

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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A Subcommittee of the United States Senate has recommended
a bill to provide a

\$1.25 MINIMUM WAGE

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The federal minimum wage law puts a floor under all wages. When the floor is too low, all wage rates resting on them become too low. Millions of American workers, including garment workers, are thus affected by the minimum rate. Higher productivity, higher profits, higher prices have made the wage floor too low.

WRITE NOW

to your

UNITED STATES SENATOR

Tell him you want him to act now to raise the minimum wage rate. Tell him you are in favor of the subcommittee's report.

Turn this page. On page 2 you will find the name of your U. S. Senators. Write to them now at Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.



House Reactionaries' Substitute Bill Forges Snakes on Organized Labor

In the midst of moves to stiffen the already tough labor-management bill reported out by a committee of the House of Representatives, a Southern Democrat and a Northern Republican have introduced a substitute bill clearly aimed at crippling trade unions. The substitute bill was drafted by Rep. Phil M. Laddrum of Georgia and Rep. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan.

The House Education and Labor Committee, on July 23, approved a revised version of the Senate labor-management bill. In the weeks of executive sessions, the committee made more than 100 amendments in the language of the bill which emerged from the Senate last May.

Harassment of Unions

The amendments were in sections of the Senate bill dealing with the so-called "bill of rights," union trusteeships, elections and financial reports, employer's financial reports, restrictions on organizational picketing, and so-called secondary boycotts.

APL-CIO Pres. George Meany sharply denounced the bill. He declared that "on the floor of the Senate, this measure will be transformed into a weapon for the harassment of the union movement—a weapon which the House committee has only slightly blurred."

Nevertheless, the House bill emerged from committee and passed its first reading in both parties

would seek to build a coalition to make the bill even tougher on labor. Six Republicans who voted for the bill in committee said they had done so only to get it onto the floor of the House, where they hoped to make it more stringent.

Drafters of the substitute Laddrum-Griffin bill said their draft was in line generally with President Eisenhower's wish as a Rep. Griffin was reported saying that he had discussed his bill with the White House staff and with sides of Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell.

Republican Congressional leaders had promised, after a White House conference with President Eisenhower, to battle on the House floor to put back into the measure some provisions of the Senate version of the bill that had been removed by the House committee.

The substitute bill aims at this and would restore criminal penalties to enforce the so-called "bill of rights" provision; it would require all unions regardless of size to report their finances, would stiffen restrictions on organizational picketing and would outlaw secondary boycotts.

Labor-Backed Gains In State Legislation

Labor-backed improvements in jobs benefits, liberalized workmen's compensation programs, new minimum wage laws and strengthened fair employment codes are among the gains achieved through state legislative action this year.

According to a survey made by the AFL-CIO News, final summaries from 37 states and progress reports from 19 states where legislatures are still in session show some setbacks in the area of restrictive labor legislation. Most of the bills introduced in the guise of "labor reform" were, however, defeated or piecemealed. On the plus side of the ledger, several long-standing anti-labor laws were repealed.

No so-called "right-to-work" law was enacted or placed on a referendum ballot. Neither was any existing "work" law repealed.

Gains in social legislation, principally unemployment and workmen's compensation, were described as "significant" in some states, as less sweeping improvements in others. In no state did the program fully reach labor's goals.

Chief obstacle to progress was the unrepresentative composition of most state legislatures, where a rural or small town vote is often given half as many votes in terms of representation in the legislature. The rural-urban division was sometimes more significant than party designation.

While generally outside of the South—Democratic Legislators provided high level support for improved social legislation, this was not a hard-and-fast rule.

In Rhode Island, where Democrats control both houses of the legislature, the AFL-CIO officers report defeat of all major labor-supported bills as a result of union domination of the legislature.

In neighboring Connecticut, with its first Democratic legislature in 82 years, the State AFL-CIO reports: "Connecticut labor achieved more benefits during the 1945 legislative session than at any one session in recent history."

In two big industrial states, Michigan and New Jersey, Democratic-controlled legislatures consistently passed progressive legislation which was consistently killed by the Republican-controlled upper houses.

Heavy unemployment, plus the

WASHINGTON MEMO

by JOHN HERLING

Liberal Democratic Deeds Vital to Victory in 1960

WASHINGTON—The Democratic convention of 1960 is less than a year away. Twelve months from now, the Democratic candidate, whoever it is, will be up and running. In any event, both parties and their candidates—will have to be running on their records—or lack of them.

The Democrats need that kind of a lead, even more than the Republicans. Traditionally, the Democratic Party has to prove itself as a people's party, even when margins of victories are wide and seemingly comfortable. Democrats have to run scared. The destiny of politics has not meant the party of Roosevelt or Harry Truman to be the party of easy self-satisfaction.

That belief in an aggressive social and economic policy lies behind the bitter spew between Democratic Chairman Paul Butler and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson. It has long been clear to Washington observers that Johnson has confused parliamentary skill with national leadership. Admiration for Lyndon's quick maneuvers temporarily blinded many to the intent of this parliamentary exercise. Then it became clear that Johnson seemed anxious to prove that he was cautious, as conservative and even more evasive than he. In short, it was the who was establishing the frame of legislative reference.

Politically, this was sheer nonsense, because Johnson—with the largest Democratic majority in the Senate since 1938—was in fact being outmaneuvered by Ike. This raised the question: How smart is Lyndon Johnson after all, even as a political leader? The momentum of discontent began to gather slowly. First, freshman Senate voters were heard in the land—Senator Proxmire of Wisconsin, then Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania and Pat McNamara of Michigan said out loud that the Johnson leadership was not heading in the right direction.

Other Senators with more seniority joined in. Finally, Chairman Butler climaxed the warnings. He insisted that the country expected a great deal more than it was getting from the Congressional leadership.

To the surprise of no one who knows how Mr. Johnson reacts to such criticism, he jumped with the sting. He can frequently abate criticism of the "professional politician" in and out of the Senate. He believes he knows how to handle that breed. But when the unbranded liberals get going, this sends him to anger, resentment—and then, finally, smiling, if reluctant adjustment.

In short, Mr. Johnson is a resistant of forces. He rolls with the punch. Texas liberals, however, understand their senior Senator—and they never let up on their watchful scrutiny of Johnson activity. They surely don't endow him with virtues he doesn't possess, though too often non-Texas frequently bestow upon him.

At any rate, Mr. Butler and the others seemed to have achieved results. The present Congress—in the weeks remaining—will be ready to move harder than it has in fulfilling the promise it started out with. Instead of trimming their sails to the wind on heading, the Congress might very well challenge him to cancel out again a much-needed hearing bill.

Finally, it is clear that Mr. Johnson pulled something less than his full weight when Senator McClellan's so-called "Bill of Rights" amendments to the Labor-Management Reform Bill went through. From this event, a whole array of troubles has entangled both organized labor and the Democratic Party. Now we see in the House a rapidly forming coalition of that old-time irreligion—Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans bent on beating labor over the head.

Here Speaker Sam Rayburn will have to prove his mettle. At any rate, time is running out. The character of the Democratic campaign will be shaped in the next few weeks. There will not be too much time in the 1960 Congressional session to make up for failures in this one. The Republican strategy aims to make the Democratic Party run a defensive campaign of abject apology. It's up to the Democrats to write their own ticket—or leave it to the Republicans to fill in the blanks.

expiration of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation program, made improved jobs benefits a key issue this year. Twenty-one states raised maximum weekly benefits, the average increase being in the \$5-65 range. Fourteen states extended the maximum duration on a permanent basis, an average of six



Find Your Senators—Write Them to Back THE \$1.25 MINIMUM WAGE BILL

- ALABAMA: Lister Hill, John Sparkman
 ARIZONA: Carl Hayden, Barry Goldwater
 ARKANSAS: John McClellan, J. William Fulbright
 CALIFORNIA: Thomas Church, Clair Engle
 CONNECTICUT: Prescott Bush, Thomas Dodd
 DELAWARE: John Williams, J. Allen Frear
 FLORIDA: George Smathers, Spessard Holland
 GEORGIA: Richard Russell, Herman Talmadge
 ILLINOIS: Paul Douglas, Everett Dirksen
 INDIANA: Ivan Horka, Homer Capahart
 IOWA: Thomas Martin, Bourke Hickenlooper
 KANSAS: Andrew Schoepel, Frank Carlson
 KENTUCKY: John Cooper, Thurston Morton
 MAINE: Margaret Smith, Edmund Muskie
 MARYLAND: Glenn Beall, John Butler
 MASSACHUSETTS: Leverett Saltonstall, John Kennedy
 MICHIGAN: Patrick McCahoney, Philip Hart
 MINNESOTA: Hub Humphrey, Eugene McCarthy
 MISSISSIPPI: James Eastland, John Stennis
 MISSOURI: Stuart Symington, Thomas Hennings
 NEBRASKA: Roman Hruska, Carl Curtis
 NEW HAMPSHIRE: Styles Bridges, Norris Cotton
 NEW JERSEY: Clifford Case, Harrison Williams
 NEW YORK: Jacob Javits, Kenneth Keating
 NORTH CAROLINA: Sam Ervin, Everett Jordan
 OHIO: Stephen Young, Frank Lausche
 OKLAHOMA: Robert Kerr, Mike Monroney
 OREGON: Richard Neuberger, Wayne Morse
 PENNSYLVANIA: Joseph Clark, Hugh Scott
 RHODE ISLAND: Theodore Green, John Pastore
 SOUTH CAROLINA: Strom Thurmond, Olin Johnston
 TENNESSEE: Estes Kefauver, Albert Gore
 TEXAS: Lyndon Johnson, Ralph Yarborough
 UTAH: Wallace Bennett, Frank Moss
 VERMONT: George Aiken, Winston Provy
 VIRGINIA: Harry Byrd, Willis Robertson
 WASHINGTON: Warren Magnuson, Henry Jackson
 WEST VIRGINIA: Robert Byrd, Jennings Randolph
 WISCONSIN: Alexander Wiley, William Proxmire

weeks, to bring seven up to 24 weeks and five to 30 or more weeks. Utah, with a 36-week maximum, topped the list.

Workmen's compensation benefits were improved in 24 states. In 14 of these states, the maximum for temporary total disability was increased by \$5 or more.

From Seams to Saddles



Popular act on the rodeo circuit (top) is the trick riding of Virginia Robinson, a loyal member of ILGWU Local 509 in Pittsburg, Kansas, for the past eight years. Virginia is an operator at the Anovita Garment Co. for most of the year (bottom), but when summer comes her act is in demand from Texas to Oregon.

Chicago Cloak Talks Push Rises, Holidays

A wage increase for all workers and paid holidays for piece workers are the main points pressed by union negotiators for renewal of the collective agreement in the Chicago cloak industry, reports Vice Pres. Morris Dialis, director of the Midwest Region.

While the employers' association has accepted the principle of holiday pay for piece workers, comprising about 80 percent of the industry, it is balky at granting the full package at one time.

The union is asking for the same four holidays already received by time workers, who are paid on a pro-rata basis, but in no case less than half a day's pay. Just last month, piece workers in the Chicago dress industry won holiday pay along similar terms, as part of a three-year renewal.

The next negotiating session was set for July 27, with union negotiators headed by Dialis and Assistant Director Harold Schwartz, and including Harry Mosser, Sol Fleck, Meyer Freedman, Leonard Axelrod, Aaron Eber and Meyer Kraus.

Meanwhile, cloak workers in the Fox River Valley are closely eyeing the negotiations. They have put their employers on notice, through Illinois ILGWU representative Harry Reiser, that they will seek conditions similar to those obtained in the Chicago market.

N. Y. Dress, Eastern Region Take ILG Label to Shoppers

Many thousands of shoppers throughout the New York metropolitan area, as well as Upstate New York, will become acquainted with the ILGWU union label this month as the result of energetic promotion activities carried out by members of the New York Dress Joint Board and of the Eastern Region.

ER Sets Up Units

The ILGWU label promotion program has moved into high gear in the Eastern Region, according to Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager. Locals in Long Branch, N.J., Newburgh, N.Y., and Kingston, N.Y., have elected committees to visit retail dress shops and shopping centers, and leaflets will be distributed to the public.

Kramer, at a meeting of the Long Branch Local 85 executive board, stated that present working conditions and future gains may very well rest on the success of the union label campaign.

Edward Hines, local manager, reported that Helen Kuzel, Jane Dunn, Betty Layton and Casmira West had volunteered to serve as members of the local union label committee. They will concentrate on the Long Branch, Lakewood, Albany Park, Belmar and Red Bank areas initially.

The Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Port Jervis and Middletown areas will be covered by Local 166-268. The committee there will consist of Marjorie Boyd, Jennie Bunting, Frances Carbone, Rose Chablio, Elsie Evans, Sal Fiordino, George Lazzara, Sylvia McKelany, Mary Reddy, Camille Seibert, Mary Smiley, Stella Therman, Katherine Ten Broeck, Pat Tursi, Mazy Wood and Miriam Upton.

Through Port Jervis by H & M Knitgoods strikers who have been picketing for union recognition for over five months. The Kingston union label drive was kicked off at a special executive board meeting. Glad Nesselroth, Eastern Region union label director, addressed the group. The following members were elected to

Dressmakers at Department Stores

More than 200 members of New York Dress Joint Board locals were scheduled to distribute union label literature at leading department stores in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx on Saturday, August 1.

The appeal to consumers to look for the ILGWU label when they buy dresses is being used as part of the union's campaign against non-union jobbers.

Significantly, the Saturday distribution, which is planned as part of a series, is being handled by the organization department of the Dressmakers' Joint Council.

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, the council's general manager, has repeatedly emphasized that he expects the label to develop into an effective additional weapon in the union's continuing struggle against non-union dress firms. Ed Banyal, director of the council's organization department,

says that organizing activity has been carried on throughout the "slack" season. "We've been distributing leaflets at non-union shops and visiting workers in their homes," he says. "We want to be ready for a real drive when the season gets under way."

As part of its campaign against struck firms, the organization department several weeks ago picketed fashion shows in Manhattan and distributed leaflets urging buyers to respect the ILGWU label.

Many buyers who read the union's leaflets on the union label followed through by filling out forms requesting additional information.

N'East Packet Ends Strike at Tidy in Pa.

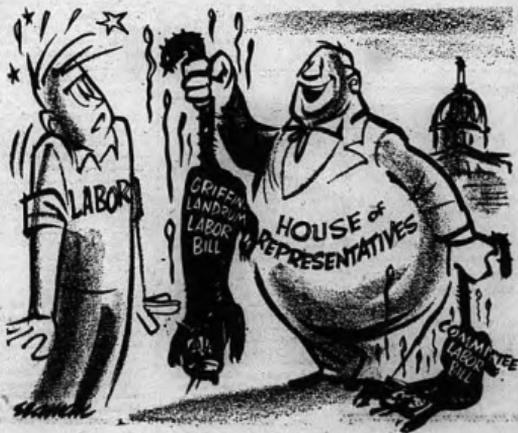
Northeast Department Director David Giugold announced that the strike against Tidy Products Co., with plants at Quarryville and Columbia, Pa., has come to a close with the signing of an agreement which will bring a package of improvements in wages, hours and fringe benefits amounting to over 20 percent. The agreement resulted after numerous long sessions at the bargaining table between union and employer representatives.

"The plants, which make Tidy-Kin snowsuits, children's knits and novelties," said Vice Pres. Giugold, "have operated for a number of years with people who had stubbornly resisted union organization."

When more than a majority of the workers signed up with the ILGWU to renew in the union's organization effort, and negotiations had failed to move, the workers walked out. The effective picketing practically shut down all operations.

In addition, picket lines were set up by New York Local 166 in the firm's New York premises, where showrooms are located and some sample-making is being done. (Continued on Page 11)

"There! That's Better, Isn't It?!"



Labor Day Parade Set by N.Y. Unions

Organized labor in New York City is making plans for its first Labor Day parade since 1939, initiated and sponsored by the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council.

It is expected that some 100,000 unionists will parade on Fifth Avenue from 26th to 63rd Streets, on Monday, September 7. Among the Gotham laborites on the committee are ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Council.

Preparations already are under way for participation in the parade of a sizable ILGWU contingent, featuring coats and other "made in America" with the union label as the dominant theme.

Evening Trainees Start Session of ILG Institute

Close to 50 eager, garment worker-students, comprising the first class of the ILG Institute's evening session, started their studies on July 14 as Director Gus Tyler greeted them with an outline of the intensive training program for the coming year. And the welcome was tempered with a stern warning that the students would undergo strict supervision and a "weeding-out" process with no guarantee of placement.

Speaking for the ILGWU General Executive Board and in his own behalf, General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Sulzberg reminded the class: "This is not an escape from the shop. You will work harder and longer for less pay. But if you have something to contribute to our union, you will find there can be no greater satisfaction than serving your fellow workers."

ILG Activities

The evening counterpart to the day institute meets 2½ hours a night, three nights a week, for a full year.

It was established to permit active members to train for leadership without suffering loss of a year of their own accumulating hardships. The students work in the industry in greater New York during the day; most of them are activists and executive board members in their own local.

The curriculum for both day and evening institutes is essentially the same. There is slight added emphasis on the history of progressive movements in the evening class.

Dr. John Belmont, executive secretary of the institute, will be directly in charge of the evening class. In the return to the students, Belmont drew a comparison between the "really living" philosophy in the two worlds of commerce and trade unions, and called for a redefinition to the wants of responsible society.

Abraham Pitkin, recently returned from a tour of duty in the Hawaiian Islands, will also be attached to the evening institute. Pointing up the need for constructive training, in which he will lend his many years of experience, Pitkin advised students that "wanting to serve is not enough — knowing how to serve really matters."

Unionist's Mission

Recalling the days when industry wages were meager and losses to union activists were negligible, Sulzberg noted that in the years of strife leadership was drawn from the ranks. "Remember now that our union has become institutionalized, the skilled craftsmen lose money in proportion to the amount of time devoted to the union. We must look to other sources for our officer material.

These institutes are those sources."

"Trade unions have a mission to perform," the ILGWU executive concluded. "If you are truly dedicated, if you apply yourselves to the serious tasks set out for you, then there will be work for you. You will have the opportunity to serve."

"The Institute was characterized by its director as an outgrowth of the need for a skilled officer corps created by the union's membership gains and the increasing complexity of services.

Set Basis of Paying N.Y. Dress Holidays

Holiday pay to dress piece workers in the New York metropolitan market is to be based on 25 percent of their earnings during the week in which the holiday occurs. This was the ruling made last week by Harry Uviller, industry impartial chairman.

His decision affects some 77,000 piece workers who belong to affiliates of the Dressmakers' Joint Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Delaware, according to Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the council.

Under the collective agreement negotiated by the council in March 1936, piece workers as well as week workers are to be paid for 8½ legal holidays. The first of these to be affected by the agreement will be Labor Day.

Other legal holidays provided in the agreement are Columbus Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, Decoration Day, Independence Day and one-half of Election Day.

Before the current agreement, only week workers were paid for holidays. The new holiday clause was one of a whole series of gains won by the union as a result of the general strike.

'Y' Finishers Must Get 1939-40 Working Cards

Members of Local 2, New York Cloak Finishers, must get 1939-1940 working cards during the month of August, Manager Harry Fisher announces. They may be obtained, without fee, at the local office, 22 West 38th St. Shop chairman is urged to make certain that every worker has such a card.

Symbols of Solidarity



Two of the 1,100 Textile Workers Union members on strike against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills in Henderson, North Carolina, are presented with new fall dresses during a recent visit to the ILGWU Dress Joint Council in New York City. From left: Nannie Hughes, Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the council, Lois Wilder, and TWUVA Vice Pres. Sol Slight.

'Continuing Fight Against Injustice'



Connie Cantalupo, Angeline Parlavacchio, Pres. David Dubinsky and Catherine Dolice during a ball session at recent gathering.

"Remember the 1933 general strike?" "How about the 1935 children's dress campaign?" "And the campaign in Elizabeth against the runway shops in the Durant Building?" Connie Cantalupo, Angeline Parlavacchio and Catherine Dolice, sisters and delegates to the 39th ILGWU convention, were reminiscing with Pres. David Dubinsky. And their thoughts carried them back to an earlier generation, to a story that began across the sea in Dubinsky, Sicily, to a time when the hated Black Shirts were seizing power on the Italian peninsula.

At a time when fascist political observers in the world thought of Benito Mussolini as "the man who made the railroad run on time," Socialist-minded Lodovico Parlavacchio fought the oppression of the Fascist dictator. His military son made him a prime target of the Black Shirts, and in 1921 he was forced to flee Messina to save his life. Ludovico left behind his wife Anisia, his daughters Connie, Catherine, Angie, Vera, and their four brothers.

Following the traditional pattern of new Americans, Parlavacchio worked hard and saved his money until he could send for his wife and children. In 1928 his family joined him in New Jersey.

Connie had learned dressmaking in Italy, and she soon found work in Newark's booming dress industry. Catherine, Angie and Vera followed their sister into the trade as soon as they were old enough to work.

When the 1933 general strike called sounded, Ludovico brought Connie and Catherine to the union hall. The girls volunteered for work as part-time organizers. This introduction to the ILGWU and New Jersey organizer Peter Delfines marked the beginning of the sisters' 25-year kinship with the union. They participated in the campaigns which established the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, now known as the Eastern Region.

In 1935, Newark was again the scene of major organization campaigns and strikes, this time in the children's dress industry. Connie and Catherine were called out of the shop to help man picket lines, and Papa Parlavacchio brought Angie and Vera to the union headquarters to join their older sisters. During long and bloody strikes, the sisters were instrumental in eliminating the sweat shops of the industry. Papa Parlavacchio wanted to know more about the union his daughters were so intimately involved in. He boarded the Hudson Tubes and went to ILGWU headquarters at 3 West 16th St. There he spoke to Pres. Dubinsky about the dreams of working people and how the union was translating these dreams into reality.

Newark, Elizabeth, Orange—years went by, shops were organized, and the sisters helped organize them. Staten Island and then Paterson—they were again on the line, visiting workers at home, passing out leaflets at shop gates.

In 1938, the militant organizers took part in their second general strike. The year also marked the launching of the New Jersey knitgoods campaign. Vera had left the industry. But Connie, Catherine and Angie once again joined battle with the entrenched, open-shop, padded by union, accredited without cause, threatened by thugs and hoodlums, they never retreat, and to the true tradition of their people, they are continuing the fight against injustice.

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Starting August 12, Utility Menus will take reservations for the three-day Labor Day weekend of September 4-7. Accommodations are also available now for mid-August vacations. Utility Menus offices are at 1719 Broadway in New York City (CO 5-7900) and at 723 N. Broad St. in Philadelphia (ST 7-1004).

N'East Round of Parleys Produces Pact Gains for 450 in West Mass.

In a busy round of negotiations which produced five contract renewals and one first-time pact, more than 450 Western Massachusetts garment workers have won wage increases, higher minimums, severance pay funds, and other improvements, according to Vice Pres. David Ottagio, director of the Northeast Department.

At Desley Fabrics Co. in Chicopee,

the new agreement calls for a 5 percent hike on piece workers' gross earnings, 4½ percent added to time workers' hourly rates, reduction in the work week to 35 hours, \$1.15 hourly minimum, upward revision of base rates, and severance and retirement fund contributions.

180 Benefit

Some 180 workers will benefit from these gains, negotiated by District Manager John Albano, New England Supervisor Louis Riga, Business Agent Norman Eker, and shop chairlady Stella Venturi.

In Worcester, a new pact provides the 26 workers of Hawthorne Sportswear with a 3 percent wage boost this year and an added 3½ percent next June. In addition, health and welfare payments will rise in three steps to 4½ percent. The agreement calls for the 35-hour work week, \$1.30 minimum, and standard severance and retirement fund clauses. At the Nancy Howard Co. in Worcester, 135 workers in this plant's "cut plant" will get a 4 percent wage rise, plus establishment of a severance pay fund.

The pact already provides the 35-hour week, six paid holidays and a retirement fund.

Albano was joined by Assistant Manager Eke Gordon for the negotiations in Worcester.

The renewal at I. L. Strick Co. in Springfield has lifted the 40 workers a general 5 percent wage increase, 11½ percent on top of piece work earnings, 5 percent in health and welfare payments, a severance pay provision calling for a 1 percent payment in two steps, minimum set at \$1.50 an hour and the 35-hour work week.

First Pioneer Pact

For the 40 new ILGWUers at the Pioneer Fashions Co. in Chicopee, their first union contract brings increases totaling 11 cents an hour in two steps. The pact provides standard Northeast Department health, welfare, severance and retirement benefits in addition to a \$1.15 minimum.

In the eastern part of the state, Southern Massachusetts District Manager Ralph Roberts reports that a renewal with the Goo-Make Manufacturing Co. of New Bedford sets a \$1.30 hourly wage floor, with the work week reduced to 35 hours, use of the union label, and contributions to a severance pay fund.

Locked Out at Co-ed Collar



Two plants of the Co-ed Collar Co. in Tuscaloosa and Gordo, Alabama were struck late last month following a whirlwind organizing campaign by Southeast Region staffers. The Gordo plant was completely shut down after a lockout of pro-union workers; later the Tuscaloosa shop was struck.

Hudson Valley Swells Eastern Region Rolls

More than 250 additional garment workers in New York State's Hudson Valley, employed in five areas shops, are now enjoying union conditions as the result of vigorous organizing activities conducted by the Eastern Region, according to Vice Pres.

Recently incorporated was the commitment of Parkchester Industries, which had been a lockout determined three-year campaign at this firm, reached by workers negotiating assistance directed by Local 139 Manager Louis Ruff. In the resultant agreement, gains for the 139 Parkchester workers include a 15 percent wage increase, provision for three paid holidays after seven hours a day for two steps, and 3½ percent paid holidays for both piece and time workers.

Workers also will be covered by union health, welfare and retirement benefits. Elizabeth Larkin and Grace Grippo were elected co-chairladies. Further up the valley, Local 136 and 308 started an drive. Lake Carmel and Walkill, headed up by Manager Ben Goldberg.

Midway Uncovered

At Marron Manufacturing Co. in Lake Carmel, non-union since 1935, persistent organizing efforts finally have succeeded in bringing the children's wear firm under a two-year pact calling for a 4½ percent wage raise, overtime pay after seven hours a day, 4½ paid holidays and full health, welfare and retirement coverage. Thomas Knoke was chosen chairlady.

In Walkill, the locals shop of Mount Marble L.M. had local gains covered, which had sought its unionization by adding one, was favored out by Local 136 and signed by an ILGWU agreement. Workers actions fall down in industry conditions, including 4½ paid holidays for all, substantial wage boosts, and 15 percent wage raises, vacations after seven hours, and welfare benefits. Positive signs were seen, chairlady.

Capeau, Patsy Sign

Capeau Productions in Sharon was signed up soon after it was organized by Patsy Kay. The union sponsored by the fact that most of the workers were former ILGWU members, according to Local 330 Manager Ben Goldberg. Dress industry gains were provided. Rose DiMarzio was elected chairlady.

From the top of the valley, Troy Local 163 reports the organizing of Patsy Kay. Shortly after a six-month drive, directed by Manager Jack Schneider, the campaign in the shop were a number of former union members.

Gains for workers in this North Troy shop included a 7 percent increase on top of piece rates, 4½ paid holidays, and health, welfare and retirement benefits. Helen Finley is shop chairlady.

All Tied Up



Martin Beckerman of Ladies Neckwear Local 142 pickets in New York to assist striking garment workers at Co-ed Collar in Alabama.

Pickets Hit Lockout At Co-Ed in Alabama

North and South, simultaneous picketing is under way against the lockout of garment workers by the Co-Ed Collar Co. in Alabama.

For several years, organized standards threatened, and unionized firms have been victimized, by unfair competition from this Alabama concern. Until recently, efforts by the Southeast Region to organize the company's two plants, employing 250 in Tuscaloosa and Gordo, have proved unsuccessful.

Call for ILG

But when these workers finally realized how much they were missing by not being unionized, they called in the ILGWU, reports Regional Director E. T. Kehrer. Organizer J.C. Willis signed up a majority of the workers in less than a week.

Then the Gordo plant man-

neckwear workers have had their

ager went into action. He organized the workers' desire for organization by a number of speeches in which he threatened to close the plant and to fire those who had signed up with the union. About 60 whose relatives were union members in nearby organized plants were laid off.

On July 16, he tried another tune, claiming he could get contract winners to operate "without the union people." He then averred he didn't know "what better things you want — you have free coffee and pay the required \$1 an hour minimum), 10-minute rest periods." He proposed to hold an election the very next morning.

50 Locked Out

But the next day, when he learned the majority would vote for the union, he proceeded to lock out approximately 50 workers he thought were pro-ILGWU. When the few remaining workers saw what had happened, they walked out to join those locked out.

Discussions with company attorneys were fruitless. With the Gordo plant completely shut, the Tuscaloosa shop struck on July 20.

Meantime, up in New York City, Ladies' Neckwear Local 142, headed by Manager Joseph Turin, started picketing the company's showrooms there to inform the public of the lockout and the strike.

YOUR HEALTH -AFTER 65



As people grow old, they need more medical care, but usually have less money to meet its rising cost. Most of them cannot get adequate protection through private insurance, and a severe disability may mean financial disaster.

Speakers for trade unions (including the ILGWU), group health plans, retirees' organizations and others, at hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee of Congress, called for passage of the bill introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand, Democrat of Rhode Island. They testified that most people 65 and over have little or no health care, and could get it only through the federal social security program.

Ranged against the program were the Eisenhower Administration and groups like the American Medical Association and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Supporters of the proposed legislation presented cogent facts, figures and arguments; excerpts from some of the testimony, which follows, show what's at issue.

Rep. Aime J. Forand:

THE limits of commercial insurance for the aged are illustrated by a "65-Plus" policy now being widely advertised by a national company that has been given publicity by the American Medical Association. The policy costs \$6.50 per month per person, but its benefits are very limited. It provides only up to \$10 per day for hospital room and board for a maximum of 31 days for each confinement.

Have any of my colleagues, any members of their families—or indeed any of our constituents—found a hospital room recently for \$10 per day? Up to \$100 is allowed for miscellaneous hospital expenses. Payments for surgery are limited to not more than \$200, and the company reserves the right to increase rates or to cancel on a state-wide basis.

Many aged persons find increasing

difficulty in meeting their health problems as charges continue to mount; hospital charges have risen 4 or 5 percent a year.

In view of the immensity and complexity of the problem, any bill we enact will have its shortcomings. Not every one will be satisfied with even our best efforts. But the older people who look to us cannot wait for perfection.

I am hopeful, however, that we can enact a measure which will result in better health care for millions of Americans, that will relieve many American families of serious financial worries about health bills, that will avoid financial disaster for many aged persons, and that will also lighten public welfare loads and hospital deficits, and bolster the efforts of Blue Cross and similar nonprofit groups to provide protection for the entire community at a reasonable cost.

Nelson Cruikshank:

A RELEVANT study of the experience of old-age beneficiaries in 1957 was made by the Social Security Administration. Of all those who incurred medical costs during the year, only 14 percent of the couples and 9 percent of the non-married persons had any of their medical expenses covered by insurance.

The federal social security program can provide almost universal coverage, including persons already retired as well as 9 out of 10 persons now employed. It can give the greatest protection for the lowest cost because of its already-established and efficient machinery.

Important social effects would flow from the enactment of such a bill as H.R. 4700:

—It would ease the financial problems of hospitals by providing payment for much of the care that now they must give to charity cases without charge or at rates far below cost.

—Blue Cross plans would be relieved of a high-cost load and therefore could hold down their rates and compete more effectively with commercial insurance plans. Far from damaging Blue Cross and Blue Shield, enactment of the Forand bill might prove their lifesaver.

—Insofar as the proposal would make it unnecessary for individuals to turn to public assistance and private charity, it would relieve private welfare organizations and government agencies of a welfare load now financed by taxpayers or donations.

—The bill would accelerate action to

increase the supply of medical personnel and facilities required to make good care available to everybody. With an assured market for skilled nursing care, for example, the supply of nursing homes would quickly increase.

—The measure would force greater attention by the medical professions and the community to present laps in quality and kind of care.

Adolph Held:

OLDER citizens face a major threat to their security when they become ill. The very wealthy among our senior citizens are amply protected. The very poor are also "fortunate"; they may turn to the Welfare Department of their localities which take care of the indigent. Caught in between are millions of the so-called middle group, who are financially not in a position to take care of their health in the years of retirement.

The proponents of private health insurance for elderly people seem to overlook the fact that three-fifths of our aging population have incomes of around \$1,000 a year. The cost of such 65-plus insurance plans would cut up a substantial part of their already inadequate income.

The federal insurance plan, such as proposed in the Forand Bill, would solve this problem on a sensible basis. Some critics say that such insurance would be a heavy tax on our economy. These critics predict that it would cost about \$2 billion a year. With the great strides in gross production, such an expenditure is not too great. Our annual

Forand Bill would provide hospital, surgical and nursing home care for 10 million social security beneficiaries.

The Forand Bill (H.R. 4700) would provide the following benefits:

—Insurance against cost of hospital care (up to 60 days a year), including a semi-private room and all the hospital services, medical care, drugs and appliances which the hospital customarily furnishes its bed patients.

—Cost of surgical services provided in a hospital, or in case of an emergency or for minor surgery, in the out-patient department of a hospital or in a doctor's office.

—Skilled nursing home services (up to 120 days) would be covered if the patient is transferred to the nursing home from the hospital and if the services are for the same condition or one arising from that for which he received hospital care.

The bill's benefits, aimed at supplementing rather than duplicating private insurance arrangements, would be financed by additional social security tax payments of 1/4 of 1 percent by employers and employees.

gross national income is now well over \$400 billion. Surely, the health and dignity of our senior citizens are fully deserving of one-half of one percent of our economy.

Dr. Leo Price:

SOCIAL security and union pensions are almost the sole sources of income for retired garment workers. Their social security benefits generally do not reach the maximums, and their union pensions are only \$50-\$65 a month. Obviously, this is not enough to provide even the bare essentials of daily living, much less any additional cost for medical care. We have had evidence of their financial difficulties in medical problems by their inability to pay for low cost drugs at the ILGWU Union Health Center, which are priced on a cost basis.

Only a small number of people manage to carry hospitalization insurance on an individual basis after they have retired from the industry, where it had previously been provided on a group insurance plan.

I cannot subscribe to organized medicine's position in opposing this bill. They most fear that it will lead to so-called "socialized medicine" and that it will interfere with the promotion of voluntary hospitalization insurance.

These and other objections at this moment do not compare with the illness which produces insecurity and misery of the aged who are now in great need of hospitalization insurance.

Besides, voluntary hospital insurance is no panacea even if the aged could afford this luxury. Voluntary and commercial insurance contracts often pay only part of the bill. In cases of hospitalized aged, payments may be extremely limited because of prolonged stay in the hospital.

Dr. George Baehr:

MOST nonprofit health insurance plans, such as Blue Cross and the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (HIP), have always permitted insured persons to continue their coverage with undiminished benefits after retirement. On reaching the age of retirement, they are urged by HIP to convert from group to individual insurance, which costs only \$4.55 more a year for husband and wife.

But \$90 a year, even for virtually total medical and surgical care for a two-person family without any extra doctors' bills at the time of illness, seems to be too much for them to pay out of their small retirement incomes, especially since they must also carry the full cost of Blue Cross hospital insurance.

Only about one-third convert to individual insurance on retiring, and many of these find it impossible to continue to pay the premiums after a year or two. They drop out just when they enter the years of greatest medical need.

As a result, slightly less than 4 percent of HIP's \$50,000 insured are 65 years or over, whereas people of this

AIME J. FORAND is the Democratic Congressman from Rhode Island who introduced the bill. NELSON CRUIS-SHANK is director of the AFL-CIO Department of Social Security. ADOLPH HELD, director of ILGWU Welfare and Health Benefits Department, also is president of the Golden Ring Clubs of Senior Citizens of New York. DR. LEO PRICE is director of the Union Health Center in New York. DR. GEORGE BAHR is consultant to HIP. J. DOUGLAS BROWN is dean of the faculty and professor of economics at Princeton University. SEYMOUR E. HARRIS is professor of economics of Harvard University.

age group constitute 9.1 percent of New York City's population.

The only solution to the medical and hospital problems of the aged is a paid-up health insurance policy on retirement which they (and their employers) have earned through advance payments made throughout their years of employment. And this can only be done through social security, as proposed in the Forand bill.

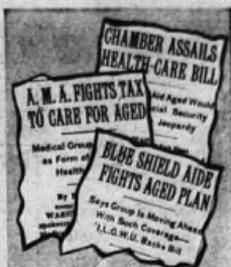
J. Douglas Brown:

LONGER life beyond three score and ten brings with it many illnesses which earlier deaths formerly foreclosed. These illnesses are often more serious and protracted than those of youth and middle age. They are not only a cause of personal impairment, but a great source of financial insecurity and haunting anxiety because of their uncertainty and their heavy toll in a time of sharply increased costs of medical care.

Unless the government establishes some mechanism for meeting the life risk of health costs in old age during the whole of working life, millions of American citizens will become dependent in time of serious illness upon the charity of the state or the community, or the charity of the medical profession.

Governmental action in meeting this problem should be that by the federal government. Since life earnings should bear the cost of health care in old age, then earnings should bear the cost wherever and whenever the eventual beneficiary has been employed throughout life. We are a mobile people; a wage earner in New York or Illinois today

Write to your Congressman today (at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.) and urge him to support the Forand Bill (H.R. 4700).



While labor and liberal spokesmen urged passage of Forand Bill, opposition was from Chamber of Commerce, AMA,

may become ill in Florida or California in his declining years. Only the federal government can effectively protect us through contributory mechanisms for bearing life risks.

Seymour E. Harris:

WE have made little headway since the 1940's, when national health insurance was first seriously discussed by the federal government. We are grateful for the advances made in voluntary insurance — but though most people are covered, the insurance only pays about one-quarter to one-third of all medical costs. The low income groups, and notably the old, especially suffer from inadequate coverage.

In fact, the old (beyond 65) are insured only one-half as much as others, and yet their costs are twice as great — that is, they are covered only one-quarter as much as the general population.

One of the most troublesome aspects of our economy is the bad time distribution of income. In recent years, social security and private pension programs have tended to improve the distribution of income between working years and retirement years. A sudden deterioration of one-half to three-quarters in income upon retirement raises serious economic and medical problems. These problems are greatly aggravated when, as so often happens, large medical and hospital bills have to be paid.

This bill recognizes the need of helping the old pay for their hospital bills through assessments on them and their employers when they are employed and members of the labor market.



Nelson H. Cruikshank (left), of AFL-CIO Social Security Department, testified for bill introduced by Rep. Forand (center) providing health care for older citizens. Chairman Wilbur D. Mills of House Ways and Means Committee (right) presided at hearings.



Delegation from Council of Golden Ring Clubs, headed by Adolph Held (center), came to Washington in support of Forand Bill. Here they're at House Office Bldg., after seeing N.Y. Congressman Keogh and Bosch, members of Ways and Means Committee.

Seasonal Pickup Spurs Organizing in COT Areas

The volume of fall production now under way throughout the Cloak Out-of-Town territory makes the current season's earnings prospects the brightest in recent years, according to Vice Pres. George Rubin, COT general manager.

Rubin reports that the season has picked up at a rapid and generally uniform pace in the department's three major lines — ladies' coats, sportswear and children's coats. Prices have been set or practically completed in all shops, he added.

Reflecting the favorable industrial situation, the COT has organized a number of new shops in recent weeks. Since the beginning of the year, accordingly to a midyear survey by Murray Edelstein, COT assistant general manager, 11 new shops were organized. These include: Newark Local 125 — D & A Cloak Co. Newark; Belle Coat Co. Perth Amboy; Needlecraft Corp., Newark. One Island Local 119 — Charm Lady Coat Co., Manasquan; Jawn Coats, Manasquan; Suffolk County Coat & Suit Co., Copiague.

DRESS DISABILITY AID HELPS MEMBERS GET \$81,000 IN BENEFITS

Admin by the New York Dress Joint Benefit Disability Department helped members of four local collect \$81,119 in disability benefits during the first six months of the year, a recent survey shows.

Of this sum, over \$35,000 was collected after the joint board had presented members' cases at hearings.

During this period, the department's three offices are active in circulating petitions for improved federal wage minimums and in seeking to block inclusion of minimums provisions in pending labor reform bill.

The disability department was established several years ago as a member of a joint board which has authority to grant disability benefits also now in the department's office in Room 216 at Joint Board headquarters, 244 West 52d St.

The department also has been helping members with workers' compensation cases. Agents are active in the shop to help members in touch with the office at once.

Drugstore Service At Newark Center

A non-profit drugstore and free preliminary medical treatment have been added to the services available at the Newark Health Center for the 48,000 New Jersey members of the ILGWU.

The drug store will fill prescriptions for members at cost. The medical treatment will enable disengaged teams to follow patients until they are completely cured. The union has operated a full diagnostic health center at Newark since 1948, and William Stretia for the past seven years.

The new facilities were announced in a joint statement by Vice Pres. Edward Kramer of the Eastern Region and Vice Pres. George Rubin of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department. The health center is free to all ILGWU members in New Jersey. Also provided are "free hospital and pre-employment physicals, payments for visits to doctor's offices and free eyeglasses.

Now on Your Letter, It's Unity House, Pa.

Unity House, the ILGWU summer resort in Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains, has a new address. Until now, the address has been: Unity House, Forest Park, Pa. This summer, the address was changed to Unity House, Pa. In writing to your friend who is vacationing there, address her as follows: Mrs. Betty Smith, Unity House, Pa. P.S. If you can still make it, August is a grand time to be at Unity.

Pennale Local 118 — Jennie Beck, 1200 Locust St., Locust and Park Coat Co., Pottsville, Pa. Union City Local 113 — Beth Norman Sportswear Co., Hoboken, N.J. Hershey Local 114 — Judy Fashions, Paterson. Monmouth County Local 119 — Adams Bros., Red Bank. The Adams Bros. shop, a ladies' coat contractor, was organized in cooperation with the New York Cloak Out-of-Town, reports Edelstein.

Collective Terms

These shops, employing a total of 349 workers, have joined their respective employer associations, thus subscribing to the terms of master collective agreements.

Based also on comment that the COT's 12 locals are issuing reminders in all shops that the period for filing retirement applications will run from August 1 to September 15.

On the political front, Rubin says the locals are active in circulating petitions for improved federal wage minimums and in seeking to block inclusion of minimums provisions in pending labor reform bill.

'66 Wins Silber Runoff; Villari Strike Victorious

A holy coalition NLRB representation election is over, and a month-long strike in another, ended in victories for Local 56, New Bonnes Embroideries, Pleasers and Seichers, reports Manager Murray Gross.

The runoff election held July 21, workers of Silber Brothers, at 313 Eighth Ave., won by the healthy vote of 29 to 6, chose the ILGWU as their collective bargaining representative. The employer's vote is reduced by one to negotiate Local 66 and organize an agreement.

In the first poll, held July 1, the result was inconclusive because neither Local 66 nor a so-called Metal Crafts Local 128 received a majority. In the runoff, Local 66 gained 7 votes and the other group lost 17.

Extraneous claims made by the "Local 128" outfit, plus the false allegations it had circulated, backfired, and contributed to the result of the victory scored by the ILGWU organizing committee led by George Triestman and Julia Orton.

Villari Strike Won After a strike that lasted more than a month, Villari Needlecraft, at 29 West 46th St., conducted a successful election on July 8 providing for an immediate pay hike to \$5 a week for all employees, together with such

Paterson Fire Preventers



At confab marking the opening of another ILGWU fire prevention program, this one sponsored by Cloak Out-of-Town Department's Local 124 in cooperation with the Paterson, N.J., Fire Department. From left: Anthony Paris, vice chairman of the local; John Borgosa, fire warden at Brulin, Inc.; Deputy Chief Solomon Reines, supervisor of Fire Prevention Bureau; Commissioner Doris M. Fern; Chief George A. Walls; Local 124 Manager John Fruada; Business Agent Howard Silverman.

H.S. Debaters Use Times Supplement

"Picture of a Union," the ILGWU supplement that appeared in The New York Times during the 30th convention, will be used by high school debating teams during 1957-58 when they discuss labor legislation and regulations.

College debating clubs throughout the country took up same topic last year. The high schools will be supplied with research materials by many international unions in the AFL-CIO.

"With These Hands," the ILGWU film story, is also great demand and will be distributed to many schools the coming academic year. The movie has been looked in advance by many of the schools in Indiana and Wisconsin.

HOW TO BUY

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Use Rebuilt Car Engines But Watch Out for Tricks

American families are riding their cars harder and longer. Today the average car is 13 1/2 years old and has gone 119,000 miles before it's scrapped, says the Automobile Manufacturers Association. In 1925, the average vehicle hit the scrap heap when it was only 5 1/2 years old with just under 25,000 miles on the speedometer.

One way car owners hold on to their vehicles is by replacing motors and transmissions with rebuilt. The idea of trading a motor tested of the whole car, if the body and chassis are in good condition, is logical enough. But the incidence of misleading advertising in this business makes it advisable to shop with care and knowledge.

Preventive care at the right time can lengthen the life of your motor and save large repair and rebuilding costs later. One authority lists four danger zones when an engine gives tell-tale clues. If you know them, you can divine the next required at that point.

FIRST DANGER ZONE: Swapping. Your engine seems to be losing top economy. See if a major tune-up will revive it before you try another remedy. The tune-up includes cleaning, adjusting and re-timing spark; cleaning and adjusting carburetor; and possibly valve repair.

SECOND DANGER ZONE: Swapping. Engine begins to shake, and you are using noticeably more oil. Economy, like the compression tested. At this time you may be able to save your engine with comparatively minor repairs, including replacement of piston rings, alignment and adjustment of rods, connecting and retiming valves. Skip a bearing.

THIRD DANGER ZONE: Swapping. Engine starts off badly. You need to add oil frequently with no sign it's merely leaking out. Economy. You now may require major repairs, including new piston rings and pins, adjustment of rods, valve repairs, and valve repair, replacement of main bearings and rod bearings. These repairs are costly but can give you thousands of additional miles of engine life.

FOURTH DANGER ZONE: Swapping. Your engine has little power left. It starts, revs to idle smoothly and shows other signs of deteriorative wear. Now it may need to be rebuilt at a cost of generally \$150-\$200, depending on your model, the condition of the engine and load range.

Fuel Oct. If Worthwhile

Whether the engine is worth rebuilding depends primarily on whether the cylinder will soon be rebored. The other alternative is to exchange your engine for a factory-rebuilt replacement, which may not cost much more than rebuilding. But you need first to ascertain whether the body and other components are in good enough condition to warrant replacing the engine.

A good rebuilt six-cylinder engine costs in the neighborhood of \$100-\$200, including installation and the credit for your old engine. Many owners repair and replacement may be avoided if car owners practice careful maintenance, especially changing oil frequently enough. Motorists who drive constantly in heavy traffic may have to change oil often as 500-1,000 miles, especially in the winter months. For a car in fairly good condition, it's worth buying of used the motor—some grade of oil, called "SAE" grade, which has detergents and chemicals added to help keep the engine clean.

Membership Meet

The local's only general membership meeting of the summer will be held Monday, August 19, at Manhattan Center, 24th St. and 4th Ave., at 8 P.M. On the agenda will be a possible extension of health benefits. Manager Gross also announces that eligible members wishing to apply for retirement benefits may do so at the union office between August 12 and September 10.

Toronto Two-Time Loser Is Made to Pay Up Plenty

On record as a two-time loser for violation of the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario Province, the Best Outer Wear Co. was recently found guilty of non-compliance with the law, fined \$1,750 and ordered to pay back wages estimated at about \$5,000.

According to Toronto Manager Sam Zakman, the firm, which started operations about 10 years ago, is composed of a family group which came to Canada shortly after the end of World War II. They obtained their cloakmaking experience in a unionized cloak shop. However, as soon as they became manufacturers, they adopted a bitterly anti-union position; their shop, employing about 48 workers, is virtually the only non-union cloak plant in Toronto today.

Under province law, a schedule of minimum wages and maximum hours has been set for the women's coat and suit industry, administered through an advisory committee composed of equal numbers of worker and employer representatives. To insure compliance, employees are required to submit monthly on their number of work hours, hours worked and wages paid.

Inspectors Obstructed

At Best Outer Wear, advisory committee inspectors were met with constant obstruction in their efforts to obtain factory records and availability of records. Finally, the advisory committee instituted proceedings against the firm for obstructing a convention and imposition of a fine.

But this did not seem to have deterred the recalcitrant owners, and the vicious campaign continued. They again held late night, and after litigation last, e.g. several summons, a judgment was rendered in their favor, finding the firm guilty of 25 violations of

JENKINS OWNERS FAIL IN ATTEMPTS TO OPEN PADLOCK IN PITTSBURGH

Three months and countless court hearings have passed since the Jenkins Spofawear Co. plant in Pittsburg, Pa. was ordered closed by the town's Mayor, but the Buffalo-Palmer interests have not yet found the key to the padlock on the front door.

Last February, the workers notified District Manager Min Maheson that there was non-union work in the shop. The company refused to meet with a shop committee, and picket lines were set up on February 27.

Company goons began a campaign of violence climaxing on April 10, when innocent passers-by were caught in the middle of an attack on I.L.G.W.U. strikers and ruthlessly beaten. A week later the plant was considered a menace to the public by city officials and ordered locked.

Injection Denied

The firm sought a court order to reopen the shop, and went from the Luzerne County Court to the Federal Court in Philadelphia Middle Court, without results. They next asked for a mandatory injunction, but were denied following a court showing of TV films of the picket line results.

The last attempt was made in the Federal Court of Scranton, but instead the firm's owners were given a dressing down by the presiding judge for their tactics.

And there are no dresses being made in non-union shops in

the law. Since this was a second conviction, the amount of the fine was doubled. By this time, no doubt, Best Outer Wear has learned that the law is enforced on union and non-union employers alike by the industry's stabilizing elements cannot be violated with impunity.

LABOR PLEDGES HELP TO RESTORE LIBERTY OF 'CAPTIVE NATIONS'

Asserting that the AFL-CIO "will continue its efforts to speed the day when the enslaved peoples now groaning under the yoke of Soviet imperialism and Communistic oppression will again be free," George Meany, federation president, voiced strong backing of "Captive Nations Week."

"In view of what has been happening in Geneva and the Khrushchev tour of dependent Poland, 'Captive Nations Week' takes on the highest importance not only for those subject to foreign oppression, but also for those who are free from all tyranny," Meany declared.

"Apart from our many ties of blood with those countries now subjugated by Soviet tyranny, the American workers feel instinctively that the world cannot exist half-slave and half-free. We of America look upon the restoration of freedom to all captive peoples as a matter of our own self-preservation, as the one way in which our own freedom can be made secure."

During 1957, more than 40 million Americans were members of families of two or more persons living on incomes of less than \$2,000, or were living alone on less than \$1,200.

On the Sidewalks of New York



The sign in the store front reads: "Operators wanted—one night up." But these pickets from Shelly Dress Co., a Bronx contractor, stand downtown in strike called by Dress Joint Campaign. From left to right: Andrea Delgado, Angelina Rivera, Enaida Linera, Alice Enriquez, Anac Gonzalez, Esther Hernandez and Dora Martinez. In the background is Organizer Denny Acosta.

Operator Classes For 22 Members

Members of New York Dress-makers' Local 22 who are presently working as floor girls, finishers and cleaners now have an opportunity to be trained as operators. Under union sponsorship, special classes will be offered at the Evening School of Fashion Industries for the 1952-1953 school year. Manager Israel Breslow has announced.

Registration for the school, located at 223 West 34th St., will start on Monday, Sept. 4. Local 22 members interested in attending should apply to the union's education department in Room 617 at 218 West 40th St.

There is no charge for the course whose classes are held twice weekly. In addition to operating classes, courses also are offered in pattern making and grading, draping and costume design.

Besides enabling members to learn higher skills, these courses also will help meet the shortage of skilled workers in certain areas of the industry, Breslow stated.

Tidy Back Pay Sum for 3 At Raval in Puerto Rico

A tidy sum—\$2,875.52—was divided among three workers of the Raval Corp., Puerto Rico, as a back pay award by the National Labor Relations Board.

Rafael Ortiz received \$1,000

and Maritina Ferrero was awarded \$1,000. The third worker, whose name was not given, was \$875.52. The workers were "discriminately fired for union activity during an organizing campaign."

Health Center Closes

Surgeries in Summer?

During July and August, the New York Union Health Center will be closed all day Saturdays until 7 P.M. Members are urged to make appointments for services on these days.

In case of urgent need on Saturdays during July and August, information and guidance can be obtained by phoning WA 4-2516 between 9 A.M. and 7 P.M.

Coast Halt at Helen Rose Puts Crimp in MGM Fit

A strike of 35 veteran garment workers against Helen Rose of Los Angeles has all the pathos and drama of a Hollywood production; Helen Rose is head designer for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios.

A substantial majority of the workers had asked for I.L.G.W.U. representation, but when the firm called in a notorious California union-buster, for stipulations, the talks were broken off and the shop struck.

The company manufactures high-priced suits and dresses, demanding a great degree of skill from the workers. Many of them are long-time tailors, veterans of the garment industry.

The strike is being conducted by the organizing departments of the Clean, Joint Board and the Dress and Sportswear Joint Board, according to Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director.

More than 50 community organizations will benefit from contributions totaling over \$50,000 made by the I.L.G.W.U. Fund for Labor and Community Causes this

year, reports Vice Pres. Otto.

Among the major recipient organizations are the City of Hope, the Community Chest, and the Red Cross. Many labor, liberal and religious groups are included. Approval of the allocations was made on July 23 by a special committee composed of members from the two Los Angeles joint boards.

Brossiere Local 32 Adds 11 to Retirement Roster

New York Corset and Brassiere Workers' Local 32 has just retired 11 more members, Manager Max Goldenberg reports. This brings the total to 86.

The local distributed over \$400,000 in health and welfare benefits during the first six months of the year, in addition to \$23,000 paid out in retirement pensions.

CANADA STRIKE FUND SET TO SUPPLEMENT GENERAL I.L.G. BENEFIT

Canada I.L.G.W.U. locals have decided to set up their own strike funds to supplement benefits to be paid by the International Union under the strike fund recently approved at the 35th I.L.G.W.U. convention.

The Canadian Coordinating Committee has recommended an increase in dues by a total of 80 cents a month in order to establish local strike funds.

Under the convention decision, 25 cents of the increase will go for promotion of the union label and some 6 cents for the International Union strike fund. The balance will be kept in local treasuries available to supplement the minimum benefits laid down by the convention.

The increase in dues has already won the approval of a number of locals in Canada. In Montreal, Local 42, in 119 of the Clothworkers' Union, as well as the Montreal Cloth Joint Council, have shown their sentiment by voting Local 562, representing lingerie workers in Drummondville, Que., also gave its approval.

BIG TURNOUTS GREET UNITY HOUSE SERIES' MID-WEEK SPEAKERS

Record crowds have been combining learning with leisure at the Unity House mid-week lecture series, reports I.L.G.W.U. Education Director Mark Starr.

Over 300 guests at the union's summer series in the Pocombe heard JUSTICE consumer columnist Sidney Margulies speak on " safeguarding Your Standard of Living."

Similarly, a turnout of more than 400 greeted veteran Socialist leader Norman Thomas on July 21-23, as he dealt with "Moral Values in International Affairs."

Ted Silver, of the AFL-CIO Research Department, spoke July 28-29 on "Automation and Unemployment."

"The Battle Against Segregation" is the subject scheduled for August 4-5. Guest lecturer will be James Farmer, formerly with the Student League for Industrial Democracy and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, and presently co-ordinator of educational activities for the NAACP.

CUTTERS IN TIGHT SUPPLY

Find Cutters in Tight Supply As Fall Season Reaches Peak

Cutters are in tight supply at this time, Vice Pres. Joe Falkman, manager of Local 10, reports. In fact, the local has been straining to meet the demand for cutters, which is particularly acute in the cloak trade. The situation has arisen partly because the season is at its peak, the Local 10 officials say. However, he pointed to long-term trends contributing to the current shortage.

Each year, there are losses because of retirement and death. Highly skilled mechanics are replaced by members of the local who have acquired experience and, in many instances, those who have received training in the classes conducted by the local.

However, this merely represents a shift of cutters from one shop or trade to another. The replenishment necessarily comes from members who have left the trade for one or another reason and are reinstated, or new members who have been brought into the trade.

In recent years, Local 10 has helped hundreds of young men to get into the trade. They include, among others, many sons and relatives of members or persons recommended as capable of acquiring the skills of the craft.

Meeting the Need

Nevertheless, the total membership of the local is declining to some extent in recent years. There has been an average net loss of about 100 members annually, which appears to reflect the developing tight supply of cutters. Manager Falkman emphasized the fact that the local's efforts to maintain a steady number of cutters depends on the willingness of the employers to cooperate in giving new recruits an opportunity to work, to learn and learn the trade. With such cooperation forthcoming, he said, there should be no problem in meeting the need for cutters in all branches of the industry.

It was to the advantage of the local, Falkman stated, to cope with this problem in order to prevent efforts to shift cutting of garments made in union shops —

FEDERAL GROUP ASKS PHONY 'LABOR' SHEET BE HELD IN CONTEMPT

The Federal Trade Commission has asked the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia to hold in contempt the American Clothing Union's "labor paper" and its publishers in criminal contempt for misrepresenting the paper as an official publication of the AFL-CIO.

The court directed the paper and its three top officers to appear on August 11 to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of a three-year-old court order to end its fraudulent practices.

The FTC action against the Courier was brought under that court order which specified that banners of the newspaper, its officers and representatives from:

— "Representing directly or by substitution that the Courier is endorsed by, affiliated with, sponsored by, or otherwise connected with the federation, and publishing advertising without a prior order or agreement to purchase" advertisements.

— "Billing persons or firms for ads in the Courier without a bona fide order or agreement to purchase" such advertisements.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly demanded the newspaper as an "outlaw racket publication."

At Skirmakers' Summer Social



Over 300 members of New York Skirmakers Local 23 participated in recent outing at Unity House, the IGLWU summer resort in the Pocono Mountains. Shown here, with Manager Shelby Appleton, are (left to right) local members Chan Shui Kuen, Ting Young, Yan Min San and May Sue Wan.

Education Sets Library Week Aug. 18

Some of New York City's outstanding educators will join with the IGLWU in celebration of Library Week on August 18. That day a symposium dealing with the "Importance of the Library to an Organized Community" will be held on the second floor at the General Office, 1710 Broadway, at 6:15 P.M. announced Education Department Secretary Pannis Cobb.

The IGLWU has long appreciated the importance of libraries, and early established its own book division to assist members.

Higher Holiday Pay For 105' Members

Members of New York Local 105, who begin getting the benefits of a new guaranteed holiday pay schedule, will start with the July 4 holiday, got an additional boost recently in a ruling from the industry's impartial chairman, George Minster.

Minster ruled that holiday pay for week workers and piece workers was to consist of 20 percent of earnings for a 23-hour week. Under the old pro-rata clause, piece workers were paid 30 percent of earnings for a four-day, 36-hour week.

Minster's ruling was made after Local Manager Martin L. Cohen had argued that the members were entitled to a "half day's pay, and not pay for four-fifths of a day." Also participating in the presentation of the union's case which employers strenuously opposed, were attorney Abraham Schneider and the IGLWU research director, Dr. Lenora Tepper.

Phila. Mourns Max Segal, Veteran Business Agent

Max Segal, Philadelphia Dress Joint Board business agent for many years until his recent untimely death on July 7. He was 68.

Max Segal began working in the garment industry in 1907. He was active in union organization and in 1927 helped found Dress Presser's Local 46. He took part in the 1933 general strike, and in 1934 was elected business agent of Local 45, in which capacity he served until his retirement. He was chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Union Health Center, and actively participated in various labor and liberal organizations.

BOOK FRONT

by MIRIAM SPIECHANDLER

Unique Volume By Taft Describes Historic AFL Role

THE AP OF I FROM THE DEATH OF COPPERS TO THE REBIRTH BY FRANK TAFT, Harper and Brothers, \$7.50.

This is the second of two volumes in which the foremost labor historian of our day has told the story of the American Federation of Labor from its founding to its merger with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

There is no other work like it. It is a readable, richly documented, and elaborately detailed account of the rise of the American labor movement.

Prof. Taft's history of the AFL is outstanding for several reasons. First, because of his command of detail, he is able to focus on the problems and the history of the trade union movement. Unlike other historians in this field, he is not writing a history of the nation with special emphasis on labor. This is a history of the trade union movement, with enough general historical background to make what the unions did comprehensible in terms of national and international developments.



Second, Prof. Taft has had access to the records of the American Federation of Labor and the history of A. F. of L. He has gone through a mass of published and unpublished materials, books, newspapers, and other sources. He is thus able to fill in with a multitude of detail periods and incidents of A. F. of L. history that until now have been known only in rough outline. The result is a richness of detail that is unique.

Third, this book, like its predecessor, embodies the highest standards of scholarship while, at the same time, revealing Prof. Taft's own high regard for the purposes and the policies of the AFL. Because he combines these two traits, Prof. Taft is able to indicate faults as well as virtues without at all placing himself in the positions of being either an uncritical admirer or foe of the labor movement.

An initial and intriguing impression made by this second volume and sustained throughout the reading of it is the wealth of interest and activity of the AFL in the period between 1924 and 1966.

In these pages is recorded the policy of the AFL, and the often difficult manner in which it was formulated; the determination period, marked by unemployment strikes in the mass production industries, the passage of the National Labor Relations Act, the split in the labor movement.

Here, too, are accounts of less well-known events, and the pasteur process of political action, jurisdiction and corruption. It is a fascinating report, and one that should be read with sympathy and making a book which is essential reading for every serious student of the American labor movement.

Approximately 95 per cent of union contracts in the United States are renegotiated without strikes or lockouts.

'NEAST PACKET ENDS STRIKE AT TIDY IN PA.

(Continued from Page 3) Additional assistance was also given by New York Local 99.

When the terms for the agreement were finally worked out, the strikers met and acclaimed the accomplishments of the union's negotiators.

The agreement with Lancaster Local 197 provides for a reduction of the work week to 32 hours and for an overall increase of 15 percent; seven paid holidays to all workers, a two-week paid vacation on a graduated basis, as well as health, welfare, retirement and severance benefits.

The union's negotiating team was headed by Director Ginegold and included Attorney Abraham Schlesinger; Local 105 Manager Martin L. Cohen; Local 197 Manager Martin Merand; Northeast Field Supervisor Jack Halpern; Pennsylvania Organizing Director Sol Hoffman, and a shop committee.

The shop delegation included: Mildred Vickers, Sara Ankrum, Emma Mann, Inabel Marshall, Pauline Ankrum, Olga Fiaud, Grace Barker, Sara Spicher, Maud Greer, Katherine Greer, Doris Bader, Elizabeth Davis, Nora Lewis, Anna Lee Taylor, Esther Puffer, Esther Lewis, Helen Coppenger, and Lauri Melinger.

Herman Selcovitz Feted On Retirement in Phila.

Veteran Philadelphia IGLWU Herman Selcovitz was feted recently for his 25th anniversary retirement from union service. Vice Pres. William Ross, manager of the city's Dress Joint Board, was the guest of honor.

Herman Selcovitz entered the garment industry in 1909. He joined the campaign to organize the knitgoods industry and served as an officer of Local 190 from 1916 to 1918 when he became business agent for the Dress Joint Board, serving first Local 219 and then Embroidery Workers Local 28.

