

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XL No. 3

Jersey City, N. J., April 15, 1958

Price 10 Cents



Anti-Union Forces Defeated

PENNA. STRIKE WON!



Scenes during Pres. Dubinsky's one-day drive April 15 in Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Scranton.

STACK
Dyckman

ILG Setting Fire-Warden Corps

Grimly determined to spare no efforts to help prevent recurrence of factory left fires, such as the tragedy which took the lives of 24 garment workers at the Monarch Undergarment Corp. last month, the ILGWU moved ahead on several fronts this week:

—Pres. David Dubinsky announced the union was taking initial steps to create a corps of fire-safety wardens, one in each shop, who will receive basic training in fire-fighting and first aid and in coping with emergency situations. The corps will be developed with the full cooperation of the New York City Fire Department.

—At the request of JUSTICE, Vice Commissioner Edward P. Cavanaugh Jr. prepared a list of 17 basic fire-safety rules for shops. They are printed in this issue, on pages 6-7, and will also appear in the Italian and Spanish-language editions. He says that one of each of these is posted in your shop.

—The union voiced its backing for improvements in the fire codes introduced by Commissioner Thomas J. Mirabile of Brooklyn, chairman of the council's Building Code Committee. At hearings conducted by the committee before JUSTICE Editor Leon Stein testified in support of these measures, and called for additional actions to ensure against future loss of life in factory fires.

Before the unionist's comments, the hearing was dominated by hours of testimony from real estate spokesmen bitterly attacking the proposed improvements in fire safety codes. In fact, the representatives for the Commerce and Industry Association, R. Arnold Witt, assailed the proposed fire-prevention laws in such harsh terms that Fire Commissioner Cavanaugh became incensed.

When Witt suggested that "mass hysteria" contributed to the Monarch fire deaths, Cavanaugh retorted: "It shocks me what I sense here and hear the words 'hysteria' and 'panic' used. I am bitterly shocked that the

Commerce and Industry Association expresses its disapproval of these measures. To use the words 'hysteria' and 'panic' is ill advised and not credit to their record."

If nothing is done now, Commissioner Cavanaugh asserted, the Monarch victims "will have died in vain." He said that "right now, the only thing that is preventing more fires at 62 Broadway is the Grace of God."

Fire Commissioner Acts
Pres. Dubinsky's letter outlining remedial action and legislation, sent immediately after the Monarch fire to Governor Harriman and Mayor Wagner, which was printed in the last issue of JUSTICE, was sent to all city and state officials concerned.

Among those who sent in comments was Fire Commissioner Cavanaugh, who lauded the ILGWU's efforts at the field of fire prevention, and urged broader cooperation between his department and organized labor in the city to eliminate fire hazards. He also disclosed he had ordered a number of factory establishments closed because of the unsafe conditions that prevailed.

In his testimony before the City Council's committee, Editor Stein pointed out the parallel between the Monarch fire and last month with the Triangle holocaust 47 years ago, stating that "an understanding of causes must precede the prescription of cures."

Referring to the proposed amendments to the administrative code known as the Fire Code, Stein particularly underscored those concerning mandatory use of sprinkler systems in factories and the banning of stairs and ranges from non-fireproof buildings except on the top floor. Others deal with provisions pertaining to exits, glass doors, partitions.

Mandatory Fire Drills
"We note the absence of any provision pertaining to the use of combustibles, explosives, highly inflammable materials and other dangerous chemicals or with the fire devices which are used in connection with them in button,

trimming and textile finishing shops. Nor have any proposals been made to convert present discretionary powers pertaining to fire drills and fire extinguishers into mandatory rules."

"I watched the fire at Monarch and wondered what difference the 47 years since Triangle made," Stein declared. "It is up to this City Council to make that difference. It is up to us as a community to demonstrate the sense of responsibility that was not evident either at Triangle or at Monarch."

Accompanying the JUSTICE editor at the hearing were Matthew Shoenwald, manager of Undergarment Corp. Local 22, 18 of whose members died in the Monarch fire; Josephine Nicolosi, a survivor of the Triangle fire, and Carmen Torres, a survivor of the Monarch fire.

Survivors Speak
Each of the two women spoke briefly—but dramatically—at the hearing, appealing for more fire-proofing of buildings and better fire drills.

—Mrs. Nicolosi, 60, still works as a dressmaker. "Conditions at the Broadway fire were almost the same as in the Triangle Local 22, 18 of whose members died in the Monarch fire; Josephine Nicolosi, a survivor of the Triangle fire, and Carmen Torres, a survivor of the Monarch fire.

By a quirk, Miss Nicolosi, for whom the memories of the Triangle tragedy are still fresh, again, witnessed bodies being lowered from factory windows, as Monarch. She lives at Houston St. and Second Ave. from her kitchen window, she saw the great window, which seemed to be a flashback to March 25, 1911.

Mrs. Torres survived the fire at Monarch by leaping from a window. She said that, although the drills had been held, none of the workers ever left the building during the drills.

Later that evening, Stein appeared on the Tex and Juxo radio program, also accompanied by Miss Nicolosi and Mrs. Torres, for a recording on the City Council's hearing. He was invited by Tex McCrary to come back "once a week, if necessary, to keep the issue alive until effective action is taken."

Montreal ILG Quick to Halt Fairman's Anti-Union Deeds

The ILGWU in Montreal stepped in quickly last week to halt the anti-union activities of the Marcus Fairman dress house, Vice Pres. Bernard Shane.

Two of the ILGWU members in the shop, Marie-Paula Giguere and Irene Mercier, were discharged by the employer shortly after the union applied for certification to the Quebec Labor Relations Board. The shop employs about 80 workers, the majority of whom have joined the ILGWU. "The Dressmaker's Union promptly instructed its counsel, J. J. Speculator, to start proceedings against Fairman, charging illegal discharge of the two employees on the grounds of union activity."

On April 11, Speculator Court Justice Eugene Browne granted an injunction barring the firm from interfering with union membership "by dismissal from employment or by dismissal, dismissal, intimidation or other threat."

Mrs. Giguere and Mrs. Mercier reported to Palmstein, having traced the names of key ILGWUers in his shop, walked in one morning and stopped their machines, telling them

Fighters Against Fire



New York City Fire Commissioner Edward P. Cavanaugh Jr. (left) conversed with Josephine Nicolosi, Triangle fire survivor, and Carmen Torres, Monarch fire survivor, in City Council chambers. The two ILGWU members made dramatic appearance at council hearing April 14, at which JUSTICE Editor Leon Stein (right) testified on behalf of bills aimed at preventing fires in factories.

Midwest Area Spurs National Dress Goals

Midwest Region ILGWU staffers, meeting in Chicago April 1, enthusiastically applauded the decision by the union's national dress conference last month to implement throughout the country the contract standards won as a result of the recent seven-strike

—Paid legal holidays for both piece and line workers.

—Wage boosts to compensate for the cost-of-living rise and the shortening of the work week plus an increase in union minimum wages.

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ILG PRESIDENT URGES N.Y. GOVERNOR VETO ANTI-UNION MEASURE

Governor Averell Harriman of New York was urged by Pres. David Dubinsky to veto the bill drafted by Republican leaders to regulate internal union affairs. He termed the injunction provisions of the bill "a serious threat to the workers of this state and to their unions."

Pres. Dubinsky pointed out that the provisions for injunctions without hearings and without prior notice found no support in the Summers Committee report, which called for hearings and proper due process.

"No support for such sweeping authority is found in the Summers Committee report. On the contrary the committee recommended a procedure calling for prompt process—investigation, notice, hearings and findings. We believe that fair procedure is absolutely essential to this new area of statutory regulation. The bill emits this very basic element."

"Moreover, its one-sided anti-union bias is underscored by the fact that it places heavy burdens on labor organizations but not on individual employers. We therefore strongly recommend its veto."

NOW! REGISTER FOR UNITY HOUSE

George Paris, manager of Local in Chicago, has just received a pay increase of \$12.00 a week for alteration workers employed by the L. Star Co. In Fairbury, Ill., Central Classics, a hatter, has just taken meetings with the Western Dress Co. shop, where it plans to do its own manufacturing. Union negotiations with Casual Classics are currently under way and agreement is expected shortly. Meanwhile, the firm is operating under the terms of the union's contract with the old Western Dress Co.

Sovanso to Resume
In Savanna, Ill., the 90-worker R. & M. Kaufman shop, which was heavily damaged last February by fire, is expected to resume operations in about a month.

Chicago ILGWUers played host a few weeks ago to Indonesian labor leaders visiting the United States, under State Department-Broderick Foundation auspices, to study the American trade union movement. While in the Windy City, the Indonesian delegates attended a number of ILGWU meetings, visited several ladies' garment shops and met with Vice Pres. Bittles and other union officers.

JUSTICE International Labor Workers' Union

Office of Publication: 591 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Editorial Office: 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. Tel. CHAMBERS 4-7000

DAVID DUBINSKY, President and General Secretary-Treasurer
LEON STEIN, Editor

Subscription price paid in advance \$2.00 a year

Entered as Second Class matter Feb. 3, 1948, at the Post Office at Jersey City, N. J., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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CALL FOR NATIONAL VIGILANCE: Let Not Your Sacrifice Be in Vain!

The general dress strike began on March 5 and settled on March 11, but continued for five more weeks in Pennsylvania, is now officially over. Only about 15 of the 290 contractors in that state and only five of the 70 jobbers who early this year resigned from their industry associations in a joint effort to defeat the union and wipe out union standards, have not signed agreements. Only 1,400 of the 25,000 garment workers who walked out in Pennsylvania have not yet returned to work.

Never before in the history of our union has there been such a strike. For six weeks, in a state which only a few years ago had the reputation of being a haven for anti-union garment firms, no shop broke ranks, no striking worker weakened, no dress was made, no garment moved. The strikers in Pennsylvania demonstrated the highest degree of union loyalty, militancy and courage. They acted in the great spirit and tradition of the pioneering efforts of our union half a century ago.

The strike goes on against the obstinate holdouts. Now they know they can't get their garments made in Pennsylvania shops.

We have learned that in their desperation they are fishing around for other production sources throughout the country, especially in the South. They know it would take them at least two years to develop new shops for their production.

That is why, even though they are in a last-ditch fight against the union, they are trying to sneak their work into union shops. In a few instances, and unknown to the workers, such

tainted work has seeped into some union shops.

The victory won in Pennsylvania at the cost of such great sacrifice by our members in that state can be dissipated and wasted away if this attempt at subterfuge is not blocked at once. That victory lies not only in the gains of the walkout as set down in agreements. It requires also the maintenance, the safeguarding of those gains in the shops.

I therefore issue this national call for vigilance. I direct it especially to Locals 23, 25, 91, 105, the Dress Joint Board in New York and to our affiliates in the South, in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and all other centers and areas.

Every shop chairman and chairlady, every business agent and union officer must ascertain immediately the jobber source of work in the shop. The check must be made at once to make certain that no non-union or struck work is being channeled, directly or indirectly, into union shops anywhere.

Any information pertaining to such non-union or struck work coming into the shops should be given at once to the local union officer.

The victory won in the dress industry general strike, and now this latest victory won in the strike in Pennsylvania, are victories for garment workers everywhere. The preservation of their gains requires the vigilance of garment workers everywhere.

DAVID DUBINSKY, President
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Win Dress Strike in Pennsylvania As 'visible' Forces Are Defeated

Dubinsky 1-Day Whirlwind Drive Spurs Settlements

Striking garment workers in Pennsylvania will not soon forget the short but stirring one-day drive of Pres. David Dubinsky on April 15. Starting with a strike rally in Scranton at 10 in the morning, and moving along through the day with police escorts and sirens along the high-ways connecting up with Wilkes-Barre and Pittston, it was a day filled with inspiring meetings, heroic conferences and informal exchanges on the sidewalks of these three towns where Pres. Dubinsky, in all of the excitement, found time to stroll down the street and chat with passers-by.

At both meetings, Pres. Dubinsky outlined the issues of the strike and reversed the record of stalling and reneging that has characterized dealings with the PCMA. At the Pittston rally he emphasized especially the need for the strikers to resist any attempt to provoke them into violence, but to keep their picket lines solid and continuous.

The constant refrain at both meetings was who is who, and what is what, in Pennsylvania. Pres. Dubinsky traced in detail, and by date, the six times in which terms of an agreement with PCMA had been reached, only to be renege on soon after. What hand wrote the veto, what voice dictated rejection even after PCMA lawyers had drafted the contract, even after negotiators had teased each other on the settlement, he asked.

He told both audiences how reform movements in the city of New York during the Thirties had made conditions uncomfortable for certain elements. They sought relocation in areas where they could be free to think and to understate standards that the rest of the country and the industry were accepting.

He read accounts from recent newspapers which named some who make the pretense of being responsible but who, in the area where the strike continues, operate most of the shops around which the pickets continue to march.

With knowledge that now in

The dress industry strike in Pennsylvania is officially ended. The anti-union forces, which fought for six weeks to block a settlement of the walkout, have gone down to complete defeat. Solid ILGWU lines whittled away their ranks. One by one, the struck firms broke away from the suspect elements leading the drive on union standards.

Their return to the ranks of legitimate garment industry interests picked up speed after a one-day whirlwind visit to the area of the strikes by Pres. David Dubinsky on April 15. In that one day, 26 contractors signed individual agreements with the ILGWU. In the following two days another 39 signed up.

Pitiful Remnant
The contractor firms that had provided protective coloration for the notorious figures who, six times, had made certain that settlements reached with the union fell through, are revealed as a pitiful remnant of about 15 contractors and five jobbers that started out as a force of 290 contractors and 70 jobbers. On the morning of April 15, Pres. Dubinsky arrived by plane at the Scranton airport. He proceeded at once to union headquarters in Scranton, where he conferred with Harry Schneider, local ILGWU manager, together with Vice Pres. David Gingsdorf, director of the Northeast Department, Assistant Director Jack Halpern and Sol Green, and others of the staff.

Following his survey of the conditions of the strike in Scranton, Pres. Dubinsky arrived at the strike rally in that city, held in the Jewish Community Center, at a little

after 10 o'clock. He received a rousing welcome from the strikers, who jammed the sidewalks in following. Many had come long distances, in a caravan of a dozen buses to attend the strike rally.

After the meeting and with special police escort, Pres. Dubinsky and the union party sped toward Wilkes-Barre. There, during a staff luncheon, he reported on the latest developments in the strike. Then, at the Hotel Sterling at about 12:30 he went into special conference in a last effort to settle the strike at the Pennsylvania Garment Manufacturers' Association plant.

The conference had been arranged by Pennsylvania Governor George Leach, who was represented by the state's Secretary of Labor and Industry, William L. Batt Jr. Also attending were representatives of PCMA, and of a Wilkes-Barre citizens' group.

Pres. Dubinsky was the sole ILGWU representative at the closed-door session. He attended several times to confer with ILGWU General Counsel Morris P. Osherson or Research Director Louise Toper.

(Continued on Page 11)

"Go Down — So I Can Go Up!"



ZIMMERMAN NAMED U.S. LABOR DELEGATE TO ILO TEXTILE MEET

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of New York Dressmakers' Local 21, has left for Geneva, Switzerland, to attend the sixth session of the Textile Committee of the International Labor Organization (ILO) from April 14 to 23.

Zimmerman was named by Labor Secretary Jean P. Mitchell to be one of the U.S. labor delegates to the conference, on recommendation of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. The meeting's agenda will include a survey of world apparel trade problems.

Protecting Ipfire-Warden Corps

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Before the warden's comments, the hearing was dominated by hours of testimony from 120 shop fire spokesmen bitterly attacking the proposed improvements in fire safety codes. In fact, the representatives of the Commerce and Industry Association, 8 Arnold Village, assailed the proposed fire-prevention bill in such harsh terms that Fire Commissioner Cavanaugh became incensed.

When Witt suggested that "many warden" contributors to the Monarch fire deaths, Cavanaugh stated: "I shake my head when I come here and hear the words 'warrant' and 'warden' and am particularly shocked that the

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Pres. Dubinsky pointed out that the provisions for injunctions without hearings and without prior notice found no support in the Sumner Committee report, which had called for hearings and proper due process.

The text of his telegram to Governor Harriman follows:

"The ILGWU urges you to veto A. I. 431. The bill's injunction provisions constitute a serious threat to the workers of this state and to their unions. Injunction could be issued under the bill without any prior hearings by the Industrial Commissioner, and in some cases without any prior notice to the enjoined parties.

"No support for such sweeping authority is found in the Sumner Committee report. On the contrary the committee recommended a procedure calling for proper due process investigations, with hearings and findings. We believe that fair procedure is absolutely essential in this new area of statutory regulation. The bill omits this very basic element.

"Moreover, its one-sided anti-union bias is underscored by the fact that it places its burden on labor organizations but not on individual employers. We therefore strongly recommend its veto."



Commerce and Industry Association expresses its disapproval of these measures. To the credit of the fire-safety 'warrant' is its advised and no credit is to its record."

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Fire Commissioner Acts

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Among those who sent in comments was Fire Commissioner Cavanaugh, who lauded the ILGWU efforts in the field of fire prevention, and urged broader cooperation between his department and organized labor in the city to eliminate fire hazards. He also disclosed he had ordered a number of factory establishments closed because of the unsafe conditions that prevailed.

In his testimony before the City Council's committee, Editor Stein pointed out the parallel between the Monarch fire of last month with the Triangle disaster of 47 years ago, stating that an understanding of the causes must precede the prescription of cures."

Referring to the proposed amendment to the administration code introduced by Councilman Mirabile, Stein particularly endorsed those concerning mandatory use of sprinkler systems in factories, the banning of stoves and ranges from non-fireproof buildings except on the top floor. Others dealt with provisions pertaining to exits, glass doors, partitions.

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"We note the absence of any proposed legislation pertaining to the use of combomalgams, explosives, highly inflammable chemicals and other dangerous materials or with the spray devices which are used in connection with them in button,

trimming and textile finishing shops. Nor have any proposals been made to convert present discretionary powers presently in the hands of fire extinguishers into mandatory rules."

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Accompanying the JUSTICE editor at the hearing were Matthew Schindler, general manager of Undergarment Workers Local 22, 12 of whose members died in the Monarch fire; Josephine Nicolosi, a survivor of the Triangle fire, and Carmen Torres, a survivor of the Monarch fire.

Survivors Speak

Each of the two women spoke briefly—but dramatically—at the hearing, appealing for more fire-proofing of buildings and better fire drills.

Miss Nicolosi, 30, still works as a dressmaker. "Conditions at the Broadway fire were almost the same as in the Triangle fire," she said.

By a quirk, Miss Nicolosi, for whom the memories of the Triangle tragedy are still fresh, again witnessed bodies being lowered from factory windows, at Monarch. She lives at 116 West St. and Second Ave., and from her kitchen window, she saw the events which seemed to be a flashback to March 25, 1911.

Mrs. Torres survived the fire at Monarch by leaping from a window. She said that, although fire drills had been held, none of the workers ever left the building during the drills.

Later that evening, Stein appeared on the Tex and Jinx radio program, also accompanied by Miss Nicolosi and Mrs. Torres, for a report on the City Council's hearing. He was invited by Tex McCarry to come back "once a week, if necessary," to keep the issue alive until effective action is taken.

Montreal ILGWU Quick to Halt Fairman's Anti-Union Deeds

The ILGWU in Montreal stepped in quickly last week to halt the anti-union activities of the Marcus Fairman dress house, where an all-out organizing drive is now under way, reports Vice Pres. Bernard Shanz.

Two of the ILGWU key members, Desmond McLean and Germain and Irene Mercier, were discharged by the employer shortly after the union applied for recognition to the Quebec Labor Relations Board. The shop employs 80 workers, the majority of whom have joined the ILGWU.

McLean and Mercier were instructed by their counsel, J. J. Spector, to start proceedings against Fairman, charging illegal dismissal of the two employees out of the grounds of union activity.

On April 13, Superior Court Justice J. G. Gauthier granted an injunction barring the firm from interfering with union membership "by dismissal from employment, threat of dismissal, intimidation or other threats."

Mrs. Gorrin and Mrs. Mercier reported that Fairman, having learned the names of key ILGWU in his shop, walked in one morning and stopped their machines, telling them

to get out. He gave no explanation, Fairman, a dealer anti-unionist whom the ILGWU has fought before, was formerly partner in Comfort Klemsco, which the union organized at the Quebec area, meanwhile, the union's organizing campaign is in full swing.

Last week, two new shops employing union workers were signed up in nearby Cranby — Les Coussins Emile Beaud, a sportswear shop, and Patis See Dress Co.

Enforcement Drive

Vice Pres. Bernard Shanz also reports an all-out drive for enforcement of contract provisions. With the season in full swing, some shop contractors have begun working for non-union shops, it was disclosed.

Two contractors, Nest Made and Bruskay, were the first targets of the ILGWU campaign. Half-day work stoppages in both

Fighters Against Fire



New York City Fire Commissioner Edward F. Cavanaugh Jr. (left) converses with Josephine Nicolosi, Triangle fire survivor, and Carmen Torres, Monarch fire survivor, in City Council chambers. The two ILGWU members made dramatic appearance at council's hearing April 14, at which JUSTICE Editor Leon Stein (right) testified on behalf of bills aimed at preventing fires in factories.

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Midwest Region ILGWU staffers, meeting in Chicago April 1, enthusiastically applauded the decision by the union's national dress conference last month to implement throughout the country the contract standards won as a result of the recent seven-state

win. Chicago, manager of Local 206 in Chicago, have just resulted in a pay increase of \$2.58 a week for alteration workers employed by the E. S. Klein Co. In February, Bill Cantel, Classics, a jobber, has just taken over the Western Dress Co. shop, where it plans to do its own manufacturing. Union negotiations with Casual Classics are currently under way and agreement is expected shortly. Meanwhile, the firm is operating under the terms of the union's contract with the old Western Dress Co.

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—Paid legal holidays for both piece and time workers.

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—Severance-pay funds.

—Adoption of the union label.

Among those present at the Chicago meeting to hear Hial's report were Assistant Director Harold Schwartz, who accompanied the vice president at the national conference in New York; Wisconsin State Representative Harry Borshoff; Indiana State Representative Bob Here; Michigan State Representative Bill Davis; General Organizer Harry Butler; Jack Rubin, manager of Locals 76 and 261; Chicago Paris, manager of Locals 206 and 212; Lou Montenegro and the Chicago organizing staff; the business agents of Locals 76 and 261, and staffer Sol Plick.

Current Parleys

Local 76 is currently negotiating a new agreement for the Chicago employees of the Signature Woollen Co., manufacturer of miscellaneous items. The firm, which owns several plants in the East, recently acquired the premises previously occupied by the Kitzinger Manufacturing Co., a union shop which went out of business in 1921.

Meanwhile, wage- and severance-class negotiations led by

shops ended after the employees pledged not to take any work from non-union shops. They also agreed to return the work they had on hand.

"We shall go after any contractors who stretch work in the future," Rhane vowed.

Severance to Resume

In Savanna, Ill., the 90-workers B. & M. Knagham shop, which was heavily damaged last February by fire, is expected to resume operations in about a month.

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He read accounts from recent newspapers which named some who make the pretense of being respectable but who, in the area where the strike continues, operate m-u-t of the shops around which the pickets continue to march.

With thousands that open in

either audience last. Pres. Dubinsky explained how a group of about 70 jobbers and 200 PGMA's apparently had determined to hold out against the general settlement of the great strike that began March 5. Their hope, it was obvious, was to get an agreement of their own, so that with lower wages and weaker enforcement, they could undercut their competitors.

(Continued on Page 11)

The dress industry strike in Pennsylvania is officially ended. The anti-union forces, which fought for six weeks to block a settlement of the walkout, have gone down to complete defeat. Solid ILGWU lines whittled away their ranks. One by one, the struck firms broke away from the suspect elements leading the drive on union standards.

Their return to the ranks of legitimate garment industry interests picked up speed after a one-day whirlwind visit to the area of the strikes by Pres. David Dubinsky on April 15. In that one day, 25 contractors signed individual agreements with the ILGWU. In the following two days another 35 signed up.

Pitiful Remnant

The contractor firms that had provided protective coloration for the notorious figures who, six times, had made certain that settlements reached with the union fell through, are revealed as a pitiful remnant of about 15 contractors and five jobbers that started out as a force

of 290 contractors and 70 jobbers. On the morning of April 15, Pres. Dubinsky arrived by plane at the Scranton airport. Six presented at once to union headquarters in Scranton, where he conferred with Harry Schneider, local ILGWU manager, together with Vice Pres. David Gingsdorf, director of the Northeast Department, Assistant Directors Jack Halpern and Sol Green, and others of the staff.

Following his survey of the conditions of the strike in Scranton, Pres. Dubinsky arrived at the strike rally in that city, held in the Jewish Community Center, at a little

after 10 o'clock. He received a rousing welcome from the strikers, who jammed the audience to overflowing. Many had come long distances, in a caravan of a dozen buses, to attend the strike rally.

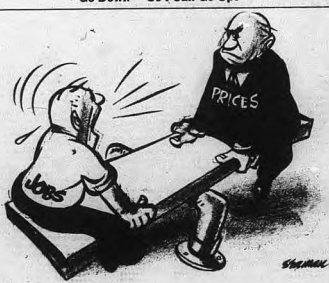
After the meeting and with special police escort, Pres. Dubinsky and the union party sped toward Wilkes-Barre. There, during a staff luncheon, he reported on the latest developments in the strike. Then, at the Hotel Sterling at about 12:30 he went into special conference in a last effort to settle the strike at the Pennsylvania Garment Manufacturers Association plants.

The conference had been arranged by Pennsylvania Governor George M. Leader, who was represented by the state's Secretary of Labor and Industry William L. Batt Jr. Also attending were representative of PGMA, and of a Wilkes-Barre clients' group.

Pres. Dubinsky was the sole ILGWU representative at the closed-door session. He emerged several times to confer with ILGWU General Counsel Morris P. Gheisler or Research Director Lazare Treppe.

(Continues on Page 11)

"Go Down — So I Can Go Up!"



ZIMMERMAN NAMED U.S. LABOR DELEGATE TO ILO TEXTILE MEET

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of New York Dressmakers' Local 22, has left for Geneva, Switzerland, to attend the sixth session of the Textile Committee of the International Labor Organization (ILO) from April 14 to 23.

Zimmerman was named by Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell to be one of the U.S. labor delegates to the conference, an organization of AFL-CIO Plus. George Meany, the new union leader, will conduct a survey of world apparel trade problems.

38,000 ILGers Win Wage Boosts, Other Gains

Philadelphia Dressmakers Win Sizable Improvements

Dressmakers in Philadelphia last week won major contract improvements in negotiations that were started before impartial Chairman George W. Taylor and William Simkin, associate impartial chairman. It is announced by William Ross, manager of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board. These gains, including wage adjustments for time workers, put Philadelphia's dress industry on a par, in terms of contract, with improvements won recently in the New York metropolitan market.

The contracts covering 10,000 workers were reopened when the dressmakers invoked the escalator clauses. For several weeks, the union argued before the impartial

raises of \$2 to \$3 a week, starting Sept. 1, 1958. The last increase was won by the Philadelphia dressmakers in August 1956, at which time piece workers gained 7 cents, time workers 8 cents and cutters 10 cents an hour.

As in the recent New York settlement, the Philadelphia also won employers' agreement on use of the union label and a severance pay fund.

Employers are to contribute to the funds at the rate of 15 per cent of payroll. When the present contract expires in January 1960, the matter of addi-

tional payments into the severance pay fund will be dealt with. In the light of the union's stand that severance pay be based on a 1 per cent contribution.

Terms of the settlement were reached with the Fashion Apparel Producers' Association and the Philadelphia Apparel Producers' Association, covering some 7,000 workers. Independent firms, employing the balance, are expected to follow suit shortly.

Dr. Lazare Taper, ILGWU research director, presented the union's case before the impartial chairman.

From coast to coast, some 38,000 garment workers—exclusive of the situation in Pennsylvania—have won significant improvements in pay standards and other conditions through contract renewals or wage reopening clauses in recent weeks.

Among the areas where these advances have been achieved, reported by stories on these pages, are Philadelphia dress, New York sportswear, San Francisco dress, Maidenform Co. in New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Upper South, Boston sportswear, New York Local 105.

In all of these regions, the recent settlement in the New York metropolitan dress industry served as the yardstick.

Puerto Rican Bra Minimums Up 5c

Minimum pay rates in the corset and brassiere industry of Puerto Rico are slated to move up again, as the result of a recommendation voted last week by industry Committee 38A, of which ILGWU Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg

was one of the labor members.

By an 8 to 1 vote, the committee, composed of three representatives each of labor, industry and the public, recommended an increase of 5 cents an hour in minimum rates, bringing them to 30 cents. The higher minimum probably will go into effect in about a month, following publication of the recommendation in the Federal Register by the U. S. Secretary of Labor.

Under terms of the ILGWU agreement with the island's corset and brassiere industry, negotiated by Pres. David Frankay in 1956, the union minimum is set at 4 cents higher than the legal floor. Accordingly, the new union minimum will be 35 cents an hour.

Try to the committee hearing, negotiations were started between the union and employers on revisions of contractual standards.

The employers agreed to a wage rise of \$2 a week for skilled workers in the industry, such as cutters and mechanics; a fourth guaranteed paid holiday day; all piece and work workers; vacation payments to workers to be made on the basis of 2 1/2 per cent of their annual earnings, instead of 2 per cent as heretofore.

It was also agreed that, in the event the industry committee recommended a higher minimum, piece rates would be increased proportionately.

The industry committee, in recommending the minimum wage increase 5 cents, took into account the recently negotiated change in the collective agreement.

Raised from 33 Cents

The industry committees are set up for Puerto Rico under the Fair Labor Standards Act, to recommend changes in minimums aimed at creating a more equitable relationship between mainland and island rates. The U. S. legal wage floor, set by Congress, currently is \$1 an hour.

Under this general FLRA directive, the legal minimum for Puerto Rico's corset and brassiere industry, which was 25 cents in 1951, was raised, through a series of committee recommendations, first to 35 cents, then to 30 cents an hour, and now, to 35 cents an hour.

Pres. Dubinsky has served frequently as a member of the industry committees which have brought recommendations for higher minimum rates.

On the current committee, the labor members, in addition to Stulberg, were Robert Gladick,

(Continued on Page 5)

BOSTON SPORTSWEAR WINS MAJOR GAINS

As JUSTICE went to press, a new agreement was reached for the Boston sportswear industry, with terms reflecting gains won in the recent dress and sportswear settlements in New York. Details on the Boston settlement will be given in the next issue of JUSTICE.

chairman, for upward adjustments. However, during this time, agreement was reached with the employer groups on the firm these adjustments should take in terms of holiday, overtime and severance pay, direct wage increases, and use of the union label.

Reach Settlement

When such agreement was reached, the case before the impartial chairman was called off. Under terms of this agreement, overtime pay for piece and work workers starts after 7 1/2 hours as of July 1, 1958; in April 1959, the overtime rate will be paid after 4 hours.

In respect to holidays, it is agreed that piece workers are to receive guaranteed holiday pay—starting this Labor Day—for 3 holidays, in the same manner these have been paid since now only to work workers.

Time workers are to receive in-

1,500 in Maidenform Jersey Plants Win Raises, Union Label in EOT Pact

The Maidenform Brassiere Co., long the recognized leader of the brassiere industry, has concluded a pact for its New Jersey plants with the Eastern Out-of-Town Department and EOT Locals 160, 149 and 221 that provides substantial gains for more than 1,500 New Jersey ILGers, plus

the firm's agreement to use the union label on its products, reports Edward Kramer, EOT general manager.

Under terms of the renewal, increases for piece workers range from 6 to 10 per cent, with raises 'of from \$3 to \$5.25 for work workers.

These gains were won by a union negotiating team consisting of the following: Eastern Out-of-Town Department—General Manager Edward Kramer, ILGWU Associate General Counsel Wilbur Daniels and ILGWU Engineering Department Director Lester Spielman.

Local 160 (Rayonette plant)—Peter Capizzano, manager; Jay Strzyk, secretary, and Mary Finkelde, Helen Petrowski and Carol Jakobski, committee members. Local 221

(Morristown plant)—Henry Zachary, manager, Fortia D'Alora, chairman, and Nancy Baker, committee member. Local 149 (North Amboy plant)—Leon Milman, manager, Helen Smlunowicz, chairman, and Ann Kovacs, committee member.

Minimums Raised

The new pact also stipulates that guaranteed minimums in all crafts be increased by 6 per cent, with a basic provision that in no event shall any minimum be less than \$1.15 per hour.

Retirement fund provisions of the agreement were further strengthened when the union succeeded in obtaining an additional contribution by the company of 1 per cent to the fund, for a total of 2 per cent.

Following the pattern of the dress industry collective agreement, the joint negotiating team for the union pressed for use of the union label.

An important provision of the old pact was substantially modified. Formerly, the cost-of-living clause was effective only after the Consumers Price Index had risen by 7 1/2 per cent. Under the new agreement, cost-of-living provisions will be operative when the index rises by 3 per cent.

Other gains for the workers included minimum wages for material handlers set at \$1.55 an hour; liberalized provisions covering the transfer of workers from one job to another, and very substantial increases in time allotted for sick leave.

The new agreement, which retains all of the previous high standard, was reached after many bargaining sessions extending over a period of months.

PAY, 'FRINGE' BOOSTS AS '142' RENEWS PACT WITH FLOWERS GROUP

After several weeks of negotiations, a two-year agreement renewal was reached last month between the Artificial Flower Manufacturers' Board of Trade and the artificial flowers section of New York Local 142.

According to Manager Joseph Turin, the new pact, effective as of March 15, provides a 5 per cent pay boost for both piece and time workers, a 5 per cent hike in minimums and a rise in employers' contributions to the health and welfare fund for a total of 5 1/2 per cent, of which 2 per cent will be allocated for retirement benefits.

Formerly, holiday pay was granted, based on the time worked during the week that the holiday occurred. Under the new pact, this method has been eliminated, and all workers—both piece and time—are guaranteed payment for New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Labor Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Julius Mazon has been named impartial chairman for this industry.

At Maidenform Contract Renewal Parleys



Maidenform Bra and union representatives, meeting in council room at general headquarters this month, came to agreement on terms of union contract renewal. Left to right, around the table are, for the company, Ellis Rosenthal vice president; Harry Haysen, and J. Liberman; for the union, Helen Petrowski, Ann Kovacs, Jay Strzyk, Mary Finkelde, Helen Smlunowicz, Lester Spielman of EOT-Gen'l Manager Edward Kramer, ILGWU Associate Counsel Wilbur Daniels, EOT-Spielman of ILGWU Management-Engineering Department, Leon Milman, Peter Capizzano, Carol Jakobski and Fortia D'Alora.

Raises, Severance for N. Y. Sportswear Workers

Puerto Rico Pay-Raisers



New gains in wage minimums for workers in Puerto Rico's coat and brasserie industry were recommended last week at Industry Committee hearings held on the island. Labor members of group included ILGWU Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stenberg (third from right) and Robert Gladnick (second from right), ILGWU representative in Puerto Rico.

Living-Cost Pay Hike For 8,000 Workers Thru '105' Escalator

More than 8,000 members of New York Local 105 will get a 4 per cent cost-of-living increase, not to exceed \$3, as a result of recent negotiations, it is announced by Manager Martin L. Cohen. The increase is effective starting with the week of June 1, 1958. In addition, as of that date, "105" members are to start receiving \$14 guaranteed, fully paid holidays.

In June 1956, a year and ten months ago, Local 105 members won a 5 per cent wage boost and a severance pay fund—the first in the apparel industry—as well as higher minimum wage rates.

The new gains were won through working last August, the toughest season in the Local 105 agreement. The local expressed a willingness to work out a formula covering the demand under this clause and the amount it is entitled to make next year.

Gain to Builders

But the employer groups flatly refused to grant any increase, and the local thereupon placed the matter before the industry's impartial chairman, George Minizer. Following Minizer's announcement of a 5 per cent award, the employers indicated interest in the original formula.

The impartial chairman approved that formula as being a proper substitution for his award, and declared that the best interest of the industry and its workers would be served by an acceptance of the union's formula.

Until now, the agreement provided for 8½ per cent holidays, which meant that they were paid for only in proportion to how many days were worked in the week in which a holiday occurred. Under the new terms, workers will be paid for 2½ holidays, regardless of how

PUERTO RICO

(Continued From Page 4)
ILGWU representative in Puerto Rico, and Richard J. Brader of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Dr. Lazaro Tzyer, ILGWU Technical director, presented the union's case for higher minimums to the committee.

Approximately 1,200 workers are employed in the industry on the island, of which some 1,800 are members of ILGWU Local 600 and are covered by terms of the collective union contract.

Approximately 11,000 shirt and sportswear workers in the New York metropolitan area have built up an impressive list of gains—including an 8 per cent wage increase, higher minimum wages, overtime and holiday pay for piece as well as work workers, a severance pay fund and use of the union label—as the result of an understanding reached April 11 by union and employer representatives on a temporary basis.

Raises, Severance Top San Francisco Dressmaker Gains

Renewal of the dress industry agreement covering several hundred members of the San Francisco Joint Board brings a wage increase, two more paid holidays, a second week's vacation pay and the application of the severance pay principle for the first time on the West Coast.

Victor Frey, General Sales, Pacific Coast Director, who headed the union negotiating team.

Effective immediately, a 2 per cent across-the-board wage boost. Added to it a 4½ per cent increase granted by the industry impartial chairman that went into effect on Sept. 1, 1957, this brings the total wage rate to 19½.

The new agreement also provides for an increase of 1½ per cent in the employers' contributions to the health, welfare, vacation, and retirement funds. Of this, 1 per cent is earmarked toward the second week's vacation check, while the other ½ per cent goes to the retirement fund.

For the first time in a Pacific Coast contract, provision is made for employer contribution of ½ per cent of payroll to a severance pay fund for workers losing their jobs via the firms' going out of business.

Added to the 8 per cent already paid by the employers, the new

total contribution to the funds will be 10 per cent.

The two new paid holidays for men workers gives the total to five, with the stipulation that "holidays will be paid for in full, whether there is work or not." Overtime pay at time and a half will be paid for all work after the regular work period of seven hours a day and 35 hours a week.

Also won in the new agreement is recognition of pattern graders and the use of the union label, which will be applied in accordance with the patterns established by the New York dress agreement.

New minimums for cutters are \$45 a week. All other minimum wages, which were raised by 4½ per cent last September, go up by another 8 per cent in the contract, bringing the total raise in minimums to 19½ per cent.

Representing the San Francisco Joint Board in negotiations were Vice Pres. Jennie Matyas, Manager Ralph King, and a committee of the Joint Board.

N. Y. Beltmakers to Visit Nation's Capital May 3-4

Members of New York Beltmakers' Local 40 will visit Washington, D. C., May 3 and 4 on a two-day weekend tour of these historic places.

Representing the San Francisco Joint Board in negotiations were Vice Pres. Jennie Matyas, Manager Ralph King, and a committee of the Joint Board. Contact the local's Education Department at 40 West 37th St.

1,100 in Upper South Win Raises, 35 Hours

Agreement renewals negotiated by the Upper South Department have brought wage increases, the 35-hour week and other gains to some 1,100 workers, reports Vice Pres. Angela Bambas, manager of the department.

As the result of a new three-year collective contract reached with the Industrial Association of Juvenile Manufacturers, about 700 workers on children's apparel, employed in six plants on the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia have won the following:

—Wage increase of 6½ per cent for all piece workers, \$5 for cutters, and \$3 for other time workers. The union hourly minimum, now \$11.60, will be raised to \$12.15 on Jan. 1, 1959.

—Establishment of the 35-hour week, with time and one-half for overtime after seven hours a day.

—An additional paid holiday, for a total of 4½.
—Piece rates will be set to yield at least \$13.25 an hour to the average operator.

The new pact, which will run until Dec. 31, 1960, covers 125 members of Local 248 employed at Hebrons Manufacturing Co. plants in Hebrons and Sharplow, Md.; and in Virginia, 260 members of Local 402 at Coronet Manufacturing Co., Bristol; 60 members of Local 228 at Garment Manufacturing Co., Leeswood; 80 members of Local 538 at Mitchell Garment, Farmville; and 80 members of Local 370 at Pampin Dress, Pampin.

New plants also assured pay gains

Dress Drive in Harlem



Following up on victory in recent general dress strike, New York Dress Joint Board is conducting vigorous drive to unionize hold-out shops in Harlem section of Manhattan. Here, strikers picket Reggie, Zarosy and Sano shops on East 125th St.

The suitable agreement was attained by the parties in view of the exhaustion of the negotiators and may include uncertainty as to the outcome of the negotiations and permitting the industry to get on with its plans for the fall season. With the prospect of a shipment of operations and delayed deliveries ended, manufacturers were expected to step up their preparations of new and more quickly into order-taking and production.

Vice Pres. Jennie Matyas, general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board, headed the industry negotiating committee, which included Manager Anne Brax, Vice Pres. Victor Frey, General Sales, and Chairman Local 10/Manager Morris Kivity of Presses' Local 35. Vice Pres. George Rubin, general manager of the Clark Out-of-Town Department, Henry Mordelund, assistant to the joint board impartial chairman, and union attorney Kim Schlichtinger, they met with representatives of the skirt and sportswear Association, comprising 224 manufacturers and jobbers and 201 members of the sportswear contractors' group.

Landmark for Workers

Hailing the accord reached as another landmark in the progress of the industry's workers, Nagler stated:

"The settlement is gratifying, not only because of the solid and measurable gains it will give the workers, but also because it was reached through peaceful means, without strike that might have adversely affected prospects for the season and the interests of the workers as well as the employer."

In this connection it is fair to state that the employer's representatives have displayed a spirit of cooperation in our efforts to maintain harmony in the industry. The new agreement shows a consolidation of power in the industry during the next three years."

The 8 per cent wage increase is the first received by workers in the industry since the present agreement was negotiated five years ago. It is somewhat in excess of the rise in the cost of living since then. Average hourly earnings (Continued on Page 11)

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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24 KILLED - WHY?

The tragic fire on March 19 which took 24 lives, 18 of them members of the ILGWU, at the Monarch underwear factory in New York has emphasized again the need for constant care and vigilance in the shop. There are things which every worker can do to insure his or her own safety and the safety of shop mates.

At the request of JUSTICE, New York City Fire Commissioner Edward F. Cavanagh, Jr. has prepared the following list of 12 simple and basic rules of fire safety in the shop. Study them; know them; in case of emergency, follow them. Your life may depend on it.

Please post this prominently in your shop on the bulletin board or on available wall space.

FIRE SAFETY

---THIS IS WHAT YOU CAN DO---



1—EXITS—Know the location of two fire exits in your shop and how to get to them.



2—AISLES—Insist that all aisles in the shop be kept clear. They must be at least 36 inches wide.



7—DOORS—Doors to fire escapes must be kept unlocked and must open freely. They must NOT be obstructed. Doors to inside staircase used as fire escapes must close by themselves and must be kept closed BUT never locked.



8—FIRE ESCAPES—No stuff of any kind must be stored on fire escapes or inside staircase fire escapes.



3 — In case of fire or emergency, WALK—do not run—to an exit.



4—SMOKING.—Do not smoke in the shop.



5—CLEANLINESS.—For a good part of the day your shop is your home. Help to keep it neat and clean, especially around machines and work tables.



6—FIREPROOF CONTAINERS.—Dirt and refuse must be kept in fireproof containers. There is a legal limit to how much inflammable and explosive materials may be kept in a shop. They must be kept in fireproof metal cabinets.



9—MACHINERY.—Nothing that can burn should be kept near operating machinery which uses an open fire or high temperature.



10—In case of fire or emergency call the Fire Department at once, either by telephone (dial Operator) or by pulling a fire alarm box signal.



11—SHOP MEETING.—Make a review of safety measures in your shop part of the business of your next shop meeting. At this meeting, appoint a shop fire safety warden.



12—COMPLAINTS.—If any of these violations are evident in your shop, point them out to your shop chairman or chair-lady and insist that they be dealt with immediately by the firm. If the violations are not corrected report this by a letter addressed to the personal attention of the New York Fire Commissioner, Municipal Building, New York 7, N. Y.

PLEASE POST
on shop bulletin board

They're going fast—to act now to assure yourself CHOICE RESERVATIONS for the

GALA DECORATION DAY WEEKEND

Broadway entertainment • Tempting Cuisine • All Sports

May 29-30-31, June 1

Make your reservation now! In New York • 1710 Broadway In Philadelphia • 929 N. Broad St.

Holdovers of Decades Fail to EOT Dynamo

Shops that have resisted unionization for two or three decades are among those that have been swept into ILGWU ranks as the result of an organizing spurt generated by the recent general dress strike, reports General Manager Edward Kramer of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department.

At the latest count, another 155 workers employed in five shops have been added to EOT rosters in New Jersey, bringing the total of newcomers enrolled in wake of the strike of 545 workers in 15 firms, so far.

Holdouts which capitulated under the heavy attack mounted by BOYERS, led by Manager Peter Detlefsen, head of the New Jersey Organizing Department, and Assistant Organization Director Bernard Cohen, include the following:

Townfield Dress of Orange and East Orange, non-union for 20 years, was organized through the joint efforts of Newark Local 144, 185 and 200, Orange Local 221 and Passaic Local 145. The firm, a dress manufacturer and jobber, employs more than 100 workers in its inside shop alone.

Sparkling the vigorous, three-week campaign at Townfield were many active members and officers of those locals, including Managers Henry Zacharin, Business Agents Virgo Bavaro, Bernard Cohen, by Larson, Ed Nash, Otto Hlavacek, James Anos, Herb Levitt and Jerry Teitelbaum.

Kabba Dress of Nutley, a quarter-century holdout, was on strike from March 6 to April 7, when the firm agreed to accept the terms of the new Dress Joint Council agreement.

Thirty-two Kabba workers took their first on the picket line, headed by the "committee of 200" of Passaic Local 145. Business Agent Dominick Sanfilippo and staffer Charles Calderone worked on the drive. Jessie Galiano was elected shop chairlady.

At both the Townfield and Kabba shops, workers won the 35-hour week, with overtime pay after regular daily hours, settled piece rates, with 41 per cent added to basic earnings, 6½ paid holidays for all workers, and coverage under the union's health, welfare, retirement and severance pay funds.

Tag Teas, a Hoboken jobber and cutting room supplying work to many shops in the area, was signed up after a drive spearheaded by Business Agent Morris Extract of Local 136.

Cutters, spreaders, shippers and assistants employed in this cutting room will receive all conditions and gains stipulated in the Dress Joint Council agreement.

Knif Breakthrough

A major breakthrough in the tough case of non-union knifemakers

SOUTHEAST ENROLLS 2 ATLANTA CONCERNS AS NEW DRIVE BEGINS

The L. O. Garment Co., skirt manufacturers, and the Dixie Star Enterprises, embroidery firm, have been organized by the Southeast Region within the last week, reports Regional Director E. T. Kahner. The firm, employing 50 workers, will grant immediate pay increases, provide for a reduction in hours, paid vacations, holidays and health fund, in accordance with union standards prevailing in the Atlanta market.

Organization of these two firms marks the start of a new drive to bring into the fold a number of non-union firms recently established in Atlanta.

shops in New Jersey was accorded when the 50 workers of Madison Knit Corp. of Newark won a three-day strike. As a result, they will be covered by standard conditions of the knitting accessory industry, including a 35-hour week with overtime after regular daily hours, 7½ paid holidays, cost-of-living clause, and BOYER health, welfare, and retirement benefits. Howard Washington was chairman of the workers' strike committee.

A one-day strike brought union terms to 30 children's dressmakers at Sheri Stecker in Newark. Local 250 Business Agents James Anos and Herb Levitt helped coordinate picket activity.

Gains include a 7 per cent wage increase to go into effect June 1, with an additional 7 per cent on August 1; minimum rates boosted to \$15 an hour; 4½ paid holidays for all workers; establishment of piece-rate price committees; provisions for equal distribution of work; health and welfare fund coverage.

Four-Score for Lehman



Eightieth birthday of Herbert H. Lehman, former New York Governor and U. S. Senator, was marked last month at luncheon sponsored by the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party. Above, the liberal statesman and his wife are greeted at event by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky.

Economy Slides Downward, Unemployment at New High

The nation's economy continued its downward slide in March as the worst recession since the end of World War II produced new record unemployment figures. Government reports indicated at least 25,000,000 were added to the jobless rolls for an out-of-all total of 5,198,000.

Employment increased about 221,000 from mid-February to mid-March in contrast with a normal increase of about 500,000 at the start of the spring season.

The \$220,000 rise in employment was concentrated in farm labor and construction contrasting with the \$60,000 drop in manufacturing, a much greater than seasonal decline.

Jobs in manufacturing were down by 1,500,000 from a year

ago and non-farm employment was 1,740,000 below the March 1957 figure. The result: the rate of unemployment rose from 6.7 per cent to 7 per cent, a new postwar high.

APL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the figures, in the joint report of the Labor and Commerce Departments, "indicate a continued deepening of the recession. . . . There is nothing . . . to indicate that the recession has hit bottom, let alone any sign of a pick-up."

He added: "There is nothing that we in the APL-CIO would welcome more than an end to this recession. But facts are facts, and there isn't a single ray of sunshine" in the report.

"The only way to change the situation is for the government to act now. Optimistic press releases won't end this recession but legislation

also that:

—The number of persons out of work 15 weeks or longer rose sharply by 300,000 to a postwar record of 1,448,000.

—The number of persons working a short week was up 200,000 to 2,297,000. The average factory work week was unchanged from February at 38.5 hours and weekly wages averaged about the same as the preceding month, but were \$1.35 down from a year ago.

—State-insured unemployment showed a continued increase in 23 states in March, with the national rate moving from 7.5 to 7.8 per cent.

Nine states had unemployment exceeding 10 per cent, including Michigan with 14 per cent and Kentucky, West Virginia and Montana with more than 12 per cent.

political action campaigns that would result in more employment in the garment industry, in New Jersey and elsewhere.

The conferees participated in workshops on Saturday morning which discussed in detail the machinery and techniques necessary for the November election.

Morris Dobson, general manager of the South Jersey-Philadelphia Joint Board and Morris Malton, representing West Virginia, Ed Rubin, general manager of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department, also stressed the need for effective political action.

After the sessions, the ILGers went to Newark, where the Governor's residence, where they were guests of Governor and Mrs. Robert Meyner at a reception.

N. J. ILGers Sift Recession, Oil Machinery for Election

Representatives of ILGWU locals throughout New Jersey, at a conference held last weekend at the Hotel Hildebrandt in Trenton, heard the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration assailed as "bewildered, calloused and ignorant of the people's needs" for its failure to act quickly to end the economic recession.

Speakers, including Representative Frank Thompson Jr. of the 6th

Congressional District, Assembly Majority Leader William "Klitz" General Manager Edward Kramer of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, Gus Tyler, ILGWU political director, Bill Kapelison, the union's general counsel in New Jersey, forecast that failure of the national administration to handle the pressing problems would result in many changes in the coming election.

According to Tyler, the conference was held at this time because "it is necessary to start early to set up machinery for the election in November."

Congressman Thompson, reporting on developments in the nation's legislature, indicated that the Democratic liberals there were conducting an unending campaign to overcome the recession. He pointed out that in the face of the failure of the President and his administration to act, either through lack of courage or lack of knowledge, made it more urgent than ever to make certain that men and women were elected to office in November who knew and cared about the lives and welfare of the people of the country.

Assemblyman Kuris and counsel Kapelison, along with George Pines, Deputy Commissioner of the Labor and Industry Department, discussed present legislation before the New Jersey Senate and Assembly and the kinds of laws needed to get New Jersey back on a prosperous course.

Kramer hit at the Taft-Hartley Act and so-called right-to-work laws and declared that the ILGWU would work all year round on important legislative issues and on

1957 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ILGWU General Office, Locals, Joint Boards and Other Units

ILGWU General Office

This statement presents a detailed financial report covering the ILGWU General Office as of December 31, 1957. As has been our practice, a detailed financial report covering the General Office and the local unions, joint boards and other units will be published later in April, when the

annual audits of our affiliates throughout the country are completed. The report will be made available to our affiliates and to our members, and full and sufficient notice will be given to them that such a report is available.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

December 31, 1957

ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 1,216,406.99
U. S. and Canadian Government Bonds	27,142,737.10
Loans Receivable	6,070,781.81
Investment in Corporate Stock	1,100,000.00
Mortgages Receivable	216,000.00
Deposits	1,000.00
Furniture, Fixtures, Automobiles	130,485.54
Inventory—Supplies, Labels, etc.	43,000.00
Total Assets	635,622,868.99
LIABILITIES	
On Account of Collections	850,734.17
Withholding Tax	21,425.74
Securities	4,250.00
Staff Retirement Fund	10,544.58
Reserve Available for Death Benefits Payments for Members	16,619,890.01
Total Liabilities	19,212,884.47

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

January 1 to December 31, 1957

RECEIPTS	
From Phil Locals	\$ 1,142,542.88
Death Benefit Funds	2,564,312.25
Insurance Tax	11,809,884.51
Gifts	24,968.84
Interest on Investments	762,892.54
Miscellaneous Income	68,731.89
Total Receipts	16,263,287.77
DISBURSEMENTS	
Salaries—Organizational	\$ 1,228,519.81
Legal Fees and Expenses	75,348.74
Committee Expenses	47,210.35
Educational and Recreational Expenses	67,086.47
ILGWU—Training Institute	67,218.30
Publicity, Advertising, Radio	84,055.85
Strike Benefit and Expense	180,295.63
Total Organizational Expense	8,268,814.94
Death Benefits	2,025.00
Union Dues and Relief	850,421.08
Death Benefit Payments for Members	1,748,369.86
Total Expense	10,842,323.87

ILGWU Locals, Joint Boards, Other Units

This statement presents total receipts and disbursements for 1957 and total assets and liabilities as of December 31, 1957, for the ILGWU locals, joint boards, and other units.

A detailed account of the sources of the receipts and the purposes of the disbursements is contained in a financial statement compiled by the Auditing Department of

the ILGWU. Copies of this detailed statement are being printed and sent to the headquarters of all constituent units. Letters of appreciation should be obtained by persons a report on a post-card to International Ladies Guilds Workers Union, 2715 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y. Members should state their name, address, local and leader number when making the request.

Local	Total General Receipts		Total General Disbursements		Total Assets		Total Liabilities	
	For the Period		For the Period		As at		As at	
	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1957	December 31, 1957	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1957	December 31, 1957	December 31, 1957	December 31, 1957	December 31, 1957	
117-New York City	\$ 446,883.89	\$ 424,449.59	\$ 478,352.57	\$ 6,615.99	\$ 478,352.59	—	—	
9-New York City	320,303.46	314,402.52	294,678.79	1,710.63	314,402.52	—	—	
10-New York City	669,487.54	615,736.54	597,264.62	14,461.70	615,736.54	—	—	
20-New York City	167,207.86	150,047.79	107,560.18	1,701.13	150,047.79	—	—	
22-New York City	1,260,718.42	1,100,895.75	846,961.77	76,614.91	1,100,895.75	—	—	
23-New York City	663,439.60	409,589.53	1,617,997.49	2,216.53	409,589.53	—	—	
24-Boston, Mass.	1,011.15	33,774.18	—	—	33,774.18	—	—	
25-New York City	402,650.60	384,215.39	1,704,041.29	23,430.34	384,215.39	—	—	
28-Seattle, Wash.	1,329.10	1,533.36	201.00	—	1,533.36	—	—	
29-New York City	464,844.82	465,129.94	805,110.00	379.43	465,129.94	—	—	
30-New York City	301,762.07	879,276.54	614,504.12	8,710.88	879,276.54	—	—	
40-New York City	205,800.45	323,000.78	601,419.94	1,789.56	323,000.78	—	—	
20-New York City	50,131.27	59,991.39	21,502.58	552.48	59,991.39	—	—	
40-New York City	666,904.64	614,318.24	1,821,442.18	8,357.86	614,318.24	—	—	
60-New York City	179,472.72	184,635.92	42,264.80	311.72	184,635.92	—	—	
60A-New York City	33,623.47	32,729.88	24,116.39	45,465.04	32,729.88	—	—	
60-New York City	973,252.75	884,104.36	1,839,103.05	80,614.74	884,104.36	—	—	
64-New York City	17,444.83	18,777.23	12,156.78	1,830.00	18,777.23	—	—	
66-New York City	421,864.71	400,201.97	467,167.13	26,216.76	400,201.97	—	—	
70-Portland, Ore.	108,954.00	18,081.96	20,807.97	20,807.97	18,081.96	—	—	
70 & 100 - Toronto, Canada	90,058.68	90,058.68	86,613.43	74.40	90,058.68	—	—	
70-Worcester, Mass.	27,461.46	14,933.10	13,469.18	—	14,933.10	—	—	
76, 94, 99B, 212, 261 - Chicago, Ill.	146,928.39	134,960.45	30,660.61	11,913.25	134,960.45	—	—	
80-New York City	67,027.12	65,060.43	84,779.79	—	65,060.43	—	—	
80-New York City	1,470,062.12	1,384,155.12	1,460,214.24	8,906.85	1,384,155.12	—	—	
80-Elgin, Ill.	7,137.62	4,739.68	6,241.96	—	4,739.68	—	—	
81-New York City	764,769.79	826,370.13	2,065,033.51	—	826,370.13	—	—	
83-Burlington, Vt.	72,644.40	409,201.97	75,538.39	135.80	409,201.97	—	—	
80-New York City	1,177,001.40	1,099,685.63	1,977,956.00	322.64	1,099,685.63	—	—	
90-New York City	218,200.79	178,790.10	807,397.90	864.00	178,790.10	—	—	
100-New York City	113,882.89	108,473.01	124,045.44	9,865.97	108,473.01	—	—	
100-New York City	450,649.68	372,688.49	804,657.20	6,210.46	372,688.49	—	—	
101-Allentown, Pa.	206,625.23	848,778.89	444,916.10	1,876.84	848,778.89	—	—	
110-New York City	13,767.60	6,699.63	8,978.66	322.60	6,699.63	—	—	
110-Peoria, Ill.	8,066.60	8,289.09	6,937.93	14.00	8,289.09	—	—	
120-Des Moines, Ia.	89,195.20	89,287.13	5,764.99	823.90	89,287.13	—	—	
120-New York City	216,323.26	216,323.26	2,454.46	—	216,323.26	—	—	
140-New York City	84,498.98	80,419.13	113,728.25	138.90	80,419.13	—	—	
140-New York City	851,959.81	337,826.41	68,615.50	—	337,826.41	—	—	
140-New York City	827,938.21	813,346.98	37,179.47	802.67	813,346.98	—	—	
160-New York City	827,014.20	402,444.04	1,781,597.41	4,395.27	402,444.04	—	—	

Local	Total General Receipts		Total General Disbursements		Total Assets		Total Liabilities	
	For the Period		For the Period		As at		As at	
	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1957	December 31, 1957	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1957	December 31, 1957	December 31, 1957	December 31, 1957	December 31, 1957	
171-Rhinehart, Ind.	2,658.50	2,401.37	781.46	—	2,401.37	—	—	
172-Piqua, Ohio	7,609.15	6,506.85	3,444.50	—	6,506.85	—	—	
173-Chicago City, Ill.	14,739.15	13,259.52	—	—	13,259.52	—	—	
178-Pall River, Mass.	299,728.28	299,728.28	827,591.42	1,463.74	299,728.28	—	—	
179-Portland, Ore.	1,353.09	1,204.21	667.96	—	1,204.21	—	—	
183-Halem, Ill.	805.40	1,081.44	781.77	—	1,081.44	—	—	
184-Seattle, Wash.	20,147.00	18,025.56	8,706.97	810.17	18,025.56	—	—	
185-Bismarck, N. Dak.	363,823.88	329,560.60	820,801.67	—	329,560.60	—	—	
187-Racine, Wis.	9,535.58	8,741.88	6,661.20	—	8,741.88	—	—	
189-Des Moines, Ia.	5,773.75	11,164.84	—	—	11,164.84	—	—	
190-Philadelphia, Pa.	439,070.00	209,888.54	908,718.68	13,624.10	209,888.54	—	—	
192-Portland, Ore.	1,679.80	1,586.39	646.48	—	1,586.39	—	—	
194-Burlington, Kan.	2,000.00	1,853.88	470.57	—	1,853.88	—	—	
195-Warrenton, Mo.	1,632.70	1,389.28	719.29	—	1,389.28	—	—	
196-Boston, Kan.	6,280.00	7,325.50	1,045.97	—	7,325.50	—	—	
199-Toronto, Canada	60,997.87	39,143.37	1,010.87	—	39,143.37	—	—	
201-Berkeley, Va.	1,024.10	1,024.10	509.19	18.00	1,024.10	—	—	
202-Alton, Ill.	2,779.80	2,779.80	1,403.64	2.37	2,779.80	—	—	
210-Perth, Mo.	460.80	294.08	—	—	294.08	—	—	
211-Perth, Mo.	42,020.67	37,741.76	80,588.85	4.32	37,741.76	—	—	
212 & 213-Wilmington, Del.	149,468.15	38,842.45	13,922.20	309.03	38,842.45	—	—	
224-Philadelphia, Pa.	30,758.73	31,235.75	3,706.37	—	31,235.75	—	—	
225-Philadelphia, Pa.	149,468.15	38,842.45	13,922.20	309.03	38,842.45	—	—	
226-Springfield, Mass.	106,140.00	201,574.80	44,788.97	288.45	201,574.80	—	—	
230-Baltimore, Md.	7,736.56	7,736.56	3,381.73	—	7,736.56	—	—	
232-New York City	114,071.91	106,066.35	30,000.55	—	106,066.35	—	—	
234 & 235-Boston, Pa.	245,020.00	187,149.61	840,740.80	81.80	187,149.61	—	—	
237-Whitney, Canada	8,217.29	8,217.29	4,324.28	—	8,217.29	—	—	
240-Aurora, Ill.	3,841.30	3,841.30	2,432.97	—	3,841.30	—	—	
245, 205 & 227 - Wilkes Barre, Pa.	298,179.49	251,516.08	800,113.23	1,618.79	251,516.08	—	—	
250-Washington, Ill.	1,425.00	1,475.50	—	—	1,475.50	—	—	
252-Edwardsville, Ill.	1,012.00	785.84	428.29	—	785.84	—	—	
260-Charler, Mo.	8,217.29	1,027.99	809.18	—	1,027.99	—	—	
267-1011-Harrisburg, Pa.	8,423.29	8,423.29	15,281.23	—	8,423.29	—	—	
268-Patuxent, Md.	8,808.20	76,590.00	459.19	—	76,590.00	—	—	
270-Philadelphia, Pa.	1,668.80	1,668.80	1,164.56	—	1,668.80	—	—	
274 & 287-New York City	80,067.44	1,543,527.17	12,714.77	1,380.26	1,543,527.17	—	—	
275-Philadelphia, Pa.	4,625.25	4,625.25	5,451.48	—	4,625.25	—	—	
287-Allentown, Pa.	48,915.79	48,422.27	44,740.32	413.94	48,422.27	—	—	
290-Orchard, Wis.	3,710.78	3,934.36	817.58	—	3,934.36	—	—	

(Continued on Next Page)

LGWU Locals, Joint Boards, Other Units

Local	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Fund Balance		Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Fund Balance
			Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1937	Dec. 31, 1937			
(Continued from Preceding Page)							
214-Washington, Mo.	1,211.00	1,180.00	545.00	—	—	—	—
215-Washington, Mo.	14,998.58	15,148.97	1,645.14	54.41	—	—	—
216-Washington, Mo.	3,336.97	3,080.00	3,370.91	—	—	—	—
217-Washington, Mo.	1,233.20	1,233.20	1,233.20	—	—	—	—
218-Washington, Mo.	1,326.98	1,491.11	1,378.91	—	—	—	—
219-Washington, Mo.	1,271.96	1,271.96	1,271.96	—	—	—	—
220-Washington, Mo.	1,370.00	1,370.00	1,370.00	—	—	—	—
221-Washington, Mo.	1,370.00	1,370.00	1,370.00	—	—	—	—
222-Washington, Mo.	3,281.11	3,282.23	3,282.23	—	—	—	—
223-Washington, Mo.	4,497.93	4,524.90	4,524.90	—	—	—	—
224-Washington, Mo.	307.40	304.81	304.81	—	—	—	—
225-Harrisburg, Pa.	4,792.80	4,792.80	4,792.80	—	—	—	—
226-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,315.90	2,761.90	2,645.80	—	—	—	—
227-Harrisburg, Pa.	10,712.59	10,811.20	11,852.00	11,852.00	—	—	—
228-Harrisburg, Pa.	8,799.15	7,808.26	8,367.30	16.35	—	—	—
229-Harrisburg, Pa.	4,897.86	4,938.94	4,938.94	—	—	—	—
230-Harrisburg, Pa.	3,112.87	2,178.17	2,502.50	—	—	—	—
231-Harrisburg, Pa.	1,378.50	1,378.50	1,378.50	—	—	—	—
232-Harrisburg, Pa.	4,348.82	4,039.24	4,218.48	—	—	—	—
233-Harrisburg, Pa.	1,317.80	1,045.78	—	39.70	—	—	—
234-Harrisburg, Pa.	4,776.78	3,628.82	—	68.40	—	—	—
235-Harrisburg, Pa.	1,097.79	1,054.75	—	—	—	—	—
236-Harrisburg, Pa.	4,814.20	4,814.20	4,814.20	—	—	—	—
237-Harrisburg, Pa.	1,964.70	1,813.97	1,743.82	—	—	—	—
238-Harrisburg, Pa.	9,782.47	9,441.11	9,823.27	82.30	—	—	—
239-Harrisburg, Pa.	1,370.00	1,370.00	1,370.00	—	—	—	—
240-Harrisburg, Pa.	4,947.25	4,949.18	4,947.25	—	—	—	—
241-Harrisburg, Pa.	1,370.00	1,370.00	1,370.00	—	—	—	—
242-Harrisburg, Pa.	1,750.54	2,027.34	2,027.34	—	—	—	—
243-Harrisburg, Pa.	10,218.24	8,423.00	15,288.28	970.90	—	—	—
244-Harrisburg, Pa.	1,248.30	1,248.30	1,248.30	—	—	—	—
245-Harrisburg, Pa.	3,783.88	3,391.73	3,391.73	—	—	—	—
246-Harrisburg, Pa.	1,783.00	1,783.00	1,783.00	—	—	—	—
247-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,382.20	2,382.20	2,382.20	—	—	—	—
248-Harrisburg, Pa.	3,198.20	1,261.77	4,162.92	—	—	—	—
249-Harrisburg, Pa.	66,455.18	66,455.18	66,455.18	67.60	—	—	—
250-Harrisburg, Pa.	370.15	370.88	370.88	—	—	—	—
251-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,023.24	1,958.88	1,958.88	348.00	—	—	—
252-Harrisburg, Pa.	1,370.00	1,370.00	1,370.00	—	—	—	—
253-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,888.20	2,709.48	2,843.18	—	—	—	—
254-Harrisburg, Pa.	1,405.49	1,405.49	1,405.49	—	—	—	—
255-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,847.78	2,847.78	2,847.78	—	—	—	—
256-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,147.88	2,147.88	2,147.88	—	—	—	—
257-Harrisburg, Pa.	1,814.74	1,814.74	1,814.74	—	—	—	—
258-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,824.79	2,028.74	2,028.74	—	—	—	—
259-Harrisburg, Pa.	1,914.24	1,914.24	1,914.24	—	—	—	—
260-Harrisburg, Pa.	4,969.10	3,867.75	3,867.75	—	—	—	—
261-Harrisburg, Pa.	1,421.35	1,421.35	1,421.35	—	—	—	—
262-Harrisburg, Pa.	4,977.70	4,770.28	5,014.56	4.30	—	—	—
263-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,626.54	3,764.78	3,191.47	—	—	—	—
264-Harrisburg, Pa.	4,246.75	4,246.75	4,246.75	—	—	—	—
265-Harrisburg, Pa.	3,647.73	3,711.58	3,711.58	—	—	—	—
266-Harrisburg, Pa.	1,367.17	1,367.17	1,367.17	—	—	—	—
267-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,426.49	2,426.49	2,426.49	—	—	—	—
268-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,367.95	2,367.95	2,367.95	—	—	—	—
269-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
270-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
271-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
272-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
273-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
274-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
275-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
276-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
277-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
278-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
279-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
280-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
281-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
282-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
283-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
284-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
285-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
286-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
287-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
288-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
289-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
290-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
291-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
292-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
293-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
294-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
295-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
296-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
297-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
298-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
299-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—
300-Harrisburg, Pa.	2,882.31	2,882.31	2,882.31	—	—	—	—

CURRIER COLUMN

Active Cutters Spearheading Unionizing in Outlying Areas

A group of active cutters of Local 10 are spearheading the work of a committee that is now engaged in organizing and strike activities against more than a score of holdout dress shops in the outlying areas of the city beyond the Seventh Avenue garment district. Vice Pres. Moe Palkman, local manager, reported membership meetings at Manhattan Center on March 31.

This is one phase of the aftermath of the recent general dress strike which brought the existence of some of these shops into the open and made it possible to begin the process of getting them into the union fold.

Lead Dubinsky's Role

The report emphasized the vital role of the cutters in the strike and their effective cooperation with the workers in the other crafts. The solidarity of all dress cutters in New York and in the outlying areas in adjoining states was cited as the indispensable condition which had enabled the leadership to negotiate the settlement.

A resolution was unanimously adopted extending to Pres. Dubinsky "profund gratitude for his keen insight and astuteness in bringing the dress strike to a short and successful conclusion."

"We are all aware of the resolution which, that it was his dynamic force, his knowledge and understanding of the industry and the high esteem in which he has been everyone that made it possible to achieve a most favorable contract."

"More than 100 cutters worked for shops that have continued an strike in Pennsylvania are still out. They are receiving a supplementary payment from Local 10, in addition to their regular strike benefit."

Season Survey

The past season was unsatisfactory generally, as reported in a manager's report, but the cloak in-

LOCAL 10
MEMBERS
REGULAR
MEETING

MONDAY
April 28

Right after work
MANHATTAN CENTER
34th Street and 8th Avenue

dustry experienced one of the poorest in years. For several weeks before Easter, many cutters were driving work in their shops.

The date, work on cotton dresses for the summer wear has been below the normal level at this time of year. Aside from reduced work and earnings, due to the problem of workers displaced by the usual turnover of a number of firms after each season.

The officers and staff of the local are handling these matters with "a sense of urgency." They are strictly enforcing the rules against excessive overtime and dual job holding, in a number of instances, heavy penalties were imposed when such violations were uncovered. Wherever opportunities open up for permanent job, efforts were made to place unadjusted cutters.

Dubinsky. Again under police escort, he arrived at 4:39 P.M.

A convention atmosphere pervaded the theater, and as he entered workers started marching in the aisles amid a burst of cheering that took several minutes to settle down into order.

Speaking to the Plittston-Wilkes-Barre strikers, Pres. Dubinsky made several pointed references to the present problems of the strike in that area. In an address that brought frequent cheers, he reported on the break in negotiations with PGMA and the determination to carry on the strike to victory.

After the meeting, Pres. Dubinsky joined the special dinner arranged for the Plittston and Wilkes-Barre shop workers by the airport for departure to New York he had, in one crowded day, ensured the continued strength of the strike where it opens up, and weakened to the breaking point the break of PGMA holdouts—the last remnant of a general strike that was in 1957—that insists that what is good enough for all dress-makers is too good for their workers.

Max Heller Dead; '91' Business Agent

Max Heller, business agent and organizer for New York City's District Local 91 for nearly 25 years, died April 7 at the age of 61.

The departed union officer was equipped a funeral services held the following day, by Vice Pres. Harry Greenberg, Local 91 manager. Hundreds of union colleagues and friends joined the family at the funeral.

Red Cross Report



Manager Joseph Tsvim (left) of New York Ladies Neckwear Workers' Local 142, who serves as chairman of Brooklyn labor committee for the Red Cross, reports on committee's work during current drive to Gen. Alfred M. Gruentzer, Red Cross national president.

Sportswear Raises

(Continued from Page 3)

ings for all crafts combined have approximated \$230.

"Work workers will receive 5 per cent on present wages to the start of quarter up to \$4, with a minimum of \$3.50.

Piece workers will be paid as follows:

Quality operators to be paid 8 per cent over the present weekly piece rate earnings by adding 11 per cent to the present 67 per cent.

Low-end operators to be paid 8 per cent over the present weekly piece rate earnings by adding 11 per cent to the present 46 per cent minimum before, making 57 per cent.

Pressers in the paid 8 per cent above present weekly piece rate earnings up to \$1.

The minimum wage scales in the new agreements are about 10 per cent higher than the present rates and, in a few instances, even more than that.

For week workers the increases in minimums range from 85 to 88 a week as follows:

	Old	Agree-
	ment	ment
Markers	\$91	\$100
Cutters	74	81
Special Machine Operators	49	54
Low-end	43	48
Quality	45	50
Low-end	40	45
Cleaners, assemblers, floor workers	36	41
Low-end	35	40

For piece workers, the increases in guaranteed minimum rates vary from 15 cents to 21 cents an hour, bringing the new minimum rates to \$1.60 to \$2.29 an hour as follows:

	Old	Agree-
	ment	ment
Operators	\$1.80	\$2.15
Quality	1.45	1.70
Low-end	1.00	1.25
Pressers	2.00	2.25

Piece Overtime Pay
For the first time, piece laborers are granted overtime pay, the same as week workers, who have heretofore received such compensation. This implements the mandate of the 1954 ILGWU convention that all work of increased agreement shall provide overtime for piece workers as well as for week workers.

Week workers are now paid time

and one-half for all hours worked after 5 P.M.

Piece workers shall receive, in addition to their total piece rate earnings during the overtime period, the following premium pay for each hour worked after 5 P.M.:

Quality operators, \$1.85; low-end operators, 90 cents; pressers, \$1.25.

Under the new agreement, payment for 4½ legal holidays on a pro-rata basis already enjoyed by piece workers, is also extended to piece workers, beginning January 1958, on the following basis: Quality operators, \$13.50 a day; low-end operators, \$12 a day; pressers, \$10.50 a day.

Severance Fund

Particularly significant was the inclusion of a provision for the establishment of an industry severance pay fund to compensate workers, to some extent, when employers go out of business.

The fund will be financed by employer contributions of 1 per cent of payroll, during the first two years of the agreement, and will be increased to 1 per cent for the third year. Rules as to amount of compensation, and regulations for the operation of the fund, are to be worked out.

This achievement makes another major advance for the idea of a severance pay fund. Risk put forth by Pres. David Dubinsky eight years ago at the union's convention in Atlantic City.

Another important feature of the new collective agreements is the provision for a union label. Employees are obligated, beginning January 1958, to have such a label sewn into every garment produced in their shops or for their accounts.

This places in the union's hands a new instrument for tracking down non-union production or improper diversion of garments by union firms into non-union channels. Efforts will be made to popularize the label and to educate consumers to buy labeled garments manufactured under the union standard. It is expected that those that will now be clearly identified as produced under substandard conditions.

Other clauses in the new agreements provide for the unionization of seamsters and floor workers and recognition of the union working card.

The workers in the sportswear industry are employed on shirts, sportswear, blouses and miscellaneous

DUBINSKY ONE-DAY WHIRLWIND DRIVE

(Continued from Page 3)

purely on their ability to exploit labor and ultimately achieve the position of dictating terms to the rest of the industry, as well as the union.

Reading from newspapers, Pres. Dubinsky pointed out persons of questionable loyalties involved in the anti-union drive. Even before he read their names in the printed accounts, the audience roared back their full names.

The ILGWU president declared at the afternoon meeting that he would meet on more with PGMAers, that those who bargained had no power to settle, while those who voted the terms of settlement never engaged in the bargaining.

He declared that the suggestion made at the conference held the same day with PGMA, representatives and a representative of the Governor of the state, that disputed terms of a proposed agreement to be given to an arbitrator, could not be accepted by the union. Terms of an existing agreement were criticized, and it was pointed out that no result would result from collective bargaining.

NORTHEAST SETTLES LAST DRESS STRIKES IN UPSTATE N.Y., VT.

Last week, the last of the dress strikes in the Upstate New York and Vermont District, was settled, reported Vice Pres. David Glusberg, director of the Northeast Department.

The last firm to agree in the terms of the new dress industry collective agreement was the Onondaga Plains Dress Co., where 160 workers had been on strike for 160 days before the general strike. The Plains shop had been working for one of the "resigned" jobs, at Haverhill Manufacturing Co. failed in every effort to ship out garments when confronted by hundreds of pickets. The story was repeated at Meryl Dress and Little Frook; in Little Falls; at Tower City Dress in Utica; at Haverhill Manufacturing Co., Mohawk Dress and Martin-Jay in Amsterdam; in Dick Dress and I. Rosenblatt in Ruland, Vt., and the Puritan shops in Vermont.

The settlements were, in all respects, along the same lines as the collective dress agreements with 10 per cent wage increases in a number of cases where it was warranted, reported District Supervisor Alvo Karsky.

Harry Schuster Dead;

Early Cloak Activist

Harry Schuster, active in the early struggles of the New York District, died last month at the age of 66. He was the husband of Mary Goff Schuster, veteran business agent of Local 62, Undergarment and Negligee Workers.

A participant in the great cloak general strike of 1910, he later held important positions in the District that of district manager of the cloak organization. He left the industry in 1925.

Member Meet April 23

Of N. Y. Cloak Operators

A membership meeting of Local 217, New York Cloak Operators, will be held Wednesday, April 23, at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave. Manager Ben Shinn Kaplan addresses.

Building trades craftsmen con-

stitute about one-third of all the allied workers in the nation.

Items of ladies' sportswear. About 2,500 of the 11,000 workers covered by the agreements are in New York City, the remainder in outlying areas.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

VICTORY IN PENNSYLVANIA

ON MARCH 12 OF THIS YEAR, newspapers across the country carried banner headlines proclaiming the victorious end of the first general strike in the garment industry in a quarter of a century. One hundred and five thousand ILGWU members had walked out of dress shops in a seven-state area on March 5. Within a week, they had convinced their employers that the only way to get dresses made again was to grant the just demands of the union for a wage increase, holiday, overtime and severance pay, stricter contract enforcement and other improvements.

There were few who realized then that the termination of the general strike marked only the beginning of a bitter and prolonged battle for union standards and principles in Pennsylvania.

Certain cities and towns in that state had become places of refuge for persons of questionable pasts who had found in the New York crime investigations of the Thirties very uncomfortable. They came to Pennsylvania in those years in search of cheap labor and to escape from union standards. They sought out industrially depressed areas in the hope that pro-union sentiment there would be non-existent.

This was part of a grand campaign. If corners of Pennsylvania could be kept apart from the rest of the industry in terms of wages and work conditions, what an opportunity this would provide for the racket-minded! In the most competitive industry in the American economy, these corners could become fortresses from which the entire garment industry could be conquered through the steady demoralization of the standards built up through great sacrifices by the union over many years.

This explains why 90,000 were able to return to work one week after March 5; why in the ensuing weeks other thousands came back to signed-up shops; why walkouts were ended under the same contract terms as those in the general strike settlement in New Jersey, Upstate New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware. But not in Pennsylvania; not in the contractor shops of the Pennsylvania Garment Manufacturers (sic) Association.

CONDITIONS GOOD ENOUGH for and accepted by the rest of the industry were rejected by PGMA. In six weeks of grueling negotiations with PGMA leaders, lawyers and representatives, terms of settlement were reached six times. But each time, some inviolable hand vetoed the settlement and prolonged the walkout.

No dresses were made in the struck shops of Pennsylvania. Staunch and solid picket lines whittled away the ranks of PGMA. One by one, members of the original group of 290 PGMA contractors deserted back to the side of humanity. More and more broke away from the cabal of contractors and jobbers who had simultaneously resigned from their respective trade associations to launch a joint effort at busting union standards.

The union accepted the challenge. And the garment workers of Pennsylvania, in an inspiring demonstration of the same kind of union solidarity and militancy with which ILGWU pioneers of half a century ago built their union, also accepted the challenge. They were determined to keep Pennsylvania, as far as the garment industry is concerned, part of the United States and not to allow it to become an industrial island of low wages, substandard work conditions and meaningless paper agreements.

The ranks of PGMA have thinned. The many who provided protective coloration for its moving spirits have departed. The general strike in Pennsylvania is over. Settlements have been reached in terms requested by the union. Now the hard-bitten, die-hard, anti-union corps of sinister elements at the heart of PGMA stands alone and isolated, exposed in all of its pathetic longing for a past it is powerless to revive.

In all of its history, our union has never had to contend with such dark forces. Yet, in all the weeks of the strike, not a single shop worked, not a single worker dropped from the ranks, not a single dress was made. Never have so many garment workers owed so much to so few for so great an accomplishment as the defeat of these forces by the embattled ILGWU members of Pennsylvania.

"Hello Again!"



Challenge to Liberals

By
Herbert N. Lehman

Main portion of address by former Governor Lehman at Liberal Party luncheon in his honor last month at Hotel Astor.

THIS has been the century of progress. And with each bit of progress has come a new load of problems.

At this very moment, there are more than 5 million people unemployed and more than three million underemployed. Great factories and great industries operate at 60 and 50 per cent of full capacity. These idle men and idle mills mock us, and challenge us to reassert the human values of our economy.

Thanks to movies, radio, television and the press, children can now know what the wise man could not know 50 years ago. Yet, precisely this power of the mass media, that should be the firmest base of a democracy, threatens our democracy. In the hands of unscrupulous men, these mass media can be used to impose a stifling conformity on nations and continents. In the hands of the most ruthless, these media can be used to establish absolute tyrannies unknown to previous centuries.

In the realm of the physical universe, we are entering a new era of exploration and discovery. We are embarked in unknown spaces to explore worlds outside the earth and worlds inside the atom. And, yet, as we stand trembling on the brink of this new era, we are threatened with sudden and total death. Once more, we are reminded that our vision may all come to ashes unless our great knowledge of the physical universe is made subordinate to the moral universe of man.

To me, this harnessing of knowledge in the field of economics, in the field of communication, in the field of science—this utilization of knowledge in the service of man—this is the heart of the liberal philosophy.

Should anyone ask me whether in this second half of the twentieth century, there still is need for liberalism, I should answer that it is now more needed than ever.

For only through the intelligent application of the liberal philosophy can we utilize production in the interests of consumption, can we utilize mass communication in the interests of freedom, can we utilize physical science in the interests of world peace.

Solving the great problems that arise from our technological progress, is the responsibility of everyone in our democracy.

Yes, the responsibility rests most heavily

on the shoulders of those in public position, for these men and women are expected to recognize our social needs and to guide our collective actions.

What kind of people must they be? First, we must elect people to public office with a sense of total integrity. I am not now talking about the obvious need for honesty in the handling of funds and power, I am talking about the kind of inner integrity that compels a man to admit the truth to himself.

We cannot afford to have men in office who, when faced with a rising unemployment, try to convince themselves that such unemployment is just a rumor started by a few people who are out of work.

We need men of wide knowledge and high vision in government. It is not enough to elect men who know, or claim to know, the problems of their state or congressional district or local constituency. We need men who know the world in which we live. They must be sensitive to the frustrations of the colored peoples of the world and the colored people in their own backyard. They must be as sensitive to the claims of an underpaid working girl in a fire-trap along lower Broadway as they are to the claims of a corporate giant in a midtown penthouse. They must be men who can influence the ways of the world as well as be influenced by men who know the ways of the world.

ON this most gratifying occasion, I am pleased to be the guest of the Liberal Party of New York, not only because I share its basic philosophy, but also because this party has been an important influence in raising the standards of candidates for public office here in New York.

Too often, as they approach an election, people are prone to be more interested in how a candidate behaves before than in how he will behave after election; they are more concerned with his conformity in the past than with his creativity in the future.

Together with you, my concern is the future: a challenging future, a changing future. We need men who will respond to the challenge with enthusiasm and faith; who will respond to change with ideas and with heart.

To find and to elect such men is our most immediate task. Through them—and their liberal concept of democracy—we have won out in the past. We will do so again!

