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INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLV, No. 8

Jersey City, N.J., April 15, 1963

Price 10 Cents



The Greatest Creed

Hand in hand walk the children of the family of man.

This is the season when millions of members of this family of many faiths observe solemn holy days.

Each faith, in its own way, recognizes in its observance the oneness and brotherhood of man.

Albert Einstein once said: "There is no higher religion than human service. To work for the common good is the greatest creed."

This ideal of brotherhood is fundamental to individuals and organizations dedicated to the common good. The

International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, for example, comprises 450,000 men and women of all faiths and creeds.

They work together and live together with mutual respect for their neighbors—at the next bench or in the next house.

This spirit is why the I.L.G.W.U. has been able to advance the welfare of its members.

This spirit has helped not only I.L.G.W.U. members and their families. The union's influence has helped raise standards of working and living throughout the entire community.

In this spirit, members of the I.L.G.W.U.

ask you to buy women's and girls' apparel with the union label. When you do, you too are working for the common good.

This label is the signature of these 450,000 working people—80% of them women. It is also your guarantee that the clothing you buy was made by skilled craftsmen in a union shop reflecting the best American standards and traditions.

Watch the annual Fifth Avenue Easter Parade today on Channel 11 (WPIX) from 11:30 A.M. to 1:30 P.M., sponsored by the Union Label Department of the I.L.G.W.U.



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

BACK 3

AFL-CIO Warns Aid Cuts Weaken Free World

President Kennedy, following guidelines proposed by an advisory committee, has trimmed \$420 million from the foreign aid budget estimate he gave Congress last January. The \$4.5 billion requested is the lowest amount the Kennedy administration has asked in its three years in office, but it is still nearly \$600 million more than the heavily-

blashed \$3.9 billion appropriation Congress voted last year. Kennedy acted after he received the recommendations of a foreign aid advisory committee headed by retired General Lucius D. Clay. The Clay committee—with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany vigorously dissenting—has said current programs could be cut by some \$500 million through "harder terms" on loans and withdrawal of U.S. assistance from some areas of the world.

In his dissenting opinion, Meany declared that foreign aid programs should be "substantially increased." He charged that the Clay committee had failed to show in its majority report "real understanding" of the world struggle between the forces of tyranny and freedom.

Meany, the only labor representative on the 10-member committee, told President Kennedy that the American people are willing to continue their support of the "long-term costs" of strengthening the free world.

Unflinching HH

Criticizing the majority's "arbitrary limitations" on U.S. aid programs, Meany pointedly noted that other Presidents "have been

subjected to and have overcome the advice of individuals whose view of the national interest was too narrow, whose approach was negative, and whose arguments, taken out of context, could be dangerously misused" by opponents of the President's program.

Meany sharply challenged the approach to foreign aid as "primarily" a business operation rather than as a means of advancing "economic and social well-being for entire populations of developing countries."

The role of labor itself in countries receiving U.S. aid, he pointed out, is given "scant mention" in the majority report despite history's lesson that "free labor is a priority target" for Communist conquest.

He proposed that the Agency for International Development establish a trade union department to help develop labor, management and government cooperation in economic and social planning in the Alliance for Progress nations and other countries receiving U.S. economic help.

In National Interest

In his message on foreign aid, President Kennedy pointed out

that "less than seven-tenths of 1 percent" of our Gross National Product is spent on foreign aid and that since such spending is "clearly in our national interest, all criticisms should be placed in that perspective."

U.S. aid has transformed western Europe into a "vital center of free world strength, itself now contributing to the growth and strength of less developed countries," he said.

"Africa is striving restlessly to consolidate its independence and to make this independence meaningful for its people through economic and social development," the President continued.

"Free Asia is responding resolutely to the political, economic and military challenge of Communist China's relentless efforts to dominate the continent.

"Latin America is striving to take decisive steps toward effective democracy—amid the turbulence of rapid social change and the menace of Communist subversion.

"The United States . . . can no more stand aside in this climactic age of decision than we can withdraw from the community of free nations."

Chicago Salutes Labor Department



At celebration marking 50th anniversary of Labor Department held last month in Chicago are Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, Midwest Region director, Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz, flanked by Reuben Soderstrom, head of Illinois AFL-CIO, Congressman Roman Fucinski, and Paul Iaccio; aide to president of Chicago AFL-CIO. The jubilee anniversary of the Labor Department was hailed by leading union and public officials at the event.

WASHINGTON LETTER

AFL-CIO Goes Down-Line On Progressive Legislation

WASHINGTON (PAI)—A number of progressive bills got AFL-CIO support during committee hearings last week.

Mexican Farm Labor—The AFL-CIO, through Legislative Director Andrew J. Blemiller, came out flatly against any further extension of the Mexican contract labor program under which hundreds of thousands of Mexicans have been brought to the United States to work for cheap wages while depriving domestic farm workers of jobs.

Blemiller pointed out that the original law was a war measure and that it has long since outlived its usefulness except to lower the standard of living of American workers through foreign competition in the labor market.



He told the House Committee on Agriculture that the AFL-CIO was opposed to any more extensions of the program because it "has undermined wage and work standards and decent employment opportunities for American farm workers; because the claim

that Mexican labor is vital to the small farmers' survival "is a myth"; because the program has undermined development of effective machinery to assure an abundant supply of American labor; because it perpetuates a system of "colonialism" and because its very existence "creates an inevitable adverse effect which no amount of reform will ever obliterate."

However, despite facts such as these, the House Agriculture subcommittee last week approved a bill to extend the Mexican farm labor program through 1964 and 1965. In voting for a simple extension, the group turned down changes that had been proposed by its own chairman, Representative Gathings of Arkansas, and by Labor Secretary Wirtz.

Air Pollution—Blemiller told Congress that it ought to enact strong legislation to control air pollution which is steadily becoming a serious problem in many American cities. He warned a House committee that the health and safety of the American people are at stake and recommended that a bill now before Congress be greatly strengthened.

Equal Pay Legislation—AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler told the House Education and Labor Committee that the AFL-CIO supported administration legislation calling for equal pay for equal work. Schnitzler, who is a member of the President's Commission on the Status of Women, called on the Congress to enact "a federal law which concretely forbids discrimination in wage rates on the basis of sex."

New Transportation—The administration's mass transit bill was passed by the Senate after inclusion—at the insistence of the AFL-CIO—of an amendment strengthening job and collective bargaining safeguards.

Giving the President his first major legislative victory of the session, the Senate voted 82-41 for a \$375 million program of federal grants to help metropolitan areas cope with mounting transit problems and an additional \$375 million in federal loan guarantees for transit systems.

Youth Employment Measure Okayed 50 to 34 by Senate

The Kennedy administration's attack on the critical problem of rapidly expanding unemployment among young people by providing jobs in conservation and community service was approved by the Senate last week. The vote was 50-34.

The legislation, called "top priority" by President Kennedy, now goes to the House

where its future is described as "hopeful." Earlier in the week, the youth opportunities bill passed a crucial roadblock when the House Education and Labor Committee approved the measure over solid Republican opposition. However, before the bill can come to the floor of the House for final vote it must get past the Rules Committee.

Main Provisions

The youth opportunities bill would provide for two important features of the President's program for finding work for young people — the highest unemployment group in the nation.

The main provisions of the program would:

—Set up a 13,000 member Youth Conservation Corps for young

men, 16 to 22, to work in federal forests, parks and recreation areas. Styled after the Civilian Conservation Corps of the Thirties, the Youth Corps would pay enrollees \$80 a month plus board. It would be enlarged to 80,000 members after the first year.

—Create a 50,000-member home town youth corps of both boys and girls 16-22 to carry out state and local projects of civic service and conservation nature in their own communities. Generally they would live at home and be paid wages "appropriate to local conditions."

To underscore the importance with which the administration views this legislation, five members of the President's cabinet appeared before the committee to testify in favor of the youth opportunities bill.

The quick passage through the Senate of the youth opportunities bill is due in large measure to the efforts of Joseph Clark (D-Pa.) who was floor manager of the measure, and Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), Senate majority leader, who has tried to keep the Senate in session for as long as necessary to clear the bill.

Underlying the importance President Kennedy attached to the passage of the bill is the realization that opportunities for the employment of young people are each year becoming more constricted by a sluggish economy which fails to produce enough jobs to meet the needs of the large number of youths who each year pour out of our schools.

Complicating the problem is the fact that while a steadily increasing number of youths drop

out of school and are thus forced to seek unskilled work, a mechanized economy irrefutably reduces the number of unskilled job openings. Thus the unemployment rate among young people has climbed to an astronomical 15 percent.

The Senate's approval of the youth employment bill is an encouraging sign that we are beginning to mount an attack on the "social dynamite" of youth unemployment.

Teper JLC Meet Speaker On Automation's Effect

Dr. Lazare Teper, ILGWU research director, will be a guest panelist at the annual spring luncheon-conference of the Jewish Labor Committee's, women's division, on April 27. The conference, beginning at 10 A.M., will have as its theme "Automation and Its Impact on the American Economy." It is to be held at the C & L Restaurant, Broadway at 75th Street, New York City.

OKAY \$450 MILION FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Overriding Republican opposition, the House of Representatives last week approved an appropriation of \$450,000,000 for a public works program designed to create jobs in communities with high rates of unemployment. The roll-call vote was 223 to 184. Voting for the measure were 108 Democrats and 26 Republicans; voting against were 131 Republicans and 33 Democrats.

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Stulberg in Israel Seeks to Halt Producing of Rhoda Lee Imports

More than 1,400 Justice readers already have sent in requests for copies of this popular booklet. Mail coupon below now for your copy, while the supply lasts!

FREE TO ILGWU MEMBERS



HOW TO BE WELL DRESSED

16-page booklet in two colors written and illustrated by one of the nation's foremost fashion authorities.

EXPLAINS fashion etiquette for all occasions from daily wear and meetings through travel, and weddings. It suggests choosing clothes according to figure type, gives keys to smart shopping and tells how to have a "well-behaved wardrobe" within budget limitations.

For your copy, mail the coupon below

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1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

Please send me free "HOW TO BE WELL DRESSED"

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City _____ State _____

In an unprecedented organizational move, General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg left Sunday night by plane and today arrived in Israel where he will investigate the production of blouses which are made up for the struck Rhoda Lee firm and then brought into the United States and sold here. He will also solicit the aid of the Histadrut, the

Israeli labor federation. In getting blouse workers in that country to refrain from breaking the strike of ILGWU blouse workers who walked out of Rhoda Lee's two plants in Eberton, Georgia and Mt. Carmel, Pennsylvania, eight weeks ago.

The decision to have General-Treasurer Stulberg undertake an on-the-spot investigation was made last week. It was felt that the Israeli labor federation did not fully understand that Rhoda Lee was using Israeli workers to undermine the effort of American workmen to maintain their conditions and fight employer unfair labor practices.

"We appreciate the bona fide efforts of those American business men in Israel who are aiding in the country's reconstruction," Pres. David Dubinsky declared in New York. Referring to Rhoda Lee's owners, Dubinsky continued: "But we don't think anyone should be permitted to use Israel and its workers as a cat's paw to undermine American working standards. We are confident that once the members and officers of the Histadrut understand this problem, they will not allow themselves to be misused and will give fullest cooperation in this matter."

Change Label

Rhoda Lee is importing blouses from Israel which bear an original label that states near the top-

sewn edge "Made-in-Israel." Once the blouses enter this country, Rhoda Lee has one of its own labels sewn over the original Israeli label so as to obliterate or obscure the words "Made-in-Israel."

Information about the firm's cover-up labeling has been supplied to the Federal Trade Commission in Washington and its regional office in At-

lanta is now investigating the matter. Close to 200 workers in Eberton, Georgia, and about 100 workers in the firm's plant in Mt. Carmel, Pa., have maintained an unbroken picket line 8 weeks. Rhoda Lee's retail outlets have been advised about the relabeling of the imported blouses.

The strike began on February 18 when the company offered substandard conditions for renewal of the agreement and engaged in a course of unfair labor practices. After the walk out, the company committed additional serious unfair labor practices. The union has brought charges of unfair labor practices before the National Labor Relations Board. It has also charged that the strike began and is being prolonged because of these unfair labor practices.

Peace Corps Cites Need for Retirees

Retired ILGers and those approaching retirement are reminded that there is no upper age limit for Peace Corps Service. Jules Pagano, director of the Professional, Technical and Labor Division of the Peace Corps, has announced that among the skills needed for applicants is that of tailoring. "The skills and experience of America's senior citizens are urgently needed by many developing nations throughout the world. For the retiring union member, the Peace Corps offers the opportunity to continue a career. At present, there are more than 125 volunteers in the 51-75 age bracket serving overseas with the Peace Corps," he said.

For further information, interested ILGers should write to Jules Pagano, Director, Professional, Technical and Labor Division, Office of Public Affairs, Peace Corps, Washington 25, D.C.

Women in Federal Service Greatly Expand Ranks

Professional women in the federal service have scored significant gains during the last two decades, according to a new study of the Department of Labor's Women's Bureau.

The report, covering the 20 years between 1939-59, shows that women comprised 18 percent of all government professional personnel in 1959, as contrasted to 8 percent 20 years earlier. They numbered 34,758 in 1959, or about 5 1/2 times more than in 1939.

Mourn Kirtzman, Union Vice Pres., Ohio-Ky. Director

Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirtzman, director of the ILGWU's Ohio-Kentucky Region since 1950, died on March 31 at St. Luke's Hospital in Cleveland. He was 44. His half-century of service to the garment workers' union included terms as vice president from 1933 to 1967 and from 1934 until his death.

At services held at Park West Memorial Chapel in New York on April 3, Pres. David Dubinsky underscored the vital role that Kirtzman—and the devoted group of trade unionists with whom he had been associated—had played in the organization's crucial years.

Fervent Idealists

"Kirtzman," he said, "belonged to a group of idealists who believed fervently in changing and improving the world and who, in pursuit of these goals, remained true to the highest moral concepts."

Members of this group, including Kirtzman, in earlier days felt they would be "compromising" their ideals if they were to accept paid positions in the labor movement. Dubinsky recalled. But later, they came to realize that idealism must be combined with practical accomplishments, and their attitude changed.

Kirtzman, he said, was one of the last of the element that had included such figures as Morris Sigman, Louis Levy, Max Bluestein and Simon



Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirtzman

Farber—all highly principled idealists who did not fear to resist majorities of the day they felt were wrong.

Indeed, he emphasized, it was their quality of readiness to sacrifice material comforts that was such a source of strength to the ILGWU in safeguarding it from (Continued on Page 11)

Local 25 Organizing Push Recruits 350 in 12 Firms

A series of sweeping victories capped the efforts of the stepped-up organizing drive of New York Blossomakers' Local 25 recently when five new jobbers and manufacturers and seven contractors, employing a total of some 350 workers,

signed collective agreements now in force in the blouse industry, reports Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler, local manager.

As a result of the local organizing campaign, which is now in full swing, the newly signed-up jobbers and manufacturer were brought under the terms of the collective agreement between the union and the National Association of Blouse Manufacturers and the contractors under the union's industry contract with the Greater Blouse Contractors Association.

The terms of the industry pact provide for a 25-hour work week (instead of the 37 1/2-40 hour week previously worked at these shops), 6 1/2 guaranteed paid holidays, paid vacations, craft minimums, severance pay, health benefits and employers' contributions to the union's health and welfare and retirement funds.

The jobbers and manufacturer who signed the first-time pacts are Cute Mates, Celebrity Togs, Jay Cee Fashions, Pirouette Blouse, all in Manhattan, and Jenine, Bronx manufacturer.

The contracting firms are Epece Mfg Co. Kids Fashions, Alfay, Favilla Mfg., of Manhattan, J.J.Y. Corp. of Brooklyn, and Paul Six Blouse, Inc and

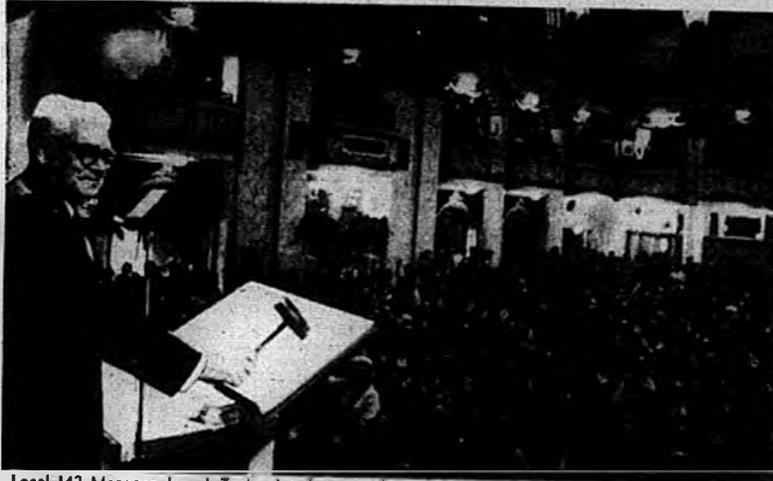
Bliss Mfg. Corp., in the Bronx. Spearheading the organizing drive at the blouse shops was Jerry Grossman, assistant man-

ager of Local 25.

Vice Pres. Kreindler reports that conditions in the blouse industry have improved considerably, to the point that many new firms are entering the industry to meet market demands. The local's high-gear campaign is aimed at organizing these new entries.

If you make reservations NOW you may still be able to nail down choice accommodations to the GALA 4-DAY DECORATION DAY HOLIDAY WEEKEND at Unity House . . . tempting cuisine . . . star-studded entertainment . . . Register today at Unity House office, 275 Seventh Ave., 10th floor, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. P.S.—It's not too early to make reservations for other weekends too at the ILGWU's summer resort in the Pecos.

Pay, Minimum, Vacation Gains in N. Y. Neckwear



Local 142 Manager Joseph Tuvim details terms of new agreement which was unanimously approved.

New contract terms covering some 1,700 New York ladies neckwear workers, featuring wage, vacation and other gains, were approved unanimously at a stoppage-meeting held April 4 at the Hotel Diplomat.

According to Local 142 Manager Joseph Tuvim, the new three-year collective agreement with the Women's Neckwear and Scarf Association, which includes about 56 shops, was reached after 2½ months of negotiations. The renewal will run until April 1966.

Major improvements obtained included a general wage increase of 6 percent, with a like rise in minimums; guaranteed pay for 6½ holidays, and one week's vacation paid by the employers, in addition to the regular health and welfare fund annual benefit.

Also, minimums will go up further after Labor Day to \$1.42, \$1.44 and \$1.51 an hour, according to craft, to assure that they will be larger by these amounts than the federal wage floor, which will rise to \$1.25 an hour at that time.

NLRB Slates Sidele Hearing To Enforce Back Pay Award

After more than three years of protracted NLRB and arbitration hearings, the dispute between the ILGWU and Sidele Fashions is moving into its final stage. The National Labor Relations Board announced late last month that its Philadelphia regional office will begin hearings on April 29 to compel the runaway blouse manufacturer to pay back wages to its workers totaling more than \$350,000.

In addition to the back pay amounts the ILGWU was awarded almost \$400,000 in July 1961 by Imperial Chairman G. Allan Dash following a complaint filed by the union with the industry ar-

biter charging the firm with serious contract violations.

The case began in October 1959 when Sidele resigned its association membership, locked out more than 200 ILGWUers employed in its Philadelphia blouse shop and moved to Ware Shoals, South Carolina, where it began operating under the trade names of Personality Sportswear and Fashionality Blouses.

Union Files Charges

The ILGWU immediately filed charges with the NLRB and also filed a complaint with the industry arbiter. The NLRB charges accused the firm of refusing to bargain for a renewal agreement, employing a series of deceitful tactics and subterfuges intended to obscure plans for closing its Philadelphia plant, firing its workers and moving its operations to another location—all for the purpose of locking out its employees and escaping to a non-union status.

In an effort to vacate the industry chairman's award, the

firm in October 1961 instituted an anti-trust suit against the ILGWU, the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board, its manager, Vice Pres. William Ross, the employers' group, the Fashion Apparel Manufacturers Association, and arbiter Dash, for \$4,500,000 in damages. It alleged that all the above parties entered into a conspiracy to restrain trade and create a monopoly, thus impairing the firm's operations.

The firm's charges against Dash were dismissed by a lower court last year. This ruling was upheld by a higher tribunal, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, in October. The remainder of the suit against the union and the employers' association is still pending.

Handling the case for the union are General Counsel Morris P. Glushko, Associate General Counsel Max Zimny, and attorney Joseph Meranze of Philadelphia.

M'West Holds Cards In Dealings at Urkov

ILGWU application cards signed by 90 percent of the workers at a Chicago plant have resulted in successful organization of that shop, the Urkov Manufacturing Co., according to Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, director of the Midwest Region.

The firm, formerly a piece goods jobber of drapery materials, went into the manufacturing of draperies about a year ago. The drive to bring it into the ILGWU began several months ago. Within a short time, Jack Rubin, manager of Locals 78 and 261 and organizer Mordecai Weiner, the directors of the organizing campaign, had application cards from a large majority of the company's employees.

After a card check made by an impartial observer who found that the union represented 90 percent of the employees, the employer recognized the union as the bargaining agent for his plant's workers. Contract negotiations are now

under way at Urkov, which currently employs about 40 workers but expects to considerably expand its operations in the next year.

N.Y. '66' CELEBRATION OF 50TH ANNIVERSARY TO BE HELD APRIL 26

New York Local 66, bonnets, embroideries, tucking, pleating and allied crafts, will celebrate its 50th anniversary with a gala evening of entertainment and dancing on Friday, April 26, at Manhattan Center, 36th St. and 6th Ave., starting at 8:30 P.M., announces Manager Murray Gross. The local was founded on April 30, 1913 amid chaotic economic conditions. Pierce competition for jobs confronted the pioneer unionists with grim difficulties. But, despite these early hardships and hardships, the local survived and, during the past five decades, its achievements have brought major gains to its members.

Stars to Perform

The festivities marking the local's jubilee will be highlighted by a 1½-hour show performed by nationally known talent and continuous dancing to music by both American and Spanish orchestras.

Tickets are limited to local members only (two per member) and are available at the local's headquarters, 225 West 38th St., and from business agents.

A souvenir booklet entitled "The Fight's Just Begun" sketching the history of Local 66 has been prepared for the occasion.

IRONING OUT DETAILS OF 3-AREA BRA PACTS FOR 7,000 WORKERS

Before his departure for Israel, General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg reported that negotiations on details of the contract and brassiere agreement covering some 7,000 members in shops in the Eastern Region, Northeast and Upper South Departments had been virtually completed. The sole remaining major matters still to be completed pertain to cutters, and conferences on this matter are continuing.

Basic terms of the agreement previously announced are retroactive to January 1, 1963 and feature fulfillment of two major ILGWU contract directives: the establishment of craft minimums and the provision of a second week of vacation benefit. The agreement also provides, as noted, a 3 percent wage boost, no less than \$3.

Fall River Blast Hazards Spur Anti-Fire Campaign

"We don't want anything like the Triangle Shirtwaist fire here in Fall River!"

This reference to the tragic fire of 1911 in which 146 garment workers lost their lives was prompted recently when demolition for highway construction in Fall River, Mass., created increased fire hazards to several nearby garment shops.

According to Porrett V. Heckman, Local 178 educational director, the tearing down of buildings and parts of other structures by demolition blocked fire exits in

some cases and resulted in water being shut off at times to permit blasting operations.

To prevent the occurrence of another fire disaster, Local 178 stepped up its fire safety program as a precautionary measure and immediately conducted an inspection tour of 26 garment shops in the city, in which Business Agent Frank Pereira, fire officials and building inspectors participated. Particular attention was given to the quick removal of accumulated waste discovered on the inspection trips.

Also, the local alerted all shop fire wardens to existing dangers, increased the number of fire evacuation drills, checked all escape exits and urged careful vigilance for any type of fire danger, reports Manager Ralph Roberts.

The local's action also stemmed in part from a fire that took place in a garment shop last month which, thanks to the fast and effective response of the fire department, was minor in nature but could have resulted in serious injuries and loss of life, reports Heckman.

DRESS, SPORT BOARD ASKS FOR ELECTIONS AT FIVE L.A. PLANTS

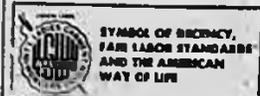
As part of the intensive organization activities in the Los Angeles area, the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board has petitioned the NLRB for representation elections at five garment firms employing a total of 218 workers, according to Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, director of the Pacific Coast Region.

The five are: Tosca Knitting Co., sweater manufacturer employing 25 workers; Sliow of California, dress contractor employing 25; R.T. Jr.'s, dress jobber employing 20; Margie's Women's Wear employing 25; and Sheryl Lynn Co., employing 28 workers.

A Lawrenceville 'First'



At special ceremony in Dixon Dress Co. in Lawrenceville, Virginia, Belle Clary, Local 235 president (right) presents retirement check to Maggie Epperson, an ILGuer for over 20 years, as Esther Culp, local secretary, Beatrice Clary, shop choir lady, and Angelo Giordano, local business agent, look on. Maggie's retirement mails a "first" among Local 235 members.



LEHMAN BIOGRAPHY CHRONICLES CAREER OF PUBLIC SERVICE

THE 55TH BIRTHDAY OF A GREAT American and a great liberal was celebrated last month with a special reception for Herbert H. Lehman and the proclamation by New York City of a Lehman Day on March 28.

The birthday has also been marked by publication of a full-scale biography of Lehman written by the noted historian Allan Nevins. Running to 400 pages, this is the chronicle of a man who early in life chose public service as his career and then served with devotion and integrity in many posts in his state, his nation and in behalf of a world suffering from the effects of a devastating war.

Nevins reviews that career from its start when young Lehman, born into a banking family, felt the tug of working on the East Side with such social workers as Lillian D. Wald and with the neighborhood settlement houses. He early identified himself with reform politics in the city and the state, worked with Governor Al Smith and became Lieutenant Governor in the state administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Nevins fills in the details of Lehman's four terms as governor, his humanitarian work as director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and his term as Senator from New York.

ILGWU MEMBERS HAVE HAD their own way of knowing Herbert H. Lehman. He has been a frequent visitor at their conventions and their political rallies. But for the first time Prof. Nevins tells in detail the close role Lehman

played in the life of the ILGWU and the garment industry at several critical turns in their history.

Prof. Nevins cites Pres. Dubinsky in several instances, including his account of Lehman's recent efforts to reform New York City politics. But the lengthiest passages dealing with the ILGWU are concerned with Lehman's pioneer efforts to bring order out of chaos in the cloak industry when he served on the special garment industry commission appointed by Governor Smith in 1924.

Of the final reports brought in by that commission on May 20, 1924, Nevins writes:

"This report, accepting the ILGWU contention that the jobbers must play the decisive role in a reform of the bad contracting system, and must stop farming out the production of garments to a multiplicity of small shops which ground the faces of their workers while performing slipshod work, centered its attention on the regulation of submanufacturers by joint union-jobber effort. The two antagonistic bodies must join hands to put reason into the industry. Lehman, (Prof. Lindsay) Rogers, and (Bernard) Shientag proposed that the jobbers' association and the ILGWU should agree on standards of wages, hours, working conditions and workmanship; that at stated intervals each jobber should make contracts with a limited number of subcontractors meeting these standards; that he should divide his business equitably among these shops; and that he should give nobody else work

unless all were too busy to handle it. The 'outside' shops would be brought up to the level approaching that of the 'inside' establishments. That these were sound principles nobody could doubt."

CONTINUING THE STORY, PROF. Nevins tells how fulfillment of the recommendations of the report had to wait until 1933 when responsible unions recouped direction of union affairs from Communist-led forces.

Assessing the effect of ILGWU experiences on Herbert Lehman at that time, the noted historian writes:

"Although his labors seemed for a time cast away on the rocks of left-wing

factionalism, the final result was to show that his group had not labored in vain, for their ideas helped achieve the triumph of constructive arrangements. Meanwhile he had profited from his long hours of talk with manufacturers, jobbers, and union organizers, his visits to shops, and his study of statistics and expert analysis. He had learned all about one of the giant industries of the city and state. He had deepened his understanding of the hard lot of the immigrant poor and their capacity to rise whenever capably led; his sympathy with trade unionism had grown, and in (Morris) Hillquit, Dubinsky, Benjamin Schlesinger, and others, had found staunch new friends. He had gained at first hand a keen appreciation of the importance of the work of expert, impartial investigators in a complex situation involving capital, management, and labor. In short, his pragmatic education had been carried a step forward."

GARMENT WORKERS REMEMBERING Herbert H. Lehman's many services to great humanitarian causes, join in saluting him at 85. Some of them will perhaps remember him longest as he came forward at 80 to play a lead part in seemingly endless sessions of the 1960 ILGWU general dress strike whose historic termination he announced (violating a self-imposed health rule) at a press conference held at 3 o'clock in the morning.

"HERBERT H. LEHMAN AND HIS ERA. By Allan Nevins. Scribner's, \$7.50.



Lehman at the 1940 ILGWU Convention

Ben Rose Contract Spreads ILG Terms To 100 in Montreal

A major low-price blouse manufacturer in Montreal, whose operations provide work for more than 100, has signed a contract with the ILGWU which, by early next year, will bring standard union benefits to both inside and outside workers involved in the firm's production.

Ben Rose Sportswear, an 18-year-old firm which began as a jobber with only a cutting department, had been known for years as one of the key "home work" sources in Montreal.

Vice Pres. Bernard Shane reports that the firm later installed its own finishing and pressing departments, but the ILGWU found it difficult to organize because of the nature of Ben Rose operations.

In recent times, Ben Rose set up an inside plant of approximately 10 employees and began farming out the major portion of its production to contractors. The change in operations signaled renewed organizational efforts by the ILGWU, climaxed by signing of an agreement which calls for Ben Rose membership in the Montreal Dress and Sportswear Manufacturers' Guild and automatic adherence to the master agreement.

Under the contract, negotiated by Assistant General Manager SI Bresner and Maurice Manel, manager of the Montreal Dress Joint Board, five members of the Ben Rose cutting department join the union immediately and receive an hourly increase of 1 cent. The employer will also contribute a sum equal to 4 1/4 percent of payroll into union welfare funds.

Union Terms For All

As of August 1, the balance of the inside employees, about 20, become union members. They will receive the same terms as negotiated by the union in the new master agreement with the Montreal Dress and Sportswear Manufacturers' Guild. The present contract expires July 31 and negotiations for a new pact are

scheduled to get under way early in June.

As of six months later, by February 1, 1964, Ben Rose has agreed to deal exclusively with union contractors, ensuring that another 100 workers obtain union conditions.

Enlist Quebec's Leaders to Save Tax Exemption on Health Center

Threatened loss of a property tax exemption enjoyed for several years by the ILGWU health center in Montreal appears to have been averted as a result of Quebec legislative action.

The exemption, affording a saving of some \$12,000 for Montreal members annually, had been lifted by authorities of the City of Montreal after expropriation of the former union health center building on Plateau St.

Vice Pres. Bernard Shane assigned Educational Director Yvette Charpentier and ILGWU Council J. J. Spector to fight the threatened tax imposition.

Although the real estate tax on the former health center amounted to some \$12,000, the levy on the new building now being erected on Concord St. would have been higher since both land and building costs have risen since 1955, when the Plateau St. structure was completed.

Neither Mayor Jean Drapeau, who had promised to have the previous exemption maintained, nor Lucien Saulnier, chairman of Montreal's executive committee, was willing to support the ILGWU demand for continuation of the tax saving.

Talks with the Quebec government, however, finally produced results. Municipal Affairs Minister Pierre Laporte pledged his

cooperation in seeing that the exemption was maintained.

The matter came before the Quebec Legislative Council, the province's "senate" in the form of an amendment to the charter of the City of Montreal, introduced by the ILGWU. Both Liberal and Union Nationale members of the council endorsed the amendment. They expressed the view that the health center should not be "penalized" because city authorities had forced the union to vacate its former premises to make way for the Place des Arts concert hall.

Unanimity among the two political factions in the upper house finally prompted Mayor Drapeau to agree. He said, however, that the city would reconsider all tax exemptions and suggest modifications to the Legislature at some future date.

The ILGWU tax exemption clause, as well as other amendments to the City Charter, now must come before the Legislative Assembly, Quebec's lower house, for ratification following the chamber's Easter recess.

Winnipeg Sportswear Wins Vital Pact Enforcing Ruling

Sportswear workers in Winnipeg have won a major victory in an arbitration award involving enforcement of contract provisions.

Employees of Jacob Fashions and Stall Sportswear, mem-

bers of ILGWU Local 237, will receive the standard pay bonus for overtime and will be paid for Remembrance Day. In addition, Stall employees will receive full payment for overtime hours worked from January 1, 1962, to July 1, 1962.

Vice Pres. Bernard Shane reports that Western Manager

Frank Bagolle brought the points at issue before an arbitration board after the two employers tried to chisel on contract provisions. Bagolle, formerly with the Cloak Out-of-Town Department, was named to this post several months ago.

The board ruled the bonus had to be included in overtime pay and that Stall Sportswear must pay its employees for outstanding overtime.

Said the board:

"The agreement . . . clearly sets out that such payment as requested must be made and it does so order that the payment be made within 15 days of this award."

In the matter of Remembrance Day pay, the two firms had declined to pay it because the day, a legal holiday under the agreement, fell on a Sunday. The ILGWU took the position that

the Sunday coincidence made no difference.

The board's unanimous finding was: ". . . Because the agreement definitely states that the employees should be paid for certain named holidays, whether or not they should fall on a non-working day, the employees are entitled . . . to be paid for Remembrance Day."

The employers had maintained that possible limitation of holiday pay had been discussed during negotiations, but the board noted that "no words of limitation were carried forward into the final signed agreement."

'9' Membership Meeting Scheduled for April 24

New York Cloak Finishers Local 9 will hold its next membership meeting on Wednesday, April 24, right after work, at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 43rd Street, Manhattan. Topics to be discussed at the meeting will include a report by Manager Harry Flaher on union and trade matters and a financial report for 1962.

Toronto Label 'Hit'



The significance of the union label was pleasantly imparted to Canadian consumers who flocked a fashion show staged by members of Toronto affiliates last month. The "hit" show was organized by Abe Magerman, of Toronto Union Label Department.

LABOR & LEISURE

Participation in Arts Brings True Delights

By AUGUST HECKSCHER

President Kennedy's Special Consultant on the Arts

AN INCREASE in free time is an inevitable fact. There are those who, for understandable reasons, want to avoid any cut in the working hours. But it is bound to come. Of course we still have great works to accomplish in this world — the remaking of our cities, the eradication of remaining pockets of poverty at home and help to the underdeveloped countries abroad, the conquest of space for man's use. We shall do all these things — and have shorter hours too.

The great question today is whether we can take this free time and make it meaningful for the individual and for society. Can this immensely valuable resource be converted into a rewarding leisure? A leisure whereby individuals may find renewal, and society, a new richness and diversity? The answer to that question depends in no small measure upon the degree to which we can make the arts a significant part of our free time.

IT NEED HARDLY BE ARGUED THAT THE arts are a pursuit in which time can be well spent. By their nature they require time—time for their enjoyment, time for their mastery, time to fulfill their elusive and often tantalizing promise. And for the lover of the arts, time is always fleeting.

Now I am in favor of the most widespread participation in all of the arts. I believe such participation can be the joy of individuals and the saving of the community. Is there any reason why in our present-day society everyone should not be taught to draw a reasonable likeness of the things around him, to dance, to sing, to play a musical instrument, to act with spirit, to write a poem?

The problem, as I see it, is to permit everyone to enjoy the arts in their free time—and still to preserve, indeed to nourish and enhance, the standards of high professional attainments and excellence. Only in this manner can we have a civilization measuring up to our hopes, and a leisure which brings true delights.

LABOR HAS TWO ROLES TO PLAY IN THIS sphere. Through its own services of education and training it can help fit the citizen for the enjoyment of the arts. But also—and no less important—it can encourage and support the highest professional achievements.

Would it not be a fitting and exciting develop-

ment if we should see a great labor union sponsoring a fine orchestra, or sponsoring a repertory theatre which could travel about the land into cities and communities hungry for the great revelations of art?

Here would be a way of preparing our citizens for the new delights which are destined to be theirs—and also of making sure that the high standard of civilization, upon which all else depends, would be valuably treasured and promoted.

President Kennedy's special commission is the most poll-taker and the head of the National Conference on Comm

Americans today are confronting dual problems arising from the length of the work week. On the one hand, there is the problem of providing a full week of work for the 5 million who are unemployed. In effect, their work week is too short; but their idle time is not leisure—it is joblessness.

On the other hand, there is the continuation of the long historical trend in which the work week for most Americans, in less than half a century, has steadily been cut through union efforts and legislation until now the federal law provides for a 40-hour work week.

Every hour liberated from labor in the plant, factory, mill, shop, office is an hour more in which the individual can experience more deeply the finer things of life—provided the opportunities to do so and the desire to



Meany: 'Extend Red Cross Concept to Disaster

AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY CALLED ON the nation to extend "the concept of Red Cross humanitarianism into the market place" to cover the disaster that joblessness means to six American workers out of every 100. Addressing the annual Murray-Green Award banquet, which capped the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities conference, Meany drew his theme from the presence of this year's recipient, General Alfred M. Gruenther, president of the American Red Cross.

He pointed out that the concept symbolized by the Red Cross goes far beyond "charity" in the old-fashioned sense and embraces the idea of "responsibility for anyone who is suffering from circumstances beyond his control."

The wide acceptance of that concept, Meany said, is evidence that civilization "is inching forward toward the ideal of true brotherhood." Therefore, he added, it is difficult to understand why that concept has not been broadened to encompass those in distress because of unemployment.

IF A SEVERE STORM WERE TO STRIKE THE New York area leaving six families in every 100 homeless, he observed, the Red Cross would immediately move into action and the nation "would be united in its concern, in its desire to help."

"Yet as we meet here tonight, there is deep worry and distress in the homes of six workers out of every hundred, all across America," he continued. "It is not distress caused by the forces of nature; it is man-made, the result of the inability of our own society to meet its problems . . . I mean the problem of unemployment."

While it is not the kind of problem the Red Cross should handle, Meany said, "it should be a matter of just as much concern to the public as a natural disaster of similar proportions."

"AND UNEMPLOYMENT IS A DISASTER; MAKE no mistake about that," he declared. "It is a disaster to those who suffer from it, of course. More than that, it is a disastrous drain on our national strength, a disastrous reflection upon our position as the showcase of democracy throughout the world . . ."

"I hope that some day soon the American people will realize the dimensions of this disaster; and will realize that unlike hurricanes and earthquakes, it can be prevented by acts of man. When that realization be-

comes universal, when the Red Cross concept extends that far, the disaster of unemployment will be ended forever, and so will poverty in America.

"For we will then have translated disasters like unemployment out of the statistical class and into the area of humanitarianism; we will be thinking in terms of people, not percentages. And when we do, the heart of America will make itself felt. We will have action—Red Cross-like action—and we will win this battle against misery, all of which is so needless, so unnecessary."



General Alfred Gruenther, head of the American Red Cross Joseph Baine, president of Communications Workers of America and Director Leo Paris of AFL-CIO Community Services of Gruenther's humanitarian services at dinner capping con



**consultant on the arts, a fore-
d of labor's service division
s at Eighth Annual AFL-CIO
nu nity Services.**

do so exist. But for too many Americans, too much non-working time is idle time, not leisure time.

The problems, the distinctions, the lack of opportunities and the consequences of further shortening of the work week through mechanization and automation were the main targets of the four-day Eighth Annual AFL-CIO Community Services Activities Conference which met in New York during the week of April 1.

More than 500 delegates from trade unions and community service agencies attended the sessions held under the general title: "Leisure Time and the Shorter Work Week." Chief concern was with the problem of filling newly won leisure time with meaningful activity and interest.

Following are excerpts from several major addresses made at the conference.

er of Unemployment'

AFL-CIO VICE PRES. JOSEPH A. BEIRNE, WHO is chairman of the federation's Community Services Committees, said the presentation of the award to Gruenther had a special meaning in that it came from trade unionists who, through the Community Services Activities program, had been "partners in community service with the Red Cross."

The award was established as a memorial to the late Pres. Philip Murray of the former CIO and the late Pres. William Green of the former AFL.



(Third from left), accepts Murray-Green Award from Beirne (left). Looking on are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (right). Award was presented in recognition of achievements of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.



New York Italian Cloakmakers' Local 48 chorus entertains delegates to the conference on the shorter work week and leisure time with a medley of operatic and folk songs. ILGWU choral group, which was cited at community services confab as outstanding example of workers' leisure-time activity, has performed at numerous union affairs.

Why the Resistance To More Free Time?

By GEORGE GALLUP

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

HISTORY has a way of turning things about in unexpected ways. The leisured class today embraces everyone. While in the past it was only the wealthy few who could cultivate free time, there is every prospect that in the years to come, it may be the worker who is the member of society who will have the greatest amount of free time.



Now, how do people feel about free time? From our extensive polls we have found a rather

complex situation where the people are not particularly in favor of more free time at the moment, where the trend has been in the direction of a shorter work week, and where most people think that a shorter work week eventually will come.

WHY THIS RESISTANCE TO MORE LEISURE time? I believe that the puritan ethic that holds that there is a great virtue in work still has a great hold on the American public. I think that this view is reinforced by their belief that one of the chief causes of juvenile delinquency is too little work both in school and at home for teenagers. In short, too much leisure and not enough work.

Finally, I believe that there is a deep seated conviction on the part of most people that they are not themselves spending their leisure time wisely, and this feeling often takes on something of the character of a guilt complex.

Frankly, I believe that the public does not spend its leisure time constructively.

LET ME RECITE SOME FACTS. THE TYPICAL family living in this country uses its television set between four and five hours a day. During the whole history of TV, and radio before it, not one serious educational program ever attracted a large enough audience to place it in the top ten in popularity.

Every seven out of ten adults tell us that they watch Westerns regularly. But during this last year, only one person in eight took an adult education course.

Book reading habits of adults in the United States offer a good index of intellectual interest, and it must be borne in mind that nearly half of all the adults in the nation have had the advantage of high school education, or better. In no country of the world has a higher proportion of the population spent so many years in formal

The Power of Leisure Used Constructively

By LEO PERLIS

AFL-CIO Community Services Director

FROM Plato until today, men have attempted to probe the implications of free time and the nature of leisure and its meaning to the individual and to society. The difference is that we now have more people with free time than ever before.

It is essential, against the background of unemployment and automation, that we continue to probe deeply not only because of the increase in free time off-the job, but also because of the increase in dull time on the job.

Boredom can be prevented and cured only by building up our inner and community resources; and just as we should have prepared ourselves with social, economic, educational and training programs to prevent human suffering caused by automation, so we must prepare ourselves to prevent the human suffering which will result from the misuse or disuse of free time.

Free time, used constructively, can mean the flowering of America, our culture, our arts, our public parks and our cities and towns. Free time, used constructively, can contribute to an enlightened and responsible citizenship which is so essential to the security of our democratic society.

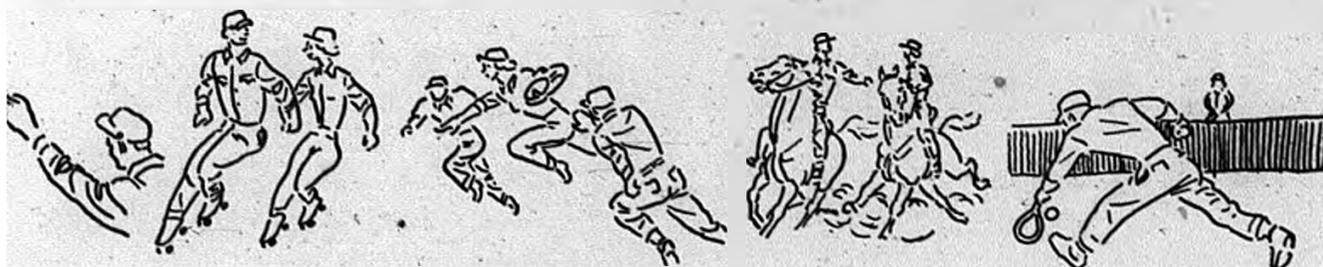
The cultural renaissance, spearheaded by the White House, can be advanced by the formation, in every community, of a United Arts Fund for the purpose of financing professional theatre, ballet, concerts and art exhibits at prices within our reach.

THE CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF FREE TIME means the active participation of labor in community agencies, both public and voluntary. What better use can we make of our free time than by helping organize the unorganized, than by helping raise their living standards, by fighting against discrimination and segregation, by caring for our young and paying attention to our old, and by helping those who need our help?

The strengthening of seeing, hearing, feeling, living human beings is, in the final analysis, the ultimate test of the constructive use of free time.

schooling. Yet, when comparisons are made to the book-reading habits of the Western European and Scandinavian countries, the United States comes out at the lowest point; two-thirds of all adults in the United States claim that they have not read a book all the way through during the previous year.

It is the daily experience of those who survey the American public to be shocked at the ignorance of those who have the benefit of high school or college education on current matters. For example, only 54 percent of the persons who have gone to high school or college know what the Bill of Rights is.



Eastern Region Presses Pact Talks for 2,600 in 3 States

When the association out-of-town corset and brassiere negotiations were successfully concluded last month with a new three-year agreement, talks began in earnest at 16 shops employing some 2,200 workers covered by independent pacts with the Eastern Region, reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the department.

In addition, rounds of top-level negotiations were intensified over renewals with a group of "plants" in the undergarment industry, where independent agreements govern the standards of another 450 workers.

The negotiations are conducted on an around-the-clock basis and involve, in addition to Kramer and Assistant General Manager Sam Janis, some dozen managers and committees from as many locals in a tri-state area.

Following are the shops involved in the current talks:

New Jersey: Belmar Bra, Belmar; Formflex, Haledon; Essex Foundation, Hackensack; Peter Pan, East Newark; Roxanne, Neptune; and the Maidenform combine, with plants in Bayonne and Perth Amboy.

New York: Top Form of Osmontown; O & A Co. of Inwood; Kops Bros. (Nemo) in Ozone Park and Treo Inc. of Jamaica, Roxanne, Jamaica.

Connecticut: Hedge Bra in New London and Princess Pat of Bridgeport.

Heading up the Maidenform talks are General Manager Kramer aided by rank-and-file shop committees led by Managers Leon Miman and Peter Capitano.

In the undergarment plants, renewal talks involve the Arthur Immerman Corp. in Jersey City, its affiliate, Mattawan Undergarment Co. of Mattawan, and the Barbison Corp. of Paterson, all in New Jersey.

The Immerman talks are being directly led by General Manager Kramer. They were recently complicated because the firm, although bought out by the Jonathan Lozan Corp., still retains independent bargaining prerogatives.

Schedule of Local 22 District Member Meets

New York Dressmakers' Local 22 has scheduled a series of district membership meetings, announces Vice Pres. Israel Breslow, local manager.

Williamsburg: Tuesday, April 23, right after work, at Behaven Hall, 474 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

Bore Park: Wednesday, April 24, at district union office.

Bronx and Harlem: Thursday, April 25, at Hunts Point Palace, 953 Southern Blvd., Bronx.

Brownsville: Thursday, April 25, right after work, at Premier Palace, 305 Butler Ave., Brooklyn.

Map Pact Details At Bobbie Brooks New Plants in Pa.

Local supplementary agreements have been worked out with several recently established "pilot plants" of the huge national Bobbie Brooks complex in the Western Pennsylvania District area of the Northeast Department, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, department director.

Goal of the negotiations is to bring standards at the new units up to par as quickly as possible with national terms in older established shops. Each of the new plants eventually will employ some 400 workers.

3-Step Raises

In Butler, the pact with the "pilot" unit originally was signed in the middle of 1962. As part of the national renewal negotiations earlier this year, local supplementary details have been completed calling for wage increases totaling 23 percent in three steps: full craft minimums, including \$1.40 for floor workers and \$1.50 going to \$1.60 for operators; regular

minimums for cutters as provided in the national agreement; 8 1/2 percent guaranteed paid holidays; a second week's vacation pay, and complete health, welfare, retirement and severance fund benefits.

At present, the unit employs 150 workers, with the force set to rise to 400 soon.

Similar conditions have been obtained at the Bobbie Brooks unit in Washington, Pa., which currently employs 100, also expected to rise to 400 soon.

Parleys are continuing for the just-opened Bobbie Brooks "pilot" in Greensburg, which has begun to hire workers.

West Pennsylvania District Manager is Joseph Borowitz.

First Renewal by NEast Hikes Highland Pay in R.I.

Terms of the first renewal of the contract with the Highland Co. in Providence, Rhode Island were hammered out last month to include wage and "fringe" gains and establishment of craft minimums, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

Union negotiators, led by Northeast Assistant Director Sol C. Chalkin, Rhode Island Manager Oscar Newman and Business Agent Ed Waldorf, emerged from the parleys with a new three-year pact that included the following gains:

—Raises ranging from 7 to 10 percent for piece workers, and 10 cents an hour for floor workers;

—Two additional guaranteed paid holidays, for a total of six;

—Employer contributions equal to 7 1/2 percent of payroll for basic health, welfare and retirement benefits, plus 2 1/2 percent for a second week's vacation beginning with the summer of 1964;

—Establishment of craft minimums of \$1.45 for operators now, going to \$1.50 next year, and \$1.35 for floor workers, going to \$1.40 next year.

The firm, which produces girdles, currently has a work force of 60 but is in the process of expanding.

Lawson Renewal

Manager Newman also reports the signing of an independent first-renewal agreement with the Lawson Co., a corset and brassiere producer of Providence. Terms for the 60 currently employed follow lines of the industry-wide recent renewals, but provide specifically for wage increases to operators ranging from 7 to 10 percent, and 10 cents an hour for time workers; employer contribution to "fringe" benefits totaling 7 1/2 percent; a second week's vacation pay computed on the basis of 2 1/2 percent of annual pay; six guaranteed paid holidays; \$1.50 minimum for operators.

'Philly' Label Display



At the recent convention of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO held in Philadelphia, Min L. Matheson, director of ILGWU Union Label Department, assists in manning post at label display booth. She is flanked by union members wearing dresses bearing ILGWU label imprint. Mannequins wear clothes made by local firms.

HOW TO BUY

by SIDNEY MARGOLUS

'Referral Plan' Can Stick A \$1,000 Vacuum on You

Wage-earning families all over the country have been and still are being trapped by referral plans into buying many types of merchandise, despite repeated warnings in labor and no-op papers. Not all the might of the United States government seems able to stop referral selling, so you will have to defend yourself.



"Referral selling" is a plan used by house-to-house salesmen and other dealers, promising you bonuses on your own purchase if you supply names of prospects. We were startled enough by the many families who bought vacuum-cleaner outfits for \$224 on this basis.

But now we have just come across "built-in" vacuum cleaners sold for as much as \$1,000 on a referral plan.

Mr. & Mrs. O. W., of Columbus, Ohio, first got a letter from a close friend saying that a man would call to make an appointment "to tell us about a wonderful deal." He did, and explained that for every 20 names, Mr. and Mrs. W. would receive \$300 plus \$100 for each prospect that actually purchased a "built-in" vacuum. The salesman said that the built-in vacuum would raise the value of the family's home \$1,000.

The salesman wrote up the contract, immediately called the salesmen, and the cleaner was installed the next day. (Notice how quickly he worked.) Mrs. W. later turned over not 20, but 60 names. She heard nothing more until several weeks later she got a letter from a local bank enclosing a payment book and notifying her that her first payment was due.

She called the vacuum-cleaner company but was told the salesman was working in another state and the company did not know where he could be reached.

Now the bank has notified Mr. and Mrs. W. that they owe almost \$1,000 and that Mr. W.'s wages and their home both will be attached if payments are not forthcoming. Other families in their area also have been caught by this plan, Mrs. W. reports.

Similar referral plans have been used to sell many goods from carpeting to cars, and often with the same tragic results.

As this department previously warned, referral plan sellers often have no intention of paying bonuses at all, or sometimes pay only a few bonuses which they use as examples to persuade others to sign contracts. Even in the case of companies which have paid some bonuses, your opportunity to earn them is very limited. One major company using the referral plan to sell vacuum cleaners for \$224 specifies in its contract that such sales must be made within six months.

Meanwhile, whether you earn any bonuses or not, you have signed a sales contract and must continue to pay. Under the weak laws existing in most states, you would have to prove that you were fraudulently led into signing the contract, and it is hard to prove fraud in the case of verbal statements. It's your word against the salesman's—if you can find him.

Thus, it is most important that any contract you sign for any purchase, include a written statement of the verbal representations made to you.

But we recommend not buying any item sold on a referral plan. Even if the plan really intends to pay bonuses, then the item itself must be overpriced to include the cost of the bonuses.

Happy Easter in Hazleton



Special treat for garment worker retirees in Hazleton, Pa., whose ranks include members of various religious and ethnic groups, is annual pre-Easter get-together at which they are presented with holiday gift packages. Making presentation is Vice Pres. David Gingold (standing, center) Northeast Department director, surrounded by members of retirees group, plus District Manager Ray Shore (left) and Northeast Assistant Sol C. Chalkin (right), who also spoke at the event.

ILGWU GARMENT SCHOOL FILLS KENYA GAP

The Institute of Tailoring and Cutting of Nairobi, Kenya, a training school for garment workers set up by a \$10,000 grant from the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board, was formally launched last month.

The purpose of the school is to aid the garment workers of the largest manufacturing nation in East Africa to upgrade their skills and obtain government qualifying certificates, the lack of which in the past has kept wages down to a low level.

Maida Springer, for many years on the staff of the New York Dress Joint Board and currently with the AFL-CIO Department of International Affairs, has been in Kenya for the past two months supervising the establishment of the school. She reports from Nairobi that two sessions of classes, daytime and evening, began on March 11.

The evening semester will be four months long and will be held for employed members of the Kenya garment union now holding lower certificates and seeking to upgrade their skills. The daytime classes will last six months and will be open to unemployed members who are now qualified only for semi-skilled jobs. The Kenya Tailors and Textile Workers' Union, incidentally, is one of the oldest of Kenya's unions, dating from 1947.

The institute will give instruction this year in the production of both men's and women's garments. Courses are offered

in dressmaking and garment cutting for primary intermediate and advanced students.

In a report to Justice from Nairobi, Maida Springer writes: "Some of the housekeeping details of organizing the school have been extremely interesting. Here, most things are made to measure in small workshops. The 'Smiths, Jones, and Williams' in this part of the world are the 'Ahmeds, Jevanjees, Kassams, Patels and Shah Nemthad Fulchands'."

She pointed out that the project will provide a sorely needed additional trade school in Kenya, whose existing two trade schools now train only 22 tailors a year. The new school is expected to turn out more than 50 tailors a year.

The decision of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board to finance the school is in keeping with that affiliate's over-all policy of contributing about 10 percent of its annual income to various worthwhile causes, both domestic and international. This includes aid to Histadrut in Israel and to democratic labor and other groups in Italy.

New York Times correspondent Robert Conley, in a dispatch from Nairobi printed in that newspaper on April 7, wrote the following description of the school and its activities:

Seventh Avenue has come to Africa.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has opened a tailors and cutters school here for Africans. The idea is to train them in the



At new school for tailors and cutters in Nairobi, Kenya, chief instructor sews garment before giving it to assistant instructor, right, for final work on sewing machine. The year-long training school for garment workers in Kenya, East Africa is financed by a \$10,000 fund donated by the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board.

needlework skills required to increase this British East African colony's garment industry.

After Kenya's independence, now expected about the middle of next year, her African leaders hope she can produce most of the clothing for her 8,676,000 people and rely less on the more expensive European imports.

The school has brought the sound of sewing machines, the aroma of steam irons on wool and a bit of what might be described as Manhattan folk ethic to an African street crowded with turbaned Sikhs and shaved-headed Kikuyu tribeswomen.

For five days a week, the students live in a world of tape measures, marking chalk, button holes and basting. The course runs four to six months and costs the students who can afford it the equivalent of \$14 to \$35. Many are on scholarships.

Mrs. Maida Springer, a former New York garment worker, came out from the International Affairs Department of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations in Washington to set up the school. She had \$10,000 for the first year from the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board of the ILGWU. Mrs. Springer has been so successful that all of the classes are overfilled and more than 100 other Africans are on a waiting list.

Some of the students spent up to five days on a backcountry bus to get here. Others walked 20 miles or more.

"The eagerness of these youngsters to learn is something to be seen," Mrs. Springer said. "If we had another \$5,000 we could take in three to four times the number we have now."

At the opening ceremonies the other day, Anselmi W. Karumba, the school director, thanked every one for coming. (Note: Anselmi Karumba was one of several African trade unionists who "graduated" from a training program conducted by the ILGWU Training Institute in 1961.)

Bi-State Political Conclave Spurs 'Grass Roots' Action

Panel discussions aimed at improving methods of stimulating the political awareness of union members on national and international issues and stressing the importance of their registering and voting in elections dominated the annual New York-New Jersey area conference of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education, labor's political arm, held April 3-4 at the Stadler Hilton Hotel in New York.

The event was attended by some 350 political and educational directors from numerous unions in the bi-state area, including a sizable contingent from the ILGWU.

Principal speakers were Al Barkan, national COPE deputy director, conference chairman; Ben Albert, national COPE publicity director; Roy Reuther, UAW political director, and Louis Hollander, head of the New York State labor federation.

In his opening remarks, Barkan set the framework for the panel parleys by emphasizing that if the labor movement's stand on vital political issues is to reach the majority of Americans, and not union members alone, COPE directors must concentrate their political activities on the community level in their voter registration drives.

At Community Level

Labor's continuous efforts to enact new social welfare and liberal legislation benefitting all Americans and its non-partisan

endorsement of progressive candidates to help accomplish these goals must be brought to the attention of the nation's potential voting public, Reuther said. This could be done effectively only by creating and maintaining solid political organization at the community level.

Moderating one of the six panel discussion groups, composed of COPE delegates from New Jersey, was Evelyn Dubrow, ILGWU legislative representative.

In free-and-open talks, group members centered their concern principally on the need for more volunteer work by union members during registration and getting-out-the-vote drives, gearing activities on stressing the important issues in political campaigns and spurring efforts on a coordinated scale in convincing non-labor voters to cast their ballots for labor endorsed candidates.

In summing up the views expressed by the New Jersey group, Evelyn Dubrow noted that there was agreement, in addition to other suggestions, of the need for greater political action at the grass roots level—in the wards and precincts—and more widespread participation in political activities by rank-and-file union members.

SCHEDULE NEW VOTE AT WHITE STAG UNIT; N' EAST PEPS EFFORT

The National Labor Relations Board has agreed to schedule a new representation election at the White Stag Manufacturing Co. in Amsterdam, New York, announces Vice Pres. David Oingold, director of the Northeast Department.

In okaying a new poll, the NLRB tossed out an appeal from the firm against a board's finding that upheld union charges of unfair practices by the employer in the previous balloting.

According to Northeast Field Supervisor Jack Halpern, campaign efforts among Stag workers will be intensified in preparation for the new voting. Spurring union activities at the shop is staffer Pete Nadsah of the Upstate New York and Vermont District Council, managed by Alex Kareaky.

Kansas Economy Braked By 'Right-to-Work' Law

The House Labor Committee of the Kansas legislature has reacted to widespread demand for repeal of the state's so-called "right-to-work" amendment by approving a measure to resubmit the controversial law to voters at a statewide referendum.

Demand in the legislature for repeal of the four year old amendment was prompted by mounting official evidence that the so-called "right-to-work" law has stifled the state's industrial expansion and throttled the Kansas economy.

Union Label Promotion On 'Steamrolling' Drive

After taking part in more than 1,500 conventions, club meetings, and group get-togethers in the last 3½ months, ranging in attendance from a score to thousands, the Union Label Department is continuing a heavy pace of contact with trade union consumers and the general public, reports Director Min Matheson.

Some of the important meetings scheduled for the immediate future include:

—The Home and Industries Exhibition (April 23-27) sponsored by the Newburgh, N.Y. Chamber of Commerce with the cooperation of the trade union movement in the area. Sol Goldberg, manager of the Eastern Region's Newburgh and Kingston area, is preparing a live fashion show that is expected to be viewed by at least 50,000 people.

—One of the larger trade union conventions being serviced is that of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, May 3 through 8, Leon Kornfield, Michigan state representative, will address the convention.

—Coming up May 24, 25 and 26 at Syracuse, N.Y., is the Ninth Annual Empire State Labor-Management Exhibit. Joseph Tutvin, manager of Local 142, with the cooperation of Al Kareaky, manager of the Northeast Department's Upstate New York and Vermont District Council, is preparing several special events including a fashion exhibit. The attendance is expected to reach past the 200,000 mark.

—Daddy of them all is the giant annual AFL-CIO Union-Indus-

tries show in the huge St. Louis Arena, May 17 to 22. Vice Pres. Fred Sizem, director of the Central States Region, assisted by Dorothy Kaufman, has prepared an active program to enliven the ILGWU six-booth space in a strategic traffic area.

Film Bookings

The new ILGWU movie, "American Fashions for Evening; Spring, 1963", is already achieving many TV bookings. Among those coming up are: April 15, WJRT-TV, Flint, Michigan; WBTV, Charlotte, North Carolina; April 16, KCNC-TV, Amarillo, Texas; WTMJ-TV, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; April 17, KPDA-TV, Amarillo, Texas; April 18, WDEF-TV, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The union label as a powerful organizing force and weapon against open shopbery was the theme of an address by Director Matheson, before 2500 delegates and guests at the annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor on April 3 in the Hotel Sheraton, Philadelphia.

Plans for an extended series of luncheon meetings with label custodians on a regional or local basis in all parts of the country were also announced by Mrs. Matheson.

It's Not 'A Man's World' Any More!

A woman's place is in the—well, it's in the laboratory, classroom, hospital, shop, office, department store, restaurant, farm—and of course, in the home.

Anyone who still believes that "it's a man's world" should consult the latest Handbook on Women Workers published by the U.S. Labor Department which shows that there is not one of the 479 listed occupations which remains "for men only." Today, there are large numbers of women lawyers, reporters, engineers, architects—even geologists, ministers and foresters.

One-third of the nation's labor force are women, according to the handbook. These 24 million working women make up about 36 percent of all women of working age.

Although women were reported in all occupations listed in the 1960 census, over half of the working women were concentrated in 25 occupations. At the top of the occupational list were 1.4 million secretaries, 1.4 million retail saleswomen, 860,000 teachers, 765,000 bookkeepers, 714,000 waitresses, 587,000 nurses and 534,000 sewers and stitchers.

And how are women doing in the matter of income?

The handbook shows that married women make a significant contribution to their family's total income. Married women working full time supply 35-40 percent of their families income.

Yet the figures show that women workers are considerably behind their male counter-

parts in earning power. Behind these figures is the fact that women sometimes are paid at lower rates than men even though they do the same kind of work. Efforts to achieve equal pay for women workers are being made through legislation, collective bargaining and through public education.

Legislation designed to write into law the proposition that women should receive equal pay for equal work has been introduced into Congress with the full backing of President Kennedy.

Turning to education, the handbook notes that American women are more educated today than ever before. More women are going to college these days, and they are accounting for a larger proportion of all college students. Thirty-eight percent of all students on campuses are women. These 1.5 million girls are meeting "the great need for educated and trained citizens as our society becomes more fully developed and complex," comments Assistant Secretary of Labor Esther Peterson.

Whether at work or not, the great majority of American women are homemakers. About 35 million women devote their full time to homemaking. One-third of all married women, and many single women as well, are both workers and homemakers. Since the remainder are primarily girls in school, this means that practically all adult women in the population are contributing to the economy either as jobholders, homeowners or both.

What They Wore...

by PHYLLIS JOYCE



Miami Organizing Kickoff



In Miami, Florida, Helen Salt, Local 415 president, addresses membership meeting kicking off local's organizing drive. Targets of local's campaign are dress firms exploiting Cuban workers.

Substandard Shops On Miami Target

Local 415 organizers, aided by scores of volunteer shop workers, have launched a vigorous, widespread campaign to curtail non-union shops in the Miami, Florida area, specifically those that are blatantly exploiting newly-arrived Cuban refugees, reports Manager Robert Gladnick.

The main targets of the organizing drive are the numerous dress shops who have come into the Miami area for the main purpose of taking advantage of the emigrants' plight by "subjecting them to sub-standard working conditions.

These unscrupulous employers are flagrantly violating the federal wage and hour law and other statutes aimed at protecting these workers.

The organizing campaign was started following a series of special meetings attended by shop chairladies and Local 415 officers, all of whom ratified the action and pledged full scale cooperation in the drive.

Teams of organizers, along with volunteer workers, are leafletting

these shops during daytime hours and visiting employees at their homes at night, in an all-out effort to bring the benefits of unionization to all Miami garment workers.

200 Win Pay Hikes Thru '102' Renewals

Significant wage boosts and more paid vacation time highlight the terms of contract renewals recently reached with 12 packing houses affecting some 200 workers, reports George H. Irvine, acting manager of New York Cloak and Dress Drivers' Local 102.

Under the terms of the new three-year agreements, workers will receive weekly wage hikes of \$13, to be tendered in three stages during the pact period, and four-weeks' paid vacations for workers

French-Miner Strikers Thank AFL-CIO for Aid

The French National Union of Miners (Force Ouvriere) has sent its "profound gratitude" to American workers for a \$5,000 gift to help them in their month-long strike.

The miners, despite orders from President de Gaulle, walked out of the government-owned coal mines on March 2 when requests for wage increases and shorter hours were not met.

In a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Andre Aucard, general secretary of the miners' union said: "your generous gesture is highly appreciated."

IT'S A DENIM

by JANE GOODSELL

The Professor's in Denim —The Farmer's in Tweeds

I hate to sound suspicious, but I think there are a lot of imposters running around these days. Hardly anybody looks right to me and hardly anybody acts right.



For instance, take the man who comes to my house every week to sell vegetables. He looks like a poet. He has dark, brooding eyes, a sensitive face and delicate hands. What's more, he talks like a poet. He likes to discuss life in philosophical terms, he reads books

I can't understand, and he knows the names of just about every flower in the world.

I met a real poet once, and guess what he talked about? The traffic problem!

At a party a couple of weeks ago I met a man dressed in a loud plaid shirt, loggers' boots and beat-up old pants. He chewed a corn-cob pipe. He turned out to be a university professor.

Another guest was clad in faultless tweeds, and he smoked the cigarette of the discriminating minority. Who was he? A farmer.

Things are Seldom What They Seem

There are a lot of women tooting around these days, pretending to be grandmothers. Well, they can't kid me. I know what a grandmother looks like. She has snowy white hair, and she has basting pins in her mouth and an apple pie cooling on her window sill. She does not have a deep suntan, nails lacquered with Scarlet Poppy and a firm grip on a no-trump hand.

Or take movie actresses. I've never actually met one, but I read about them. And all of these glamorous creatures, according to the movie magazines, are homebodies at heart. They'd rather spend their evenings' baking cookies or playing parchesi than dressing up and trooping off to a fancy night club.

The only way I can figure it is that they are really my good old-fashioned grandmas in disguise.

Even criminals aren't genuine anymore. Instead of looking like Jack the Ripper or Dangerous Dan McGrew, they simply look worried and uncertain. They might as well be dentists or opticians.

It is all most upsetting. Morticians act jolly, doctors act flippant and burlesque queens brag about reading the Dialogues of Plato.

employed 15 years or more with the same firm.

Additional Leave

In addition, the renewals provide that each worker shall be entitled to three additional days' leave with pay following death in the immediate family, and call for an increase in employers'

contributions to the union's health and welfare fund.

At a special membership meeting, the workers enthusiastically approved the new agreements.

Heading the contract renewal negotiations for the union was Acting Manager Irvine, assisted by workers' committees from the 12 shops.

CUTTERS COLUMN

Humming Spring Dress Season Absorbs Virtually All Cutters

The exceptionally favorable conditions in the dress industry, which have absorbed virtually all the dress cutters including some from the other branches, have continued, Vice Pres. Moe Falikman, manager of Local 10, reports. All lines from lower to medium to better have benefitted from one of the best spring dress seasons in a number of years, he stated.

As a by-product of this situation, permanent jobs were found for a number of unattached cutters who had been displaced by firms that had gone out of business.

The season in the coat and suit industry was less satisfactory. However, the major season in this branch is the fall, and prospects for a good season are indicated by fashion predictions concerning styles and fabrics. The continuing vogue of stripes and plaids and small lot purchasing are expected to provide extra employment and earnings for cutters.

All the miscellaneous trades have had a satisfactory level of employment absorbing virtually all the cutters. This was as true of the undergarment trade, which had experienced poor conditions in past seasons as well as the children's dress trade which at this time is moving into production for "back to school" promotions.

State Pact Talks

With the agreement in the undergarment trade expiring at the end of June, notices to employers will be sent and demands will be presented in due course for Local 10 in conjunction with Local 62. Other agreements to be renegotiated will be the one in the children's dress branch expiring December 31, and in the dress industry early next year. The submission of a comprehensive report by the noted economist Leon Keyserling will precede the start of the dress negotiations.

Membership Census

A census of membership report issued as of January 1, 1963 shows that Local 10 at that date had 7,343 members. A loss of 188 members from the preceding year was largely sustained in the dress branch. A survey of the local's records shows that two-thirds of the loss was in the dress trade, the balance being attributed

LOCAL 10 MEMBERS
REGULAR MEETING

Monday, April 29

Eight After Work
MANHATTAN CENTER
24th Street and 8th Avenue

among a number of other trades employing Local 10 members. The tendency toward membership to decline somewhat each year during the past decade is held to reflect general conditions in the industry.

The insistent demand by Local 10 for a full and fair public hearing on charges of discrimination against a Negro cutter made before the Commission on Human Rights has finally been granted. Scheduled to be held on May 15, the hearing will clearly demonstrate that no discrimination whatever was practiced against the individual involved and, besides, there are members of all racial groups represented in the membership of Local 10 including Negro and Spanish-speaking persons who work in an atmosphere of equality and fraternity in the shop and in the affairs of the organization.

It is hoped the hearing will eradicate the slightest suggestion of discrimination with respect to Local 10 as this is a practice fought by Local 10 for all the years of its existence in conjunction with the ILGWU as a whole.

132 Membership Session At Diplomat on April 24

A membership meeting of New York Local 132, Plastic Molders and Novelty Workers, will be held on Wednesday, April 24, 6 P.M. in Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 43rd St., announced - Manager Joel Menist.

Steazer Salute



From left: Isidor Stenzor, manager of Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board, Vice President Charles S. Zimmerman and Samuel Otto at late honoring Los Angeles cloak leader held early this month.

Los Angeles Honors Stenzor For 50-Year Labor Service

In recognition of his 50 years of active service to the labor movement, Isidor Stenzor, manager of the Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board, last week was tendered a testimonial dinner by the Jewish Labor Committee attended by over 400 civic leaders and labor associates.

In presenting Stenzor with an award from the J.L.C. ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman, who came from New York for the occasion, declared: "In a span of dynamic activity covering two generations of time, Brother Stenzor has demonstrated a personal warmth, a concern for human beings, and a self-sacrificing devotion to human rights and social justice."

Meyer Weintraub, manager of the Los Angeles Jewish Daily Forward and J.L.C. administrative chairman, introduced Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, director of the Pacific Coast Region, who served as banquet chairman.

Otto extended greetings on behalf of the Pacific Coast Region and stated his hope that Stenzor will have "many more years of good health and service to the labor movement."

In his acceptance remarks, Stenzor discussed the difficult early days of the ILGWU. The sacrifices made by the early unionists were not made in vain, he said. "We can be happy with the great progress made in the 60 years of our union's existence, and I am proud of the small contribution I was able to make towards the economic and political improvement, for social liberal legislation and towards the extension of democracy and human, civil and equal rights for all people."

Looking back on the days of "the 60-hour week, six days of 10 hours for miserable wages and sweatshop conditions, with no protection on the job and with no benefits when unemployed," the struggles and successes of the ILGWU were a necessary prelude to the conditions in the garment trade today, Stenzor said.

MOURN KIRTZMAN

(Continued from Page 3)

Communist attacks and in rebuilding the union after the difficult years of the Twenties.

Others who spoke at the New York services were Aaron Thorn, representing the libertarian publication, Free Worker Stimme, with which Kirtzman had been affiliated, and Benjamin Tabachinsky, executive secretary of the Jewish Labor Committee, of whose Cleveland unit Kirtzman was chairman.

The day before, on April 3, Cleveland services were held at the Berkowitz-Kumin Funeral Home in Cleveland Heights representing the ILGWU General Executive Board at the rites was Vice Pres. Morris Blaitz, director of the Midwest Region, who was accompanied by Jack Rubin, manager of Chicago Locals 76 and 261.

Kirtzman was born in Odessa, Russia, in 1896 and emigrated to this country in 1913. The following year he joined New York Local 8 of the ILGWU as a cloak finisher, and immediately became active in various union activities. In 1921, he was appointed business agent of Local 9 and soon thereafter was elected to the local's executive board and became a delegate to the New York Cloak Joint Board.

Firmly opposed to any kind of political control over labor unions, Kirtzman, along with present ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and the late union president Morris Sigman, early recognized the destructive force of the Communists and uncompromisingly opposed their maneuvers aimed at infiltrating and demoralizing the ILGWU.

In 1927, after the Communists were turned back, Kirtzman was temporarily appointed chairman of the New York Cloak Joint Board and subsequently elected manager of Local 9. During the 1929 and 1932 strikes, he was chairman of the joint board's strike organizational committee. In 1932, Kirtzman was elected to the ILGWU General Executive Board as vice president, a post he held until 1937.

Subsequently, at Pres. Dubinsky's request, Kirtzman assumed the duties as manager of New York Local 121 in 1939. He led this local until he became manager of the union's Allentown District Council, becoming a leading figure in Pennsylvania labor circles.

In 1945, again at Pres. Dubinsky's request, he returned to New York and became manager of the Designers Guild and Local 30. During his five years in that post Kirtzman established the first retirement fund for the designers.

His background of mature devotion, loyalty and invaluable experience to the welfare of the ILGWU and its members prompted Pres. Dubinsky to designate Kirtzman as director of the Ohio-Kentucky Region in 1950.

In 1954, Kirtzman was again elected an ILGWU vice president.

Kirtzman is survived by his wife, Mania, a son Paul, a daughter Lillian and six grandchildren.

In 1940, when Hitler's hordes invaded France, he was rescued through the efforts of the ILGWU, A.P.L. and the Jewish Labor Committee—one of several hundred laborites for whom visas was obtained through President Roosevelt.

Since then, he had lived in this country, continuing his writing activities which included a regular column on world affairs in the Jewish Daily Forward.

He also was the author of a number of works on Soviet affairs, including "The Soviet Revolution" published last year by the International University Press.

Raphael Abramovitch Dead; Fought Czar, Communists

Raphael R. Abramovitch, a longtime leader of the Russian Democratic Socialists (Mensheviks) in exile, and uncompromising foe of Communism and all other totalitarianism, died on April 11 at the age of 82.

On behalf of the ILGWU General Executive Board, Pres. David Dubinsky, in a message to Mrs. Rosa Rein Abramovitch, stated: "With profound sorrow, and a deep sense of loss, we mourn the passing of our dear friend and colleague Raphael Abramovitch. His selfless devotion to the cause of freedom and liberty has enriched the labor and progressive movements the world over.

"We recall that he began these battles in his youth in the international Socialist movement against the Czar and continued them relentlessly to his very last day. The forces of freedom and democracy throughout the world have lost a champion. The labor movement here and abroad will miss his incisive and informed guidance in international affairs.

"To me personally, he was a mentor and friend. To you and your family I extend heartfelt sympathy."

Abramovitch, who had been active in the student anti-Czarist movement in early youth and later a leading figure in the pre-1917 Jewish Labor Bund in Russia, had been arrested numerous times by the Czarist police, and escaped from the country in 1911.

Returning to his homeland after the outbreak of the revolution against the Czar in 1917, he soon again suffered persecution and arrest—this time from Lenin's dictatorial Communist regime. At the end of 1920, he again managed to get out of the country, settling in Berlin where, with other Menshevik leaders, he established the publication, Socialist Courier, with which he continued to be associated throughout his life.

When Hitler came to power, Abramovitch again had to be on the move, this time to Paris, where he continued his activities against Bolshevism and Fascism.

DRESSMAKERS Application for Retirement

Dressmakers employed in New York City dress shops wishing to retire on October 1, 1963 must apply at the office of the Retirement Fund, 218 West 40th St., New York City, in Room 312 (3rd Floor) between 9 A.M. and 4:30 P.M.

Dressmakers employed in dress shops located outside of New York City, who work on garments for New York dress jobs, should apply at the Retirement Fund office which is in their area.

Registration in New York City will be accepted in the alphabetical order listed below. Those whose last names begin with letter:

- A thru C — April 15 to April 19
- D thru G — April 22 to April 24
- H thru M — April 29 to May 3
- N thru R — May 4 to May 10
- S thru Z — May 13 to May 17

If you cannot come in during the period set aside for you, you may register from May 20 to June 15, 1963.

RETIREMENT FUND OF THE DRESS INDUSTRY OF NEW YORK

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

EDITORIAL PAGE



AGENDA FOR EASTER SEASON

CITIZENS WHO TAKE SERIOUSLY President Kennedy's directive and are asking what they can do for their country have a sizable agenda on which to take action.

The Congress has before it a number of proposals, each of which is of utmost importance. Each of these directly affects our domestic strength and welfare. Each is concerned with a critical need of people. Each is a problem that will grow worse if left alone or acted on only after delay.

At this season, every citizen can, in effect, be his or her own legislator. This is the time of year when, in the season of rebirth, Congressmen go home to refresh themselves by meeting the people who sent them to Washington.

It is the most proper time for those people to check on whether or not their mandate to their representative has been fulfilled and to urge further and more decisive action by Congressmen on tasks that remain unfinished.

YOUR CONGRESSMAN LIVES in your neighborhood. He will be happy to see you. If you don't know his address, call or write ILGWU Political Department, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. (COlumbus 5-7000).

When you get to see him, here are a few of the urgent things to talk about:

—The administration's proposal to reduce federal taxes and reform existing provisions for tax deductions is in the hands of a Congressional committee. The committee should move these proposals. The economy needs the additional consumer money that would be released and the additional industry investments that are likely to result.

—Committees of the House and the Senate have in hand bills (HR 3920; S880) that provide health and hospitalization benefits for the aged under the social security program. By this time, the humanitarian issue involved in this legislation has been made clear to all. Yet, the proposal marks time while many of our older citizens remain deprived of the full benefit of a decent old age.

—The Wall Street Journal reports that in February, after seasonal adjustments, 15.6 percent of all teen-agers in the labor market were unemployed, up from 12.9 percent in December. There is in these figures the implication of an explosive danger of such frightening proportions that it becomes almost a matter of national safety to complete action on the bill (HR5131; S1) that establishes a Youth Conservation Corps and a local-area youth employment program to train and employ unemployed youth.

THESE ARE THE THREE most important actions now on the Congressional horizon. No issue is more pressing than the one involving our young people.

The new generation of American citizens—those in whose hands and by whose vote the fate of this nation will be determined—comes ripe when our educational facilities steadily deteriorate and at a time when the premium on learning goes up in an age of rising technology.

What will young people do and think when 700,000 of them aged 16 to 21 were neither in school nor at work in December, 1962; when the unemployment rate for this group is about three times as high as for the adult population; when the rate of school dropouts continues to rise; when 25,000 new jobs must be created every week for the next ten years to make places for the 26 million young people entering the labor market in the 1960's?

These are urgent issues on which you can act. They are immediate, business-between-you-and-your-Congressman.

THE 'SEWERS' IN OUR CITIES' SKIES

Excerpt from recent speech made on House floor by Democratic Congressman from New York in support of proposal for controlling air pollution.

WHILE AIR POLLUTION IS PRINCIPALLY AN urban problem, there is need for meaningful federal-state-local partnership to eradicate this problem.

In my city, America's largest, the plague of air pollution is a severe one. With close to 8 million people needing heat and electric power for their homes and their offices or factories, vast quantities of combustion products are emitted into the atmosphere daily.

Nearly a million automobiles are on the streets each day, consuming 1½ million gallons of gasoline and pouring burned and unburned waste products into the air—waste products consisting of 4½ million pounds of deadly carbon monoxide and 2,500 pounds of hydrocarbons which are believed to be responsible for our steadily rising number of deaths due to chronic bronchitis, emphysema and lung cancer.

Lesser quantities of nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide are also given off, as well as other

matter, all of which contributes to the \$160 million lost each year in New York City because of corroded building materials, soiled merchandise and blighted garden produce.

Automobile exhaust is already a problem of large dimension in New York City and other



metropolitan areas. We know that the pollutants in motor vehicle exhaust will induce cancer in experimental animals and that disability days for chronic respiratory conditions vary directly with the quantity of contaminants in the atmosphere.

ONE MAY BE WONDERING WHY CITIES AND

The Homeless People

By
JAMES J. NORRIS

Excerpt from recent address by president of the International Catholic Migration Commission.

THE vast displacements of peoples since the beginning of World War II are almost incomprehensible. The more than 40 million people who have been displaced, expelled, or have fled in that period of time, represent a population larger than that of France.

The refugee problem is an international responsibility and must not remain the burden of a single country in a time of crisis. There are times when the world does respond magnificently to such a crisis, such as it did at the time of the

going to be faced with problems of refugees for years to come. Two hundred thousand Angolans have sought temporary refuge in the Congo; thousands of Shansians have been expelled or fled from the Ivory Coast back to Ghana and into Togo; and many thousands of refugees have fled from Rwanda into Tanganyika, Uganda and the Congo.

A refugee neither chooses nor prepares his flight. He is not able to select the country into which he must flee. He is not protected by his own country and he arrives without identity documents. From a legal standpoint he is nonexistent. He is more a phantom than a living human being. The refugee must seek permission to move from one place to another and his very existence depends on the charity and goodwill of those among whom he seeks asylum.

He usually lives in some kind of temporary shelter, which was formerly a military camp, a factory or a row of rotting wooden barracks, or the remnants of destroyed buildings. Not one of these shelters was intended as a home for human beings. The compound he lives in is frequently an unpaved thoroughfare that turns into mire and muck when it rains, weeds grow everywhere and broken windowpanes are plugged with paper. Doors, riddled with dry rot, hang crazily from rusting hinges. Whole families may live together in a single room, with a paraffin stove in a corner as their only kitchen. Sanitation is always insufficient and frequently the water for a whole camp may come from a single tap standing in the open.

THIS is the refugee to whom a small group of governmental agencies, governments and private organizations are striving to draw attention and for whom help is sought. The problems of refugees will never be met adequately until all agencies, governmental and private, join together to face up to a serious service on behalf of the homeless of the world wherever they may be.



Hungarian uprising, but there are other times when the response is meager or nonexistent.

WHILE numerous refugee problems have been highlighted in the press, not quite so well known are the problems of 300,000 Algerians who sought temporary asylum in Morocco and Tunisia during the Algerian war, but have now returned to their homeland only to find everything destroyed, confronted with the task of building a new life. The majority of the 15 million refugees displaced by the partition of India are still eking out a day-to-day existence. The 800,000 Vietnamese who fled from North Vietnam to the south were given much attention in the press at the time of the Indochina war, but once the hostilities were over, and the big movement of people finished, little attention was paid to them by the outside world.

Very little has appeared in the press concerning the latest wave of refugee problems being created in Africa and yet it is apparent that this continent is

By SEYMOUR HALPERN

states cannot plan and implement their own air pollution programs and why the federal government should become any further involved? A recent study by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, reveals that only about half of our cities with populations over 50,000 have air pollution control programs, and many of those are understaffed. Budgets are often too restricted to permit the development of adequate programs. In fact, only 9 states are now spending more than \$25,000 annually to combat this problem, and half of our states are spending less than \$5,000 per year for air pollution control.

ONE OTHER POINT THAT SHOULD BE MADE in the case for a strong federal program of air pollution control is that air pollution is no respecter of county or state boundaries. Countless incidents reveal that contaminants from one state may damage crops or cause illness in a neighboring state. The problem is really national in scope and requires a national effort if we are to deal with it successfully.