

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XXXI No. 14

Jersey City, N. J., July 15, 1949

Price 10 Cents

## Academy Winner



Arthur A. Arduina, Jr. (center) Local 99 member, is congratulated by Congressman Jacob K. Javits (left) and Pres. David Dubinsky for being the first New Yorker of Puerto Rican descent to win appointment to U. S. Military Academy at West Point. (See Story)

## Peg's 'Horror Tales' Turn Into Cold Hash At Capitol Hearing

Westbrook Pegler, notorious anti-union columnist, lugged into Washington on July 7 what he described as a "suitcase full of evidence" to bolster up before a sub-committee of the House Committee on Education and Labor, his accusation that the trade unions of this country have become infiltrated with "despots and criminals."

Pegler's "tales of horror" proved to be cold, however, as they rolled off the non-too-ture lips of Hearst's anti-unionist at that hearing. Instead of offering "facts" as promised, Pegler's testimony consisted of a recital of some of his own columns offered by him rather than to the House probes. The House Labor sub-committee is investigating "undemocratic union practices."

Pegler fedged in his charges against the ILOU citing Pres. David Dubinsky, on one hand, as "a conscientious labor leader," and, on the other, declaring that "he" (Continued on Page 3)

## LOCAL 99'S ARTHUR ARDUINA ADMITTED TO MILITARY ACADEMY

Arthur A. Arduina, Jr., age 19 and a member of Local 99, Office and Distribution Employees, has entered the United States Military Academy as the first American of Puerto Rican descent to be appointed from New York.

But Arthur is not the only member of his family to carry an ILOU card. When he worked summers for Darling Shugb, he ate lunches with his mother and father, both employed in the same shop and both (Continued on Page 3)

## Southeast ILG Main Frontier, Delegates Told

Exhibiting a high degree of industrial maturity, 97 delegates attending the second annual regional conference of the Southeast District engaged in a detailed analysis of the problems of the garment industry in that area. The conference was held at the Inver Court Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla., from July 3 to July 8. Some of the delegates, like those from Atlanta, Ga., were old-timers in the ILOU. There is a major market into which the union entered back in 1933.

But for a majority of the delegates, life under union conditions, or even work in a mill or a shop, has been of comparatively short duration. With the conference held in one of Florida's more luxurious hotels fronting on the ocean, some of the delegates were getting their first glimpse of the sea. They were also enjoying their first opportunity to meet face to face other workers from places they had never visited but where, they learned, garment workers face the same problems of work and wages.

**Dubinsky Greeting**  
The conference was opened Sunday morning by Vice Pres. John S. Martin who welcomed the delegates and outlined the procedure and program of the conference. He introduced Leon Stein, managing editor

## NAMES OF OLDTIMERS SOUGHT FOR ILGWU'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

The General Office of the ILOU is seeking the names of individuals who were members of the union when it was chartered by the American Federation of Labor in 1900 as "no still being to the union."

A roster of such veterans is being made up in preparation for the ILOU half-century convention which is scheduled to take place in May, 1950.

A letter to this effect, under the signature of Pres. Dubinsky, was forwarded last week to all ILOU affiliates asking for cooperation in the effort to locate such veterans and enclosing cards on which the union peddle these oldtimers could be filled out and returned to the General Office.

of "justice," who brought greetings to the delegates from Pres. David Dubinsky.

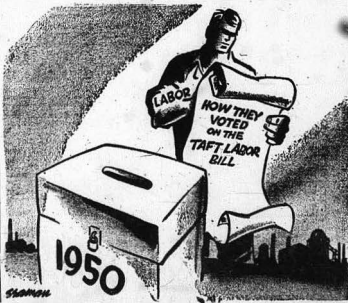
(Continued on Page 3)

## ECA Needs More Men from Labor, Feinberg Urges

A call for increased labor representation in the Economic Cooperation Administration, to reinforce the effectiveness of the Marshall Plan, highlighted General Manager Israel Feinberg's report on his experiences abroad delivered at a Cloak Joint Board meeting on June 22.

Feinberg said tribute to the "dynamic character" of the Marshall Plan in making possible the political, economic and social restoration of Western Europe. Despite its broad accomplishments, he expressed amazement at the general misunderstanding in regard to the American effort. Failure to popularize the true purposes of the plan was described, in part, to the personnel of the ECA who, although (Continued on Page 11)

"Lest I Forget . . ."



## St. Louis ILG to Aid W.C. Handy Memorial

An invitation to participate in promoting a memorial to W. C. Handy, composer of "St. Louis Blues," was extended to the union by Mayor Joseph M. Dore of St. Louis. The union pledged the full assistance of its members for the project, and Curtis Fretwell of the regional educational staff represented the ILOU at a meeting called by the mayor.

# Large Cleveland Firm Okays Retirement Fund

H. D. Langer, newly appointed international representative for the Ohio area, was warmly welcomed to Cleveland by local officers and members alike, and shortly thereafter aided in breaking the deadlock in negotiations with the Gottfried Co. This firm, one of the largest dress shops in the city, had held out against a retirement fund since last February.

Since the company's agreement did not expire until July 1, it was not acting in bad faith. However, several other sports dress employers who had committed themselves to acceptance of the retirement fund encouraged the Gottfried Co. to resist, in the hope that they themselves might be released from their obligations. To the credit of the firm, it did not fall into this trap and finally signed a retirement fund commitment.

Serbia Co. This firm had balked at signing the contract on the issue of method of vacation payment. Two other sports dress shops were awaiting the outcome of the dispute. After two sessions with the employer an agreement was obtained and relations were thereby restored to the normal harmonious basis.

L. N. Gross Co. This firm, one of the oldest in Cleveland, announced at the end of April that they were terminating their business. The union instituted two arbitration proceedings: one to clarify the obligation of the firm under the contract as to whether or not they actually were going out of business, and the second to determine the firm's obligation for vacation pay due the workers. In the first instance the arbitrator ruled that the firm was in fact out of business as of the end of May and therefore was obligated to pay wages to the workers laid off prior to that date. Secondly, the arbitrator ruled that under the contract the firm is obligated for vacation pay, less 13 per cent. It should be stated that the firm's failure, according to its own statement, was in no way due to its union relations.

### Knitgoods Benefits

In a conference with the Board of Directors of the Knitgoods Industry Health Fund the question of equalizing sick benefit payments for male and female workers was discussed. After hearing the arguments presented by Bernardine McCruder, chairman of the board, and Langer, the board voted for equal benefits. Payments will now be \$15 a week instead of the previous \$12 for women and \$15 for men. The next meeting of the board will deal with the union's proposal that the fund pay up to \$50 for surgery.

In separate conferences with individual knitgoods employers progress was made in reaching an agreement on the institution of a retirement fund for the industry. A joint conference is scheduled to be held

within the next 10 days, with good prospects of reaching an agreement on this matter.

### Organization Drive

The season in the cloak and suit dress industry is now underway. The sportswear industry is slower in getting started. Piece work rates have been maintained all along the line, in spite of powerful pressure for reductions.

Plans are being readied by H. D. Langer to mobilize the entire staff for an intensified organization drive in Cleveland. Conferences have already been held with non-union employers and other meetings are pending. The drive will get underway toward the end of July when the workers are back in the shops.

### New Headquarters

The Cleveland Joint Board, encouraged by Pres. Dubinsky's offer of a loan, has elected a committee with instructions to find and purchase a building, at a price within its means, that will serve as a headquarters for the entire membership and for a union health center.

## "A Matter of Style" Is New WFDR Series



Banner Lambert, director of New York Dress Institute (center), and her guests go on the air over WFDR in first broadcast of a new fashion series. Program will aired each Friday at 5:30 P.M. Shown with Miss Lambert are (left to right) Ruth Preston, fashion editor of N. Y. Post-Home News, Guy Wallace, WFDR announcer, and Diane Rutherford, editor of "Modern Bride."

### Julius Manson Reports On Europe at ILG Hdq.

Julius Manson, popular ILGWU speaker, who has just returned from a four-month study of conditions in Europe and North Africa, will discuss "What Is Happening in Europe" on July 17 at 6:30 P.M. at the ILGWU Studios, 1710 Broadway.

## L. A. Council Blocks Move to Oust Arbiter

Efforts of the Los Angeles Sportswear Contractors' Assn. to oust Anthony G. O'Rourke as impartial chairman of its industry and to replace him with someone more favorable to their position have been blocked by the Los Angeles Joint Council, Vice Pres. Louis Levy reports.

Replying to communication from the contractors' group in which they declared they no longer recognized the impartial chairman, Levy pointed out, "There have been times when the union has felt that Mr. O'Rourke's decisions were not acceptable. Despite this, we have consistently complied with them. Your association cannot request the removal of the impartial chairman simply because it feels that his decisions are not partial in its favor. Your association cannot unilaterally refuse to recognize Mr. O'Rourke as impartial chairman as long as he continues to qualify under the contract."

The association's attempt to remove O'Rourke is a result of his refusal to condone efforts to abrogate the agreement and violate its provisions. The association had told its members to discontinue payment of the eight-cent-an-hour increase and contributions to the Health and Vacation Fund, to cease deducting union dues by check-off, and to refuse to admit union representatives into the shops.

Prompt union action against these attacks on the agreement were followed by a strong directive from the impartial chairman to the contractors, informing them that they must continue to comply with provisions of the agreement.

Recently the impartial chairman again had to censure severely the association for submitting to the Health and Vacation Fund purported payroll records of one of its contractors which, after an audit, were revealed to be far short of the actual earnings of the firm's workers.

"Considering it a association's customer, impartial chairman O'Rourke's commended individually with the member firms, notifying them that the groups' leaders had misinformed them. "Until the ILGWU signifies its written consent to such a change," he wrote, "the undersigned is and will remain the impartial chairman under your agreement." In commenting on the attempt of the association to interpret the agreement as it saw fit, O'Rourke declared that "this action is just another evidence of the fear or folly that seems to activate them."

A wage survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as of August, 1948, shows the national average for plant workers was \$1.21 an hour.

# WFDR FM

New York City

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

### PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- 2:00-4:30 —Symphony at Three. Major works of the music masters.
- 4:00-6:00 —News Bulletin. Up-to-the-minute reports.
- 6:18-6:30 —News Summary. An early evening roundup.
- 6:30-6:45 —The Liberal View of the News. Daily except Sunday comment on Washington affairs by WFDR's corporate crack correspondents.
- 6:48-7:00 —The Scoreboard. News of sports events.
- 7:00-7:18 —Will Allen from Washington. "Justice" capital reporter with governmental guests.
- 7:30-7:38 —Good and Well. A summary of significant labor happenings.
- 7:31-8:00 —Sectal Hour. Performances by great musical artists.
- 8:00-9:00 —Symphony at Night. Sixty minutes of the world's great music.
- 9:00-9:30 —Opera Highlights. Vocal varieties from music-dramas.
- 10:30-10:45 —Man in the Ivory Tower. Good music, humor and philosophic comment.
- 10:45-11:00 —Day-end News Summary.

**WASHINGTON**  
6:30 P.M. daily except Sunday

*Monday*  
**John Carmody**

*Tuesday*  
**Robert Nathan**

*Wednesday*  
**Marquis Childs**

*Thursday*  
**Mrs. Raymond Clapper**

*Friday*  
**John Herling**

*Saturday*  
**Will Allen**

### FASHION

Banner Lambert, director of the New York Dress Institute, describes latest style developments every Friday at 5:30 P.M.

Present Schedules  
**2 P. M. to 11 P. M.**  
EVERY DAY of the WEEK

**WFDR FM**  
104.3

## JUSTICE

A Labor Newspaper  
Published twice monthly by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Office of Publications  
851 Broadway Ave., Jersey City 4, N. J.  
Editorial Office:  
1710 Broadway, New York 16, N. Y.  
Tel. COlumbia 5-7000

DAVID DUBINSKY, President and General Secretary-Treasurer  
MAX G. DANISH, Editor  
LEON STEIN, Managing Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance  
\$2.00 a year

Entered as Second Class matter  
Feb. 1, 1948, at the Post Office at  
Jersey City, N. J., under the Act of  
March 3, 1979.

# Southeast Union's New Frontier Now

(Continued from Page 1)

In his message the ILOUW chief noted that the Southeast region is one of the main frontiers of the union. He emphasized the fact that a dynamic organization is one that is continuously expanding the range and intensity of its benefits. Today, he pointed out, the battle for industrial rights is in progress in the South.

Older members of the ILOUW, he said, can recognize in that struggle many features that are quite similar to the earlier struggles of garment workers New York and other older markets. He extended to the delegates greetings in behalf of the entire ILOUW membership.

The delegates assembled for the conference banquet on the evening of July 3 in the patio of the resort hotel, *Master of ceremonies for the evening was Joe Jacobs, labor advisor.* Present to extend fraternal greetings were S. L. Miley, manager of Local 329, Miami, and David Solomon, manager of the Cincinnati Joint Board.

The evening also included presentation of a dramatization of Thomas Hood's "Song of the Shirt" by Nan Finn, who was introduced by Jean Martin Pagan, educational director of the Upper South District.

### Labor Lawyer Speaks

The guest speaker at the banquet was Charles A. Logan, noted labor attorney of New Orleans and formerly with the National Labor Relations Board. Logan spoke of the ethics of the labor movement, comparing its ideals with those of the church. He stressed the fact that progress achieved for the individual through his union is also of direct benefit to the community. He ended with a plea that organized labor concentrate on expanding its educational functions.

Among the employers who were present at the banquet were Joseph Gilmer, president of the Atlanta Dress Manufacturers Ass.; Lewis Sorbin of Sorbin, Inc. in Cleveland and Harold Schiff, head of Charm, Inc. of Miami. At a final conference session on July 4, the delegates heard Gilmer call for labor-management cooperation in solving the garment industry's problems in a competitive market.

July 4 and 5 were devoted to workshop sessions on industry and shop problems. The session was opened with a talk by Leon Stein on the economics of the garment industry. With the framework set, Vice Pres. Martin then went on to describe the negotiation and stand-

ard provisions of a collective agreement.

In his talk, as well as in subsequent talks by Jo Le Walden and Eric Rose, all points of the discussion were illustrated by delegates referring to specific shop situations. The local will also seek the establishment of a retirement fund.

Jo Le Walden led the discussion on the duties of a chairman. Rose described the tasks of other union officers. Vice Pres. Martin, in an address of gratitude, said that the local will seek the establishment of a retirement fund.

On the last morning of the conference the delegates heard a play-off of a recent broadcast over WUCB in which members of Local 457, Cullman, Ala., told how they brought the ILOUW to their shop. The last of the workshop sessions led by Walden featured a 100 round-robin on piece-rates for set operations and sections of the garment.

Beginning with collar setting, straight-seaming, side-closing and the other operations of garment making, the delegates from almost a score of different southern regions compared rates, rate determination, volume and flow of work, methods of work supervision and present work prospects and earnings.

(See "In the Market" on Page 8.)

## Anti-Union Calif. Company Signs Full ILOUW Agreement

Morris Bagno, international supervisor for the Cloak Joint Board in Los Angeles, reports a settlement of major importance in the local coat and suit market in a special dispatch to "Justice."

The conflict involved the Parfain Sporting Co., of 203 South Broadway, Los Angeles, a longtime member of the anti-union garment group of manufacturers in that city which has been staunchly supported for years by the notorious Merchants & Manufacturers Ass. of Los Angeles.

Early this month, Gov. Earl Warren appointed Hilda Connelley Peterson to attempt to bring both sides together. After several meetings between the representatives of the firm and Supervisor Morris Bagno, a full union contract was effected on July 5. The Parfain Co. withdrew from the non-union employer group and joined the cloak association which has a collective agreement with the ILOUW.

## Corset Workers in Negotiations for Contract Renewal

Negotiations for the renewal of the agreement between Local 22 and the Associated Corset and Brassiere Manufacturers of New York started July 11. It is announced by Abraham Snyder, manager of the corset local.

Snyder and attorney Elias Lieberman head the union committee which will seek changes in contract provisions governing holidays, minimum wages rates and union security. The local will also seek the establishment of a retirement fund.

The collective agreement will expire Aug. 1. It is also reported that the local has distributed around \$175,000 in vacation benefits, and it is expected that this total will reach close to \$200,000 by the time distribution of the benefit is completed.

One of the high points of Local 22's summer activities program will occur on July 16 when members make a pilgrimage to Hyde Park, home of the late President Roosevelt.

## LOCAL 99'S ARTHUR ARDUANA ADMITTED TO MILITARY ACADEMY

(Continued from Page 1)

members of Local 99. And the chairman of the Darling shop is Arthur's uncle Pedro Fernandez. And another uncle and an aunt are also members of the local. When news of the Arduana appointment reached the Local 99 office, Manager Louis Dworkin declared that this was "a great day for the Arduanas and for Local 99."

Last year Arthur tried to get into West Point. Congressman Jacob K. Javits gave him an alternate appointment which remained unfulfilled. This year the Congressman gave Arthur a principle appointment and the young man qualified fully when he scored high in all of his tests.

Arthur, who is working for his B.S. degree at City College of New York, was congratulated by Congressman Javits, Pres. Dubinsky and Manager Dworkin at a press conference this month at ILOUW headquarters.

Congressman Javits told the young man that all knew that he would excel at West Point. But, he added, many would continue to watch Arthur's progress as a symbol of the staunch Americanism of the people from which he stems. This, said the Congressman, is a great responsibility.

All were agreed that young Arthur seems fully able to meet it.

## Models for a Day



Four window workers from Wm. Brown, S. C., show dresses made in their shop, Southern Maid Garment Co., at part of fashion revue at ILOUW Southeast District conference in Palm Beach Shores, Fla., this month. The girls (left to right): Lucille Turner, Mary Branham, Dorothy Matheson and Phyllis MacFadden. (See story.)

## Peg's 'Horror Tales' Turn into Cold Hash

(Continued from Page 1)

(Dubinsky) is too hungry for power." Peger insisted that he had little sympathy with the subcommittee's general purpose of investigating demagogic procedures in various unions. "Democracy," he said, "is a word which I don't admire."

Rep. Andrew Jacobs (D., Ind.), presided at the hearing, said at the end of the session that he may use a Congressional subpoena "to pry open Peger's file of alleged complaints by rank and file union members against officers of their organizations." But Jacobs added that he is not certain whether the file would be worth the trouble.

In view of the fact that the Peger hearing received considerable notice in the press, and also to clarify the policy of the ILOUW regarding the raising of funds within the union for relief and philanthropic purposes — a subject which received considerable attention at the hearing — Pres. Dubinsky made public on July 8 the following statement:

"I consider the charge that our Union and its membership have for many years past raised large funds for relief and charity purposes both here and abroad as a badge of honor."

"We have sent relief funds prior during and after the war to China, to Italy, to France, to Britain, to Poland, to Czechoslovakia, to Greece and we have contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to the American Red Cross and to the various wartime and post-war philanthropies and civic undertakings in all parts of our own country."

"We reported to the last convention of our International Union, in 1947, that approximately \$10,000,000 was raised by our members throughout the country for various relief purposes here and abroad. This is a matter of public record, and if our union is concerned it has become part of our way of life, part of our tradition."

"The ILOUW, as an international union, does not and has not imposed any relief announcements on its members anywhere throughout the country. Our locals have gone about raising such funds over the years on a local level, using the most democratic process, namely, by majority vote at special meetings called for such purpose. Such majority decisions we deem to be part of union democracy."

"We, Peger, who is clovering dirty about his 'Americanism' and is at

the same time a self-admitted opponent of democracy, is concerned very little with the standard of bringing the workers of our country into the labor movement and martyrdom of peoples abroad."

"We in the labor movement, who have helped to raise the standard of living of the American worker, are diametrically opposed to the Pegerian philosophy. We have given liberally in past years to alleviate misery at home and to help the survival of victims of tyranny and intolerance elsewhere. We intend to go on doing this to the utmost of our ability to help democracy survive everywhere."

## QUAKERS TO HANDLE ILOUW'S \$5,000 GIFT FOR ARABIAN RELIEF

Acting on an appeal received from a group of ILOUW members, belonging to a half-dozen New York locals and who are descendants of Arabic-speaking peoples, Pres. David Dubinsky forwarded, with the approval of the General Executive Board, a check for \$5,000 for Arab relief to Clarence E. Pickett, executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers).

"We have selected the American Friends Service Co. to administer this relief," Pres. Dubinsky wrote to Mr. Pickett, "because of its fine work in this field and because, through your committee, we are certain that these funds will be used for relief purposelessly."

"In line with our tradition of giving liberally to all everywhere," Pres. Dubinsky added, "I am sure that this contribution will in some measure alleviate the plight of many Arab victims who have become the innocent victims of a war deliberately provoked by the selfishness of other reactionary leaders in opposition to the just and successful aspirations of the Jewish people."

**Reservations to UNITY HOUSE 1949 REASON Accepted at UNITY HOUSE OFFICE 1115 Broadway Room 301 8:30 A.M. to 6 P.M.**

## Good Advice from a Labor Advisor



One of speakers at Southeast District conference in Palm Beach Shores, Fla., on July 4th weekend was Joe Jacobs, labor consultant. Also at the speakers' table were Leon Stein, managing editor of "Justice," Jean Martin Pagan, Southeast South education director, Southeast Director John S. Martin and his wife and Charles A. Logan, labor attorney from New Orleans. (See story.)

## Half-Day's Pay Contribution Garners \$343,484 for Relief

A preliminary report on the proceeds of a half-day's pay contributed this year by New York's dressmakers for relief purposes indicates that as of June 30 the collection totaled \$343,484, it was announced last week by Nathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the Dress Joint Board.

The contributions were made by members of all dressmakers' crafts in the earlier months of this year but have not yet been completed. It is reported. A small number of shops in which the distribution of vacation benefits is still in progress are still turning in additional sums for the relief fund.

Minkoff noted that "talk of uncertainties in our industry just so clamor on the generality of the dressmakers who have always been tried to help the less fortunate people and the worthy causes of the community and of the world."

Among the four locals, the Italian Dressmakers Local 89, largest in the joint board, again led in the sum of contributions collected with \$106,285. Local 22, Dressmakers, collected \$128,918; Local 16, Cutlers, accounted for \$122,846; and Local 95, Pressers, turned in \$11,770.

The aid collection, endorsed by the membership organ in March and continued the dressmakers' tradition of help to the needy, was benefited of the fund include such domestic organizations as the American Red Cross and other institutions that transmit aid overseas.

Among recipients of the Dress Joint Board's help in the past have been the Italian American War Council and the United Jewish Appeal.

Workers made their contributions according to a rate table which called for a donation of 1¢ by operators, empickers, cutters and pressers; 5¢ by cutters, drawers and special machine operators; and 25¢ by cleaners, pipers and examiners.

## EMBROIDERERS' UNION DISTRIBUTES \$400,000 IN WELFARE BENEFITS

Identified organizing activities and improved wage standards marked the past fiscal year in the bonnaz embroidery industry, according to the annual report submitted to the executive board of Local 96 by Manager Zachary L. Freedman.

The report, which was enthusiastically approved by the board, shows that 41 shops — up from 31 in 1948, with 1,758 new members joining the union. In the same period, collective agreements were renewed for 20 employees and 100 new covered button and Swiss hand loom embroidery manufacturers — providing for substantial wage increases.

Members of the local received over \$400,000 in benefits from the employer-financed Health and Welfare Fund, the report shows. Of this total, more than \$200,000 was distributed through a health check-up and \$67,000 was paid out in sick benefits. Hospitalization fees amounted to about \$50,000 with the balance divided among various benefits, medical credits, supplementary health games and tuberculosis grants.

In the political field, the local participated actively in Liberal Party campaigns and distributed some 75,000 circulars in the Presidential election. Voluntary contributions netted 800 which was turned over to the ILGWU 1948 Campaign Committee.

Frederick J. Prevedelli, in summing up the report, concluded that "the position of the union is sound in every respect. Membership morale, financial condition, and the standing of the local as a factor in the industry are on the highest level."

## Monologist



Featured entertainer at Fella given by Spanish group of Local 22, Dressmakers, on June 15 was Luc Martinez, an operator from Rich Dress Co. who recited poetry and gave a monologue on "Women and the First World War" in costume.

## WORKERS RETIRING TO HOMETOWN MAY STILL GET BENEFIT

Retired dressmakers who desire to return to the lands of their birth may do so and continue to receive benefits from the Retirement Fund, First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini has announced.

In response to many inquiries from union members who wish to spend their remaining years among relatives in Italy or other countries, Antonini stressed that, after strenuous efforts, the union had succeeded in getting agreement on extension of retirement benefits to citizens who move abroad.

The news was announced over the radio program of Local 19 Italian Dressmakers, in answer to a letter from Jennie Testa, who is over 74 years old. She stated that her only living relatives were all in Italy and that she was anxiously awaiting results of the union's efforts to enable her and others to "join their loved ones."

"I am sure that the good news

## Labor Must Lead in Fight On Bigotry--Zimmerman

The labor movement of the United States must take the lead in community action on behalf of human understanding and equal rights, Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman told more than 700 trade union delegates attending the recent conference of the AFL's Committee to Combat Intolerance held in Chicago.

Zimmerman was the main speaker at the opening session which was chaired by William A. Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. He stated that labor is in a unique position to build a more truly democratic America. He continued by telling the delegates that equality without discrimination must be made to extend to all of labor's administrative, social, educational and other affairs.

The keynote speaker of the conference was AFL Pres. William Green who declared: "It is highly gratifying to me to see organized labor taking the initiative in the fight against intolerance. From its inception, the AFL pledged itself to combat racial and religious prejudice."

Zimmerman, who is also a vice president of the Jewish Labor Committee, said in his talk:



Seven hundred trade unionists attending conference of AFL's Committee to Combat Intolerance heard Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman (third from left) define labor's role in eliminating racial prejudice. With him are (left to right) Vice Pres. Morris Biala, Rauben G. Soderstrom, president of ILGWU Federation of Labor, William A. Lee, president of Chicago Federation, Abraham Plotkin, ILGWU general organizer, and Joseph Kaenan, head of Labor's League for Political Education.

## Buyer's Haggling Hurts Waves, Report Shows

Practically all dress houses making garments wholesaling at \$16.75 or higher have been setting prices on first lines since April, according to Louis Rosenthal, manager of the Better-Price Settlement Department of the Dress Joint Board.

"As some men," she wrote, "mean while, as usual, I will listen attentively to the radio news of Local 89 in Italy and trying to learn that a decision has been made." And now Jennie Testa has learned that her hopes finally have been realized.

## Margolis Returns to Work After Operation

Nathan Margolis, assistant manager of Local 22, Dressmakers, has returned to his desk after being absent for a number of weeks. He recovered rapidly from a serious operation performed during an illness earlier in the year.

to be exploited would disrupt the ranks of labor. This is precisely what the enemies of labor, those hostile to its ideals, have time and again sought to accomplish."

"The economic activities of organized labor — raising living standards, winning job security, establishing collective bargaining — are themselves great contributions to the improvement of human relations in our community life. Unemployment and economic insecurity generate tension and social irritability. People seek scapegoats upon whom to unload their burden of fears and misery."

"The union enhances the security of workers and thus reduce the temptation to find a scapegoat. They make it more difficult for workers to blame the 'damned oligarchy' or the 'damned Catholics' or the 'damned Catholics' for the lack of jobs. Instead of looking the real causes of their unemployment."

"Trade unionism strives to reduce unemployment and economic misery which provide a highly burning ground for the hate-mongers. It helps direct the resentment of workers, aroused by insecurity and economic distress, into constructive channels and away from racial and religious prejudices. In these ways trade unionism works to prevent democracy and to extend and consolidate the foundations of American life."

A noticeable feature of the new season, according to Rosenthal, is the fact that, owing to new garments have fallen below previous expectations, even though these anticipations were on a very conservative basis. Market talk is that the month which this season has shown two-thirds of the orders it received by this time last year is doing good business.

Rosenthal reports that industry leaders feel their current tables of buyers representing department stores and specialty shops indicate an unjustified attempt to drive a hard bargain at a time when the industry is providing a maximum of value in its product.

Coupled with the practice of placing small orders is a frantic belief that the buyer can "get it cheaper at any price." There is a mistaken notion that cheaper means better value.

"This far the industry has been able to absorb the cost of these unwise buying policies, the report continues. But it is not certain that it will be able to stand the evil effects of policies which it does not make out which nevertheless have the volume of business and in price competition.

An example of the extreme price fixation now current and its real effect on values, the Dress Joint Board office noted that some buyers are asking for pure dye silk in garments at \$14.98 at a time when such fabric is available at about \$12 to \$15.00 a yard. Buyers are giving no consideration to the fact that fluctuations in fabric prices do not reflect themselves immediately in garment prices. The materials used in \$12 and \$16 color dress made last year were not affected by lower fiber prices which, in turn, were absorbed along the line and before the garment-making phase.

One of the most ardent manifestations of the buyers' devotion to price is to be found in such requests as for one extra cent per change in the manner of making bottoms. Buyers professing to be devoted to maximizing values for the consumer have of late asked reductions of 11.75 garments to provide dresses with machine-made bottoms. The industry practice until now has been to make bottoms in the price range by hand. It has been recognized that at this price the consumer is entitled to a hand-sewn bottom.

Nevertheless, the value-seekers are asking for a cheaper and less valued finishing. The reason seems to be that the industry has not yet altered costs which are higher when a hand-sewn bottom must be changed than when dealing with a machine-sewn bottom.

Rosenthal concluded his report with a warning that the burden of stopping the unhealthy pressure now being felt in the industry rests chiefly on the manufacturers who in their showrooms must spiritedly emphasize that present garment values have been reached their peak.

Industrial garment in 1947 to 1948 by a greater percentage than in the United States as a whole.

# EASTERN OUT-OF-TOWN DEPT.

Harry Wander • Manager

## Managers' Weekly Reports Will Keep Tabs on EOT Shops

A system of weekly written reports to the office of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department from its local managers has been instituted by Assistant Manager Jerald Horowitz. These reports will supplement the regular statistical summaries prepared by the department to check latest developments in the garment shops in the East.

The first summary of the written reports last week indicated continuing slack in the shops with a large number of workers using the period for vacation purposes.

According to Manager Horowitz, these reports will assume increasing importance in months ahead when changing industrial conditions will require a high degree of vigilance in enforcing contract provisions of agreements.

An outstanding report on the distribution of vacation checks came from Manager Simon Baumrind who writes of the activities of Local 150 and 151 in South River, N. J. The distribution was conducted through a series of union meetings held in New Brunswick, Perth Amboy and South River.

The New Brunswick meeting featured a film on Community Chest activities; the Perth Amboy meeting included a discussion of the Textile Hasty Act; and at the South River gathering ILOUW members heard a memorial for Father's Day at the Hungarian Catholic Church in this area.

## Wander Starts on Tour of Europe as ILOUW Meeting Ends

ILOUW General Manager Harry Wander served as a delegate to the General Congress of the ORT Union, held on July 10, 11 and 12 in Paris. At its close, he started on a trip through Europe as a representative of ILOUW.

The ORT Congress discussed expansion of its work of teaching new skills to displaced persons throughout the world and making them to find jobs. ILOUW is a 50-year-old organization which has concerned itself with migration throughout the world and the furnishing of temporary shelter pending settlement. Wander is a member of the board of directors.

After this trip through Europe, the ILOUW vice president plans to visit Israel to inspect the various labor institutions there and meet Israeli government leaders. His interest in Israel is of long standing; he has been active for many years in the American Trade Union Division of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation.

## STEADY ORGANIZING RESULTS IN SIGNING OF FIVE NEW SHOPS

In spite of the present general slack of work in the shops, the EOT Department this month was able to report organization of five new shops. Of these, three produce dresses and two make children's wear.

The Rosebank Dress Co. of Staten Island has joined the United Popular Assn. according to Manager Jack Grossman, who also reports that the Joe-Al Dress Co. of Col. Re Point, L. I. has affiliated with the same trade organization.

A third company that has joined this association is the Fitner Trunks Co. of Jersey City. It is reported by Harry Brostein, who is in charge of the EOT organization drive in that city.

The Roseville Dress Co. and the Merryline Co., both manufacturing children's dresses in Newark, have joined the New Jersey Wastable Dress Contractors' Assn. It is reported by Manager Siedle Reich.

## More Blessed to Give



Mary Gioia and Marie Buonera, executive board members of Local 220, Newark, help pack dresses the local is sending to its adopted war orphans in France and Italy.

## TENANTS' ADVISORY SERVICE IS STARTED BY LIBERAL PARTY

A Tenants' Advisory Service, which will operate throughout New York City, is being established by the Liberal Party. It was announced last week.

County panels have been appointed, consisting of attorneys who are members of the Liberal Party's legislative committees, to advise tenants on rent matters. George Horowitz, former CPA rent attorney and now the Liberal Party's representative on the Councilman Committee of the ORH Regional Expediter, is chairman of the Tenants' Advisory Service.

All possible advice and guidance will be given on steps the tenant should take to protect his interests and/or obtain relief. There will be no fee whatever for this service. However, where a case requires preparation, hearings, court action, and other extended legal services, the tenant will be advised to obtain the services of an attorney of his own choice.

Tenant complaints should be made at the district club headquarters in each county or at the county office. A panel attorney will be assigned to each case. The ad-

resses and phone numbers of the county offices and the names of the county executive directors are:

New York (Manhattan), 160 W. 44th St., LUXemburg 3-1100—Allen Taylor.

Bronx, 2332 Grand Concourse, FORDham 4-0141—Walter Kirshenbaum.

Brooklyn, 66 Court St., THINGLE 5-9225—Abraham Roth.

Queens, 155-28 Jamaica Ave., JAMAICA, Jamaica 6-8268—Morris Cohen.

## 3-Man Group Named To Aid Unification Of Handbag Workers

Matthew Wolf, David Dubinsky and James Quinn were designated by Pres. William Green of the AFL as a consulting committee to aid in bringing about unity between the Handbag Makers and Novelty Workers' International Union and the New York Pocketbook Workers' Union.

The two unions, operating in kindred trades, have been at odds for a number of years. Last May the Handbag International Union at a convention in Atlantic City retired its former president presumably in order to accelerate a merger between the two organizations. Nothing tangible, however, has yet materialized from the preliminary peace talks. It was reported.

## 48 DEATH BENEFITS SOAR TO \$608,260 WITH SUPPLEMENT

Death benefit payments during 1948—the first full year in which the supplementary benefits of \$350 were paid in addition to the \$150 regular death benefit—totaled \$608,260 as compared to \$154,730 paid in 1947. The last pre-supplementary year, it was reported by Chairman Block, ILOUW Death Benefit Fund director, in his annual statement. The additional \$200 benefits bring total individual coverage up to \$350.

Payments were made, so 1,598 beneficiaries in 1948, an increase of 180 over the previous year. The death rate also rose, from 2.7 to 4.3 per thousand members. However, this is substantially lower than the ratio for the country's population as a whole, which is approximately 11 per thousand, and lower than private insurance groups, where the average is about seven or eight.

Both the supplementary and regular benefit funds are in a very secure financial position. Block reported, with reserves in both totaling over \$2,000,000 at the end of 1948. A major factor contributing to the fund's stability is the steady growth in union membership. In the 10-year period of operation, more than \$4,000,000 was received from the union membership and local welfare funds, and over a million dollars was collected during the past year. Benefits paid during the decade amounted to \$17,000,000.

## Today and Tomorrow

Luigi Antonini  
First Vice-Pres. • ILOUW

Giuseppe Mazzini, the great Italian patriot and fighter for freedom, used to say: "The first law of the revolution is not to create the necessity for a second revolution."

To date, it is only the American Revolution of July 4, 1776, which harmonized completely with this c. do. Even the French Revolution of 1789 created in itself the necessity for further revolt. Because this great revolution, as a result of the consequent 18th Brumaire—Napoleon, the history of France—and therefore of a great part of Europe—became a series of sub-revolutions and "counter-revolutions."

Men's people are not desirous of following this path. As Mazzini warned: "People free-revolutionaries are not the enemy of revolutions. When they find a new quake at the end of the first when they show no definite horizon, then they become distrustful and refuse to move further."

The United States of America has always been the object of hatred on the part of dictators and tyrants of all times, because the United States has provided the only instance of a revolution fought to win freedom which did not use the seeds of a counter-revolution to oppress and kill the human spirit. Of course, it is true that the history of the United States is not free of retrograde counter-revolutionary attempts. The most odious of these was the bill of the South over the slavery issue during Lincoln's time. However, the basic principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence proved triumphant, and ultimately prevailed.

At that time, Mazzini wrote to the American people: "Through the elimination of the only black spot—slavery—which stained your glorious flag, you have made the glory of Europe feel that the almost incalculable power which is yours is at the service of human progress."

The invincible strength and powers of the United States consist in this nation's devotion and loyalty to human freedom. This is expressed in the birth certificate of the Republic, in the Declaration of Independence, with those now famous words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

This Fourth of July finds the United States marching along on the highway to world human progress as prophesied by Giuseppe Mazzini. It is true that within the borders of our country the threat of economic and political tyranny has not been completely defeated. But the American people, invincible because they are determined to remain free always, will know how to defeat these and other threats to liberty.

"Rights of July—liberty and independence forever!"

## Boston Welcomes Antonini



First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini is greeted by officers and executive board members of Local 20, Boston Club and Dismasters, during his recent visit to Boston.

## The Voice of Local 89 Every Saturday

Symphony Orchestra and Opera Singers of International Fame

## Luigi Antonini

First Vice President ILOUW and General Secretary of Local 10 in his weekly reports on labor and industrial events

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From 10 to 11

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WHAT (1290 Kc.) Philadelphia  
WNIC (1340 Kc.) New Haven  
WBMS (1190 Kc.) Boston

# WILL ALLEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—About the time this appears in print two bills of paramount importance to every man and woman who works for a living in America will be presented to the United States Congress. They deal with the problems of employment and unemployment. And their aim is to guarantee the welfare of American workers and their families, whether the current decline in employment turns out to be merely a "transient period" to even better times or whether the decline turns into depression (as a Kremlin spokesman recently predicted, and undoubtedly hopes).

The bill dealing with employment will be introduced in the Senate by several men, including Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and James H. Murray of Montana, and similarly in the House by a group including Andrew Breiner of Wisconsin. This bill seeks to deal with employment by creating a demand for workers. It does this by provisions aimed at boosting America's national production to a goal of \$90 billion dollars within the next four to five years.

Increasing of a national productivity rating to such a figure can best be understood by comparing it with the 90 billion dollar productivity of 1948, the year in which all employment records were shattered and the goal of \$90 billion was set for the first time in American history.

But what if the present job declines turn into a depression? Will the workers of America's factories be protected if a really large wave of unemployment develops? The answer has already been given by a relatively light experience we have had this year with unemployment insurance. The answer is that unemployment benefits are too low today to do the job they were designed to do in 1933. That job is twofold: (1) to keep the worker and his family on a new job shows up; (2) to keep money flowing in the community as the whole economy does not collapse if a sizeable number of workers in that community should lose their jobs.

Prices and the cost of living have risen so high since 1935 that the amounts paid by unemployment insurance cannot keep a family on a living today. The maximum amount paid by unemployment insurance was simply not enough by today's standards. The highest amount paid in the United States is in Connecticut \$36 a week. Next to that is Michigan \$28 a week. And from the high point they go down to the bottom, which is Florida's \$15 a week.

Most of the states — 23 of them, in fact — pay a maximum of \$20 a week for \$25 a week. Three states pay \$26 a week. Eight states pay \$18 a week. And the rest are paying from \$14 to \$16 a week.

The second deficit is that unemployment benefits are paid for too long a period. The normal time limit runs from a low of 16 weeks to a high of 26 weeks. Any sort of depression would make that look like no time at all. Some of the textile towns which have recently been hard hit by unemployment have already found themselves short that time in. And those towns now have a really serious problem because the time limits have run out.

So the Administration is tackling the problem of unemployment ben-



...a bill to be introduced in the House of Representatives. This new bill will bring into operation a new principle on which benefit payments will be based. The new principle takes into account the difference in need between an unemployed single man or woman and the head of a family which includes children. Unemployed heads of such families will be given an increased amount for each dependent child, going up to a ceiling of \$45 a week.

Also, the new bill will provide that unemployment benefits should be paid for a whole year.

These bills were prepared in advance by the Administration to carry out the program outlined by the President in his Economic Report to Congress several days ago.

The President's Economic Report, it was quickly realized by politically-sensitive circles in Washington, was more than a financial accounting. It was both an important political and social document, charting new paths of national progress.

And it is certain to become the point around which the political conflict will center in the 1950 campaign. In this conflict, President Truman will be on one side, backed by the liberals, and on the other side will be the Republicans and

## Mother and Child

By MAX PRESS

This is the love that binds a broken world. That shute out the night and mean the world's security. Man will love so long as this love shall last. So long as this endures, shall life endure.

And when she stoops to heal a little hurt, She stoops to heal the shattered worlds that weep; And when she lays her tired one to rest, She lays a weary, troubled world to sleep.

Dixiecrats, backed by the reactionists. And the difference between them is no more political difference, it is a difference in deep, fundamental philosophies. The President's Economic Report, in fact, sums up his economic philosophy and shows how he looks at the future. In it the President says, in essence, that America has assumed many heavy responsibilities, both domestic and foreign — and that the way to meet those responsibilities is to produce more.

The President rejects the notion of a nation which has reached its peak and is at a stand-will for the future. On the contrary, he envisages a steadily growing nation constantly increasing its production, wealth and strength.

In the six months of the present session of Congress, the Republican leadership under Taft has established four planks on which to go to the people in the 1950 campaign. One, they stand pat on the Taft-Hartley Act, which was rejected by the workers of the nation. Two, they stand pat on the House-Alben Barkers Act, which last November was rejected by the farmers of the nation. Three, they advocate cutting the war-time excise taxes on such things as theatre tickets, luggage, etc. Four, they advocate economy in government.

The brevity and sterility of such a program is what is making President Truman by contrast look like one of the great thinkers of American political history.

## NOTES

By Marcus Morton

"LOST BOUNDARIES" is a truly magnificent motion picture — a profoundly sincere and extraordinarily courageous treatment of the problem of racial discrimination. Both as an emotional experience and as a penetrating lesson in social justice, the film is clearly of major importance. It projects the plight of the Negro with such impact as to stir every decent American to a sense of personal responsibility for the national disgrace of Jim Crowism.

The story, told in admirable semi-documentary style, deals with a Negro doctor whose aim is to light the flame to be able to "pass" as white in a small New England town. Fully accepted, he leads a successful



career while he and his equally fair-skinned wife conceal their secret for 20 years—even from their children. The plan fails, however, as when the Navy refuses him a medical commission on grounds of color bias. The ensuing agony of their son and daughter drives them to the brink of insanity.

It is the Episcopal minister who rallies the people in a protest against the crime, thus saving the family from utter disaster. These scenes rank with the most stirring scenes ever screened. If the spirit and conduct of this community becomes typical, America would be well on its way to fulfillment of democracy's aspirations to freedom and human dignity.

"HOUSE OF STRANGERS" is a pretty confined melodrama. It revolves around the East Side Italian-American baker who grows rich by ruthless practices. He despises all his four sons except one who is as hard-bitten as himself. Nevertheless, when the old man runs afoul of the law, this son takes the rap and the father dies before the loyal one gets out — and the question then is whether the tough son can reverse the rest of it, etc. etc.

Meanwhile, he revives his romance with an actress, but it stacks the woman who, despite her haughtiness, tries to lead him away from the path of ruin.

Edward C. Robinson makes a stellar turn as Richard Coote gives out in the New Yorkie manner.

"ANY NUMBER CAN PLAY" is an attack on gambling, but it stacks the cards so heavily. It depicts the dilemma of the owner of a fancy nightclub joint. Proud of the street cred of his establishment, he finds himself losing the love of his idealistic son who hates the anti-social nature of the business. In addition, his doctor warns him that the tension of running the game, covering all bets offered, will damage his heart.

A dyed-in-the-wool gambler, he continues to resist these pressures until a desperate bet attempts a hold-up, followed by an opponent's lucky streak which almost breaks the bank. The surprise climax, however, is strictly off the bottom of the deck.

On the whole is a good-hearted carload, aided by Alexa Smith, his wife, plus sundry other women.



I have just returned from Palm Beach, the second annual regional conference of The delegates represented a section of our has long been looked upon as the refuge to gaining union responsibilities coalesce.

It was therefore a pleasure to hear from the delegates, as well as from a number of employers who attended a session as guests of the conference, that industrial leadership, in their opinion, will be won for the South not through the seasonal of cheaper labor but through the cultivation of better labor-management relations.

About the delegates there seemed to be universal agreement that in its competition with other regional markets, producing women's garments, the South must depend more on skillful production engineering than on style leadership. With a few exceptions, style southerners are not yet located in the South.

But because so much of the industry is new in the South and because it is starting in various places, the industry in this region has the opportunity to develop new techniques of production. The bundle system of production, typical of New York, exists only to a small extent and chiefly in Atlanta. For the most part the rest of the industry is on a section or line work system.

Regardless of what system of production is used, the problem of rates, earnings and volume remains a constant factor by delegates revealed. They spoke of fewer "long runs" and "deep cuts" and of the increasing difficulty of "making good" on the work order.

From their workshop and ballroom sessions the following generalized picture emerged: In the North, workers with many years of experience against a tailoring background can produce the whole garment from a work order. In the South, a worker becomes his or her own production engineer the minute she unites the string from around her bundle of work and decides whether or not to stitch the belts first or prepare the collar first for underpadding and when to start on the bodice and when to begin on the skirt.

One worker who is one way, another gets into the bundle in a different way. But each does her own engineering.

In the South, and this is the generalization, management seeks to minimize the investment of breaking in workers by having them learn their work through self-part operations. The worker does not know the whole garment and while showing off her part does it with a conception of how her work actually dovetails with the other operations at the tail end of which she sees finished garments emerging.

For a system of production, to be efficient and profitable, demands that the worker be given an analysis of garments — to their production parts, as well as in the department of the business, in which parts-makers shall be trained and made available in whole-plant set-up. It also demands the presence of a minimum number of workers needed to man all the sections or stations on the line of production. It also requires a minimum volume of work to be fed into the line.



Will Allen may be heard over WFER daily at 7 P.M. and Saturdays at 4:30 P.M. broadcasts directly from the nation's capital.



Leon Steini  
a conference of the Southeast District.  
I see of our union frontier which  
as the refuge to which employers dis-

into the line to keep all members  
of that line working.  
A good number of "exceptions" from  
the North ended up "knap" in the  
South because they did not appreciate  
this need for engineering and  
thought they could compensate for  
their inability of refusal to provide  
such in-plant guidance by sending  
up all the low-paid workers they  
could hire. They found, according  
to reports, that low pay means low  
production.

But even many employers willing  
to consider the management factors  
making for lower unit costs have  
nevertheless encountered production  
difficulties. Delegates from one  
Georgia plant told how their piece  
rates, settled with a northern pro-  
duction manager, are quite far  
below what they are getting for  
their earnings. They complained  
that management frequently shifts  
workers to different operations  
without regard for those who excel  
on long seam or short seam work.

The reduction of the volume of  
work is referred to by several  
delegates. It often amounts to  
this new development, along with  
the pressure for more styles and  
more styling, may affect basic  
changes in the section and line  
practices of some southern shops.  
In a number of shops in which  
girls have until recently been con-  
fined to one operation, management  
has undertaken to break in work-  
ers to other operations. In this way  
this it is able to pare down the  
line, yet give a fair share of avail-  
able work to all.

In one case, management trans-  
ferred straight seamers to collar  
setting. By thus ignoring the hier-  
archy of skills it placed down the  
earnings of the workers involved  
and at the same time came near  
ruining that part of the garment  
which carries the heaviest style  
(and selling) burden of the dress.

But in two other cases shops  
which began as completely section-  
alized producers, have been com-  
pelled by new industry circum-  
stances to shift their workers among  
several different operations. This  
has been done with due regard to  
the developing skills of these work-  
ers.

And now it has suddenly dawned  
on management that in these two  
cases there are staffs of workers who  
have mastered every operation of  
garment making. There isn't a  
single worker in either plant who  
can't make a complete garment  
on the shop. Yet there are many  
who have done everything that has  
to be done to produce a complete  
garment.

For many—most this has meant  
increased production flexibility with  
the result that productivity has in-  
creased. For workers, in turn, it has  
brought higher and more consistent  
earnings than they have known.

Northern garment industry ex-  
periences as reported at the ILOUO  
conference in Palm Beach spell out  
the need for greater experimentation  
and a present realization that,  
as with other regions, so too in  
the South is the "Machinist's job"  
"cheaper" doesn't necessarily  
mean lower cost.



# FORK

Milrim Speechhandler

MIRACLE AT CARNEGIEHALL  
By Tom Hanlin, Random House, \$2.75.

No one reading this exciting novel  
is to be doubted for a moment that it  
can command one of the first-hand  
experience of an author with a  
British miner. In this story of coal  
diggers trapped in a mine there is a  
wealth of intimate detail which only  
one who has known this kind of  
subterranean life can command.

This is the story of 200 miners  
who are trapped when they break  
through into an old, flooded tunnel  
in the underground workings and  
are driven back to the most remote  
and the highest dead end of the  
mine. There to face what seems to be  
a certain death as the water rises  
higher and higher.

A rescue party starts out to open  
a trap door under the flooded tunnel  
and thus draw off the water. But  
disaster strikes the rescuers and  
only one man remains to make  
his blind, staggering way in the  
darkness toward the trap door that  
means escape for the 200 but al-  
ready certain death for him.

The news of the disaster spreads  
through the countryside. From  
nearby villages and towns hundreds  
come to join the miners' wives and  
children in the deathwatch. Engi-  
neers and surveyors calculate the  
pace at which the water is rising  
and establish the time at which  
the trapped men will be drowned.  
The rescue attempt has failed. The  
pumps, even if operating, would be  
insufficient in their draw. The water  
keeps rising. These watchers stand  
stunned. A few pray. Some curse  
the company.

Hanlin tells the tale with an ex-  
citing sense of the dramatic. In his  
last pages the story of the men  
reaches a peak of suspense. For the  
point of the fable is that one work-  
er among the watchers whose faith  
has remained firm, tells the wait-  
ing crowd that in spite of what  
the engineers and the surveyors  
and the men of science have said  
about the certainty of death, the  
trapped men will emerge alive. And  
they do.

Hanlin leaves it to the reader to  
determine whether or not a miracle  
has occurred. In carefully avoiding  
an explanation that states the man-  
ner of survival of the men and their  
reasons in rational terms devoid of  
divine interference.

In fact, it seems likely that most  
readers will be stirred by his un-  
forgettable and unforgettable im-  
pressions of the thoughts and behavior  
of the men, in the mass and as  
individuals, in their long, dark  
minutes when the break through  
occurs, when his meaning becomes  
clear and they wait for the water  
to rise to their throats.

These powerful pages, full of  
Hanlin's shrewd characterizations  
and sympathetic judgments, his fel-  
low human beings, carry the  
reader along with their concern for  
the rescue. Hanlin's gift as an author  
has allowed the mine diggers to live  
up in his explanations so that the  
miracle could happen.

And that tale that miracle does not  
always happen, and all too often  
the men go down into the  
darkness to die. The story is a  
sudden death, much of their  
saw, their moments of anguish and

# Beyond The Heights

By HAVA KRASOFF

The immediate scene is stone and  
sand and wood.

Inferno fumes and noise tetter the  
dust-dim air,  
And woman and child  
shattered.  
By resilience and will.

But beyond  
Beyond are the blazing heights,  
The heart leaps after the eye  
Which swoop up and cling to  
the peak:  
I must follow . . .

But the hepers of the lefty space  
Hold me at the outer gien.  
"Down below," they advise.

"Out of sand and seas and weed  
And woman-and-child tears  
You will fashion your admittance."

anger, their crushing poverty and  
their unchangeable hope find form  
and inspiring expression in this  
book.

THE AGE OF REVOLUTION. By  
J. J. Saunders. Ray Publishers,  
\$1.50.

The subtitle of this serviceable  
summary of European history for  
the period since Napoleon: "The  
Rise and Decline of Liberalism in  
Europe Since 1814." In the main,  
it traces through more than a cen-  
tury of western history the chang-  
ing concepts of the individual's re-  
lationship to the state. It does so  
not against the background of bat-  
ties and birthdays but with contin-  
uous reference to the ever-changing  
social and economic framework  
within which individuals must work  
out that relationship.

The liberalisms whose demise the  
author laments was one in which  
individuals dealt with individuals.  
The author traces the intellectual  
and cultural developments which re-  
sulted in the release of new sci-  
entific and social and economic forces  
that enhanced the power of the  
state by robbing the individual of  
much of his force as a free agent.

Mr. Saunders' book will be of  
great aid even to readers not fully  
versed to accept all of his depress-  
ing conclusions. He provides the  
ground generalizations, always based  
on sound scholarship, which bring  
revealing insights to bear on issues  
still remaining to be solved today.

# WOMEN

By Susan Whit

We are no enemies of scientific progress, nor are we as  
those who file at the worth of psychiatric research as aids  
to understanding the human mind. But when an  
science arrogates to itself the right by superiority to intrude into  
the individual's private domain we  
think it is time to protest.

Such a threat—still to the realm  
of "constructive discussion"—man-  
ages us now. One hears, ever more  
frequently, talk about the need  
for widespread establishment of  
psychological and psychiatric clin-  
ics. But nine times out of ten, in  
this proposal for a new deal for  
the human spirit, there is a job:  
for instance, that such clinics can  
be used to administer a mental fit-  
ness test, a kind of intellectual Wa-

in sociology are all the equipment  
one needs to become a justified  
modder, will deny that these plans  
are evil. It is their view that a  
panacea has been discovered for  
all the ills of man and that, the  
means fitting, may be sub-  
jected to them for his own good.

Over the question of marriage,  
we would deny the right of a psy-  
chiatrist to pry into the mind  
to interfere in the free choice of  
marriage. One is compelled to re-  
cognize that the marriage must not  
marry nor reproduce. But when we  
move from liberty into ever finer  
gradations of human personality—  
with the psychopaths of the  
defensible as actual or near schis-  
mophrenics and the sixth an un-  
derstandable professional—  
we insist that no organ of the state  
has any right to deter the marriage  
of sane people, for any cause.

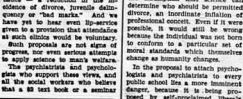
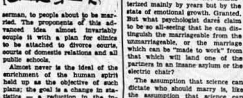
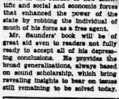
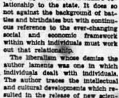
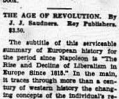
Those seeking to deter marriage  
and divorce will claim that natu-  
rally is a relative term not charac-  
teristic mainly by years but by the  
state of emotional growth. Granted,  
but what psychologist dares claim  
that the individual who is not dis-  
tinguished by marriage from the  
unmarriageable, or the marriage  
which can be made to "work" from  
that which would do so were  
partners in an insane asylum or the  
electric chair?

The assumption that science can  
determine what is a healthy mar-  
riage is the assumption that science  
can determine who should be permitted  
to marry. It is the assumption of  
professional conceit. Even if it were  
possible, it would still be wrong  
because the individual was not born  
to conform to a particular set of  
moral standards which themselves  
change as humanity changes.

In the proposal to train psychol-  
ogists and psychiatrists to work  
public school lies a more imminent  
danger, because it is being pro-  
posed by self-proclaimed liberals  
and progressives. Fundamentally,  
this advocacy claims that every  
child "misadjusted" in his environ-  
ment requires psychiatric care in  
order that it can be transformed  
into conformance. It believes the  
human being to be infinitely adap-  
table, and if other children adapt  
themselves to a particular environ-  
ment and one child fails to do so,  
the child who fails requires "as-  
sistance" to enable him to achieve  
conformance. In this idea, pre-  
vail—and it is stream-lined by  
interfering laymen, than by com-  
petent and informed psychiatrists—  
a social criterion will be that  
man has no social problems as such,  
but that each problem is personal  
and that a particular set of  
circumstances whatever surrounds him.

This is the common farrowd run-  
ning through all these proposals.  
The crucial question about them  
are regarded as undesirable. A pale,  
grey uniformity is being presented  
and one must deal with it as  
an ideal to which we will have to  
conform for the good of the whole.

(Miss White is entitled to her  
opinion, though she obviously is in  
danger of sharply contradicting her-  
self when, on the one hand, she ad-  
mits the social use of psychiatry  
and sociology as "aids" to under-  
standing the human mind, and on  
the other, is bitterly opposed to any  
practical implementation of such  
aids within our social scheme, leav-  
ing the whole matter hanging in a  
sort of vacuum.—Editor.)



# The SOUTHWEST

Meyer Perlstein - Southwest Regional Director

## National Board Finds Grace Garment Erred

The National Labor Relations Board in Washington has affirmed the ruling of its trial examiner in the case of the Grace Garment Co., Clinton, Mo. The company then filed objections to the board's decision.

Grace Garment Co. according to the trial examiner's findings, had violated the law by refusing to bargain with the ILOUW following the union's victory in a plant election on July 16, 1947. The NLRB directed the company to bargain with the union and to post notices of the NLRB ruling in the plant.

Following the directive, the union renewed its efforts to arrange a conference with the firm.

### Whitehouse Case Reopened

Charges against the Whitehouse Uniform Co. of Malvern, Ark., are being readied by the ILOUW legal staff for presentation to the NLRB. The firm has locked out its workers since May 25 when the union won a plant election. Before the election the firm did everything in its power to induce workers to vote against the union. When this maneuver failed, it closed the plant. Every legal step will be taken by the union to regain the earnings lost by these workers.

### Hollywood-Maxwell

Preliminary hearings on the union's complaint against the Hollywood-Maxwell Brasserie Co. for its plans in Arkadelphia, Ark., and Minden, La., began before an NLRB investigator on June 28. The union was represented by Emily Crookston and Ann Risher.

## Lack of Production At Model Garment Termed a Lockout

The Model Garment Co. has been charged by the union with locking out the workers in the Murphyboro, Ill. plant because it has not given any work for the past several months. In a letter to the firm, the Regional Office maintained that such an action constituted a lockout, which is prohibited by the union agreement.

At the same time, the union again demanded that the company pay its workers their holiday and vacation pay and warned that it might take whatever legal action was necessary to obtain the employment and payments due the workers.

## Juvenile Plant Is 'Stunning' in Grey

A new look from top to bottom now covers the Juvenile Manufacturing Co. plant in San Antonio, Tex., as a result of renovations completed during the latter half of June under the direction of Harold Shurtz, a young man who utilizes new ideas and methods.

After the army of painters, decorators and machine installers had done their tasks, a practically new plant emerged, with the entire building air conditioned, machine beds polished green, labels and chairs redecorated with a soft cream hue, and windows and walls colored a new grey shade. In addition, new lights have been installed, which improve working conditions in addition to illuminating all the new improvements.

## Southwest Shorts

Local 462, Seneca, Local 506, Johnson City, and Local 253, Edwardsville, Ill., have voted to join the Illinois State Federation of Labor. Julia Kelly, Zonie Coorndon, and Ethel Robertson have been named by Houston Local 214 as union representatives on the Joint Health Fund Commission.

Walter Malone, plant manager of Nardis Sportswear in Dallas, Tex., was seriously injured in a recent explosion.

Bonnie Walker, who has been directing the organizational drive in Helton and Clinton, Mo., now has become manager of a number of Southern Illinois locals which formerly were managed by Fern Odenha. Marguerite Boyle of the Kansas City staff has been shifted to the Helton-Clinton drive.

Members of Local 298, Fort Worth, Tex., contributed to a special fund to aid an active member who lost all her belongings in the recent flood.

Workers at the Brisson, Okla., plant of the Well-Kalter Manufacturing Co. held a special meeting recently to discuss the increase of unemployment in the firm's shops. Maudea Montgomery, Local 373 manager, and Lee Harlan, manager, of all Well-Kalter shops in Missouri and Southern Illinois, spoke at the meeting.

Erlie Ream, Dallas Joint Board manager, and Elizabeth Kimmel, manager of Houston Local 214, represented the Texas locals at the State Federation of Labor convention in Beaumont on June 26.

A special meeting of the Twin Cities Health Fund Commission was held last month to vote on plans governing the commission's activities in establishing a health center.

A trip to the Lake of the Oaks was voted by members of Local 283, Vandallia, Mo.

## Members of the Class of '49



Graduation exercises for students completing the Time and Motion Course conducted by the St. Louis ILOUW were held last month at union headquarters. Max Preslie (seated fourth from left), teacher for the course, was formerly an active union member and is now a successful industrial engineer.

## IRONCLAD VACATION RULES WON'T WORK, UNION TELLS FIRMS

It is reasonable and fair for an employer to deliberately misinterpret the regulations covering paid vacations in order to deprive workers who are sick of their well-earned paid vacations! This question has given the union an uneasy time with several Kansas City clock manufacturers who have refused vacations to a number of workers who did not work the year's minimum of 230 days. The union does not challenge the argument that a worker must put in at least 230 days when work is available in order to earn his vacation. But this regulation applies only to cases where workers are employable, no when they have been unable to work because of illness.

In the argument with these manufacturers, representatives of the ILOUW cautioned that when interpreting regulations, a margin of flexibility must be used in order that essential human interests should not be subordinated to the worst type of selfishness. If the manufacturers continue their refusal to pay these workers their vacations, arbitration proceedings will be started, the union promised.

## K.C. Arbitration Case

Arbitration procedures were instituted on June 28 by the Kansas City Joint Board against Rytina Garment Co. and Packard Garment Co. for refusing to pay to piece workers average hourly earnings for the time they work on duplicates. Although they are members of the

## Workers Liable for Union Levies, Arbitrator Decides

To settle longstanding disputes with several Southwest firms, the Regional Office was forced to institute arbitration proceedings.

### Who Should Handle Disputes in Texas Plant Is Question

Can shop problems be handled best by a chairman or chairlady individually, or by the whole shop committee? This problem has caused a difference in opinion between the union and Mr. Paul, production manager of the Tex-Pac Co., San Antonio, Tex.

Rebecca Taylor, manager of the San Antonio Joint Board, feels that since the firm employs several hundred workers, it would not be possible for one individual to be sufficiently informed on all grievances or be able to devote adequate time. Instead, she proposed that the shop committee, representing the various departments, meet with management at regular intervals to settle grievances. Mr. Paul, on the contrary, believes that grievances can be settled most effectively by the shop chairman and the plant manager.

However, since the head of the firm, Mr. Pransel, seems to side with the union on this question, Rebecca Taylor's proposal probably will be implemented soon.

association, these two manufacturers have a system of their own whereby they pay duplicate makers on the basis of the piece rates set for stock garments.

In the following three cases: Lane Shabs, J. Marvin Kraus, appointed by Federal Judge Collet on July 2 to arbitrate difficulties with the St. Louis silk dress firm, ruled that under the existing contract between the union and the firm it is mandatory for the company to dispense with the services of workers who refuse to pay a fine or assessment imposed by their local union. The ILOUW signed a five-year agreement with Lang-Kohn in October, 1946.

Pertney Garment Co. The Board of Arbitration in St. Louis ruled on June 29 that the wage increase requested by this firm's workers must be denied because the rise in the cost of living as of Oct. 15, 1948, was only 17.8 or 4 per cent. A rise of 8 per cent is necessary to secure a wage adjustment under the collective agreement. Members of the board included George A. Roster, For Sumner Stichter and Dr. F. L. McClure.

Associated Garment Industries of St. Louis. Representatives of the association rebuked two St. Louis manufacturers for their refusal to meet financial responsibilities they have assumed under the present five-year agreement, following a hearing before George A. Roster last month. The firms are the Rubin Garment Co. and the Bernard Dress Co. Further hearings were scheduled for this month.

## S'West Develops Its Own Tradition Of Generous Giving

With generosity that has become routine but which remains all important, various Southwest locals contributed to a number of causes in recent weeks. Among these were the following:

A \$10 contribution to the cancer fund was voted by Local 338, Collinsville, Ill., with similar donations going to the Salvation Army and to Father Flanagan's "Boys Town."

A contribution of \$25 was voted by Local 307, Cape Girardeau, Mo., for the local Citizens Club project to remodel the baseball park grand stand. The proceeds from all ball games in the community are turned over to the municipality for charitable purposes.

Contributions voted by the joint finance committee of the two St. Louis Joint Boards are as follows: United Nations Association for Human Rights, \$10; American Cancer Society, \$25; Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, \$1; St. Louis Jewish War Veterans, Post 348, benefit tickets, \$10; National Production of the War, \$5; and Missouri State Old Star Mothers, rifle boots, \$5.

## St. Louis Garment Workers Aid Shipping Clerks



Demonstration in front of 923 Washington Ave. at the noon hour was so enthusiastic it flowed out into the street.

Several hundred shipping clerks employed in St. Louis garment shops are considering the possibility of a general strike if the employers remain adamant in denying them union recognition and improved working conditions. Plans for aiding the shipping clerks in their fight were mapped

by representatives of all St. Louis ILOUW locals at a conference on June 26, attended by over 300 local officers.

Meanwhile, a hearing on the case was held before the National Labor Relations Board trial examiner on June 24 and 25. Union representa-

tives at the hearing included Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, ILOUW attorney Morris Latta, Emily Crookston, Ernie Harlan, and Dave Topper. The employers' association was represented by Edward Elliott, general counsel, Lester Gross, executive secretary and Nathan Gross, labor manager.



**Team That Bargained with Barbizon**



Committee of workers from Barbizon Corp. meet with company representatives at ILGWU headquarters in New York City this month to iron out difficulties in regard to their contract. Shown are (l. to r.) Margaret Novatini, Katharine Wojtilnik, Amelia Merve, business agent, Ann Zarechak, Eleanor Geiarlo, and Catherine McDermott.

**Talon Zipper Locals Conferring On Possible ILGWU Affiliation**

First conferences have been held and future meetings are scheduled with committees representing workers in the huge Talon Zipper Co. to explore possibilities of their affiliation with the ILGWU, it is announced by the Northeast Department.

The firm, outstanding producer of garter, elastic and other products of modern design, has plants in Mendon, Ohio, and near Pennsylvania cities. At present, its employees are organized into three federal locals of the American Federation of Labor. About 1,500 workers are employed in the Talon plants.

Recent conferences were between ILGWU representatives and officers of one of the three federal locals. These represented the machine.

According to this committee, they had watched the work of the ILGWU in Pennsylvania; they had noted especially the community work conducted in their part of the state by District Manager Michael Johnson and had concluded that their rightful place was in the ranks of the organized garment workers.

First letters for ILGWU affiliation by Talon workers were extended about two years ago.

A recent conference was held in New York with Vice Dubinsky and Vice P. G. Gindoff. The Northeast Department director has scheduled another meeting with the Talon workers' representatives, this time of all the three federal locals, for later this month.

**Workers Shunning R.I. Wildcat Strike Win Compensation**

The Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Board has rendered an important decision affecting benefits to workers who had been actively unemployed due to an unauthorized work stoppage.

Such a stoppage occurred at the Tauson Dress Co. in Pawtucket, R. I., as the result of a dispute. Only a few of the total workers in the shop elected not to work. But eventually the entire shop was left without work because of their stoppage. Workers who were temporarily out of employment but had expected to be called in and also remained without work.

Business Agent Daniel McCauley brought the case of these workers to the attention of the board after several hearings, the board agreed with the position taken by McCauley and granted compensation to all of the shop's unemployed workers, including those who had engaged in the unauthorized stoppage.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted that the weather conditions would be such that would further decline in industrial production, prices and consumer incomes may be expected.

**IN PENNSYLVANIA**

Last Day to Register For Fall Primaries Is July 13

REGISTER NOW TO VOTE LATER

Fall Primary September 13

**Union's Firm Refusal to Retreat Wins in Nazareth Co. Renewal**

The agreement with the Nazareth Dress Co., Nazareth, and Tatumy Shirt Co., Tatumy, Pa., has been renewed with significant gains after long negotiations, it is announced by Vice Pres. David Gindoff.

Most important modifications of the contract, covering over 300 workers, are a 18 per cent boost in minimum wage rates and improved holiday-with-pay provisions, according to District Manager Grace Bergagna.

The negotiations were prolonged by the firm's interpretation of present industrial uncertainties as a signal for pressuring retreats on union conditions. The negotiations committee, on the other hand, persisted in its stand that additional improvements in work conditions must continue to be made.

The company does contract work for the Machine Blouse Co. Conferences were held in New York City and in Nazareth. When firm spokesmen saw that the committee, under the guidance of Manager Bergagna, insisted on raising the health and welfare contribution by 1 per cent and the minimum wage to 79 cents, they asked that conference be shifted to the New York office of the union.

In the spirit of the shift of blame, the union committee and Manager Bergagna refused to change the union's request, while Vice Pres. Gindoff clarified the department's

conscience policy. As with Nazareth, so with other current wage talks, where the union's request for changes will continue to be determined in the win shop and local needs, within the general framework of ILGWU policy which brooks no retreat in this period of readjustment.

**Worcester Blouse Firm Pact Grants Important Benefits**

Negotiations for a collective agreement with J. Leberman & Sons of Worcester, Mass., have been completed, according to Field Supervisor Jack Halpern. The firm is the first of four that were being organized to sign an agreement.

Under terms of the pact the 80 workers employed in the production of blouses will enjoy health and vacation benefits, a 48 hours and six holidays with pay.

Organizational work is in the final stages at three other Worcester shops employing a total of 133 workers. The campaign is supervised by Chris Chalmers and the local organizer is Louis Chalmers.

**Double Take on Health**



Twins Nellie and Katharine Steglano, who realize the value of an ounce of prevention, give case histories to Nurse Alicia Salva at a shop at Tri-District Health Center in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

**NORtheast DEPARTMENT**

David Gindoff - Director

**864 in Bethlehem Get Unemployment Benefit**

A year of persistent appeal against a decision of the director of the Bethlehem, Pa., office of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation has resulted in the award of more than \$12,000 in unemployment benefits to garment workers in that city.

**ONE-WEEK STRIKE AT ANAWAN WINS HIGHER MINIMUMS**

Following a bitterly contested one-week strike, the Anawan Spurwace Co. of Fall River, Mass., has reached an agreement with the ILGWU that provides higher minimum wage rates including \$1 an hour for pressers, it is reported by Coordinator William Row.

The agreement also calls for the establishment of health and welfare benefits and six paid holidays. The company employs 80 workers in the manufacture of seign dresses.

In spite of the vigorous resistance put up by the firm during the week-long stoppage, the company, in its settlement, showed good will by providing the sum of \$900 for the benefit of its workers as a vacation benefit.

Participating in the Anawan and the Palmer and Friedman negotiations were Manager Fred Stema, Dan McCarthy, Rose Travis and Annette Bolzman.

**MARYLAND ILG PAGES STATE AFL MEETING**

Progressive leadership was established by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the convention of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor which met last month in Baltimore. It is a series of far-reaching looking resolutions brought by the ILGWU delegation headed by Vice Pres. Charles Kreidler and District Manager Annette Bergagna. All of the ILGWU resolutions were approved by the convention.

Daily press reports of the proceedings of the convention reflected the dynamic leadership of the ILGWU. The Baltimore Sun in its report devoted all of its space to an enumeration of the ILGWU resolutions, which included the following:

The strongest resolution proposed approval of the Truman National Health Insurance Bill. It argued that ill health was responsible for huge annual losses to production and national wealth because of the lack of proper and timely medical care.

Another ILGWU resolution which was adopted established an AFL "watching committee" to observe the administration of the Civilian Control Act. The language of the act, "the resolution is to lobby every day to make it a possible weapon in the hands of anti-labor groups against the interest of our unions and as a possible weapon against the civil

According to District Manager Grace Bergagna, 864 garment workers employed in seven Bethlehem plants were denied some benefits in the summer slack season of 1948. Additional impact was given to this denial by the fact that the director of the Bethlehem unemployment office went so far as to refuse, at first, to accept workers' applications for the benefit.

A Manager Bergagna finally prevailed upon the office to accept those applications. But months passed and no action was taken on them. This failure to provide the benefits to which garment workers were entitled came at a time of the Bethlehem workers were experiencing their worst post-war unemployment.

While the appeal against the decision was pending all applications filed by the Bethlehem garment workers remained unfiled. Many cases of hardship resulted.

Nevertheless, the director of the office refused to change his decision. Union officers told of receiving a number of reports that some of the Bethlehem workers were so severely back payed that their merit standing would be affected if they admitted that the intervention of the ILGWU was necessary.

Participating in the Anawan and the Palmer and Friedman negotiations were Manager Fred Stema, Dan McCarthy, Rose Travis and Annette Bolzman. Manager Bergagna, aided by North-east Department attorney Sidney Gindoff, carried their appeal all the way up to Pennsylvania State Secretary of Labor William H. Chesnut. He ordered a thorough investigation of the conduct of the Bethlehem office in this matter, as a result of which the decision was changed and the garment workers received their benefits.

**Registration and Election Day Are Holidays at Lisle**

A unique feature of the agreement signed this month with the Lisle and Sons of Lisle, Pa., as reported by District Manager Bob Green, is the provision that a fifth paid holiday be added to the four previously provided and that the new holiday be divided between registration day and election day.

The Lisle workers will receive a half holiday with pay for registration and a half holiday with pay for election day.

The clause, along with other parts of the agreement, was enthusiastically ratified at a meeting of 225 Lisle workers, Business Agent Bob Mickus presided.

Other gains won in the new contract include higher minimums and increases for new hires ranging from 5 to 15 cents an hour.

"Rights of the citizens of Maryland." Other ILGWU resolutions adopted advocated wage enactment of a 48-hour week, appeal of increasing minimum wage to 70 cents an hour, extending and increasing social security coverage and participated in a petition for a national program, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, and expansion of the Maryland State public assistance program.

**L. L. G. W. U.**

**EDUCATION**

**Movie of Strike at Clifton Forge Wins Civic Support**

To interpret the aims of striking workers at the Clifton Forge Garment Co. to civic clubs, trade union groups and businessmen's associations in Clifton Forge, Va., the Upper South Department's educational director last month prepared a short movie on picketing and other strike activities.

In a report forwarded to the ILGWU Educational Department, Jean Martin Pagano, educational director, told how action shots of workers marching, sitting at the union shop kitchen, and clashing with strikers while picketing were spliced onto the March of Time film on the garment industry entitled "Fashion Meets Its Business." The finished product was then shown to ILGWU members in neighboring clubs, members of the Women's Brotherhood of the CIO groups in Covington, Va., and fraternal organizations such as the Elks and Lions Clubs.

"The movie proved of immense value in showing the aims of the strikers' cause," she reported. "It also was financial aid made available, but relations between the workers and local business men improved to such an extent that many merchants now display 'We Support the Workers' signs in their store windows."

Additional educational activities in the Upper South Department include the following: In Baltimore, movies also proved effective in recruiting members for the Baltimore Political League. "Battle of Wall Street" was one of those shown as part of the campaign. "The Story of Local #1" and a film on the City of Hope in Los Angeles showed how ILGWU contributions aid philanthropic and civic undertakings in all parts of the country.

Educational committees were set up at Westminster, Creve, Lawrenceville and Clifton Forge, Va., and new members' classes were held in a number of Upper South Clubs. Frank Sinatra's movie "The House I Live In" and a March of Time on the atomic bomb were shown to good advantage at Westminster, Md.

Two classes which had particular appeal in Baltimore, Jean Pagano reports, were the seminar taught by two students from St. John's University on the making of society and important documents relating to the founding of the Republic, and a chess class given at a commercial treaty school. Members from the Baltimore Joint Board also participated in these activities.

**KNOW YOUR CITY**

**Saturday Visits to Points of Interest**  
 July 23 at 11 A.M. Cove Lake Park, Eastern Island. Use 7th Ave. subway to South Ferry. Meet at the ferry. Bring lunch. Rowing on the lake.  
 July 26 at 11 A.M. Cunningham Park. Use 8th Ave. or E or F train to 128 St. in Jamaica. Meet outside station. Bring lunch.  
 Aug. 6 United Nations Headquarters at Lake Success. ILGWU United Nations Institute. Use 8th Ave. or E or F train to 128 St. in Jamaica. Meet outside station at 129-30 A.M.C.

**Is Heat Getting You? WDR Has the Answer**

The recent heat wave in the East was broken somewhat at WDR studios last week when cases of cold beer came rolling into the office. Staff members cautiously quaffed a couple of cool cans which came with the compliments of the station's newest citizen—Rheingold beer. The Rheingold radio advertising campaign follows the end of the recent beer strike in New York. All citizens made in behalf of Rheingold beer over WDR by the staff announcers can be personally routed for by them.

**Local 20 Office to Close on Saturday During July, Aug.**

Headquarters of Local 20, Waterproof Garment Workers, will be closed Saturdays during the months of July and August, it is announced. The action was taken by the local's executive board upon recommendation of Manager Joseph Kessler. Local 20 headquarters at 1181 Broadway will be open daily until 5 P.M. and Mondays until 9:30 P.M. Conferences have begun with the Rain Apparel Contractors Assn. for renewal of the agreement scheduled to expire July 31.

**\$100 Pension for Cloak Designers to Start on Sept. 1**

A retirement fund for cost and suit designers will begin to function on Sept. 1. Nicholas Kirman, manager of the New York Designers' Guild, Inc., announced. Guild designers, nearly all of whom are members of Local 30, will be entitled to \$100 a month in retirement benefits upon reaching the age of 65, provided they have been members in good standing for at least 10 years. Kirman declared. All the cloak associations whose members employ designers are taking part in financing this fund. Kirman is executive secretary of the fund and Emil Schlegler serves as its attorney. Hospitalization and medical benefits, including tuberculosis care, have been in effect in the Designers' Guild since January, 1946. Death benefits to the amount of \$400 are also part of the Guild's program.

**LEATHER AND COPPER WORK DISPLAYED AT '40' CRAFT EXHIBIT**

Originality of design and quality of workmanship were the most noticeable features of Local 40's second annual Handicrafts show held at local headquarters last month. Exhibitors included, in addition to Local 40 members, students from Locals 22, 62, 66 and 81 who have been participating in the Handicrafts Class during the past year.

"The progress shown by these students is truly remarkable," Vera Wiggins, Local 40 educational director, stated. Last year, she explained, students concentrated on leather and their articles were mostly simple and unadorned. This year two new crafts have been added—copper work and dextrat, a type of plastic. Beautiful patterns were hammered out of copper and nailed onto wooden plaque and all types of articles from small pins and earrings to large floral pieces were shaped out of dextrat.

ILGWU members participating in the show included: James Barton, Nettie Brown, Olive Chapman, Reshelle Clark, Mrs. Ray Cook, Alice Cook, Beatrice Daly, Evelyn Davis, Beale Soe, Sarah Rose, Frances Ormishol, Anna Kosack, Ruth Jackson, Marion Johnson, Frank Knowlton, Virginia Powell, Margaret Richardson, Frank Rhinold, Alva Straghan, Constance Thompson, Blanche Tobias, Elyse Sargent and Kitty Weisbar.

**OUTDOOR TENNIS Every Friday, 6 to 8 P.M.**

at Kellen Tennis Courts, 46th St. at 13th Ave. Your usual club admits you free.

**Mixing Play and Pedagogy**

Fannie M. Cohn, secretary of ILGWU Educational Department, introduces Prof. Julius Bloch, who discussed changes in American civilization that were influenced by labor, at the Student Fellowship Reception at Unity House last month. Other participants in the program were Minnie Glasberg of Local 32, Fellowship secretary; Hazel Hunt of Local 22, Fellowship vice president; and Ann Dvorak of Local 66.



**Union Health Center**

Pauline Newman

The meetings of the medical staff of the Union Health Center are always interesting. One held recently was exceedingly so. The topic for discussion was gastro-intestinal difficulties or—speaking plainly—stomach trouble, from which many of our



patients suffer. Following the meeting our stomachs quietly discussed with us the possibility of writing a series of articles which would be called something like "Living at Peace With Your Stomach." I like the idea very much. We have been told how to attain Peace of Mind (Liesman). In another book published recently we are told how to have Peace of God (Shen). Why not tell people how to live in peace with their stomachs? Our specialist maintains — and he should know — that there is a direct line between the mind and the stomach. To think otherwise is to admit a lack of understanding concerning the functions of mind and body. Some of us have had sufficient personal experience to know that peace of mind can and often does mean peace of the digestive tract. Worry, excitement, anguish will cause the stomach to "cry out." Some of these days, this writer in collaboration with our specialist hopes to tell our patients that unless there is something organically wrong, one should be able to live in peace with one's own stomach. \* \* \*

And now a personal word. When this issue of "Justice" comes off the press—unless something unforeseen happens—I will be ready to sail for Germany on what I consider to be an important mission for our Department of the Army. My assignment has to do with the conditions of wage-earning women — the conditions under which they work; their opportunities to participate in the economic and social life of the community; women's opportunities to be trained for special skills or confinement to the traditional women's occupations. What is the attitude of management in Germany toward women workers today? What legislative measures will guarantee to women minimum wages and other benefits such as equal pay for equal work? These and similar questions formed an answer. My job, then, is not at all remote from the things I have been doing all my adult life.

If it is possible, I shall continue this column abroad. Knowing our membership as I do, I am satisfied that what I will have to say will interest them too. Meanwhile I am grateful to the leadership of the ILGWU for allowing me to participate in the Military Government Program for Germany.

**UN Staff All Set For ILG Institute At Lake Success**

An ILGWU United Nations Institute at La's Success, which will give the members a new view of the world organization's structure and functions, is planned for Aug. 8 by the Educational Department. Members of the UN staff will outline the work of the standing committees and answer questions on various phases of the UN activity. Union members attending the institute will assemble at 10:30 A.M. outside the 189th St. Jamaica station. From there, they will board the "F train." From there they will go by bus to Lake Success. Visits to parks in and near Manhattan which are famous for their historic or scenic value, as well as conducted by the Educational Department throughout the summer.

**Sportswear Worker Surprises Fellows By Writing Novel**

A sportswear operator who'd always wanted to be a full-fledged author, has written her first book, published last month of her first book, a short novel. Mary Bilito, a member of Local 23 employed by Sportswear, Inc. at 1359 Broadway, is the author of "Out of the Chrysalis," a story packed with action and romance which has been brought out by Dutton Books. She wrote the book on a bet, she says. After seeing a movie she remarked to a friend that she thought she could write a better story. That was several years ago and her friend wasn't the only one who was surprised to learn that Mary's book really had been published. Mary's boss couldn't help showing his amaze-

**Education Center Marks Closing of Successful Year**

Winding up a successful nine-month program of discussion and recreation activities, the ILGWU Education-Recreation Center, meeting at Tacite High School, reports a most encouraging attendance at its Thursday night sessions. During this period, a most enlightening survey of the American and international scene was made by authoritative instructors. Important happenings of the day were analyzed against a background of American history in order to give students a perspective against which to measure current developments. A thorough analysis of the labor movement was included in the course. Labor's origin, development and current role in the American economy were touched on, as well as its entrance into the political scene. The importance of an enlightened trade union leadership was emphasized. University students who visited the center during the year were particularly impressed by the intelligent questions asked by these ILGWU students. In addition to stimulating discussion, members enjoyed a healthy, vigorous recreation program in the gymnasium and swimming pool. Members had been to tell other inhabitants of the building about her accomplishment. "Everybody in the city says 'But I'd quit working,' Mary says. 'But I'm going to stay at my machine. After all you have to eat. Working here could write a better story. That was several years ago and her friend wasn't the only one who was surprised to learn that Mary's book really had been published. Mary's boss couldn't help showing his amaze-

# MEMBERS COLUMN

Isidore Nagler • Manager

In an adjoining column there appears the annual financial report of Local 10 covering the calendar year 1948. It was discussed and approved at the last membership meeting.

It is gratifying to know that our local's finances are in good shape and we can face the immediate future without anxiety.

During the year 1948, the General Fund (which is the operating fund of the organization, as distinguished from special funds earmarked for various purposes) showed a total net gain over the previous year of about \$54,000. This was due primarily to an increase in income and a decline in expenditures.

The increased income came from greater dues collections as 61% who had completed their years' testing became full-fledged members and also because of more application and reinstatement fees. The decline in expenditures was largely due to the fact that in 1947 there were substantial disbursements for an election and a convention and for an initial contribution to the International in connection with the Re-

urement Plan, all of which were not incurred during 1948.

As of December 31, 1948, there was over \$200,000 in the General Fund. During the fiscal year 1938, just prior to the time the present administration assumed office, there was \$13,000 in this fund, and it then included the Tuberculosis Fund. The latter is now a separate fund amounting to over \$45,000 which is more than the whole General Fund combined with the Tuberculosis Fund was 10 years earlier. As of the end of 1948 there was a total in these funds, after a reserve for contingencies in connection with the housing and vacation fund, of over \$494,000.

**LOCAL 10**  
**MEMBERS**

**REGULAR**  
**MEETING**

**MONDAY**  
**July 25**

Right after work  
**MANHATTAN CENTER**  
34th Street and 8th Avenue

In view of the uncertain and unpredictable years that lie ahead, it is probably wise to have a margin or reserve to meet future contingencies. For example, an economic recession might adversely affect the income of the organization. A cushion in the form of surplus built up in relatively good years will help to keep us out of the red in the other years that may not be as good.

The maxim "let us hope for the best but be prepared for the worst" is particularly appropriate in the necessary task of keeping our union sound and solvent.

# W. Y. CLOAKMAKERS

## ECA Needs More Union Men, Feinberg Stresses

(Continued from Page 1)

well-intentioned, are not thoroughly conversant with the psychology and outlook of the masses of Europe, Feinberg said. The appointment of a substantial number of trade unionists to the staff "in positions of real responsibility rather than as window dressing" would rectify this situation, he stated.

Describing his visits to the club-houses set up by the Jewish Labor Committee in France, Belgium and Italy, Feinberg gave a moving picture of the progress of the rehabilitation. Rescued from the horrors of war and Nazism, these youngsters took a long time to adjust themselves.

**ILGW Work Lauded**

The work of the Jewish Labor Committee during the past 15 years was highly praised by European leaders. The outstanding role played by the ILGWU was particularly lauded by government spokesmen who characterized it as a "magnificent contribution to the social and moral revival of Europe." Prime Minister De Gasperi of Italy was particularly well informed about the activities of the JLC and the ILGWU and enthusiastically welcomed the delegates.

Characterizing Europe as a vast experimental laboratory where new ideas in human relationships are being developed, Feinberg warned that the clash of ideologies on the continent is of vital concern to the American people. Despite the obvious fact that the title of Communist totalitarianism is receding in Western European countries, it does not necessarily mean that the victory of the democratic forces is assured, he said.

Turning to Israel, Feinberg reviewed his exhaustive four-hour speech during the past 15 years of the new republic. He sketched the historical background of the nation, stressing that the pioneer spirit of the settlers had built a country despite overwhelming economic, physical and political obstacles. The agricultural collectives, known as kibbutzim, particularly effected

his admiration. Out of such desert waste had grown up these green oases, where a community life had evolved, giving full contentment to the individual and cultural pursuits as well as to the hard facts of living.

### Histadrut's Role

Histadrut, the federation of Israeli trade unions, has been the prime mover of the economy of the country, said Feinberg. Its trade union aspect is only one phase of its work, for Histadrut is a "way of life," its ramifications extending to industrial enterprises, service institutions and other basic activities of the land. Inspired by its socialist idealism, the present leaders of the government are in close relationship with Histadrut, from which come Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and the other Mapai (the majority political party) representatives.

In the economic crisis in Israel, aggravated by the resettlement of 250,000 Jews from all corners of Europe, it is a matter of deep concern, he said. True, Israel has won independence and recognition, but that is only the beginning, Feinberg said. It is important that the U. S. government, as well as private investors, extend large loans to secure economic stability. Furthermore, the diplomacy of the government powers must be exercised to guarantee a durable peace rather than the prevailing uneasy truce. Israel could become a radiating center for freedom and economic betterment for the peoples of the Middle East if adequate assistance is rendered.

The decision of the ILGWU to grant a \$1,000,000 loan and to raise another \$2,000,000 from the membership for housing developments in Israel was hailed by Feinberg. He took pride that the ILGWU had taken the leadership in another constructive endeavor. He was confident that the membership would respond to this humanitarian undertaking in line with the fraternal solidarity manifested so frequently in the past.

# W. Y. CLOAK OUT-OF-TOWN

George Rubin - Manager

### Conversion of Piece-Rates

The rates of piece workers in the out-of-town shops are now being adjusted wherever necessary in accordance with the recent decision of the impartial chairman. This decision ordered that the three \$5 cost-of-living increases awarded to piece workers during the last five years are to be converted into a percentage which is to be added to the settled piece rates.

The decision specified that in overall laboring shops, operators are to receive a percentage of 11 per cent and finishers 10 per cent. For those employed in shops operating on a section work basis, the decision reads as follows:

"Each section work shop in this industry shall be settled accordingly in accordance with the practices of the industry, and 'y' conversion to piece-rates for piece-work operators and piece-work finishers of the same increase 11% - section-work shops - 11% by mutual agreement of the parties involved, or, in the event of disagreement, by the impartial chairman, and the above 'termination' for piece-work operators and piece-work finishers in overall laboring shops shall not constitute the basis for such settlements."

As a result, the conversion for out-of-town piece workers is being worked out on a basis that assures them the same level of earnings they have enjoyed heretofore.

### Chest X-Rays Under Way

The first chest X-rays for Cloak Out-of-Town members began last month with all workers in the shops of Middletown, Conn., received examination. These groups were taken first because their season got under way earlier than in other areas.

Arrangements for similar service have been made in all Cloak Out-of-Town districts. Examinations will be conducted throughout the summer until the entire membership is covered.

Whenever possible, the tests will be given in the shops. Otherwise they will be conducted near the shop or in the cloak headquarters.

# AMALGAMATED LADIES GARMENT CUTTERS UNION, LOCAL 10

## General Fund

### STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS\*

For the Period Jan. 1, 1948 to Dec. 31, 1948

| Income                 |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Dues                   | \$100,125.80 |
| Application Fees       | 19,115.50    |
| Reimbursement Fees     | 7,065.00     |
| Interest and Dividends | 3,197.18     |
| Contributions          | 12,900.00    |
| Liquidated Damages     | 3,397.50     |
| Fines                  | 22,284.27    |
| AMOUNTS, ETC.          | \$246,114.45 |

| Expenses        |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Salaries        | \$27,000.00  |
| Business Agents | \$6,609.30   |
| Control Office  | 12,900.00    |
| Office Staff    | \$6,412.13   |
|                 | \$112,911.43 |

| Organization Expenses (Direct)                                  |             |
|---|-------------|
| Organization Expenses, Weekly Staff Expenses and Investigations | 19,223.66   |
| Mail Rent, Publicity, Advertising, Legal Fees and Expenses      | \$ 2,618.88 |
|   | \$21,842.50 |
| Organization Expenses (Indirect)                                |             |
| Wages and Dress Joint Board Proportion of Expenses              | 10,136.46   |
| Costs and Suit Joint Board Proportion of Expenses               | 14,207.17   |
|   | \$24,343.63 |

| Office Expenses   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Office Rent   | 7,000.00    |
| Telephone and Telegraph, Printing, Stationery and Postage   | \$ 2,164.47 |
| Accounting Services, Electricity, Cleaning, Repairs, Elevator Service, Insurance, Messenger Service, etc.   | \$ 812.80   |
| Depreciation  | 438.05      |
| New York State Unemployment Insurance Tax, Federal Unemployment Excise Tax and Federal Old Age Benefits Tax | \$ 3,906.48 |
|   | \$13,221.58 |

| Committees, etc.  |             |
|---|-------------|
| Executive Board Attendance                              | \$ 2,016.00 |
| Delegates to Affiliated Organizations Conventions       | \$ 220.15   |
| Delegates to Joint Boards                               | \$ 489.00   |
| Local Officers  | \$ 380.00   |
| Memberships, Finance, Judiciary, Other Committees, etc. | \$ 26.80    |
|   | \$4,108.95  |

| Other Items  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Christmas, Donations and Complimentary Advertising | \$ 4,519.97 |
| Trustees Gifts and Other Gifts, etc.               | \$ 7,724.60 |
| Local Death Benefit                                | \$ 50.00    |
| Local's 15% Contribution to Retirement Plan        | \$ 4,646.88 |
|  | \$4,646.88  |

| Miscellaneous   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Dues to Affiliated Organizations, Flowers and Funeral Expenses, Editors, Send-Off Affairs, and Sundries | \$ 3,349.91 |
|   | \$ 3,349.91 |

| Total Operating Expenses   |              |
|--|--------------|
|  | \$213,152.16 |
| Regular Operating Gain for the period from January 1, 1948 to December 31, 1948      |              |
| Health and Vacation Fund - Servants' Fund - Direct and Apportioned Overhead Expenses | \$4,761.48   |
| Health and Vacation Fund Administration - Reimbursements                             | \$2,716.28   |
|  | \$7,477.76   |

| Net Gain for the period from January 1, 1948 to December 31, 1948 |             |
|---|-------------|
|   | \$23,944.00 |

| Surplus as of December 31, 1948           |               |
|---|---------------|
| General Fund                              | \$20,132.00** |
| Old Age Fund                              | \$1,807.50**  |
| Emergency Fund                            | \$4,821.68**  |
| Tuberculosis Fund                         | \$7,976.32**  |
| Health and Vacation Fund - Servants' Fund | \$15,125.35** |
| Cultural and Educational Fund             | 3,844.47      |
| Welfare and Welfare Fund                  | 3,022.80      |
| Local and Welfare Fund                    | 7,181.00      |

\*This statement is on an accrual basis; all items of an uncollectible nature are eliminated.

\*\*This is a net figure after a reserve for contingencies has been established.

Indicates deficit figure.

†Advanced from Tuberculosis Fund.

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

## For A True Liberal Majority

Organized labor and the Truman liberal minority in Congress took a severe licking on Taft-Hartley repeal. By the same token, the National Manufacturers' Association and the United States Chamber of Commerce plus the sundry industrial interests that stand behind them—in Congress and in the Big Press—have scored a resounding victory.

There's no need of kidding ourselves on this point. We saw the other day a newspaper cartoon epitomizing the outcome of the Senate vote on the "new" labor-management bill, and thought it perfect. In that drawing the classic round little figure labeled "Congress" was seen eagerly brushing out the name "Hartley" on the old T-H Act and leaving a solitary "Taft" upon the scroll.

The 15 Dixiecrat, or plain reactionary, Senators who voted as willing aids of Taft on the injunction amendment may label themselves Democrats, they may even vote occasionally in line with some Administration measures. Demonstrably, however, they do not belong to the team which last year carried the national election on a liberal-labor-farm program.

Nor is the situation much better in the House. There are simply not enough liberal members in the lower chamber to pass a fair labor bill without the enjoining injunction clause or the ban on the closed shop. In. As the legislative picture looks at this moment, there's little chance for repeal or for basic modification of Taft-Hartley in 1949. If a labor bill should pass—a highly unlikely possibility—only President Truman probably will veto it.

The only answer to Taft and his allies lies in the election of more progressive legislators in 1950. As the record stands today, every member of organized labor should know who is for and who is against labor in Congress. And while the 1948 election was not fought just solely on the Taft-Hartley issue, an analysis of the balloting shows that every one of the 13 Senators whom organized labor backed cast a pro-labor and anti-injunction vote in that historic event on June 30.

Organized labor did an excellent job in November, 1948. We are deeply convinced that the results of last year's election were not a flash in the pan. We are equally convinced that the 15 million American trade unionists can give President Truman a true working majority in both houses of Congress next year. And the time to start tackling that job is right now.

## An Old Warrior Steps Down

Robert F. Wagner's retirement from the Senate of the United States comes at a moment of high drama in American political life.

Sen. Wagner's role in the New Deal epoch, by common judgment, was only second to that of the late President Roosevelt. To mention only a few of his achievements, the senior Senator from New York fathered the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Social Security Act, the United States Housing Act, the Railway Pension Law, and last, but by no means least, the Wagner Labor Act.

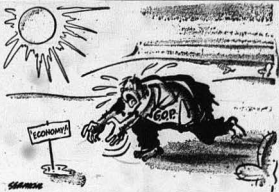
Illness is compelling Sen. Wagner to leave the political arena at a time when his presence in the Senate could still be of inestimable value to the cause of liberalism. Doubtless, at this twilight hour of his career, the old New Deal sage is saddened by the wave of anti-labor ripper legislation which is wastefully trying to turn back the clock of progress in our national life.

On the other hand, the old warrior is no doubt aware that the loss of an occasional battle does not imply the loss of a war. And so, as he bows out of the public limelight, all liberal and labor America will doff its collective hat to Sen. Wagner in fervent admiration and no less fervent hope that he may yet live to see the enemies of the Fair Deal retired from public life not voluntarily but by an avalanche of ballots, and the principles for which he fought all his life vindicated and triumphant again.

## "That's the Fish We Threw Back!"



## "Water III!"



## Pins & Needles

M. D. Danish

IT IS becoming more and more apparent that the daily lament in the Big Press and on the airwaves about the "precarious business situation" in the country is closely related to the "fourth round" wage-increase pressures which so... of our big industries are currently facing.

Big Steel, Big Autos, coal, electrical equipment and other industrial giants are winding up their first half-year of 1949 with lusher profits than in any six-month period since the end of the war. It would be much easier, they reckon, to talk the unions into retreat against a bleak industrial outlook. Some industrial tycoons have been heard to groan that "nothing could cut the unions down to their size better than a nice little depression."

The Big Business strategists, however, who are converting the weak spots in the national economy into an over-all leverage for combatting labor's demands for a legitimate wage rise or welfare funds, may quickly learn that they are not holding all the trumps in the deck after all.

THE PURGE of intellectuals in the happy land of the Soviets has hit the historians, too.

At a recent meeting of Soviet history teachers, as a servant after another rose, in typical "confession" pattern, to exonerate the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt as a "lackey of the industrialists and imperialists" who was compelled to promulgate the New Deal only through pressure from the "masses."

It will be recalled that when the New Deal was first launched by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, the Commies blatantly tagged it as a piece of "fascism." The late President continued as a target for Commie bilinggual until Hitler broke his pact with Stalin and invaded Russia in June, 1941.

The Kramlin period of FDR adulation lasted until quite recently. Now, however, as the Soviet campaign of hate against the West is reaching a climax, Stalin's historians have received a release to cleanse all history textbooks of every breath of amity toward Russia's erstwhile allies—including the late American President.

Overnight, therefore, FDR has become a villain again in Moscow's lexicon — at the magic twitch of the NKVD's whip.

CRITICS OF the South this side of the Mason and Dixon line need not slacken their fire against such barbarities

as midnight floggings, lynchings or similar exhibits of KKK racketeering, and yet be able to concede that liberal thought and action, initiated by Southerners themselves, is making substantial headway in that region.

Within the past two weeks, Alabama's Governor Jim Folsom signed a law forbidding, under heavy penalties, the wearing of masks or "blind" garments in public, while Texas adopted a statute which provides long jail terms for lynchors or participants in lynch mobs.

This is progress by any man's yardstick, we submit. You'll hear people declare, of course, that the South will now be more and more inclined to pass such laws in order to head off inevitable federal legislation. The fact, nevertheless, remains that federal laws of this type could achieve little without the help of local Southern public opinion. Any visible change in the South's state of mind on this subject is, therefore, a basic factor in this seemingly unending struggle for human rights.

AUTHENTIC, MOSTLY underground reports from Hungary, Poland and Rumania reaching America tell of cruel persecution of Zionists, both leaders and rank-and-file, at the hands of local Commie satraps. Anyone merely suspected of planning to flee to Israel is forthwith jailed and severely punished.

We are learning, furthermore, that this fresh outbreak of Red Terror against Zionists in the "Curtain" countries has now provoked the Stern Group, the band which had carried out a campaign of terror against the British in Palestine during the final mandate years, to launch a counterdrive of terror against Commie functionaries who may be responsible for these manhunt on Zionists. Secret Sternists headquarters, it is reported, have already been established in Italy.

It is difficult to see what the Sternists stand to gain from terror duels with the Commies in the Soviet satellite lands. It is all but certain that every act of Sternist terror would be matched by Communist acts of wholesale vengeance upon innocent people.

Communist deprivations, in this and most other instances, can only be fought by exposure and pillory before humanity's conscience — methods not always effective, it must be admitted, but the only methods civilized people could sanction or resort to.