

**NAGLER, N.Y. CLOAK UNION HEAD, DIES**

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# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS

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## **AFL-CIO Mobilizes To Repel Foes**



ILGWU was star of fashion show sponsored by Women's Committee of San Francisco Labor Council in behalf of the more than 450 women who attended the AFL-CIO convention last month. First model of luncheon held in Gold Room of famous Sheraton Palace Hotel was garment worker in a dress made entirely of ILGWU union labels, distributing promotional material and literature on the label program.

**ILGWU Raising Funds to Aid Steel Strikers**

**Apparel, Textile Unions Mapping Joint Organizing**

**Labor Explores Medical Program For New York**

**'Justice' Winner Of Labor Press Highest Award**

**ILG Label 'Stars' In Fashion Show At San Francisco**

# AFL-CIO Meet Mobilizes the Ranks To Repel Anti-Labor Onslaughts

**SAN FRANCISCO**—The AFL-CIO has mobilized its forces to meet the challenge of the anti-labor coalition, hammering out a program of action on the legislative, economic and political fronts. Over 900 delegates to the federation's third biennial convention—the most crucial since its founding—

veiled its take a highly significant step toward elimination of internal disputes so that the labor movement could face the anti-labor coalition with a greater unity than at any time since the merger.

Placed the entire AFL-CIO squarely behind the striking sewerworkers and pledged money and resources to help win the strike which they adopted as the strike of all labor.

Pledged to "real the union an" despite the harsh and punitive restrictions of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The road to labor's future was

mapped by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who was re-elected to a third two-year term with Reo-Treas. William F. Schmitzler and the Federation's IT vice president. He told the delegates after his re-election that there were four major jobs that the trade union movement must accomplish:

UNIFY labor's ranks "so that we can go out as a solid organization to face these difficulties. That should be our number one job . . . The number one weapon that we have is our own organization and its traditions."

ORGANIZE the unorganized people into the ranks of the trade union movement . . . "Despite all difficulties we cannot lay aside this function."

EDUCATE members and the public "to know the trade union movement for what it really is: an instrumentality for good. . . To advance not only the interests and the welfare of the members of the trade union movement, but to advance the entire life of the community."

ACT in the political action arena so that "we roll up greater and greater majorities of liberals in Congress and in the legislative halls of the nation. . . If we really turn to . . . we can do just as good a job as those who have spent their lives in the political field."

## No Retreat

The trade union movement, Meany declared, "has met every challenge of the past." He added: "I have no feeling of pessimism insofar as the ability of the American trade union movement to move forward against any type of opposition."

In five working days the convention adopted nearly 200 resolutions covering the entire complex range of problems in which labor has an interest. The delegates engaged in spirited debate, especially in the area of civil rights where differences on the speed with which labor is moving to stamp out discrimination were evident.

The convention served notice on big business that "the trade union movement will not knuckle under" to unreasonable demands at the bargaining table — demands that include wage freezes and major work-rule changes — characterizing them as "backward steps." Instead, said the convention, labor will press forward on this one.

(Continued on Page 8)

## WASHINGTON MEMO

by JOHN HERLING

### Not Much to Boast About As Congress Ends Session

WASHINGTON — Many of the legislators have left the capital after adjournment of a tough, grinding session. Most of them realize that the accomplishments of the first session of the 86th Congress are not much to boast about, despite the fact that the session in Washington



Leaders like Lyndon Johnson in the Senate and Sam Rayburn in the House may pat with pride to what the Congress did — but actually this gesture is more an expression of a vested interest than honest political appraisal.

To the distress of many union spokesmen, the session revealed that the Majority Leader had indeed become "Lyn' Down" Johnson. Of course, many Texas liberals and labor group had warned their Washington friends that the eyes of Texas have long been on Mr. Johnson — and they have seen through him. When the pinch comes, Lyndon doesn't fight back, but like an acquiescent politician, he rolls with the pinch.

It is clear from the mood of the AFL-CIO convention that members of Congress of either party will not be able to take labor support for granted. (It found "little to cheer" in the record of the 86th Congress to date, and called for adoption of a 13-point legislative program next year in order that Congress may "live up to the hopes that were entertained for it" following the 1958 elections.)

If next year's session of Congress is to get a more successful rating than this one, there are several "musts" on the agenda. One of these is the passage of civil rights legislation that really means something. Another item is federal responsibility for providing medical care to older citizens.

Also, though the President has at last signed a housing bill, there's still an urgent need for better legislation in the next session.

Again, it will be time to stress the importance of national improved standards for unemployment insurance benefits. And the drive for increasing the minimum wage to \$1.25 and an extension of its coverage is expected to gain momentum.

And should there again be failure to enact aid to distressed areas, the President will have to be held clearly accountable. He vetoed such a bill in 1958 — a bill sponsored by Democrat Paul Douglas of Illinois and Republican Frederick Payne of Maine.

Payne was defeated in the September election held two days later. He might have been defeated anyway, but Eisenhower's action helped nail down the lid on his fellow Republican's political coffin. So a new bill must be driven through—and there must be no "jazz" down on this one.

At any rate, this is the way many liberal Democrats are thinking.

## Labor Fashion Show 'Stars' the ILGWU Label

More than 600 women, in San Francisco for the AFL-CIO convention, attended on September 21 the first union label fashion show to feature the ILGWU Label. Presented by the Women's Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, of which Jennie

Matsay and Jackie Walsh are co-chairmen, the fashion luncheon and show was held at the Gold Room of the Sheraton Palace Hotel.

The ILGWU label was also displayed by the delegates in the entrance foyer of the Civic Auditorium in which the convention was held. In a prominent position, it attracted the attention of those in the country who were impressed by the array of large photographs of the ceremonies across the country showing notable "first ladies" participating in the label launching ceremonies.

Vice Pres. Julius Beckman, director of the ILGWU Label Department, served on the Label Committee of the convention. He arranged for the distribution of several different pieces of printed matter describing the purpose of the ILGWU label, and these were placed on the delegates' tables. Also distributed at the convention was the special ILGWU supplement of The New York Times.

The fashion show drew repeated applause from the audience as some 40 different outfits were modeled. The glittering ballroom was bisected by a huge runway. The models, emerging from their dressing rooms, came up it through a large picture frame decorated with blowups of the ILGWU label.

### Label Dress

The luncheon chairlady was Jennie Matsay, who introduced the guests that included Mrs. George Meany, Fashion commentator was Mrs. Joyce Buckel of Eureka, of California. The first one to step through the frame onto the runway was an ILGWU member wearing a dress made entirely of ILGWU labels. She moved among the luncheon tables distributing label information.

The AFL-CIO convention called on all union families to wield "our strength as consumers" behind the "first-lady" picket line of the union label, the shop card and the Service Button.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in a vigorous supporting speech, said the union label may prove one of labor's "mighty weapons."

The resolution adopted unan-

imously by some 900 delegates gave full support to the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department, urged all unions to affiliate with the department and called on all unions to intensify their union identification activities.

### Consumer Power

"Our power as consumers is unassailable," said the convention. "No laws can deprive us of the right to insist on union-made products and services," the resolution said. "No court can enjoin us from demanding a union label, a union shop card and a union service button. No sheriff's deputies can handcuff our role as members of the consuming public."

Potofsky pointed out that the union label stands both as a symbol of labor's achievements and also as a "most potent organizing weapon."

## Service — For Scabs Only



Huge police detail provides escort and protection for strikebreakers at Hhaca Textile Co., an upstate New York contracting plant, where workers have walked out to demand ILGWU agreement. Company-induced violence frequently flares at otherwise peaceful picket line.

Listed to  
**EDWARD F. MORGAN**  
news commentator sponsored  
by the AFL-CIO  
Monday through Friday  
at 7 P.M. (EDT)  
on the ABC network  
On Mondays and Thursdays,  
the program carries a message  
from the ILGWU Union Label  
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## 'JUSTICE' WINS HIGHEST AWARD IN LABOR PRESS CONTEST

The highest honor in the annual competition sponsored by the AFL-CIO International Labor Press Association has been awarded to JUSTICE. The ILGWU publication was given the first prize in the major category of general editorial excellence. It also received Certificates of Merit for best front page and best single editorial.

Selection of award winners was made this year by the Department of Journalism of the University of California. The awards were presented at the annual ILFA dinner on September 15 at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel in San Francisco. JUSTICE Editor Leon Stein, attending the ILFA convention, accompanied by General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stul-

berg, was present to receive the award.

JUSTICE was cited as follows: "News is presented crisply, key stories are fully developed and there is evidence of follow-through in reporting. Picture use is excellent; makeup is usually good."

Congratulated by Stulberg and officers of ILFA, Stein declared that "the excellence of our ILGWU paper reflects the talents and the devotion of our publications staff and the fine cooperation the paper receives from ILGWU affiliates."

At the ILFA convention, Stein participated in a panel discussion on "Can the Labor Press Meet the Challenge?" along with Dean Maurice F. X. Donahue

of the University of Chicago and John Hutchinson and Jack London of the University of California.

Professor Charles M. Hulten, chairman of the awards committee, noted that "most students of newspapers and other mass media are concerned with the failure of the media to deal adequately with matters of significance in their search for mass audiences. We came away from our job convinced that the labor press is doing an increasingly effective job."

Stein also served as chairman of the convention's Committee of Ethics. Addressing the labor editors, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged the labor press to take a larger part in

educating union members on the major issues of our times. Labor papers should give more space and attention to the "Washington problem" as a result of which hostile legislation was passed by Congress, and to the steel industry's cries about inflation, rather than devoting its space disproportionately to local news, he said.

"To organize the unorganized is important," the federation president said, but "to educate our own members may be even more important at a time when labor is heavily under attack and when too many union members think their whole duty is done when they pay dues and accept the benefits of new contracts and averge go to a union meeting."

## Apparel, Textile Unions Map Joint Organizing; Labor Exploring Hospital, Medical Setup in N. Y.

Plans for combined organizing efforts in selected areas by the ILGWU, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Textile Workers Union of America were mopped by spokesmen for the three unions at a meeting during the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco last week.

With Pres. David Dubinsky and Southeast Regional Director E. T. Kehrer representing the ILGWU, conferees set their sights on a vigorous, coordinated campaign against non-union holdouts. Primary testing ground of the united effort will be the South, where bitter-end employer resistance to unionization, plus anti-union laws, has made organizing difficult and the conduct of strikes long and costly.

Under the united setup, there would be joint financing and coordinated assignment of organizers in areas where all three unions are conducting drives. A second phase of the plan calls for common contributions to finance strikes in such places.

The cooperation of the anti-trust committee, as it is informally called, is an outgrowth of consultation on the question of foreign imports that have undercut the domestic garment and weaving industries.

All three unions have urged some system of quota restrictions on low labor cost goods produced overseas.

The trio, together with the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, also have been active in the international field in promoting a merger of separate world-wide confederations of garment and textile workers.

The 11-man delegation of the ILGWU to the AFL-CIO convention consisted of Pres. Dubinsky, First Vice Pres. Antonini, General Secretary-Treasurer Stulberg, Vice Presidents Nagler, Zimmerman, Hochman, Nelson and Gimpel, Murray Cross, E. T. Kehrer, and Jennie Mathas. Vice Pres. Nagler's seat on the convention floor and on the constitution committee was kept open by Pres. Dubinsky served on the committee on resolutions, First Vice Pres. Antonini served on the committee on the executive committee report, Vice Pres. Hochman was on the labor committee, Vice Pres. Zimmerman, as its chairman, met with the AFL-CIO standing committee on civil rights.

Organized labor in New York City, including the ILGWU, has established formal machinery to conduct an intensive study into the feasibility of setting up union-financed hospital and medical service programs.

The project was announced by Harry Van Arsdale, president of the

city's Central Labor Council, at a press conference held in San Francisco during the AFL-CIO convention.

Twenty-six unions in the metropolitan area, with a combined membership of well over a million and pension and welfare reserves of some \$75,000,000, are represented on a special committee on health and hospitals authorized by the council's last month.

### Labor's Grievances

The move comes as a climax to a series of mounting conflicts between organized labor on one hand and Erie Cross and the American Medical Association on the other.

Included in the list of grievances are increases in Erie Cross rates, the small representation of labor on the board of directors. Limitations on coverage, the low wages paid to non-professional hospital employees, underpaid staffs and underserved patients.

The committee is presently engaged in recruiting a staff of experts in medical economics, insurance and finance to aid in its research. The committee report will cover topics relating to a comprehensive insurance plan under direct union auspices, consideration of a union chain of hospitals, and the possible creation of a labor-sponsored medical school.

### 5th Rate Rise

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Erie Joint Council, is ILGWU representative on the committee. He is also a labor member of the Erie Cross Board of Directors. At the press conference where the project was disclosed, Zimmerman complained that labor's voice was "totally ineffective" in the machinery of the insurance programs endorsed by the hospitals and the medical societies.

He noted that the latest increase in Erie Cross rates had brought a 25 percent rise in the type of coverage used by most unions. On top of last year's 23 percent rate boost, he stated, "we are forced to pay much more for the same (Continued on Page 5)

## ILG Helps Steel Strikers

The ILGWU, at a meeting of its General Executive Board (N.Y.), on September 30, set up a two-point program of aid to the outcast's 500,000 striking steelworkers. The action was taken in response to a letter by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany dated September 22, appealing "to every union in the federation to mobilize immediate support for the striking steelworkers, and to every union member to give effective support in this bid to maintain a just standard of life. The steelworkers' strike is the strike of the entire AFL-CIO. They are in the front lines of the battle, but everyone of us is involved in the war."

The ILGWU board decided:

1. To ask on all banks and job boards to arrange immediately for the collection from each member of one hour's pay per month so long as the strike continues. It is expected that about half a million dollars per month will thus be

collected and will be donated to the striking steelworkers.

2. To advise the Steelworkers' Union that, in addition, the sum of \$2 million from the ILGWU's general funds will be made available to the Steelworkers' Union as a loan without interest any time it needs it. "We are truly confident," the GEB declared, "that the steelworkers will win their strike and that they will soon enough redeem their obligations."

The action by the board followed

the presentation of a full report by Pres. David Dubinsky on the action of the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco dealing with the steel strike.

He told how the morning of the second day of the convention was given over to a meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board, consisting of the principal executive officers of the 135 affiliated unions. He described the report made by Steelworkers' Pres. David McDonald by telephone from New

(Continued on Page 11)

### "Listen, Let Me and You . . ."





Nagler joined Cutters' Local 10 at 18, four years after arrival in N.Y.



With Gov. Herbert H. Lehman at World Labor Athletic Carnival, 1936.

# ISIDORE NAGLER



Nagler (far right) with members of Commission for the Cloak and Suit Industry appointed by N.Y. Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt (center) in 1929.



Nagler in 1929 conferring with ILGWU Pres. Benjamin Schlesinger and Secretary-Treasurer David Dubinsky. He was Cloak Joint Board manager.



With Wendell Willkie, Senator Robert F. Wagner, James J. Farley, Robert Patterson, David Ben-Gurion at Palestine Brandeis Colony Dinner, 1943.



Nagler being sworn by late ILG Secretary F. Umshay in 1952, as Cloak General Manager, position he held from 1928-39 and until his death.



## AFL-CIO CONVENTION

SAN FRANCISCO



AFL-CIO Executive Council holds its final pre-convention meeting. Below, ILGWU delegation and guests, intent on convention actions taken on the floor of Civic Auditorium.



AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. David Dubinsky greet Warren K. Billings of Mooney-Billings Case fame.



Pres. Meany (center) and one of the overseas labor delegations pause before the massive ILGWU union label display.



## UNION LABEL FASHION SHOW

SAN FRANCISCO



The Women's Division of the San Francisco Labor Council surprised the more than 400 women attending the AFL-CIO convention with a fashion show



featuring the ILGWU union label in over 60 highly styled designs. Hit of the show was a garment worker-model in a dress of labels, first on stage.

LABOR PRESS MEET



Gen'l Sec'y Treas. Stulberg, Cal. Gov. Brown.



Pres. Dubinsky urges aid for striking steelworkers.



ILPA officers: Mullady, Terzick listen to JUSTICE Editor Stein report on Ethics.



ILPA bulletin board in hotel lobby displays award-winning issues of JUSTICE.



Pres. Dubinsky huddles with George Harrison (Railway Clerks), Al Hayes (Machinists) and Jacob Potofsky (Clothing Workers).

SAN FRANCISCO



During ten hectic days last month in San Francisco, four events took place of major importance to the ILGWU and the AFL-CIO. Pictured on these pages are highlights from federation and labor press conventions, a union label fashion show, and a testimonial dinner for former Vice Pres. Jennie Matyas.

The ILGWU and its official publication, JUSTICE, were honored by the International Labor Press Association in convention. Editor Leon Stein receives First Award — Editorial Excellence from Association Pres. Peter E. Terzick. With this highest of honors came certificates of Merit for best front page and best single editorial.

MATYAS TESTIMONIAL

SAN FRANCISCO



Jennie Matyas receives gift watch-let.



Above, some dinner guests. Calif. Rep. John Shelley speaks.



Former Vice Pres. Jennie Matyas, still active in union and community affairs on the West Coast, was presented with a watch-let as a gift



from GEB. From left: Pres. David Dubinsky, Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Jennie Matyas, Gen'l Sec'y-Treas. Louis Stulberg and First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini.

# AFL-CIO Sees No Way To Repeal Anti-Labor Foes

(Continued from Page 2)  
Right, might be increased and improved benefits.

In the face of political, social and economic forces arrayed against the labor movement, the AFL-CIO declared, organizing the unorganized is "a matter of necessity . . . in every sense of the word."

## Program for 1960

On the domestic front the convention scored the Landrum-Griffin law as a measure designed to destroy labor, but added "we will not be destroyed" as it pledged to step up efforts to strengthen the labor movement.

It assailed the McClellan Committee for its efforts to "weaken" labor, said there was little to report about in the record of the first session of the 86th Congress, and called for a 13-point "initiative" program for 1960.

The convention warned that a "decisive shift" in government and business policies in essential areas is to avoid another recession, assailed the phony anti-inflation campaign, and called for a five-point program to strengthen the nation's educational system in face of the "critical challenge."

It said the government's tight-money policies, tax program and its emphasis on budget-balancing at the expense of an expanding economy are retarding the breeding grounds for a future economic decline.

Delegates also called for passage of the Perand Bill to provide medical care for social security recipients; federal minimum standards for unemployment insurance benefits; a sharply expanded housing program to insure construction of at least 2.4 million dwellings a year; raise the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour and expanding "coverage; liberalization of immigration laws to permit entry of at least 250,000 new arrivals annually.

On political action it announced that "we start today" the campaign for 1960, a campaign of stepped-up political activity to overcome the "reactionary, bureaucratic, conservative" Congress. It charged there exists a "concert of and malignant conspiracy" between "major industrial and reactionary groups in both political parties" to render the labor movement ineffective in politics and at the legislative table.

In the international area it adopted a detailed, far-reaching resolution warning that the world should not underestimate the growing Soviet industrial and military power for aggression.

## For Stronger Defense

It characterized Soviet Dictator Nikita Khrushchev as "the most violent and demanding in his aggression than Stalin" and called for a strengthening defense to deter and defeat military aggression with top priority for space technology and ballistic weapons.

It commended the efforts of the forthcoming sixth world congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to "mobilize and coordinate" the free world trade union movement, reaffirmed support of the United Nations, reiterated strong opposition to colonialism and called for "vigorous initiative" on disarmament.

In the area of internal structure the convention took an important stride toward settling of internal disputes by approving the principle of final and binding arbitration. The convention directed the Executive Council to develop a de-

tailed plan to be submitted to a special convention of the AFL-CIO for final approval.

The delegates voted to approve the council's recommendation for affiliation of the International Longshoremen's Association, leaving it to the council to determine the appropriate time for entry of the union on that basis in effect, a two-year probationary status.

During the convention there were additional moves for internal unity with announcement that the AFL-CIO Maritime Department and the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee had reached agreement to unite in one department.

## Support to Strikers

On the bargaining front, the convention adopted a seven-point program to give all-out support to the Steelworkers. It voted all-out support of the Swift strike by members of the Packaginghouse and Meat Cutters unions as well as the Harriet-tine Committee had reached agreement to unite in one department.

In the civil rights area the convention took a number of actions. It adopted a strong resolution phony anti-inflation campaign and called on all affiliates to take effective action to prevent or correct any local union procedure denying any member the full benefits of membership.

It rejected a move by the Sleeping Car Porters to expel the

Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen and the Railroad Trainmen for not eliminating racial barriers from their constitutions, adopting instead a resolution referring the matter to the Executive Council with instructions to use all possible means to bring the unions into compliance with the AFL-CIO constitution.

It adopted another Sleeping Car Porters resolution with modification to the effect that affiliates were to eliminate racially segregated locals. There was a general understanding that a union would not be considered in violation of AFL-CIO policy if the union has no legal right to more against a local which refuses to surrender its charter.

Assessing the task of telling labor's story in the face of a "powerful and lavishly financed propaganda campaign" against the trade union movement, the convention called for expansion of the labor press and a "closer working relationship" between the federation and its affiliates in their internal and external public relations and publications activities.

Notable addresses to the gathering were made by a number of fraternal delegates from unions abroad, including Ericsson, general secretary of Histadrot in Israel; Frank Cousins, from the British Union of Manufacturing and Allied Trades Unions; Arne Geier, president of the ICTU; and Claude Jodoin, president of the Canadian Labor Congress.

# San Francisco Fete Hails Jennie Matyas

Jennie Matyas, who announced at the May 1959 ILGWU convention she would not stand for re-election as an ILGWU vice president, was honored with a dinner at the Hotel Fairmont in San Francisco on September 17. More than 300 of her colleagues, co-workers and friends, including labor, industry and government leaders, gathered to pay tribute to her constructive career as a national ILGWU officer. She continues to serve as an officer of the San Francisco ILGWU.

## Record Lauded

Introduced by Ralph King, manager of the San Francisco Joint Board, Vice Pres. Samuel Otis acted as master of ceremonies for the evening. Following a number of speakers — including Congressman John P. Shelley, C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California State AFL-CIO and Sam Hays, country impact committee chairman, who described Jennie Matyas' work in California. — ILGWU

# ILG FIRE WARDENS: FILE REPORTS NOW!

Hundreds of reports by ILGWU shop fire wardens have been received at the office of the New York Fire Department during September, the month regularly designated for semi-annual fire inspections. The information received has been reported into October to allow for seasonal factors. Fire wardens have not yet filed their reports are urged to do so at once.

Fire Commissioner Edward F. Cavanagh, Jr. will convene the Fire Wardens Council of the ILGWU fire warden program on the Citizens' Union Spotlight Room, 100 West 42nd Street, 4, Sunday, October 11, at 11:30 A.M.

# ISIDORE NAGLER

(Continued from Page 5)

the New Deal phase, when it entered a period of growth and progress.

It was during this time that basic industrial reforms were won as well as the 35-hour week, improved wage scales, strengthened impartial machinery for the settlement of disputes and a unique institution — the National Cost and Suit Recovery Board — promoting labor-management cooperation.

As candidate for Bronx Boss President in 1937 on the American Labor and Fusion Party tickets headed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Nagler ran second in a three-cornered fight, losing the election by 28,000 votes to the incumbent, former Congressman John J. Lyons. The following year he ran unsuccessfully for Congress on the ALP ticket, polling a sizable vote.

In 1939, when Cutlers' Local 19 was faced with internal dissension, Nagler responded to a call to run for manager of the local, to which post he was elected.

On the occasion of his tenth anniversary as local manager and his 30th as an officer of the union, Nagler responded in 1947 with a full length biography of his life, entitled "A Leader of the Garment Workers," by Harry Hakel, with an introduction by David Dubinsky.

When Israel Feinberg, general manager of the Cloth Joint Board, left his post due to illness, in April, 1952, Nagler was elected to succeed him.

Despite adverse industrial conditions, he succeeded in reaching agreements maintaining high wage and work standards and strengthening the union's health and welfare and retirement funds, and, more recently, the establishment of a severance pay fund.

Noted for his forceful and vigorous personality, Nagler's activities covered a broad front.

Since 1927, he was a delegate from the ILGWU to practically every AFL convention and, since 1955, to the AFL-CIO convention. For many years he was a vice president of the New York State Federation of Labor and held the same position in the merged New York State AFL-CIO.

Nagler had a deep interest in international labor affairs. In 1934 he was a delegate to the Congress of the International Clothing Workers' Federation. In 1943, while World War II was in progress, he flew to London as a delegate of the AFL to the British Trades Union Congress.

His forthright statement on American labor's policy of non-cooperation with Soviet or other state-controlled unions was the subject of attacks in Moscow publications and gained press comment throughout the world.

Four years later Nagler was back in England as a fraternal delegate of the ILGWU to the British National Union of Garment and Tailor Workers. In 1958 he served as a U.S. labor advisor at the ILO meeting in Geneva, on which occasion he made a major address in support of a "convention" to bar discrimination in employment due to race, color, creed, nationality or sex.

In addition to these activities, at the time of his death Nagler was an officer of numerous organizations. These included secretary of the Bronx County Liberal Party, and member of the state executive committee; secretary of the Jewish Labor Committee; chairman of the Federation for Labor Israel. Other groups with which he served were the Citizens Union, Americans for Democratic Action, City of Hope, New York Governor's Committee on the Physically Handicapped, National Committee for Rural Schools, Home of Daughters of Jacob.

# New York Labor Explores Hospital, Medical Program

(Continued from Page 3)  
selection in a period of just one year.

He indicated that the Dress Joint Board has been paying about \$100,000 annually in Blue Cross premiums.

In part, the proposal is an outgrowth of the bitter seven-week strike at several well-known New York hospitals last spring. "Newshop health standards were discussed during that strike," said Van Arsdale.

## Big Seminars Control

The committee report, discussing the city's 83 non-profit hospitals, called for a review of their staffs and underwrite their patients. They make no accounting to the public. Yet we are

confronted with continually rising costs.

"Blue Cross has gone through the motions of providing community representation on its boards, but it is a fact that it is not a service to be run. The program is under control of Big Business and hospital administration."

A statement issued in behalf of the committee by Van Arsdale said its goal was to "bring medicine closer to the people."

The committee plan to submit a preliminary report sometime this month and will also recommend the adoption and availability of a medical facilities, and the economic barriers placed before lower- and middle-income families.

speakers reminisced about her earlier contributions.

She filed in the period between 1918, when as a leader she had joined Waist-makers' Local 25, to the time she joined the Ladies Union of the Pacific when she was graduated cum laude from the University of California and then served on the War Manpower Commission.

Vice Pres. Julius Hochman declared that Jennie Matyas represents "the kind of life we are standing, he said, for the union's immigrant origin, for the progressive female population, for his longing for education and, most notably, for its pioneer efforts such as the acquisition of Unity House in which Jennie Matyas played a leading role.

## 'Practical Dreamer'

First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini remembered her during a six-month-long strike filled with demonstrations, arrests, and called her "one of our best practical dreamers."

Vice Pres. David Dubinsky pointed out that at a time when labor organization moved along with ease, an industry of workers showed no signs of giving in. He said that they, too, could hold a permanent labor union. They did an enough determination to see a strike, and that effort are in large part the source of the respect and the goodwill earned by the ILGWU they built.

Cordean Wall and Myrtle Banks spoke for the San Francisco members of the union. In the audience were also Mrs. Schneiderman, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander McKillop.

# 'Couldn't Be Done,' They Said, Now '62' Marks Half-Century



At Unity House weekend, where Local 62 commemorated the 50th anniversary, chairladies from the shops were guests of honor. They met some of the union's founders. In left foreground is Local Secretary Isidore Schoenwald, Manager Matthew Schoenwald and wife.

"You can't organize girls, and if you do, they'll never stick to their union," said many discouraged workers concerning the sweated undergarment operators, 30 years ago.

Of course, events have long since proven this to be wrong; an especially impressive refutation was provided by the gala 50th anniversary celebration of New York Undergarment and Neigle Local 62 at Unity House during the weekend of September 11.

With the local's shop chairladies as honored guests, Manager Matthew Schoenwald and staff played host to a capacity turnout that also included employers in the industry and numerous leading I.G.W.E.s.

The mood of the participants was both holiday and nostalgic, full of pride in their union, and reverence for its founders. In addition to the shop chairladies hundreds of local members took part in the weekend celebration. The program featured a fashion show on Friday, showing both old-fashioned undergarments of 50 years ago and modern products of Local 62's factories, and a stage show followed by dancing on Saturday night.

**Old-Timers Hailed** — In his welcome to the guests, Manager Schoenwald paid tribute to the old-timers on the union staff who worked so effectively and vigorously in building the union during its struggles for existence.

"And several of them are still with us," he said, "will working for an even better tomorrow." He spoke also of the newer staff members, motivated by the same ideas, and of the militant and devoted membership.

An illustrated souvenir journal was distributed to the guests, recording the history and highlights of Local 62.

Enthusiastic applause greeted Schoenwald's reading of congratulatory messages from I.G.W.U. Pres. Dominick and General Secretary-Treasurer Stullberg, former manager of Local 62, both of whom were attending the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco. This was spontaneous recognition of the important role these two I.G.W.U. officials have played in the progress of the local.

Chartered in 1909 to seven "thingdom" workers, as the union was then called, Local 62 (is now the third largest affiliate

of the I.G.W.U. with 18,000 members of various races and creeds. Aroused by starvation wages, employers' blacklists for union activities, and work week of 10 to 19 hours, the founders of Local 62 organized their union, often against seemingly impossible odds. Male garment workers, struggling with their own organizational difficulties, wondered how young women could withstand violent assaults on their picket lines, arrest and imprisonment.

But they did, and the honoring of these planners was a touching part of Local 62's golden anniversary celebration. This was symbolized by the cutting of the huge rose and gold birthday cake by Rose Schneiderman, as president of the Women's Trade Union League, she helped organize the undergarment workers into a solid, strong and successful union. Letters from members who attended the birthday party at Unity House have been pouring into the local office, expressing appreciation for the celebration and pride in their organization.

## BEST MOVIES ON TAP AT FRIDAY SHOWINGS

Garment workers in the metropolitan New York area will be able to see some of the finest products of the motion picture industry this fall, reports I.G.W.U. Education Director Mark Starr.

A series of movies combining social "message" with solid entertainment values have been scheduled as a regular Friday evening feature called "Movies That Matter." The films will be shown at the I.G.W.U. 2nd floor studio, 1710 Broadway, at 8 P.M. The October dates and programs are as follows:

**Oct. 16: THE GARMENT JUNGLE.** A sensational close-up of union efforts to combat gangster inroads into the garment industry.

**Oct. 23: THE WHISTLE AT EATON FALLS.** The personal and social problems that have been involved in an industrial dispute.

**Oct. 30: LOST BOUNDARIES.** Conflict and tensions arising from attempts to wipe out segregation.

The movie will be followed by brief discussion periods with the audience participating. As always, admission is free with an I.G.W.U. membership card.

## Locals 32, 38, 99 Start Pact Talks

Three New York locals began negotiations for the renewal of their industry agreements last month. All are seeking wage increases, among other changes in their pact.

**Local 32** — Corset and bra-maker workers are asking also for higher minimums, improved holiday provisions, severance pay and the union label, according to Manager Max Goldenberg. The current agreement expires in December. Vice Pres. Joe Falkman presented demands for Local 32, also a party to the agreement.

**Local 99** — The office and distribution workers' local has notified the Women's Apparel Chain Association that it is seeking a 35-hour week, improved holiday terms, sick leave and severance pay, reports Manager Douglas Levin.

**Local 38** — Workers covered by the negotiations of this local are employed in seven major couturier shops: Lord & Taylor, Saks Fifth Ave., Franklin Simon, Krinick Model, Wilma Owen, Rose Leab and Abercrombie & Fitch, according to Manager Lisle Quintillano.

# 1,2 Baltimore Cloakmakers in Raise, Severance

Wage increases amounting to 12½ cents an hour and the beginning of a severance pay fund were won by the 1,200 members of the Baltimore Cloak Joint Board in a series of agreements with six individual coat and suit firms having

shops in four cities, reports Vice Pres. Charles Krenidler, supervisor of the joint board.

The contract also calls for a union label to be sewed in every garment, six paid holidays for time and piece workers, overtime pay after seven hours a day, and a complete schedule of health, welfare and retirement benefits.

Heading the negotiating team for the cloak union were Krenidler and Unger, South Manager Angela Bambalà, together with Joseph Wolman, manager of the joint board, and attorney Jacob J. Edelman.

### Shops Represented

A committee of members representing shops in each of the four cities and the various garment crafts included Hattie Rupp and Sam Jacobs of Baltimore; Howard Otto, Mina Otto and Myra Sprinkle of Westminster; Louis Young and Elizabeth Riedler of Harrisburg, Pa.; and Mary Miller, Harriet Miller and Frances Stubb of York, Pa. The centers were represented by Meyer Safren and Carl Keys.

The old contracts expired on June 30, but work continued until agreements were successfully set with each of the six firms. Since there is no employer association in the Baltimore cloak industry,

the union had to negotiate with each firm separately. However the contracts are identical; they will run until July 1, 1962.

The firms involved are the Louis Marcus Corporation with shops in Baltimore, Westminster, Harrisburg and York, and the following Baltimore coat houses: Miller & Robinson; Selkin, Kentmore, Pioneer and Park Lane.

### 2-Step Raises

The 12½-cent hourly raise will be accomplished in two steps, 7½ cents as of December 1959 and an additional 5 cents in December 1960.

The joint board consists of six local unions, three of which are located in Baltimore, and three out of town. Local 4, a founding local of the I.G.W.U. chartered in 1900, consists of machine operators, hand sewers, finishers and floor help. Local 110 are the cutters and Local 362 presers. Local 983 in Westminster, Md., collects all coat workers, as do Locals 312 and 316 in Harrisburg and York, Pa.

The joint board, in conjunction with the Upper South Department, operates a medical health center in Baltimore which furnishes complete out-patient care, including complete physical examinations, laboratory studies, X-ray and specialty consultations.

# Midwest Pact Talks Net Tri-State Gains

Contract renewal and wage reopen negotiations in three states covering as many trades have brought wage boosts and increased fringe benefits to some 800 garment workers in the Midwest, reports Vice Pres. Morris Biala, regional director.

In the Fox Valley Region of Illinois, agreements similar to the recent Chicago cloak renewal were negotiated by General Organizer Harry Rufer with seven individual cloak shops covering some 650 workers.

Gains include a 35¢ wage raise for cutters and trimmers and a \$2.50 weekly hike for all other time workers who did not get an increase in May 1959. Those who received raises at that time will get a \$2.50 increase in January 1960. Piece rates will be studied on a shop-by-shop basis.

Holiday pay for piece workers was also initiated, going to three in 1960 and four in 1961. Time workers already receive these paid holidays. Payment will be on a pro-rata basis, but in no case less than one-half day's pay for a holiday falling on Saturday, provided they worked the previous five days.

### Reelin Relief

Wage increases totaling from 10 to 25 cents an hour during the agreement's life-time highlight a new three-year pact for most of the 34 workers of the Reelin Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich., cloak manufacturer.

Employer contributions to the retirement fund of 1 percent of payroll in March 1960, going to

1½ percent in January 1961, and 2½ percent in January 1962; Employer contribution to the severance pay fund of ½ percent of payroll in June 1960, going to 1 percent in September 1961.

Two additional holidays, Thanksgiving and New Year's Day, one granted in 1960, the other in 1961, will bring the total to five paid holidays.

And adjustments in the "vacation" pay system which provides an increase of almost 50 percent by the end of the contract period.

The pact was directed by I.G.W.U. Michigan Representative Bill Davis, aided by a Local 42 committee, made up of Irving Worsley, Leo Anna Barra and Chalm Chalka.

### Reinfor Boosts

A two-year pact with Reinfor, Inc. of Racine, Wisconsin, brings a wage boost of 8 cents an hour retroactive to June 18, 1959, plus another 6-cent hourly general increase one year later. Individual pay raises were given to help alleviate existing inequities, and improvements were made in the health insurance program.

Negotiations were conducted by George Paris, with a Local 187 committee which included Jennie De Rose, Francis Donnelly, August Arenas, Ray Venturini, Tullie Peroff and Linda Smith.

# Montreal Unionizers, 'Dress Up' Campaign

Hundreds of unorganized workers in the heart of Montreal's garment district gave a rousing reception to members of the ILGWU last week during a colorful demonstration staged to boost organizing efforts in the lingerie industry.

The demonstration took the form of an "Old and New Fashion Parade," with horse-and-buggies and a float carrying the Tambores choir of the "Midnites," as Montreal dressmakers are known.

Girls waved from the windows of semi-nude shops and great their organized sisters as the parade moved up St. Lawrence Blvd. with banners proclaiming: "It's a Buggy Days Are Over—Join the ILGWU!"

## Choir and Costumes

On the carriages and the float, union members in period costume carried banners recasting pre-ILGWU conditions, while others in modern dress told of conditions in union shops today and

urged lingerie workers to join their ranks.

Aboard the float, members of the "Midnites" choir sang union songs, while an ILGWU operator sat at a machine turning out lingerie items as the parade moved on.

The demonstration, under the direction of Vice Pres. Bernard Shabo, was organized by St. Eusebe, assistant director of the Canada-wide organizing campaign.

In a statement, Shabo called on the lingerie industry to follow the lead of a score of individual manufacturers in Montreal and Toronto who have "understood that the industry needs unionization for its own stability."

# COT Told of High Score On Holiday Pay Complying

Delegates to the quarterly meeting of the joint council of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department, held at Long Branch, N. J., on September 26, honored the memory of Isidore Nagler, Cloak Joint Board chief who died earlier that week.

Vice Pres. George Rubin, COT general manager, extolled Nagler as an ILGWU colleague for 40 years and as a staunch friend of the out-of-town cloakmakers.

A highlight of the all-day session was a report by Murray Edelstein, assistant general manager, that Labor Day holiday pay had been received by piece workers in all but six of the 100 shops in the COT.

Union complaints have been filed against the delinquents. Vice Pres. Rubin hailed the high degree of compliance, pointing out that in almost all cases they are contracting shops, who must collect all back costs from their employers.

## Production Off

Analyzing the industrial scene, Edelstein reported a sharp drop in production of coats and suits as the result of prolonged warm weather. However, shops working on children's and coat coats are likely to have a full fall season, he said.

Delegates from several local affiliated resolutions urging that out-of-town "seasonal" benefits be equalized with those

of the metropolitan district. Outlining the historical reasons for the existing difference, Rubin described his recent negotiations with the New York Cloak Joint Board on the matter and predicted a substantial narrowing of the gap next summer.

## N.Y. Locals 23 and 35 Move to New Quarters

Two New York locals announced last month that they were moving their headquarters.

Skirt and Sportswear Workers' Local 23 will open its new offices on the 10th floor of the Union Health Center Building, 727 Seventh Ave., on Oct. 8, announces Manager Shirley Appleton.

Cloak Pressers' Local 35, according to Manager Morris Kovler, plans to open its new headquarters on the eighth floor of 22 West 28th St., the Cloak Joint Board building, on or about October 16.

## Canadian Capers

In French, Italian and English this union message was carried to non-union segments in the lingerie industry along Montreal's St. Lawrence Boulevard. Here, two costumed Midnites posed with Vice Pres. Bernard Shabo in one of the city's famed "caleches." Demonstration presented the themes "Here and Now — You and We," emphasizing progress of union.

## CENTRAL CLASSES, OCTOBER 1959 TO MAY 1960

### MONDAYS

WORKERS' SLOGAN (100%) 8 to 9 p.m.  
Local 125, 25 St. 45, St. 125, The Star  
Marie Orlow, S. Abraham, S. Wren, Instructor

GRANITE (Advanced) and WEAVING 8:30 to 9 p.m.  
ILGWU Studio, 119 East 10th Street, New York City  
Paul A. Edgi and Susan Bell, Instructors

SCULPTURE 8:30 to 9 p.m.  
Solo Studio, 124 McDougall Street, New York City  
Artley Solo, Instructor

### TUESDAYS

ECONOMY OF THE GARMENT INDUSTRY (100%) 6 to 8 p.m.  
Solo Studio, 124 McDougall Street, New York City  
Marie Orlow & Mark Starr, Instructors

REFLECTIVE SPEECH 8:30 to 9 p.m.  
Solo Studio, 124 McDougall Street, New York City  
Marie Orlow & Mark Starr, Instructors

LEATHERS AND METAL CRAFTS 8:30 to 9 p.m.  
ILGWU Studio, 119 East 10th Street, New York City  
Paul A. Edgi and Susan Bell, Instructors

### WEDNESDAYS

TRADE UNION TECHNIQUE (100%) 6 to 7:30 p.m.  
Solo Studio, 124 McDougall Street, New York City  
Marie Orlow & Mark Starr and guest lecturers

RECREATION AND SWIMMING 8:30 to 9 p.m.  
Charles Brown High School, 261 W. 18th Street, NYC  
Marie Orlow & Bill Bernstein, Instructor in charge

WEEK APPRECIATION 1:15 to 2 p.m.  
ILGWU Studio, 119 Broadway, New York City  
Marie Orlow & Yale Weisman, Instructor

### THURSDAYS

EDUCATION, RECREATION CENTER 6 to 8:30 p.m.  
Lectures, Experiments, Film Showing and games  
Charles Brown High School, 261 W. 18th Street, NYC  
Marie Orlow & Emma M. O'Connell, Instructors

PAINTING 6 to 8 p.m.  
Solo Studio, 124 McDougall Street, New York City  
Marie Orlow & Henry C. Harlow, Instructors

ILGWU Studio, 119 East 10th Street, New York City

SCULPTURE AND DRAWING 8:30 to 9 p.m.  
Solo Studio, 124 McDougall Street, New York City

### FRIDAYS

MOVIE TALK MATTER 6 to 8 p.m.  
Reviews of old news, combining entertainment and social application, followed by discussion.  
ILGWU Studio, 119 Broadway, New York City  
Marie Orlow

### SATURDAYS

VISITS TO POETS OF INTEREST AND GUESTED TOURS  
Lectures at Hunter College, Trips to the United States with reports and talks by guest lecturers and experts.  
(See Justice for details.)

### SUNDAYS

Apply to your local union director for details of all your local's classes, activities, classes, lectures and outings. Phone CO 5790 for central classes.

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METALCRAFTS, LEATHERS & WEAVING 8:30 to 9 p.m.  
ILGWU Studio, 119 East 10th Street, New York City

SCULPTURE AND DRAWING 8:30 to 9 p.m.  
Solo Studio, 124 McDougall Street, New York City

DANCING (Beginners) 8:30 to 9 p.m.  
Charles Brown High School, 261 W. 18th Street, NYC  
Marie Orlow & Christine Egan, Instructor

RECREATION AND SWIMMING 8:30 to 9 p.m.  
Charles Brown High School, 261 W. 18th Street, NYC  
Marie Orlow & Bill Bernstein, Instructor in Charge

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Your union card admits you free

## FIRST-TIME PAYMENT FOR COLUMBUS DAY, N. Y. READIES PARADE

For the first time in the New York and Boston dress industry, Columbus Day, October 13, will be a paid legal holiday.

The holiday was written into the agreement that grew out of the bitter general strike in March 1958. For many years, Italian Dressmakers' Local 89 had insisted to have Columbus Day included in the list of paid holidays embodied in the dress industry contract.

Both piece and week workers will benefit from the provision, as with all other holidays in the dress pact. Payment is on a pro rata basis. Pay formulas for piece workers, as determined by the industry impartial chairman, provide 25 percent of earnings of the week in which the holiday occurs.

New York City's annual Columbus Day parade takes on special significance for the members of Local 89, as they join the marchers on Fifth Avenue for the first time en masse. The dressmakers will assemble on 47th Street west of Fifth Avenue, at 11:30 A.M., and join the procession from that point.

The ILGWU contingent will include groups from out-of-town locals, many from Long Island. Three marching bands and two floats will add color to the parade's line of march. One float will dramatize Local 89's achievements under the leadership of General Secretary Luigi Antonini.

## N. Y. Fete Honors Premier of Italy

A banquet in honor of Italian Premier Antonio Segni, scheduled for October 4 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel will be co-sponsored by the United Italian-American Labor Council and Il Progresso Italo-Americano.

Co-chairman of the dinner committee are Portina Pope, publisher of Il Progresso, and First Vice Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Local 89.

## 10-Day Strike Topples Long Cleveland Holdout

A 10-day strike last month broke a 20-year holdout against unionization by the Contract Garment Sewing Co. in Cleveland, and resulted in an ILGWU contract bringing substantial gains to the firm's 55 workers.

According to Vice Pres. Nicholas Krizanman, director of the Ohio-Kentucky Region, pact terms with the sportswear contractor include the following:

- Step minimums of \$1.15 an hour and an immediate raise of 6 cents for time workers getting above that; piece rates to be set at \$1.40 an hour for the average worker;
- General increase of 12½ percent above regular piece rates and cutters' wages; and a 35-hour week, both effective in January 1960;
- Coverage under health, welfare and retirement funds;
- Payment for three holidays to both week and piece workers, and one week's vacation after a year's service.

Expiration date of the agreement was set for December 31, 1960, to coincide with the others in the Cleveland sportswear and dress markets.

The union's negotiating team, headed up by Krizanman, included Assistant Director William Kaufman, Meyer Berkman, John Hoover, Margaret Miklos, Helen West, Richard Harber, Rose Mazzulo, Ann Pope and Eleanor Radomski.

In the last eight years, American production of durable goods has gained 57 percent, but the number of workers producing them has dropped 511,000. In non-durable goods, 35 percent more was produced, but the number of workers has fallen 418,000.

## Holdout Harnessed



After 20 years of non-union operation, a 10-day strike by some 55 workers of Contract Garment Sewing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, nets ILGWU agreement. L to r: Meyer Berkman, Helen West, Margaret Miklos, Richard Harber, Rose Mazzulo, Eleanor Radomski.



# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

## THE MARK OF FREEDOM

FOR ALMOST AN HOUR after his address to the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco, Secretary of Labor Mitchell remained on the platform, listening to a line of speakers castigating the policies of the business-minded Administration he represents. He had been heard in silence broken only by audible rumblings of dissent.

The burden of his message was that without a settlement of the steel strike, the Eisenhower Administration would inevitably have to invoke provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. Through court injunctions, this would compel the strikers to abandon their picket lines and would force them back to work in the mills.

The reply of the delegates was to rally to the defense of the steel workers and to create a federation-wide defense fund.

If they were at all called to his attention, the accounts of that convention session must have puzzled the visitor from Communist Russia touring our shores but not yet arrived at San Francisco. What was, to the land of free men and women, the highest exercise of their freedom, would have been, in a dictatorship, the most heinous political crime.

In Russia, the cabinet minister would have ordered and the workers would have obeyed. In our free land, the spokesman for a government sought to persuade and the workers rejected his plea. In an enslaved land, workers would have lost their lives after such a demonstration. Here, they followed it with action aimed at strengthening their opposition.

The visitor from Russia did not represent merely another variety of the kind of slavery we see. He stands for another kind of thing: a thing of order and order of slavery and no opposition, of military might and war tanks used to smash freedom in tributary lands.

THESE ARE NOW AFOOT in our country a concerted drive—through propaganda, legislation and police action—to undermine the strength of organized labor. This would be the first step toward restoring to organized business the dictatorial rights taken from it by the people of this nation through the use of their democratic rights.

In San Francisco, the representatives of millions of American workers in effect resolved that it shall not come to pass, that what the organized workers of this nation have won through their own efforts and sacrifices they are determined to keep, for it has enriched and strengthened the entire nation. Ultimately, the decision will be made at the polls.

The founders of this nation understood that freedom is the mark of freedom. In urging adoption of the Constitution, James Madison warned: "There are two methods of removing the causes of faction: the one, by destroying the liberty which is essential to its existence; the other, by giving every citizen the same opinions, the same passions, and the same interests."

In America, differences of opinion, passion and interests are the proof of our freedom; in Communist lands they are an invitation to extinction.

## ISIDORE NAGLER

The varieties of Isidore Nagler's dedicated services defy inventory. On size and they involved personal attention to the family problems of a harassed clockmaker. On the other, they were connected with the world-wide problems of workers that confronted him as a labor advisor at International Labor Organization meetings in Geneva.

In between was a staggering array of political campaigns, organizing drives, collective bargaining and civic appeals for a community, which through his generous efforts and sympathies, embraced underprivileged groups in the Bronx as well as brave pioneers in Israel.

Common to all of these was the vision of humane decency he had caught as an immigrant youth in garment workers' struggles against the slums and the sweatshops of our land. He pursued that vision into every arena to which he could bring his gifts of energy, enthusiasm and organizing ability.

He was ready to serve his union wherever he was called upon to do so with no regard for personal comfort or kudos. He was proud that he had provided leadership in some of the major battles of his beloved ILGWU.

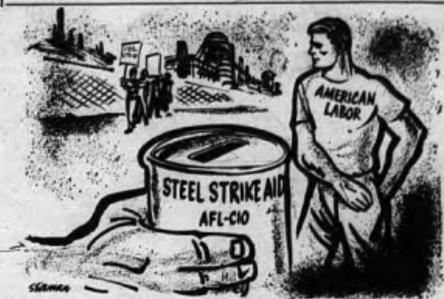
These he fought not only on the picket line, but more importantly also at the bargaining table, where he sought and won initial regulations affecting jobber-contractor-union relations, higher wages and shorter work week and, perhaps closest to his heart, retirement safeguards for his old-time clockmakers.

In the last hours of his life he planned continued service to his union. He had been designated a delegate to the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco. No alternate took the seat kept vacant for him.

On the opening day of the convention he sent a telegram to his chief, Pres. Dubinsky, which read in part: "Regret unable to carry out my assignment. This is first convention I am missing in 33 years. In 1927 I was only ILGWU delegate to convention and read Pres. Sigman's statement of our struggle against Communism . . . affectionate regards . . . Please remember me to my colleagues . . ."

We shall long remember him for his creative work and his dedicated spirit.

## "My Fight!"



## Business and Politics

By  
Charles F. Teft

Excerpt from recent article in The New York Times Magazine by the former Mayor of Cincinnati, brother of the late Senator Robert A. Taft.

AMERICANS read almost daily now that business men should go into politics. This has been said before, but not so often or so broadly. A few years ago, business leaders were being urged to work at the local political level. Now, every salaried employe in some companies is being called upon to select the party that best represents his point of view and work for that party in his neighborhood.

Business has been in politics a long time. Certainly, the "rubber barons" were its earliest up to their ears. From Joe Fid and Commodore Vanderbilt to the copper kings of Montana, Railroad, liquor dealer, insurance man, shipping magnates, rail-riders and price discoverers are only a few of the business men who have found it necessary to go to State Legislatures and Congress.

THEN what is new about the business-info-politics movement? One thing is its scale. One nationally known corporation has trained a battalion of 500 executives to spread the gospel of company views on publicists. Another new element is that the present movement, upon examination, begins to assume some of the aspects of a public-relations operation. There is even a New York advertising firm organized last year specifically to advise companies in this limited field.

Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler, in a joint interview last May with Thurston B. Morton, his Republican counterpart, said: "With . . . narrow purposes in mind they are going to end up alienating the general public, creating suspicion of the business community and doing a clumsy job of obtaining even their narrow objectives." And Mr. Morton warned: "If business men are to achieve a maximum effectiveness in politics, they must work toward this goal as citizens rather than as spokesmen for, or representatives of, just one segment of our total economy."

That warning is sound. What is really self-interest, however justifiable, ought not to be blown up into civic spirit, and it ought to be advanced with some degree of attractive modesty and humility. What is good for General Motors is not necessarily good for the country—or the city.

A second thing wrong with the campaign is that if it is, in fact, aimed at labor. This central motivation—to rival big labor and beat down labor organizations—is openly stated in many cases.

An executive of a large corporation, in a speech to the Business Advisory Committee last October, urged more vigorous political action by business men because of his "personal" appraisal of the AFL-CIO as the "most aggressive and successful force in politics." This power, he said, is the hands of other (than railroad) oil-field officials, who mystify and fool politicians and proposals which result in "inflation, concentration of power in central government, damage to progress and withering of freedom."

My third general objection to the "business into politics" campaign is the fact that it looks, and sometimes acts, as if it were against all progress.

For example, an official of one of our largest corporations, active in the movement, has talked about "successful Republican candidates, who were pulled far to the left in their campaign obligations and promises."

The head of another company, located in New Jersey, which conducts one of these programs, has been reported organizing to prevent the re-nomination of Clifford Case as Senator from that state because his record is "indistinguishable from the Americans for Democratic Action." Yet Case in four years is recorded as supporting President Eisenhower 85 percent of the time, compared with 83 percent for former Senator H. Alexander Smith.

EVERY good American ought to be in politics, because through politics his government is run in a way that provides justice for his rights, and the services that make it possible to live as pleasantly as few in history have lived before.

Business men can help make the word "politician" an honorable tag, even an honorable tag, and have all kinds of fascinating fun doing it. But no one should fall for the common slogan: "Join this party of your choice and start working in it at the precinct level [and, by the way, let's sack these damned unions!]"