

NLRB: Union-in-Union Figure Justifiably Fired Court Enforces Order Against Sidele Runaway

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JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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AFL-CIO HITS ANTI-ILG PROBE

Statement adopted unanimously by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting in Chicago on August 16, 1962:

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO, bears one of the most respected and honored names in the trade union movement.

It has well and truly earned this respect and these honors. Under the leadership of President David Dubinsky and his colleagues, the ILGWU has transformed an industry from sweatshops to decency within a single generation.

Today the character of this organization is under an unfair and unwarranted political attack. The subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives has launched a political vendetta against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the guise of a Congressional investigation.

The very wording of the resolution by the subcommittee launching this attack demonstrates that the committee has already prejudged the outcome of this investigation.

The basic concept of American justice—that the accused stands innocent until proven guilty—has been viciously flouted by this subcommittee. The language of the resolution is more than an indictment; it is a conclusion—false, uncalled for, despicable.

The mere recitation of only a few of the pioneering praiseworthy successes of the ILGWU demonstrates this fact. This is a union that has pioneered in ending discrimination and in providing employment for men

and women of all races, creeds and colors with full equality in wage rates. This is a union that has made the democratic process its very life-blood.

This is a union whose bookkeeping facilities, whose method of honest and complete reporting to its members, whose standards of ethics have made its name synonymous with trade union morality.

This is a union that has withstood the attacks of Communists and racketeers despite beatings by extortionists and hoodlums.

This is a union that has brought sunlight and decent homes, health and a measure of security, education and happiness into the lives of thousands who once were forced to live in a crowded, miserable industrial jungle.

This Executive Council of the AFL-CIO hereby extends to the ILGWU its wholehearted support. We know the ILGWU would never fear a fair investigation. Its record is impeccable.

We insist that neither this union nor any other union of the AFL-CIO should ever be forced to endure political blackmail and to undergo a loaded investigation.

We do not intend to stand idly by while our unions are smeared for political purposes by anyone in any political party at any level.

We hereby authorize the president of the AFL-CIO to do anything necessary to aid and support the ILGWU in this crucial moment in its history.

(See also story on Page 3)



Victorious

After walking the picket line for 24 weeks, braving below-zero temperatures and summertime heat waves, workers at Sari-Sus in Cicero, New York certainly had reason to celebrate when their tenacity paid off. News that union pact finally had been signed touched off joyful and evidently appetizing goings-on at strike headquarters. Sari-Sus workers, many of them old-time garment unionists, walked out last February 6 to back up their determination to win union shop conditions. Some employers refused to come to terms, despite fact that employees had signed ILGWU cards in response to vigorous organizing campaign. In addition to providing standard union benefits, the firm, which had been doing work for jobber struck by Dress Joint Council now will do only work sent by unionized sources. (See story, p. 8.)

TENN. PRIMARY SETBACKS STUN MEDICARE FOES

A leading opponent of the King-Anderson health care bill, Rep. James R. Frazer Jr., was knocked out of office in the Tennessee Democratic primary by Wilkes T. Thrasher Jr., on the straightout issue of health system.

Another veteran Democratic opponent of the King-Anderson bill, Rep. J. Cartier Lister, trailed Richard Pettifor, his opponent, by a slim margin in the Fifth District (Nashville) but the final result showed tabulation of 200 challenged absentee ballots from a single ward.

Rep. James R. Frazer, whose Third District encompasses Chattanooga, was seeking his eighth term in the House. As a member of the House Rules Committee he was an important factor in the bottlenecking of the King-Anderson bill.

Making medical care the key issue in the campaign, the 70-year-old attorney defeated Thrasher Jr. clinched with Frazer in the primary.

Organized labor, consumer and senior citizens organizations threw their support behind Thrasher Jr. and the experts didn't give him much of a chance. The returns, however, gave him a 271-vote margin.

Training for Free Trade Unionism



Latin American and Caribbean trade union leaders, in this country as the first group for training under the American Institute for Free Labor Development program, are presented to President Kennedy by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at White House Rose Garden. In welcoming the group, Kennedy reminded them that no country could have a free society without free unions.

Labor Board Moves to Curb Racial Propaganda in Voting

The use of racial propaganda in representation elections has been sharply curtailed by the National Labor Relations Board, but by no means as sharply as the labor movement has demanded.

In two decisions—both involving the South—the NLRB has held down a new policy

which does two things:

- It is asserted that it did not intend to mean that any election campaign statement would be illegal if it might have racial overtones except "to influence the racial feelings of participants in the election."

- It declared that, on the other hand, it will not re-elect state and local units of the Southern "so-called" civil rights committee if they persist in making statements which are "intended to influence the racial feelings of participants in the election."

Although the board did spe-

cifically hold that its policy was not intended to mean that any election campaign statement would be illegal if it might have racial overtones, it added specifically:

"We would like less racialistic statements, if we did not recognize that such statements, even when made in good faith, do in fact often reflect prejudices. Yet we believe that they must be informed statements, and that they are not discriminatory if they point up a racial discrimination which employees are en-

titled to have knowledge—their position on racial matters." It is this latter statement that has caused the most trouble. The ground is set to be fought over racial prejudices under very circumstances.

Despite its comprehensive approach to the question, the NLRB nevertheless did lay down rules against much of the racial overtones which had previously caused problems, and to that end it issued a statement, recently, to the textile industry in the South

With the vital 1962 Congressional elections just around the corner, ILGers throughout the country are busy with preparations for the coming campaign to elect a liberal Congress.

Last week, ILGWU 1962 Campaign Committee Chairman Charles Dubinsky urged the immediate action to be taken now in every state in the country, including affiliates in Philadelphia, Atlanta, San Francisco, Portland, Denver, and Lowell, Massachusetts; Pepper Mill, New Haven, Connecticut; Newark, New Jersey; and New York City.

A major ILGWU political event is to be held in Baltimore, Maryland, August 18, 1962. Participants will be 1,000 members from all parts of the Northeast States gather for a "Pennsylvania ILGWU Community Day."

The chief purpose of the Pennsylvania rally is to make phase II of a final enrollment registration drive—a to get the maximum number of Pennsylvania ILGWU and their families registered before the election of November 12. Plans will also be adopted for ILGWU participation in the elec-

tion campaign which will follow the registration drive, with emphasis on getting a big ILGWU turnout on Election Day.

President Speaks

The duration conference will open with an address by Pennsylvania Governor David Lawrence, Mayor Frank P. Murphy, and Senator George D. Akers, Democratic candidate to succeed Lawrence as Governor, will also address the gathering.

Among the leading ILGWU expected to attend are Vice President David Dubinsky, Executive Director, and William H. Gandy, manager of the Philadelphia Dames Joint Board; Manager Joseph Schwartz of Philadelphia Knights Local 188, Northeast Association; and C. Clinton, AFL-CIO President; Dan Edwards, Henry Brady Deacon, Pennington, AFL-CIO Executive Vice Pres. Michael Johnson, and ILGWU local managers in the state.

In other states and communities ILGWU are also organizing the vital job of getting members to register to vote.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By EDWARD F. MORAN

Thalidomide Tragedy Spurs Drug Safeguard Measures

WASHINGTON—The blood-curdling fact is that if it had not been for the shortsightedness of a doctor in the U.S. Food & Drug Administration, the tragedy of the thalidomide disaster would have been as serious in this country as it has been in Europe.

Under existing law, once the manufacturer may go ahead and sell it to the public anyway. But the FDA's Dr. Frances Kelsey, to whom President Kennedy paid deserved tribute, resorted to a series of machinations to delay that deadline because she was suspicious of thalidomide's side effects. In the interim evidence emerged in Europe associating the drug with an epidemic of malformed births and it was kept off the American market.

A revealing snippet of this situation is given in a minority report to the drug industry by congressional Republicans headed by Sen. John Stennis of Mississippi and others, and quoted it in major references. Between September 12, 1960, the report said, when the William S. Mereff Co. first applied for approval of thalidomide, and November 26, 1961, when the firm advised FDA of the 16th observability, Mereff maintained FDA's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery "in no effort to get this drug on the American market and a number of the effects . . . were very obvious."

It is painfully clear, as the President has just recognized, that additional legislation is needed to protect the public in the area of drugs and medical devices. The FDA's proposal to require premarket review and new OTC restrictions to be progressive—definitely—to go along with a Kennedy regime's request for a 25 percent increase in staff from three to no more than the public will always deserve. Dr. Kelsey is to be given Senator Kefauver's proposal that the FDA not be held to a strict time limit in approving new drugs without reasonable rationale.

In answer to a question, the President said regulations should "longer" and indicated he would like to reverse present practice under which a pharmaceutical house may argue with doctors for the experimental or investigational use of a new drug without federal clearance.

Animals Protected—Why Not People?

But in addition to specific measures covering specific weaknesses it appears that a broader approach in the whole business of protecting the public interest is needed. This is because, as he pointed out in October on 100th day, "no one can be asked to live longer than the rest of us." Kennedy said: "It is time to give Americans, women and children the same protection we have been giving dogs, sheep, and cattle since 1933, under an act forbidding the marketing of worthless serums and other drugs for the treatment of these animals."

Kefauver's bill was aimed and only at strengthening safety factors but at bringing down the high price of new drugs.

Court Enforces Order Against Sidele Runaway

In 47 words, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit on August 14 upheld a ruling by the National Labor Relations Board that Sidele Fashions, Inc. of Philadelphia had violated the law by moving its factory to Waccamaw, South Carolina in 1960 in an effort to force concessions from the union. The NLRB decision was made October 2, 1961.

In its terse decision, the court this week declared: "We have examined the briefs and the record and have weighed with care the arguments of the parties upon the respective petitions for review or enforcement of the order of the board. We can perceive no error in the proceedings. Consequently, the board order will be enforced."

In its decision, now upheld by the court, the NLRB directed Sidele to pay its Philadelphia

workers for money lost as a result of the plant's moving, until the time they obtained "substantially equivalent employment," according to Vice Pres. William Ross, manager of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board. In this instance ILGWU attorneys successfully argued for personal as well as corporate liability on the part of members of the firm.

(Continued on Page 11)

Firing of 'Union-in-Union' Figure Held 'For Good Cause' by NLRB

Spite-Probe 'Bombshell' Proves to Be But a Dud

In what is obviously an anti-ILGWU crusade by disappointed politicians, a subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee, whose chairman is Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, began an investigation in the first day of its committee session. Rep. H. L. Uviller, Democratic impartial chairman and ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg.

Congressman Powell was off to Europe before the committee hearings started, leaving the charge of H. L. Merle Zelenko. Both men had sought and failed to get endorsement by the Liberal Party.

'Bombshell' Brooks

Uviller, in his 27th year as dress arbiter and one of the top experts on the history and problems of the women's garment industry, was put under extended questioning. But instead of seeking enlightenment on these matters from Uviller, the committee's Democratic critics preferred to confront him with what they apparently thought was a bombshell.

The "bombshell" broke through in some kind of arrangement in a meeting held even before it was unveiled at the hearing. Uviller had been subpoenaed by the committee to appear and sign a signature found an entry of \$2,500 in an ILGWU financial report made out as a loan to H. L. Uviller. This was obviously a clerical error, he explained, as the check was for a loan to the Liberal Party and should have been made out to him as the party's treasurer.

The great bombshell proved to be a dud. In fact, the check had been issued under the name of Uviller and was deposited by the Liberal Party. In fact, the investigator had little trouble in uncovering the information about the check, because it was openly noted in two places: in an ILGWU financial report submitted under federal law and in a similar financial statement by the union under state law.

Uviller, however, corroborated the facts about the check. Nobody from the committee has yet begged Mr. Uviller's pardon.

The political character of the hearing was apparent. On August 12 the Oliver Pilot and Jack D. Fox writing in the New York Post, commenting on Powell's departure for Europe on the eve of the opening of the investigation, they wrote:

"In the matter of the ILGWU investigation, it may prove doubly convenient for Powell to be remote from the shooting."

The discharge of Comptroller "Gus" Sardaro on December 9, 1961 by Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, head of the Eastern Region, was for good cause and not because of his activity in behalf of the union within the union (ECON). This position of the ILGWU was fully explained last week in an intermediary report issued by the National Labor Relations

The report also dismissed the charge that another FOUR leaders, Isadore "Ted" Bloom was allegedly discharged and later transferred because of his activities in the union within the union.

Referring directly to the case involving the discharge of Sardaro and the transfer of Bloom, the NLRB examiner stressed that this was "the hardest fought and most important issue of the case." Nevertheless, first impressions were reversed and accepted this part of the decision and charged on a variety of other charges.

In another comment the trial examiner who substantiated another charge made from the start by the ILGWU, that the transfers were discriminatory, found that the records available to them and went directly to outside agencies. Said the board's examiner: "Sardaro made no attempt to cover up his transfer to fall within Pres. Dubinsky or General Secretary-Treasurer Stulberg or to seek a

review of his discharge under ILGWU procedures."

General Secretary-Treasurer Stulberg pointed up the significance of the decision in declaring:

"In 1951, FOUR, a political faction within the ILGWU, filed a variety of unfair labor practice charges against the ILGWU with the NLRB."

"The heart of these charges consisted of the discharge of Gus Sardaro, president of this political faction, and the transfer of Ted Bloom, one of its leading members. The NLRB trial examiner accepted Sardaro's defense that the Sardaro and Bloom charges were 'the hardest fought and most important issue in the case.' He found that the discharge and transfers were discriminatory and not discriminatory as alleged."

ILGWU Vindicated

"Thus the ILGWU position has been fully vindicated."

"The rest of the charges concern some acts alleged to have

been committed by a few officers. In upholding some of these charges, the trial examiner was apparently influenced by the policy of the NLRB in cases involving traditional employer-employees relationships."

"The ILGWU believes that this traditional policy should not and cannot be applied in cases involving a faction of officers within the union. The trial examiner's decision in this regard should still be appealed. The court will ultimately decide this issue."

Attorneys for the ILGWU were Assistant General Counsel Julius Topel and Emil Schlesinger.

VICTORIES BY AFL-CIO IN WORKER ELECTIONS AT 7-YEAR HIGH POINT

AFL-CIO unions won bargaining rights for workers in the 12 months ending June 30, 1962, than in any of the past seven years. Director of Organization John W. Livingston told the Executive Committee in Chicago.

Based on preliminary figures available as of August 9, AFL-CIO affiliates also won more elections than at any time since the merger of the AFL and CIO, and its election success rate was the highest in the past three years.

Livingston reported AFL-CIO unions participated in 4,834 elections and won 2,692 involving bargaining rights for 184,329 persons.

Bid Argentina Act On Anti-Semitism

Latin America's "series of Nazi-type outrages and anti-Semitic terror acts in Argentina" has been voiced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

In a letter to the Ambassador from the Argentine Republic to the United States, Meany charged: "These are far more than isolated criminal incidents perpetrated as vengeance acts by Nazis fleeing from the Argentine in order to escape justice long overdue in Germany."

Meany's letter strongly urged "the Argentine democratic authorities to preserve the good name of their country and the freedom of their people by taking the most vigorous steps for preventing the recurrence of anti-Semitic violence."

Women 45 and over accounted for three-fifths of the gain in the female labor force over the past 15 years, but only two-fifths of the gain between 1960 and 1961.

Gubernatorial Greeters



Richardson Dilworth (center), Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, received a tumultuous welcome from ILGWUers in Shamokin during campaign tour. With the nominees are Rose Phillips, Helen Sobel, Local 185 Pres. Kay Viviano and Local Assistant Manager Tony Morgano.

State Unit Stalls Cutter Hearing on 'Bias' Slur

Cutters' Local 10 on August 13 reported its demand that a determination by an investigating commissioner of the New York State Commission for Human Rights that there is probable cause for believing the charge of racial discrimination made by Ernest Holmes be set aside, and insisted that it be afforded an immediate opportunity at a public hearing to show that the charge was without foundation.

According to Local 10 Manager Moe Falkman, the demand was first made in a letter dated July 10 and reiterated in a telegram dated August 13 to Ruderto Lopez, investigating commissioner, who is also serving also to George H. Power, chairman of the commission. The telegram sent by Attorney Schlesinger read:

"On July 25, 1962, I sent you a severance letter re: Local 10. You have received no reply. Again demand on behalf of Local 10 that either vacate your determination of June 25, 1962 or afford an immediate hearing, under rules of the commission, to establish in a public and open hearing at which fundamental elements of due process will be

carefully observed that the charge made against it is without foundation in fact and is utterly lacking in merit."

During the first weeks in July, the chairman of the commission, as well as the investigating commissioner, met at informal conferences, indicated that the determination would be set aside and the case reopened, to receive further facts. But a formal reply on July 25 by Commissioner Rule failed to do so.

The Local 10 position was spelled out in full in a reply letter from Attorney Schlesinger the next day. Among the points made in the letter were the demand that the commissioners correct the false and harmful publicity respecting the ILGWU that resulted from the manner in which the determination was announced, that

the decision not to set aside the determination was a reversal of the determination and that no new facts would therefore be presented while the "dagger of the previous decision still hung in the air."

Letter to Commissioner

Following is the text of the letter:

I have your letter of July 24, 1962. It is a clear deviation from the premises and commitments of which you and the chairman of the commission made originally to me and it is entirely unsatisfactory to Local 10. Permit me to review the facts:

On June 25, 1962, you, as investigating commissioner, issued a determination in which you found "probable cause" to credit the allegations of a charge made against Local 10 in the above matter. In

(Continued on Page II)

Using their summer vacation time to good advantage are these teenage children of ILGWU members in St. Louis, lending a hand to their parents in nationwide drive against runaway Judy Bond firm. Conducting themselves like veteran campaigners, they distributed thousands of leaflets in front of major department stores in the city, including Famous-Barr, Stix, Baer & Fuller, Bond Clothing, and Scruggs, Vandervoort, Barney,



Darlene Glazier is daughter of Dave Glazier, Local 78 head.



John Cesta is son of Annebella Cesta, president of Local 203.



Agnes Brennen is daughter of Beulah Brennen (Local 104).

ILG Asks Court to Enforce Arbiter's Judy Bond Awards

Union attorneys have filed four motions with the Supreme Court of New York County to confirm the blouse industry impartial chairman's awards totaling \$108,762 against Judy Bond Inc., proving out of firm's running away from ILGWU standards. Hearings on the motions is scheduled for September 6.

The awards had been made on July 10 by George J. Minster, industry arbiter, acting on charges brought against the company by the ILGWU after it, in December 1961, broke away from the employers' association and closed its New York operation. Just as negotiations were being concluded, the union and the association for renewal of the collective agreement.

Judy Bond then obtained a plant in Brewton, Alabama and moved most of its production south.

The union, under a contract seeking court implementation of the four awards made by the impartial chairman, has filed motions for removal of the impartial chairman, seeking the following:

-Award of \$51,000 in damages because the company, while under union contract, violated its obligation to make all of its work in unionized shops and channeled 41,000 dozen to non-union production.

-Award of \$22,400 to the industry's health and welfare fund for the amount it failed to pay for this non-union production.

JUSTICE

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-Award of \$25,381 for underpayments and overtime sums resulting from Judy Bond's failure to abide by contract terms calling for a 40-hour week for shipper's clerks, who instead worked 40 hours.

-Directing the firm to make its fourth quarter 1961 records available to the ILGWU, on grounds that while the contract in place, the impartial chairman's association does not relieve himself of liability by resigning from it.

Handling the union's case before the impartial chairman and the New York court is the firm of Lieberman, Katz & Aronson. Last month, also, Judy Bond and the United Garment

Workers, with whom it had a "contract," covering Brewster plant, were hit by a complaint from the National Labor Relations Board upholding charges of coercive, unfair practices.

Meanwhile, the ILGWU's national consumer and retailer "Don't Buy Judy Bond" campaign, bringing the facts to the public, is continuing in full force.

ACWA Urges Don't Buy Richman Bros. Clothing

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, as part of a campaign against Richman Brothers, urges unionists not to buy men's clothing produced by this firm. Attention is directed to the fact that the company's non-union clothing is sold not only in Richman Brothers stores but also appears in several discount stores.

Operator Job Openings In Undie Season Pick-Up

Operator needed! That's the prevailing situation in the New York undergarment and negligee industry, reports Local 62 Manager Matthew Schoenwald. Though work was slack in the last spring and earlier summer months, employment is picking up now, and most members are back to work, he indicated, and there are still a number of job openings.

For information on job opportunities, workers should contact with Milton Scheffer in the service department at union headquarters, 101 West 31st St., or with business agents. The local's garment service is now under direction of Samuel Seeger, reporting for Samuel Seeger, head of the severance and label department, who is recuperating from an operation.

Free 'Fit' Sheets

As it has done in the last few years, Local 62 again will provide free inoculations against influenza to its members, starting after Labor Day. "Sheets" will be given to the shop foremen, and shop administrators will be informed soon. Vaccine supplies were obtained well in advance, and a sufficient quantity is available to service the thousands of local members who wish it.

The local's "fit sheet" program is one of the largest projects of its kind in the city. Schoenwald said out Monday and advised that those who have an allergy to eggs should not take the injections.

New England Tour

A Labor Day weekend tour of outstanding New England points of interest will be arranged for union members. Total price \$44.50 includes transportation by deluxe air-conditioned coaches, three nights' accommodations, several meals, and admissions to the Winter Carnival in Newport, Rhode Island, Villages Plantation, Pioneer Village, the Radcliffe Inn, Tiverton, through the Cranberry Bog.

Reservations must be made at least two weeks in advance. Payment on the 8th floor of union headquarters, with a \$20 deposit. First come, first served! Buses will leave from the union office at 6:45 P.M. on August 31.

AFL-CIO Starts Major National Campaign For 35-Hour Week to Fight Unemployment

Signal Honor



Cesare Noto, assistant general secretary of Italian Dressmakers' Local 89, was awarded with the decoration "Cavaliere of the Italian Republic" at recent ceremonies in Milan. Seated. Shown from left are First Vice Pres. Luigi Arnone, local general secretary; Coast General Dr. Ruggiero Repeta, Noto, Mrs. Noto and his wife. Some citation also was given to Frank Garbellino, business agent and head of Affiliated Branch.

Midsummer Parleys For Midwest Pacts

Summer time means contract negotiations time for major groups of garment workers in the Midwest Region.

Preliminary negotiations have started for renewal of the collective agreements in the Chicago silk dress industry, while fall-state conferences date for the future.

Post parleys got under way August 1 with steel industry representatives in the Fox River area of Illinois.

According to Vice Pres. Morris Blatt, regional director, the Fox River Valley falls considerably well off from the rest of the country in terms of employment: Alvin Avera, Coal and Electric Dist. Coat. Assn.; Alvin Cates, Spunners Cloth, with plants in Elgin, Rockford and Rockford's Post Valley Garment Co. and Kress Garment Co. of Batavia.

The union's negotiating team, headed by Assistant Regional Director Harold Schwartz and General Organizer Harry L. Miller, includes Robert Hall and Charles Stark of American Local 249, Katherine Hougham of Elgin Local 90, Stanley Hegland of Dekalb Local 456, and C. G. Clegg of Rockford Local 580 and Bill Gray and Charlotte Reupenthal of Batavia Local 189.

Statistics indicated that a great deal of progress had been made in the initial talks.

Rumor reports that the Fox Valley shop gurus generally are very busy on fall season lines, and that some parleys will be pre-prepared for the spring season.

Political Education Meet

Under the direction of Chicago was the scene on July 25 of an all-day political education conference conducted by ILGWU Executive Director Otto Tysl and staff members of local officers of Chicago and nearby affiliates. The convocation was attended by 80 delegates from 36 locals.

Delegates, who also heard addresses by Blatt and Schwartz, discussed a wide range of political issues, including the

The AFL-CIO has launched a major drive for a shorter work week as "one certain answer" to the persistent problem of chronic unemployment in America.

The federation's executive council this week opened its summer meeting in Chicago by adopting a detailed resolution launching the drive for a shorter work week without a

recession in man-hours pay at two levels: legislative action to change the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide for a 35-hour work week and enable time for more effective "shorter work week decentralized" effort by affiliates to win a shorter work week at the bargaining table.

To implement the program the Council of which AFL-CIO Pres. David Dubinsky is a member, created a special committee to direct the drive for a shorter statutory work week including drafting an amendment to the wage-hour law to insure introduction of the amendments and "to press vigorously for their enactment."

It also established at AFL-CIO headquarters a task force of all affiliate leaders in collective bargaining on shorter work weeks as well as to help in the legislative campaign.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that the first step would not consider a shorter work week; inflation, they said, is not a substitute for a tax cut and that the basic aim of the campaign is to end the unemployment in the United States. He commented in reply to a query that "a considerable amount of shortening" in the current economic situation taken alone that nation would not have as many unemployed if the 35-hour work week without reduction in pay were in effect now.

He stressed that as affiliates initiate collective bargaining campaigns for shorter work weeks,

the AFL-CIO "will support them in every possible way." He noted that continuing progress has been made through collective bargaining and "we're reaching the work week and that he expects that process to continue. He indicated that greater problems might exist in securing legislation on the 35-hour work week because the AFL-CIO does not believe it is fair to non-union workers who cannot secure these conditions through bargaining."

Jobless Rate High

The council statement declared that for 37 consecutive months the unemployment rate has exceeded 5 percent of the labor force and that "it is a statistic of social concern in America and especially here workers can no longer tolerate." AFL-CIO "urges and demands for a wide range of measures which have to be available," he added.

The council noted that the economy "is again faltering" and that the promised upward movement of a year ago "has lost its momentum."

"The nation can break no further delay," it said. "The time has come for a basic change in the fundamental terms of employment in the United States." It urged that now is the time to "end the problem" by spreading the work by reducing the hours each worker devotes to his job, measured either by the number of hours worked or maintaining his total earnings. A shorter work period without a reduction-in-take-

home pay is the answer the American needs; an answer that is more urgent since alternative solutions have been shelved."

The statement concluded that the shorter work week would not be beneficial if the shorter hour goals were achieved only for organized workers and that, therefore, "we intend to achieve changes in the Employment Protection Act to provide penalty pay of double time for all hours worked over 35 to discourage evasion of our aim of a shorter work week."

So Long Berlin

The council said it realized the barrier will be "long and hard" and that "no victory will not be achieved easily."

But it added that the question is economic stagnation and that the country "is too tired, too tired to sustain its present level of unemployment that is sure to come, without this fundamental remedy, would be a worldwide disaster."

The council also adopted a statement marking the first anniversary of the Berlin "Wall of Shame," declaring that the "Berlin Wall brings home to us the brutal nature of communism and the antithesis of worldwide Berlin threat to human dignity, freedom and peace." It commended its efforts to ease the tension over Berlin and its pledge to defend at all costs the right of the German people to freedom and free access for themselves and the German civilian population to East Berlin.

Workers in Big Coast Shops Throng to Sign Union Cards

Growing numbers of workers in major Los Angeles area garment plants are responding positively to preliminary ILGWU organizing efforts which will culminate in an all-out unionizing drive, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Goldstein, Pacific Coast director.

Particularly receptive to the union's message have been employees of shops at Cain-Max Sportswear in Whittier, employing 350; Gold Shirt, employing 250; and 125 at Barco Garments, uniform

manufacturers, with a work force of 260.

Many of the workers sign ILGWU authorization cards after speaking with their committee chairman, one of the factors other cards are signed when work-

In Triple Time



Brothers Vicente, Angel and Pedro Rivera, all employed in Raynor Sportswear Co. at 126 Fifth Ave., Bushwick in Brooklyn, are shown in triplets as they chat with Morris Kotler, manager of New York Coat, Suit and Sportswear Previews Local 35, during his shop visit.

ers are visited at home, or are working in their homes.

Meanwhile, continuing organizing activities are bringing additional new shops under union agreements.

More recent recruits enlisted by the Los Angeles Clean Joint Board are Pascal, a suit manufacturer employing about 35 workers and 250 part-time workers with 25. Added by the dress and sportswear affiliates were San Jose Sportswear, a contractor with 100 workers; and Maia Sportswear with 25.

In San Francisco, the union petitioned for an election at White Star, a ladies' sportswear manufacturer concerning employmen terms and conditions, turning up more than half of the work force. And at Ernst, neckwear manufacturer employing 75, an NLRA election is set for August 22.

Cornelius Wall has resumed his duties as manager of the San Francisco John Board after completing his military service with the U. S. Naval Reserve.

Dove Lingerie — Dove Lingerie, Inc., a lingerie manufacturing firm, was scheduled for August 14 on the union's quest for an election at Dove Lingerie, whose 100 employees, under a company union "agreement" for the last three years, have been represented by the ILGWU.

The employer has refused to negotiate with the ILGWU in regard to a consent election.

ZIPPY



TAKE A LOOK AT THE ZIPPER on your garment and what do you see? A convenient and practical device that provides perfect closure and is a valuable time-saver.

And yet, this commonplace little accessory, whose use is taken for granted today by everyone, has had a revolutionary impact on the entire garment industry. While the zipper began to gain acceptance in the trade some 30 years ago, it came into prominent usage in the postwar period and since that time has been rapidly replacing other types of fasteners used on garments, such as hooks and eyes, buttons and snaps. To an evergrowing extent, the incomparable advantages of this low-cost item are being realized for more and unusual purposes as new uses are being constantly developed.

Equally significant is the little known fact that over 20 separate operations go into the making of the zipper, even the one you can buy at any department store for as little as 10 cents. Many of these operations require the same exacting skills and precision that are utilized in producing the delicately adjusted mechanism of the highest priced watch or clock, in some cases involving tolerances calculated to the thousandths of an inch. Among the many means that are employed in zipper production are automatic machines, electronic controlling equipment and other highly technical facilities.

BOTH THE INDUSTRIAL effects and the complex manifold workmanship involved in the manufacture of the zipper are matter-of-fact knowledge to the some 450 employees of the Serval Slide Fasteners, Inc., in Flushing, Long Island. The rapid growth in the use of the zipper as a fastener on garments can be best illustrated by noting that Serval's annual production of zippers has grown from 1,500,000 to its present mark of 100,000,000 in the past 25 years, under model labor relations and enlightened management.

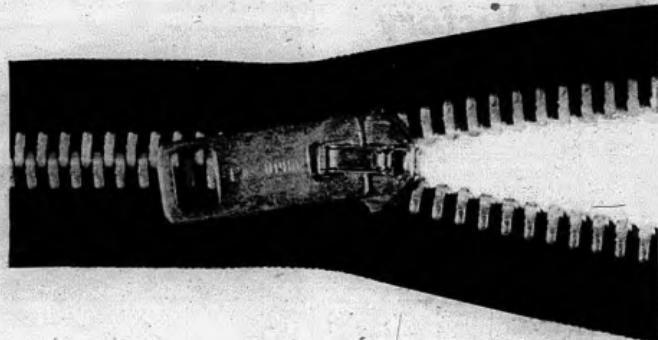
These Serval workers, who are pictured in these pages, are members of New York Local 132 Plastic Moulders and Novelty Workers, whose manager is Joe Menisi. Their shop chairman is Vito Uno, who is also president of the local. To them, the zipper is not just a simple garment accessory, but an indispensable and intricately produced item—a marvel of the scientific age.



Some of the multi-faceted operations that go into the making of zippers. Above, tape beading section where cords are sewn to flat cloth tape to provide an edge for zipper teeth to grip. Right, worker peers through jeweler's eye-piece carefully spot checking for any imperfections during early stage of forming zipper teeth. Further along, sewing beaded tape and metal strips preformed by power presses are fed into automatic chain machines that notch out zipper teeth at the rate of thousands-per-minute in a steady continuous strand. Bottom right, workers perform "closing" operation by pulling long strands of opposite-teeth tapes through special die which meshes zipper teeth together for a perfect fit. Bottom left, closeup of "closing" operation. By using specially designed hand pliers, worker makes slight adjustment to correct temporary snag in zipper meshing.



ZIPPER



Top left, Local 132 member puts on bottom stops to zipper strips cut to specified length by precision-controlled machine. Bottom left, zippers all have "also known as sliders," march in parade formed from continuous separating hopper through precision made device that attaches them to closed zipper sections. ILGer helps guide continuous tape through attaching device, while at the same time looking carefully for any possible flaws in tape assembly. Above, workers test finished zipper sections by hand pulling each one to ensure snag-free performance. Zippers are thoroughly inspected, both by hand testing and electronic devices to ensure perfect quality. Bottom, semi-automatic equipment which electronically cellophane wraps and counts finished zippers in decorative packages. Prior to being packaged, each zipper is soundered to remove foreign matter.



N'East Victory Ends 24-Week SaRi-Sue Strike

For 24 weeks, the workers of SaRi-Sue in Cobleskill, New York manned the picket lines outside this dress concern to win a union shop. Starting last February 6, they stuck it out through both below-zero weather and the discomfort of summer heat, determined to return to work only under union conditions.

Now they're back at work—
with a union contract under
that has been signed by Fred
David Glitsos, director of the
Northeast Department, New
York, too, the 50 employees
will work on production and
from John board—unlocked
lockers. In New York, the
workers, the owner had
been doing work for a struck
jobber.

According to Manager Alex
Karevsky of the Upstate New York
Vermont District Council, SaRi-Sue
had signed a ILGWU contract
in response to a vigorous cam-
paign conducted by Peter Nadasch,
area organization director, and
organizer Bernard Lurye. On
February 5, they voted to strike
and then to continue their demand for
union terms.

"Many of the fifty-one strikers
were old-time ILGWU members
who knew what it was to work in
a union shop, and they weren't

going to settle for anything less,"
said Karevsky.

Provisions of the pact ending
the half-year-long walkout in-
clude hourly craft minimums
ranging up to \$1.50 an hour
for men and \$1.35 for op-
erators, with increases of at
least 8 percent on all piece
rates; 6½ paid holidays, a
week's recreation benefit, re-
tirement, retirement, health and
disability benefits, and use of
the union label.

Union negotiators, in addition to
Karevsky, included Vice Pres. Ginge-
gold, Field Supervisor Jack Hal-
pern, Northeast Assistant Director
and C. C. Olszak.

Picket line activity was spear-
headed by Nadasch, Lurye and
Robert Campbell. Bertha Wilson
and Kay Athlithes were elected
strike captains, while Ola Borck
was chosen to handle the dor-
mition of the strike.

Effective aid also was given by
Herbert Gershon, joint board di-
rector of organization.

Labor Press Unit Warns 'On Racket 'Union' Sheet'

The International Labor Press Association has issued a broadscale warning that the so-called Trade Union News, a New York racket sheet, has embarked on a nationwide Labor Day campaign to victimize trade unions and their leaders.

The ILPA, the trade body of editors of publications of unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, said it was being generally promoted by the Federal Trade Commission for falsely posing as a labor paper, misrepresentation in other respects, etc." the ILPA said.

"The people who operate it are in many cases former employees of the Trade Union Council, which was itself originally promoted by the ILPA," the ILPA said. "Trade Union News is a private commercial operation that has no connection with the legitimate labor movement."

"Any employer who takes an ad in the Trade Union News or the like, or appears in a labor journal, is a sucker. Any union officer who so much as gives this outfit the time of day is damaging the good name of the ILPA."

The ILPA reproduced a form letter, containing ads and editorial contributions for its Labor Day issue, sent to Pres. Arthur Rosenstock of the Newspaper Guild. Similar letters have been sent to Publishers' Representative, Asian Workers, Pres. Gordon Freeman of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Seal Paid 'Greetings'

The letter, for "congratulations" to Rosenstock for having been chosen "by unanimous vote of our executive board as the man who has done the most for Labor," for your City and State of Washington, D. C. "The Washington, D. C." was typed. ANO headquarters are in Washington, but Rosenstock's home and job are in New York.

After claiming that the publication "backs" approximately 12,000 Unions throughout the U.S.A. and Canada, and is known as the Nations Leading Labor Newspaper," the form concludes: "A greeting on Labor Day from the International Union to enhance His position in the Labor Movement. Space rates enclosed. Less 25%."

Data for Detection



Facts on cancer were graphically portrayed to members of Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board through film shown at recent meeting by American Cancer Society. Seated at desk [left] are Isidor Stenzel, general manager of joint board and other officers Meyer Silverstein, Charles Nash, Morris Solomon.

COTers Graduate Leadership Classes

present shop activists of four
units of the Clean Out-of-Train
Department were awarded
"diplomas" for completing a series of
classes in leadership training
which ran from May 1 through
the end of June, reports Vice
Pres. George Rubin, department
general manager.

The course, arranged by the
education departments of the
ILGWU and COT with the
cooperation of the Management and
Labor Relations Institute of Phil-
adelphia, was conducted by
shop leaders of Locals 122, Union
City; 134, Paterson; 21-132, New-
ark, and 158, Passaic.

Instructors provided by the
labor program of the M.L.R.I.
taught the classes with COT staff
representatives providing specific
"resource" information.

At special ceremonies held last
month, certificates were presented
to the several score students by
Education Dir. Harry Lopatin.

August 15 Starting Date For '64 Pension Applying

Eligible members of Local 66, bakers embroidery, lac-
quering, painting and allied crafts,
who wish to apply for retirement
benefits may do so from August
15 to September 20 at union office
of the ILGWU, 122 Union City. With Mr.
Manager Murray Grossman announced.
Applicants must submit docu-
mentary proof of age.

Ken Lee in Atlanta Nears End of Trail On Anti-Union Balk

After two and a half years of delaying legal maneuvers Ken Lee, Inc., an Atlanta sportswear manufacturer, appears nearing the end of his non-practice. Last along the wayside are a long string of unfair labor practices, NLRB complaints, lock-downs, accusations, and charges of attempting to dominate the market to gain the benefit of ILGWU representation.

The record goes back to March 10, 1960 when the NLRB con-

sidered an election to determine whether the employees of the Ken Lee Co. wanted to be represented by the ILGWU.

The result of that election was held in doubt by legal maneuverers until December 1961 when the chartered balloting was finally opened and the union was certified as bar-
gaining agent.

During this period, the com-
pany, which had been operating
as a host of minor labor practices
including threats, intimidation,
coercion and the firing of several
union workers.

However, despite the many re-
versals the company had suffered in
the courts, it continued stubbornly to follow the path of
anti-unionism and to reject the
rights of the workers. Most
recently referred to negotiate with
the ILGWU and once again unfair
labor practices were filed
against the company.

Now, some 25 months after
the NLRB election was first held,
Ken Lee is step interfering with
the efforts of the ILGWU
to bargain collectively and up-
on request to bargain with the
ILGWU concerning the wages,
working conditions and benefits
of all its employees in the ap-
propriate unit.

This request has now been made,

HOW TO BUY

by SHIRLEY MARCUS

Home Furnishings Top List Of Choice Buys for August

August is the month of home-furnishing sales, offering reductions on furniture, floor coverings, mattresses, curtains and drapes. You also will find mid-summer clearances of paint, wallpaper and hardware; reductions on sports equipment, and clearances of garden and lawn equipment and outdoor furniture.

August also is the month car dealers offer their biggest reductions to clear this year's models.

In fact, the 1962 clearances re-
present an opportunity to still
get one of this year's economy
models. For 1963, the car manu-
facturers are holding a backlog
of new cars.

The forthcoming models are rising up in size and luxury
details; more economy models will be "luxury economy" cars.

There is help for home-hunters and mortgage-seekers. Mortgage interest rates already have declined significantly this year and show signs of further softening.

Here are tips on August buying opportunities:

FURNITURE: Inspect quality carefully, compare values at least three stores before buying. Keen competition for lagging sales has resulted in a reduction of quality in some furniture, and an increase in sharp selling practices, especially in the sale of rugs.

Upholstered furniture, two types of coverings are gaining wide use. One is continuous filament nylon. This is a thicker nylon now also widely used for rugs. It resists soil better than static nylon, and has no short ends, so will not fuzz or form fiber pills. It is usually found under such brand names as Dupont 461, Cimicloth, Nylet, Tyvek, Caprolan. Filament-nylon upholstery covering comes in both frieze and flat weaves.

Quality for quality, frieze wears better than flat nylon, although the cheaper grades of frieze won't last any longer than the better flat weaves, trade experts say. The flat weavers are more soil-resistant and easier to clean than frieze.

The other increasingly popular covering is expanded vinyl, a plastic with impregnated foam backing. Expanded vinyl costs a little more than ordinary supported vinyl, but has a softer feel, is thicker than regular vinyl, and is stiffer, crack or fade as ordinary vinyl do. It approximates the soft "hand" of fabric covering, and has the advantage of being cleaned with a damp cloth.

MOSCERY: Women are buying the new synthetic rayon stock-
ings enthusiastically. These are a mesh type, slightly heavier than conventional nylons. But they are not actually "rayons." Gottsch has been advertising the stocking as "runless forever." Other mills admit the new stockings can develop holes if snared but do consider them a definite improvement in run resistance.

Private brands of these are now arriving in variety chains and department stores at prices generally 35 to 50 cents below the advertised brands. Hosiery is one of the few apparel items the majority of women buy by brand, but they don't need to; trade experts rate some of the private brands as outstanding values.

FOOD BUYING CALENDAR: For August, turkey is again the turkey of the month. The red meat are expensive this month. The encouraging fact about turkey is that unlike chicken, it has a high yield of edible meat

comparable to that of most red meats.

The U.S. Meat Inspection Department has settled the watershed-ham controversy for the moment by agreeing that some hams can be labeled "fresh ham" even though labeled "cured ham."

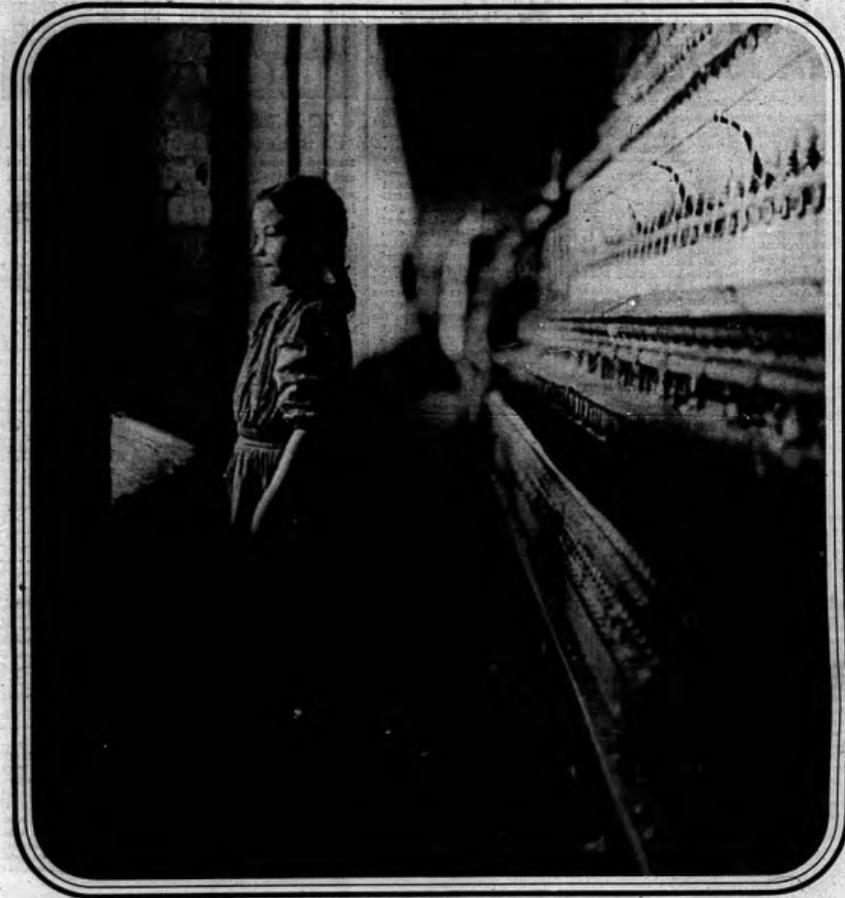
Added: "Porkers had gone to court to restrain the department from requiring that watered pork products be labeled "imitation."

The new label is fair enough. In fact, you may find less water in

federally-inspected hams even though labeled "watered added," but may have

more than ten percent. Especially avoid hams which seem very moist

under the cellophane wrap. That's not meat juice.



*The golf links lie so near the mill
That nearly every day
The laboring children can look out
And see the men at play.*

SARAH N. CLEGHORN (1876-1939)

In a matter of days children by the millions will be going back to school. New clothing, school supplies, excitement, anticipation will be the order of the day. That's the way it should be.

And yet—not so many summers ago—it was the lucky child who went back to school. Many just went on with their work—like the 10-year-old girl above in a spinning mill.

Not so long ago child labor, sweatshops, 14-hour-plus working days, seven-day workweeks—were familiar parts of the American landscape.

It took the combined efforts of many organizations, including the great American labor movement, to remove these stains from our society.

American unions, like the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, have contributed much beyond their own immediate interests to help make America great.

Laws we all take for granted today like social security, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation,

minimum wages, public school systems, shorter workweeks didn't just happen. They came because unions like the ILGWU struggled for them.

This is part of what all unions like the ILGWU represent. There are 450,000 members, 80% of whom are women, many of them mothers. In the ILGWU, through their union they share the same goals you do. They work for decent shelter, health and education for their families. They measure the future in terms of their children. They contribute to the welfare of their communities and their country.

The label of the ILGWU is their signature in ladies' garments. It is the signature of men and women who, through their union have achieved fair standards, the dignity of a voice in their own conditions of employment and a position of respect in their communities.

Look for it the next time you shop for women's or girls' apparel. It is your guarantee that the clothing you buy was made by skilled craftsmen in a shop reflecting the best American standards and traditions.



Symbol of Decency,
Fair Labor Standards and the
American Way of Life.

As back-to-school time nears, shoppers will see this label "ad" in newspapers across the country.

CUTTERS COLUMN

State Unit Stalls As Cutters Ask Hearing on 'Bias'

(Continued from Page 4)

the same determination, you stated that the matter would be considered satisfactorily adjusted if Local 10 complied with the four hours for conciliation which you enumerated.

This determination was released by you or the commission to the press which carried it throughout the country. The reports which appeared in the newspapers were prominently displayed on the bulletin board at the commission's office.

The Herald Tribune of July 2, 1962, reported that the commission had made specific findings of guilt against Local 10 in its effort to set forth the steps which the union had taken since Local 10 took in hand to take in order to purge itself. Of course, the commission did no such thing. But neither you nor the commission issued any press releases to correct these misstatements.

The New York Times of July 2, 1962, under the caption "Unit Told to Get Job for A Negro" commented that the findings which you had made "are legally explicable but hardly convincing." Although the commission was fully aware that you, as investigating commissioner, had only issued a determination of "probable cause," which could not be enforced in the courts, he told you and the commission permitted the view to circulate that the commission had made a finding of guilt and neither you nor the commission took steps to correct this misstatement.

Violations of Statute

I believe that the commission's release to the press was a complete violation of the Statute and the Commission's Rules Governing Conciliation and Investigation. Rule 3a, it is provided that after filing of a complaint, the chairman shall designate one of the commissioners to make, with the assistance of the staff, a prompt investigation of the allegations of the complaint. Under Rule 3a, it is provided that if the investigating commissioner finds that probable cause exists for a finding of guilty of the complaint, he shall immediately endeavor to eliminate the unlawful discriminatory practice complained of by conference, conciliation and persuasion. Under Rule 3a, it is provided that the members and staff of the commission shall not disclose what has transpired in the course of its endeavors at conference, conciliation and persuasion.

In my view, it was just as much a violation of Rule 3a to release to the press and on the part of the commission to disclose, in advance of conciliation conferences, the terms recommended for conciliation, as it would have been if you had the power to disclose such terms during conciliation conference.

Moreover, in my view, Rule 3a was violated in that the investigation in this matter which you filed for Local 10 was not made by you since you were only recently appointed to the commission. Obviously, you did not make the full investigation.

As you know, no complaint was

ever issued by the commission in this case; no hearings were ever convened; no witnesses were ever sworn; no witnesses were ever testified; none were cross-examined; no opportunity was afforded to Local 10 to confront any witnesses interviewed by the commission.

As counsel for Local 10, I visited the chairman of the commission on July 4, 1962, pursuant to an agreement we had previously made with him. I advised him that the purpose of my visit was:

a) to discuss with him the irreparable damage caused to Local 10 by the release of your report in the press concerning your determination and to request that a release be issued by the commission to the press to correct the misstatements which had apparently been made.

b) to inform him that Local 10 was not guilty of the charge which had been filed against it and, therefore, did not intend to comply with the four bases of conciliation recommended in your determination; and

c) to discuss with him the procedure which Local 10 might follow in view of the fact that the Commission's Rules Governing Practice and Procedure provide for indefinite, uncertain and equivalent that it was impossible for anyone to determine what further action Local 10 might pursue.

During our conference with the chairman, I indicated the type of newspaper publicity which I thought the commission should release at once to undo the damage which had been caused. I stated that Local 10 was guilty of racial discrimination and it had, in fact, played and is playing an important role in the movement to erase racial discrimination wherever its ugly head appears.

I pointed out that it was represented to be true that hundreds of Negroes and Puerto Ricans were members of Local 10 and that the existing craft boundaries were different and latrinate in the commission's management industry; that it took a long time for any person who desired to be a cutter, regardless race, color, creed or national origin, to receive a craft; that all persons seeking membership in Local 10 were treated in the same manner, whether they be Jew, Gentile, white or negro, American or of foreign extraction.

I told him that your recommendation for conciliation showed that he had no understanding of the investigating commission's interest in the welfare of the cutting craft. I urged, in the interest of simple justice, that your decision be set aside and that the investigation be reopened for the ascertainment of all relevant facts which I would be prepared to submit.

Chance to Answer

I told him that if this request were refused, the commission should be given an opportunity to do so, and that Local 10 could not proceed to hearing without delay and in that manner afford it an opportunity to vindicate itself. I stated that, if this were done, Local 10 would seek final adjudication in the course.

With respect to procedure, counsel for the commission pointed out that Rule 12 was the only rule of the commission which would be applicable to this situa-

Court Upholds Sidele Order

(Continued from Page 3)

In its October ruling, the NLRB to an extent reversed the findings of its trial examiner, and agreed with the union that Sidele's true purpose in moving to Ware Shoals was to "use it as a base of operations for attempting to win bargaining concessions from the union." This action, the board held, was a violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

"There is no basis in the record for inferring," the board held, "that the economic considerations mentioned" sidele's decision not to operate in Philadelphia "under the old contract pending the negotiation of a satisfactory new contract." This, the court concluded, evidenced that this (decision) was motivated by other considerations.

"This evidence relates to the discussion between Ross and employee Mac J. Cahn in their meeting on February 15, 1960. Ross' statement that he had been offered a job at Ware Shoals had been completely depleted, and so far as the record shows, only 9 of the approximately 260 former employees of Sidele in Philadelphia had been maintained at Ware Shoals operation."

"Sidele's Philadelphia lease still had a substantial period to run and Cahn admitted that he was anxious for personal reasons to remain in agreement with the union on terms for reopening in Philadelphia."

"There is no dispute that Cahn offered to reopen the Philadelphia plant if we were granted certain concessions, which were refused by Ross."

... I pointed out that, under this rule, only the investigating commissioner may, on his own motion, file a complaint upon notice to all parties.

The conference lasted for some time. It ended by the chairman stating that he wanted time over and he asked me to meet with him again on July 10.

I met with the chairman on July 10 at which time he had a private conference with him in his office. He informed me that he was sympathetic to my view; that he believed that this matter should be reopened by you and that if you consulted with him he would recommend the reopening. He also stated that he would meet with you at once. I would meet with you at once, I agreed and he accompanied me to your office.

After a full discussion with you and your staff, at which I reiterated at length what I told the chairman on July 6, I again requested you, in the interests of justice, to set aside your determination of June 28, 1962 and to reopen the matter to receive proof to the contrary.

You responded that you would grant it subject to the approval of the chairman and the legal department.

There was some discussion as to whether or not the facts, which I orally stated in my letter, should be stated in my letter; that it was finally agreed that since notes had been taken by Mr. Arthur Stern, the representative who was present at the conference, of my oral representations of the facts, it would be unnecessary for me to set them forth again in my letter.

I dictated my letter to you of July 10 to your office, to your secretary. I showed you a draft of it before it was retyped in final form. You made no objection to anything stated therein. When the letter was retyped, I signed it and handed it to you personally.

The NLRB, in the ruling now upheld by the court, also upheld the union's contention that Sidele refused to bargain in good faith on the "economic issues which allegedly caused it to move to Ware Shoals."

"We find," the NLRB declared, "on the basis of Cahn's own admissions in the hearing, that his reference to the pending dissolution of his partnership was mendacious, as was his assurance that Sidele would stay in Philadelphia."

It is evident . . . that Cahn resorted to deliberate fabrications to avoid meeting with the union to discuss the adoption of the new association contract. Such conduct is in contravention of good faith bargaining." This, the board maintained, was a violation of the law, as was the firm's subsequent rejection of the union's bargaining request of March 16.

Board's Orders

In addition to ordering Sidele to pay Philadelphia workers for money lost, the NLRB also ordered the firm to:

Offer all those who lost their jobs as a result of the closing of the Philadelphia plant, reinstatement, equivalent employment at a plant, the Philadelphia area if the firm resumes operations there, or at the Ware Shoals plant;

Offer to pay employees travel and moving expenses entailed in returning to their former homes and to offer to hire Ware Shoals in the event the firm does not reopen in Philadelphia.

The board also directed the firm to bargain with the ILGWU plant.

as representative of its employees as it reopens in Philadelphia; if not, it must do so in Ware Shoals if the total number of Philadelphia employees who accept employment there, plus other employees at that location, constitute a majority.

In a separate action, the union on September 21, 1961 initiated federal court action in Philadelphia to enjoin Sidele from operating with the funds received the previous July by G. Allen Daish Jr., impartial chairman of the city's garment industry, ordering the firm to return all monies made in damages award, and to pay additional sums totaling more than \$350,000.

The damages award, nearly \$100,000, was to be apportioned to the individual Sidele workers for wages lost as a result of the Philadelphia plant being shut down.

The larger sum represents amounts which have been received by the health benefit of retirement funds and by the ILGWU in dues for the next 20 years, the period at least which, the arbitrator held, there is reason to believe the Sidele workers continued to represent Sidele workers had the company abided by its agreement with the union.

The union's legal action in the case is being handled by ILGWU General Counsel Morris Glusman, and by local attorneys Mrs. Zimmy and Philadelphia attorney Joseph Merano. Documentation was compiled by Research Director Lazar Teper.

previous determination of "probable cause" would not be vacated at this time.

I told him that this was understandable, that recognition of the investigation necessarily meant putting aside your previous determination and that you were still free, after considering the facts, to make a determination as to whether a "probable cause" existed or not.

Decision "Dogger"

I pointed out to him that any provision which did not vacate that determination would be meaningless and that I would not present any new facts before the dagger of your previous determination was driven into my head. I stated in no uncertain terms that what he was offering was in sharp contrast to what he and you had previously agreed with me would be done.

I notice in the last paragraph of your letter that you do not even say as far as the chairman indicated you would go and that you state that I am not, at this time, setting aside my determination of probable cause nor am I at this time making any further determinations as to the granting or denial of your application to re-open."

After due reflection, I let him know of Local 10's desire in his letter of July 24, 1962. Based on what you have said, I am of the opinion that you will make a fair and unbiased evaluation of the full facts in this matter.

I formally advise you that Local 10 will not comply with any or all the recommendations for conciliation contained in your determination of June 28, 1962. It insists that it be afforded an opportunity by the commission, under its rules, to evaluate, in the light of the spirit of the law, at which the fundamental elements of due process will be carefully observed, that the charge made against it is without foundation in fact and is utterly lacking in merit.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

EDITORIAL PAGE



GETTING AND SPENDING

THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL at its meeting last week gave major attention to proposed changes in taxation. This reflects the growing awareness of workers that despite the complexity of the subject, it is of utmost importance to every family, bearing directly on living standards, unemployment, government services and, in the larger sense, the strength of the nation.

The concern with taxation at this time is based on the realization that taxes are not only the source of the money that pays for government and governmental services; they are also an instrument through which government can stimulate or curb economic activities. While the Congress at this time has not enacted a tax revision or cut, continuing concern with this matter reflects the widespread, uneasy feeling that our economy is not functioning at full capacity, is not making as great strides as is the case with other nations and "needs a booster such as a tax cut could provide."

THE PROBLEM ARISES in trying to decide which taxes to cut, whose taxes to cut, how much to cut them and when to cut them.

The Executive Council pointed on the goals that must guide the reshaping of our tax system. The purpose of such changes should be to make the system more equitable, to help stimulate economic growth and yet to accomplish this without reducing the government's "income" from taxes more than the nation can reasonably afford.

Immediate tax changes can have different targets. They can benefit chiefly those in lower income brackets, they can bring most relief to those in upper income brackets or they can be spread across the full range of incomes.

THE LOUDEST CRY for tax relief continues to come from those who, it would seem, need it least. Profits, now at record highs, are being squeezed, it is pleaded. American free enterprise, highly competitive corporate interests, it seems, haven't got the wherewithal to build new plants and new equipment unless given government handouts in the form of tax cuts.

All of this has been branded as "pretty much of a hoax" by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. He points out that corporation profits and dividend rates for the first quarter of 1962 were at an "all-time high."

A higher standard of living for the mass of the American people rather than a higher rate of profit for a select few has been the driving force that pushed us to greatness and economic strength. The record contains too many instances when a small sliver of the population enjoyed high-flying prosperity while millions of Americans endured desperately miserable wages and conditions; this combination has been the warning signal of setback.

Economic strength does not drift down; it grows up from the bottom and it is in serious jeopardy when there are millions of Americans at that lower level who are without income because they want but cannot get work. Adding profits to where there are already profits will do nothing for them. But giving them purchasing power, through jobs, through higher wages, through more equitable taxes, would put additional strain into our economy and move it forward.

Tax changes will remain on the agenda for Congressional action. When finally enacted they must fit all help those millions of Americans who, because they live in a desperate contest with their earnings fail, by inadequate spending, to provide the driving power our economy needs.

AMERICA'S FUTURE 'DISPLACED PERSONS'

Excerpts from recent address by the regional director of the U.S. Department of Labor before the National Conference of Jewish Community Services in Atlantic City, N.J.

WE ARE NOW ALMOST ONE QUARTER OF THE WAY through this decade, which at the outset was hopefully termed "The Soaring Sixties." However, in the area of worker displacement we have developed some very difficult problems, particularly that labor displacement has been occurring most rapidly among workers at the lowest skill levels or among those whose skill is no longer in demand and is not easily translatable.

It is clear that opportunities for employment for job seekers during the years ahead. The ability of workers to embrace these opportunities will, however, depend to an important extent on their education and training. The job market of the future opportunity calls for people who have a marketable skill. The day of the "I can do anything" applicant is definitely past. In these days of increasing complexity of jobs and of professional specialization, no one, whether young or old, will be able to offer such versatility

In the job market. The unskilled, untrained worker is high on the list of "displaced" persons of the 1960's.

SINCE THE FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS also call for the most education or specialized training, it becomes obvious that a young



worker's chances for a steady, well-paying job in many areas of our economy will be significantly less if he does not have at least a high school education. For many "growth" jobs, in professional and scientific and technical fields especially, he must have considerably more.

The need for educational upgrading of the

Mankind's Oldest Enemy

By
HARRY W. EDWARDS

Excerpts from recent remarks by the executive director of America's Frontline from Hunger Foundation, Washington, D.C.

WHILE we are spending vast sums for an unnecessary program to conquer outer space, we are content to allow man's oldest enemy—hunger—to continue to plague us. It would almost seem that we choose to view the earth at an altitude of several hundred miles, so that we cannot see its true face of suffering from the ravages of famine, disease and neglect.

Of the three billion people in the world today, it is estimated that 83 percent lack sufficient food. These hungry people live mainly in the developing



countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa. Their hunger is manifested in many ways. It produces constant social and political unrest, as those mass reprisals lead in turn, leading the mass to stable government. It results in low productivity—hungry people cannot work efficiently.

A lack of food and proper nutrition at standards which contribute to the factor of disease and a generally low standard of living. Of the 83 percent of world's people who are sick or ill-housed or both, most reside in the food deficient areas.

We find the same dismal effect on the level of education. Without food, people either do not go to school, or derive little benefit from it, so that 62 percent of the world population remains illiterate. You cannot talk science and learning to children when stomachs are empty. Lack of education, then, prevents us in our position to resist the blandishments of Communism. Just as disillusion-

ment, chaos and insanity promote the spread of Communism, so does progress lessen it. People seek freedom when they have intelligence and the ability to make a choice.

ANYONE would argue that the biggest problem that these developing countries must face is overpopulation. It is true that by the turn of the century, the world population will more than double. Much of the increase will take place in countries that are already suffering, thereby compounding an already serious situation. In fact, by the time you finish reading this article, the population of the world will have increased by 1,000,000 people. From now on the figure will have jumped to 140,000—about the size of Austin, Texas, or Peter-
son, New Jersey.

However, there are good arguments against the notion that the only way to solve food problems is by control of population. The world's capacity for producing food has no fixed limits. We are now using only a small percent of that capacity. There is absolutely no question that the earth can feed her people and support a population many times the size of the present.

NO one seriously doubts that the real solution to the world food problem lies in the greater production of food within the present agricultural resources.

However, we must realize that those nations with the least purchasing power now get the least to eat, which means they produce still less. This circle-must be broken. Rather, fed countries must recognize their obligation to help the less developed. These emerging nations may well hold the key to the world of tomorrow. Our ability to identify ourselves with their aspirations, and to prevent their social, political and economic revolution from being subverted by Communism, is crucial to our future.

We may yet see a man on the moon in this decade, but wouldn't it be truly absurd if development of our world could help the developing nations to achieve freedom from hunger?

By HERBERT BIENSTOCK

work force will not be confined to the professions alone. As new, automated equipment is introduced on a wider scale in offices, banks, insurance companies, etc., the skills required for the basic requirements for clerical and other office jobs will rise also. The demand of employers for better trained personnel to operate complicated and expensive machinery is already apparent.

WITH SO MUCH COMPETITION FROM YOUNG people with higher levels of education, the boy or girl who did not get good preparation for college or for continuing high school or college or by some other effective means will find the going rougher and rougher in the years ahead. Our studies indicate the possibility of 7.5 million school dropouts during the 1960's, of whom 2.5 million will not have completed even the 8th grade. These young people will find jobs harder and harder to get because employers prefer the worker who has "stayed the course" through high school. The high school dropout will rank high among the "unplaced" persons of the 1960's.