

ILGW Locals Completing Elections

—See Page 5

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLII, No. 5

Jersey City, N. J., March 7, 1959

Price 10 Cents

This - or This?



THIS IS THE WORK of the thugs and the hoodlums hired by the chislers who don't like what Sol Greene and this union are trying to do. They don't like Greene because he has been in the forefront of the drive to organize non-union dress shops. They don't like the ILGWU because it fights for industrial stability and decent wage standards.

They beat Greene on the night of February 20. He fought back as they swung at him with pipes and bottles. They opened his head. He left a trail of blood which marks where he fought back along Tenafly's darkened Elm St.

His blood is also on every garment made by the evil elements who hired gangsters to do their dirty work.

About 95 per cent of the New York metropolitan dress industry accepted the negotiated agreement that ended the general strike of last March. The non-union dress firms include the 11 jobbers and their contractors who refused to accept that settlement. They wanted special wage and enforcement terms that would undermine established standards and would give them unfair advantages.

Greene's battered but unbowed head bears the mark of the chislers' stupid faith in the power of intimidation—and symbolizes the union's decision to spur its drive.



THIS IS THE SYMBOL of the proud achievements of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the women's apparel industry in which it functions. It is the mark of a proud tradition and of such historic industrial innovations as industry-wide agreements, health, welfare and retirement benefits, impartial settlement of disputes, the 35-hour work week and the end of the sweatshop.

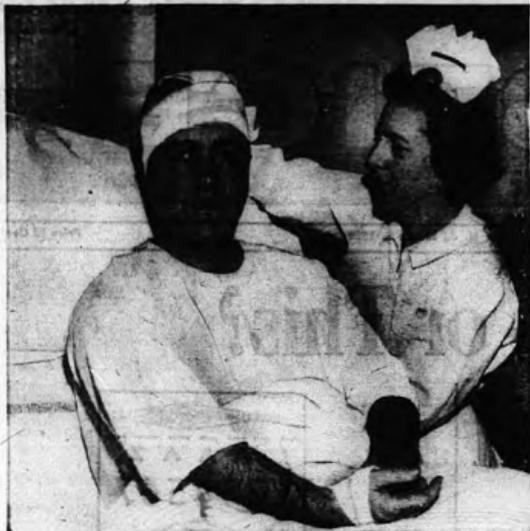
Now it has become, early in its career, the means of fighting every evil influence that threatens to wipe out these gains and that seeks to return both garment worker and garment employer to the industrial jungle of pre-union days. In such a restored setting, it would be the chiseler and exploiter who would triumph, and the legitimate employer, along with the garment worker, would go down in defeat.

The attack on Sol Greene is a threat and a challenge by the chislers who would like nothing more than to break the union. Every element of decency in the industry and in the community has a vital stake in meeting and beating this primitive challenge.

The ILGWU Union Label, attached to every union-made garment, is the only way to tell the garment made under decent standards from one spattered with blood.

**Sew the ILGWU Label! Tell Your Friends About the ILGWU Label!
Demand the ILGWU Label on All the Garments You Buy!**

© 1959 ILGWU



Just after he alit from bus in Tenafly, N. J., on way home, Greene was ambushed by several thugs who beat him severely with pipes and clubs. Taken to Englewood General Hospital (above), he required 18 stitches in his head, and his hand and leg were badly bruised.

ATTACK!

THE BRUTAL ATTACK on Sol Greene, assistant general manager of the New York Dress Joint Council, on the evening of February 20, marked the beginning of a very hectic weekend. Immediately following the assault, the union initiated conferences with government and law enforcement officials on action to track down the hired hoodlums. And on the morning of February 25, thousands of dressmaker unionists in New York City demonstrated their outrage at the attack, and their determination to root out hoodlumism, by mass picketing of jobbers still holding out against settling with the union.



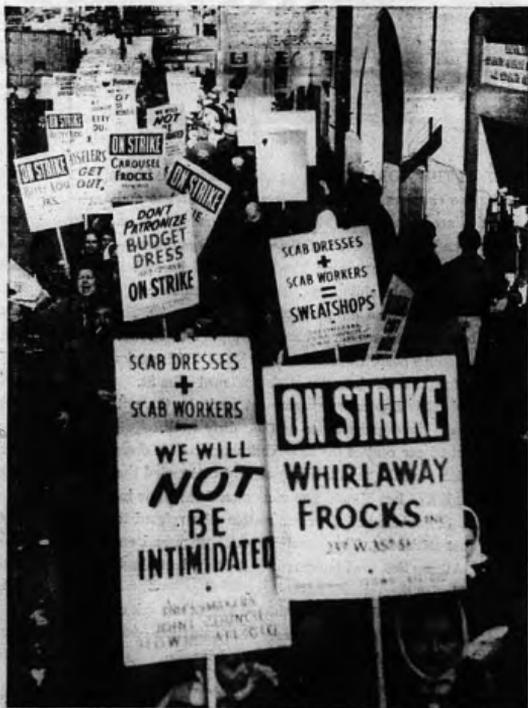
Wife, Dina, comforts Greene on return from hospital.



After release from hospital, Greene was visited at home by leading ILGWU, who ascertained facts of the attack and outlined union's plans for action. Left to right are Executive Vice Pres. Louis Schulberg, Dress Joint Council General Manager Charles S. Zimmerman, Greene, his son, union attorney Emil Schlesinger, Local 91 Manager Harry Greenberg.



At conference February 23 in Gracie Mansion, residence of New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner, he pledged to ILGWU spokesmen to help the union root out the "evil influences" seeking to infiltrate dress industry. At session, left to right, were Labor Commissioner Harold A. Felix, Charles S. Zimmerman, the Mayor, Louis Schulberg, Emil Schlesinger, and Police Commissioner Stephen F. Kennedy.



Part of 3,000 dress unionists who demonstrated their outrage against hoodlum attacks, by mass picketing of holdout jobbers in New York City on February 25. Scene is on West 35th Street between 7th and 8th Avenues.

'New York Times' Editorial Decries 'Labor Relations by Assault'

Under the title, "Labor Relations by Assault" the New York Times on February 26 published the following editorial comment on the beating of Sol Green:

Mayor Wagner has done well to pledge his help to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in rooting out "evil influences" in the New York dress industry—evils of which, the union claims, was the beating of one of its officials by three unidentified thugs in Tenafly, N. J., last Friday night.

The victim, Sol Green, has been leading an eleven-month strike against a relative handful of con-

cerns which still refuse to sign the general wage settlement agreed on last March by employers of over 100,000 dressmakers. The union is convinced that the assault was an attempt by hold-out concerns to terrorize the union into calling off the strike. It has offered a \$10,000 reward for information leading to the conviction of Mr. Green's assailants.

The case is important for out of proportion to the number of workers involved in the strike, it may prove to be an alarming symptom of regression to other days when thugs, as well as negotiations and peace-

ful processes, were the media of labor-management relations. Fortunately, Mayor Wagner has called Police Commissioners Kennedy and Labor Commissioner Falls in on the case. Of course, the Tenafly police have the primary job of running down Mr. Green's attackers. But this may be a situation where those behind the curtain are even more important to ferret out than those who did the deed. That is where the New York City authorities may well come in—and possibly Federal agencies as well.

We hope the case is broken wide open, and soon, with all its roots exposed to full view.

BACK ON ILGWU OFFICIALS DRIVE ON HOODLUMS

Union, Mayor, Police Map Action on Thugs

A \$10,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the hoodlums who attacked Sol Green, or those who hired them to do it, was Dubinsky as soon as he was apprised of the facts in San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he was attending the meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Dress Joint Council, accompanied Dubinsky in making the announcement, then flew back to New York to join Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stuberger in conferences with city authorities.

Zimmerman was in San Juan to report to the AFL-CIO meeting on recent developments in civil rights. He is head of the AFL-CIO Committee on Civil Rights.

Stuberger and Zimmerman, together with ILGWU Attorney Emil Schlesinger, conferred for more than two hours on February 23 with Mayor Robert W. Wagner, Police Commissioner Stephen F. Kennedy, Labor Commissioner Harold A. Felix and high-ranking officers of the Police Department.

Mayor Wagner declared after the conference: "I want to emphasize that it is our strong policy to root out any evil influences in this area or any other areas in the city."

Police Probe

Commissioner Kennedy pointed out his department was "doing everything we can to assist at our end" in an investigation that was first of all based in Tenafly. A representative of District Attorney Frank Hogan's office in New York conferred with Tenafly police and the Bergen County prosecutor's office. Tenafly Police Chief Chester Campbell is in charge of the local investigation.

A full account of the assault on Green, together with an analysis of its implications, was presented by the union spokesmen at the meeting in Gracie Mansion.

Zimmerman repeated Pres. Dubinsky's characterization of the thugs as hirelings of unscrupulous elements, seeking to undermine the welfare of garment workers and to disrupt the stability of the garment industry.

He declared that the attack was an obvious attempt to intimidate the union, but that far from accomplishing this, it would only serve to strengthen the determination of union officers and mem-

Sol Green, assistant general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board and the Dress Joint Council, was brutally attacked by three thugs as he was returning to his home in Tenafly, N.J., after his day's work on Friday, February 20. Green has been the forefront of the drive to organize non-union dress firms. These include the group of New York jobbers and Pennsylvania contractors that refused last March to accept the industry agreements which terminated the dress general strike, and instead demanded special, unfair contract concessions.

Green left his office at Dress Joint Board headquarters in New

'Chiselers Get Out!'

"Drive the chiselers out!" "Hoodlums can't make dresses!" "We will not be intimidated!" These shouted slogans roared through the canyons of New York's garment center on the morning of February 25 as more than 3,000 dressmakers protested the brutal attack on Sol Green.

Also in the picketline were Dress Joint Council General Manager Charles S. Zimmerman, First Vice Pres. Louis Antonini, Vice Pres. David Gingold and other officers of the ILGWU. The demonstrators jammed 35th Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues and Broadway between 57th and 58th Streets, where non-union firms, on strike since last March, maintain their offices and showrooms.

The holdouts are Anso Procks, Betty Lee Juniors, Budget Dress, Caroused Procks (also known as Cindy Procks), Desire Fashions (also known as Fesive), Jackie Kaye, Turner Pike, Paris Page, Sandra Joyce, Smart See and Whiteway (also Parker Procks).

Zimmerman made it clear that the union, far from being intimidated by the attack on Green, planned to intensify its campaign to minimize the holdouts as well as other non-union firms in the New York metropolitan area.

"We Deliver"



York at 6:30 P.M. He boarded a bus at the Port Authority Terminal and left it at the corner of Rangle and Elm in Tenafly at 7:30. He began to walk up Elm toward Leroy St. about a quarter of a mile from the bus stop. His home is at the corner of Elm and Leroy.

Elm St. is in a suburban section. It doesn't even have sidewalks. Sol walked on the right-hand side of the street. He thought he heard footsteps behind him and turned to see if it was a neighbor with whom he could walk home. He saw no one. About 140 feet from the corner, he came abreast a parked car on his side of the road, facing the same direction he was going.

Car Comes of Him

It was dark. There is no street light near this point. There are overhanging trees. He moved further out into the street in order to walk around the parked car. Suddenly a car parked on the other side of the street,

about 30 feet forward and facing him, started its motor, turned its bright lights on Sol. It aimed at him and came at him with roaring speed. The lights blinded him.

"I thought they were going to run me down," says Green. But they didn't. The car jerked to a halt, its lights still on, two feet in front of him.

Now two men, who had followed the car like soldiers along a tank into combat, ran around from its rear to surround Sol head-on. The third, whose footsteps he had heard, came up behind him. He was hunched in.

From behind, a bottle crashed on his skull. The two in front wrenched out pipes and clubs. All three began to beat him viciously about the head and shoulders. He fought back, yelling all the time one word: "Help!" With blows raining down on him, Sol ran to the other side of the street. A sharply banked lawn stopped him. The three lamned into him again. The side of the lawn was backed by their struggle.

Thug Hits Again

Finally he broke free. The three thugs had done their job. Sol began running up Elm St. toward No. 89, where there was a light on in front of the house. He had frabbled a cap from the head of one of his assailants. The thug ran back to Sol, his aim again ripped his hat.

Sol ran to the door at No. 89, banged on it seeking admission. No one was home. The thug returned to the car that had come at Sol. It now stood in the center

(Continued on Page 18)

MAKE SURE LABEL IS SEWN IN DRESS!

Union committees picketing non-union dress jobbers in New York City are using the following guide: DO THE DRESSES HAVE THE ILGWU LABEL SEWN ON THEM? Dressmakers in contractor shops must make certain that the labels are sewn onto the dresses they make. If they are not sewn on, the shops may be stopped, the dresses returned.

Dressmakers: Use of the ILGWU Label is required by the industry agreement. No dresses must have your shops without the label.

EOT Scores 2 Kayos, 3rd on Way In Second Round of N.J. Knit Drive

The second round of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department's knittogs organizing drive in New Jersey is off to a good start, with two shops already signed up and all the workers of a third mill on strike for union recognition, according to Edward Kramer, EOT general manager.

Latest victory chalked up in Klein's Knitting Mills, Jersey City, was a 40-day strike. The campaign at this shop was directed by Peter DeLissen, who chaired the meeting at which the contract was signed.

Gains won by the workers through the union contract include wage increases of 10 cents an hour immediately, plus another 10 cents on Feb. 1, 1959; two-step reduction in the work week to 35 hours, with compensating pay adjustments; 5½ guaranteed paid holidays for all, and higher minimums for each craft.

Among other provisions are a cost-of-living escalator clause, welfare and retirement benefits, and unlimited use of the Newark Health Center.

Organizer Walter De Young, working with active ILGWU Connie Castalano and Neil Cotter,

sparked the campaign, aided by Business Agents Vy Larson, Virgil Bayard, Max Coore and John Pinnegan, plus dressmakers Angie Parlaevica and Martha Pytel.

Klein workers elected a shop committee consisting of Edie Collins, Joe Villano, Andy Valente and Mary Bilas, with Jack Henley as shop chairman.

Tartan on Strike

The current strike action is a 100 per cent effective walkout at the Tartan Knitting Mills in Bergenfield. All Tartan workers responded to the picket line and attended a union meeting held at a local hall. A workers' committee has been elected, and round-the-clock picketing is under way.

The signing of the Fort Lee Knitting Mills of Fort Lee last month ended the 1959 organizing season. The shop was unionized after a quick strike, in which many of the newly organized members of New Jersey Knittogs Local 322 joined the picket line.

burg Wearing Apparel, Letnyne Dress, Penn Garment Co. and Marion Garment Co. The demands are based on provisions that have just gone into effect at the Wallick and Zimmerman shops.

In line with recent cotton dress industry gains, workers at the J. R. Zimmerman Co. in Strasburg started to receive 6-cent increases in minimums on January 5 with a 6 per cent over-all raise for piece workers and time and one-half pay for all work after seven hours a day.

In addition, employer's contributions to health, welfare and retirement funds will now total 7 per cent. Improvements were negotiated by Morand, Business Agent Josephine Murray and Charley Helebrant.

Workers at the Gidney Wallick shops in Lancaster County obtained similar gains.

N. Y. ESTIMATE BOARD TO DECIDE MARCH 23 ON ILG CO-OP HOUSES

The New York City Board of Estimate will render a decision March 23 on the proposed ILGWU Cooperative Houses in the Chelsea section of Manhattan's west side.

A public hearing before the board to hear arguments on the project developed into an all-day hassle as the anti-housing forces staged a seven-hour filibuster. ILGWU Cooperative Houses is a \$18 million project which would provide 2,800 apartments in an area bounded by 23rd and 20th Sts. from 8th to 9th Aves.

James Lipitz, ILGWU assistant executive secretary, pointed out that almost 250 buildings now in the project area are substandard, and of these, over half are not complete units; that is, they lack either water or bathroom facilities, or both.

Abraham E. Kazan, executive vice president of the United Housing Foundation, cited the need for middle and lower-income housing in New York, and called upon the Board of Estimate to establish a tax abatement program which would encourage the development of moderate rental housing in the city.

Principal argument of the housing opposition revolved around

Nutmeg Label Launching



Least of wide-ranging label-launching ceremonies took place in New Haven, Conn., recently. From left: Esther DeRoz, chair-lady of Cedar Dress Co.; EOT General Manager Edward Kramer; New Haven Mayor Richard C. Lee; Deputy Commissioner of Labor Lois Dunn; William Cedarbaum of Dress Manufacturers' Association; Sewing label is Connecticut Secretary of State Ellis Cressio.

the family placement that would result from approval of the project. However, it was repeatedly emphasized that tenants would not be evicted without provisions made and assistance given in locating new apartments.

N'East Rings Up Pay Hikes At Terry, Colebrook in Pa.

Negotiations concluded by the Central and Western Pennsylvania District have rung up wage increases and other gains for workers employed at Terry Manufacturing Co. of Akron and Colebrook Lingerie Co. of Colebrook, reports Vice Pres. David Gingsdorf, director of the Northeast Department.

Piece workers will get pay hikes of 6 per cent; during the past two years, shop average earnings have risen by 10 per cent. Employers also agreed to boost contributions to health and welfare funds by 1½ per cent, and paid holidays were increased to 5½.

The new pacts also provide for severance pay funds and use of the union label. Union negotiators, headed by Manager Martin Morand, included Business Agent Marvin Rogoff and eight workers from the two shops, which are under joint management.

Harrisburg Demands

Committees from six women's and children's cotton dress shops met in Harrisburg recently to draw up demands for new contracts to replace current pacts that expire March 1. Firms involved are Ellensbeville Garment Co., Wisconsin Dress Co., Harris-

2 Coast Firms on Carpet For Anti-Union Practices

Charges of unfair labor practices have been filed by the ILGWU against one firm in Arizona and another in Seattle, because of their anti-union tactics, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, director of the Pacific Coast Region.

Sir James of Arizona, whose workers designated the ILGWU as their bargaining agent in an NLRB election last December, has been accused of discriminatory layoffs of union members while work is being sent to contracting shops.

In charge of unionization of the Phoenix plant is Samuel Behrwarz, business director of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board. Assigned on a part-time

basis to the Arizona area is Los Angeles organizer Roger Prommer. Donley Blouse Co. of Seattle faces three-pronged charges of failing to negotiate, firing workers for union activity and illegally conducting a vote in the shop.

Working with Manager Elsie Pratt of the Seattle local in dealing with this non-union firm has been Los Angeles Organizational Director Schwartz.

NEW YORK CITY GETS MILLION-MEMBERED MERGED AFL-CIO UNIT

One million workers in New York City are now represented by a single organization—the New York Central Labor Council AFL-CIO.

After months of negotiation, the merger of the two city labor bodies was effectuated last month. Final differences were resolved at the request of both organizations by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Head of the new organization is Harry Van Arsdale Jr., business manager of Local 2, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Secretary is Morris Dushwitz, of the former CIO Industrial Union Council, and treasurer is James C. Quinn, of the former AFL Central Trades and Labor Council.

One out of every three workers in the United States is a woman.

JUSTICE

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Mobilize Ohio-Ky. For \$1.25 Minimum

The campaign to enlist community support for a \$1.25 federal minimum wage will be spearheaded in the Ohio-Kentucky area by the newly-formed Security Goods Unions Committee, announces Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirman, regional director, AFL-CIO Unions in both States, after hearing Assistant Regional Director William Kaufman, pledged support for the minimum wage drive, and appointed officers to work in conjunction with the Soft-Goods Unions Committee.

In addition to the ILGWU, the committee is composed of the Textile Workers Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the Upholsterers.

By 1945, the U. S. Labor force had 18 million more workers than in 1931; 5 million of the additional workers will be women.

ILGWU FIRE WARDENS:

March is the month in which you are to make out and file your shop reports. Get the report forms from your local.

Inspect the shop and check off the safety points on the form.

Tell your boss what you are doing—and what your inspection shows.

After you have made your inspection—even if you have found no violations—mail the form. No stamp is needed.

DO NOT DELAY • INSPECT YOUR SHOP • FILL OUT THE FORM • MAIL IT

Remember: One year ago 24 persons lost their lives in the Monarch Undergarment Shop fire. Help prevent another tragedy!



Poll Results Back Union Policies

Waiting His Turn



Manager Howard Molisani (second from right) waits in line as members of Italian Cloakmaker's Local 48 prepare to cast votes in elections held February 19.

N.Y. Buttonhole Voters Name Rabinowitz Again

In a secret-ballot election on February 17, Samuel Rabinowitz and the entire administration slate in Local 64, New York Buttonhole Makers, was elected, with only a small opposition vote cast.

Installation of officers will take place March 3, at 6 P.M. in the joint board council room, 23 West 38th St.

Molisani Leadership Gets Big '48' Okay

Balloting in New York Italian Cloakmakers' Local 48 on February 19 resulted in an overwhelming administration victory that returned Howard Molisani, running unopposed, to the management of the local with 7,524 votes.

Highest vote for any opposition candidate in the several contests was 97, a record low for the "rank-and-file" group. With more than 75 per cent of the membership participating in the voting, the results were a resounding

Breslow, Progressives Chalk Up 82% in '22'

The Progressive administration of New York Dressmakers' Local 22, headed by Manager Jellie Breslow, polled 82.6 per cent of the vote in routing the so-called Rank-and-File opposition in the local election two weeks ago.

Over 16,000 of the Local's 22,432 cast their votes in the election, despite the fact that many dress shops in the New York area are now experiencing a "slack season."

"We regard this high vote as another manifestation of the loyalty of our members for their union and the administration," Breslow said. "We shall exert ourselves to the utmost to deserve it."

The Local 22 manager said that the defeat of the Rank-and-File would have been even more crushing if the substitution of Columbus Day for Washington's Birthday as a paid holiday had not caused widespread dissatisfaction among piece workers.

The largest vote cast for an opposition candidate was 2,270. This is roughly the same amount the Rank-and-File polled in the local's 1956 election.

Cloakmakers Choose



Members of New York Local 117 cast their ballots for officers and convention delegates at elections held February 17.

Montreal Contest Is Won by Manel

Balloting for contested posts in Montreal dressmakers' affiliates has produced decisive margins for administration candidates, reports Vice Pres. Bernard Shane.

Maurice Manel, manager of Cutters' Local 305, emerged from the polling with an impressive vote of confidence, receiving 394 votes to the 124 garnered by his challenger, Roland Broseaux. Administration nominees for executive board and joint board delegates triumphed by 3 to 1 margins.

In the Pressers' Branch of Dressmakers' Local 262, the lively race for the chairmanship was won by Lionel Perrault, who handily defeated Marcel Labelle by a vote of 226 to 119.

A record number of working wives — 11.5 million — account for 53 per cent of all women in the labor force.

Full Antonini-Led Slate Rides to Victory in '89'

The entire slate of the '89 Welfare League, headed by General Secretary Luigi Antonini, was overwhelmingly elected by members of the New York Local 89, Italian Dressmakers, in city-wide elections held February 26.

A total of 19,758 votes were cast. The administration received 13,618 and the opposition 3,670 of the "blue" vote; 389 split ballots were cast, and 424 were void.

Voting, conducted in eight polling places, started at 4:30 A.M. and continued until 9:30 P.M. Two slates competed in the elections. In addition to the incumbent administration's "89 Welfare League," there was a group called the "Better Conditions Party," which presented a limited number of candidates far below the required number to fill all the offices. This group did not run a candidate against Antonini for the top office of general secretary.

The "Better Conditions Party" partial slate was headed by Frank Longo. He was a candidate for assistant general secretary against Salvatore Nolo, the incumbent.

Antonini and all the candidates of the "89 Welfare League" for the executive board and the general council from Boro Park, Bronx, Brownsville, Harlem and Williamsburg, as well as the candidates from the Male District to the general council, had

already been declared elected without opposition, by unanimous vote of the examination, objection and election committee headed by Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department.

There were contests only for assistant general secretary, chairman of the executive board, chairman of the exec. council, pressers' branch members of the executive board and of the general council, for delegates to the convention, business agents and price adjusters.

Those elected, in addition to General Secretary Antonio and Assistant No., included Charles Stracass, chairman of the executive board, Pietro Poma, chairman of the general council, 25 members of the executive board and 135 members of the general council, 28 business agents and price adjusters and 24 delegates to the ILGWU convention, headed by Antonini. Members had their choice between two methods of voting: by entire slate or for individual candidates. The lively campaign was marked by large distributions of leaflets.

Kaplan Leads Forces To Local 117 Triumph

More than 3,500 New York cloak operators—about 75 per cent of the Local 117 membership—turned out for the triennial elections held February 17, and gave an overwhelming endorsement to the administration forces headed by Vice Pres.

Benjamin Kaplan, local manager.

Of the straight "blue" choices, the administration polled 2,757 under the "A" slate designation; the Communist-led group, slate "B," obtained only 478. Manager Kaplan drew 2,924 votes, and Local Chairman Reben Zuckerman, 2,873.

The percentage received by the "left-wing" opposition represented a marked decline from their total of three years ago.

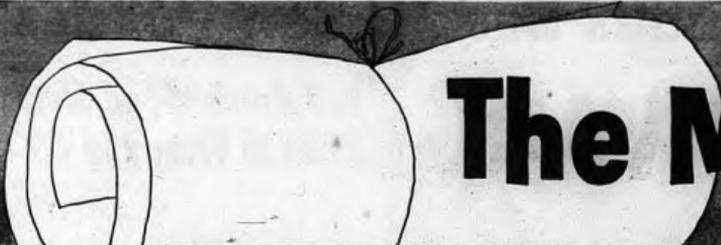
Other victors on the administration ticket included 19 business agents, 28 members of the executive board and nine convention delegates.

Some 30 voting booths were provided for the balloting, which took place at Manhattan Center in Manhattan and at Amalgamated Temple in Brooklyn. Installation ceremonies will take place March 10 at 6 P.M. in Manhattan Center.

Dressmaker Democracy



New York Dressmaker's Local 22 members line up to get their ballots in voting last month.



The MINIM

What it is...



\$1.25 MINIMUM WAGE

The present \$1 minimum wage is out of date and inadequate. It is a dead-weight on all wages, putting total purchasing power out of line with total production. It condemns millions of Americans to subsistence living. The \$1.25 minimum wage would be the most effective weapon against growing unemployment.



EXTENDED COVERAGE

About 8 million workers are now excluded from the present protection of the federal minimum wage—as inadequate as it is at present. Employed in retail, service and agricultural enterprises, they are prevented from getting a fuller return on their labor so that they may share more fully as consumers in stimulating production with their purchasing power. The bill will give them the same protection 20,000,000 other workers already enjoy.



PUERTO RICO

The workers on this island, as American citizens, deserve the same standards that exist on the mainland. They must not be the victims of unfair competition. The bill extends benefits to them by providing the same penny-for-penny raise for the island's minimums as for the mainland minimum wage.



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6.



An American Standard of Living

MUM WAGE BILL

What You can do...

Write a letter to your U.S. Senators and your Representative, urging them to speak and vote for the bill (S. 1046 in the Senate, H.R. 4488 in the House). Get your family, your friends, your fellow union members to write, too.



Circulate petitions addressed to Congress in your shops, in your community, in organizations to which you belong.



Get your local union and your central AFL-CIO body to urge city and state legislatures to call for passage of the new minimum wage bill.



In cooperation with other unions in your area, set up delegations to visit your Senators and Congressmen when they come home during Easter recess.



Have your local union urge area newspapers to support the bill, and write letters to the editor urging it.



Enlist all workers—non-union as well as union—in the campaign to get the bill passed.



PASS THE KENNEDY-MORSE-ROOSEVELT BILL



Changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act (wage and hour law) being sought by organized labor are embodied in bills introduced by Senators John F. Kennedy and Wayne Morse (S. 1046) and by Representative James Roosevelt (H.R. 4488). In a joint statement, the two Senators and the Representative declared:

The present \$1 minimum wage is even less adequate in 1958 than the original 25-cent minimum was in 1938. Contrary to the expressed intention of Congress 21 years ago, the lowest paid workers have fallen farther and farther behind the average wage-earner. Moreover, a smaller proportion of our nation's work force has wage-hour protection today than had such protection in 1938.

The failure of our national economy to rally as quickly as predicted from last year's slump can be traced directly to a lack of consumer buying power among the lowest paid workers. If a third of the employed wage-earners are hard put to meet the cost of food and shelter, they cannot buy enough automobiles, appliances or houses to put America back on its feet.

Experience after 1949, when the minimum wage was nearly doubled, and after 1955, when it rose by one-third, proved beyond a doubt that higher earnings for the lowest paid are not reflected in higher prices. We need only cite the studies made in each case by the Department of Labor.

It is bad enough that we have fallen behind the Soviet Union in the science of rocketry and ballistic missiles. If we also fall in our economy—if millions of Americans cannot achieve "freedom from fear" or "freedom from want"—the impact on world opinion will be greater than a Soviet Union expedition in the moon.

These amendments will correct, in part, one of the most shocking but least publicized economic and moral crises facing America today—the fact that millions of hard-working citizens cannot earn enough, no matter how many hours they toil, to maintain themselves and their families at a higher level than bare subsistence.

ng for All!



AFL-CIO Focuses on Minimums, Hours, Jobless

A strong drive to boost the economy by fighting unemployment and pushing for social legislation to benefit all the American people marked the sessions of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which met in San Juan, Puerto Rico, last week.

High on the list was mobilization of support for passage of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, which would raise the federal minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour, extend coverage to an additional 7½ million workers, and increase the minimum in Puerto Rico by whatever cents per hour it is boosted on the mainland.

Other points for immediate action by the council included:

- Calling upon Congress to take steps to establish a national 35-hour work week. While virtually the entire garment industry in the country has won this through the ILGWU's collective bargaining, the great bulk of American industry still operates on the 40-hour week.

- Countering the Eisenhower Administration's "economy" drive and its stubborn insistence on a "balanced budget" by pointing out that what is needed is expansion of the economy to end continuing high unemployment, that may lead to "permanent" joblessness of from 5 to 6 million persons.

- The council agreed to authorize the summoning of an emergency legislative conference in Washington to demand swift action to cope with sizable unemployment.

- Urging the Administration to "stop playing politics" with labor-management reform legislation and support the Kennedy-Brvin bill backed by the federation.

- Asking Congress to enact the Murray-McCall measure on school aid, the Kennedy-Karsten bill on federal minimum standards for state unemployment insurance benefits, and the Forand bill to provide health coverage for retired persons under social security.

Taking special note of its sessions in Puerto Rico, the council called on affiliated unions to expand their organizing efforts on the island to help it achieve a healthy economy and bring up living standards to mainland levels.

Unionsizing Drive

The meeting also dealt with a number of trade union matters, including:

- An intensified organizing drive during the next six months among industrial and white-collar workers.

- Approval of an Ethical Practices Committee report endorsing the consent trusteeship arrangement entered into between the Jewelry Workers and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and appointment of a trustee to administer the union's affairs.

- Establishment of a four-man committee to investigate the application of the International

N.Y. CLOAK FINISHERS TROUCE OPPOSITION BY 4 TO 1 IN POLL

New York cloak finishers, members of Local 9, strongly upheld the administration headed by Manager Harry Platin in balloting held February 17 at Christ Church in Manhattan.

Of the 2,138 votes cast, the administration "A" side under the "blue" system polled 1,597, while the pro-Communist opposition "B" side received 448. Five chalked up 256 votes.

Other administration winners included Local Chairman Abe Zechin, an "outside" agent, 22 members of the executive board and six delegates and six alternates in the ILGWU convention. Installation ceremonies will be held March 11, right after work at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 63rd St.

Longshoremen's Association for reclassification.

The committee, which will be headed by Pres. Richard Walsh of the Theatrical Employees, includes ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, Maritime Pres. Joseph Carran and ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky. The I.L.A. was expelled from the former AFL in 1953 for failure to clean out racketeer and gangster elements.

—A report on wide settlement

of disputes under the no-raiding agreement, with the majority resolved before reaching the impartial umpire.

In addition to backing the Forand bill, the council approved a health legislation program that covered health benefits for federal workers, federal assistance for medical schools and for medical research, increased grants for hospital construction, and loans for direct-service voluntary health plans.

Normandy Workers in M'West Find Union Wins Victory-Plus



Snow-laden streets didn't stop workers of Normandy Dress Co. in Bay City, Mich., from effective picketing which led to victory within a week. In forefront is William Davis, ILGWU representative in Michigan.

A strike means more than just manning a picket line; and a union is more than just an instrument producing wage increases and fringe benefits. Fifteen garment workers from Bay City, Michigan, can attest to these statements.

To enforce their contract demands, 73 workers at the Normandy Dress Co. struck last month and the management of this firm came to terms in less than a week. The shop is now covered by the provisions of the Garment Industries of Illinois contract.

But there is a sidelight to this sweeping victory. According to Vice Pres. Morris Bialk, Midwest regional director, 15 of the workers involved had previously filed claims with the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Board for benefits due them from last summer.

Those ILGWUers had not been employed long enough to receive vacation benefits, but their claim was denied because under Michigan law workers who are off during a "fixed" vacation period under terms of a union agreement are not entitled to unemployment benefits during such period, even though they did not receive vacation pay.

An appeal from the decision was immediately made by the union, and ILGWU representative Mordred Winick argued the case in behalf of the workers. After a lengthy hearing, he succeeded in getting the decision reversed, and benefits will now be paid to all the claimants.

Wage reopener clauses have

enabled Business Agent Norbert Cook to negotiate increases for workers of two Chicago firms. Members of Local 212 employed at the Victory Embroidery Co. gained an increase of 10 cents an hour. The firm had recently signed a new three-year contract, and the reopener clause was part of the agreement.

At Ida Mae Prooks, the members of Local 208 have scored a \$2 weekly wage hike. In addition, adjustment of certain price inequities resulted in raises for some workers at this plant.

Bulkin, Wilkins Elected By Phila. Joint Council

The Philadelphia Joint Council of Locals 79 and 249 last month re-elected Louis Bulkin as manager and Ross Wilkins as assistant manager and secretary of the health insurance fund. Also chosen were Jack Bellopede, chairman, and Agabawey Paronassian, secretary, of Local 79, and Anthony Schiavo, chairman, and Mary Consolino, secretary, of Local 249. Four delegates to the ILGWU convention were named.

Seventy-eight countries of the world now have some kind of social security legislation.

AFL-CIO Calls Conclave To End Unemployment

"There is no excuse and no need for poverty in America today. We have the manpower, the tools and the industrial know-how to wipe out every last vestige of poverty and economic hardship in this, the wealthiest nation of the world.

"Why, then, do we continue having millions unemployed?" the AFL-CIO Executive Council demands to know.

To focus attention on this and other vital national problems, the council, at its meeting in Puerto Rico, issued a call for a major conference in Washington this spring to "dramatize the desperate plight of millions of unemployed workers."

The federation hopes to stir Congress and the Administration into action that will put the 5 million jobless back to work, and "meet America's human needs."

Tentative plans are to use the National Guard Army in Washington for the conference.

HOW TO BUY

by SIDNEY MARGOLIS

Beware of Impulse Buying, Merchandise Manipulators

There's increasing evidence that merchandisers are becoming highly skilled in manipulating families into buying unnecessarily expensive goods, especially in foods. Several surveys have shown that "impulse" buying largely has replaced the pre-planned meals and written shopping lists once considered the foundation of good household management.

One recent study found that today's food shopper waits to get to the store to do much of her meal planning. Shoppers decide in the store what to buy among a wide variety of items, new products, new packages and special.

Fewer than half the country's homemakers now make any definite meal plans in advance, researchers estimate.

And while eight out of ten housewives questioned said they believed a "good housemaker" would use a prepared list most of the time, many who believe in having a list still shop without one. Significantly, the surveys found that housewives with higher incomes are most likely to use shopping lists.

An Agriculture Department survey discovered most women never even look to see how many ounces a can has, or look past the name on a frozen-food package to read the other information. Here are some of the ways stores manipulate your buying decisions:

The goods that are easiest to reach aren't necessarily the best to buy. Often they are the goods the store wants you to choose. Stores have found you are more likely to buy an item if it is positioned on the shelves from your waist to your neck. They also have learned how to stimulate children's demands—by displaying goods in baskets instead of on the shelves—or at the child's hand instead of eye level. Some now display toys in the cereal department.

A major result of impulse buying and browsing among the open counters and cases is that we now buy and serve most of our meals besides the main one. Consumption of ice cream, candy and soft drinks has all jumped—a typical supermarket today displays 400 different kinds of candy, lollipops and gums.

Living Out of Cans

One supermarket manager in a modern-price garden-apartment suburb told this reporter that "94 per cent" of the younger housewives now live out of cans and frozen-food packages.

There's no statistical backing for his contemptuous claim. But there is statistical evidence that impulse buying is causing us to buy costlier foods. In the fact that food spending increased 14 per cent in the 1948-53 period, then food prices rose 10 per cent.

Of course, not all the increase in food costs is due to the tendency to impulsively buy costlier foods. Some (but not most) of the prepared foods are as cheap if not cheaper than the do-it-yourself. Frozen and canned orange juice, and some of the cake mixes, are examples.

What the food chains aren't anxious to advertise, is that their own booming profits are one reason for the food-cost jumps. Profits as a percentage of invested capital of eight leading chains, in 1957, reached the highest level since 1949, while their profits as a percentage of sales were the highest since 1950.

Thus, impulse buying is profitable for somebody, but not for you. The real money-saving way to shop is to plan meals around the leaders and cut-price specials the stores advertise. "The only shopper I respect," one top manager said, "is the one who buys the specials and avoids the high-priced impulse buys."



Salvatore Ninfo Retires, Ending 56-Year Service



Edward Kramer (center) general manager of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, with Salvatore Ninfo (left) manager of Passaic, N.J., Local 145, and Business Agent Frank Diadone at banquet honoring retirement of long-time ILGWU leaders.

Fifty-six years of active service to the ILGWU by Salvatore Ninfo was marked at a testimonial dinner, on the occasion of his retirement, given by the executive board of Eastern Out-of-Town Department Local 145 in Passaic, N. J., last month.

Ninno had served as first vice president of the ILGWU for 13 years, and he had been a member of the General Executive Board for 40 years.

Edward Kramer, EOT general manager who was last master of the affair, recalled Ninno's leading role in the fight against Communist infiltration during the Twenties. He stressed that Ninno also was a staunch anti-Fascist in the years when it was sometimes unpopular to speak out against Mussolini.

More than 150 union members, government officials and guests attended the event, marking his retirement as manager of Local 145, in which post he served for 23 years.

Ninno came to the United States from Italy in 1929 and became a tailor. He first became a union officer when appointed to the post of deputy clerk of the union's Board of Grievances established under the "Protocol of Peace," on April 15, 1911.

This board became the basis of the present grievance handling and arbitration machinery used by the ILGWU.

In addition to having served on the GEB, Ninno was at one time manager of Italian Cook-makers Local 48. He was a member of the New York City Council for three terms, and was active in numerous political and civic endeavors, including the Italian American Labor Council.

Ninno thanked the membership of the local for giving him the opportunity to serve them. He stated that only in the ILGWU could an immigrant cloak operator rise to a position of great trust and leadership.

Passaic Mayor Paul G. DeMuro said that the record of Mr.

Manager Benjamin Moser Re-elected in Local 30

At a membership meeting held February 17 in the Hotel McAlpin, Local 30, New York Designers' Guild of Ladies' Apparel, re-elected Benjamin Moser as manager. Also chosen were Maurice M. Unger as local president; Alfred Aronoff Jr., vice president; Nathan Kandler, recording secretary, and Henry Rutman, treasurer. The session also picked convention delegates and 13 members of the local's board of governors.

ILG Finances \$1 1/4 Million Home for Aged Retirees

The ILGWU has decided to provide \$1,250,000 to finance the construction of a home for aged retired members of the union, it was announced February 26 by Pres. David Dubinsky. The structure will be a wing to the Workmen Circle Home for the Aged at 3155 Grace Ave. in New York City.

Strike Vote Speeds Pact In N.Y. Belt Supply Shops

Wage increases, establishment of a severance pay fund, and other improvements were obtained through a new agreement reached between New York Beltmakers' Local 40 and the supply contract shops, reports Manager Henry Schwartz.

Agreement on new pact terms, signed on a shop-by-shop basis, was reached only after members had taken a strike vote when collective bargaining talks bogged down.

Highlights of the new contract, which was ratified last month by the workers involved, include:

—An across-the-board pay adjustment of \$3.50 a week and an increase in minimum wage rates;

—Starting of a severance pay fund, to be financed by employer contributions;

—Overtime pay at time and a half for all work after seven hours a day;

—An additional 1 per cent contribution by employers to the retirement fund;

—Changes in job classifications and rates.

Heading the union's negotiating

team during the protracted parleys were Manager Schwartz and Business Agent Morris Fishbein. Each shop held its own ratification meeting, with workers giving overwhelming approval to the new terms.

Milwaukee Board Elects George Paris as Manager

A unanimous vote of the Milwaukee Joint Board has elected George Paris as manager, following his six months of effective and productive work as temporary manager.

Official installation by Vice Pres. Morris Bialik took place at the January 17 meeting of the board, where it was announced that Paris also will be ILGWU representative for Wisconsin.

The home, the first of its kind to be provided by a union, will be a seven-story structure 181 feet long and 43 feet wide. It will have 93 rooms, each with a bath and each with accommodations for two persons. In addition there will be an infirmary section with 80 beds and facilities for special diagnostic and therapeutic services.

Construction of the wing is expected to start next August and to be completed in ten months. The home will also contain smoking lounges and television rooms on each floor and an occupational therapy department.

Plans to provide this type of retirement accommodations have been under study for more than two years by the ILGWU. In addition to a survey of established institutions in the city which the union might consider joint efforts to provide for its retired members.

Eligible retired members who enter the home will pay their own way during their stay to the best of their ability. They will draw on their union retirement benefits and social security payments to pay for their maintenance. Deficits will be met by the ILGWU.

USE OF SKIRT LABEL TO GET UNDER WAY THIS MONTH IN N.Y.

Shelley Appleton, manager of New York Skirt and Sportswear Workers' Local 23, predicted last week that the introduction of the union label in the sportswear industry, scheduled for Monday, March 2, "will be smooth and effective."

"The industry appears to be giving us full cooperation, and we have done a thorough job of briefing our members and our chair-ladies and chairmen who will serve as union label custodians," Appleton said.

Gil Spero, who has been appointed to head the Local 23 Union Label Department, reports that over seven million labels were purchased by sportswear employers in the first two weeks after they went on sale.

"We are approaching 100 per cent compliance," he said.

The local held a special meeting of its chair-ladies and chairmen on Thursday, February 26, to emphasize the importance of the label to union members and to explain the procedure for enforcing it.

The speakers were Appleton, Gil Spero, and Norman Cronin, who was recently added to the staff to help with organization and education activities.

The meeting with the chair-ladies and chairmen followed a membership meeting at which the re-election of the local's administration was formally completed by acclamation. There had been no opposition.

Daniel Meizer Deceased; Los Angeles Organizer

Daniel D. Meizer, 47, a member of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board organizing staff, died on January 30 from complications arising out of a lung operation. He was active in the union for more than 20 years, both as a member of New York Local 80 and as an organizer in Los Angeles. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and daughter, Evelyn.

Urge Stronger Rent Controls



New York City garment workers and other unionists, in caravan sponsored by Liberal Party's Trade Union Council, arrive in Albany to urge stronger, broader rent controls.

Labor and liberal groups took the lead in calling for extension and strengthening of rent controls, at a public hearing before the New York State Temporary Commission on Rents, held in Albany on February 19.

James Lipsig, ILGWU assistant executive secretary, led a garment workers' delegation from New York City to the state capital. Hearings have been held every two years since the inception of rent controls in 1943.

"Citing the continuing serious shortage of housing in the city, Lipsig asked the Commission to extend rent controls for four years instead of the usual two.

In addition, the ILGWU representative offered the following recommendations:

—Recontrol of rooming houses converted into so-called hotels.

—No further decontrol of housing, localities, or rent levels.

—No voluntary increases through leases.

—Placing a barrier against the practice of permitting property to deteriorate in order to force tenants out, and subsequently engaging in dubious "reconstructions."

—Authorization for the Rent Commission to sue to recover overcharges, and to make restitu-

tion to the tenants involved.

These and similar proposals were designed to protect ILGWU members and other workers, who severely felt the impact of the housing shortage. Lipsig pointed out that garment workers and their families comprise from half a million to three quarters of a million residents of New York State.

Ben Davidson, as spokesman for the Liberal Party, presented a program that closely paralleled that of the ILGWU, including a request for a four-year extension of the program.

The real estate lobby, as usual, turned out in numbers, and mostly repeated their standard plea for the complete abolition of rent controls.

Upper South Raises For 600 in 6 Shops

Six hundred Upper South Department members who work in six shops in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia have won sizable wage increases, overtime pay after seven hours, and other important gains in their recently negotiated contracts, reports Vice Pres. Angelo Romano, department in charge.

Assistant Manager E. J. Milano, who headed the negotiating teams for the three new contracts, estimates that total package increases range from 15 to 25 per cent. Translated into cash value, these will mean a gain of from 15 to 35 cents an hour for workers. The 300 workers of Belts Manufacturing Co., who work in four plants in Cambridge and Denton, Maryland, have won wage increases ranging from 12 to 17 per cent, overtime pay after seven hours, a second week's vacation, 1 1/2 additional paid holidays, payments to the newly established severance fund, and increased contributions to the health and retirement funds.

The total package increase for Belts workers adds up to 25 per cent, or approximately 35 cents an hour.

The Belts contract was negotiated by Eddie Milano, Business Agent Ben Elchorn, and a committee of workers consisting of Catherine Newcomb, Sylvia Kincaid, Gladys Woodard, Virginia Stewart, Frances Wise and Betty Smith.

Gloria Gets

In Newport News, Virginia, the 150 members of Local 593, who work for the Glaxo Manufacturing Co., have won wage increases of 14 2/3 per cent for piece workers and 15 cents an hour for salaried workers. In addition, Glaxo workers are to get overtime pay after seven hours, establishment and department awards, severance funds, an additional paid holiday, plant minimum of \$1.15 an hour, and increased payments to the health and welfare fund.

200 Members Seek Info On ILGWU Training Institute

More than 200 members of the ILGWU have written to the ILGWU Training Institute during the last month inquiring about opportunities for training to become future officers of the union. This flood of inquiries followed an announcement in JUSTICE that the Training Institute was accepting applicants for the 10th class, to begin this summer.

The 20 young persons currently in training are about to get on-the-job training with locals and departments. After two years in the field, they will return to be graduates and assigned as officers and staff of the union in various parts of the country. After their graduation, a new class that will be selected during the spring and early summer will start training.

Year's Training

Members of the ILGWU who

ILGWU Training Institute
1710 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

I am interested in applying for the ILGWU Training Institute class beginning in the summer of 1959. Please send me necessary information and application form.

Name

Address

City

State

MAX WEXLER DEAD; DIRECTOR IN FLORIDA ALSO SERVED 'N EAST

Max Wexler, ILGWU state director in Florida, died in a Boston hospital on February 18 at the age of 61, after a lengthy illness.

Wexler began his union activities in Philadelphia in 1914, where he joined Cutlers' Local 19 when he was in his teens. He participated in the first major ILGWU strike in that city in 1921, and led the 1933 general strike there that resulted in a full-scale split of the ILGWU in dresses, coats and other trades in Philadelphia. He was then a business agent of Cutlers' Local 11, of which he remained a member till his death. In 1927, he worked with the South Jersey Joint Board for a number of months, and later that year was assigned to organizing work in the Southwest.

Chosen manager of the Northeast Department's Upstate New York and Vermont Division in 1934, he represented some 800 members there at the time. By 1955, when he left to assume the Florida post, the district had been built up to more than 6,000 members.

Survivors include his wife, Mary Letin Wexler, manager of the Northeast Department's Northern New England District, with headquarters in Boston.

Funeral services, held February 22 in Philadelphia, were attended by hundreds of friends and colleagues.

MAP ACTION ON THUGS

(Continued from Page 3)

bers to carry on their organizing work.

Schlesinger and Stulberg described previous attempts by underworld elements to intimidate. Reference was made to the killing of William Ross in 1948 and the slaying of Will Luyze the following year.

The multi-state scope of the union campaign in which Greene was engaged was indicated as a possible basis for intervention by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It was pointed out that while Greene was beaten in Tampa, the crime had its origin in New York, where non-union jobbers are being struck, and was directly connected with the dress union effort to organize non-union contractors in Pennsylvania and in other states working for these jobbers.

ATTACK ON GREENE

(Continued from Page 3)

of the street, its car was being facing toward Eagle St., poised for a getaway.

Across the street, at No. 96, Sal's cries were heard. There as in some of the other neighboring houses, his cries were struck, and he directly confronted with the dress union effort to organize non-union contractors in Pennsylvania and in other states working for these jobbers.

Greene required 15 stitches in the head. His hand and leg were badly bruised.

Known for a three-year stint with the U. S. Army during the war, Greene, who is 44 and the father of three children, has served the ILGWU since 1938. He has been manager of the Allentown district, Pennsylvania district, and organization for the Pennsylvania Department, and since last August, assistant to General Manager Charles S. Zimmerman.

To Acquire New Skills



Business Agent Ben Laboda (center) registers Local 99 members for up-grading courses sponsored by union at Central Commercial High School. Subjects taught include bookkeeping, computer, stenography.

HITS AND MRS.

by JANE GOODBELL

Mutual Understanding Lo, But We Get Along Somehow

Our family consists of five human beings who live together because of two of us happened to marry and produce the other three. Although we share the same refrigerator, encyclopedia, income tax return and television set, we do not really have much in common. We are a group of highly opinionated individuals who are extremely perplexed by each other.

Four of us are the same sex—female. One of us is 3 years old, one is 10, one is 14, and the fourth one is not only old enough to be—but is—her mother. In a situation like this, sharing the same sex isn't much help in mutual understanding.



The children are baffled by each other. The 14-year-old can't understand how the 10-year-old can look so sloppy and go around with her hair uncombed and her blouse hanging out. The 10-year-old can't see why she can't stick the

around when the 14-year-old is entertaining a boy, and the 3-year-old can't grasp the fact that the 14-year-old doesn't want to be awakened at six on Sunday morning to play paper dolls.

The children don't understand me, either. The 14-year-old can't see why I won't let her go to a dance just because she has a sore throat and a temperature. The 10-year-old can't understand how I can eat calves' brains, and the 3-year-old can't see any reason why I won't let her eat cookies five minutes before dinner is ready.

Cook's Dig Those Kids

And I don't understand the children. I pretend to because I've read all those books on child psychology, but I don't really understand how the 14-year-old can spend two solid hours talking on the telephone. I don't understand how the 10-year-old can lose two sweaters and three hats in one month—and the 3-year-old is simply beyond me. How can anyone scribble all over her bedroom walls like that?

The height of the 14-year-old's ambition is to make Rialto Squid, the 10-year-old dreams of winning a contest, and the 3-year-old's highest aim is to have ten pieces of bubblegum all at once. My dreams consist of sleeping till noon. While a staff of servants scours and polishes and prepares meals. All of us think the others are pretty stupid.

My husband and I are approximately the same age, which might lead to mutual understanding, except for the fact that he is a man and I am a woman. Not that I'd have it any other way, for heaven's sake! But a difference in sex does make for a lot of confusion.

He can't, for instance, understand how I can think it's worthwhile to buy \$20 worth of bridge tables in order to get absolutely free a pack of playing cards worth 29 cents. I can't understand how he can get so excited just because I'll be real over you mirror a little while he's driving in order to comb my hair.

My head is filled with data on drapery measurements and nail polish colors and recipes for methsels. He is cluttered with information on oilboard motors and bathing averages and Jam musicians.

I think we all get along with each other pretty well, considering how little we have in common.

FOR THE RECORD

Falkman Administration Wins Sweeping Victory in Balloting

A clear-cut, sweeping victory was won by the administration of Local 10 under the leadership of Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of the organization, in voting held February 19. A record total of 6,771 votes were cast, representing 85 per cent of the local's membership.

The "blue" vote for the administration forces was 5,837; the so-called "rank-and-file" group mustered 934 votes. Falkman, who led the ticket, received 1,223 blue plus independent votes, or 84.1 per cent of the total.

He elected with Falkman were Harry Shapiro, assistant manager; Samuel Wisnick, president, and Abe Dolgen, general business agent of the miscellaneous division.

Also victorious were all administration candidates for the executive board, for delegates to the New York, Central Trades and Labor Council and to the ILGWU convention.

Despite an exceptionally cold, wintry day with a blustering wind, the cutters turned out in droves for their ballots. Many came from outlying areas such as Long Island, Yonkers and Newark. "This evidence of interest in and participation in the election was as gratifying as the result itself," Manager Falkman remarked.

The election was conducted with smooth efficiency. During the first hour after the polls opened, 1,100 members voted. It was noted that this was actually faster than voting on machines, about which the opposition had made an honest but exaggerated campaign. They had watchers and were present at the counting of the ballots.

INSTALLATION MEETING CUTTERS' LOCAL 10
MONDAY, MARCH 20
MANHATTAN CENTER

Right after work
 Mrs. Dubinsky will install the new officers

Alert 'East' LGers Keep Seneca in Fold

Alert action by garment workers in Seneca Falls and Waterloo, N.Y., brought a newly-opened dress contracting shop back into the fold of unionized firms, reports Vice Pres. David Ginkgold, Northeast Department director.

The Seneca Dress Co. of Seneca Falls, had closed down, and thereafter the owners opened a new plant under the name of Waterloo Dress Co. in Waterloo.

In Same Area

Both towns are in the same general area of the northern New York State, and workers who were hired by the "new" plant were drawn from the same sections as those who worked in Seneca Falls. When they learned that the newly established plant intended to do business without a union contract, they called on the employers to sign up.

28 N.Y. ILGers Complete Officers' Qualifications

The following students have successfully completed the required work in the Officers' Qualification Courses in the 1958-59 season, reports Education Director Mark Starr: Harry (10); Victor Silverstein (Local 60); Ernest Affinito, John Anzalone, Marie Caselli, Dominick DiGracia, Robert Cosman (Local 60); Victor Silverstein (Local 60); Ernest Affinito, John Anzalone, Marie Caselli, Dominick DiGracia, Robert Cosman (Local 60); Anthony Picornita, Elizabeth Garb, Lucy Giampietro, Salvatore A. Gugino, Rino P. Iorio, Ciro Iorio, Frank Long, Joseph Longo, Joseph Maniscalco, Mae Perlongo, Mary Rubino (Local 89); Edward Waluma (Local 160); Frank (Local 160); Harry Miller, Morris Spector (Local 117).

Cutter Electors



Local 10 members cast ballots at elections held in Manhattan Center. Customary stretch across hallway comes in handy in reaching across ballot box.

Every voter's signature was compared with his social security card. There were no challenges.

By pre-arrangement, members working in various trades came to vote during a specified period. This stagger plan helped to avoid waiting on long lines. Polls closed at 7 P.M. The count began at 10 P.M. and was concluded at 12:45 A.M. Prior to the system of "blue" voting, the count would last into the early hours of the next morning or even into the afternoon.

The opposition group registered no complaints. They conceded it was a fair, honestly conducted election.

In a statement following the election, Manager Falkman stated he regarded the outcome as an overwhelming vote of confidence in the administration and a mandate to carry on the program charted by him for strengthening the organization and promoting the welfare of the membership.

Pokodner Picked As Manager in '98'

At a meeting held in Roosevelt Auditorium on February 18, members of Local 89, New York Plastic Fabrics Workers, elected by acclamation Manager Herbert Pokodner and other administration nominees for the ensuing three years. These included Business Agent Yetta Wolfman and Peter G. Sosa, Organizer Arthur O. Boyer, and 25 members of the executive board.

Members elected to the board represent a cross-section of all shops in the local's ranks. Pokodner indicated. Also elected at the gathering were five delegates to the ILGWU convention.

Puerto Rico Chairladies Awarded Scholarships

Scholarships to the Institute of Labor Relations of the University of Puerto Rico have been awarded to Rosalia Diamante, Ramenita Brignoni, and Clara Colva, three active chairladies of Local 500.

The executive board of the local reports that the three-month course has been taken by almost all shop chairladies on the island. The sponsorship consists of a \$125 grant from the university and a monthly allowance from the union.

RE-ELECT GREENBERG LOCAL 91 MANAGER

At an election meeting held in Roosevelt Auditorium on February 17, the membership of Local 91, New York's Children's Dressmakers, returned Manager Harry Greenberg to office by acclamation. In addition, the six business agents of the local were also re-elected by unanimous vote.

Nominations were held at the same meeting for the 35 seats on the executive board and 14 delegates to the ILGWU convention. Authority to verify these nominations was given to the elections-objections committee of the local, providing all nominees proved eligibility during examinations. The committee meets later in the month.

Phony Labor Sheet Henchmen Caught

Another phony racket sheet posing as a labor newspaper, calling itself the "International Labor Press," was exposed when New York District Attorney Frank Hogan's office last week served indictments on its three operators, Richard I. Koola, Joseph Roberts, and Murray Kaplow. Kaplow was convicted on a similar charge in 1957.

Phony "labor papers" generally claim "official" organ status with the AFL-CIO, though they have no standing in the labor movement, and do not belong to the International Labor Press Association, of which JUSTICE and other bona fide trade union publications are members. The racket papers use high-pressure tactics to sell advertisements to business firms and sometimes to trade unions.

Hogan's office charged that the "International Labor Press" had netted over \$30,000 in seven months by soliciting such ads over the telephone.

H. SCHWARTZ HEADS LOCAL 40 OFFICIALS ELECTED AT MEETS

Headed by Manager Henry Schwartz, the leadership "team" of New York Beltmakers' Local 40 was unanimously returned to office for a new three-year term, at membership meetings held last month. Included were Business Agents Morris Fishbin, Sol Goldberg and Joe Galante.

Also elected were six delegates and six alternates to the ILGWU convention, and 19 members of the local executive board, chosen at section meetings as follows: 11 from the cut-up trade, five from the men's belts and three from the syndicates and supply sections.

Among those elected to the executive board were three active participants in the local's Spanish Advisory Committee (SAC) — Julia Lafont, Amelia Carac and Carlos Garcia — and a SAC member, Carmen Rolon, assistant education director, was chosen as alternate delegate. SAC, with which Manager Schwartz has met regularly, was formed in December 1957 to speed up the local's Spanish-speaking members of Spanish-speaking shops into the local's structure and functioning.

LABOR BOARD BACKS LOS ANGELES ILGWU ON LOUBELLA VOTING

An important legal victory has been scored by the ILGWU against the non-union Los Angeles skirt firm of Loubella, Inc., it was announced by Vice Pres. Samuel Otis, Pacific Coast Director, and Manager John Ulenz, of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board.

The National Labor Relations Board has denied a petition by the firm for a representation election in the main plant on the grounds that "although the firm claims to represent certain employees of the employer, it does not represent the employees in the unit alleged appropriate in the petition."

The firm, through its union-hater attorney Gladys Selvin, had sought a plant-wide election. Representing the union before the board was attorney Basil Feinberg.

The union has been picketing the firm since last July for a "members-only contract," and despite injunctions and court orders, the strikers maintained their high morale and determination to win. The strike has been conducted under the supervision of Samuel Selzer, head of the Dress and Sportswear Organization Department.

B. Scrimitor Dead; Managed '129' in LI

Benedict Scrimitor, manager of Greig Island Clockmakers' Local 129, died last week in Flower Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York, after a five-week illness. A graduate of the ILGWU Training Institute, he was 29 years old and one of the youngest men in charge of an ILGWU local.

Scrimitor had been a member of Local 95, Italian Dressmakers since 1956. Prior to his Long Island post, he had served as organizer of the Italian Workers' Local 62, Los Angeles, Calif., Hartford, Conn. and Newburgh, N.Y.

His mother, Josephine, belongs to the Independent Workers' Local 62. Other survivors are his wife, father and brother.

He was active in the Liberal Party and the Italian American Labor Council.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LABOR BUREAU OF AMERICA

WAGES AND PROFITS

FOR A FEW MINUTES at his latest press conference, the President came perilously close to endorsing a liberal stand on wage increases. He had asked in comment on Senator Kefauver's proposal that the steel industry forgo a price increase if the steel unions, in coming negotiations, limit its wage demand to an amount equal to the average increase in productivity.

He had never heard that way before, said the President, but it seemed like a good idea because "there would be no inflationary effect." Then, suddenly, he dropped the subject and launched into an irrelevant but impassioned defense of profits. Because so much of the government's income is derived from tax on profits, he implied, the more profits, the more income.

The same lesson could have been applied to wages. But it wasn't. Indeed, the President might have pointed out, as the AFL-CIO Executive Council did last month, that in meeting the total tax bill, "the steadily rising cost of state and local government falls most heavily on workers and other low and moderate income families through the imposition of heavy sales and other regressive taxes."

THE PRESIDENT'S WAGE COMMENT implies no change in his basic thinking. While indicating a willingness to balance increases in wages, with rises in productivity, it still leaves no room for dealing properly with the needs of a nation that has a growing population and a tradition of lifting the living standards of all of its people.

Maybe this is what stirred the President to drop the subject. Nobody is against profits, just as nobody is against wages, as such. It is the increases that are a problem, especially as they affect prices and exert inflationary pressure.

If this is our chief concern, why not apply to increases in the rate of profits the same criterion the President recommended for limiting wage increases? If workers are compelled to justify wage increases by productivity rates, why should not corporations be made to justify profit increases in the same way?

IF, AS THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, headlined a recent story, we are getting "More Work From Fewer Men," we should be as much concerned with unemployment as we are with inflation. Both are symptoms of our failure to match our capacity to produce with our ability to consume. And by this time we have learned that administered and monopoly prices have wrecked the market machinery through which changes in prices were supposed to re-establish such balances.

Two major steps to bring consumption and production back into balance were urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting in Puerto Rico. The first of these is the decision to drive for a lifting of the federal minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour from its present inadequate level of \$1 and to spread its coverage to millions of workers now denied its protection. The second is to work for an amendment of the Wage and Hour Act to establish a 35-hour week and a seven-hour day.

Both drives are aimed at restoring to the workers of the nation a more equitable share of the fruits of their labor by adjusting wages and the working day to change in productivity that have already been drawn on for spectacular rises in profit rates.

AFL-CIO PRES. MEANY, queried on the possible inflationary effects of a shorter work week, replied that "our advice in that field is sounder than the Administration's," and that the problem facing the nation is not inflation but growth. Many organized industries, he pointed out, already have work weeks of less than 40 hours.

But, for stemmed the wage-hour law provisions on hours have not been changed since the law was enacted 21 years ago.

"Quiet! We're Balancing This!"



"Dinner Is Served!"



A New Philosophy for Labor

By
Gus Tyler

Excerpts from paper prepared for the Fund for the Republic by the director of the ILCWU Training Institute.

Toward a new philosophy for labor, I would propose six major patterns: **SOCIAL UNIONISM ON A PURE-AND-SIMPLE BASE.** The most immediate file of the union with its members is still the old pure-and-simple issue: working conditions as embodied in contract. The protection and progress of the worker on the job must remain the broad, continuing base of effective trade unionism.

But if this bread-and-butter duty is not to deteriorate into business unionism or worse, then the trade union needs a greater goal than the contract, a broader religion than the dollar sign. It must be concerned with industry as a whole, with the economy, with the nation, with democracy.

POLITICS WITH A SOCIAL PURPOSE. Even if labor were not goaded into political action by labor-management legislation, it would still have to maintain a continuing interest in politics in order to protect the economic standing of its members.

In its political work, the trade union must place primary emphasis on social purpose rather than personal power, as program rather than patronage.

PROFESSIONALIZATION WITH DEMOCRATIC CONTROLS. The modern union needs "professional" leadership in the same way that modern government needs "professional" officials. The unions of the twentieth century are not the simple little clubs of 100 years ago. The modern union is not only larger, it is complex.

Finding the proper relationship between professional administration and democratic control is a necessary part of a new philosophy which seeks trade union conducted along efficient, ethical, creative lines within the framework of a vigorous democracy.

REGULAR INCOME WITH PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY. American unions can enjoy regular income through the union shop and through the maintenance-of-membership plan.

However, because of the large sums of money involved, because they are to be

held and used in trust for the membership, and because dues payments are obligatory, there must be public accountability of union finances.

AUTONOMY WITH COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY. Unions require autonomy—in structure, in policy. If autonomy were carried to its extreme, however, a union could do anything it pleased with or without its members.

Although this situation actually prevailed in the old AFL for about two generations, the labor movement in recent years has felt the need to modify the old concept. This feeling arose from the fear that the good name of labor would be blackened by the behavior of some unions and individuals. This created a concept of modified autonomy: if you want to carry the family name, you must not disgrace the family. A minimum standard of conduct is established and the Ethical Codes are enforced with warnings, requests for reform, and ultimate expulsion.

FREE TRADE UNIONISM WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC LAW. In the United States, the labor movement has been wary of governmental intervention in union affairs. This has been a fine tradition of both pure-and-simple and social unionism.

As quasi-public institutions, deeply and immediately affecting the public interest, unions cannot help to escape and should positively seek some degree of public regulation.

The alternative to proper regulation of unions is no regulation. This is acceptable and feasible if there is no misuse of funds or power by trade union leadership. But so long as there is any sizeable or well-publicized abuse—a probability made more likely in the absence of public regulation—the national temper will ultimately turn against unions to demand not just that the abuse be eradicated, but that the unions themselves be destroyed.

Such a reform can be effected if there is a body of public law that would ensure this semi-public institution called the union.