no right to inquire into his fitness to hold a position of trust and to constitute corrupt influences were completely disregarded because they could not answer the accusations made against them without jeopardizing their basic constitutional rights.

The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution does not mean that the labor movement must refuse to seek or to find the facts because a union officer refuses to answer questions before a public body in order to avoid being sent to jail. The contrary position of the Transmitters Union would have the ironic effect of permitting trade unions to investigate and remove only those officials whose malfeasance in office was of such a nature as not to constitute a crime. Those who committed more serious breaches of faith and honor would be subject to criminal prosecution would, in the Transmitters view, be immunized (Continued on Page 8)

At left, documents pertaining to Transmitter issue. Above, members of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

AFL-CIO: "No Compromise With Corruption"

(Continued from Page 7)
from trade union action and must be kept in office. We reject any such argument.

4. The Executive Council's action in suspending the Teamsters Union and its recommendation that the Teamsters Union be expelled is in no sense discriminatory and does not subject the Teamsters Union to unequal or unfair treatment. Indeed, any other action than that taken by the council would, in the view of this committee, be unequal and unfair.

The Teamsters Union was given adequate opportunity to respond to the charges against it on their merits. It refused to do so. The Teamsters Union was given adequate opportunity to correct the abuses and to eliminate the corrupt influences found by the Executive Council. It refused to do so. Any course other than that taken by the council and recommended by it would be grossly unfair to other unions who have attempted both to correct the charges against them and to correct the conditions found by the council to exist.

The Teamsters Union does have, as its appeal states, relationships and affiliations of many years standing with other unions in the AFL-CIO. It is large and has a long and illustrious history. But the Constitution of the AFL-CIO would have no meaning if it were to be applied differently to large unions and to small unions. If old unions could countenance corruption while newer unions were held to strict standards, there would be one standard for all and the Teamsters Union, by the deliberate actions of its leadership, has refused to accept that standard.

5. The committee must reject the contention that the Executive Council was arbitrary in rejecting what the Teamsters Union calls a reasonable request for a period of time "to seek out, review and modify those areas and situations which might require adjustment. The leadership of the Teamsters Union has had adequate opportunity to initiate such action and a proposal to that effect was rejected. The recent Teamsters Convention is in no sense a suggestion now that the leadership of the Teamsters Union which the Executive Council has found corrupt, is to be given an additional time to "seek out" corruption.

Particularly is this true, the committee believes, in view of the offer of the Execu-

tive Council to lift the suspension of the Teamsters Union if that union would commit itself to take appropriate action, as outlined by the council, to eliminate corruption.

The Executive Council thus, in fact, offered to the Teamsters Union, the leadership of the Teamsters Union did not accept that offer. Thus they, and not the Executive Council, are responsible for the absence of additional time within which to comply with the principles of the AFL-CIO Constitution.

6. The AFL-CIO Constitution gives the Executive Council power to act whenever a union "is dominated, controlled or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by corrupt influences." Surely an international president and an international vice president, constitute a substantial influence in the conduct of the affairs of an international union.

The findings of the Executive Council with respect to President Dick of the Teamsters Union, with respect to Vice President and President-Elect James Hoffa, with respect to Vice President-Elect Owen Brennan, with respect to Vice President Frank Brewster, and with respect to Vice President Edwin Sweeney, surely constitute a sufficient basis upon which to conclude that there are substantial corrupt influences within the Teamsters Union.

Were there any doubt as to whether these individuals constitute a substantial influence on the Teamsters Union, it clearly would have been settled by the action of the Teamsters Convention of September 1957. There, in action which the present leadership of the Teamsters Union contends was the valid and legal action of the Teamsters Union, the union refused to eliminate its corrupt officials and refused even to undertake any investigation, as to whether there is corruption within the Teamsters Union.

By such action, the leadership of the Teamsters Union removed any doubt as to whether the corrupt influence within it dominates, controls, or substantially influences the conduct of its affairs.

Of course, no one—least of all this committee—denies that all of the 5,000 local unions and 1,400,000 members of the Teamsters Union are corrupt. It is the leadership found by the Ethical Practices Committee to be corrupt, which we are talking about. We have not the slightest doubt that the vast majority of the Teamsters are good honest

unionists, devoted to the principles which have motivated the American labor movement. The members of this committee know from personal experience, that in many instances teamsters have been genuinely and unselfishly helpful in assisting other trade unions.

But it is labor philosophy that the American trade union movement must, because of its genuine concern for the membership of the Teamsters Union, tolerate a corrupt leadership which has fastened itself on a great trade union.

To the contrary, as the Executive Council stated, the 1,400,000 members of the Teamsters Union are entitled to have a clean union. We would do them and the American trade union movement a disservice were we, out of concern for them, to tolerate violations of the ethical standards which must govern our movement. The action taken by the AFL-CIO Executive Council will respect to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is not designed so much to protect other unions as it is designed for the best interests of the membership of the Teamsters Union.

Conclusion

—carefully considering the issues which were brought before it, the Appeals Committee has not only examined the specific grounds upon which the Teamsters Union based its appeal, but, as the Executive Council has done, has sought to view the situation in light of the greater obligations of the AFL-CIO to keep faith with its 13 million members and the vast majority of labor union officials who are tirelessly and unselfishly accepted their responsibilities and trust.

The reputation of labor union officials who have honestly endeavored to carry out the democratic will of their members and to discharge the duties of their office has been imperiled by the dishonest, corrupt, unethical practices of the few who betray their trust and who have apparently looked upon the trade union movement primarily as a means to advance their own selfish purposes. In the eyes of the nation as a whole, the entire labor movement is and will be judged by the action taken by the AFL-CIO to eradicate the corruption which has been found to exist.

In making our recommendations we are mindful that the 1,400,000 members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters are themselves victims of the corruption which has blackened the name of their

union. We hope that out of the efforts of the AFL-CIO to keep its own house in order, the members of the Teamsters Union will be encouraged to take the necessary steps to bring them back into the Brotherhood of honest trade unionism.

In view of all that foregoing the Appeals Committee has unanimously concluded that the failure of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to attempt to snuff out the dangers of corruption which have been raised, the failure to take adequate steps to remedy the situation within its organization and the summary dismissal of the Teamsters' Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, require us to recommend affirmance of the action of the Executive Council and rejection of the appeal of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

We therefore make the following specific recommendations:

Recommendations

On the basis of the testimony and the findings above, the Committee on Appeals recommends to the Second Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO that:

(1) The approval of the Teamsters Union from the resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on October 24, 1957, with respect to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America be rejected;

(2) That the convention affirm the findings of the Executive Council resolution of September 25, 1957, that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has been and continues to be dominated or substantially influenced by corrupt influences;

(3) That the convention affirm the October 24, 1957, decision of the Executive Council to suspend the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers and that the convention expel the International Brotherhood of Teamsters from the AFL-CIO.

We make these recommendations fully conscious that if it is accepted by the convention, the Executive Council will take all measures necessary or appropriate in connection with the suspension or expulsion of interests of the workers to safeguard the interests of the workers and to protect the good name and reputation of the AFL-CIO and to bring about the elimination of corrupt influences.

Northeast and Fall River in Send-off to Siems

The Northeast Department and the city of Fall River, Mass., bade farewell last month to Frederick Siems, recently-appointed Central States regional director, who has been on the Northeast Department's Fall River staff for some 20 years and district manager there for the past 12 years.

The farewell took the form of a gala banquet attended by 1,200 people, including delegates of ILGWU from all over the Northeast Department's Southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island District and representatives from all major civic, labor and industry organizations, and the city government.

High point of the evening was the presentation to Siems of a replica of Fall River's Garment Workers' Square street signpost, in recognition of the union's role as the city's leading industrial factor.

Presentation of the replica, on behalf of the citizens of Fall River, was made by city Corporation Commissioner James Hastings. Expressing his gratitude, Siems gave credit to the area's rank-and-file ILGWUers for their work in making the union a vital community force.

Heading the speakers' list, Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg recognized Siems's contributions toward the ILGWU's accomplishments.

Northeast District Executive Council described Siems as an exemplar of the deep concern of the ILGWU and the labor movement generally for the advancement of all that are good—not only for their own members but for their neighbors as well.

Greeting Siems by telegram.



Replica of Fall River, Mass., Garment Workers' Square signpost presented to Frederick Siems at farewell banquet as he left district manager position to become director of union's Central States Region. Left to right are: speaking on behalf of the union, Daniel Carthy, ILGWU Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg, Siems, Fall River Corporation Counsel James P. McGuire and Vice Pres. David Gignou, director of Northeast Department.

Pres. David Dubinsky expressed satisfaction that he would have further opportunity to work with Siems in his new assignment in the Central States Region.

Among the other speakers introduced by toastmaster Daniel McGuire, newly-designated district manager, were Philadelphia Joint Board Manager William Ross; William Long Jr., speaking on behalf of the community's service organizations; Ed Douglas, chairman of the AFL-CIO United Labor Council; Edward Delaney, editor of the

An official report to the U.S.-Soviet Economic Subcommittee showed that a dozen wealthy families controlled \$1,122,222 in public credit sales during the 1956 campaign. That amounted to over \$200,000 more than ALL of America's trade union members spent.

Canada TV Gives Portrayal Of Garment Worker Progress

For the first time in the history of Canadian television the story an industry—the ladies' garment industry—has been told, with a vivid, authentic by the workers themselves and their union, the ILGWU.

The CBC's French network program "Reportage" carried a 30-minute live telecast on the life of Montreal's famous "midnettes," as the dressmakers are known, reports Vice Pres. Bernard Shanon.

The telecast entitled "The Story of a Garment Worker" was made at one of the ILGWU-organized shops, Jonathan Logan, in Verdun, a suburb of Montreal.

It featured an interview with Mrs. M. Jodan, a veteran ILGWU member who participated in the Ideal Dress Co. walk-out and whose recollections of the union go back to 1937, when it brought the message of unionism to Montreal's sweatshop garment industry.

The telecast showed how conditions have changed in the past 20 years. Viewers saw Jonathan Logan employees using modern machinery and heard older workers comparing their present status with the conditions under which they worked before the advent of the ILGWU.

Shots of the annual Bal des Midnettes were shown in which the 1958 queen, Miss Marielle Groleau, danced her first dance with Claude Jodan, former manager of the Dressmakers' Union in Montreal, who is president of the Canadian Labor Congress. The Midnettes' choir also appeared on the program, as did Yvette Charpenier, ILGWU education director in Montreal, who was interviewed by telecaster Huguette Proulx.

Easton Begins Rehearsals For 'Dimes' Benefit Show

Members in the Easton District March 1958, will be produced by Easton, Pennsylvania has begun rehearsal work-entertainers under the direction of Recreation Director James Herbert and Weston entity District Manager Oscar Birkel announced. The performances, scheduled for

Miami's First Impartial Chairman



Taking office last month as first impartial chairman for Miami ladies' garment industry was Dr. H. Franklin Williams, vice president of the University of Miami. Above, Williams is flanked by Samuel Macy (left), manager of ILGWU Miami Joint Council, and Max Wesler, union's Florida director.

Vaccine Slices Polio Rate, But Lot for 'Dimes' to Do

In 1957, new cases of polio are expected to total less than half as many as the number in 1956.

In 1956, new cases of polio totaled approximately half as many as in 1955.

"Thanks to the Salk Vaccine, made possible by research work financed by millions of contributions each year to the March of Dimes, the war against polio is being won—the March of Dimes is turning into

a march of victory against that dreaded scourge."

But there is still much to be done. There remain 300,000 pre-Salk victims of infantile paralysis, at least one-third of whom can yet be returned to more productive lives.

Treatment of these men, women and children is expensive. But they must have their chance—the opportunity of rehabilitation must be made available to all victims of this disease.

To help make this possible, ILGWU members can be depended upon to do their share this year, as in years past, in the war against polio.

Scraps, specially prepared for the members of the ILGWU so that they may record their names and the amounts of their contributions, have been sent to all affiliates of the union, announces First Vice Pres. Louis Anselmi, coordinator of the ILGWU's 1958 March-of-Dimes campaign.

The scraps are to be returned to the ILGWU General Office, 1710 Broadway, New York City 19, not later than Jan. 25, so that an announcement of the total may be made on Jan. 30, birthday of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Under no circumstances should any part of the collections be turned over to a local National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis chapter or withheld for local use. All checks should be made payable to the ILGWU.

A tabulation of ILGWU members' contributions will appear in JUSTICE at a later date.

Newman and Rona Named To New Northeast Posts

Oscar Newman, manager for the past several years of Potville, Pa., Local 301, has been chosen to manage the Allentown-Reading, Pa. District of the Northeast Department. It was announced by Vice Pres. David C. Gilling, department director, Shamokin District Manager Louis E. Rona, continuing in his present post, will also serve as supervisor of the Potville local.

The staff changes were marked by a Local 351 dinner in Potville, welcoming the local's incoming supervisor and bidding farewell to Manager Newman and Business Agent Mildred Bales, also re-assigned to the Allentown territory.

Treasurer at the dinner was Local 331 Pres. Ralph Keenan. Assistant Northeast District 301 Green was guest speaker.

CENTRAL REGISTERING PERIOD STARTS AGAIN FOR VOTERS IN N.Y.C.

Eligible citizens of New York City who did not register under Permanent Personal Registration earlier this year may do so now. Central registration resumed on Dec. 6 and will continue through most of 1958, the ILGWU Political Department announces.

In order to register, you must go to the office in the borough in which you live. The office are open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, excluding holidays.

The offices are located as follows:

BROXN: 1700 Grand Concourse (near 173th St.) Nearest subway: 174th St. station of IND Concourse line.

MANHATTAN: 40 Varick St. (near Grand St.) Nearest subway: Canal St. station of IRT West Side line or IND 4th and 9th Ave. lines. **QUEENS:** Borough Hall, 52nd St. and Queens Blvd., Kew Gardens. Nearest subway: Union Turnpike station, of IND Queens line.

BROOKLYN: Municipal Building, Fulton and Court Sts. Nearest subway: IRT Borough Hall station or BMT Court St. station.

STATEN ISLAND: Borough Hall, St. George (opposite New York and employers' associations).

Any person over 21 years of age who has lived 30 days in his election district, four months in New York City and one year in New York State may register.

First voters, however, must show proof of literacy, which means a public school of high school graduation. (If school from which graduated.) In the case of veterans, discharge papers are proof of literacy.

If such proof is not available or known, first voters must take a literacy test given only at the Board of Education, 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn, weekdays from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Tickets for B'way Hits At '22' Education Office

Tickets for a number of Broadway shows may be obtained from the education department of New York Dramaskers' Local 22, Room 617, 212 West 46th St., announces Joe Masur, education director. Performance dates are as follows: "Jamaica" (Dec. 18). "The Rape Victims" (Feb. 7). "Lord Day's Journey Into Night" (Jan. 31).

COT Shop Session



Members of COT Local 131, Union City, N. J., employed at Lillian Co. Co., met last month to discuss shop matters with COI Assistant General Manager Murray Edelstein at union's general headquarters in New York City. Seated are Catherine Drowdow, committee member, and Edoline Standing, left to right, are Joseph Sigorelli, Catherine Coleman, Mary Johnson, Jennie Devino, Marshall Rood and Stephanie Niechodewicz.

Wentworth Strategy Session



ILGWU committee negotiating with the Wentworth Manufacturing Co. of Lake City, South Carolina, met recently in union's General Office in New York City to map strategy. Shown here looking over local's demands are, left to right, Eric Stokes, J. E. Regional Director, T. Kehrer (seated, document in hand), D. R. Cook, Harry B. Cameron, Lino Pavell and Margaret Cahney.

It's One Down, Two to Go At Canada Stotland Dress

It's one down and two to go for the ILGWU with the Stotland Dress chain in Eastern Canada, reports Vice Pres. Bernard Shaw.

This week, the ILGWU became bargaining agent for the 800 employees of Glen Dress, a Stotland subsidiary in Alexandria, Ontario. The union's organizing department immediately followed up this victory by concentrating on Stotland's two remaining non-union shops in Montreal.

The Ontario Labor Relations Board gave certification to the ILGWU despite a last-minute attempt by Glen Dress to contest the union's application by using a padded list of employees.

On Dec. 2, union representatives met with Saul Stotland, president of Glen, to start negotiations for a union pact. The dress is demanding a union shop, a 15 percent wage boost and various welfare benefits.

The motion picture "Amiversary," a pictorial chronicle of last year's celebration, was shown to a huge number of members of the Los Angeles cloak, dress and sportswear workers.

At the Dress and Sportswear Leadership Training Institute, held at a mountain resort for a week-end in mid-October, and at various cloak, dress and sportswear workers' membership meetings, members of the union were able to experience a sense of participation.

As once after some unfolded, the whiplashed re-entrances of the many who were reliving their own earlier activity in the union were heard throughout the hall, and as the lights went up, many eyes were wet.

WORK OUT FORMULA FOR APPLYING RISES TO CLOAK PRESSERS

Members of New York Cloak Pressers' Local 35 will get the 25.50 cost-of-living wage increase recently gained by the Cloak Joint Board in the form of additions to retail prices on the garments.

This will affect piece workers only; week workers will get the \$1.50 increase.

Local Manager Francis Kotler announced that a formula for converting the wage increase into piece rates on the garments for plant workers had been worked out. In negotiations between him and Vice Pres. Howard McLean, manager of Local 48, and representatives of the employers' associations.

Work Out Method

Chairman Ed. Reebertus announced the Cloak Joint Board a cost-of-living increase, he left it to Locals 35 and 48 and the employers' association to work out a method for applying the increase to the pressers.

The increase affects all members of Local 35 except the cost and suit industry. A new agreement for those of its members who are employed in sportswear shops will be negotiated early next year.

'Pins & Needles' Cast Has Reunion Dec. 20

Some 25 members of the cast in the various companies of "Pins & Needles" have accepted invitations to the reunion party to be held Friday, Dec. 20. Participants will include Hazel Stone, whose music and lyrics sparked the famous musical revue.

TRADE UNION CAREER with POSITION GUARANTEED FREE TUITION

The International Ladies' Garment Worker's Union TRAINING INSTITUTE offers an opportunity to young men and women in the 21-35 age group interested in making service to the trade union movement their life work. The 9th annual sessions of the Institute open in June 1958 in New York City. Tuition is free. All students satisfactorily completing the year's field and class work are guaranteed positions with the ILGWU.

Registration Limited APPLICATIONS ARE NOW BEING RECEIVED For information and application blanks GUS TYLER, Director ILGWU TRAINING INSTITUTE 1710 Broadway, N. Y. 19 Columbia 4-7000

Meat Sounds Alert In AFL-CIO Keynote

(Continued from Page 2)
 be justified by events to the extent of his "ass."

Corrupt influences in a small number of unions, Meany said, "represent a threat to all of our achievements in the past as well as to the labor movement's effectiveness in the future. Meany made it clear that corrupt elements represent only "a very, very tiny minority of our unions."

"We know we have every right to be proud of the officers of our unions, every right to be proud of our members as unions of this great nation," he declared.

Sacrifice for Freedom

In view of the world situation, the AFL-CIO president said, "there is no price too high to pay for the preservation of national security and the individual freedom of our people."

"No sacrifice is too painful to assure the survival of our country and the other nations of the free world," Meany said, as the delegates burst into applause.

In a detailed review of developments in the Soviet sector of the world, Meany said the "present situation demands of America that it recognize clearly and unmistakably its right to defend its life in the rapidly mounting power of the Soviet dictatorship."

Spurn 'Wreck' Law

On the first day of the convention delegates also heard U. S. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell condemn the Eisenhower Administration's 1952 "labor program."

He rejected any support of a national "right-to-work" law and further extension of anti-labor laws to unions. He indicated opposition to new laws seeking to strip unions of their right to inform their members on "legislative issues and on members' membership" to support national candidates.

Mitchell said the Administration would seek to create a Commission of Labor-Reports in the Labor Department and to require unions to file reports, under penalty of criminal sanctions, on their welfare-paid and union finances and on the activities of officers by secret ballot.

In proposals on secondary boycotts, he indicated the Administration will seek to clarify some language of existing law, but will apparently seek to outlaw enforcement of "hot cargo" clauses in contracts. It also will set restrictions on organizational picketing where a union has not an NLRB election.

Map Legislation

On Dec. 10, during the convention, the AFL-CIO General Board, presiding at the convention, adopted a resolution which declared, in part:

"We urge legislation which will protect the monies belonging to workers. The revised Douglas Bill, which accomplishes nothing for health and welfare plans. It should be promptly enacted. Congress should consider to what extent the principle of double jeopardy can be profitably applied to other aspects of union and management finances. At a stop-gap measure which would require the disclosure of the assets of unions to make public financial filings under the Taft-Hartley Law."

"The AFL-CIO favors and will support such other legislative measures as may be needed to protect trade unions and their members from those, whether individuals or labor management or outside, who seek to despoil or exploit unions or union members. Such legislation should be directed to meet specific disclosed abuses which cannot be adequately dealt with without government help, and any and unnecessary regulation should be avoided."

3. The AFL-CIO will resist to the

sternest any and every proposal which, under the guise of protecting workers from corruption or improper activities, seeks instead to destroy unions, discredit AFL-CIO leaders, and diminish their ability to fulfill their responsibilities or to hamper the American trade union movement in carrying its proper and legitimate objectives.

Among such proposals which we condemn are the severely but falsely named "right-to-work" bills designed to destroy union security, bills to bring unions under the anti-trust laws, and proposals to amend the Taft-Hartley Act to further restrict legitimate picketing and boycott activity.

Transmitters Outted

The next morning session of the convention was the morning of the second day when the Transmitters Union, through a roll-call vote, was expelled from the AFL-CIO because it was found to be "substantially controlled or dominated by corrupt elements."

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Appeals Committee Backed

The convention voted after Chairman Alex Rose of the Appeals Committee, president of the fathers, and Meany had spoken in favor of the committee. The official report for his union, arguing that "in a universal and ever-recurring" the Transmitters are a highly decentralized union. Mohr said he had no conclusion that it is "substantially influenced by corrupt influences" but he said he has an understanding of our makeup.

A large delegation of the Transmitters, including members both of the union and of the executive board, sat as guests of the convention while the debate took place and heard spokesmen of six other unions rise to oppose mainly the expulsion recommendation. These included: Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann, Upholsterers; Pres. Joseph M. McCurdy, United Garment Workers; Secy-Treas. Edward V. Carlucci, Sheet Metal Workers; Pres. Woodruff Handolph, Typographical Union; Pres. George J. Lynch, Pattern Makers; Secy-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman, Metal Outlets.

Meany led the debate for the Appeals Committee by saying it was "providing because we know the good guys, the good guys are the ones that we want a fraternal, clean Transmitters' organization as part of the labor movement."

"We are recommending a system which does not bring forward the best and work for the benefit of that organization but to the benefit of the Transmitters," said Meany. "It's not the Transmitters' motto," he told the convention.

Rose Transmitters Act

Rose closed with an appeal to the Transmitters. "Don't waste your money," he said. "The good guys are the ones that we want a fraternal, clean Transmitters' organization as part of the labor movement."

N. Y. Members Must Get 1958 Medical Envelopes

New York ELGWD members will need a 1958 medical service envelope in order to obtain medical services from the United Health Center after Dec. 31, 1957. The 1958 envelopes can be obtained at local union offices after Dec. 15.

Three envelopes will be good for the entire year of 1958, except for members of Local 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35. Envelopes for members of these seven locals will be good only until June 30, 1958, and they will have to exchange them at that time to get new ones effective for the July 1-Dec. 31 period. Members of Local 22 and 29, and members of Local 10 employed in the dress industry, who have chosen HIP or Blue Shield under the new medical plan, will not be eligible to use the United Health Center, but other members of those locals will be able to use the facilities until Dec. 31, 1957 only if they are given a medical service envelope by their local union.

Transmitters continued, when officers first said they had "no objection" to the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee report to the delegates and then "went through performance," read the report "an atmosphere of hostility" and the convention promptly voted that "it be expunged from the record" and "expulsion motion that just happened" to have eight yeas and all 147 written and ready for the press.

The Transmitters' own constitution requires that the general president take action against a member "engaged in what is commonly termed racketeering." The AFL-CIO expelled the union. Meany pointed out, but a vice president "convicted of the crime of accepting a bribe" and "engaged in racketeering" faced no "alleged action."

"I am for the Transmitter and for the Transmitter member I am for getting the Transmitter away from this corrupt and controlling administration. I have no fight here and now. I have the door open—it will open until 11 o'clock last night; it will be open for you finishing voting."

"There is no plan at all for war with the Transmitters and we hope it will never occur. But we want to give these members a chance. We have got of free them from this dictatorship."

CIVIC AND SHOP FETES WILL MARK 25 YEARS OF ALLENTOWN LOCAL

To mark the 25th anniversary of the union's founding in Allentown, Pa., the AFL-CIO Local 111 has made plans for festive gatherings in the shops and at the convention center on Jan. 2 and 10. It was announced by Vice Pres. David Glanoff, director of the Northeast Department.

From a handful of members in 1932 the Allentown union has been built to over 10,000 active and loyal members. In 1947, he pointed out Metropolitan Opera star Jan Peerce will sing with the Allentown Symphony Orchestra at the Friday evening event. The major sponsor at that occasion will be Pres. David Dubinsky.

Northeast Assistant Director Bob E. (Fry) Kelly, Acting Local Union Council Chairman and also report that a special celebration edition of the Allentown local daily paper will pay tribute to the union's contribution to the community and its citizens. The arrangements committee is headed by Hazel McClellan, Local 111 president, and includes Joseph Lindermeyer, Mary Marzafino, Nicky Pascale, Andy Klicka, and the Pauline Drankupskis.

HOW TO BUY

by Sidney Margolis

Small Appliances Make Lower-Cost Xmas Gifts

Small household appliances have been favorite Christmas gifts for grownups. This year, cut rates offered by almost all retailers increase their appeal.

The top-selling electrical appliances last year were toasters, irons, fans, skillets, coffee-makers, washing machines, food mixers, blenders, vacuum cleaners and refrigerators. In that order. New, steam irons are taking over from standard electric irons, portable food mixers have had a rapid rise, and automatic toasters are taking over from the non-automatic type. Here are suggestions for selecting some of the growingly popular small appliances, for giving or your own use:

In general, get in mind that—
 1—All appliances sooner or later need servicing and repair, and such repair costs an amount not as small as much as the cost of a new appliance. Thus, durability and design are very important features. Particularly, try to find out if the heating element is easy to replace when it wears out. The element in a toaster, for example, is inexpensive itself, but may require two hours of a repairman's time to replace in a poorly-designed toaster.

2—Kitchen appliances need to be easy to clean. Thus, the handles of an electric mixer need to be easy to release and wash; an electric skillet should be at least the kind you can immerse in water up to the control panel, and preferably, the entire pan should be immersible. Look also for smooth, simple design with rounded corners that are easy to scrub.

3—For safety, make sure the appliance itself, not merely the cord, carries the U.L. seal showing it has met Underwriters' Laboratories standards. Look for handles large enough to carry the appliance safely. PORTABLE MIXERS have become increasingly popular. They're more expensive than the stationary mixer, \$15-\$18 compared to \$21-\$50. They're also used to handle when working at the stove. But you can't do other work while holding a portable mixer, so you can wish a stationary one. Home economists consider hand mixers most satisfactory for quick jobs as heating eggs, making klicks, and sauces, whipping potatoes and mixing soft dough.

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In that case, look for an easy-to-read temperature gauge, and insulating light and easy washability. Most of the ones at the store, but \$110-\$150 value. Some electric skillets now have treated surfaces so food can't burn at stick.

AFL-CIO Report Cites Achievement Record

(Continued from Page 2)
 part and it is evident that this necessity will remain for many years to come. The report found no need to make a detailed analysis of the serious impact of the Taft-Hartley law on labor-management relations because the complaint against Taft-Hartley, voiced by the convention two years ago, "are as valid now as they were then. . . . In addition, the policy of the NLRB has been such as to weigh the provisions of the law even more strongly against organized labor."

Civil Rights

The AFL-CIO has made " strides" toward realization of its goal of assuring full and equal rights for all Americans, the report said, and the organization has assigned a top priority to its civil rights policy. It asserted that efforts to launch a dual labor organization in the South, which an anti-rail rights policy had "made it completely futile."

The Economy

A detailed analysis of the nation's economy said that the downward trend which began evident in mid-1957, "may continue into 1958, possibly developing into a general decline unless steps are taken to reverse this trend. . . . The economic analysis criticized the Administration's tight-money policy and added that despite rising level of business investment starting in 1955, "the boom did not spread beyond the capital goods field." The economy has been "unbalanced," the report added, by the emphasis on business investment while the flow of "purchasable cash" to consumers has lagged. It blamed recent price increases on government fiscal policies and on the ability of big companies to finance their growth by keeping prices high in order to raise profits and investment funds. The "propaganda" claim from organized business "that wages, salaries and fringe benefits have risen faster than productivity" has no basis in fact, "the council declared.



Here are suggestions for selecting some of the growingly popular small appliances, for giving or your own use:

CUTTERS COLUMN

Year's Survey Finds Cutters Kept Level on Jobs, Earnings

Reviewing the past year's activity in Cutters' Local 10, Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager, reported that the cutters had generally held their own in terms of employment and earnings.

Favoring the cutter's craft to some extent were the smaller jobs, many specials and the commission type of synthetic pile and other types of fabric requiring extra cutting time, and the relatively lighter degree of concentration in New York of the cutting process as compared to work performed by the other crafts in the various trades.

As usual, the seasonal turnover of a number of firms displaced cutters employed by them, but rigorous activity by the officers and staff resulted in the placement during the year of 400 on regular or permanent jobs.

While routine organization work is carried on all through the year, a special drive is in the spring by the local, in conjunction with Locals 82 and 23, through a series of additional meetings and conferences and house tours into the union field.

Following the renewal of agreements during 1936 in the blouse, underwear and ready-to-wear, and snowsuit trades with wage increases and, in some instances, raised contract minimums and bonus contributions to retirement funds, there was a lull in this phase of union activity.

However, recently the cloak cutters gained a \$2.50 weekly increase under an impartial chairman decision based on the cost-of-living escalator clause in the collective agreements. Officers of the local have been taking an active part in recent weeks in the negotiations for renewal of the agreements in the shirtwaist, dress and women's dress industries.

Finances

The financial report issued during the year covering the previous year's operations shows a net gain in operating funds of \$45,000. The general operating funds of the local were \$721,000—as of the beginning of the year—the highest in the organization's history.

According to the report, health and welfare disbursements to the cutters were substantial, amounting to \$45,000. Inclusive of the substantial sums disbursed to provide Blue Cross and HIP or GHI coverage for dress cutters.

A large number of cutters were retired during the current year under the various industry funds. They received notices of publication in the press and over the Voice of America when it became known that one of its retired members was the recipient of a pension from an ILOUW fund—the first instance of its kind to date.

The classes in grading for the cut-

'66' Increases Dues To End Its Deficit

Acting to eliminate the operational deficits of their local, members of Bonas Embroideries, Tuckers, Finsters Local 49 voted at a general membership meeting on Dec. 9 to increase monthly dues by 50 cents. Effective Jan. 1, 1938, the dues rate for these crafts will be \$10.00, including operators and filchers will be \$4; for other crafts it will be \$3.50.

Members acted after Manager Murray Gross presented a detailed financial report which had been the basis for a recommendation by the local of a resolution that an increase in dues was necessary.

Gross also reported on recent organizational progress by the local and said that Local 49 is also withdrawing as a number of non-union shops.

Demand Wage Boost In N. Y. Dress Parleys

(Continued from Page 3)
Heckman made the union's demands "most considerable."

Woodman made a special plea for adding Columbus Day to the paid legal holidays provided by the agreement, as a tribute "to the Italian workers who have contributed, and are contributing, so much to the growth and development of the dress industry."

A digest of all the union's demands follows:

General Demands:

1. Increase of 15 per cent in wages to all week and piece workers; the increase in piece workers to be added to the percentage now received by them on top of their weekly pay.
2. Increase of \$10 per week in the guaranteed minimum weekly wage of all week and piece workers.
3. Revision of escalator clause to provide that any increases granted in the future shall automatically increase the minimum scales in the agreement to the same extent.
4. Overtime pay at the rate of time and one-half to all week and piece workers for work performed after the regularly scheduled hours of work in the shop. Overtime for cutters shall be governed by the provision in the present agreement.
5. (a) Add to the present legal holidays Columbus Day and the second half of Election Day.
- (b) All week and piece workers who are attached to a shop shall be paid a full day's wage for each legal holiday specified in the agreement.
6. Health and Welfare and Retirement Fund provision to be revised:

(a) To provide that all jobbers and manufacturers must file their reports and remit their payments to the fund, and all contractors must file their weekly payroll statements with the fund not later than the 10th of each and every month for the month preceding.

(b) To clarify the language of the provision to accord with the original intent and with the practice in the industry and to make clear no deductions may be allowed from contributions to the fund for non-assessables unless their amount is fully provided in each case.

7. Additional safeguards to protect employment of cutters:

(a) No firm shall send goods to be cut by any other firm which is engaged exclusively in the business of cutting garments—so-called "cut-up contractors."

(b) No firm shall move its cutting department, whether on or off its premises, from its present location

to any place beyond which the public carrier fare is more than 15 cents.

(c) Deilex from the present agreement a firm's right to a trial period in a case where a jobber or manufacturer installs a cutting department and employs "cutters" from among those who work for his contractors.

(d) Every firm shall do all of its cutting in its own cutting department, or if it has temporary work, or if it does not have its own cutting department, cutting may only be done on the premises of its permanent contractors who are equipped to handle it, unless the union otherwise consents.

(e) Each firm shall notify the union of the place where its cutting is to be done, and, when designating contractors, the firm must indicate whether the contractor is designated for piece goods or cut goods.

(f) Inclusion of shipping and receiving clerks, assessors and piece goods boys in the collective agreement with stated guaranteed minimum wages for each of these crafts.

(g) A 3 per cent of the weekly wage of the workers in his inside and contracting shops; the fund to pay benefits to workers of firms which go out of business.

8. Employment of Local 40, ILOUW, members by firms which install shirring or ruffing machines.

9. Revision of the struck-work provision in the collective agreement.

10. Provision for working cards to be issued by the union.

11. Re-examination of other clauses of the collective agreement for technical changes.

Demands Relating to Enforcement

1. Designation of Contractors:

(a) Provision for designation of contractor, to be uniform in all collective agreements.

(b) Firm must confine at least 90 per cent of its production to its permanent designated contractors.

(c) Additional permanent contractor shall be added only from among the firm's temporary contractors on the basis of seniority and the amount of work performed.

(d) No jobber or manufacturer shall send more work to any of its contractors than he can produce by the contractor in his own shop.

(e) No contractor shall manufacture in his shop any garments for any jobber or manufacturer unless that shop has been specifically designated by his jobber or manufacturer as his contractor.

(f) No contractor shall accept more work from his jobber or manufacturer who has designated him as his contractor in his shop.

(g) No contractor shall send out any work of his jobber to be cut or manufactured by any other contractor.

(h) Where a contractor has a proprietary interest in more than one shop, each shop shall be deemed a separate and distinct entity for the purposes of the collective agreement.

2. Piece Rates Settlements:

(a) Adoption of an official schedule for all piece work crafts which shall be appended to the collective agreement when signed. The schedule for operators shall include the rates to be paid in shops manufacturing the entire garment as well as the rates to be paid in shops manufacturing the garment under contract.

(b) Definition of a section work shop.

(c) Where a contractor fails to

BOOK FRONT

By Arnon Spickol

Lerner Paints U. S. Civilization In Vivid Colors

AMERICA AS A CIVILIZATION. By Max Lerner. Simon and Schuster, \$14.

The perceptive daily columnist of the New York Post has produced a bulky book of more than 1,000 pages in which he has attempted to answer questions he first posed for himself more than a dozen years ago.

The result is a lowering picture of America as it is today, a retracing of the steps by which we



have arrived at our present condition, a summing up of how we got here, dress, play, work, study, compete, cooperate, grow rich, grow old, seek security.

No other work of our time has been so near to being a complete picture of what is an American and the many shades of meaning that must be attached to the answer.

Lerner, who has himself done pioneering studies in aspects of American life, has pulled together in these pages the fruits of many speculative drafts by experts in the field.

But the total is more than he is tallying them up. He lends to the rich glowing his own evaluations which are clearly those of an informed and devoted democrat, with a small "e". He looks a little higher in price than those that generally are noted in this space; it is a remarkable achievement and one which can deepen any American's understanding of and appreciation for his country.

1. Setting the piece rates to his workers, his jobber or manufacturer shall be responsible for the payment of the settled piece rates to the workers of the contractor's shop before the next pay day.

2. Examination of Books and Records:

(a) Books and records of a firm must, upon request of the union, be submitted by it to the union within five business days after request is made for the examination.

(b) Liability of employers for violating the agreement and right of workers to stop work if firm's violations.

(c) Provisions to be added collective firms which violate the collective agreement, not to pay for such violations, but to reimburse the union for its legal and accounting expenses.

(d) Provision to be added regarding that workers have the right to stop work without resorting to the impartial chairman machinery and be paid for lost time where the firm fails to pay settled piece rates or fails to file its reports or make payments to the Health and Welfare and Retirement Fund or fails to permit examination of its books and records by the union's accountants.

3. Modification of the Collective Agreement:

No modification of the collective agreement shall be valid unless in writing and signed by the general manager of the joint board.

The book is bound in red cloth for \$14.

There will be no regular meeting of Local 10 during December because of the Christmas and New Year holidays.

ters enabled about three years ago to initiate them to improve their skills and upgrade themselves in their trade have continued successfully. Three classes have been operating during the two semesters of the current year with about 50 students in a class, a course comprising three evening sessions of two hours each extending over a five-month period.

There was a gratifying response by the membership to the issuance by the local, for the first time, of a printed handbook containing basic information on the history and structure of the organization, regulations governing wage and working conditions and welfare benefits.

The membership of Local 10 has reached stable status. It has approximately 8,000 members—only slightly below the previous year, despite losses through death and retirement.

The local took a prominent part in the celebration last June of Pres. Dubinsky's 25th anniversary as head of the ILOUW. Officers and members of the staff of the local paid tribute to Assistant Manager Max Goldenberg on his 60th birthday.

Holds Histadrut Group

Manager Falkman was elected chairman of the American Trade Union Council of the National Committee for Labor Israel (Histadrut) at the recent convention of the council. He succeeds the late ILOUW Vice Pres. Joseph Breslaw, who passed away last July.

Falkman has actively worked to promote the cause of a Jewish homeland and, after the establishment of Israel, has participated in many projects to help build and strengthen the young republic. His designation as head of the American trade union affiliate of Histadrut is regarded as recognition of his past efforts and his ability to further the organization's work.

Morris Abov, a business agent of Cutters' Local 10, has retired from office. He served as an officer for about 25 years. Petitions were recently extended to him by members of the executive board.

Aid to Strikers' Families



Unions affiliated with Quebec Federation of Labor have set up \$50,000 fund for families of two strikers killed at Murdochville, Quebec, during Gaspe Copper Mines walkout. Above, Vex Pres. Bernard Shana presents \$1,000 ILOUW contribution to federation's executive secretary, Helene Antonik.

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JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

TALE OF TWO CONVENTIONS

HEADLINE-HUNGRY NEWSPAPERS kept a close watch over the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City early this month. For this reason, most Americans were unaware of another convention that opened at almost the same time in New York City. While 1,200 representatives of the nation's workers gathered in the snow-banked resort city, 1,500 spokesmen for American industry and commerce assembled in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

In Atlantic City, organized labor met at a time when it is under heavy fire; in New York, the business leaders convened at a time when they wield maximum influence in the nation's capital, when rates of profit run high and prospects are strong that they will remain on their present plateau. Yet, the sounds of despair were heard at the New York meeting and the call of hope came from Atlantic City.

In his keynote address before the Congress of the National Association of Manufacturers, the outgoing president of that organization decried the invasion of American life by government—but his audience cheered speakers who called for government to invade the trade unions. He bemoaned the sad fate of the individual in our free society—but he was applauded by corporation heads who use motivation research to build their monopolies through making the individual consumer helpless against their selling pitches.

In his keynote address before the first AFL-CIO convention since the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Pres. George Meany called upon America's workers to grid for the bigger issues that face the free nations of the world by purging their own ranks of those who would use labor's aspirations only as a source of personal gain. He indicated that only a strong labor movement can strengthen the nation and only an ethical labor movement can give moral leadership. In a remarkable address, he traced the precise responsibilities of labor in a time of great challenge to freedom everywhere.

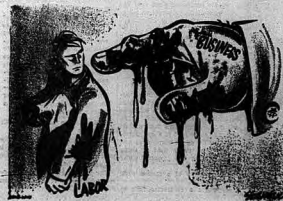
But back in New York, the cohorts of business and commerce held a wake in which their leaders made no mention of the world-wide threat of Communism, in which they spoke no word about the inflationary impact of big profits, in which they uttered no syllable about the need for more schools, more housing, more scientific research, in which no mention was made of the need for punishing an employer who gives bribes and hires strikebreakers.

Mr. Eisenhower is still President, his Cabinet still reflects the dominant interests of corporate thinking, his advisors—and some in other branches of government—are going beyond suggesting remedial labor legislation and are shaping up punitive measures against unions. But all that the outgoing NAM president could do was quote William Ewart Gladstone. Then the incoming president quoted the same passage from the same William Ewart Gladstone, and the business leaders departed for home strutting in the belief that each is a soldier in some Gideon's army, as Mr. Ernest G. Swigert hinted, which will soon rise to save the country.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT to expect leadership from those who speak for organized industry as well as those who represent organized labor. In Atlantic City, organized labor, in serious and sometimes even painful sessions, demonstrated its readiness to make sacrifices in order to keep the labor movement clean and strong. Its willingness to do this was proof of its profound faith in the supremacy of moral values.

No parallel course was taken by the conclave of organized business. In a world bursting with threats and promises of new industrial and scientific forces, it raised the same archaic banner calling for smashing the unions, lowering the taxes, boosting the profits and doing business as usual.

"I Accuse!"



"Self-Inflicted"



What Kind of Education?

By
Harold Nicolson

Excerpt from recent broadcast over the British Broadcasting Corp. by the noted diplomat, author and critic.

HOW comes it, people have asked themselves, that the Russian inventors and scientists have got ahead of other inventors and scientists and produced their satellite many months before the satellites being prepared and designed by other countries have sailed into the empyrean?

Is it that the Russians really do possess a greater genius for experiment and invention than we do ourselves? Is it that they have devoted to this satellite, which may prove in the end no more serious than a brilliant scientific fey, more concentrated effort than was thought necessary by other countries? Or is it that the Russians have devoted infinitely more money and effort to the training of scientists and to the construction of scientific apparatus than was believed to be feasible in the Western world? In other words, is it our education in the sciences that has allowed us to lag behind?

I AM not a scientist and do not possess a scientific mind. In fact I have always been so bad at mathematics that it is only by an effort of concentration that I can detect any difference between 20,000 and 200,000. Yet I suppose that the scientific mind does not work in a manner essentially different from the literary or artistic mind and that it is the quality of the scientists that any given system of education produces, rather than their quantity, that is so important.

I should suppose that it is more valuable to produce five scientists of superior knowledge and invention than 500,000 young men and women who are no more than scientific hacks.

IN any case, it seems as if the theory of a mass-production of potential inventors is that which has been confirmed in the minds of educationists throughout the world by this great Russian achievement. So everybody is now considering whether we have not in the past 50 years devoted too much of our time and money to what are loosely called "the humanities"—namely the teaching of classics, history, language and the arts—and too little of our time and money to instruction in the sciences.

The word "culture" has fallen, I fear, upon evil days. Yet I remain of the obstinate opinion that "culture," or as I

should say, "a training in the humanities," produces a more civilized community and a more adaptable elite than any purely practical system of education.

IT is difficult to explain to practical people why it should be valuable to teach Latin or Greek to little boys who for the most part never reach beyond the stage of grammar and elementary protody and who in after life forget all the Latin or Greek that they learnt at school.

Yet many thoughtful educationists insist that a practical education, namely an education that equips adolescents for a definite calling or profession, is apt to narrow rather than to expand the mind; and that it is the very purposelessness of a liberal education that will enable a boy or girl in after life to adapt themselves to any calling and all manner of changing conditions.

If under the new system science alone is to lead to educational advancement, then what happens to those born with unscientific minds? The scientists would, I suppose, contend that such minds need not be considered and that they are mere encumbrances in the modern world of machines and satellites. Yet, if they remembered their history better, they would also know that many of the great men of the past, who have conferred immense benefits on the human race, could never understand why it should be that two and two make four.

WHAT I fear, therefore, is that we shall produce thousands and thousands of third-rate scientists while throwing upon the dust-heap people like Shakespeare or Beethoven who, from the age of eleven-plus, showed unmistakable signs of not possessing the scientific mind.

Shall we thereby create a vast category of disillusioned men and women who have failed in life's battles owing to the misfortune that they were terribly bad at sums? But thus, I suppose, I take the aesthetic and unpractical point of view and believe that it is better to have one Shakespeare than 1,000,000 mathematicians. The trouble is that whereas I, being a humanist, am not at all sure that I am right in my opinion, the scientists, being by nature positive folk, have no doubts at all that I am abysmally wrong.