

For a Fair Labor-Management Bill—George Meany

ALL ILG'ERS IN
NEW YORK



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JOIN LABOR DAY PARADE!



WHY WE MARCH

THE TRADE UNIONS OF NEW YORK have revived an ancient and honorable practice and have called upon their members to come out into the streets and celebrate a labor holiday. Carrying the symbols of their crafts, they will march up Fifth Avenue on September 7—Labor Day—with hands blazing and their union banners unfurled.

This is the first Labor Day parade in the city in 50 years. There is an entire generation of workers that has never seen such a march, and many in it have received the benefits of unionism without themselves having to "pound the pavement" on a picket line.

The years since 1939 have been full of great events. The last time

the city's working men and women marched, the world was on the verge of the most destructive war in history. We came out of it with the means of ending all misery. Indeed, as we prepare to march again, the means exist for ridding the world of all heartache that feeds on poverty and disease.

Then why do we march? Why do we now, 20 years later, pick up the trappings of a parade whose traditional purpose has been not only to celebrate gains won through organization, but also to demand more and thereby make those gains more secure?

The answer is that while much has changed in the world during these

(Continued on Page 12)

BRADY'S
PRINTING

AFL-CIO for Real Labor Reform; Ike Wants Anti-Union Blunderbuss

As the House of Representatives last week got into its free-for-all on labor-management legislation, the president of the AFL-CIO called for support of the Shelley bill as one that is "anti-employer, not anti-labor," while the President of the United States ranged himself with the extreme anti-union element in giving all-out backing to the Landrum-Griffin legislation.

Speaking on a nationwide radio network a few days before the House moved toward decisive voting on three bills, Pres. Eisenhower warned that the country was at a "critical moment" in the legislative history of labor.

The House Labor Committee Elliott bill, he said, would make effective control of company union business "extremely difficult," and he branded the restrictive Landrum-Griffin bill, backed by a coalition of reactionaries, a "blunderbuss that would inflict serious harm."

He Needs Rightists

He said the Shelley bill contains provisions against "inquiry and investigation" by a majority of union leaders "over and above those that in other two measures, and at the same time free of provisions to punish labor-management leaders" (see text of Mr. E's address on page 2).

Two hours before Eisenhower went on the air, President Eisenhower, at the urgent request of reactionary Republican Congressional leaders, appeared on the major radio and television networks in a stamp for the Landrum-Griffin bill.

"I don't go, in it if it effed through the area administration by the proposals backed by Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell. Confronting an extravagant description of picketing and boycotts, about the President hailed the Landrum-Griffin bill as "a good measure and I will have it return. He charged that neither the Senate Union of labor-management legislation nor the Elliott bill in the House was adequate."

Eisenhower's scolding of Mitchell's administration proposals was particularly pointed in the President's demands for the Landrum-Griffin, measure's so-called "bill of rights."

In testimony before the House Labor Committee last March, Mitchell had accused proponents of a bill by Sen. Graham Barden (D-R.I.) that is a "right" action, prescribed criminal penalties for violations by union officials.

In a gross miscalculation at the SGIWU convention in Miami last May, Mitchell said the "bill of rights" in the Senate bill was "unnecessary," and that he preferred legislative action.

Senator John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), sponsor of the original bill, said that the bill was defeated in the House. The legislative debate between those favoring a fair labor-management bill and those seeking passage of the restrictive, anti-union Landrum-Griffin bill, continued.

As JUSTICE went to press, the Shelley bill was defeated in the House. The legislative debate between those favoring a fair labor-management bill and those seeking passage of the restrictive, anti-union Landrum-Griffin bill, continued.

labor-management bill that later was nullified by anti-labor amendments by right-wing Senators, sponsored the Landrum-Griffin measure as a bill that would actually "punish" the rights of workers. The bill also shows, small unions in red and white weakening labor's legislative rights at the beginning of the year.

The adoption, he warned, might revitalize final passage of any bill because it is a "positive measure protecting the rights of all union members."

The labor-backed Shelley bill

provisions on other financial records from unions, disclosure of union procedures and light laboring safeguards are substantially similar to those of the Elliott bill, except for eliminating "state" rights provisions that would weaken the impact of federal law.

It provides criminal penalties for "blatant" picketing in which the object is to get a better job or a contract, assuming the labor movement rather than benefits for workers. On the other hand, it limits suit some of the provisions of the Elliott bill and the Senate-approved bill that impose restrictions on the right to picketing in circumstances anti-union restrictions that would prevent union leaders from aiding other unions forced into strikes.

Also, it drops the Elliott bill provision that would force unions to have open membership lists to be available for union officials who sought to labor spies, Communists or subversives. It also would require more of regular financial reports from employers and labor relations committees than either the Elliott or Senate bills.

Before the debate on the restriction bill got under way in the House, the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce formed on a tremendous propaganda campaign for the Landrum-Griffin bill. A flood of letters has been received by many districts, in support of the NAA and U. S. Chamber from the House Office Building.

At the same time, thousands of letters and other trade unionists, leading groups, for labor-management organizations and concerned with preventing passage of punitive bills, called by their own wire, letters and posters to their Congressmen and their representatives of the Shelley bill (HR 1000) and defeat of the anti-labor proposals.

WASHINGTON MEMO

by JOHN HERING

Eisenhower Cracks the Whip To Push for Punitive Law

WASHINGTON—The country is now in the throes of one of the toughest legislative battles in the history of labor-management relations. Just 13 years ago, Taft-Hartley Act went into effect, but now something new has been added.



President Eisenhower, abandoning his old refrain that the executive, legislative and judicial branches should remain free and clear of each other, invaded the legislative field and went directly to the country to exert pressure for a political effort to capture from the Democrats the credit for passing labor-management reform legislation.

The immediate result of Eisenhower's speech by union leaders and many labor relations experts with whom I spoke was sharp. One said "What makes Ike's feat so remarkable is that he has frequently by confessed that his ignorance of labor-management relations is abysmal. He has no ideas of his own in this area; all are borrowed at a low rate of interest from industrial personalities who have been pushing for tough, punitive labor legislation."

The immediate result of Eisenhower's speech has been a closing of ranks by many Democrats who regard his legislative appearance as a political effort to capture from the Democrats the credit for passing labor-management reform legislation.

Last year, a Republican-Southern Democrat coalition, stimulated by administration forces, prevented the passage of the Kennedy-like labor reform bill. Now, they are apparently maneuvering toward the same end—with the hope that in the next session, they could pass legislation for which the Republicans might gain political mileage in the Presidential campaign of 1960.

In the meantime, the Democratic leadership has decided that a Congress which it allegedly controls cannot afford to allow delay in the passage of well-balanced labor legislation. Organized labor itself has made it clear that it will not place roadblocks in the way of legislation with which it can live—even though it may not be entirely to its liking.

Meanwhile, certain management spokesmen have also begun to raise the point that punitive legislation in the name of "labor reform" might unsettle union-management relations for years to come at a great cost to the whole country.

Pathway to Safety



Senior Legion members in Orange, Fla., get insurance against fire injury by practice of safety fire drill at their shops.

Corporation Profits Soar to 13-Year High

Corporate profits soared to a 13-year high for April, May and June of 1959, increasing by an almost unheard-of 75 percent over the same period three months a year ago.

Not since late 1946 and early 1947, when the excess profits tax and wartime price controls were lifted, have profits soared as high, the Wall Street Journal reports. The paper declared:

"This is the largest gain for any three months, compared with a year earlier since the measure began compiling records for several hundred companies, quarter by quarter. In addition, when statistics indicate in the largest gain for any quarter since late 1946 and early 1947 . . ."

The Journal said the largest gains in profits resulted primarily from the resumption and stepping-up buying of steel and other items in anticipation of the steel strike. But the paper took note also of the sharp increase in productivity due to automation and technological change.

Test New Facilities

To add a profit factor of "Additional value" was the fact that corporations "test" their new facilities to fully test most of the new facilities which were installed in the past few years . . . such new facilities, of course, are almost invariably more efficient

and profitable than older ones."

An analysis of the earnings reports of 425 industrial companies revealed second quarter profits of \$3,632,862,886, an increase of 75.4 percent over comparable figures for the second quarter a year ago.

Textiles, deep in recession in 1958, made an amazing recovery in the second quarter of 1959 with profits increasing 127.5 percent.

But the two biggest contributors to the overall 75.4 percent gain, said the Journal, were steel and steel. The steel firms increased their profits over the preceding year by 104.4 percent; while firms showed a 208.3 percent increase in profits, with all "top producers adding to the black."

These were some of the major industry groups reporting sizable gains also:

Building materials, 73.4 percent; chemicals, 74.7; electrical equipment, 51.2; farm equipment, 46.3; printing and metals, 133.2; power equipment, 102.2; rubber, shoes and leather goods, 57.7; consumer goods, 54.8.

Local 9 Member Meeting Is Changed to Sept. 16

The next membership meeting of Local 9, New York Chapter 1959 will be held on Wednesday, September 16 (instead of September 22) right after work at the Hotel Chelsea. The new Chapter Manager Harry Fisher will report on industry and union affairs.

ILGWU FIRE WARDENS:

Safety Inspections Due in September

September is the month for the semi-annual fire safety inspections by ILGWU fire wardens in New York City. Fire wardens should check now to make certain they have the self-insured, fire-insuring department. Additional reports may be obtained from educational directors and plant managers of local union headquarters.

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All Out for Labor Day Parade!

Pay Law Petitioners



Members from New York and Eastern Region locals on the streets of Jamaica, Long Island, seeking signatures for petitions urging Congressmen and Senators to support Minimum Wage Bill.

ChiCloakRenewal Nets Pay, Holiday Severance Bounty

Provisions for wage increases, holiday pay for piece as well as time workers, and a severance pay fund highlight the gains obtained last week through a new three-year collective agreement covering some 1,500 Chicago cloakmakers.

According to Vice Pres. Martin Bialis, director of the Midwest Region and manager of the Chicago Joint Board, terms of the new pact with the Chicago Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association include the following:

—Pay raises, retroactive to July 6, of \$5 a week for cutters and trimmers, and \$2.50 for other time workers who did not get an increase in May, 1958. Those who did receive a raise at that time will get a \$2.50 boost the first week in January 1960.

—Piece rates will be studied on a shop-by-shop basis, by a joint union-association committee. Where it finds no increases have resulted from price settlements, the union will negotiate raises individually with the shop in question.

Holidays, Severance

—Holiday pay for piece workers will start with one — Labor Day in 1959, rising to three in 1960 and four in 1961, which time workers already receive. Payment will be on a pro-rata basis, but in no event less than a half-day's pay. If a holiday occurs on a Saturday all workers will receive a full day's pay, providing they worked the previous five days.

—Severance pay fund contributions by employers will start with sums equal to 1½ percent of payroll in January 1960, rising to 1 percent in January 1961.

—Respeping of the wage class at the end of the first and second years of the contract.

At present, the industry uses Recovery Board labels in its garments. In the event a decision is made to substitute the new ILOUWU union label, Chicago cloak employers have agreed to do so.

Dress Trades

Representatives of the union and of the Chicago Dress Manufacturers Association met August

With their union banners unfurled, thousands of garment workers on September 7 will join with their fellow workers in other trades in a grand parade on New York City's Fifth Avenue, in the first Labor Day march in 28 years. Arranged by the Labor Day Parade Committee of the New York City Central Labor Council, the parade will include sizable

contingents from all sections of the organized labor movement in the city. Chairman of the committee is Matthew Guinan, and ILOUWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman is a member.

Parade Theme

The central theme of the parade will be: "A strong and free labor movement means a strong and free America." Under this banner, it is expected that each of the several industries and trades in the city will demonstrate its determination to make the slogan a living and continuing reality. Also, through slogans, motorized floats and other devices, they will show what free labor has already accomplished.

The parade takes on special significance at this time, when, as the committee de-

clares, "tens of good and unskilled are seeking to understand our economic and social program."

The parade, starting in the morning, will move up Fifth Avenue from the assembly points across from 26th to 80th Streets. There will be a reviewing stand in front of the New York Public Library between 49th and 42nd Streets.

ILOUWU Mobilizes

ILOUWU locals are mobilizing their members to turn out with their families for the gala parade. Each local contingent, as well as those of the joint boards, will have an identifying banner. There will be numerous bands through the ILOUWU contingent.

Special feature of the ILOUWU section will be a

large corps of retired garment workers. They will carry placards for the achievement of labor's legislative program.

Also in the ILOUWU line of march will be four huge mobile floats depicting the garment shop, products of the industry, ILOUWU health and community programs and the ILOUWU motto: health unit and a New York Fire Department fire engine as symbol of the union's health and safety program.

ILOUWU marchers will also be identified by a special overseas cap.

All ILOUWU members will assemble on 27th St., west of Fifth Ave., at 9:30 A.M. on Sept. 7.

Pa. Supreme Court Balks Attempts By C of C to 'Gut' Jobless Benefits

The campaign by the Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce to "gut" the unemployment compensation law of that state received a resounding setback on July 24, when the State Supreme Court reversed three important decisions by the State Superior Court. These had denied benefits to three categories of persons: those forced to retire, those laid off

because of pregnancy and those who had refused to respond to an employer's back-to-work call during a strike.

Eligibility Narrowed

The law places final review authority with the Superior Court. That court, in turn, reflecting frequently the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce and the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association, has gradually narrowed the area of eligibility for those claiming benefits.

—That only one of the cases — that involving the back-to-work call — originated with the ILOUWU, the decisions in

all three will affect deeply the numbers of the garment union as well as thousands of other workers in Pennsylvania.

Sidney G. Handler, who is counsel for the ILOUWU in Pennsylvania and also for the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, represented the ILOUWU in the Franco case and joined in the other two cases.

France, Inc. — The ILOUWU conducted an unsuccessful strike at this firm in Pottsville in 1954. During the strike, the firm sent out a back-to-work call. Many strikers ignored it. Later, a strike settlement was negotiated which provided for reinstatement of the strikers. After the strike ended, the firm "re-hired" on the agreement.

The former strikers filed claims for unemployment benefits. They were upheld by the Bureau of Employment Security, the Referee and the Board of Review.

Top Court Acts

But the Superior Court reversed those rulings and held that the strikers had refused to return to work when requested, had "voluntarily quit" their jobs. As a result, the workers were disqualified from benefits for the period during the strike and for an extended period after the strike.

The Supreme Court set aside this strike-breaking ruling. It restated the fundamental principle that a striker continues as an employee during a strike, and that when Franco workers sought benefits after the strike due to sickness in that they were involuntarily unemployed.

Mershey Chocolate Co. — The state law provides that after 7½ months, a pregnant woman claiming unemployment benefits is presumed to be unavailable for work. The company in this case had set its own rule disqualifying pregnant women at five months.

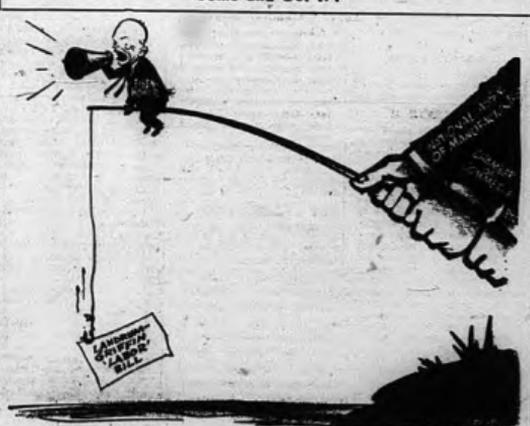
The court reversed this position by pointing out that until the 7½-month time is reached, a pregnant woman employee who is able, willing and available for suitable work has not been rendered unfit by the company, may claim benefit.

Warner Co. — In this case it had been held that workers forced to retire under a retirement plan by their employers were in the position of having voluntarily quit the job.

The Supreme Court of the state held that if the facts showed such an employee was able and available for suitable work and that he had been retired against his will, he is eligible for unemployment benefits.

The court voted 5 to 1 for reversal in each of the three cases. Opinions for the court were written by Justice Herbert B. Cohen.

"Come and Get It"



Northeast Foothold At Chicopee Holdout

With their target a long-time holdout against unionization, organizing teams of the Northeast Department, in a short time, already have built a strong IGLWU nucleus among the 500 workers at the Chicopee Underplating plant in Chicopee, Mass., reports Vice Pres. David Gineold, department director.

Contacts with individual workers and meetings with small groups, conducted by Northeast staffers, have spurred the development of growing numbers of Chicopee employees to actively seek the benefits and better conditions possible only under union contract, according to Field Supervisor Jack Halbern and New England Organizing Director Frank Lyons.

Sparking the drive at Chicopee have been the round-the-clock efforts of organizers Frank Peretti, Tom Henshaw, Peggy Berran and Chuck Armistead.

John's Coat Won

At John's Coat and Suit Co. in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, employing 40 workers, success of conclusion of the organizing drive was expected as negotiations for a contract got under way last week. Workers New England District Manager Ralph Roberts noted that effective cooperation was rendered by Boston Joint Board Manager Philip Kramer and Business Agent Milton Kaplan.

A full-scale drive also has been launched at a large knitwear plant in Lowell, Mass.

First of Rose

Terms were ironed out last week for a first-time contract between the Rose Garment Co. and Local 228 in Wilmington, Del., covering some 40 dress workers. District Manager Mario Marcellio reports.

Agreement stipulated a reduction in the work week from 48 to 35 hours, a 10 percent above regular piece rates which includes a compensating boost for the shorter work week; 11.15 minimum paid holidays; standard IGLWU health, welfare, retirement and severance benefits, as well as use of the union label.

Heading up organizing activities and negotiations at Rose were Bob Hoffman, Pennsylvania organizing director, and Ray Shost, regional supervisor.

Alertness on the part of workers and business agents in the area is stressed.

Local 117 Meet Sept. 3

At Manhattan Center Local 117, New York Cloak Operators, will hold a membership meeting on Thursday, September 3, 8:30 a.m. at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave. Manager Benjamin Kaplan announces.

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AFL-CIO TOP COUNCIL, IGLWU-GEB TO HOLD SESSIONS AT 'UNITY'

Important meetings on three levels of labor organization are scheduled to take place at Unity House, Pa. this month.

Starting August 17, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations will meet on the IGLWU level at Unity House, Pa. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, the top rebelion of organized labor in America will gather at a critical time in the country's labor history. Also present will be a corps of the nation's outstanding labor reporters.

One week later, on August 24, the General Executive Board of the IGLWU will begin its session. Under the chairmanship of Pres. David Dubinsky, the board will hear market reports and review general economic and legislative trends.

During the week of the GEB meeting, 100 shop leaders from all districts of the Northeast Department will hold their annual meeting at Unity House.

Unity House will be open until September 13. Manager Saul Gold announces. Make reservations NOW for the week of August 24. (In New York: 170 Broadway, CO 8-7000; in Philadelphia: 929 N. Broad St., ST. 7-1004.)

shops has brought results in the Boston District, reports Manager Grace Birker. The Northeast Department's "union label check" on July 27 revealed that 100 workers were being made by a non-union jobber to sneak work into plants 1 and 2 of the Bethlehem Steel & Coal Co., located in Easton and Bethlehem, Pa.

Carefully checking on lots which were coming in, workers refused to work on them. They walked out, and the jobber, Gail Roberts of New York City, finally had to sign up with Dressmakers' Local 23. The workers then went back to the machines, again demonstrating the potent organizing force of the union label.

At Allentown, District Manager Oscar Newman announced that renewal of the agreement with the workers at Allentown gave the 20 employees a wage increase of 10 cents an hour, an additional paid holiday, improved welfare benefits and a severance pay fund.

Label Helps in Dress Robin Frock Victory

The IGLWU union label's effective organizing role was pointed up again last week by unionization of Robin Frock, producer of popular-price dresses, which the Dressmakers' Joint Council had been striking for several months.

According to Vice Pres. Charles E. Zimmerman, general manager of the council, the jobber, located at 1462 Seventh Ave., in New York City, had been operating on a non-union basis since last September. Its operations were uncovered as a result of an intensive label-checking drive conducted by the council.

The jobber signed up with the union on Thursday, August 10. The Dressmakers' Joint Council organizers and business agents carried out an investigation of contracting shops in Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, and found Robin's work, disguised under another name, in seven of them. All seven were immediately struck. Previously, Robin's work had been tied up in New York City and Mount Vernon. Well over 500 workers were involved in the strike.

Complaints Filed

Complaints against the seven firms, charging them with handing struck work over, also filed immediately before the impartial chairman. Attorney Emil Steingard presented the union's case before a hearing in Wilkes-Barre before the deputy impartial chairman, Dr. Rosenberg.

As a consequence of the hearing, Robin's work in the seven plants was bundled up and consigned to a warehouse. Over 20,000 garments, all of size 12 and 14, were tied up in the seven shops.

Zimmerman, Vice President David Gineold, director of the Northeast Department and Sol Greene, assistant manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Council, represented the union in negotiating the deal.

Ed Bandy, director of the council's organization department, also conducted the strike, emphasized that success had been facilitated by the cooperation of the Northeast Department, the Boston Region, Local 23, which found Robin's work in one of its

shops and promptly tied it up; and Local 10 (which tracked down two cutting rooms and a photo-rental establishment used by Robin).

The agreement was ratified by the workers in the struck shops before the strike was terminated.

East Region's Score: 1 Knit Win, 2 Strikes

The second year of the New Jersey knitgoods organizing campaign began with the unionization of Harmony Knitting Mills in Jersey City and the striking of two firms in Hoboken and Passaic, reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

Over 300 workers at Harmony Knitting Mills will gain 10 percent wage increases, shorter hours and time and one-half after seven hours a day in a two-step contract, which also provides higher minimum rates for all crafts, 5½ paid holidays and complete health coverage. This includes medical care at the Newark Health Center, hospitalization, surgical and maternity benefits, doctor payments, etc.

A two-month organization campaign of house visits, committee meetings and leaflet distributions was interrupted at the Shelburne Knitting Mills in Hoboken, when management brought in a phony "union" in an attempt to prevent the workers from choosing the IGLWU.

In Jersey City, knit-goods drive, many phantoms and racketeer "paper" local, and 100 independent "unions" set up by management convinced firms attempted to sign "sweetheart" contracts with the employer and non-union firms, in order to prevent workers from gaining legitimate representation. The real gains through the IGLWU.

Tex-Son Markdown



As window sign indicates, struck Tex-Son merchandise is down to its value, reflecting effectiveness of strikers' don't buy efforts.

Tex-Son Strikers Win Speech Fight

Tex-Son strikers, after a battle for free speech which was front-page news in the San Antonio newspapers for a week, have won the right to tell their story to the consuming public. It was a victory not only for the strikers, but for the constitutional rights

of all citizens in that Texas city, points out Vice Pres. Frederick Hines, director of the Central States Region.

It began at 9 o'clock on the morning of July 17, when members of Local 190, on strike against Tex-Son, since February, appeared before a downtown department store with signs and handbills asking customers not to purchase Tex-Son goods during the strike.

By 10 and of the day, Tex-Son clothes were off the shelves and out of the windows of the store, and IGLWU organizer Peter Nash was in jail for violating an anti-handbill ordinance.

On Saturday, Joint Board Manager George Lambert announced

that the "informative demonstrations" would be resumed on Monday in front of other stores selling Tex-Son goods.

23 Strikers Arrested

Women strikers appeared before the store on Monday morning and were arrested by police, who also booked Lambert. Twenty-two arrests were made that day under the anti-handbill ordinance; Felipa Gonzalez, Eva Gomez, Antonia Ortega, Gregoria Morales, Esperanza Garcia, Eugenia Ortiz, Marcelina Rivera, Aurora Lyndell, Irene Zimmerman, Alicia Suarez, Josephine Barrera, Irene Hernandez, Janie Losano, Eunice Burkett, Wanda Robertson, Blanche Grant, Irene Altobon, Udelia Fine, Elizabeth Marsh, Theresa Moran and Helen Brune.

Undaunted, the IGLWU announced plans to continue defying the anti-free speech measure; "We have the right to tell the facts about the strike situation," said the leaders of the determined unionists. "We consider this city ordinance unconstitutional."

The next day, with all those arrested out on bond, demonstrations were resumed in front of two stores, and union attorney Richard Pena announced that the IGLWU would file for an injunction against the city in U. S. District Court. Police Chief Bichsel ordered no more arrests until there had been a ruling on the constitutionality of the ordinance.

V-Day

Wednesday was V-Day. Siena, Peña, union attorney Charles Morris of Dallas and city attorneys appeared before U.S. District Court Judge Ben H. Rice, who ruled that the ordinance was unconstitutional.

If the city attempted to enforce it, he said, he would issue an injunction. All 23 handbills of Dallas area city attorneys appeared before U.S. District Court Judge Ben H. Rice, who ruled that the ordinance was unconstitutional.

Daily demonstrations before as many as four stores at a time have been held since the city proved so successful that 23 San Antonio department and children's wear stores formerly carrying Tex-Son goods no longer do so.

GEORGE MEANY URGES

Anti-Racket, Not Anti-Labor Bill

1957 is a critical moment in the legislative history of American labor. Congress is in the process of enacting what is described as labor reform legislation. The Senate already has passed a bill on this subject which the trade union movement considers detrimental to the future of American labor. Now the House of Representatives is about to consider several bills on this subject—namely, the Elliott bill, reported by the House Committee on Education and Labor, the Landrum-Griffin bill which has the support of a coalition of Republican and Southern Democratic members, and the Shelley bill, which has the support of the AFL-CIO.

Whatever legislation is finally enacted on this subject will undoubtedly affect labor-management relations for years to come. Beyond that, if the final measure enacted places the trade union movement in the legalistic straitjacket that some of labor's enemies so ardently desire, there is a grave possibility that the nation's economy might be adversely affected.

Let me say as emphatically as I can that the AFL-CIO is in complete accord with the great majority of the American people in favor of legislation that will help get the crooks without harassing and impeding the forward progress of legitimate and decent labor unions.

Unfortunately, there are forces at work whose only real purpose is to hamper and, if possible, to destroy the effectiveness of legitimate trade unions. They consider the exposure of corrupt leadership in a small minority of unions as too good an opportunity to be missed in order to fasten restrictive legislation on the entire movement.

Under the guise of legislation against corruption, they want to tie up legitimate union activities with legal knots—thus making it difficult, if not impossible, for the trade union movement to carry on its work for economic and social progress.

As part of their anti-labor strategy these people are deliberately circulating rumors to the effect that labor is not really opposed to this bill or that bill or that labor wants no legislation at all or that labor as represented by the AFL-CIO is not really concerned with the problem of corruption.

These rumors are all false and can be proved by a quick look at the record of the AFL-CIO on this subject.

ON Feb. 9, 1955, almost five years ago, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations reached agreement on a set of principles under which the two national trade union centers would merge into one organization. Among the principles adopted was the following. And I quote:

"The merged federation shall constitutionally affirm its determination to protect the American trade union movement from any and all corrupt influences."

On Dec. 5, 1955, the AFL-CIO, at its first convention, wrote this principle into its constitution and provided the means for its implementation.

In the summer of 1956, many months before the McClellan Committee came into existence, the AFL-CIO proposed to the platform committees of both major party conventions that they pledge their support to the enactment of public reporting and disclosure laws to guard against abuses and corruption in the administration of health and welfare funds held in trust for the benefit of union members. Such a law has since been enacted.

Less than a year later, following the early hearings of the McClellan Committee, the AFL-CIO urged extension of the same legal safeguards for all union funds. We testified before the House and Senate Labor committees in favor of the enactment of legislation—strong and enforceable legislation—to prevent union officials from stealing the dues money of their members or committing other flagrant abuses.

Following is the text of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's Aug. 6 radio speech over the National Broadcasting Company radio network outlining labor's position on labor-management reform legislation. While the Shelley bill was defeated in the house on August 12, the fight for a fair labor-management bill was continuing.

In 1957, through the authority and directives contained in the AFL-CIO Constitution, the Executive Council drew up a comprehensive set of Codes of Ethical Practices for trade unions and trade union officials and presented them to our convention in December, 1957, where they were made part of the basic law of the federation.

Was the AFL-CIO content with mere statements and constitutional declarations against corruption in the labor movement? Or did it take action to give life and meaning to its declared principles on this subject? The answer to these questions is crystal clear.

At the same convention of December 1957, at which it adopted its Ethical Practices Codes, the AFL-CIO did the recommendation of its Executive Council, and under its democratic procedure,



AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany

expelled three of its unions as being under corrupt control. This was accomplished by more than the two-thirds roll-call vote required by the constitution. Among the unions expelled was the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the largest union in the federation: The combined membership of the three unions expelled represented more than 10 percent of our entire membership.

Shortly thereafter, in March 1958, the AFL-CIO recognized that there was still a problem to be met—the problem of protecting the membership of expelled unions as well as protecting the general public from the consequences of corrupt practices on the part of those unions.

At this juncture, the AFL-CIO publicly advocated the passage of labor reform legislation by Congress—legislation to protect the funds of union members—legislation to safeguard the rights of union members—legislation to help the government get rid of crooks operating in the labor-management field.

This was a truly significant action. Here was a group of private citizens saying to government: "We will assist you in writing legislation to regulate and govern certain of our actions." Where else in

American life is there a parallel? What business organization has ever done such a thing? And the record shows incidentally that business is not immune to sin nor free of racketeering elements.

The AFL-CIO at that time made one reservation: that we would not support or accept any legislation, under the guise of reform legislation, that would restrict and punish honest trade unions. That reservation still stands.

LET us see how the pending bills measure up to this test.

The Elliott bill contains provisions that safeguard the funds of union members, that protect union members against abuses and that provide criminal penalties for a variety of insubordinate racketeering practices. We are 100 percent in favor of these provisions.

But the Elliott bill also contains other provisions. It would place the officers of 65,000 local unions in jeopardy of being found in violation of a federal criminal statute in discharging their normal duties. It would prohibit honorable organizational practices and procedures upon which labor has built its present day structure. It would expose unions to the danger of endless litigation not over real issues but at the whim of one or two individuals, who might be subsidized by hostile employers or by Communists to undertake such harassment. It would make it extremely difficult for the average union to conduct its normal business in a straightforward, effective way. Because of these provisions, we must oppose and we do oppose the Elliott bill.

Now let's see how the Landrum-Griffin bill measures up. It also contains a number of anti-racketeering provisions which are similar to those in the Elliott bill. Again the AFL-CIO is 100 percent in favor.

But the Landrum-Griffin bill goes a lot further than the Elliott bill in penalizing legitimate practices of legitimate unions. It would subject a union presiding officer to a two-year jail sentence merely for blocking a disorderly person from disrupting a meeting. It would require even the smallest local unions, without paid officers, to file a burdensome amount of red-tape reports. It would force union members against their will and against their basic principles to handle "struck" goods. It would prohibit any union from advertising to the public that an employer is unfair to labor, pays substandard wages or operates a sweatshop, despite Supreme Court decisions that have held a union has not only a right but a duty to speak out against such abuses. It would make it virtually impossible for the average decent union to function effectively.

For these reasons the AFL-CIO strongly opposes the Landrum-Griffin bill.

FINALLY we come to the Shelley bill. It contains provisions against thievery and racketeering which are even stronger than those in the Elliott bill or the Landrum-Griffin bill.

Unlike those bills, the Shelley bill would also require full reporting from business firms of expenditures for union-busting activities and the hiring of labor spies.

But it does not contain any provisions which would restrict, harass or punish the legitimate activities of honest and decent unions. In other words, the Shelley bill is aimed at getting rid of crooks, instead of getting rid of unions. For those reasons we support it fully and we hope that the House of Representatives will adopt it.

We in the AFL-CIO recognize that the worst enemies of labor are those few crooked union officials who have betrayed their trust and sold out their members and made alliances with the underworld.

Because of the excesses they have committed and gotten away with, victims all have been built up for legislation that would pressure all unions, the great

(Continued on Page 11)

The Wayne City Story



THIS is our town — Wayne City. Two roads through the flat, southern Illinois farm country meet here. There's a street of stores, the school, the churches, the garment factory—and our homes. Population—750. Or no, it must be 763 now. We've had three new babies lately; one of them—Verna Irwin's little Sue Ann—is an ILG baby.

Like ILGWU members in the big cities, we have been negotiating for the 35-hour week, a higher minimum, better pay, pensions, the union label—and getting them! We've got a new contract that we're proud of, and it's not just important to us, it's important to everybody in Wayne City.

"Wayne City will greatly benefit by this new contract," our weekly paper, the *Wayne City Journal*, said. "More dollars will be circulated and spent here. Working mothers will have more time to spend with their families. Workers will have more leisure time to participate in local and civic activities in the community."

Sure, a new, improved contract in St. Louis or Chicago or Los Angeles or New York has that same meaning, but in a town our size, where our plant is the only industry and the 70 people who work in it are almost a tenth of all the people living here, it's easier to see just what the new conditions mean to the community.



PROPRIETORS of Wayne City stores can see what the new contract means. Take Roe Garner, for instance, who runs the Red and White Store, one of our two groceries. He doesn't have to read the contract. He can see it in action when his sister-in-law, Leona Garner, comes in after work to buy her groceries. She heaps that basket higher these days because her paycheck

is bigger, and Roe knows that's the kind of thing that keeps his cash register ringing. Leona's little girl, Sybby, and her grandson, Billy, are all for a full grocery basket too—full of jam and cookies.



MRS. CARL THOMASON gets a taste of the new contract too, when Beulah Rost and her son, David, come in to buy some new living room furniture. Beulah knows that she's not just doing better now, but also that there's going to be another raise during the life of the agreement, so she feels secure about making some big purchases.

Mrs. Thomason's husband, Carl, is our Mayor. This is what he says about us: "We feel that there are no better people to be found. They are neighbors, friends and customers of those who are in business in Wayne City."



But that was 16 years ago. Now they know we're the union in Wayne City and they know us as relatives, friends, neighbors, members of the same church or club.

Take for instance what the Wayne City Fire Protection District, our volunteer firemen, did recently. They have a building that's much bigger than what they need for the fire engine and they heard we had outgrown our old meeting place. To fix up a place for union meetings, which would also be available for other community groups and activities, they are making over the firehouse.

"King" Chase, who has the hardware store in town, and is the president of the Fire Protection Board, took our president, Carrie Hagel, over to look at the place before they started to work on it.

"We are happy to be of assistance to the ladies," Mr. Chase said. "They are doing an important job for all the folks working in the garment plant here, and we consider them a very worthwhile organization in our community. They should have a nice place to meet and conduct their business."



EVEN the kids, though they may not understand the "whereases," know that Mama's union got her a shorter work day, and that means she has more time for them. Now that work is over at 3:30, Louise Simpson is home when Gale, Ladonna and Gwendolyn Sue come home from school.

Shorter hours at work mean more time and energy for community activities, too, and Louise is one of those ILGers who works to better the community as well as to better conditions in the factory. She is president of the Monday Evening Woman's Club, which helped to get fire protection for Wayne City, sponsors Cub Scouts for our boys, and collects for the polis, heart and cancer funds.

Prepared on behalf of the members of Local 446 by Virginia Brodine of the ILGWU Central States Region.

WE don't want to give you the idea that it was always like this. When we first joined the ILGWU, a lot of people here were suspicious of the union—they thought it was an "outside" organization. They were afraid the company would move out to get away from the union.

AN ILGWU
JUSTICE
FEATURE

The impact
ILGWU contract
on "our town"



MARCIA MELTON (left) also likes having time for her community activities. She is vice president of the PTA and enjoys having the PTA executive board over to her house for a cup of coffee and an informal discussion of plans for the organization. Connie, the youngest of Marcia's four children, listens in. Other PTA officers in the picture are president Doris Barnard, Mary Woolver and Dorothy Legg.

When you really appreciate the new contract is when you begin to live it—just ask these three Wayne City families.



ANY woman who works knows how to sleep a dinner together in nothing flat, but these are occasions that call for something special in the way of cooking. This is one of those occasions for the Jacksons. Gladys Jackson was home from work in time to bake the cake for Timmy's second birthday, and three generations gathered to enjoy it: Gladys and her husband Lester; three of their children—Janey, Dean and James with his wife Patay; and their two grandchildren—James and Patay's sons Timmy and Kemp. The Jackson family enjoys their holidays together—Gladys is sure of five paid holidays now, but the Jacksons vote for another in the next contract—how about Timmy's birthday?



TYIGH spot in the year for the Sanders family is Bonnie's two-week paid vacation. They'll spend it where the fishing is good; if David has anything to say about it. More of us than ever before are getting vacations this year, because the new contract gives some vacation to every worker who has been on the job eight months or more, and those who have worked for the firm five years get two weeks.



LYDIA SHREVE was so happy that the new contract provided retirement pensions that she took Deborah and the twins out for ice cream and promised them they'll see a lot more of Grandma when she retires. Lydia is our delegate to the district council, and never missed a meeting except when the twins, Randy and Ricky, were born. She is not ready to retire yet, but it gives her a feeling of security to know it's going to be possible.

The retirement pensions mean something to the community too. They mean that our older people, instead of being a burden to the community, are a real asset.



PIECE rates on a new style bring the shop committee to the office of plant supervisor Wilms Therp. That's our chairlady, Edna

Martin, holding up the dress.

Better enforcement provisions in our new contract have helped a lot to keep things running smoothly. But there never will be a garment shop without complaints—especially when new styles come in. So we're glad we have a good chairlady like Edna, with Thelma Kittel and Leona Garner to back her up. Russell Thompson is there whenever we need his help, and if we can't settle things here, he takes them to the big boss: Forest City has six plants and a head office in St. Louis.

Sometimes we kind of take our union for granted, but when we stop to think about what it would be like to work without a union, then we really appreciate our shop committee. You know how it is in a non-union shop. If anything goes wrong, you gripe about it, stew over it, and since you can't do anything about it you take it out on each other, which just makes matters worse. Since we have our union, we can take complaints up in an orderly way and get something done about them. That's democracy in the factory, and though it often means money in our pockets, it has a value that can't be figured in dollars and cents.



HERE are a few of us at the work, making dresses, and though we didn't realize it at the time, making news, too.

The operators in the picture are, first row: Sylvia Henson (our financial secretary), Goldie Dawson, Elora Kean and Priscilla Lowrey. Second row: Catherine Bassett (recording secretary), Mary Cameron, Larcimus Ellis and Ruby Turner. Third row: Dorothy Henson, Mabel Lane, Edna Martin (chairlady) and Monni Solomon.

What we meant about making news was that on June 10, 1959, the *Wayne City Journal* put out a special issue: "Salute to the Forest City Manufacturing Co." In a two-page picture story, editor Katherine Beard showed management, union and community in their relationship to each other. Many of the ads from local businesses saluted us—the workers—and our union as well as the company. Here's the way the story of the factory was summed up in *Journal* under the heading, "Forest City Dresses Everywhere."

"Today in a giant department store in Boston or a hotel specialty shop in Miami, tomorrow in San Francisco or Beverly Hills, women are buying smart dresses that were made here in Wayne City. Just as the women who make the dresses . . . never knew whether they will be worn by an office worker in New York, a suburban housewife in Park Forest or an actress in Hollywood, the women who buy the clothes made in Wayne City never know where they came from. They do know that in the Martha Manning label of the Forest City Manufacturing Co. they have a guarantee of style and quality and in the label of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union an assurance that the dress was produced under decent conditions by workers earning union wages."

Severance, Holiday, Overtime Gains For 3,000 in L. A. Cloak Extension

A two-year extension of the collective agreement in the Los Angeles coat and suit industry brought establishment of a severance pay fund, guaranteed holiday provisions and other gains for some 3,000 area cloakmakers.

New terms were approved unanimously at a joint meeting of shop chairmen and executive board members of all locals on August 5, addressed by Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, director of the Pacific Coast Region and Editor Stenier, manager of the Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board.

Expiration date of the current agreement had been set for April 30, 1960. Accordingly, the two-year extension will carry it until May 31, 1962.

Pact Highlights

Highlights of the new pact terms include:

Severance pay. Employers will pay a sum equal to 10 percent of gross payroll starting July 1, 1960 and an additional 10 percent beginning July 1, 1961 for establishment of the fund.

Holidays. Guaranteed pay for 8 1/2 holidays will be provided for piece and line workers before expiration of the extension. Piece workers, now paid on a pro rata basis for 2 1/2 holidays, will earn an additional day this year and two more during the first year of the extension. Time workers presently are paid on a pro rata basis for 5 1/2 holidays. Guaranteed pay for the holidays will be substituted for the pro rata system in two steps: two days in the first year of the extension and all 2 1/2 holidays for all workers during late effect in the second year.

The union also reserved the right to negotiate for an additional holiday for time workers bringing their total to 6 1/2 during 1961.

During the life of the agreement, the rate of pay for holidays will be increased by piece-rate to 45 cents an hour.

Overtime Pay Up

Overtime pay. Piece workers will get an increase of 15 cents an hour in premium pay for overtime above regular hours. In two

steps: 10 cents as of January 1, 1960 and 5 cents on July 1, 1961. Cost-of-living increase. Upgrade extension terms. Los Angeles cloakmakers are now negotiating for a cost-of-living wage increase immediately after such action is taken by New York cloakmakers. The base period for determining the living-cost index was set at August 15, 1957.

Other provisions of the extension include recognition of the designers, expiring a 11-year effort; negotiations to set

craft minimums, and authorization for merger of the cover's retirement fund with other ILGWU retirement funds.

Union negotiators, in addition to Otto and Stenier, included Meyer Silverstein, assistant to the manager; Charles Nash, chairman of Local 95; Sophie Siegel, chairman of Local 58; Abe Brenner, chairman of Local 84C; Al Azirid, chairman of Local 97C; and Thomas Kennedy, chairman of Local 512.

Carlton Plastic Goes ILG, Paves Way to Phila. Drive

Unionization of Carlton Plastics—largest plant in Philadelphia's plastics trade—has paved the way for a determined campaign among remaining non-union plastic apparel and related household product shops in the area.

Victory at Carlton, expiring the union's second effort to organize the firm, came after a fast-paced, eight-week drive, according to Manager William Ross of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board. Five years ago, the union lost an NLRB election by a just vote.

The firm, which employs some 170 workers, manufactures children's panties and other plastic items.

Gains went under terms of the three-year agreement with Carlton include reduction in the work week, accompanied by a compensating wage boost of 3 percent for piece workers, with time workers to receive the same pay as for 40 hours; \$1.15 hourly minimum, and employer's contributions to health and welfare benefit funds.

At a shop meeting, workers unanimously ratified pact; provisions and elected Leslie Thompson as chairman.

Organizing efforts at the shop were sparked by Philadelphia leaders Jim Mahoney, Harry Ottor, Roy Kirby and Ethel Paul. Effective cooperation was extended by Manager Herbert Po-

lodoner of New York Ruberized Novelty Local 98 and Arthur Boyer of the local staff.

Cloak Locals Raise Disability Benefit

Effective September 1, members of New York Cloak Joint Board locals will be covered by additional health and welfare benefits.

The other is the establishment of a maternity benefit program, under which women workers will receive \$100 for each birth. One of these is an increase in disability payments from \$25 to \$40 a week.

Skirt and sportswear workers, according to Shirley Appleton, manager of Local 23, are covered by the new benefit and rates regardless of whether or not they are employed in joint board shops. Those in separate skirt shops get the benefits under the separate agreement under which they work.

Nearly two out of three aged persons have no form of health insurance whatsoever.

'Getting to Know You'



Saturday shoppers at major New York department stores get acquainted with ILGWU union label through leaflets distributed by Dress Union label boosters.

The ILG Union Label Meets the Shoppers

Nearly 100 members of New York Dress Joint Board locals fanned out through Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx on Saturday, August 1, to distribute tens of thousands of union label leaflets in front of the city's major department stores.

Those who participated in the demonstration reported that the results were excellent. "People came up to us and said that they would refuse to buy garments without the ILGWU label," Ed Banay, director of the Dressmakers Joint Council Organization, reported.

"Some asked us where to look for the label. Many people came up and introduced themselves as members of the ILGWU. They told us that they wholeheartedly backed the label campaign."

Response to Union

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Dressmaker's Joint Council expressed his thanks to "the many union members who gave up a summer Saturday to respond to the union's call."

The stores at which union label leaflets were distributed included S. Klein, Macy's, Gimbel's, Saks 24th Street.

Sterns and Ohrbachs in Manhattan; Alexanders, Marx's, Goodwins, Lenora's, J. J. Korvette, Hunka's and Sears Roebuck in Brooklyn; and Alexanders, Messengers, Lenora's, Plymouth Shops, Paramount Shops and Robert Hall in the Bronx.

The distribution was made possible by the cooperation of Locals 22 and 49, which supplied most of the manpower. Local 22 Manager Israel Brodov was among the participants.

The leaflet distributed was an attractive folder headed, "The Little Label That Means So Much in the Dress You Buy."

Guide to Value

It described the ILGWU label "as a guide to value in buying garments."

"The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, one of this country's most respected labor organizations, has introduced its label as a service to the apparel industry and to those who buy its products," it said.

"Over 40 percent of all dress manufacturers—including the most famous names in the industry—now use the ILGWU label as a symbol of ethical workmanship and fair dealing with their workers, their customers and their community."

"Ask for the ILGWU label when you buy a dress. You can depend on it."

SANS SOUL OF CONN. SANS LUCK IN GIVING EASTERN REGION SLIP

By moving from one location to another in Norwich, Conn., the Sans Eoul Dress Co. thought it could escape from its union obligations and lower the workers' wages and standards. But the workers, members of the ILGWU Eastern Region, had other ideas—went on strike.

According to Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, regional general manager, the firm's 85 workers, who had been enjoying dress industry union conditions, were told by the employer that rates would be cut and hours increased from 35 to 40 a week.

The employer also threatened that if the employees did not agree to work non-union, he would move his plant out of town altogether.

A special shop meeting, the workers voted to strike in order to safeguard their union conditions. The walkout, which was completely effective, was led by Connecticut Manager Bert Cooper, who assigned Business Agent Arthur Appel to the line.

After several days of spirited picketing by the strikers, the employer realized his dream of escaping from the union and cutting wages was lost. A conference with Assistant General Manager Dennis ended the week-long walkout with the employer's agreement to return to full union conditions.

At Penning of Carlton Plastic Pact



Participants at signing of contract with largest plastic firm in Philadelphia include (seated) employees Michael Horowitz, Dress Joint Board Manager William Ross, union staffers Jim Mahoney and Roy Kirby. Standing are shop negotiating committee members L. McLaughlin, D. McGill, M. Jackson, W. Chisholm, S. Collier, A. Whiting, B. Freizer and L. Thompson, chairlady.



SUMMER INSTITUTE

A Time for Study in
Places of Learning



Class on legislative process is given by one who knows it first-hand—Congressman William H. Meyer of Vermont.



District Manager Alec Keresky gives students detailed explanation of services members get for their dues money.



Conference chairman Wallace Wohling gives "diploma" to Francine Gibbs of Buffalo, vice president of council.



There was food for the mind but also food for the body aplenty, as hungry students line up in campus cafeteria.

FOR thousands of garment workers throughout the nation, summer is the time for vacations. Also, through arrangements made by the ILGWU Education Department, it is for many a time for "going to college."

ILGWU Summer Institutes are generally held in universities or colleges central to the areas where the members live and work.

At the institutes, members "take" subjects that deal not only with price settlement techniques and procedures for adjusting grievances; they also learn about legislative processes and international affairs, the problems of schools and housing and the challenges of retirement.

One typical institute was held July 30-August 2 at the New York State School of Industrial and Labor relations at Cornell University, in Ithaca, N.Y. More than 50 ILGWU members of the Northeast Department from Upstate New York and Vermont, attended.

The "faculty" included Cornell professors, ILGWU staff members, and Congressman William H. Meyer, first Democrat to be elected to the House of Representatives from Vermont in more than a century.

Though the "schooling" was short, it was concentrated. For many, it was their first experience with higher education. But for all, as they departed for home with their "diplomas," it was a stimulating experience, making them better unionists, better citizens.



Union label promotional literature makes a "hit" with Lena Hyatt, who is staunch label booster.



Instructor Dick Gordon holds full attention of institute students as he reviews union rights, responsibilities.



These N'East institute students compare notes after class ends.



Class bell doesn't end discussion as Dorothy Begin and Lillian Ruffedge corner instructor.



One class session watched with interest "play acting" of a shop grievance committee meeting.

Cloak Season Registers Improvements Over '58

—Industrial activity in the New York coat and suit trade during the first half of 1959 registered an improvement over the same period a year ago, as evidenced by an increase of about 6 percent in employers' contributions to welfare funds;

—Unit production registered even greater rise, due primarily to an increase in the manufacture of less expensive apparel items and to a better selling season;

—These encouraging facts were presented to the New York Cloak Joint Board meeting on July 29 by Assistant General Manager Henoch Mendelsohn. He reported in the absence of General Manager Moshe Meader, who has been receiving medical treatment in a hospital during the past few weeks.

The fall season began very auspiciously, Mendelsohn indicated. Shipments were well advanced, and initial orders in many instances, were ahead of those placed at the same time in the previous year. Optimism in the industry also was bolstered by the low inventories in the stores.

As a reaction to consumers' reaction of the more extreme styles shown last year, current fashion lines are more restrained, and classic styles are in greater demand, he reported.

Muck Far Trimming

Walking suits are most popular, with fur trimming in wide use, seeming to undergo a strong demand for the better-looking suits, the mainstays of the industry. An accurate description of the over-all picture was given by the manufacturer's comment: "My line, this year, is non-controversial."

As a consequence of the favorable industrial situation, the various cloak crafts reported there was no unemployment in their ranks at present. Mendelsohn stated. However, he said, there was a slight decline in re-orders, for two reasons.

First, the steel industry situation has caused some stores, particularly in areas directly affected by the strike, to take a cautious attitude toward ordering; second, there is a shortage of piece goods, resulting from

current vacation periods by workers in U.S. and European mills.

In recent years, Mendelsohn explained, the fabric mills have limited their production of piece goods in closer proportion to the orders given by manufacturers who in turn, now space their orders in accordance with their production needs. This new procedure may help to bring about a more orderly and sustained fall season, he said.

Industry Survey

Delegates also learned that the joint board recently conducted a survey of the industry, particularly in Manhattan, to ascertain the extent of the shortage of highly skilled workers. Based on results of the survey and subsequent discussion with local and department managers, steps were initiated to assure provision of skilled craftsmen, especially in the better lines, where the largest number of trade shops are concentrated.

The meeting also was advised of plans for effective participation by the cloak-makers in the ILGWU contingent of the New York Labor Day parade.

LOCAL 117 SETTING UP FREE CLASS IN SEPT. ON OPERATOR SKILLS

Cloak section workers, lining makers, special machine operators and others who wish to learn to become full-fledged operators, and thereby increase their earnings, can do so by attending free classes being arranged by New York Local 117, Cloak Operators, announces Vice Pres. Benjamin Kaplan, local manager.

The classes, set to start right after Labor Day, also will be open to any young persons who wish to become section operators.

Those interested may register during the last week of August and the first week in September at the Local 117 office, 262 West 36th St., third floor, each day right after work. For additional information, see Assistant Manager Ned Wisneman.

Sept. 15 Education Meet to Air Drama

"What makes a good play?" This question, as well as other aspects of theater and drama, will be for discussion at one of the summer sessions arranged by the Education Department, reports Fannie Cohn, department secretary.

The date is Tuesday, September 15, at 4:15 P.M. in the air-conditioned auditorium on the second floor of ILGWU headquarters, 1710 Broadway.

TIPS AND TRICKS

by JANE GOODELL

Housework Is Such a Joy... (Now Let's Hear Another!)

Why, of course I enjoy being a housewife! It's a varied, challenging, stimulating way of life. Except for a few minor drawbacks—such as no paycheck, no Sundays or holidays off and an unfortunate cause-and-effect relationship between freshly washed floors and spilled milk—it would be hard to think of a better and more rewarding job. (After 30 seconds of hard concentration, I've been unable to think of more than 237 better and more rewarding jobs.)

Let's do some positive thinking. There are lots of advantages to being a housewife and mother:

—You're your own boss. Nobody can fire you. You don't have to leave home on any day. The only reason you prepare eggs three different ways every morning is because you want to. And when your teen-age daughter tells you that you simply have to get her a new formal for the Junior prom, you can retort that you intend to do no such thing because her pink tulle is perfectly good. You couldn't talk back like that to a boss, could you? And when you go shopping with her for her new formal, your position is such that you can flatter her or choose a black, silk-skirted sheath.

—Housekeeping is a policy-making job, involving big decisions. It's up to you, alone, to decide between changing the beds and polishing the silver; whether to fix macaroni or Spanish rice for dinner; and whether or not you can safely postpone defrosting the refrigerator until tomorrow.

—It's intellectually stimulating. Very few jobs afford so many educational opportunities: the hours of quiet study over the directions



on the bottle of upholstery cleaner; the intensive research to find the best recipe for spinach rice; the academic opportunities to continue one's education in such fields as the multiplication tables and irregular French verbs.

—You meet so many interesting people: the man who comes to fix the washing machine; the boy who carries your groceries out to the car for you; the membership chairman of the PTA; your children's playmates.

—The travel opportunities: the trips to the little shop across town that sells the special kind of cheese you have ordered; the jaunt to far-flung dancing schools, swimming pools, birthday parties, entertainments and bicycle repair shops; the glamorous vacations to scenic spots where you can feast your eyes on nature's beauty as you wash clothes by beating them against a flat rock.

—Housekeeping develops your personality. You'll discover, in yourself, emotional depths you didn't know you possessed. When your child drops a Graham cracker on the living room rug—and steps on it—two minutes after you've put the vacuum cleaner back in the basement, you'll find yourself putting on a scene that rivals in dramatic intensity anything Katherine Cornell ever did.

—You can wear anything you please. There's no necessity to spend a lot of money on beautifully tailored suits and spike-heeled pumps. You can just slip around in old tennis shoes and a faded housecoat. You can be perfectly comfortable down there on your hands and knees, scrubbing the kitchen floor.

Honestly, I can't understand why some women complain so much about housework!

'89' Hails landoli, LiCausi As Union Pioneers Retire



First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini says so-long to veteran unionists Peter LiCausi and Carmelo landoli at retirement fare. At left, Mrs. Antonini (standing) does the same with Mrs. LiCausi and Mrs. landoli.

Two indefatigable union "warriors," who continued to serve past the time they could have retired, were saluted by Italian Dressmakers' Local 89 last month at a luncheon marking their retirement. They were pioneer officers Carmelo landoli and Peter LiCausi.

The two came in for much praise for their long record of loyalty and devotion to the union members at the fare, held at the Hotel Bristol on July 30. First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general secretary of the local, was toastmaster.

Served 45 Years

landoli, who was born in 1882, had served with Local 28 from 1914 to 1918. From 1918, when Local 89 was chartered, until his retirement, he functioned with

the local as a business agent and as head of the Italian section of the Affiliated Department. For 45 years, without interruption, he carried on his ILGWU duties.

LiCausi, born in 1881, became active in union affairs as soon as he arrived here from Sicily as a youth. He was officer with Local 28 in 1914-15 and in 1918-19, then of Local 89 in 1919-21. After that came service with the Central Office and the Dress Joint Board, and then back to Local 89.

He became manager of his Bronx

District in 1933, and remained in that post until retirement.

At the luncheon, tribute from across the room was voiced by Flavio Crandoli, a Social Democratic member of the Italian Parliament and president of the Rome branch of the Unione. Recalling that American workers did not have much welfare coverage 45 years ago, he said most the landoli's and LiCausi's deserved credit for activities helping to win large measures of social justice.

Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Council, pointed out that though landoli was among the first to advocate a shift retirement plan, he was unable to take advantage of it himself for more than 25 years after it was established. He lauded both for their loyal work.

Personally sketches of the two veterans were painted by Vice Pres. Antonini. The general secretary of the ILGWU Union Label Department; landoli was an unswerving crusader; LiCausi was, perhaps, always on the move.

In honor of both, ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Paul S. Winberg said he had been busy meeting with many of the staff retirement fund had saved by the fact that landoli and LiCausi had not retired when they were 45. "These men, who have contributed so much to building our union, take with them the satisfaction of having done their part of a great work," he said.

Vice Pres. Edward Molinari, manager of Local 48, who has known the landoli's for more than 25 years, stated they always had been outstanding examples to the union.

U.S. Reports Union Card Means Bigger Paychecks

A union card is worth at least an 8 percent pay bulge to workers in 18 industries surveyed recently by the U.S. Department of Labor. That's the average cash differential found in more than 1,000 comparisons between jobs in union and non-union plants where the occupation, the industry and the geographical area were the same.

The AFL-CIO Department of Research has made a detailed analysis of the survey results which show union wages outstripping non-union pay scales in four out of five cases. The department points out that the hourly wage differential is only a part of the advantage held by workers in organized plants. Fringe benefits—including vacation, holidays, pensions and health plans—are almost invariably higher where they have been negotiated by a union than where they have been set unilaterally by the employer.

Peter Garbellano, Local 89 business agent, brought the greetings and best wishes of the officers and staff of Local 89.

Greatly moved, First Vice Pres. Antonini declared that "every member of the 'old guard' who leaves takes with him a part of all of us. Yet, the separation cannot be complete; the situation for the union will remain with them."

First remarks, the guests of honor, filled with emotion recalled many of the highlights of their work throughout the years. Among the messages received were those from Vice Pres. Joe Pallikman, manager of Local 48 and Vice President

Nevo, assistant manager of Local 89, who were away on vacation.

CUTTERS' COLLECTIVE

Cutters Prevailing Pay Rates Shown Maintaining High Level

Prevailing weekly wage rates of cutters have been maintained at a fairly high level, more than keeping pace with rising living costs, according to a recent survey, reports Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10.

Based on information on working cards filed by members of Local 10 since June 1, the average weekly wage rates for a 35-hour week were as follows:

Click \$123
Sewers 114
Miscellaneous 187

These prevailing wage rates are, of course, much higher than the contract minimums. With few exceptions, cutters' wage rates are far in excess of these minimums. That the latter have been steadily raised in recent years to correspond with industry-wide wage increases, individual pay rates have pushed average prevailing wages considerably above these minimums, which do not actually or realistically reflect the wage rate structure in the various branches of the industry.

Since the wage rate figures obtained in the survey are average, some cutters, of course, have somewhat higher wage rates than others, but the bulk stayed close to the average.

At High Level

As noted, the figures represent wage rates, not earnings. In a number of shops cutters had a great deal of overtime at premium hours, and much extra earnings are not reflected in the above figures. Neither do they reflect the less than full week's earnings worked by some cutters during certain periods.

Nevertheless, the averages for a 35-hour week worked by the survey do indicate that cutters' wages are being kept at a comparatively high level.

In connection with the survey, Manager Falkman took note of a letter sent to a New York morning labord by a woman, living in Long Island, stating she was the "disputed wife" of a cutter, a member of the ILGWU, and complaining that his "wage of pay" was \$84 to \$118 a week. Since his vacation pay is stated to be \$12, it is holding her to be a clerk cutter. Whether he works in a New York or Long Island shop is not apparent.

Falkman stated: "If there is a genuine complaint or grievance, the place for a good and loyal trade unionist to take it is at the office of the local union."

Besides, there is no scale from \$85 to \$118 for a member, but a specific weekly wage rate which is not mentioned (as noted, the average for cloak cutters is \$123 for a 35-hour week).

Work Periods Vary

There, it may be that an individual worker with a fairly high wage rate may have a lower take-home pay during certain weeks of less than full work where a firm

No membership meeting of Local 10 is scheduled during August.

did not happen to have enough work due to business conditions, or it may have gone out of business and the cutter has temporarily any work until the local can get him a permanent job again. Incidentally, the local places hundreds of displaced cutters annually on permanent jobs.

Finally, aside from wage, members are covered by substantial health and welfare benefits, average pay, retirement and death benefits, financed by employer payroll contributions.

Fifth, neither Local 10 nor any other union has any control over the work, the occupational ups and downs of different firms which are due to general economic factors.

Sixth, the local does see to it that wage rates are steadily increased and kept at a high level—as shown by the survey—and it enforces strict observance of these rates, by uncovering violations and imposing heavy penalties on employers who try to flout and undermine them.

Seventh, wages of cutters of Local 10 are the highest of any craft in the women's or men's apparel industry, and they are higher than many other industries but admittedly not as high as some, as "disputed wife" complains. This is not due to any lack of aggressiveness — as anybody familiar with the ILGWU would know—but to the nature of the garment industry, its jobber-contractor set-up, its fierce competition and the ability of firms to move easily from one area to another to gain a cost advantage.

Eighth, in collective bargaining the union is always conscious of the need not only to keep wages up, but also to safeguard the employment of its members. And, incidentally, Local 10 has been exceptionally successful in keeping over 90 percent of the cutting of garments produced for New York jobbers and manufacturers concentrated in New York, even though a smaller percentage of such garments are sewn in the city.

Europe Trip

The attention of cutters is directed to an error which was pointed out in the story in this space August 10, 1959, on page 10.

age-tour to Europe and Israel planned for Local 10 members. The trans-Atlantic air flight through the tour will be from 1959 (not August). As noted, the cost will be \$200 a person, including transportation, food, hotels, tips, sightseeing, etc.

Hasta Pronto!



Saby Nehama (center) takes leave of Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman and Local 22 Manager Israel Brodow prior to leaving for three-month tour of duty in Latin America.

SABY NEHAMA BEGINS LATIN AMERICA TOUR

Saby Nehama, director of the Spanish Department of New York Dressmakers' Local 22, left for Latin America on August 2 for a three-month tour which will include various cities in Honduras, Ecuador and Argentina.

Nehama is making the trip as a labor specialist named by the U. S. State Department to represent the United States in a cultural information program with emphasis on labor. His first stop will be Tegucigalpa, capital of

Honduras, to attend a labor seminar.

In the course of his trip, he is scheduled to meet with many trade union spokesmen to discuss and explain American labor's structure and functions, as well as the many advances attained during the last quarter of a century. Also on tap will be discussions of trade union problems and prospects in this country and the areas he will visit.

7,000 in Montreal Dress Get Health Benefit Hikes

Seven thousand dressmakers in Montreal got a double portion of good news on the welfare benefit front last week. They learned that:

—From now on, they will be entitled to improved sickness and hospitalization payments, including a precedent-setting \$50 maternity benefit; and

—Contributions paid into the dress industry's welfare funds during 1958 reached a new high of \$1,328,854.

Goals Listed

Announcement of health benefit improvements was made by Vice Pres. Bernard Shanz, who listed these changes:

Weekly sick benefits, formerly \$14 for women and \$17 for men, have been increased to \$16 and \$19 respectively, effective immediately.

Hospitalization benefits have been boosted, from \$40 to \$10 a day for a maximum of 45 days and the ceiling on hospital expenses raised from \$50 to \$75.

Maternity benefits of \$50 for one child and \$75 in the case of twins for members who have been in ILGWU ranks for at least two years.

Recruits

Some 100 workers in the cloak, uniform and embroidery industries in Montreal have joined the ranks of the ILGWU.

PROFANE!

by MIRIAM SPICEHANDLER

'Advise, Consent' Interesting Novel About U.S. Senate

ADVISE AND CONSENT, by Allen Drury, Doubleday & Co. \$2.15.

This is a useful and interesting novel about a subject that affects the life of every American; the United States Senate. Concerned as it is with matters that sound as if it were taken off today's front pages, it is an exciting story! Written by the New York Times man who covers the Senate for that paper, it is also a well-informed book.

The Senate is a unique legislative body. Those individual members, so often the stuff of conduct and personal bearing, which is marked not only by peculiarities of speech, but also by a rare kind of courtesy in conduct. Mr. Drury has pitched his plot to a moment in actual history when the President of the United States, apparently the successor of General Eisenhower, has nominated a new Secretary of State.

What Mr. Drury has done with intriguing detail is to take the view of all the ingredients of that nomination on several key Senators, illustrating the differences among the others. There has followed the sometimes majestically slow and often irritating processes by which the varied interests represented in that august body tortuously arrive at a consensus.

This is a process that many Americans know about, but, through these pages, they have the opportunity of seeing it at such close range as almost to have experienced it directly.

THE HOUSE OF INTELECT, by Jacques Barzun, Harper and Brothers. \$5.

This is a book full of challenges for those who are concerned with the deterioration of values in American life. Mr. Barzun is an outstanding teacher and scholar. He is also an enemy of the cliché and the easy generalization.

But he is first of all the vigorous champion of hard thinking in a time when it has become the fashion to avoid sharp distinctions, careful reasoning, and the unbiased pursuit, through hard work, of the truth.

Agreement with the author, for most readers, will be of secondary importance. They will enjoy and benefit from his provocative thoughts on education, business practices, advertising, and those other aspects of American life which are being rapidly reshaped — the American intellect.

It has always been tough to bite the bullet of values and, at length. But there have been few times in our own history when it has been more urgent to do so than it is today.

Many Calls for Anti-Racket, Not Anti-Labor Bill

(Continued from Page 5)

majority of good ones along with the few that have been corrupted."

Basically, the cure for this problem is better law enforcement. If the present laws on the statute books of our states against theft, corruption and racketeering had been properly enforced, there would be no need for new federal law.

One thing is certain—new legislation should be aimed at the crooks, not at the decent, law-abiding unions and their decent law-abiding members.

The Elliott bill fails to meet this test. It places

unfair burdens on legitimate unions. The Laddrum-Griffin bill is much worse. It is a blunderbuss that would inflict grievous harm on all unions. It is supported by the very elements in Congress which have consistently through the years voted for the program of big business and against every progressive measure that would benefit all the American people.

That leaves the Shelley bill. We sincerely believe it will do the job of getting rid of crooks who have wormed their way into a few unions. We believe it will do an effective job of preventing unwholy alli-

ances between dishonest unions and dishonest employers. We are convinced that it will not interfere unnecessarily in legitimate labor-management activities. The Shelley bill is anti-racketeer, not anti-labor.

These are the objectives that the AFL-CIO seeks in labor reform legislation. We urge Congress to keep its sights on these objectives. If you want to stop corruption and not harm legitimate unions, we hope you will let your congressman know immediately that you favor the Shelley bill.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

WHY WE MARCH

(Continued from Page 1)

20 years, much also has remained the same. An inventory of today's mixed "blessings," undreamed of 20 years ago, would include such things as television commercials, Salk vaccine, Red China. For American workers, it would include the improvement in the standard of living that has resulted from the steady drive to translate the benefits of free enterprise into more wages and more leisure.

The facts of progress will be noted in the hundreds of placards that will be carried by the parades on September 7. But there will also be banners proclaiming objectives that would be only too familiar to a 1939 marcher—or even one from the ranks of an earlier parade.

These will testify to the fact that in a free society there is no unanimity of interest, no uniformity in the reward for labor, no easy consensus on public policy. Nor is there an end to the wish of some masters of capital to return to the condition in which their authority in the conduct of labor-management affairs was absolute and unchallenged.

BY THE TIME THE PARADE moves up Fifth Avenue, a major issue in American industrial life will be the subject of legislative decisions. As this is written, a crucial contest is under way in the House of Representatives over bills brought forth to "reform" labor-management relations.

It is the extent and target of that reform, rather than the desire for a measure of it, that is at issue. Already defeated is the bill which would have been most effective in strengthening organized labor in its drive to out-disruptable elements and to establish procedures of trade union responsibility.

At this writing, the debate is "wide open." The danger is that out of the smoke of legislative battle may come a bill that would "reform" out of existence traditional and accepted organizational practices of unions which are the basic safeguards of the standards achieved by workers.

To achieve this crippling purpose, organized employer groups have utilized the sensational findings by a Senate investigating committee. The sins of a relatively small group of corruptors, who have brought the ethics of private enterprise and profit with them into the labor-management field, are being used in an attempt to pull the props out from under all unions once and for all.

The nation has witnessed the sad spectacle of the President of the United States going on the air with a fighting speech in defense of the worst anti-labor bill being considered. Once again, he showed that vigor which is so rare in a lame-duck leader, but which seems to rise up in him everytime he serves the interests of the business community by whose representatives he is surrounded. His vigorous veto of the housing bill in July was only the latest case in point.

NOT ALL THINGS CHANGE. Tools and machines may change, and even pay and welfare standards may change. But the worker still battles his strength and his skill and his life for a pay envelope at the end of the week. The contest between what he asks for his labor and what he is offered continues.

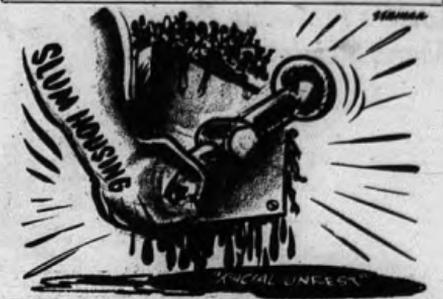
It is still the organized strength of working men and women that counts first and most in resolving that contest. The spokesman for forces favoring the punitive, anti-labor Landrum-Griffin bill in the House, Rep. Charles Halleck, apparently understands this as well as any worker, for he is reported to have said he "wants a killer, or no bill at all."

The parade up Fifth Avenue will be a huge picket line against those who are seeking to undermine unions at the bargaining table or in the legislative halls.

"Who Needs It?!"



"Squeezings"



The Unchanging Aim

By

ALLEN W. DULLES

Excerpts from two recent addresses by the Director of Central Intelligence (to the Edison Electric Institute last month, and earlier to the National War College).

AS long as the principles of international Communism motivate the regimes in Moscow and Peking, we must expect that their single purpose will be the liquidation of our form of free society and the emergence of a Socialized, Communist world order.

From time to time, Moscow has made agreements, such as the Litvinov Pact in 1933, not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. On the strength of this we resumed relations with the Soviet. They are eager to conclude like agreements of "friendship and non-aggression" with all countries of the world. These are not worth the paper they are written on.

They change their techniques as circumstances dictate. They have never given us the slightest reason to hope that they are abandoning their over-all objective.

To achieve their objective, they are devoting about twice as much of their gross national product to military ends as we do. The USSR military effort as a proportion of GNP (Gross National Product) is greater than that of any nation in the world. Their continuous diversion of economic resources to military support is without any parallel in peacetime history.

WE sometimes like to delude ourselves into thinking that we are faced with another nationalistic power struggle of which the world has seen so many. The fact is that the aims of the Communist International, with its headquarters in Moscow, are not nationalistic; their objectives are not limited. They firmly believe, and eloquently preach, that Communism is the system which will eventually rule the world and each move they make is directed to this end.

The Communist Party of the USSR, of which Khrushchev is the leader, is the spearhead of the movement. It has a world-wide mission, formulated by Lenin and Stalin and now promoted by Khrushchev, but with more subtle techniques than those of Stalin.

AS we are entering a period of greatly increased personal intercourse between the two power blocs, with ex-

hibitions, tourism, cultural exchanges and the like, it is important not to lose sight of the fundamental nature of this conflict. This is too often overlooked by the casual visitor to the Soviet Union.

If the Communist program were advanced in the international field by open and peaceful means as a form of competition between two great rivaling views of how society and the world will accept this challenge. Let us compete, let the peoples choose and decide which system is the better. Khrushchev claims he is inviting us to such a competition.

But this is a mirage. Where behind the Iron Curtain have the peoples themselves had a free opportunity to choose? Communism, despite its brazen ideological pronouncements, cannot tolerate free competition. Nowhere has a nation fallen under Communist domination and then been allowed to test its choice by resort to free election.

THOSE who feel we can buy peace by compromise with Khrushchev are sadly deluded. Each concession we give him merely strengthens his position and prestige and the ability of the Soviet regime to continue its domination of the Russian people whose friendship we seek.

Our defense lies not in compromise but in understanding and firmness, in a strong and ready deterrent military power, in the marshaling of our economic assets with those of the other free countries of the world.

The over-all power of the free world is still vastly superior to that under the control of the leaders of international Communism. If they succeed and we fail, it will only be because of our complacency, and because they have devoted a far greater share of their power, skill and resources to our destruction than we have been willing to dedicate to our own preservation.

The outcome of the struggle against international Communism depends in great measure upon the steadfastness of the United States and its willingness to accept sacrifices in meeting its responsibility to help maintain freedom in the world.