

LABOR DAY 1960

LABOR DAY PARADE
MONDAY • SEPTEMBER 5

FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK CITY

IT'S YOUR DAY—
MARCH WITH YOUR UNION

SEE PAGE 4 FOR ASSEMBLY TIME AND PLACE OF ILGWU LOCALS

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JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLII, No. 17

Jersey City, N. J., September 1, 1960

Price 10 Cents

ILG for Kennedy-Johnson

FOR PRESIDENT



JOHN F. KENNEDY

FOR VICE PRESIDENT



LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Statement adopted unanimously by the ILGWU General Executive Board meeting at Unity House on August 25:

On November 8, Americans will select a party, a platform and a President by which their country will be guided in the next four years. A Republican victory will mean another term of Big-Business-minded government that measures all matters of public policy by their effects in budget balancing and corporate profit sheets.

A victory for the candidates of the Democratic party, on the other hand, will clear the way for a return of humane values in the formulation of public policy, and the creation of a national leadership which will once again make the welfare of the great mass of people rather than the prosperity of the favored few the touchstone of administrative conduct.

The entire world will be watching us on November 8. By our choice we shall either strengthen or weaken ourselves at home; but we shall also be giving notice to the world that we are sincere—or not—in our heart that the public good rather than private fortune makes us strong and enduring.

Freedom-loving peoples trapped behind the iron-curtain look to us as their secret hope. Nations with new-found freedom study us for guidance and inspiration. But an administration that has steadily bungled foreign policy has raised only fears and doubts in their hearts.

What must they think now of democracy when a Republican administration in the richest nation in the world makes democracy mean shortages of classrooms and homes, a pauper's oath for old to the aged, a labor movement hamstringed and constricted?

What example do we set, what strength do we gain, what hope do we reach out with a President who even now, once again, threatens to frustrate needed legislation with his veto, backed by a one-third plus one vote in Congress—not a majority—which he boasts he can muster among the reactionary Republicans and Dixiecrats, ready to support his strangling policies. With the election of a liberal minded administration, the American people can veto these vetoes.

The General Executive Board, after a review of the platforms of the major political parties and a study of the records of their national candidates, heartily endorses Senator John F. Kennedy for President of the United States and Senator Lyndon B. Johnson for Vice President of the United States.

We call upon our members to rally their full strength for their election and for the election of liberal majorities in the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Congress.

BLACK & BRONSON

SALUTE TO 1910

ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1910 CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE

AT THESE SPECIAL EVENTS

ARRANGED BY THE

NEW YORK CLOAK JOINT BOARD

CONCERT
SATURDAY

SEPT. 10
8 P.M.

SHAKESPEARE AMPHITHEATRE
EAST RIVER DRIVE
OPPOSITE ILLWU COOPERATIVE VILLAGE
(ON CASE OF RAIN
WILL BE HELD IN
PARK GROUNDS)

CONCERT
TUESDAY

SEPT. 13
12 NOON

BRYANT PARK
40TH ST. & 6TH AVE.
NEXT TO PUBLIC LIBRARY

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WITH SPECIAL MESSAGES DURING OBSERVANCE

MUSIC PROVIDED BY
JENEPAL CONCERTS, INC.
UNDER DIRECTION OF JULIUS GROSSMAN

GALA CONCERT AND MEETING

SATURDAY • SEPTEMBER 17

8 P.M.

CARNEGIE HALL

57TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE

SYMPHONY OF THE AIR

ALFRED WALLENSTEIN, CONDUCTOR

JAN PIERCE

METROPOLITAN OPERA

DRAMATIC NARRATION

WITH BROADWAY STARS

PRESENTING HIGHLIGHTS OF 1910 STRIKE

COMBINED CHORUSES OF LOCAL 48 AND CLOAK-OUT-OF-TOWN DEPT.

SPEAKERS

GEORGE MEANY

DAVID DUBINSKY

BENJAMIN BIRNBAUM

CHAIRMAN

TICKETS AT \$1 ON SALE AT CLOAK JOINT BOARD • 22 W. 30th ST. • 10th FLOOR

The hall has been made available to the union by the ever generous City Corp. The complete program begins at 7 o'clock and the cultural benefit of the people of New York, given to afford gala program commencing September 16.



AFL-CIO Pushes Massive Register-to-Vote Program

The American labor movement has launched a major intensive drive to get trade union members, their families and neighbors registered and eligible to vote in the critical 1944 elections. This action changed the AFL-CIO Executive Council's summer meeting in Chicago, dominated by consideration of the current session of Congress and the November elections.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in reporting the council's approval at the registration drive, said the campaign would be handled directly by his office and would work through citizens' committees composed of persons interested in "getting the American people to exercise their right to vote."

The council, which is GWP Pres. David Dubinsky attended to his speech on a federation view presented — declared that the Congressional action provided a "direct challenge to the authority of both political parties," and it called for action on the part of millions of wage-hour laborers, media, medical care for the aged, anti-union picketing and aid education and health.

In addition, the council urged that "the most successful can be devoted to the area of national defense and foreign aid" and favored "any meaningful forward

change that can be taken to further insure the civil rights of all Americans."

HH 'Political Circus'

It struck out sharply at the "biggest efforts of some elements" in Congress to "substitute a political circus" for serious legislative business and said it was "especially displeased" that President Roosevelt had "lost his personal and official encouragement" to these efforts.

In addition to the action on the legislative and political areas, the council:

—Adopted a program designed to put millions of dollars of welfare and pension funds to work helping build good-will homes for Americans by authorizing creation of an AFL-CIO Department of Investment to advise unions interested in investing reserves in government — guaranteed mortgages.

The council acted in approving the report of a sub-committee composed of H.G.

WU Pres. Elizabeth and central members Joseph Keenan and Joseph A. Reiser. (The ILWU already had initiated such an investment program several years ago.)

—Analyzed the Eisenhower administration's failure to provide leadership in the economic development field by Latin America and contributing to the deterioration of U.S.-Latin American relationships.

—Called for a nationwide summer boycott of Sears Roebuck Co. to combat the company's "mass - buying" tactics and pledged full support for efforts to completely organize the giant store.

Meeting in Washington on August 26, the AFL-CIO General Board almost unanimously voted to back the Democratic Freshman Ticket of Kennedy and Johnson.

During the 1930s, two out of five workers will be 45 years of age. By 1975, more than 33 million men and women 45 years of age will be living in the labor force. This is 5% million more than in 1940.

GOP-Dixiecrat Gangup Chokes Four Vital Bills

As the resumed session of Congress entered its final phase, it seemed clear that the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition, bolstered by threatened Eisenhower vetoes, would use its deadly stranglehold to choke off the possibility of any meaningful social

welfare legislation at this time. Senator John F. Kennedy, the Democratic Presidential nominee, who with his running mate, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, had concentrated an onslaught of four major liberal measures in this session, indicated he would carry the fight to the Senate directly to the people.

The day Justice went to press, this was the outlook for these four vital bills:

Minimum wage: House has passed when the Senate, after turning back a number of GOP-Dixiecrat mangling amendments, voted 62 to 38 to pass the bill sponsored by Senator Kennedy. This would raise the federal minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour, in three steps, and extend the law's coverage to 4 million new workers.

That this bill was in marked contrast to the one passed by the House before the recess, which upped the pay floor to

only \$1.15 and expanded coverage to only 1 million new workers.

He even after the reactionary House Rules Committee finally allowed the issue to go to conference, the conservative-dominated House conference appeared likely to prevail, with possibly some higher coverage than the original House bill.

Old-age medical care: Here, Senate and House conferees late last week agreed on a no-called medical plan that would provide relief payments for about 1,300,000 needy persons more than 65 years old. And the key word is "needy" — virtually a passer's oath is required to get it. As New York Times correspondent Joseph L. Griffin stated, "For the average person, the alternative point to know about the medical aid bill is that there is nothing in it for the average person. This is state (Continued on Page 11)

PHOTO BY AP/WIDE WORLD

ILGW Voter Drive Moves Into High

The nationwide drive to register the maximum number of garment workers... that they may vote in the November 8 election has been kicked off by the Political Department and all ILGWU affiliates, reports Gus Tyler, department director.

With registration deadlines and residency requirements varying from state to state,

local units are working closely with election boards to assure that every member has the necessary information to be eligible to vote.

In some areas, the campaign is well underway. In Poplar Bluff, Mo., for example, half the non-registered voters of Local 416 were placed on the rolls in a recent drive, with

plans under way to register the remaining members in the future.

In New York City, where almost half ILGWU membership is concentrated, the pre-registration period will also sound trucks bringing voter information to lunching crowds in the garment district. The sound truck schedule in

the first weeks calls for a rally on September 8 on 28th St. near 8th Ave., September 13 on 31st St. near 7th Ave. and another on September 18 on 38th St. near 8th Ave. Subsequent dates and locations will appear in later issues of Justice.

Following is a list of states where deadline for registration

takes sometime in September. However, in all cases members are advised to check with local election boards.

Arkansas: thru Sept. 30; California: thru Sept. 15; Kentucky: thru Sept. 15; Maryland: thru Sept. 15; New Jersey: thru Sept. 20; Ohio: thru Sept. 15; Pennsylvania: thru Sept. 15; Rhode Island: thru Sept. 9.

Meanwhile, the ILGWU 1960 Campaign Committee has announced first returns from the

smaller locals of members voluntarily contributing to insure that when they do vote, they can cast their ballot for liberal, labor-oriented candidates.

Pro-labor candidates are dependent upon these voluntary contributions to bring their message to the people via radio, television, posters, literature and advertisements.

All affiliates were earlier given detailed instructions on required procedures for setting up local campaign committees.

GEB Sets Nat'l Severance Pay Fund

Central States Students



Brief recess from hectic rounds of classroom work finds these Central States ILGers on lawn of University of Wisconsin in gabfest with Vice Pres. Frederick Siems, region director. ILGers from seven states attended session of annual institute.

ILGWU membership has remained basically stable in the past six months despite internal shifts and the obstacles to recruitment imposed by the Landrum-Griffin Act. Pres. David Dubinsky reported to members of the General Executive Board in conv-statement session of Unity House, Pa., during the week of August 22. Rules also were announced for setting up a national severance pay fund.

The ILGWU chief noted a decline of 1.5 percent in total still above the 400,000 mark. The drop, though small, represents the difference between gains and losses, the latter including a net loss of 5,000 in the New York City market.

The next goal has been reached by the steady advancement of ILGWU contract goals. Most spectacular have been two contract provisions innovated by the Dress Joint Council in the great strike of March, 1956.

Spar Severance

Although Local 106 had already won a contract providing for severance benefits, it was the dress agreement which spurred this benefit as a national garment industry goal. The new agreement also put the use of the ILGWU union label on the contract agenda for all affiliates.

Fred. Dubinsky told the board that contracts covering 284,000 members out of a total of over 430,000 now have the severance pay provision which also saw newer strikers straddled by a firm that leaves the industry. In the short period since the dress strike, provisions making the use of the ILGWU union label man-

datory have been written into agreements covering 263,000.

The ILGWU convention mandated calling for a 25-hour week with overtime pay last agreed through the results of renewal of contracts, so that new 31,500 are covered by the hours-overtime requirement.

Regional and market reports summarized by the ILGWU president noted that the new labor law can seriously impede the organization work through which new members are brought into the union. Considering the rapid turnover of membership in the ILGWU and the geographic mobility of the garment industry, membership levels can be maintained only through constant organizing drives.

Organizing Goes On

Nevertheless, such organizing is going ahead even if only on a contracted basis. Shifts in industry are also continuing and were especially noted in the reports of the New York Dress Joint Board, and the Dress Joint Council.

In the anti-labor atmosphere generated by the hostile legislation, machinery of contract enforcement and control take on added importance.

Presenting the report of the Welfare Funds Control Department for the first 18 months of its operation, Pres. Dubinsky told the board members that he was determined to stamp out the evil of double bookkeeping uncovered in a number of firms. He said he was preparing to personally petition the New York District Attorney to take action against accountants and accountancy firms that encourage the creation of and set up such systems aimed at defrauding welfare funds.

Payments into such funds are considered the same as wages and failure to pay wages is subject to heavy punishment under the penal code. The GEB at its meeting this month gave widespread special attention to the accuracy of books and records

(Continued on Page 3)

Streamline Schedule Of Training Institute

A streamlined schedule and a revamped curriculum await 26 young men and women when they begin classes September 6 at the ILGWU Training Institute. September 7 has been tentatively set as the starting day for 25 additional students who will be attending evening sessions, according to Institute Director Gus Tyler.

A revised schedule for the day institute, released by Executive Secretary John Bestions, calls for two terms of classroom work; one will run for eight weeks, the other for 12 weeks. Through two field trips of eight weeks' duration the students will get on-the-job experience in leadership training.

9-Month Program

The nine-month program is a departure from the full-year course given previous classes. Evening students will continue to attend class three nights weekly for the full term.

A highlight of the new program provides for day students to spend every morning during the first month of classes at the High School of Fashion Industries, where they will learn to operate a sewing machine and the basic steps in garment production.

The incoming 11th class, selected after months of intensive interviews, is made up of students ranging across the continent from Beverly Hills, California to Vancouver, British Columbia. The class also contains the highest percentage of women students in the institute's history.

Students will report early this year in order to take part in New York City's Labor Day Parade.

"We Buy That!"

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM FOR A STRONGER USA AT HOME AND ABROAD

KENNEDY

**Attention
ILGWU Fire
Wardens!**

September is shop safety inspection month. Act now to save lives. This is what to do:

1. Fill out and mail questionnaire forms. These are postage free. Your business gets no such forms.
2. Make certain that all workers, especially new workers, know where all shop exits and fire exits are located.
3. Try a fire drill occasionally. Let's not wait for a tragedy; let's prevent it.
4. Where there has been a shop disaster and there is no fire warden, a shop chairman should act as warden or designate another.

SEAMAN

Ready Giant Labor Day Parade

ILGWU members and their families again are expected to be the largest contingent in New York City's Labor Day parade September 5 when metropolitan area trade unionists follow AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany along the Fifth Avenue line of march in a mammoth oceanic stream.

The garment worker division, expected to surpass last year's turnout of more than 20,000, will feature 17 marching bands, seven gaily decorated floats and countless props adopted by individual locals as indicative of specific crafts. Each ILGWU member will wear a blue overcoat cap with red piping, a 60th anniversary emblem and a union label.

With the garment workers' contingent one of the first in the line of march, according to Vice Pres. Harry Greenberg, parade coordinator, ILGWU will march at assembly points along West 26th and West 27th Streets at 9 A.M., among the more than 500,000 taking part in the parade will be ILGWU displays portraying the

union's 60th anniversary, its strides in housing, the union label, Unity House, a fire engine with sardens and a healthmobile.

One of the major themes of the parade, sponsored by the city's Central Labor Council, will be "register in order to vote." The theme will center on organized labor's massive voterization drive aimed at getting a maximum number of unionists on the voter rolls for the November 8 election.

In Long Island, ILGWU will argue prominently in the area Labor Day parade to be held in Babylon, where Eastern Region Locals 87, 77 and 107 will cooperate with CIO units to ensure a substantial garment worker turnout.

Labor Day Parade Assembly Points

ILGWU members will assemble for the great Labor Day parade in New York on September 5 at the following designated points on West 26th and West 27th Streets.

All members should be at their local starting point by 9 A.M. because the ILGWU division will be one of the first in the line of march.

Following is the list of assembly points for each local and others:

WEST 27TH STREET		WEST 26TH STREET	
Color Guard—	Local 64 118 West 27 St.	Local 65 235 West 26 St.	Local 143 241 West 26 St.
ILGWU Banner—	Local 66 122 West 27 St.	Local 67 242 West 26 St.	Local 68 243 West 26 St.
5th Avenue to Broadway	Local 70 249 West 26 St.	Local 122 251 West 26 St.	Local 33 253 West 26 St.
W. 27 St. 5th to B'way	Local 71 273 West 27 St.	Local 123 254 West 26 St.	Local 124 255 West 26 St.
Broadway to 6th Ave.	Training Institute A	Local 125 256 West 26 St.	Local 126 257 West 26 St.
Local 19 40 West 27 St.	ILGWU Hall, 225 West 27 St.	Local 127 258 West 26 St.	Local 128 259 West 26 St.
Local 22 40 West 27 St.	Local 135 262 West 27 St.	Local 129 260 West 26 St.	Local 130 261 West 26 St.
Local 33 44 West 27 St.	Local 105 242 West 27 St.	Local 131 262 West 26 St.	Local 132 263 West 26 St.
Local 40, 60A, 54 West 27 St.	Local 106 243 West 27 St.	Local 133 263 West 26 St.	Local 134 264 West 26 St.
Local 42 56 West 27 St.	Local 107 244 West 27 St.	Local 135 264 West 26 St.	Local 136 265 West 26 St.
Local 43 56 West 27 St.	Local 108 245 West 27 St.	Local 137 265 West 26 St.	Local 138 266 West 26 St.
Local 44 56 West 27 St.	Local 109 246 West 27 St.	Local 139 266 West 26 St.	Local 140 267 West 26 St.
Local 45 56 West 27 St.	Local 110 247 West 27 St.	Local 141 267 West 26 St.	Local 142 268 West 26 St.
Local 46 56 West 27 St.	Local 111 248 West 27 St.	Local 144 268 West 26 St.	Local 145 269 West 26 St.
Local 47 56 West 27 St.	Local 112 249 West 27 St.	Local 146 269 West 26 St.	Local 147 270 West 26 St.
Local 48 56 West 27 St.	Local 113 250 West 27 St.	Local 148 270 West 26 St.	Local 149 271 West 26 St.
Local 49 56 West 27 St.	Local 114 251 West 27 St.	Local 150 271 West 26 St.	Local 151 272 West 26 St.
Local 50 56 West 27 St.	Local 115 252 West 27 St.	Local 152 272 West 26 St.	Local 153 273 West 26 St.
Local 51 56 West 27 St.	Local 116 253 West 27 St.	Local 154 273 West 26 St.	Local 155 274 West 26 St.
Local 52 56 West 27 St.	Local 117 254 West 27 St.	Local 156 274 West 26 St.	Local 157 275 West 26 St.
Local 53 56 West 27 St.	Local 118 255 West 27 St.	Local 158 275 West 26 St.	Local 159 276 West 26 St.
Local 54 56 West 27 St.	Local 119 256 West 27 St.	Local 160 276 West 26 St.	Local 161 277 West 26 St.
Local 55 56 West 27 St.	Local 120 257 West 27 St.	Local 162 277 West 26 St.	Local 163 278 West 26 St.
Local 56 56 West 27 St.	Local 121 258 West 27 St.	Local 164 278 West 26 St.	Local 165 279 West 26 St.
Local 57 56 West 27 St.	Local 122 259 West 27 St.	Local 166 279 West 26 St.	Local 167 280 West 26 St.
Local 58 56 West 27 St.	Local 123 260 West 27 St.	Local 168 280 West 26 St.	Local 169 281 West 26 St.
Local 59 56 West 27 St.	Local 124 261 West 27 St.	Local 170 281 West 26 St.	Local 171 282 West 26 St.
Local 60 56 West 27 St.	Local 125 262 West 27 St.	Local 172 282 West 26 St.	Local 173 283 West 26 St.
Local 61 56 West 27 St.	Local 126 263 West 27 St.	Local 174 283 West 26 St.	Local 175 284 West 26 St.
Local 62 56 West 27 St.	Local 127 264 West 27 St.	Local 176 284 West 26 St.	Local 177 285 West 26 St.
Local 63 56 West 27 St.	Local 128 265 West 27 St.	Local 178 285 West 26 St.	Local 179 286 West 26 St.
Local 64 56 West 27 St.	Local 129 266 West 27 St.	Local 180 286 West 26 St.	Local 181 287 West 26 St.
Local 65 56 West 27 St.	Local 130 267 West 27 St.	Local 182 287 West 26 St.	Local 183 288 West 26 St.
Local 66 56 West 27 St.	Local 131 268 West 27 St.	Local 184 288 West 26 St.	Local 185 289 West 26 St.
Local 67 56 West 27 St.	Local 132 269 West 27 St.	Local 186 289 West 26 St.	Local 187 290 West 26 St.
Local 68 56 West 27 St.	Local 133 270 West 27 St.	Local 188 290 West 26 St.	Local 189 291 West 26 St.
Local 69 56 West 27 St.	Local 134 271 West 27 St.	Local 190 291 West 26 St.	Local 191 292 West 26 St.
Local 70 56 West 27 St.	Local 135 272 West 27 St.	Local 192 292 West 26 St.	Local 193 293 West 26 St.
Local 71 56 West 27 St.	Local 136 273 West 27 St.	Local 194 293 West 26 St.	Local 195 294 West 26 St.
Local 72 56 West 27 St.	Local 137 274 West 27 St.	Local 196 294 West 26 St.	Local 197 295 West 26 St.
Local 73 56 West 27 St.	Local 138 275 West 27 St.	Local 198 295 West 26 St.	Local 199 296 West 26 St.
Local 74 56 West 27 St.	Local 139 276 West 27 St.	Local 200 296 West 26 St.	Local 201 297 West 26 St.
Local 75 56 West 27 St.	Local 140 277 West 27 St.	Local 202 297 West 26 St.	Local 203 298 West 26 St.
Local 76 56 West 27 St.	Local 141 278 West 27 St.	Local 204 298 West 26 St.	Local 205 299 West 26 St.
Local 77 56 West 27 St.	Local 142 279 West 27 St.	Local 206 299 West 26 St.	Local 207 300 West 26 St.
Local 78 56 West 27 St.	Local 143 280 West 27 St.	Local 208 300 West 26 St.	Local 209 301 West 26 St.
Local 79 56 West 27 St.	Local 144 281 West 27 St.	Local 210 301 West 26 St.	Local 211 302 West 26 St.
Local 80 56 West 27 St.	Local 145 282 West 27 St.	Local 212 302 West 26 St.	Local 213 303 West 26 St.
Local 81 56 West 27 St.	Local 146 283 West 27 St.	Local 214 303 West 26 St.	Local 215 304 West 26 St.
Local 82 56 West 27 St.	Local 147 284 West 27 St.	Local 216 304 West 26 St.	Local 217 305 West 26 St.
Local 83 56 West 27 St.	Local 148 285 West 27 St.	Local 218 305 West 26 St.	Local 219 306 West 26 St.
Local 84 56 West 27 St.	Local 149 286 West 27 St.	Local 220 306 West 26 St.	Local 221 307 West 26 St.
Local 85 56 West 27 St.	Local 150 287 West 27 St.	Local 222 307 West 26 St.	Local 223 308 West 26 St.
Local 86 56 West 27 St.	Local 151 288 West 27 St.	Local 224 308 West 26 St.	Local 225 309 West 26 St.
Local 87 56 West 27 St.	Local 152 289 West 27 St.	Local 226 309 West 26 St.	Local 227 310 West 26 St.
Local 88 56 West 27 St.	Local 153 290 West 27 St.	Local 228 310 West 26 St.	Local 229 311 West 26 St.
Local 89 56 West 27 St.	Local 154 291 West 27 St.	Local 230 311 West 26 St.	Local 231 312 West 26 St.
Local 90 56 West 27 St.	Local 155 292 West 27 St.	Local 232 312 West 26 St.	Local 233 313 West 26 St.
Local 91 56 West 27 St.	Local 156 293 West 27 St.	Local 234 313 West 26 St.	Local 235 314 West 26 St.
Local 92 56 West 27 St.	Local 157 294 West 27 St.	Local 236 314 West 26 St.	Local 237 315 West 26 St.
Local 93 56 West 27 St.	Local 158 295 West 27 St.	Local 238 315 West 26 St.	Local 239 316 West 26 St.
Local 94 56 West 27 St.	Local 159 296 West 27 St.	Local 240 316 West 26 St.	Local 241 317 West 26 St.
Local 95 56 West 27 St.	Local 160 297 West 27 St.	Local 242 317 West 26 St.	Local 243 318 West 26 St.
Local 96 56 West 27 St.	Local 161 298 West 27 St.	Local 244 318 West 26 St.	Local 245 319 West 26 St.
Local 97 56 West 27 St.	Local 162 299 West 27 St.	Local 246 319 West 26 St.	Local 247 320 West 26 St.
Local 98 56 West 27 St.	Local 163 300 West 27 St.	Local 248 320 West 26 St.	Local 249 321 West 26 St.
Local 99 56 West 27 St.	Local 164 301 West 27 St.	Local 250 321 West 26 St.	Local 251 322 West 26 St.
Local 100 56 West 27 St.	Local 165 302 West 27 St.	Local 252 322 West 26 St.	Local 253 323 West 26 St.
Local 101 56 West 27 St.	Local 166 303 West 27 St.	Local 254 323 West 26 St.	Local 255 324 West 26 St.
Local 102 56 West 27 St.	Local 167 304 West 27 St.	Local 256 324 West 26 St.	Local 257 325 West 26 St.
Local 103 56 West 27 St.	Local 168 305 West 27 St.	Local 258 325 West 26 St.	Local 259 326 West 26 St.
Local 104 56 West 27 St.	Local 169 306 West 27 St.	Local 260 326 West 26 St.	Local 261 327 West 26 St.
Local 105 56 West 27 St.	Local 170 307 West 27 St.	Local 262 327 West 26 St.	Local 263 328 West 26 St.
Local 106 56 West 27 St.	Local 171 308 West 27 St.	Local 264 328 West 26 St.	Local 265 329 West 26 St.
Local 107 56 West 27 St.	Local 172 309 West 27 St.	Local 266 329 West 26 St.	Local 267 330 West 26 St.
Local 108 56 West 27 St.	Local 173 310 West 27 St.	Local 268 330 West 26 St.	Local 269 331 West 26 St.
Local 109 56 West 27 St.	Local 174 311 West 27 St.	Local 270 331 West 26 St.	Local 271 332 West 26 St.
Local 110 56 West 27 St.	Local 175 312 West 27 St.	Local 272 332 West 26 St.	Local 273 333 West 26 St.
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Local 112 56 West 27 St.	Local 177 314 West 27 St.	Local 276 334 West 26 St.	Local 277 335 West 26 St.
Local 113 56 West 27 St.	Local 178 315 West 27 St.	Local 278 335 West 26 St.	Local 279 336 West 26 St.
Local 114 56 West 27 St.	Local 179 316 West 27 St.	Local 280 336 West 26 St.	Local 281 337 West 26 St.
Local 115 56 West 27 St.	Local 180 317 West 27 St.	Local 282 337 West 26 St.	Local 283 338 West 26 St.
Local 116 56 West 27 St.	Local 181 318 West 27 St.	Local 284 338 West 26 St.	Local 285 339 West 26 St.
Local 117 56 West 27 St.	Local 182 319 West 27 St.	Local 286 339 West 26 St.	Local 287 340 West 26 St.
Local 118 56 West 27 St.	Local 183 320 West 27 St.	Local 288 340 West 26 St.	Local 289 341 West 26 St.
Local 119 56 West 27 St.	Local 184 321 West 27 St.	Local 290 341 West 26 St.	Local 291 342 West 26 St.
Local 120 56 West 27 St.	Local 185 322 West 27 St.	Local 292 342 West 26 St.	Local 293 343 West 26 St.
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Local 148 56 West 27 St.	Local 213 350 West 27 St.	Local 348 370 West 26 St.	Local 349 371 West 26 St.
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Local 155 56 West 27 St.	Local 220 357 West 27 St.	Local 362 377 West 26 St.	Local 363 378 West 26 St.
Local 156 56 West 27 St.	Local 221 358 West 27 St.	Local 364 378 West 26 St.	Local 365 379 West 26 St.
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1910

FIFTY YEARS ago New York's cloakmakers struck against the evils of the sweatshop. The victorious conclusion of their eight-week-long strike on September 2, 1910 introduced new concepts of industry democracy and labor-management responsibility.

The meaning of 1910

By David Dubinsky
President, ILGWU



WHEN the cloakmakers launched their historic strike half a century ago the union in which they placed their hope was a weak and struggling one. But by the time the 1910 strike was ended an industry was transformed, the lives of its workers were changed and a revolution in labor-management relations was under way.

The further away we move from that historic strike the clearer become its contributions to the fate of the immigrant worker in America, its effects in the needle trades and its influence on the general labor movement.

I can't boast of having taken part in the "great revolt" of the cloakmakers. But I do remember the great enthusiasm reports of that strike evoked in Jewish labor circles in Russia and Poland. Widespread apathy had set in as a result of the Czarist suppression of the 1905 uprising for political freedom. The good tidings from the other side of the world brought new hope and a re-awakening of the fight for freedom.

The cloakmakers who put down their tools, drew back from their machines and walked out of the dark and dreary sweatshops won a multiple victory. First of all they united their own ranks. Secondly, they ended the myth that Jewish and other immigrant groups were incapable of creating permanent unions. They delivered a mortal blow at the sweatshop, replacing employer arrogance with mutual respect between worker and boss.

Their agreement—the Protocol of Peace—was the first industry-wide contract of its kind. For the first time, it established a preferential union shop and job security. It created an unprecedented system of arbitration for settling industrial disputes and set up, for the first time, a tripartite commission to insure sanitary conditions in the shops.

In that strike, the cloakmakers made a dramatic beginning. In the decades that followed, they have continued to move forward, adding to and improving their gains. They had, with that great strike of 1910, undertaken the great task of ridding the most competitive industry of chaotic conditions, of bringing respect on the part of both worker and employer for the collective agreement and the process of bargaining.

Thanks to the idealism and willingness to sacrifice, the clarity of mind and steadfastness of purpose of these pioneers of our union, the ILGWU survived difficulties, attacks, depressions and emerged in its present position. We salute them on this jubilee.

We salute also the rank and file members, those unknown but not forgotten soldiers who marched and starved on the picket lines and with personal courage and sacrifice built their union. We remember those among them who have passed from the ranks of life itself before they were able to see the full fruit of their labors and sacrifices.

Finally we salute the memory of those liberal-minded, public-spirited citizens and reformers who at the testing time of our union, 50 years ago, closed ranks with our pioneers, rallied public opinion to their cause and by exposing for the public the evils of the sweating system enlisted large sections of the community in the battle to end them.

We salute the cloakmakers—their union, its officers and members, their traditions and heritage—for their contributions to the garment industry, the general labor movement and the community.



They were there...Participants and press of 1910 tell the story of the great revolt.

The walkout in 1910 was not the first strike of New York's cloakmakers. Hillquitt, ILGWU counsel and one to its officers, tells why there was always "trouble" in the industry.

They were foreigners, mostly new arrivals, to a very large extent Jews with a considerable sprinkling of Italian-Americans and other nationalities. They were unfamiliar with the languages of the country, with its institutions, with their rights; they were left entirely at the mercy of their employers, who in a great many cases were men of their own nationality, having risen from their own ranks and class and who did not hesitate to take advantage of their conditions.

For years and years the conditions of the cloakmakers were a crying shame to our community. They were overcrowded, they were underpaid, they were malnourished, they were herded together by the hundreds in rickety lofts, often in tenement houses, in shops without air, without ventilation; and there day after day they passed the time working for insufficient wages, so that as a result they became a generation of stunted, puny, anemic, sickly individuals. Tuberculosis was rife among them. The condition became a public menace.

Then, from time to time, they would revolt. They would break out in a spontaneous strike, and they would gain some advantage, some better wages, some better conditions, which would last during the season.

But the season lasts only half of the year. The other half is spent in idleness. After the season, as soon as the employer had the upper hand, the old ways would be restored, and they would sink back into the same conditions of starvation.

So it continued until 1910 when the situation became an intolerable that even this patient, submissive lot of tailors rose in spontaneous revolt, and then it became a movement and then one day about 45,000 cloakmakers, men and women of all nationalities, came down from the shops and said: "We cannot stand it any longer! We must have tolerable conditions of life and work!"

What was it like that day—July 7, 1910—when the Cloakmakers' Union issued the call for a strike, uncertain of the response? Abraham Rosenberg, president of the ILGWU during that fateful time, tells.

At about two o'clock several members of our strike committee, together with many representatives of the press, gathered in the cloak district to see to what extent the cloak and skirt makers would respond to our call.

The lawyers whom we had appointed were already stationed in the courts, in the eventuality of any skirmishes with the police. Fortunately, not a single arrest occurred.

Naturally we stood with our hearts beating in our mouths, anxiously able to await the results. The passing moments seemed like all eternity. When the clock pointed to 10 minutes after 2, with still not a worker in sight, Abraham Cahane asked one of us, "No, no, where are your workers?" Our hearts almost stopped beating. But at that very moment we perceived from afar a wave of humanity surging from all the side streets towards Fifth Avenue as it way down town. Each moment the mass became mightier.

By half past 2, all the streets in New York from 39th Street down and to the East River toward the west were packed with thousands upon thousands of workers. On many streets the pressure of humanity forced all the cars and trucks to stop running. Every one of the strikers had taken along his picket sign and all were going in the direction we had instructed them in the "New Post".

I do not know how many people had ever witnessed such a scene. Many of our most devoted members wept tears of joy when they saw their long years of toil finally crowned with success. I had one thought in my mind: such must have been the scene when the ancient Jews of yore shook off their yoke and began their exodus out of Egypt.

The great strike was off to a good start. Slowly the machinery of the strike began to emerge—leaflets, picketing, strike halls, relief, arrests. This is how the Jewish Daily Forward—virtually the daily bulletin of the strikers—reported that start.

Yesterday, at exactly 2 P.M., the great battle of the cloakmakers started. In one minute all the cloak machines in the hundreds of shops spread throughout the city were stilled. The tens of thousands of workers rose from their places, packed their tools and calmly went to the strike rallies arranged by the union.

The great fight has started and we are happy to report that the beginning was truly remarkable. Everyone walked out without exceptions, even in shops for which the unionists had had little hope.

Workers who had never heard, some who had never wanted to hear about a union, yesterday marched down Fifth Avenue to the headquarters of the cloak union. The bosses, who had previously vowed that the Almighty himself supported them against the accursed union, found themselves looking at silent machines in empty, silent shops.

In a profound sense, the cloakmakers had struck to regain the human dignity of which the sweatshop robbed them. Working conditions had sunk so low that the worker was compelled to pay even for the instruments by which he was exploited. This is the way the Survey described it.

The commonest charge against the workers is for electricity. At present it is said to amount to about one-tenth of the total earnings of all machine operators. Electricity is being most widely introduced and eventually will bring the cost of it well up to 40 percent of employees.

The union objects to this and to the charge in some shops for needles, thread, bobbin and shuttle. The irregularity in paying wages involves going sometimes two or three times to the cashier at a loss of working time.

The individual contract system provides a worker with work throughout the whole year at a fixed rate... but requires him to give security from \$25 to \$500 "for the faithful performance of his duties" and in some cases provides for forfeiture if he joins in a strike. The security is taken in installments from his wages, cutting them down by just that much. Moreover, it sets up a group of special workers whose interests are sometimes antagonistic to the others.

Inhuman meanness was built into the shop system so that not only employer exploited worker but also, in turn, workers themselves enslaved their fellows. Benjamin Schlesinger, for many years president of the ILGWU and, at the time of the strike, manager of the Jewish Forward, portrays that vicious system as follows.

Each operator or finisher employed on the average from three to four helpers. Among the pressers, it was even worse; in this craft the subcontracting system prevailed. At the beginning of the season the employer would make a contract with two or three pressers whereby the latter undertook to turn out all the pressing work in the shop for a stipulated amount, and these contractors would then hire the other pressers needed to do the work. There were when 30, 40 or even 100 pressers were employed, but only the two or three subcontractors worked directly for the employer. The rest worked for these subcontractors.

Since the earnings of the third who worked directly for the manufacturer were so small that they did not have enough for their livelihood, one can easily imagine how meager were the earnings of the two-thirds who were the helpers of the first third. It was a system of slavery to slavery. The operator who worked directly for the boss was the boss' slave, while the three or four helpers employed by him were his slaves.

What did the strike mean to the cloakmakers in dollars and cents? It meant this: In the year following

the general strike the 50,000 cloakmakers received \$10,000,000 more in wages than in the year before, while working eight hours a week less than formerly.

But the material side of the victory was small compared with the moral side of it; 50,000 despondent immigrants suddenly found themselves, began to believe in their own strength and ceased to be submissive.

The meek had risen in their wrath. Now, once again proud and militant, they vowed not to return to their previous condition of servitude. In these ringing words, Meyer London, their counselor and friend, opened in their behalf for public support:

We offer no apology for the general strike. If at all we should apologize it is to the tens of thousands of the exploited men and women for not having aroused them before. The cloak trade at present in the trade par excellence in which the "survival of the fittest" has come to mean the "survival of the meanest."

Among employers the manufacturer who is merciless in reducing wages and in stretching out the hours of labor, the manufacturer who disregards in dealing with his employees all laws human and divine is most likely to succeed. The employer who neglects all sanitary requirements, who does business with money taken from the workers under the guise of security and who levies a tax upon the employees for the use of electricity, is a danger not only to the employees but to every reputable employer in the trade.

We charge the employers with ruining the great trade built up by the industrious immigrants. We charge them with having corrupted the morale of thousands employed in the cloak trade.

This general strike is greater than any union. It is an irresistible movement of the people. It is a protest against conditions that can no longer be tolerated. This is the first great attempt to regulate conditions in the trade, to do away with that anarchy and chaos which keeps some of the men working 16 hours a day during the hottest months of the year, while thousands of others have no employment whatever.

We cannot test ourselves to the kind merits of the employees. To our sorrow we have trusted them long enough. We ask for humane treatment; we demand the right to live; we refuse to be annihilated. We realize that we must be united; we know that we have the sympathy of every man that deserves the name. We know that organized labor throughout the country will applaud our effort. We appeal to the people of America to assist us in our struggle.

The strike seriously affected the economy of the city; the courage of the cloakmakers won admiration even from a press generally unfriendly to such walkouts. Confidently, for example, the New York Times sympathized—then prescribed a remedy that would only perpetuate the evil caused by the strikers.

The chief features of this trade have of late been located on lower Fifth Avenue, at a cost of enormous rents. There is a growing suspicion that the luxury of engraving a Fifth Avenue address upon the letterheads of the firm is paid for, not out of their proper profits, but out of wages denied the operative.

Anyway, the factories are ill-placed. The crowding of the thoroughfare at the noon hour by their employees has slowed the current operation of the Fifth Avenue Protective Ann, because it injures the high class retail business that has developed naturally there.

The factories should be placed in the inexpensive quarters of the East Side, where the lands might improve the time and opportunity to do their shopping, and where spectacles of wealth and fashion would not interfere with the impossible standards of living, and the difference in rentals could be applied in a way to make the issue of the "closed shop" not quite so vital.

How do you make a strike? Lawyers are needed and negotiators. How does the vast, complex machinery of industrial battle get started? Morik Hillquitt tells how it started in the 1910 walkout:

With a human lot as poor and as destitute as the cloakmakers were, the great problem that presented itself to the leaders was to organize this strike in such a

WORKERS' STRIKE OF 1910

way as to make sure the industry would be tied up, and to make sure that the men would stay out until such time as their demands would be granted.

In this, the unorganized massa succeeded in a marvelous way. I do not think there is a precedent in the history of the labor movement of a general mass picket originating so spontaneously and working so effectively as it did in this union.

Each one of the 1,800 shops on strike was organized separately with its own chairman, its own picket committee, holding its own meetings, so as to be able to call the roll from time to time to ascertain whether the men were still standing together in the strike.

So they hired 58 halls in that section of the city in which the industry is principally located and they secured rooms in these 58 halls for the various meetings of the men.

The battle is fought at the bargaining table as well as on the picket line. In mid-August, 1910, the contest over terms of settlement had narrowed. Secondary issues were disposed of. But primary differences remained. This is how The Outlook reported the bargaining:

Agreement was soon reached upon every point except those of wages and hours of labor. The manufacturers granted the other demands of the men practically en masse, and declared themselves ready to submit the question of wages and hours to arbitration.

Even on those points the two sides were not very far apart. The union representatives were not in a position to agree, without referring the matter to the union members, to submit these questions to arbitration, but it seems likely that the differences on these points might have been harmonized if a more serious difference had not arisen. The question arose: What methods shall be adopted to make sure that the reforms agreed upon would be carried out?

The union representatives demanded the closed shop. When Mr. Louis D. Brandeis reminded them firmly that they had agreed not to discuss the closed shop they modified the demand to one for the union shop—a shop in which non-union men may be employed if there are not enough union men available, but in which the non-union men must join the union after they have been employed for a short time.

The employers were just as opposed to the one as to the other; and Mr. Brandeis intimated suggested what he called the preferential union shop—one in which the manufacturers recognize the union and declare "that as between union men and non-union men of equal ability, they will employ the union man."

Mr. Brandeis' proposal was heartily accepted by the union men, but was rejected by the union leaders. This pressure was in great measure the result of a distrust of the manufacturers bred by years of unfair and inconsiderate treatment. The manufacturers were thus in a sense paying the penalty of past oppression.

The cloakmakers were in effect challenging the old relationships of workers' subservience to the employer. Acting for the status quo, the courts late in August branded the walkout as illegal. This is how the New York Tribune reported it:

Justice Guff ruled against the striking cloakmakers yesterday, handing down a decision in the Supreme Court which branded an illegal not only a closed shop agreement but any strike having such an agreement for its object. The decision is regarded as one of the broadest of its kind ever issued in this country, and a pioneer so far as its application to the closed shop is concerned.

Representatives of the cloakmakers' unions had been laid to court by the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Assn. on an order to show cause why a temporary injunction obtained by the association should not be made permanent, "further restraining them from acts in aid of any conspiracy or combination, alleged to exist, to compel members of plaintiff's association to employ only members of the defendant labor unions."

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was greatly stirred by the decision of Justice Guff, which in effect declared that efforts to enforce the "closed shop" were in violation of law on the restraining order.

Justice Guff sustains an unjust decision in support of his own, and that is supposed to be good law. The unions of labor will live despite injunctions and decisions which invade constitutionally guaranteed rights and human life. Without the unions there is no possibility of insurrection to the workers against the tyranny of the absolute autocratic ways of concentrated capital and

Toward the end of August negotiators worked toward agreement on terms and a full settlement was reached on September 2. The Outlook summarized the terms of the agreement as follows:

Credit must be given to the counsel for the union and the chairman of the strike settlement committee for the admirable method finally adopted to secure an agreement. After a proposal was drawn up by the strike settlement committee (composed of the counsel for the union, the counsel for the employers' association, and a nonpartisan third person) no public announcement of the agreement was made until the union had adopted and put into practice a system which they term "the House of Representatives."

In compliance with this system the shop foremen explained this tentative agreement in all the shops and secured from the rank and file a vote as to what demands they would insist upon and what ones they would yield. The result of this canvass in the shops was put before the strike settlement committee, and the agreement was revised to meet the wishes of the workers as expressed through their representatives, the shop foremen.

This final agreement met with the entire approval of the rank and file in this treaty of peace, "preceded" as it is officially styled, it is agreed that the employers are to install electric power by December 31, 1910; no charge shall be made against any employee by the manufacturers for materials except in the event of negligence of the employee resulting in loss to the employer; no work shall be given to the employees to perform at their homes; the sweat-shops and subcontracting within shops shall be entirely abolished; employees shall not be required to work during the ten legal holidays established by the laws of the State of New York; all week workers shall be paid for legal holidays; a weekly pay day must be established and wages must be paid in cash.

All wages of week workers are to be raised from 25 percent to 30 percent, and the price of piece work are to be agreed upon by a committee of the employees in each shop and their employer. A week's work shall consist of 56 hours; no overtime shall be permitted between the 15th of November and the 15th of January and during the months of June and July, except upon samples; and this overtime shall not exceed 2½ hours per day, and for overtime the workers shall receive double the usual pay.

Each member of the manufacturers' association is to maintain a union shop, "union shops being understood to refer to a shop where union standards as to wages, working conditions, and hours of labor prevail, and where, when hiring help, union men are preferred—it being recognized that since there are differences in degrees of skill, employers shall have the freedom of selection as between one union man and another.

There is also established a joint board of sanitary control, in which the union and the employers are equally represented; a board of arbitration, to consist of three members composed of one non-union of the manufacturers and one of the union and a representative of the public, to which board all differences arising between employers and employees shall be submitted; and it is agreed that, in an event of a dispute between manufacturers and the union, there shall be no strike or lockout until full opportunity shall have been given for the submission of the controversy to said board of arbitration. Furthermore, a committee of grievance was established, consisting of four members, two each from the union and the employers' association.

The cloakmakers, for eight weeks, had fought a desperate battle, fought on the picket lines by the specter of hunger for their families but also sustained by the realization that this was a decisive, historic encounter. When victory came, Jop swept through the East Side. Abraham Rosenberg pictures it:

As soon as it became known that a settlement had been reached, thousands of workers, cloakmakers and others, began to gather in the streets leading to the square where the Forward Building is located. By 7 o'clock, the square and the nearby streets were jammed with people. . . . The whole district was on its feet that night. The scene is indescribable! No one who has not witnessed it can ever have a clear picture of it.

Everywhere men and women, old and young, embraced and congratulated one another with the victory. It was early morning, Saturday, September 3, before the streets were emptied of the masses of humanity. . . . Saturday afternoon, September 3, trucks decorated with flags, with bands of music, and cheering crowds of cloakmakers drove through the streets, announcing to all and sundry that the strike had been settled."

It was a victory not only for the cloakmakers but for the entire labor movement. All trades paid homage in the victorious cloakmakers in the stirring Labor Day parade that followed soon after the end of the strike. The Survey wrote:

The most conspicuous feature in what was probably the largest Labor Day parade that ever took place in New York was the host of victorious cloakmakers who made an unexpected and advantageous settlement with their employers late last week, just after Justice Guff's injunction against the union proclaimed a still fiercer struggle.

It looked as if most of the 70,000 cloakmakers had turned out, no other body of workers presented such solid ranks or such enthusiasm. Yiddish bakers last year, Yiddish shirtwaist and cloakmakers this winter fought the battle of organized labor in New York. So it was no wonder that the streets leading from the East Side were thronged with Russian Jews, hitherto the most patient and unaggressive of workers.

Another conspicuous nationality, up to this time considered peculiarly helpless, was the Italian, whose representatives appeared not only in surprisingly large numbers among shirtwaist and cloakmakers, but also were prominent in the ranks of the marchers of Italian, marching around a flag-draped sand wagon on which a shovel perched in glory.

From end of the line of march, from the 55 a day printer to the \$5 a week typewriter, there was unanimity of opinion on the cause of the injunction, which the labor movement feels attacks the very right to strike.

Louis D. Brandeis, later a distinguished member of the Supreme Court of the United States with a notable record of decisions affecting social legislation, perceived the historic significance of the cloakmaker strike he helped settle in the following words:

I have been engaged in one way or another for years in attempts to settle amicably disputes between employers and employees. In all my experience there has been no instance where the men engaged in such a dispute have met the problem with greater intelligence, with a finer spirit and with greater courage than those who made possible the very satisfactory adjustment of the relations between the ladies' garment manufacturers and their employees.

I see in all this a coming recognition of this great economic and social truth: that whatever is found to be wrong it is not to be borne but it is to be removed, and that it can be remedied by careful study, in an uplifting spirit, by patient striving in the spirit of get-together.

What has been done in the New York ladies' garment trade is, to my mind, the most creditable and heroic effort yet made in America to solve the problems of the proper relations of employer and employee.

In their great revolt the cloakmakers demonstrated a faith and a spirit which has given our union a special character. Morris Sigman, chairman of the Picket Committee during the strike and later president of the ICGWU, put it in these words:

These were holy days. When a handful of their brave brothers called out to them to end the slavery, the oppression, the degradation of the 50,000 cloakmakers, they rose up, marched out of the shops and challenged the might of their employers.

There was a spirit among us—on the picket line, in our strike halls, in our homes—that was stronger than the hunger, stronger than the brutality of the enemy, stronger than our own fears. We fought for the right to create a better life.

Before that great strike, there were many who did not believe the cloakmakers could wage such a heroic battle. But when the call came, the slaves of yesterday became a huge, fighting mass, and during the

The memory of that battle is an inspiration. May the spirit of that crusade continue to march among us

FROM LOUIS STULBERG

ILGWU

GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER



WHEN our nation had barely struggled through its first decade there were many who doubted its ability to survive. So, too, with our union: the first ten years of its life was a time filled with uncertainties, weakness and confusion.

Our cloakmaker pioneers, like the founding fathers of our country, had courage and wisdom. But there was little precedent for what they had dared to do in establishing a union through which to increase the freedom in their lives. And both groups faced the start of a second decade determined to put their union on a permanent basis.

Our founding fathers did so by formulating a constitution that remains, with little change, the basic document governing the course of our national development. And our cloakmaker pioneers, in 1910, a decade after the start of the ILGWU, launched a decisive strike which also resulted in a document—the Protocol of Peace—which continues to affect the lives of all garment workers.

It is given to few men and women to so act for themselves as to clear a path for those who come after them. Yet, this is what pioneers do. The principles embodied in the Protocol of Peace, the collectively bargained contract that ended the 1910 strike, have become basic to labor-management relations not only in the needle trades but also in many other industries.

The Protocol, for the first time, put into writing the procedure for settling grievances, piece rates and many other details affecting the welfare of the garment workers. But it also implied something far greater: the sense of mutual responsibility, the recognition that both workers and employers had certain rights and certain duties.

Fifty years later the dramatic impact of such recognition, now virtually universal but then an innovation, is only a thing of memory. We must remember that the cloakmakers who forged this concept into a contract labored in sweatshops, lived in slums, were weighed down by a burden of poverty, suffered exploitation in an industry of savage competition.

Despite these hardships, however, they remained true to the faith that had brought them across oceans to their new homeland. That faith was the belief that where freedom existed, hopes could be fulfilled.

In America, these newcomers had found not freedom but the means for achieving it, not security but the means of fighting for it, not riches but free education for their children. For those willing to make sacrifices, America offered the possibility of fulfilled promises.

This is what our cloakmaker pioneers, like our founding fathers, found in America. A half century ago these brave men and women struck a blow for freedom in the garment industry. Their achievement is echoed in all of our contracts; their spirit continues to march on every one of our picket lines.

PROTOCOL OF PEACE

Cloak Mkr. & Mtr. Industries
of NEW YORK CITY
September 1, 1910



Garment workers honor the memories of these outstanding union leaders whose pioneering contributions were so instrumental in building the organization to the strength and influence it enjoys today.



JOHN DYCHE

General Secretary-Treasurer
of the ILGWU, 1904-1914



ISRAEL FEINBERG

Manager Cloak Joint Board
1922-1925, 1939-1952



ISIDORE NAGLER

Manager Cloak Joint Board
1928-1939, 1952-1959

ILGWU LEADERS SALUTE ANNIVERSARY
OF THE 1910 CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE

FROM LUIGI ANTONINI
ILGWU
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT



ITALIAN immigrants to the United States, most of whom came from the Southern provinces and the great islands of Italy, followed the Jews who came from Eastern and Central Europe.

The need for organizing Italian workers in special language branches was felt even before the ILGWU was founded. In fact, the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers in 1897-1899, in addition to craft locals, had two language branches—one Polish, and one Italian.

According to some historians, some 10,000 Italians were working in the coat and suit industry in 1910, and almost all of them joined the general strike. Their urge to revolt was strong, sparked by the fact that they were among the most exploited workers in the industry.

The 1910 general strike was characterized by the first mass fraternization between Jewish and Italian cloakmakers. They discovered that while their language and religion were different, their aspirations toward a better and more dignified condition of work and living were the same. They realized they had a common purpose and common destiny.

Veterans of the strike recall that out of the gigantic uprising came the ideas for spurring the enrollment of Italian cloakmakers into union ranks. It took six more years before the ideas were transformed into reality: Italian Cloakmakers' Local 48 was founded in 1916. And the idea caught on, for three years later, in 1919, Italian Dressmakers' Local 89 was chartered.

American labor stands squarely against racial discrimination, bigotry, oppression and dictatorship, and therefore has always been in the forefront in furthering brotherhood, tolerance, cooperation and freedom.

The ILGWU's prominent role in these struggles could not have been so effective had its members not been educated in this spirit. The test was met not only on the picket lines, but also in the national and world political arenas, where our members fought against the forces of reaction and exploitation at home and against Fascism and Nazism abroad.

The spirit in which we educated our members proved to be the best antidote to the poisonous race hatred spread by the enemies of labor who are at the same time the enemies of social progress and democracy.

May this spirit, which contributed to the victorious conclusion of the 1910 strike, be ever with us and help us win the future struggles for a better tomorrow.

FROM HENOSH MENDELSUND
CLOAK JOINT BOARD
GENERAL MANAGER



THE great cloakmakers' strike of 1910, which laid the permanent foundation for the ILGWU as well as many other unions, marked a turning point in the lives of the immigrant masses. After these eight weeks of heroic combat, these tens of thousands of men and women really came to know the true meaning of the words "free men."

In celebrating this significant event, we record this major date in the life of the union and pay deserved tribute to the pioneers whose courage, devotion and determination put an end to the "jungle" of the sweatshop.

But every generation has its own problems and tasks, which in many respects are different from those of preceding generations. This is also true of our union.

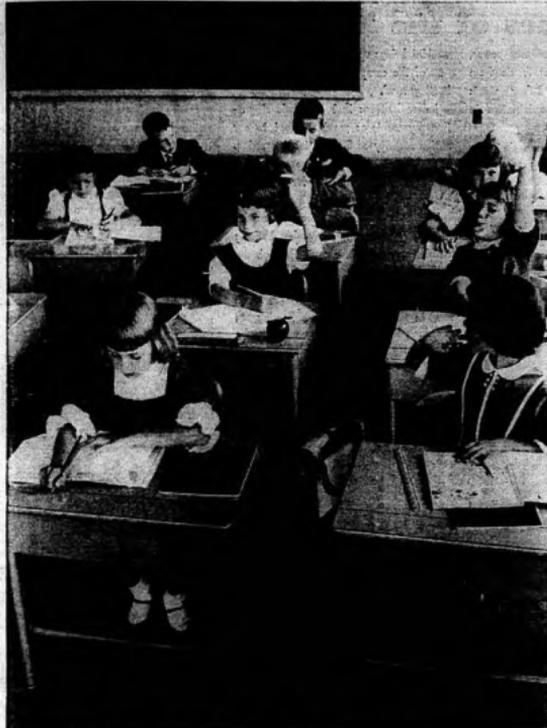
During the last 50 years, we have witnessed far-reaching changes in the technological, economic and political fields. No aspect of human endeavor has been left untouched by these developments. Our industry and our union are no exceptions. Substantial changes in fashions, clothing construction, production methods and the composition of union membership, as well as in industrial relations, have placed new problems, tasks and situations on the union's agenda which demand new methods and solutions.

But the spiritual basis of our union has remained unchanged through the decades. The concepts of labor solidarity, of a union in terms of a moral movement dedicated to social justice, raising the standards of the workers and expanding industrial democracy—these ideas are just as timely and valid as they were 50 years ago.

Let us adapt our activities to the problems of today and tomorrow—but let us also keep constant the eternal values to which the idealistic veterans of our movement dedicated their lives.



The strike committee, headed by Pres. Rosenberg, served as the "general staff" of the historic walkout. Responding enthusiastically to the strike call, cloakmakers by the thousands overflowed the crowded halls where these strike rallies were held, manned the picket lines, set up relief depots providing food for strikers' families, participated in mass demonstrations against the notorious Goff injunction, and held out courageously for eight weeks, until victory was theirs.



Can you pick out the millionaire's daughter?

But not that's all. As long as you're a member, nearly all our products are the best you can get. We're proud of our American origin. When you buy our products, you're helping to build the industry in which you're living. We're proud of our American origin. When you buy our products, you're helping to build the industry in which you're living. We're proud of our American origin. When you buy our products, you're helping to build the industry in which you're living.

to wear jewelry that begins to compare with the latest in jewelry. We're proud of our American origin. When you buy our products, you're helping to build the industry in which you're living. We're proud of our American origin. When you buy our products, you're helping to build the industry in which you're living.

Most EXPERT help in select the perfect look in what you wear. Don't find on the body and information. Most EXPERT help in select the perfect look in what you wear. Don't find on the body and information. Most EXPERT help in select the perfect look in what you wear. Don't find on the body and information.

The well-styled, well-fitted, well-made, reasonably-priced products of the American ready-to-wear garment industry are without rival anywhere in the world.

This message was hammered home to millions of American mothers on Sunday, August 21, in a full-page advertisement that appeared in 26 major newspapers from coast to coast.

According to Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, director of the ILGWU Union Label Department, the ad was fitted to hit when interest in back-to-school clothes was at a peak.

In addition to proudly pointing up the role of the ILGWU in building the American garment industry to its place as the greatest in the world, the ad also was an extension of the label department's consumer service division.

CELEBRATIONS MARK SOCIAL SECURITY ACT SILVER ANNIVERSARY

The AFL-CIO celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Social Security Act by rededicating itself to improving and extending the system for the benefit of all Americans. Simultaneously, Democratic Presidential candidate John F. Kennedy pledged himself to the same cause at ceremonies in Hyde Park, N.Y. burial place of Franklin D. Roosevelt, father of the

original Social Security Act. AFL-CIO Vice George Meany said the 526 persons attending a silver anniversary banquet in Chicago that the trade union movement would do everything in its power to safeguard the soundness of social security and use its best talents for growth to solve the two major problems facing the nation.

As "prevailing medical insurance for citizens on the social security rolls, and establishing uniform federal standards of unemployment compensation." The ceremonies at the Roosevelt home in Hyde Park were arranged for the Council of Olden Hunk Clarke of Senior Citizens. Some 1,200 persons heard Council Pres. Adolph Hold grant Kennedy as the man "now leading our cause."

Montreal Buckles Entire Belt Trade

The ILGWU's Canada-wide organizing drive took another great stride this month with Montreal's entire belt manufacturing industry joining the union fold. Some 500 workers are involved.

Eighteen out of 19 belt shops — the 19th, a small hold-out, is expected to be lined up soon — signed individual agreements with the ILGWU on terms previously agreed upon by the Belt Manufacturers' Association of Montreal, after several months of parleys.

Vice Pres. Bernard Shane, in announcing the gain, credited Organization Director St. Bresser and Maurice Manel, assistant manager of the Montreal Dressmakers' Union for the successful negotiations with the long-recalcitrant belt employers.

The three-year contract, effective September 1, provides for an immediate wage increase of 5 cents an hour, along with phased reduction in working hours from 44 to 40 per week without loss in take-home pay.

Beltmakers will receive three paid legal holidays as well as ILGWU welfare benefits. Employers will pay a sum equal to 1%

percent of payroll into sick and Health Center Funds, 2 percent into vacation fund, 2 percent into retirement funds as of January 1, 1963, and 1 percent into severance pay fund as of January 1, 1963.

Rochester Won

The organization department in Montreal chafed up a second notable agreement with Rochester Vest and Robe Co., a sportswear shop employing 125.

Shane said the agreement, negotiated again by Bresser and Manel, is effective September 15. The two-year contract provides for the same conditions won recently from the Montreal Dress and Sportswear Manufacturers' Guild.

Organization efforts at Rochester had been under way for more than a year. The ILGWU won an agreement for cutters in the shop one year ago and subsequently organized the remaining employees.

Toronto Union Recruits Cole of Calif. Subsidiary

Miles from home, a subsidiary plant of Cole of California located in Oshawa, Ontario, was recently swept into ILGWU ranks via a concerted organizing drive waged by staffers of the Toronto Joint Board, according

An application for certification of the ILGWU as bargaining agent at this swim suit manufacturer has been filed with the Province of Ontario Labor Relations Board.

Negotiations are now under way for a renewal of the agreement between Sportswear Local 19 and the Manufacturing and Merchandising Association. Union demands include an immediate wage boost, use of the union label, establishment of a severance pay fund, additional paid holidays and a reduction in the work week from 46 to 37½ hours as the first step to 35 hours.

nally expired in December 1959, but was extended through July 31, 1960, to conform with the expiration date of the contract in effect in the Montreal branches of the industry.

Anniversary Fete

Civic government and labor leaders will join the November 5 celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Toronto Clockmakers' Union.

To commemorate the occasion, the union will grant \$100,000 towards dedication in its name of a surgical wing to the ILGWU-sponsored hospital in Beersheba, Israel.

19-Day Chicago Walkout Produces Plasco Victory

An attempted decertification by a Chicago plastics manufacturer backed last week when a 19-day strike by workers of Local 76 ended in a two-year renewal pact retroactive to April 1, reports Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, director of the Midwest Region.

The strike at Plasco, Inc., began August 1 when the employer balked at union demands for a severance pay clause during retroactive talks, and insisted obtained NLRB decertification forms. The union, represented with a walkout that it says involved a substantial majority of workers, was represented by Assistant Regional Director Harold Schwartz.

Terms of the agreement provide the disputed severance pay clause, wage increases, and other improvements in working conditions. In addition, the employees agreed to withdraw all charges against the union.

The services of Harry Barry of the American Arbitration and Conciliation Service were instrumental in paving the way for final settlement.

Local agent Della Wischen and Elizabeth Weis.

Lincoln Back Pay

A settlement reached last June at the Lincoln Garment Co. of Lincoln, Ill., a subsidiary of Sander Bros., has brought a back pay award of more than \$1,000 to 31 members of Local 282.

The award ends a dispute that arose when the firm converted production methods with a resultant pay loss to the workers. New wage rates have been introduced to offset prior losses.

NY CLOAK 117
N.Y. Cloak Operator
Membership Meeting
TUESDAY, SEPT. 6
8:00 P.M. at
Mushkin Center
2615 St. St. & 8th Ave.

The 3 Paramount Issues of the '60 Election Campaign

By
GEORGE MEANY

From the 1958 Labor Day message by the president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

THIS year Labor Day coincides with the formal opening of the national political campaign. The three paramount issues of this campaign are identical with the main concerns of the working men and women of America.

Of first importance is the preservation of world peace and freedom. On this, both parties—and indeed all Americans—agree.

American workers are determined that the military power of our country shall be built up in the shortest possible time to a point of unquestioned superiority. We dare not let behind the forces of aggression in missiles or in conventional arms, in scientific progress or in space exploration.

It will take more than military power, however, to keep Soviet Russia from extending her domain. Labor wants America to recapture the initiative in international affairs.

It was only a few years ago that free Europe lay virtually helpless under its post-war wreckage. For a time it appeared that the Communists would be able to move in and take over without a struggle. As a matter of fact, they almost succeeded. But the United States responded to the emergency with the Marshall Plan and today Western Europe is still free and stronger than ever before.

What is there to prevent us from applying the same remedy to the new danger spots that have developed in various parts of the world?

The costs can be met and will be met, if our national economy is encouraged to attain a healthy rate of growth.

THIS brings up the second major issue of the campaign and truly the main battleground.

Labor believes that economic stagnation represents as great a threat to our nation security as Communist aggression. We do not agree with the contention that the only initiative for economic growth must come from private sources.

The folly of laissez-faire—a do-nothing government policy—has become painfully evident in chronically high unemployment, in staggering food surpluses, in the depressed areas of our country, in the shortage of schools for our children, in the lack of decent housing, in the slums that breed disease and juvenile delinquency and in the lighted industrial areas of our cities.

These are fields where the government can act effectively. By so doing, it will stimulate the entire economy.

FINALLY, the voters must consider the crucial issue of social reform. Fortunately, both party platforms agree on this necessity for immediate action and the national diatribe of racial discrimination. It is up to the voters to hold both political parties to their platform pledges. Whichever Presidential candidate wins, there must be a bipartisan drive in the next Congress for effective action to terminate the evils of racial discrimination.

There are a number of other issues of importance to the voters of this country. Wage earners, in particular, will want to compare the position of the candidates on health insurance for the aged, on removal of unfair restrictions against labor and on improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The AFL-CIO intends to take an active part in this campaign. The issues are too vital, the stakes are too high, for us to sit this one out.

GEB Sets National Severance Pay Fund

(Continued from Page 3) of concerns employing the malpracticing accountancy firms.

Sum Recovered

The union's Welfare Fund Control Department has conducted 548 audits in the past 18 months. As a result, \$243,000 has been recovered for concealments and underpayments to health, welfare and retirement funds. An additional \$223,000 in ordinary arrearages has been recovered. Local 23 alone recovered over \$100,000 plus \$29,000 in liquidated damages.

Satisfaction was expressed by Pres. Dubinsky over the inclination in the Senate-approved minimum wage bill of provisions for making percentage wage increases for Puerto Rico automatic. The original wage-hour law 25 years ago put Puerto Rico under its coverage, but earnings on the island were so low then that the resultant increase would have been impractical. Therefore, minimum wage boosts on the island have been separately determined for each industry through commission hearings and recommendations.

The Senate-approved bill declares that when the first stage of the \$1.25 an hour law goes to \$1.15 the minimum for Puerto Rico will be automatically 15 percent. In the past, minimums were based on the same number of cents as the mainland.

Employers on the island canpled hardship and ask for a hearing, where they can show that the amount of this first stage be modified or set aside. But the full amount of the remaining two stages are beyond appeal. The first stage of the increase becomes effective in the case of each industry one year after the latest increase in that industry.

It was also reported to the board that negotiations are in the final stages for completing the organization of an additional 2,900 garment workers on the island, employed in the apparel industry. This will swell ILGWU ranks presently encompassing some 6,000 workers in the corset and brassiere industry.

The rules that will govern the national supplementary unemployment-severance benefits fund for the ILGWU were outlined for the board by Wilbur Daniels, assistant to Pres. Dubinsky. This fund, now in the process of being set up, will constitute some 19 existing funds, negotiated since this new

benefit was won by the dressmakers in their 1958 strike.

The call has gone out to the many centers having such funds for the naming of industry and union members of a board of Trustees. The board is to consist of 40 members with equal representation by management and union. The first meeting of the trustees will be held in September.

The fund will provide supplementary benefits to garment workers left jobless by firms going out of business. Some 200,000 members of the ILGWU are now covered by this contract benefit.

At the rate of employer contributions of 1/2 of one percent of payroll the fund will receive an estimated \$ million a year and will have an accumulation of \$10 million as a start, inasmuch as each entering fund has paid out or will pay out its first benefits only after the first two years.

At the time he is left jobless for this reason, a covered member of the union presenting the conditions of eligibility will be entitled to benefits totaling one week of pay for each year of employment by the departing firm, provided also that the firm has been contributing to a severance pay program for two years.

The worker will receive the benefit in two different forms: As soon as the company closes its doors the worker will receive a lump sum equal to one quarter (1/4) of the total of his entitled benefits. The remainder of it, or three quarters, will be paid out in weekly benefits for every week in the company he is unemployed although willing and able to work.

Determining Benefits

The amount of his weekly benefit will be determined by two factors: his average weekly earnings and the number of contributing funds, negotiated since this new year of continuous employment with the terminated employer. The schedule for these benefits indicates the lowest weekly benefit will be \$2.00 for those earning under a \$25 average and the highest will be \$25 for those earning an average of \$50 or more.

The fund will be available for a two-week period for those employed at least a half year but

11 East Pops Pay for 100 At Sondra, Schneider in Pa.

A dramatic 11th-hour settlement in New York City plus amicable negotiations conducted in Allentown have resulted in renewal agreements containing major gains for some 1,000 knitwear workers in Pennsylvania, reports Vice Pres. David Gindgold.

The maximum total benefit therefore would be forthcoming to one who worked at least 10 years, averaged at least \$6 a week. Such a number would be entitled to receive a total of \$1,600 within the 52-week period. He would first get a lump sum of \$400; then he could get a \$25 weekly benefit for 48 weeks.

The board also heard reports involving the ILGWU label toward the merging of retirement funds.

A number of ILGWU contracts already include provisions clearing the way toward such mergers. These include contracts for Locals 155, 23, 62, and 25 in New York as well as clubs in Los Angeles and San Francisco, dress and knitgoods in Philadelphia, among others.

Label Spreads

A detailed report on the spreading use of the ILGWU label was presented by Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, director of the ILGWU Label Department. A previous showing of the second million film produced by the department, now being distributed nationally to women's clubs and retail stores, was also held.

In a review of the label program, it was pointed out that promoting work among the workers and among members of other unions is of the utmost importance. The distribution of shop posters, union label news letters and the organization of label committees to make visits has been the objective by a number of affiliates.

These workers. In addition, the pact provides for merit increases for time workers with a special schedule for seniority wage hikes. Other terms include a 1 percent boost in employer contribution to the severance fund, six paid holidays, and a minimum wage clause providing for a pay floor at least 15 cents above any federal minimum.

Schneider Hikes

Speedy settlement on a two-year

A number of vice presidents told of the excellent participation of ILGWU members in the distribution of union label literature.

The mailing of union literature for informational purposes in front of retail stores was the subject of a lengthy discussion in which ILGWU General Counsel Morris P. Glushkin tried to differentiate between picketing and leafleting. He pointed out that the Landrum-Griffin Act put serious limitations on organizational picketing, but no such limitations are imposed on the distribution of informational literature.

In the recent Mcullen case, involving the Eastern Region, charges were filed by that firm against the union before the National Labor Relations Board because ILGWU members distributed such literature in front of the customer entrance in a number of stores in Taylor, Pa.

This literature asks consumers to buy only goods with the ILG Label and points out that the Mcullen product does not have such a label. The ILGWU attorney also pointed out that the law still allows other means for getting information to the consumer including the placing of advertising in newspapers.

Education Plans

ILGWU educational activities were reviewed in a report presented by Director Gus Tyler. In connection with the recently established night sessions of the Training Institute, the recommendation was made and approved that

the course be given every other year. In the case of officers qualification course, it was recommended and approved that it be given once every three years in the year immediately preceding the year in which ILGWU elections are to occur.

A program was approved that refresher and extension courses for staff members be developed and approved that it be given once every three years in the year immediately preceding the year in which ILGWU elections are to occur.

Educational directors and others have been receiving training in this activity. They meet once a month in New York City to learn more about specialized agencies and to receive as taught basic referral techniques.

Pres. Dubinsky also reported that in line with a past directive an additional number of smaller locals have been merged, achieving important economies as well as coordinated services to the members. Such mergers have occurred in upstate New York in Cleveland, in St. Louis and in the Twin Cities.

Present at the meeting were all members of the board except Vice Pres. J. P. Falkman who was absent due to illness. Reports of standing committees prepared by General Secretary Thomas Louis Stulberg were presented by Assistant Executive Secretary James Lippin. In addition, reports were presented by Research Director James Popper, Lou Rubinick of the Welfare and Health Benefits Department, and E. T. Kober, director of the Southeast Region.

CUTTERS COLUMN

Big Turnout of Cutters Seen in ILGW Labor Day Contingent

A big turnout of cutters who will lead the ILGWU contingent at the Labor Day Parade on September 5 is indicated in reports received at the office of Local 10. Several thousand cutters have already expressed their intention to join the big

parade on organized labor's traditional holiday. Many will be accompanied by their wives and teenage children.

Talks to cutters by union representatives in the shop and circulars distributed to them up to the garment center have stressed the importance of demonstrating labor's strength and unity and its determination to elect a liberal to office in the coming Presidential election.

Cutters are requested to assemble at 9:30 A.M. at 27th St. and 6th Ave. Wear half-sleeved white shirts and dark trousers (no ties or jackets). They will receive a blue cap, an insignia and a pair of scissors to be pinned on shirt pockets and a yardstick.

Being given the honor of leading the ILGWU unit in the parade, the cutters of Local 10 have the responsibility of upholding the prestige of the local and the ILGWU. Vice Pres. Moe Palikman, manager of Local 10, stated in an appeal to cutters to live the traditions of loyalty to their union and to the labor movement.

Campaign Contributions

Voluntary contributions by cutters to the 1960 Local 10 Campaign Committee have been coming in steadily. The task of collecting donations has been given to shop chairman rather than to the committee to free them to attend to their regular union duties and at the same time to

GOP-DIXIECRATS

(Continued from Page 2) charity for the needy, age 65 and over."

In contrast, the plan pushed by Senators Kennedy and Johnson through an amendment sponsored by Senator Clinton Anderson of New Mexico to the unsatisfactory committee bill — would have made medical benefits available as a matter of right to about 8,500,000 persons over 65 under the social security system.

In this case, too, the House had previously passed a measure similar to the medicare bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee. When it came to voting on the Anderson amendment, all Republicans except the Senator from New Jersey joined with the Dixiecrats to kill it, 51 to 44. Joining in the slaughter was "Henry" Smith of New York, whose own bill went down to defeat earlier on almost a straight party vote.

Among other factors, one of the most important cited by some seems to be the overhang of fear of Eisenhower's vetoing any measure which would provide medical coverage under social security.

As far as showing and aid to reveal that the other two parties were concerned, the conservative majority in the House Rules Committee headed by Congressman Howard Smith of Virginia "can't" even let these bills come up for a final vote.

In face of this situation, the indication was that the Senators Kennedy and Johnson would soon go to the people — rather than the present Congress — for mandates in support of liberal social legislation.

Cloak Confab



At rostrum, Vice. Pres. Henoch Mendelsund, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board, with managers at shop chairman meeting.

Close to 1,000 New York cloak shop chairmen, representing some 50,000 workers, last week overhauled a special meeting in the Hotel New Yorker. Called to mobilize cloakmaker ranks for action in a number of vital areas, the chairman:

—Adopted resolutions introduced by Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsund, joint board general manager, calling on Congress to pass the \$1.25 an hour minimum wage with extended coverage, medical care for the aged under social security, adequate federal aid for education, and a comprehensive housing program.

—Voted to set up a Cloakmak-

ers' 1960 ILGWU Campaign Committee to spur maximum registration of voters for the coming election and to raise voluntary contributions in support of liberal-minded candidates.

—Voiced their strong determination that this was "no season for bargain hunting" after hearing that some manufacturers, who have experienced delays by retailers in placing fall orders, were seeking "concessions."

Chairman of the meeting was Vice Pres. Benjamin Kaplan, manager of Local 117. Others who spoke were Vice Pres. Howard Molitani, manager of Local 48, and several persons from the floor.

LOCAL 10 MEMBERS

REGULAR MEETING

MONDAY

Sept. 26

Right After Work

MANHATTAN CENTER
34th Street and 6th Avenue

emphasize the voluntary nature of the contributions.

Palikman predicted that the collections will at least equal if not exceed the amount in previous years.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT ADVISORY UNIT URGED AT GOLDBERG DINNER

A permanent national council of labor-management advisers, including Cabinet-rank officers and representatives of the public to restore a sense of purpose to industrial relations has been proposed by AFL-CIO special counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

The suggestion was made before more than 500 leading unionists at a dinner in Goldberg's honor tendered by the trustees of Chicago's Roosevelt University to celebrate the school's 15th anniversary.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, director of the Midwest Region and a dinner co-chairman, were among the union chieftains on hand to honor Goldberg. Dubinsky is a member of the school's board of founders, while Bialis is one of the board of trustees.

In his proposal, Goldberg urged that the council be assigned the operational task of dealing with national emergency disputes, but stressed that the main purpose of the council would be to advise the President in development of constructive policies and programs.

Speakers at the dinner included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, University Pres. Edward Sparling and Machinists' Union Pres. Al Hayes.



At 15th anniversary celebration of Chicago's Roosevelt University, from left, Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, Pres. David Dubinsky, university president Edward Sparling and Arthur Goldberg, AFL-CIO special counsel who was honored at a dinner.

LOCAL 9 N.Y. Cloak Finishers Membership Meeting WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14

Right after work
Hotel Diplomat
106 West 43rd St.

Employers' Groups Ratify '62' Pacts

All five of the employer associations in contractual relation with New York Local 62, Undergarment Workers, from Monday, September 12 through Thursday, September 29 (except for September 21 to 23) it was announced by Manager Joseph Kestler. Applicants must bring proof of age and membership to the local office, 273 West 29th St. between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. Monday through Friday.

Start '20' Retirement Applications Sept. 12

Applications for retirement will be accepted from eligible members of Local 20, New York Waterproof Garment Workers, from Monday, September 12 through Thursday, September 29 (except for September 21 to 23) it was announced by Manager Joseph Kestler. Applicants must bring proof of age and membership to the local office, 273 West 29th St. between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. Monday through Friday.

Reina de la Agua!



Queen of the Needle Trades is pretty Ruth Herrera, 26, member of Puerto Rico Local 600 of Hato Rey. She will compete with beauty contest finalists from other island unions in the Labor Day parade for the title "Queen of Labor," and will then visit New York City with local manager.

S. Faraci Helped Spark Industrial Council Wins

S. Faraci, assistant manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board's Industrial Council Department effectively aided in that group's recent achievements as reported in the last issue of Justice, according to Hyman Libow, department manager.

BOOK FRONT

by MIRIAM SPEICHER

Wide Acceptance Of Corruption Stains Standards

THE OPERATORS. By Frank Gibney, Harper and Bros. \$2.95.

MEN OF GOOD INTENTIONS. By Edgar Bolles, Doubleday & Co. \$4.50.

Here are two books by fine journalists who are deeply troubled by the state of public morality in our country at this time. The new note they strike is that the corruption in high places as well as low that is as old as history has, in our time, received a degree of public acceptance that can lead only to a steady decline in all of our ethical standards and restraints.

Mr. Gibney has surveyed the more massive activities through which the ordinary citizen can "set away" with an off-color deal, the bright entrepreneur can make a deal or profit or benefit from influence. In a society which has reverted to the possession of wealth rather than the rendering of service to the community, shabby means of acquiring it have crossed over into the twilight zone of legitimacy.

The ethical ambiguity of certain activities is indicated by Mr. Gibney. Phony contract provisions, padded expense accounts, false discounts are ways of making money and it is up to the consumer to beware. Quality, durability, hidden workmanship become unknowns in sales that lift nothing of them, but actually are based on unfounded advertised images. This is standard practice.

If corruption is always with us the degree of its acceptance varies. The practices Mr. Gibney describes in this book are more tolerated in high places. Mr. Bolles examines corruption's trail to the White House in three Presidential administrations.

Mr. Bolles finds no corrupted Presidents. Rather, he finds that the failure to exercise leadership opens the way for corruption and its endorsement and imitation by the President. The nation sees business done at the highest level of government, mistakes this for endorsement and imitates down through all the social layers the same unethical practices.

Such misconduct is confined to no one group, no one institution. It is spurred on the symbols of success in our society. It is tolerated because we have not accepted the responsibility of unqualified loyalty in all spheres of activity; we have extended practices considered proper in business to non-business activities. Both Mr. Gibney and Mr. Bolles document the kind of dribbling down from the high places, corruption contaminates as it seeps through.

'32' Presses Ahead With Enforcements

Accountants for New York Corsets and Bra-makers Workers' Local 32 are continuing their investigations of all shops in the industry, as part of an over-all enforcement campaign. Manager Max Goldenberg has announced.

He said he expected to place 10 or more cases before the industry's impartial chairman in the near future as a result of the investigations.

Goldenberg said also that the local's organization drive, which has added well over 1,000 members to its ranks in the past year, would be resumed after Labor Day when a new session is expected to get under way.

