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## RENEWAL RAISES FOR 17,000 IN PHILA., N.Y. LOCALS 32, 99



**Wage** increases of 6 percent head the list of gains won by N.Y. Corset and Brassiere Workers Local 32 in a renewal pact covering nearly 7,000 members. Here workers enthusiastically voice approval of terms as outlined by Manager Max Goldenberg on January 11.

**'Dimes'** contribution is presented Labor Division chairman Harry Van Arsdale Jr. by Vice Pres. Louis Nelson for N.Y. Knit-goods Local 155 as child marshal Catherine O'Sheagresy looks on.



**Enforcement** of dress prices is the objective of ILGers from a seven-state area, as Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman outlines procedures to staff members. Seated is First Vice Pres. Antonio.

**Approval** of contract renewal terms which brought a 5 percent pay boost and other benefits to some 7,000 dress workers is given by members of the Philadelphia Joint Board. Taking vote is board chairman Aaron Einbinder. Seated foreground is Vice Pres. William Ross.

Overline

# Labor Mobilizes for Goals as Congress Opens

(Prepared by IGLWU Political Dept.)

Since this is a Presidential and Congressional election year, there is a chance that the second session of the 80th Congress, which opened last week, might depart from the "Congress proposes—Eisenhower opposes" pattern of the last session.

Also, there is the fact that liberals in Congress are determined to really do battle for many bills which were merely killed in committee, compromised or defeated.

Among the issues with which the AFL-CIO is concerned, and on which active labor drives can be expected, are the following:

**Aid to Education:** For seven years the Eisenhower-Nixon administration has opposed assistance to hard pressed schools. Even with a limited bill such as Senate Bill 8, which provides only \$500 million a year for school construction for two years with matching grants, there is indication of administration opposition. This measure passed a watered-down version in order to avoid a veto—if, indeed, any bill passes at all.

**Minimum Wage:** The AFL-CIO Minimum Wage Committee will continue the drive begun in the past session to secure majority support for legislation to raise the federal minimum to \$1.65 an hour and extend coverage to 8 million more workers. Here again the Eisenhower-Nixon administration, supporting the position of Secretary of Labor Mitchell, will indicate a preference for amendments calling for extension of

coverage in only 215 million more workers and not raising the minimum by one cent.

**Civil Rights:** This should come up early in the session. On the Senate side, Minority Leader Stephen McNichols has agreed to permit debate on the issue around February 15. In the House, the Rules Committee has bottled up HR 8061, a watered down version of the Celler Bill. A petition to get this out of committee has been signed by about 120 Representatives. Last week, this move got the support of Speaker Rayburn, who indicated that he favored this method of gaining legislation on committee, something he has never done before.

There is hope that the civil rights legislation, when finally passed, will include technical and financial assistance to communities facing integration problems, authority for the attorney general to file civil suits to end school segregation and other practices rigidly discriminated by the courts, provision for the Justice Department to have access to registration and voting records in its investigation of alleged deprivation of the right to vote, and the appointment of federal voting registrars where the right to register has been denied by local authorities.

**Unemployment Insurance:** Attempts to reform unemployment insurance laws to the extent by the establishment of federal unemployment insurance coverage for millions of additional workers now prevented from collecting such

consideration. The report of hearings completed by the special Senate Committee on Unemployment, chaired by Senator Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, is expected to give a boost to such legislation.

**Forced Bill:** This would give much needed surgical, hospital and convalescent help to those retired under social security and their survivors. Tremendous concern with the problems of the aged have given impetus to this legislation, and even over administration opposition the day may be earned for this kind of legislation.

**Depressed Areas:** This measure, also known as "area redevelopment" legislation, was passed in 1944 by both Houses of Congress and then vetoed by President Eisenhower. In 1946, a similar bill was passed by the Senate. It is due to come up in the House, with the amount to be spent to rehabilitate chronically depressed areas whittled down somewhat.

**Congressional Reapportionment:** During the 1920 session the House Judiciary Committee, chaired by Congressman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) held hearings on several proposed measures designed to end "gerrymandering" of Congressional Districts. Today, because of widespread gerrymandering and because some districts have many times the population of other districts, liberals in Washington are severely under-represented. The principal bills designed to correct this situation are HR 73,

HR 378, HR 8268 and HR 8473, introduced by the special Committee on Reapportionment, chaired by Senator Charles McNary (D, Pa.). Action on one of these measures, or on a bill containing desirable features from more than one, is tentative this year for a large number of states will reappportion Congressional Districts during 1951 and 1952.

A report from the IGLWU Political Department declares: "A program of legislative activity and emphasis has been outlined by the recent three day AFL-CIO Legislative Conference at this Washington meeting, where the IGLWU delegates participated in all the sessions and talks by Senators and Congressmen, one of the main points was the need for continued activity on the back home level.

Playing an active role at the conference was a 40-member IGLWU delegation headed by Vice President Charles B. Zimmerman and David Olmstead, and Gus Tyjert and Evelyn Durbin, director and executive secretary of the Political Department.

In his keynote message AFL-CIO Pres. Meany assailed the Administration's tight-money policy as contributing to inflation and called for laws necessary geared to growth. "The nation," Meany warned, "faces an enormous and growing deficit in national defense, education, housing, urban renewal, industrial expansion, social security, modern roads, airports and community facilities. Congress cannot further postpone or ignore these needs without damage to the public interest."

## Workers' Victory Ends Steel Strike

American steel workers—scoring a massive victory on both work rules and economic issues despite the most intensive management onslaught in modern times—last week reached agreement with the nation's giant steel producers on a new contract.

The agreement, announced the night steel struck in the nation's history.

The 24-month agreement secures 40-hour job rights contained in previous contracts; gives 20-cent USWA increases a 20-cent USWA package; provides for a fully-cost recovery program; and, for the first time in any American industry, guarantees each retiring worker a \$1,000 lump-sum payment in addition to his regular pension.

The United Steelworkers 171-member wage policy committee, thundering its approval of the pact, said that on the key issue of work rules the USWA "emerged completely victorious" — a victory, it added, which was "not only for the steel workers but for all of American labor."

### Great Labor Victory

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called the agreement proof that "collective bargaining still works" and attributed the union victory to the fact that officers and members "stayed together in the face of tremendous odds in the very best traditions of the trade union movement."

In a message to Steelworkers' Pres. David Mitchell, IGLWU Pres. David Hishcock voiced his "congratulations on the great victory achieved by your union under your leadership. I regard it also as a victory for the entire labor movement."

The settlement — on the 11th day of a Taft-Hartley injunction which halted the USWA's recent 116-day strike last November — came as the National Labor Relations Board was preparing to hold the full-minimum wage on management's so-called "take-it-or-leave-it" which would have gutted the work rules and given workers only

## LIKE MESSAGE MEANS JUST MORE OF SAME STAND-PAT POLICIES

In his eighth and last State of the Union message last week President Eisenhower indicated that the Administration would continue its stand-pat "budget-balancing" economic policies.

Nowhere did the President refer to legislation on raising the minimum wage and extending its coverage; enactment of federal standards on the amount and duration of unemployment compensation benefits; improvement of the social security system, including passage of the Forand Bill to provide medical and hospital care for the aged; the Senate passed depressed areas bill now held up in the House Rules Committee; housing legislation; development of the nation's natural resources, or modification of the present tax structure.

However, President Eisenhower did say he is for peace and against inflation . . .

### Siege of Troy



Members of Troy, N.Y., Local 163-176 carry their campaign for civil rights action and a higher minimum wage to the office of their Congressman, E. C. Mary Tamm, Manager Edward Nash, Rep. Leo Clavin, Julia Peterson and Ann Adams.

## New Meany Plea for Top Labor-Management Meet

In the wake of the steel strike settlement, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called leaders for a White House conference of labor and management ahead to work on "guidelines" for industrial peace.

The idea of a top-level meeting originally conceived by Meany in a letter to President Eisenhower last November, received strong endorsement from Eisenhower in his State of the Union Message to the opening of the second session of the 80th Congress. Eisenhower, who asked Congress for new labor legislation in 1960, said that as consequence of the long steel strike he intends "to encourage regular discussions between management and labor outside the bargaining table."

### Avoid Costly Strike

In a statement halting the steel agreement, reached only after the longest steel shutdown in the nation's history, Meany declared, "It [the settlement] demonstrates the need for management and labor developed guidelines for just and harmonious labor-management relations to avoid a repetition of

strike as long and costly as this steel strike."

Meany said the broad areas of agreement could be emphasized and worked out in detail developed at the kind of White House labor-management conference Pres. Eisenhower is now considering.

Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, to whom Eisenhower assigned the task of exploring the proposal with Meany and "representative" management officials, has expressed cautious optimism on the prospects of holding the conference "in the early part of the year"—probably February or March.

The Secretary recently declared he had held private conversations with the AFL-CIO president and "with some of the management groups and labor leaders representing people." These exploratory talks, Mitchell told reporters, covered four broad areas—the "possibility of such a conference, the subjects to be discussed, the location of the talks, and the time.

## JUSTICE

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One of the subjects to be discussed, the location of the talks, and the time.

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# Pay Raises for 7,000 via Phila. Dress Terms

Successfully concluded contract renewal talks with two dress employer groups have brought sweeping gains headed by a 5 percent across-the-board wage increase to some 7,000 workers in the Philadelphia area, reports Vice Pres. William Ross, Dress Joint Board manager.

The new three-year pact, which becomes effective February 1, provides the 3 percent gain for all workers except cleaners who will receive a flat \$3 weekly increase.

Additional improvements include a hike in severance pay to 10 weeks if an employee is laid off without cause, including total severance continuing to 18 weeks for the health and well-

fare, retirement and severance funds.

Another provision set the minimum wage at \$1.50 for four workers, packers and similar work categories; minimum for operators, pressers and cutters will be determined at a later date.

Rest of gains:

- Retention of the present five paid holidays, with a guarantee of pay regardless of the day on which they fall;
- Mandatory fire safety drill;
- Extension of the bargaining unit to include maintenance workers;
- Strengthening of the union label and enforcement provisions;
- Add an annual disease pro-

viding that if an officer or stockholder of a corporation goes into business for himself, his firm becomes subject to the union agreement.

With the association part out of the way, talks are continuing with individual manufacturers who employ some 1,000 workers. Representatives, associations are under way covering some 700 workers with the Embroidery and Bell Accessories.

Members: catholicism

ally greeted the pact with the Fashion Apparel Manufacturers and the Philadelphia Apparel Producers Association.

The union negotiating committee, headed by Vice Pres. Ross, included Albert Abovitz, Joseph Carver, Benjamin Feldman, Leobertstein, James J. Mahoney, Harry Omer, Elmer Paul Meyer, Thomas A. Pridmore, Morris Liberman, Ross Carv Kayn, Beatrice Heller, Joe Kolkovics, Christine Laler, Trishan, Gertrude Odeil and Mabel Payton.

# 7 State Drive Launched to Raise Uniform Dress Price Enforcement

## Unionist Is Named Premier of Quebec

Barely a month after the liberalization of Quebec's labor law, workers in the Canadian province got more to cheer about on January 8 with the swearing-in of the first trade unionist as Premier of Quebec.

As an anonymous activist, 40-year-old Minister of Labor, who succeeds Premier Paul Sauvé, who died of a coronary thrombosis on January 2 after less than four months in office. The late Premier had succeeded Premier Maurice Duplessis last September.

Barrette's accession to the post of Premier could mean expansion of the "new look" which began shaping up in the Province of Quebec during Sauvé's brief term of office. A one-time railway manager and later a mechanic, Barrette has indicated a continuing sympathy for working people despite his Herriot Alger rise in the political world.

Some 40 years ago, Barrette became a member of the International Association of Machinists, Lodge 847 in Joliet, Que. He later became secretary-treasurer of the local—and on that day remains a member in good standing of the IAM.

A long-time friend of trade unions, including the ILGWU, Barrette had found the road frustratingly tough during the Duplessis regime. As Vice Pres. Bernard Shaw put it in a statement following Barrette's choice as Premier:

"It is difficult to judge Mr. Barrette on past performance as Minister of Labor under the regime which preceded that of the late Mr. Sauvé. While Mr. Barrette personally was always sympathetic to the cause of the workers, he appeared to be in no position to translate his views into law."

Shaw said Montreal leaders of the ILG found "a deep sense of satisfaction" in the fact that a trade unionist had become Premier of Quebec. He expressed the hope that the new Premier would "continue and expand the process of democratization" begun by Sauvé with Barrette's assistance. The liberalization of the Quebec Labor Relations Act, initiated by the new Premier under the Sauvé administration, was described as "a first step" in the direction of more progressive legislation.

## Union in Guiana Seeks '105' Severance Info

A trade union in Georgetown, British Guiana, may soon have a severance pay fund patterned after the pioneering one established by New York Snowsuit Workers' Local 105. Manager Martin L. Cohen has announced a letter which came via the AFL-CIO offices in Washington requesting information on methods for negotiating and administering a severance pay

A new and comprehensive policy aimed at getting effective and uniform enforcement of ceiling prices in the seven-state New York metropolitan dress market has been launched by the Dress Joint Council.

The new policy was outlined by Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, the council's general manager, at a meeting arranged by him with 250 delegates from dress locals in New York, the Eastern Region and the Northeast Department at Hotel Astor in Manhattan on January 7.

Zimmerman left no doubt that the dress council considers the new policy one of major significance for the union and the industry, and that it is determined to make the policy work.

**Policy Aspects**

On the platform with him as he spoke were First Vice Pres. Leifd Ahlstrom, general secretary of Local 89; Vice Pres. David Ginsold, director of the Northeast Department; Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, director of the Eastern Region; Vice Pres. Mike Falkman, manager of Local 10; N. M. Mickloff, secretary-treasurer of the joint board; Sol Greene, the council's assistant general manager; Local 22 Manager Israel Breslow, Local 60 Manager William Schwarz and Council Chairman Al Allen Rader.

Main aspects of the new policy include the following:

Use of one schedule as the basis for figuring prices on all work including section work. The schedule to be used is a revised and up-to-date version of the official schedule used by the impartial chairman's office since 1955.

Until now, a total of four different schedules were in use in addition to numerous shop schedules. Zimmerman emphasized that only the one official schedule would be recognized.

The establishment of a new Technical and Control Department headed by Mitchell Lokic, formerly with the ILGWU Management Engineering Department in Department to train all business agents, price adjusters and shop representatives to apply the schedule in a uniform way, and to conduct periodic "price settlement enforcement audits" in shops throughout the New York metropolitan dress market.

Zimmerman emphasized that these audits, like the ILGWU's audits of local books, are intended to guarantee proper procedures.

The training program, which got under way on Monday when 25 out-of-town staff members began taking a two-week course under Lokic, will eventually extend to all shop chairmen and chairladies. "Real enforcement is not possible without effective cooperation in the shop," he said. "We want all of our shop representatives to understand fully the price settlement procedure."

**Staff Training First**

Zimmerman emphasized, however, that the training of staff (Continued on Page 10)



Mitchell Lokic in a uniform

## NATION-WIDE SURVEY SHOWS UNIONS SPARK CIVIL RIGHTS BATTLE

The American labor movement made important contributions to the fight for extension of civil rights during the year 1959, according to a nation-wide survey.

The study, made by the anti-discrimination department of the Jewish Labor Committee, was made by the committee's 17 field offices maintained in cooperation with the local AFL-CIO unions in many of the nation's largest cities.

The report, made public by ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO's Civil Rights Department, showed that the AFL-CIO nationally and its local units as far west as San Francisco played a significant role in many civil rights efforts.

These included the Youth March for Integrated Schools in Washington, D. C.; the civil rights resolution of the AFL-CIO convention last September; the fight of the labor movement in California against discrimination in the 1959 Winter Olympics in Squaw Valley; the long labor participation in the successful fight for a Fair Employment Practices Law; and the passage of anti-discrimination legislation in Connecticut, with labor help; labor support for legislation in New York State against housing discrimination, and labor support for the President's Committee on Government Contracts,

## 'In the Act'



# Contract Boosts Pay for 7,000

Terms for a new corset and brassiere industry-wide agreement, with a general wage increase capping a substantial package of gains, were enthusiastically approved by members of New York Local 32 on January 5 at a meeting in Roosevelt Auditorium.

As outlined by Manager Max Goldenberg, the pact improvements, which cover nearly 7,000 workers, include the following:

- A 6 percent wage increase, with no week worker to receive less than \$3.90; a \$5 raise for shipping clerks; an additional 1 1/2 paid holidays—Thanksgiving and half of Election Day—for a total of five; establishment of a severance pay fund; use of the union label.

- Also, employers agreed to pay an additional 1/2 percent of payroll to the local health and welfare fund, bringing the total to 5 1/2 percent, and the first warden program was given formal contractual status.

- The severance fund will be financed through employers' contribution of 1 percent of payroll. They will start paying 1/2 percent

on July 1, adding another 1/2 percent on January 1, 1961.

## Minimums Upped

Contractual minimums for a 35-hour week were upped from \$60.25 to \$43.75 for floor workers, from \$42.50 to \$47.50 for operators, and from \$42.50 to \$49 for shipping clerks. Also, "learning" periods were reduced and enforcement provisions tightened.

Goldenberg, heartily acclaimed by the workers who jammed the auditorium, revealed that a week before the ratification meeting, negotiations had broken down and the union was preparing the call on members to approve a general strike.

He lauded the local's staff, executive board members and shop representatives for their support

in the course of negotiations.

He also voiced appreciation to ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg and attorney Elias Lieberman for their assistance in the negotiations. He attributed a major share of the successful outcome, however, to "the loyalty and spirit of the members" who had demonstrated these qualities in recent strikes.

Goldenberg indicated to the meeting that the higher employer contributions to the health and welfare fund probably would mean a 50 increase in sick benefits in the near future.

This was the first industry-wide agreement negotiated by Goldenberg, who became manager of the local last January.

## Quick on the Draw



The eyes of Texas were upon the ILGWU label booth at the state AFL-CIO convention held in San Antonio recently. Label booth attracted a lot of attention, especially from hundreds who registered for a drawing of a union-labeled dress. Winner was Mrs. Lee Wilson, here receiving a certificate from Vice Pres. Frederick Siems, director of the Central States Region.

# Start Talks for Puerto Rico Bra Renewal Covering 5,000

Headed by Pres. David Dubinsky, union negotiators in Puerto Rico last week started talks on renewal of the industry agreement covering some 5,000 corset and brassiere workers on the island. The present contract between Puerto Rico Local 600 and the employers' association is slated to expire January 31.

At the session with employer representatives which got underway at the Hotel Condado in San Juan on January 13, Pres. Dubinsky presented the list of union proposals, topped by a demand for a 10 percent, across-the-board wage increase and use of the union label.

Also sought is establishment of a severance pay fund, higher health and welfare benefits, additional paid holidays, improved vacation terms, and increases for shipping clerks, spreaders, mechanics and helpers—adding another 5 percent to the requested "package" of gains.

Other contract changes asked include clauses covering transfers, job security, distribution of work, price committees, overtime pay and grievance machinery.

## Resume In N. Y.

In the course of these preliminary two-day talks, employer spokesmen, headed by association attorney Melvin Eisenberg, offered with a 4 1/2 percent "package" which was upped to 7 1/2

percent before talks were deadlocked, and were recessed until January 18, when they will be resumed in New York City.

A full report on the parleys will be given to the membership of Local 600 at a mass meeting called for January 21 in San Juan, at which time preparations will be started on setting up strike machinery in the event this becomes necessary.

At last week's talks on the island, the union's negotiating team, headed by Pres. Dubinsky, was composed of Local 600 Manager Robert Gladnick, Organization Director Alberto Sanchez, Local Pres. Lolita Cartagena, and a shop representation including Margarita Toro, Zaida Rodriguez, Sinesia Castro, Guadalupe Pena, Isabel Isaac, Julia Cordova, Catalina Rentas, Luisa Padilla, Clara

Belvia, Lydia Del Toro, Luz Gladys Bonilla, Casilda Alvarez, Maria Teresa Garcia, Martina Caban, Ismaida Rivera, Lydia Caban, Ramdulla Brignoni, Rosalia Diamante and Mario Vasquez.

Also present were Business Agents Leona Winterpool, Ninin Gonzalez, Aida L. Cruz and Emilia Torres, and organizers Iris Icarcarino, Emilia "Ródriguez" and Felicitas Palcon.

Immediately after adjournment of the negotiations, a committee of four shop representatives and Manager Gladnick was elected to attend the talks when they resume in New York. These are Lolita Cartagena, Margarita Toro, Isabel Isaac and Guadalupe Pena.

The first ILGWU contract for the island's corset and brassiere industry was negotiated by Pres. Dubinsky in Puerto Rico in January 1958.

# Midwest Nets Pay Hikes Via Embroidery Renewals

Wage increases for workers at the Western Embroidery Co. and the La Mode Novelty Co. highlight contract renewals negotiated by Chicago Local 212, reports Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, director of the Midwest Region.

For the 20 workers at Western Embroidery, the new pact provides an immediate wage boost of 6 cents an hour, with an additional 5-cent pay hike effective December 1960.

The contract also calls for a \$1.15 minimum wage, establishment of a severance pay fund and an increase of 1/2 percent in employer contribution to the retirement fund effective July 1960, for a total contribution of 2 1/2 percent of payroll.

At La Mode Novelty, the 25 workers have gained a general wage increase of 6 cents an hour in their new two-year agreement.

The pact also provides for a \$1.15 minimum, a severance pay fund, and a wage reopeners clause which may be invoked after one year.

Both embroidery pacts were ne-

gotiated by Business Agent Norbert Cleith.

On another front, employers in the Chicago cloak and dress industries this month began contributions of 1/2 percent of payroll into a severance pay fund. Contracts in these industries provide for an increase to 1 percent of payroll for the severance fund beginning January 1961.

## Label Promoters

Plans to set up committees to supervise and publicize union label activities last month extended to Local 337 of Chicago Heights, Local 525 of Aurora, Local 358 of Savanna and Local 499 of Herrin, Illinois, and Local 303 of Clinton, Iowa.

Similar committees will be set up through Wisconsin this month by Phil Oliver, union label field representative for the Midwest Region.

On January 13 John Kearney of the Puerto Rican Department of Labor was scheduled to address the Spanish-speaking members of Aurora Local 240 on the rights, duties and responsibilities of union membership.

# Bonus Welfare Pay For Coast ILGers

Just as a lot of ILG Santa Clauses were running out of breath and spending money last month, they got an assist from the Los Angeles health and welfare fund to the tune of \$165,000. This amount was paid out in supplementary benefits to those workers who had maintained employment through the first nine months of 1959.

According to Vice Pres. Samuel O'Quinn, director of the Pacific Coast Region, the additional payments were equal in amount to the "treatment" checks issued to all eligible workers in April. The regular April payments are based on 2 percent of gross annual earnings.

## One, Two, Three — Kick!



On the line — but this time a dance and not a production line — are these members of New York Undergarment and Negligee Workers' Local 62, making merry at year-end party.

# '66' Benefits Add Free Eyeglasses

Health benefits for members of New York Local 66 were extended last month to include free eyeglasses. As outlined by Manager Murray Gross, the eye care will include eye examination, prescription and eyeglasses each every two years.

A low-cost European tour is being offered to members and families of Local 66 by its education department. The tour will be for either 23 or 30 days, and the cost will be \$280 or \$390, depending upon length of trip. Chartered planes will carry members to London, Amsterdam, Cologne, Heidelberg, Lucerne, Innsbruck, Venice, Rome, Nice, Lyon, Paris and back to New York.

A complete detailed itinerary and tour applications can be had at the local's education department. Registrations will be accepted until February 15.

# \$5 1/2 Rise, 35 Hours in '99' Chain Renewal

## Chain Reaction



Tens of members from New York Office and Distribution Workers Local 99 file Resolved Audition to clear terms of the new three-year pact which brought wage increase totaling \$5.50 to some 3,500 members of the union's chain store section. At left, Manager Levin calls for vote on agreement.

Some 3,500 members of the chain store section of New York Office and Distribution Employees Local 99 will get wage increases totaling \$5.50, a 35-hour week and other substantial gains as a result of a new three-year agreement concluded and ratified last week. Manager Douglas Lewis reports.

The new pact provides for a 35 increase effective January 1, a \$2.50 increase at the beginning of 1941, and a reduction in hours from 37 1/2 to 35 at the beginning of 1942. A ratification meeting at Manhattan center on Monday cheered Levin's report on the contract terms. Local 23 Manager Shuchman Appelton, who was manager of Local 99 until last year, said that the new three-year agreement was the best in its history.

In addition to wage gain and provision for the 35-hour week, the new contract gives the local's chain store members 7% guaranteed paid holidays plus three paid religious holidays, and a \$1.00 weekly minimum, with a stipulation that any increase in the federal minimum is to be made by a rise in the local's minimum. In other words, if the federal minimum goes to \$1.25, the local's minimum will be raised to \$1.45.

### Welfare Up

The new agreement raises employer contributions to the health, welfare and retirement funds by 25 cents each and continues a clause that gives members one week's "vacation" benefit after a year of employment with a firm. Two weeks after two years of employment and three weeks after ten years of employment.

Resolutions which began in October, were stated until the end of December over the chain stores' refusal to grant the 35-hour week and a meaningful wage increase. They yielded finally when they learned that the local would not sign an agreement without them.

## Crestmont Workers Block Union Busters

The employer may have thought he was buying the workers, but he quickly discovered he owned only the plant, and it cost him a general wage increase to learn his lesson. Here is what happened:

When Crestmont Knitting Mills bought out the Garfield Sportswear Co. of Jersey City, N. J., the new employers, with a little "unboasting" in mind, announced they would not honor the agreement with Knitings Local 222.

### Picketing Persuades

The 60 workers thought otherwise: Crestmont would operate as a union shop or not at all. A meeting was called, a strike vote unanimously passed, and picket lines set up. It took just seven days for the Crestmont employer to get the message, fill his pen

and sign a new agreement, according to Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

Here is a general wage increase of from 3 to 5 dollars effective February 1. This pay hike comes on top of a similar boost last year, in addition to "vacation" pay, 5% paid holidays, time and one-half after the regular daily hours of work and other benefits standard in the New Jersey knitted goods contract.

The union negotiating committee, reports Local Manager Peter DeLentis, was headed by Catherine Dahl and chairlady Mary Guarino, and consisted of Sylvia Jefferson, Anna Lombardo, Edna Flacet, John Rogers, Robert Abramowitz and Rose Jurco, George Venoles and Juan Muniz assisted Business Agent Edward Gosselin on the picket line.

## Attainments Buoy Local 20 Chairmen

Shop chairmen and chairladies of Local 20, New York Waterproof Garment Workers, attending their annual year-end gathering on December 18, had a number of good reasons to be festive on the occasion:

—They learned that, despite the rainwater trade being hard hit by Japanese plastic and rubber imports, the local succeeded in adding ten new manufacturers and seven contractors, employing some 200 workers, to its rosters during the past year;

—The local's general, retirement and health-welfare funds all registered continued growth;

—Their manager, Joseph Kessler, had recuperated sufficiently from several operations to be able to be with them for the annual celebration;

—Kessler presented Assistant Manager Sam Fine, who gave a report of the year's achievements; —The ten manufacturers enrolled, all in New York City, are Al-Bar Fashions, Clo Fashions, The Imperial Co., Jaxon Coat and Knit Co., Londonaire, Larry Lynn, Rainbrook, Reim Terry and Weather All.

In the last 12 months, some \$20,000 in benefits was paid from the local's health and welfare fund, amounting out at \$1 per member, the report showed.

## Phony 'Union Courier'

### Hit by \$35,000 Fine

Two publishers of a phony "labor" paper were found guilty of criminal contempt for unauthorized solicitation of advertising and the corporation fined \$35,000 last week by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals.

Several years ago the paper, The Trade Union Courier, was ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to stop representing itself as an AFL-CIO publication. Commission attorneys had the support of the International Labor Union of America, which represents legitimate publications of AFL-CIO affiliates.

## Office of Unity House Now in Health Center

The office of Unity House, formerly at 2710 Broadway, in New York City, has been moved to 275 Seventh Ave., the same building that houses the Union Health Center. It is announced by Mansel Saul, who said the additional space and facilities will mean improved services for members making reservations. The date for the start of registrations for the 1940 summer season will be announced later.

## UP, DOWN, UP AGAIN WORKERS AT SHELBY LAND ON THEIR FEET

Nobody knows the troubles ILLERS in West Frankfort, Mo. had seen. But now, after two years of insecurity under three different employers, it seems that the Local 471 members are finally out of the woods. Here is what happened:

About two years ago the Streamline Garment Co. went out of business. In a short time, the Shelby Manufacturing Co., a contracting shop, moved into the south-central Illinois town, but then it was closed the shutdown of the plant. The Shelby Co. reopened its doors on smaller premises, but closed them finally in the spring of 1939.

But the last of the plagues seemed to have passed West Frankfort in November 1939.

Susler Bros., a leading western dress manufacturer, opened the shop as a companion to their Herrin plant. The shop, presently at a temporary location, employs some 100 workers, and plans call for expansion to 200 or 400.

Last month a membership meeting heard Assistant Regional Director Harold Schwartz discuss plans for the future of the local and lay the groundwork for impending contract talks. A negotiating committee was elected at the meeting, consisting of Pauline McKenzie, Hazel Mosier, Jean Liversey, Lydia Stephens, Verba Ine, and Ann Holligan.

Staffers Frank Rother and Russell Thompson of the nearby Central States Region also attended the meeting.

The old agreement, which was scheduled to expire on December 31, was extended for a week to permit final details of the new agreement to be worked out.

In his report to the ratification meeting, Lewis lauded the local's board and the chain store shop stewards and commi-

tees for their full and effective cooperation during negotiation. Union secretary Abraham Schlegel outlined in the ratification. The local is now negotiating an agreement for its members in the knitted goods industry with the current contract scheduled to expire January 15.

## Mark Starr Retires, Ends 25-Yr. Service

Mark Starr, director of the ILLGWU Education Department for the past 25 years, has retired from his union post, it was announced early this month. The occasion was marked by a luncheon January 5 attended by members of the General Execu-

tion Board (N.A.) and General Office department heads. Starr is undertaking a coast-to-coast lecture tour on behalf of the League for Industrial Democracy which he will be conducting the aims of organized labor. In addition, he plans to do considerable writing.

During Starr's contributions, Pres. David Dubinsky contrasted the needs for labor education a quarter of a century ago, with those that exist today. A quarter of a century ago he pointed out, the unions were still in the process of achieving status, of organizing their memberships.

Educational programs at that time were aimed at informing members about labor history, organization and strike techniques, on the one hand, and sports, popular arts and life enrichment on the other.

### Changing Concepts

Today, some of these goals persist for members of new generations. But the achievement of them and standards has changed basic concepts of labor education, which must now compete with widespread entertainment facilities.

Starr, a native of Wales, was working as a hot carrier when he was 12 and the next year went into the mines, following his father, in Somersetshire. He became active in the workers' education movement in Great Britain and wrote many pamphlets that were used in English labor circles.

In the early twenties, Starr was teaching English labor history at Brookwood Labor College in the United States. In January 1915, when the ILLGWU Education Depart-

ment was reorganized, he became its director.

Under Starr's direction wide-appeal programs were initiated in arts and crafts and in formal classes. He earned a reputation as an outstanding authority in adult education. The ILLGWU educational program in turn was widely admired and emulated.

### Helped OWI

In 1943, Starr was the only candidate qualified to be named as director of adult education for the city of New York. Anti-labor forces raised a cry against him for his work in the trade union movement, and the post was never filled. In spite of this, Starr travelled on behalf of the U.S. government during the war, visiting Great Britain in 1944 as a labor consultant sent by the Office of War Information.

Starr has frequently been a Liberal Party candidate for public office, and for many years he was the party's Queens County chairman.

Pres. Dubinsky also thanked Mr. Starr, who was present at the luncheon, for her patience with a job that often kept Mark on the road for long periods.

In acknowledging Pres. Dubinsky's remarks, Starr pointed out that there were many things he still had to think through and do that he had been fortunate in having had the opportunity, through working in the ILLGWU, to make his livelihood in doing the things he valued.

He thanked the many with whom he had worked, mentioning especially Lillian Weinberg and Helen Wolmer, who were at different times his secretaries.



At luncheon in honor of Mark Starr, who is retiring after 25 years as ILLGWU education director, facing camera, from left: General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg, Pres. David Dubinsky, Starr, Mrs. Starr, and First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini.

# YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY

REVISED, UP-TO-DATE DIGEST



## I. HOW TO QUALIFY FOR OLD-AGE (RETIREMENT) BENEFITS

1. You must be at least 65 years if a man or at least 62 years old if a woman, and
  2. Have sufficient employment to retire, and
  3. File application for benefits.
- You must have earned at least \$50 in a sufficient number of calendar quarters in order to retire. A calendar quarter is a three-month period beginning January 1, April 1, July 1 or October 1. The number of calendar quarters you need depends on when you reach age 65 if a man or 62 if a woman. Use the accompanying table as follows to find out how many calendar quarters you need.

## II. HOW TO QUALIFY FOR MONTHLY DISABILITY BENEFITS

### A. Disability benefits after age 50

Under certain conditions, if you are so disabled that you cannot do a substantial amount of work, you may qualify for disability benefits. Disability benefits are paid as follows:

1. Persons who are at least 50 years of age, AND have been disabled for at least six months, AND are expected to continue to be disabled permanently or indefinitely, AND have earnings in at least 20 out of the 40 calendar quarters before they were disabled. Persons disabled after July 1, 1961 will have to show in addition that they had earnings in the same number of calendar quarters as is required for ordinary retirement. (See table in Section I, Old-Age Benefits.)
2. Persons drawing disability benefits may be asked to undergo rehabilitation treatment offered by their state government. If they refuse, disability benefits may be stopped.

### B. "Disability Freeze"

1. Persons disabled before they reach age 50 should apply to the Social Security Office for a "disability freeze." In this way, you make certain that the period of time of total and permanent disability is not counted against you to cancel your right to future disability or retirement benefits or to reduce their amounts.
2. In order to get a "disability freeze," you must have earnings in the same number of calendar quarters required to get disability insurance. Application for the "freeze" should be made as soon as you have been disabled for six months. DO NOT DELAY. Late application may mean loss of benefit status.
3. EVERY PERSON, OF WHATEVER AGE, WHOSE DISABILITY BEGAN BEFORE JULY 1, 1956, MUST FILE AN APPLICATION FOR A "FREEZE" BEFORE JULY 1, 1961, OR FACE THE LOSS OF THEIR RIGHTS.

No old-age, disability, or other type of benefit is paid by the government unless application is made at the nearest Social Security office. The address can be found either in the telephone directory under "U.S. Government, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare" or at your Post Office. It is important to apply promptly; if you do not, you may lose benefits.

## III. HOW TO ESTIMATE THE AMOUNT OF MONTHLY BENEFIT

The amount of your monthly old-age or disability benefit will depend on the size of your average monthly earnings during your working years. Follow these steps in order to estimate your monthly average earnings and the amount of your benefit:

1. List your annual earnings for every year between January 1, 1951 and the year you reach age 65 if a man or 62 if a woman.
2. For the years 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954 don't list more than \$2,600 a year, even if you earned more in any of those years.
3. For the years 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, don't list more than \$4,200 a year, even if you earned more in any of those years.
4. For 1959 and all the years thereafter, don't list more than \$4,800 a year, even if you earned more in any of those years.
5. Cross out the five years in which you had your lowest earnings or no earnings at all.
6. Under certain conditions (described in the section on disability benefit), you may also be able to cross out a period of disability from this list. BUT you must have permission from the Social Security Office to disregard periods of disability in a "disability freeze."
7. Add up the earnings of all the years still on your list.
8. Add up the months in all of the years still on your list.
9. Divide the total earnings remaining on your list by the total number of months. The result is taken as your average monthly earnings.
10. Once you compute the average monthly earnings, you can estimate your benefits from the table marked VIII. In some cases, the Social Security Office uses a different method if it results in higher benefits. It is based on your earnings since 1937 and is done automatically.
11. A working woman can retire between the ages of 62 and 65. If she retires before 65 (but after 62) the amount of her benefit is reduced by 0.56 percent for each month between the date of her retirement and her 65th birthday. (If she retires at 62, her benefit thus would be reduced by 20 percent.)

Birthday (65th for men 62nd for women)	Quarters Needed	
	From Jan. 1, 1937	From Jan. 1, 1955
Jan.-Mar., 1959	16	12
Apr.-June, 1959	16	13
July-Sept., 1959	17	14
Oct.-Dec., 1959	17	15
Jan.-Mar., 1960	18	16
Apr.-June, 1960	18	17
July-Sept., 1960	19	18
Oct.-Dec., 1960	19	19
Jan.-June, 1961	20	
July-Dec., 1961	21	
Jan.-June, 1962	22	
July-Dec., 1962	23	
Jan.-June, 1963	24	
July-Dec., 1963	25	
Jan.-June, 1964	26	
July-Dec., 1964	27	
Jan.-June, 1965	28	
July-Dec., 1965	29	
Jan.-June, 1966	30	
July-Dec., 1966	31	
Jan.-June, 1967	32	
July-Dec., 1967	33	
Jan.-June, 1968	34	
July-Dec., 1968	35	
Jan.-June, 1969	36	
July-Dec., 1969	37	
Jan.-June, 1970	38	
July-Dec., 1970	39	
1971 or later	40	

If you do not have enough quarters at age 65 if a man, or age 62 if a woman, you may qualify later by continuing to work.

Social security benefits are financed by worker and employer contributions. For 1960 through 1962 you will contribute 3 percent of your earnings at a social security tax, and your employer will contribute an equal amount. Once you have paid taxes on \$4,800 of wages from one employer in a year, you don't have to pay any more tax while you are with that employer

during that year. However, if you work for more than one employer in a year, and taxes are deducted on more than \$4,800 in the year, you may claim the excess tax as a credit on your federal income tax return. Social security taxes will be raised in 1963 to 3 1/2 percent, and in 1966 to 4 percent.

# BEST OF YOUR RIGHTS AND BENEFITS UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY LAW

# RTY

The Social Security Law, as recently amended, gives more benefits to more people. The law provides:

1. Monthly old-age pensions for men after age 65 and for women after age 62;
2. Monthly disability insurance after age 50;
3. Monthly benefits for dependents of a retired or disabled worker;
4. Benefits to survivors of deceased workers.

The Social Security Law provides benefits that are very important for you and your family. But it is a very complicated law. This explanation will help you understand your rights under this law.

## IV. BENEFITS TO THE WIFE OR OTHER DEPENDENTS OF A RETIRED OR DISABLED WORKER

1. The wife of a retired or disabled worker, if she is 65, can get an old-age benefit equal to one-half the amount her husband receives.
2. The wife of a retired or disabled worker, if she is between the ages of 62 and 65, may receive a benefit. BUT it is reduced by 0.69 percent for each month between the date of her retirement and her 65th birthday. (If she retires at 62, her benefit would thus be reduced by 25 percent.)
3. The wife of a retired or disabled worker, if she has worked herself, may be entitled to old-age benefits based on her own earnings. She may collect whichever benefit is higher, but not both.
4. Children under 18 (in some cases, after age 18 if disabled), dependent parents, or a dependent husband of a retired or disabled worker may also get benefits. The total amount of benefits that can be drawn by all dependents of one wage-earner is limited by law, and cannot be more than \$254.

## V. BENEFITS TO SURVIVORS OF DECEASED WORKERS

1. The following survivors of a worker who dies, either before or after retirement, may qualify for survivors' benefits:
  - CHILDREN under age 18, if they were dependent on the deceased worker for support;
  - CHILDREN of any age who have a total disability which began before age 18 and if they were dependent on the deceased worker for support;
  - WIDOW, if she is 62 or older, or at any age if she is caring for a child who is receiving a child's benefit;
  - WIDOWER, if he is 65 or older and was dependent on his deceased wife for support when she died;
  - DEPENDENT PARENTS of the deceased worker, if

they have reached retirement age. These benefits are paid to survivors only if the deceased worker had a sufficient number of calendar quarters of work to his credit at the time of death.

2. The amount of benefit for survivors is based on the amount of benefit the retired worker was receiving prior to his death. If the worker died before retiring, the amount of benefit is computed in the same way as for a retired worker, considering earnings up to the year of death.
 

The monthly benefit for widows, dependent widowers or dependent parents is three-fourths of the amount to which the deceased worker was entitled. This amount is not reduced for widows and dependent mothers who become survivors before they reach age 65.

The monthly benefit for a surviving child is also three-fourths. If there is more than one child, the total benefit will be larger. For estimates of benefits for survivors on the basis of average monthly earnings of the deceased worker, see table, Section VII.
3. The maximum combined benefit which can be paid to all the survivors of one deceased worker cannot be more than \$254. In many cases the maximum will be lower, depending on the deceased worker's monthly benefit rate. (See table, Section VII.)
 

If total payments to survivors exceed the maximum allowed by law, all payments to survivors are proportionately reduced.
4. The widow or widower of a deceased worker will receive a lump-sum payment at the time of death, provided they were living in the same household. Otherwise, the person who paid burial expenses may receive this payment. The lump-sum payment is three times the deceased worker's monthly benefit rate, but in no case more than \$255.

## VI. HOW MUCH YOU MAY EARN AFTER YOU RETIRE

After you reach age 72 you can keep all of your monthly old-age benefits no matter how much you earn. BUT before you reach age 72, you can lose some of your monthly benefits, depending on how much you earn.

1. If you do not earn more than \$100 in any month of the year—you can keep all of your benefits.
2. If you earn over \$100 in some months of the year but your earnings for the year are not more than \$1,200—you can keep all of your benefits.
3. If your earnings for the year are more than \$1,200—you may lose one monthly benefit for every \$80 you earn in excess of the \$1,200.
4. BUT, no matter how much you earn in the year—you can keep your benefit check for any month in which you earned \$100 or less.
5. If a retired worker loses his monthly benefit because of his earnings, his dependents lose their benefits for the same months. However, if a dependent or survivor exceeds the limits on earnings, only his or her benefit will be affected.
6. Anyone who works after retirement may have the amount of his benefit increased. After 65, there must be an individual request for the review of the benefit. BUT for women who retire before the age of 65, the review is automatic if they lose three or more monthly benefits before age 65 because of excess earnings, as described above.

This digest prepared by ILGWU Research Department. Address questions on the Social Security Law and its benefits to ILGWU Research Department, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

## VII. ESTIMATED SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

Type of Benefit	Average Monthly Earnings Beginning January 1, 1951												
	\$54	\$100	\$150	\$175	\$200	\$225	\$250	\$275	\$300	\$325	\$350	\$375	\$400*
<b>Monthly Retirement Benefit for one person</b>													
Retired at 65 and over	\$33.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 73.00	\$ 79.00	\$ 84.00	\$ 89.00	\$ 95.00	\$100.00	\$105.00	\$111.00	\$116.00	\$121.00	\$127.00
Retired at 64 (woman)	30.80	55.10	68.20	73.50	78.40	81.80	88.70	93.00	98.00	103.20	108.30	112.60	118.60
Retired at 63 (woman)	28.60	51.20	63.30	68.80	72.80	77.50	82.40	87.00	91.00	96.50	100.60	105.30	110.10
Retired at 62 (woman)	26.40	47.20	58.40	63.20	67.20	71.20	76.00	80.00	84.00	88.80	92.80	96.80	101.60
<b>Monthly Retirement Benefit for a couple (husband 65 or over)**</b>													
Wife Retired at 65 and over	\$49.50	\$ 88.50	\$109.50	\$118.50	\$126.00	\$133.50	\$142.50	\$150.00	\$157.50	\$166.50	\$174.00	\$181.50	\$190.50
Wife Retired at 64	48.20	86.10	106.50	115.40	122.50	130.00	138.60	146.00	153.20	162.10	169.20	176.70	185.20
Wife Retired at 63	46.80	83.60	103.50	111.80	119.00	126.00	134.60	141.50	148.80	157.10	164.40	171.50	180.00
Wife Retired at 62	45.40	81.20	100.40	108.70	115.50	122.40	130.70	137.50	144.40	152.70	159.50	166.40	174.70
<b>Monthly Disability Benefit from age 50</b>	\$33.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 73.00	\$ 79.00	\$ 84.00	\$ 89.00	\$ 95.00	\$100.00	\$105.00	\$111.00	\$116.00	\$121.00	\$127.00
<b>Monthly Survivor's Benefit</b>													
Widow, widower, child or parent	\$33.00	\$ 44.30	\$ 54.80	\$ 59.30	\$ 63.00	\$ 66.80	\$ 71.30	\$ 75.00	\$ 78.80	\$ 83.30	\$ 87.00	\$ 90.80	\$ 95.30
Widow and one child	49.60	86.60	109.60	118.60	126.00	133.60	142.60	150.00	157.60	166.60	174.00	181.60	190.60
Widow and two children	53.10	88.60	120.00	142.40	161.60	178.10	190.10	200.00	210.20	222.10	232.00	242.20	254.10
<b>MAXIMUM COMBINED BENEFIT (all survivors)</b>	\$33.00	\$88.60	\$120.00	142.40	161.60	180.00	202.40	221.60	240.00	254.00	254.00	254.00	254.00
<b>Roman Catholic Benefit</b>	\$99.00	\$177.00	\$219.00	\$237.00	\$252.00	\$255.00	\$255.00	\$255.00	\$255.00	\$255.00	\$255.00	\$255.00	\$255.00

\*Average monthly earnings of \$400 will not be possible for a woman retiring before 1994 or a man retiring before 1997.

\*\*If both husband and wife worked, they may possibly get a higher benefit computed on their separate earnings.

Use the Space on retirement benefits for one person to see how much each one get. Each couple has the right to collect the highest amount to which they are entitled.

# Set Back Shady Unions' and Bosses Fighting Eastern Region in N. J. Knit

Two recommended orders issued by trial examiners of the National Labor Relations board have administered a setback to attempts by anti-union employers and shady "labor" outfits to thwart the continuous organizing drive in New Jersey waged by Eastern Region's Knitgoods Local 222.

Recent investigations by the board have brought recommendations designed to block "sweetheart" contracts and company-dominated unions in the Garden State capital, reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region. Sweetheart contracts provide the workers with little if any benefits.

## Uncovered by NLRB

The Butler Knitting Mills of Butler and the Weber Knitting Mills of North Bergen were found to have entered into "sweetheart" arrangements with Teamsters Local 945 (garbage collectors). The board's findings also uncovered an illegal company-dominated "independent" union at Knit Fashions in Hoboken, with an agreement containing no benefits and not even signed by the firm.

The order recommended

## FULL EMPLOYMENT, CONSUMER AID HEAD LIBERALS '60 GOALS

Creation of permanent commissions on constitutional revision, consumer protection and planned housing head the list of programs in the Liberal Party's legislative program of the Liberal Party.

Urging lawmakers to forgo "red baiting" in order to secure New York's position of leadership through full employment and economic growth, the Liberal Party offered a program dealing with 22 areas of legislation, ranging from civil rights to judicial reform.

A priority item was the establishment of a \$1.50 minimum wage for the state. The party also recommended extension of benefits and coverage in unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and disability benefits programs.

Other proposals include a strengthening of the rent control laws, anti-discrimination bars in public and private housing projects, repeal of the Coercion-War Act, which bars strikes by civil servants, and an increase in state aid to education.

The legislature was urged to weigh carefully any income tax provisions which would make the tax structures conform with the federal. The party cited capital-gains and depletion allowance loopholes in the federal tax system.

Another tax recommendation asked that the exemption on the unincorporated business tax be raised from \$5,000 to \$15,000.

Regarding constitutional revision, the Liberal Party urged modernization of the courts and county procedure; mandatory legislative reapportionment and redistricting; permitting initiative petition to propose constitutional amendments; extending home rule power to the more populous towns and to all villages, and guarantees of school construction bonds of local school districts by the state.

For New York City, the party urged adoption of legislation that would permit and authorize establishment of a Charter Revision Commission.

withdrawal of recognition from the Teamsters' Union, and dissolution of the company union.

According to Local 222 Manager Peter Delfelen, the knitgoods drive, now in its second year, has brought 222 benefits to over 1,600 workers in 23 mills in Hudson, Essex, Passaic, Middlesex and Bergen counties.

The campaign kickoff was a signal for employers to form phony unions in their plants, while over a dozen so-called "labor organizations" rushed in to sign backdoor "re-entries" below ILGWU standards.

## Workers Strike

When Local 222 organizers began a campaign at Weber Mills in spring of 1958, the firm quickly formed a hand-picked committee of workers. This committee met with a representative of Teamsters Local 945, and "sweetheart" arrangements were attempted.

Workers backing the ILGWU strike in the firm in August of 1958. NLRB investigations followed the attack.

After drawn out hearings, the trial examiner recommended that the company reinstate all strikers, with back pay for those not reinstated; that the company cease threatening and coercing workers, and that the firm also cease aiding and supporting the Teamsters local and withdraw recognition from them.

At Knit Fashion the employer deked out his phony union complete with "committee" and "consultant to management." Spanish-speaking workers were intimidated into signing application cards they could not understand and pay dues to this "independent." Their agreement provided no benefits.

The order, full back pay for three workers who had been fired for union activity, and a firm to dissolve the so-called independent union, and recommended reimbursements by the boss for check-off dues paid by the workers into the phony union.

As a result of the presentation to the trial examiner by Charles Weintraub, the NLRB General Counsel's attorney, together with ILGWU attorneys Irving Leuchner and Sidney Beitman (in the Knit Fashions case) and by the counsel's attorney Richard D. Triplett and union lawyer Beitman (in the Weber-Butler), anti-union employers have received a setback in their war against legitimate unionism.

## United Nations Tour Set for February 20

A guided tour of the United Nations has been arranged for ILGWU from the metropolitan New York area for Saturday, February 20, reports Education Department Secretary Panna Cohn.

Garment workers will meet on that date in Conference Room 4 of the UN building, where a representative will brief the group on the functions of the world organization.

Further information is available at the Education Department, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

## THOUSANDS REQUEST FASHION PAMPHLET OF ILG LABEL DEPT.

Thousands of requests for the first in a series of fashion-education pamphlets being issued by the ILGWU Label Department were received this month following first press reports that they were being made available free to those requesting them. According to Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, department director, all parts of the country are represented in the sacks of mail containing the requests.

Word that the union's label department will also have a film on current fashion available has brought requests for its use from a number of television stations.

The first of the department's pamphlets is entitled "How To Be Well Dressed," and it was authored by Eleanor Lambert and Diane Papert. Miss Lambert is in charge of the Label Department's fashion-education program. The contents of the pamphlet will be reprinted in a forthcoming issue of JUSTICE.

The flood of requests in advance of the launching of an advertising campaign in a number of outstanding women's magazines that will feature a coupon on which readers will place their requests.

Vice Pres. Hochman also reports that requests for the pamphlet have been received from a number of hospitals, women's clubs, and organizations and government institutions where there is an apparent awareness of the part played by good grooming in creating a high level of morale.

It is also announced that Michael Johnson, for many years the manager of the Harrisburg office of the ILGWU in Pennsylvania, and for the past several years the education director of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, will join the staff of the ILGWU Union Label Department as assistant director.

There were 22,500,000 women working in the U.S. at the end of October 1959, according to the Department of Labor.

## Knitgoods Negotiators



Preparing to invoke a wage reopener clause in the existing agreement, which runs until December 31, 1960, members of the Cleveland Knitgoods Council meet in the union offices to formulate demands to present to the Sportswear Manufacturers Association. Leading the negotiating committee are, in rear, left to right: Bernardine Gardiner, manager of the council; union attorney William J. Corrigan; Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirtman, director of the Ohio-Kentucky Region; Mayor Beitman, manager of the Cleveland Joint Board; Business Agent John Hoover.

## HOW TO BUY

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS

## Federal Grading of Meats Assures Quality Products

Latest blow to your buying power is the action of the U. S. Agriculture Department in suspending federal grading of lamb. This comes at the very time that investigations are revealing that not only are buyers often cheated on amounts, but sometimes lower grades are passed off as higher.

Federal grading is voluntary, not mandatory. Some packers and retailers never made it available to you at all.

But among those stores that did sell lamb on the basis of federal grades, and continue to sell graded beef, the grades markings assure you of getting the quality you pay for. When a "Good" stamp, you know this is a satisfactory but lower grade, and you expect to pay less than for the "Choice" grade. Without federal grades, you may be sold the even lower "utility" grade and pay the price of the "Good."

Both consumers and small independent meat packers wanted to keep federal lamb grades. The big packers have been working for 15 years to get rid of federal grades altogether. If there are none, the big packers have an advantage. They can push their own brand names with heavy advertising. You'll be left with no guide but such meaningless brand names as your own knowledge of how to tell meat quality.

Incidentally, when Agriculture Secretary Benson last summer first closed the possibility of suspending lamb grading, there were so many protests from consumers and small packers that the Agriculture Department said it would continue grading lamb. In December the department made a complete turnabout and announced it had suspended grading for a year. Whether or not the grades are ever restored, the large packers now have an opportunity to corner the lamb market.

Beef still is being graded by the government, and it will pay you to look for these markings in stores, and buy on that basis. Pork never has been federally graded. In buying lamb you now can depend only on the store's honesty or your own knowledge of quality. In view of the exposures of gouges, it would seem safer to expand your own knowledge.

## How to Tell Grades

The higher grades of lamb have creamy-white firm fat; pink, firm, velvety meat with streaks of fat and reddish bone. The interspersed streaks of fat, called "marbling," give higher grades juiciness, flavor and tenderness. Such grades can be roasted or broiled.

The lower grades of lamb generally have thin, yellow fat, and the lean may be dark, soft and without fat.

This doesn't mean the lower grades are not a good buy. Actually they give you more lean to the pound, and hence more protein. They simply aren't as tender, thus may have to be cooked by longer, moist cooking methods such as stewing and braising. But you do have to make sure now that you don't pay a high price for a low grade.

The short-weight scandals also confirm that you have to watch weights. Large-scale frauds have been reported in both New York and New Jersey. In Michigan, state authorities told this department, most short weights found there are in pre-packaged self-service meats.

Some cities require that a scale be available nearby when meat or cheese is packaged in advance, so you can check weights. But even where this is the law, some stores ignore it and consider the scale in the vegetable department sufficient. You can judge stores' scrupulousness by whether they do provide a handy scale.



**Nor'easter**



Northeast Department staffers in New York City for the annual year-end meeting here vice Pres. David Gingold (seated, with notes) review the area's achievements in 1959 and formulate the objectives of the department for the coming year. Seated in foreground is Assistant Department Director Sal C. Chaitin.

**Savatore Ninfo Dead; Former ILG Vice Pres.**

Savatore Ninfo, who last February retired after 36 years of active service to the ILGWU, died January 1 at Yonkers Professional Hospital after a long illness. He was 76 years old.

Ninfo had served as first vice president of the union from 1922 to 1934 and had been a member of the General Executive Board for 40 years. For a short time in 1921, he was acting president of the ILGWU.

Ninfo won election to the New York City Council in 1927 on the American Labor Party ticket and held that office until 1943. He was active in numerous political and civic endeavors, including the Italian American Labor Council, the Supreme Council of the Sons of Italy and Garibaldi Lodge 543 of the Masons.

The union leader came to this country from Italy in 1899 and immediately became active in labor circles where he attracted the attention of the then AFL Pres. Samuel Gompers.

He was a leader in the garment strikes of 1909 and 1916. He first became an ILG officer in 1911, served for many years as manager of Italian Cloakmakers' Local 45, and recent years was manager of Pasmac Local 145.

At funeral rites vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region, recalled Ninfo's many years of service and devotion to the cause of labor and to progressive community activities.

Vice Pres. Howard Mollan led a delegation from Local 48.

Many of Ninfo's co-workers and friends, headed by Pasmac Local 145 Manager Richard Sandilippo, journeyed from New Jersey to pay their respects.

Surviving are his widow, Maria; three sons, Anthony, Joseph and Ralph, and daughter Raffaella.

**New York City Students See 'With These Hands'**

"With These Hands," the film history of the ILGWU, was shown to more than 2,000 students in New York City in the period from September to December 1959, according to a report by the Board of Education.

The board's four prints were shown 160 times during that period, while many students saw the movie by borrowing the film directly from the Education Department, reports Assistant Education Director Ralph Reuter.



Savatore Ninfo

**Giovannitti Dead; Was Poet of Labor**

Arturo Giovannitti, long-time labor poet, orator and organizer, died on December 21 at his home in the Bronx. He was 75 years old. Giovannitti was a part of the Italian immigrant radical movement, joining the Industrial Workers of the World soon after his arrival in this country in 1900.

Later, he was closely associated with the ILGWU, taking a leading role in the founding of Italian Dreammakers' Local 89 and Cloakmakers' Local 48. He was author of the Local 89 theme song, and was inaugural speaker at that local's charter meeting in November 1919. He often addressed ILGWU conventions.

Giovannitti is perhaps best known for his participation in the historic 1912 textile strike in Lawrence, Mass. It was while imprisoned on a murder-frame-up during that strike that he wrote his most famous poem, "The Walker."

Among organizers at the funeral were ILGWU First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonicelli, Mark Starr, Norman Thomas and ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky.

**6 New Shops in Scranton Area Start N'East '60 Scoreboard**

Northeast Department organizers in Pennsylvania rang out the old year by adding six new shops, with almost 300 workers, to union ranks in the Scranton-Carbondale area, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, department director.

The drive, spearheaded by the rank and file organizing committee formed by members of Local 198, first scored when the MILWA and MILWA of A. Friedman underwear plants signed standard ILGWU agreements covering close to 100 workers.

In negotiations with these firms, union negotiators included Northeast Field Supervisor Jack Halpern, District Manager Cliff Depin, State Supervisor Ray Shore and Pa. Organization Director Sol Hoffman.

Other shops signed in the

Scranton District, employing more than 200, are Henry Sportswear and Linda Sportswear, blouse contractors who will be covered under the agreement with the State Belt Association and Irene Dec Co. of Taylor and DIC Dress Co. of Dunmore, who will be covered under the industry-wide pact of the Northeast Department and Dress Joint Council.

As a result all these contractors have instituted the 35-hour week, standard health, welfare, retirement and severance pay benefits and the union label.

**West Mass. Gains**

In the Western Massachusetts District, 450 workers in two plants have won significant gains

through contract renewals, reports District Manager John Albano.

A new two-year pact brought a 3 percent raise to 200 at the Worcester Knitting Co., and the renewal at Campus Cloth Co., makers of housecoats and lounging pajamas, settled 4 1/2 percent for line workers and added 4 percent on piece work earnings. The 35-hour week also went into effect at Campus.

Worcester negotiators included Northeast Assistant Director Sol C. Chaitin, Supervisor Louis E. Roma, Manager Albanese, Assistant Manager Isaac Gordon and shop committee members E. Lamberg, H. Kotowski, R. Lajoie, J. Taylor, R. David, D. Collins and M. Leaha.

Campus partners, besides Albano, were Business Agent Rick Bosco, and shop committee members E. Carron, B. Diestel, C. Biragiano, M. Dreads, R. Wundergren and C. Milone.

**POLITICAL ACTIVISTS SCAN ISSUES FOR '60 AT FALL RIVER RALLY**

Garment workers in the Southern New England District, alert to the need for strengthening the hands of liberal forces in legislative halls, are off to an early start in efforts to bring labor's point of view to the voting public.

Vice Pres. David Gingold, Northeast Department director, announced that the first step in the area's political education program was taken when the district's "400 Club" held a rally followed up with concrete action.

The rally, held in Fall River, brought out a large number of Local 178 members to hear 1960 campaign issues discussed by State Senator Mary Fonseca and State AFL-CIO COPE Director Joseph Cas. For several days following, over 60 members went to ILGWU headquarters to check the number of current workers registered to vote. Later, committees will visit unregistered members to urge that they do so and vote on election day.

The "400 Club," which is a voluntary organization of ILGWU members interested in furthering good citizenship, will carry their drive into the homes and the shops. Spearheading the campaign is Business Agent Joseph Buchkowski, under the direction of District Manager Ralph Roberts. Gingold reports that plans also are under way in most other districts.

**Rx: Cold Cash**



Three years after an automobile accident, veteran Montreal cloakmaker Alex Thomas gets additional therapy in the form of a sickness and hospitalization check for \$577.50. At right, Manager Sam Liberman of Local 342 makes the presentation.

**Montreal Cloakmaker Finds Out It's Never Too Late for ILG Aid**

A veteran Montreal cloakmaker who spent 90 days in hospital after a serious automobile accident in 1956 has discovered that fate isn't quite as stern as he had imagined, thanks to the ILGWU.

Alex Thomas, a tailor who has been a member of Local 342 since 1904, collected \$377.50 in sick and hospitalization benefits last month—almost three years to the day after the accident in which he suffered third-degree facial burns and other major injuries.

In the 36 months between the mishap and the windfall of benefits, Thomas suffered not only the physical pain, but also the anguish of mounting medical bills which he could not pay. Reason: He did not think he was entitled to the benefits from the ILGWU.

During the close to three months he spent in hospital, neither Thomas nor his family reported the accident to the ILGWU. With no application before it, the Cloak industry sick benefit fund committee was totally unaware of his plight.

Upon his discharge from hospital, Thomas reported back to his shop. He resolved to pay off

his medical expenses in installments, but that burden proved so overwhelming that, by 1959, he couldn't even afford to pay his union dues. That's when the ILGWU discovered his predicament.

Thomas desperately explained that he had become delinquent in his dues because of the flood of hospital and medical bills. Cloak Manager Sam Liberman urged the unbelieving tailor to apply for benefits—regardless of the time lapse.

The hospitals were asked for duplicate bills and the Sick Fund Committee took up the case. It decided that in view of the special circumstances, Thomas should receive the maximum possible, including 45 days' hospitalization and 15 weeks of sick benefits.

In a letter to Liberman later Thomas indicated how he felt about the happy turn of events. He expressed to the Montreal Joint Council of the Cloakmakers' Union "and to all leaders of our ILGWU" his deepest appreciation and wholehearted thanks for what he described as "your generous consideration of my case."

# Drive launched to Assure Dress Price Enforcement

(Continued from Page 3)  
members in the uniform agencies to be scheduled first on the agenda. He said that studies made in recent weeks had revealed substantial differences in enforcement made by various agencies on identical garments due to the fact that a stated schedule has gone in terms of current styles and the agencies are not uniform. It must be made in fitting them.

"We can't afford these discrepancies," he said. "The industry can't afford them."

"We made it clear that under the new policy every business agent would share responsibility for enforcement of settled prices. He said that the set policy of regarding prices as the responsibility only of the price adjuster was abandoned with, and that hereafter any staff member who services a shop would be expected to check on the prices being paid in that shop.

Zimmerman said that the new policy which will be backed by all of the union's resources, was made necessary by the failure of the policy aimed at "reducing the gap between prices paid in auto out-of-town shops and the settled prices through gradual increases. We thought," he said, "that by getting an incentive each season we could handle the problem."

"But it didn't work. We assumed increases with 30 or 40 dollars. But we were disappointed to realize that a retailer is a retailer and that you can't approach him through reason."

He stressed that laborers had agreed to the increases but had then disregarded their commitments. "If we have to deal with these excesses we may as well fight for uniform enforcement with the differential provided by the important class of clothes."

The meeting, which applauded Zimmerman's report at special points, resulted with numerous statements at this statement.

"We have this problem and we must work it out," he said. "We must work it out so that we have an effective system which will give us responsibility for everyone concerned, beginning with the clarity in the shop and the consumer, the business agent who services the shop and the department manager."

### Revised Schedule

To facilitate this process, he said, the revised schedule would be made available to every shop representative and members of price committees so that they will be able to use it as a guide in measuring the work on a garment.

To illustrate the importance of having a guide, Zimmerman displayed two dresses which, although they looked exactly the same, had a difference of over 30 cents in the amount of work to them. He said that, in many instances, a jobber can make a simple garment and then add 30 to 40 cents of work to it. "When the garment goes in the contracting shop, the workers know the jobmaster," he said. "But it isn't the jobmaster's fault he settled the garment right. It's that the jobber is a cheater."

"Sometimes," he pointed out, "a contractor will negotiate with the workers. He'll give them a few extra cents, and they'll think they're doing better than the other. But in reality they're being cheated because they're not get-

ting as much as the added work makes for."

A better understanding by the jobbers of how to measure work in a garment would help to eliminate this problem, he said. Zimmerman said that the company was very fortunate in having Mitchell Lohse to head its Technical and Control Department and Training Program. He said that Lohse combined a solid professional background with an intimate knowledge of the garment industry and a great sense of dedication to the union.

The council's general manager said that alterations would also be made for the additional proce-

ducing work and supervision required in section work. "But," he emphasized, "everything will be based on one schedule. From now on, we'll have only one yardstick." Zimmerman said that he didn't expect the union's new approach to price enforcement to solve "all the problems," but that it would be part of a larger program that would take all industrial factors into consideration.

Zimmerman concluded amid cheers when he said, "We are assembled here as one union. We are going up hill. But if we push the wagon hard, we'll get there, and our people will all earn a better living."

# 'Dimes' Drive Hits Peak, Garment Response High

Garment workers across the nation are meeting the challenge posed by a marked increase in the incidence of police as local affiliates reported recent "March of Dimes" contributions to the ILGWU General Office.

In New York City, Vice Pres. Louis Nelson, manager of Knitgoods Local 120, presented a check for \$11,072.89 on behalf of the knitgoods workers to Harry Van Arsdale Jr., president of the New York City Central Labor Council and chairman of the March of Dimes Labor Division. On hand was 44-year-old Cath-

erine O'Hanrahan, New York's child nurse for the drive.

The ILGWU contributions campaign, closed to end on January 28, the birthdate of Franklin Roosevelt, is presently in its peak weeks, as ILGWU rally support for the National Foundation's expanded program aimed at battling both deafness and arthritis, as well as polio.

A report of the New York State Health Department showed an increase in polio cases in 1967 almost double that of the previous year. Warning these persons who have neglected to take anti-polio shots, the report noted that despite the increase, the 1969 total was less than a fourth the average number of cases in the pre-1960 vaccine years.

ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Blithner reminds affiliates that under no circumstances should any part of the collection be turned over to any other organization, or be withheld for local use or a local chapter of the National Foundation.

All checks should be made payable to the ILGWU, and mailed to 3110 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y.

# 2 Affiliates Set Dress Price Meets

In a follow-up to the January 7 meeting in New York City where the Dress Joint Council announced plans for stabilizing up enforcement of price schedules, both the Eastern Region and the Northeast Department have set committees of staffers and shop chairmen for a seven-state area.

The new procedure for determining prices on dress operations, as outlined by Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman of the Council, were relayed to ILGWU in Newark, Wilkes-Barre and Palm River. Vice Pres. David Ginzoff of the Northeast Department and Vice Pres. Edward Kramer of the Eastern Region were to take part in the conferences.

# Price Policy Promulgators



At Dress Joint Council meeting in New York City on January 7, ILG staffers from a seven-state area hear outline of new procedures for enforcement of dress price settlements. On desk, from left: local 60 60A Manager William Stubbins; Vice Pres. Leo Falkman; local 606A manager, Charles S. Zimmerman; (at podium) First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonio; Vice Pres. of Local 89; Vice Pres. Edward Kramer of the Eastern Region; Vice Pres. David Ginzoff of Northeast Department and Joint Council Assistant General Manager Sol Greene.

# IT'S A PHILOSOPHIC MOTHER

Who Makes a House a Home

You might as well face it. There is no way to make parenthood a bed of roses. No matter how abundant your supply of strength, patience, milk and child psychology books, there will be moments when you find yourself turning blue and screaming.

Speaking for myself, the things that lead to hysterics are not crucial events and serious problems. I survived my children's infancies—including two shock feedings, falls, bruising and bone-sawing—no less on a good—no, expected. Well, maybe I wasn't exactly serene, but at least I didn't throw myself on the floor and beat the rug with my fists.



When the children dropped graham crackers on freshly vacuumed rugs—and then stepped on them—I sometimes lost my temper and scolded. But I didn't have a tantrum. And now that they are old and spill nail polish and suntan lotion on their bedspreads, I sometimes get mad. But not seriously. I just yell for a while and then get over it.

I'm even philosophic, sort of, about the mixing bowls full of cereal that clutter up our kitchen because the four-year-old can't wait until we eat the cereal before she cuts out Woody Woodpecker's picture on the box.

But I see, have a breaking point, and the next time I catch somebody leaving a peanut butter smeared knife in the sink, I am going to swing her neck!

### Just Grit My Teeth

I merely grit my teeth when the children open a bottle of pop, drink half of it, and put the bottle into the refrigerator, right next to the half bottle of pop that was there already.

I just sigh when I look under the beds and find banana peels, broken phonograph records, dirty socks and overdue library books. And I merely groan when I pry open their drawers to find a tightly knotted cushion of hair curlers, melted candy bars, saw-toothed loose change, comic books, milked fountain pens, slip with broken shoulder straps, rumpled crayons and my outside scissors that I had given up for lost and bought a new pair.

But when I open the two bottom brown drawers, and find them absolutely empty, I fresh at the mouth and pound the walls with my fists.

I'm resigned to Spanish sandals on the nitrocar, hair in the wash basin, fingerprints on the woodwork and bobby pins all over the place. As you can see, I was a patient and understanding mother. I am not now to fly off the handle.

When I discovered that my four-year-old had taken a package of Life Savers from the grocery store when nobody was looking, I handled the situation very well—if I do say so myself. I grasped the opportunity to teach her a little lesson in honesty, and drove her straight back to the store to pay a nickel and apologize.

But when I have spent 15 minutes getting her ready to play outdoors (instead her into a sweater, shaved her into a sweater, unrolled the house for her mittens, pulled and tagged her feet into galoshes, a shoe too small and jagged her tricycle up from the house) and then after spending three whole minutes outside, she is back in the house, screaming that she wants to play inside now, something inside me snaps and I hear myself screaming.

I guess my patience isn't, and never was, what it used to be.

## WEEKLY WAGES INCREASED Foundation Garment Cutters Gain Thru New \$32 Contract

The agreement in the corset and brassiere trade has renewed for two years with substantial gains for the cutters and workers in the other crafts following many weeks of hard bargaining between the union and the employers.

On Tuesday, January 9, promptly at 2 P.M., more than 200 corset and brassiere cutters stopped work and assembled in the auditorium at 218 West 40th St. where they unanimously and enthusiastically ratified the terms of the new agreement outlined by Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10.

The cutters received a 56 weekly wage increase, which will take effect immediately with the week beginning January 4. It was noted that in the past when increases were obtained they had gone into effect at a subsequent date—several weeks or months later.

Hereafter, the 6% legal holidays of the cutters will be guaranteed. They will get a full day's pay for these holidays regardless of whether they occur on a Saturday or a week of less than full work. A severance pay fund is to be accumulated from employer contributions of 1 percent of payroll, beginning January 1960, rising to 1 percent in January 1961. After a sufficient fund has been accumulated, which will take at least two years, workers displaced from jobs when their firms go out of business will receive payment based on the number of years of their employment by the firm.

### Clicking Machines

The industry's health and welfare was strengthened by a 15 percent rise in employer contributions. This may permit some further liberalization of benefits on this score.

Of particular significance to the cutters was the inclusion in the agreement of a provision dealing with electric machines that die cut or stamp out parts of the garment in quantity.

In recent years such machines have come into use in the industry. Some firms acquired them while others sent goods out to die cut at outside establishments performing this service. Recognizing this potential danger to the work and earnings of cutters, Local 10 insisted on writing into the agreement a provision making it a violation for employers to send goods to outside establishments to be die cut on clicking machines.

However, it permits employers who have or acquire such machines to utilize them provided they are operated by a member of Local 10. A similar provision was incorporated in the agreement with regards to the making of duplicate patterns on photo-making machines.

Dealings by corset and brassiere manufacturers with "retail" shops and other establishments that cut piece goods but perform no other manufacturing functions—were also prohibited.

Manager Falkman stressed the importance of the provision on the clicking machine as well as classes similar to those written into other agreements during the last two years with respect to "retail" shops and establishments. He stated they will eliminate or, at least, minimize practices that had recently developed which were otherwise being seriously undermined by the work and earnings of the cutters.

A new agreement put the stamp of approval on the union

Next Regular Meeting  
Monday, February 29

label. All garments produced will be required to bear the label as an emblem of production in accordance with decent wage and work standards.

Following the explanation by Falkman of the terms of the new agreement a number of members rose to praise the agreement as a splendid achievement.

The corset and brassiere trade was one of the last of the miscellaneous trades to be organized during the NRA period. Wage and working conditions of cutters are on a par with those of other branches. The last wage survey showed they earned an average of \$116 for a 38-hour week. They have 83-hour week and fringe benefits enjoyed by members of the craft in the other trade. The new agreement is another landmark in their progress.

### 35 Cutters Retire

During the current month a total of 35 members of Local 10 are being retired by the various factory retirement plans. The group include 17 from the miscellaneous trades, the largest number simultaneously retiring from this segment of the local's membership. At the eleventh Friday afternoon session of the Seminar for Health Retirement on January 10, Harry Haskel, director of the Health Benefits Department, discussed the provision of benefits to survivors of deceased members. He also explained the two-year out-of-the-trade rule and eligibility for special union operations.

This wound up the seminar insofar as covered union operations. In view of the success of opening the refresher course it may be extended to include three additional sessions in March on domestic and international affairs.

## Senate Group Asks More Aid for Aged

The second session of the 86th Congress will receive a 39-point program for the relief of the aged. Members on Senator Pat McCarren (D-Mich.) as the Senate sponsor and on the President of the Aged and Aging concludes weeks of field hearings across the country.

The subcommittee report will ask legislation to provide adequate funding of the principle of adequate income; physical and mental health care; medical care financing; decent housing and home-like surroundings; a program for retirement program; social service, independence and initiative.

## OCC Students Complete Study of ILG History

The nine-week study period in ILGWU history and economics of the garment industry has been completed by students in the Officer's Qualification Course, and the first of six classes in the union's structure and functioning will be given by the union's staff members from virtually every department of the ILGWU served as a guest lecturer new from Alberta and teachers during the course.

## Neither Rain Nor Snow . . .



Staff of the ILGWU Mailing Department working on a complete overhaul of the mailing lists as new address cards arrive from affiliates. New system being installed will insure speedier and more accurate mailing of various publications to members.

## Vigilant Cloak Staff Nets \$\$ for Workers

How vigilance by cloak union staffers is translated into dollars-and-cents for the workers was graphically pointed up by three New York Cloak Joint Board department reports presented to the affiliate's board of directors meeting on January 4.

For example, General Manager Henoch Mendelsohn disclosed, in the last quarter of 1939 alone, some \$35,000 in back pay was collected by the union for workers, resulting from action on 72 complaints.

This sum, he indicated, represents successful department efforts to recover the difference between payments made to workers and the amounts properly due them, particularly in respect to holiday pay for piece workers, which was not effect starting last Labor Day.

This is aside from thousands more paid to workers directly by employers after union intervention. The diversified, extensive nature of these efforts was evidenced by a sampling of activities reported by department officials:

**Wages Recovered**  
In the Brooklyn Office, according to Supervisor Samuel Zeldin, prompt union action was instrumental in obtaining thousands of dollars in wages owed workers that might otherwise have been lost.

For example, he said, as soon as the office learned that workers at Alberts Fashions had received pay checks—that they were not honored by the bank because of "insufficient funds," the shop was stopped, the facts ascertained, and a complaint filed immediately. Before the end of the day, the matter was settled. Two days later, Business Agent Michael Altuda supervised distribution of payments totaling \$17,735 to the workers in the shop.

In another kind of case, the Children's Coat Department, of which Al Reinhardt is manager, turned up a tidy sum for the Southern New England District, taking the place of Jacob Minkin, veteran labor lawyer who died last November.

## New Fall River Counsel Also District Attorney

The District attorney for Southern Massachusetts has been retained as counsel for the Southern New England District, taking the place of Jacob Minkin, veteran labor lawyer who died last November. Edmund Dinis, a former State Representative, State Senator and City Councilor, has a history of kinship to the labor movement. His father was a textile worker in Fall River, and his mother was a dress maker new from Alberta and wife of a well-known sportsman in New Bedford.

## BOOK FRONT

by MIRIAM SPIECHENDER

## How Newcomers Find Adjustment To the Big City

THE NEWCOMERS, by Oscar Handlin, Harvard University Press, 54.

New York City is the traditional point of entry for masses of newcomers to the USA. In the Nineteenth Century it was the first two decades of the Twentieth, millions streamed through its portals seeking opportunities for a better life in the Golden Land. All of them, as groups, have experienced disillusionment, frustration and resentment. The newcomer has always been the target for the oldtimers who themselves, only recently, were strangers in the land.

It is with the problems of adjustment and how they manifest themselves in the cases of the most recent newcomers—Negroes and Puerto Ricans—that



Pulitzer-prize winning historian Oscar Handlin concerns himself in this concise and penetrating volume, which is in the series of Metropolitan Regional studies undertaken by the Graduate School of Public Administration of Harvard University.

He sees the city's strength in its traditional acceptance of diversity—in trades, people, customs and languages and in its books. On the other hand, the diminishing ease of social mobility makes the grip of the slums tighter and tighter. For example, that "housing difficulties are both symptomatic of and contributory to many other problems of social adjustment."

In terms of the tasks confronting the city and its people this means that the problem aggravates itself — that entire groups are kept within the confines of the slums which in turn spawns the delinquencies which are deplored. Clearly, the care requires more than just police action against lawbreakers.

Handlin warns of the dangers of self-defense which sometimes takes the form of extreme nationalism and racial hatred. Grievances and frustrations today only strengthen the tendency toward "self-defense" which is the practice in accord with its tradition of diversity, the problems of occupational mobility, of education, and of the competition for space will certainly be eased."

## Urges Dynamic Aid For Latin America

AFL-CIO Inter-American Representative Serafino Romualdi has urged investors in Latin American enterprises to attach to their profit motive the function of helping people to attain a higher standard of life, morally and economically, so that the Communists had launched an effective drive for domination of Latin America, and to overcome the Communist offensive against the social dynamism and a mission.

## N. Y. CLOAK UNIT SETS SHOP BY SHOP SURVEY OF INDUSTRY TRENDS

The New York Cloak Joint Board is initiating a project to bring up to date detailed information on all aspects of the trade, so as to ascertain industry trends and developments, announced General Manager Henoch Mendelsohn.

Early next month, joint board staffers will start an extensive survey of the industry, shop-by-shop, to compile data such as how many are on week or piece work, tailoring or section-work system, and a breakdown of membership composition by craft, area, sex, etc.

Preparations for the survey have been made in cooperation with Dr. Lazare Trep, director of the ILGWU Research Department, and Harry Krugger, head of the cloak retirement fund.

With certain variations, the survey is similar to one undertaken seven years ago.

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

## SOLIDARITY FOREVER

THE BATTLE OF THE STEEL WORKERS was the battle of all organized labor, and their victory strengthens every union man and woman in the country. It was neither the Vice President nor the Secretary of Labor who achieved this. It was the 500,000-organized steel workers—loyal to their union and supported by the labor movement—who gained the victorious end.

The steel corporation leaders got off to a good start. They had the vigorous support of the Republican administration and the partisan aid of the President himself. They could depend on the anti-labor Taft-Hartley law and fall back on their stockpiles of steel and profits.

With hardly any effort at all, they got the reassurance of administration leaders that they would keep hands off as the crisis deepened. They harranged the public with advertisements proclaiming themselves the saviors who would rescue the nation from the inflationary perdition toward which the unions are driving it.

They couldn't miss.

Then things began to backfire.

First, the Chief Executive fouled the schedule for getting a Taft-Hartley injunction against the strikers. Management had pressed for an order that would expire before Christmas. They hoped that payless paydays in the holiday season would start wives nagging at their husbands to give up the fight.

But the President missed the cue. By the time he acted he got an injunction that had the men back in the mills across the holiday period and ready to go out on the lines again at the end of January. Worst of all, Taft-Hartley itself cleared the way for a 4-cent-an-hour increase by that time.

Second, Taft-Hartley required that starting January 6 steel workers be polled on whether they would accept management's last offer. This was an offer the men disdained from the start. In recent weeks, management added steam to workers' anger with its mailed-to-the-home propaganda for acceptance of terms that included attacks on hard-won, in-plant security rules. The coming balloting looked bad for the bosses.

Third, having run the full Taft-Hartley obstacle course to its inconclusive end, the steel workers would certainly return to the picket lines. But this time stockpiles would have been drained. Furthermore, chances for punitive measures by Congress would be lessened at the start of an election year.

These were the facts of life their good friends, the Vice President and the Secretary of Labor, put before the steel industry leaders in order to get a settlement before things got worse.

### HOW MARVELOUS are the inconsistencies of expediency.

By their persistence, the steel workers were able to get a settlement far better than management's last previous offer. But the chairman of U.S. Steel declared it was the least inflationary steel contract since the end of World War II; the Vice President of the U.S.A. said it wasn't at all inflationary.

The steel corporation leaders cried that the union was a mighty monopoly whose chief weapon was industry-wide bargaining. But recently the union swung round and said it might in the future negotiate with or strike single firms. Consternation among the corporations was even worse.

The companies have acted jointly in the past. Now their monopolistic behavior apparently has government blessing. There is no move to sue them for price fixing—true, this time not to raise prices, but there's always tomorrow.

Finally, the administration has done a complete about-face on its policy of keeping hands off the crisis. Now, confronted with a management debacle, it dumped the policy and plunged in with two of its top-ranking members. Instead, far from deprecating federal intervention, it now boasts of it.

Who knows, any day now the steel barons and the Republican leaders may demand the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

### "Once More . . ."



### "Defaced"



## Not Nine Feet Tall

By

William O. Douglas

Excerpts from address by U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas last month at the Brandeis University Boston Club dinner.

RUSSIAN engineers, Russian scientists, Russian technicians of all sorts and varieties now stand ready to go to any country that needs development. Moscow commands a great surplus of these experts. Many thousands have been trained for service overseas, learning some 60 languages and many dialects.

Yet the Soviets — and their Communist allies — are not nine feet tall. First, they are not the irresistible propagandists which some imagine. On these foreign assignments the Soviet experts are always policed by a commissar to prevent any of the delegation from becoming an ideological stray.

This setup serves as a brake and tends to make the Soviet community in any foreign country somewhat insular and very discreet. The Soviet experts develop a clannish attitude.

WE must think in terms of the new Democratic World Community and build our alliances broadly. The contest will not be United States versus Soviet Russia, but the Democratic World Community versus the Totalitarian.

We can find allies in the Democratic World Community who can do much of the work better than we. America at times is so far removed from the conditions that exist in the underdeveloped areas of the world as to lack the background necessary for real insight and understanding. Our standard of living, which is close to \$2,500 a year per person, is so far above India's (which is \$60 a year) that it is difficult to see her problems through our spectacles.

A nation such as India is much closer to the peoples of the underdeveloped nations than we are. Any country that has recently acquired independence is more in tune with the attitudes of the newly emerging countries than we are. Those that have emerged from colonialism know the impact of racial discrimination.

WE tend to be the conservatives in world affairs. Our more radical allies can often do more effective work in the underdeveloped areas of the world than we.

There are in the Democratic World Community many talents to bring to these tests. We must, of course, have the vision and bear the toil to duty. If we do, it is not too late to organize the Democratic World Community. The liberty and dignity of man, equal justice under law, freedom of expression and religion — all these are on our side. These we have, as well as the technological skills that the underdeveloped nations need so badly.

While the Soviets can build cement plants as well as we, that does not make them nine feet tall. Our contributions include the Bill of Rights as well as technology. If we only mobilize the Democratic World Community and start a crusade for freedom as well as industrialization, we can dispel the myths of Communist supremacy for all time.

THE Soviets use trade as a weapon to bring countries to their knees. But their tactics are so bold, so crude that an important message is being telegraphed to all nations that cherish their independence: the Soviets do not give anything economically for nothing politically.

That and the Indian border incidents in the east, like Hungary in the west, become symbols of the intolerance of Communism. These are political defeats for the Communists with repercussions so deep that the consequences cannot be known for years.