

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

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JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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AFL-CIO HITS ANTI-ILG PROBE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and women of all races, creeds and colors with full equality in wage rates.

This is a union that has made the democratic process its very life-blood.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(See also story on Page 3)



Victorious

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

TENN. PRIMARY SETBACKS STUN MEDICARE FOES

A leading opponent of the King-Anderson health care bill, Rep. James B. Frazier Jr., was knocked out of office in the Tennessee Democratic primary by Wilkes T. Thrasher Jr., on the straight issue of health care under the social security system.

Another veteran Democratic opponent of the King-Anderson bill, Rep. J. Carlton Lozer, trailed Richard Pullen, his opponent, by a slim margin in the Fifth District (Nashville) but the final result awaited tabulation of 296 challenged absentee ballots from a single city ward.

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

Making medical care the key issue in his campaign, 41-year-old attorney Wilkes T. Thrasher Jr. clashed with Frazier in the primary.

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

Pullen pitched his campaign on the entire Kennedy program but placed particular stress on medical care for the aged.

Both Lozer and Frazier received strong support from doctors. Many individual physicians worked in their campaigns as part of the American Medical Association's Political Action Committee. In many cases political notices asking patients to support Lozer and Frazier were enclosed with bills to patients. Doctors also made speeches in behalf of Lozer and Frazier.

Knocking Frazier off the House Rules Committee would provide two openings for liberal Democrats. Rep. Burr Harrison of Virginia, also a committee member, is retiring this year.

In opposing Frazier, Thrasher said he supports the King-Anderson bill "because no other really practical plan has been offered to take care of this problem."

ILGers Ready Drives For Congress Races

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

Last week, ILGWU 1962 Campaign Committee Chairman David Dubinsky urged the immediate setting up of local campaign committees in order to speed the collection of voluntary contributions for liberal Congressional candidates.

Recalling that in 1958 the labor movement made a major contribution to the election of President Kennedy, Dubinsky stated that "we left our big piece of unutilized business. We failed to provide the President with a most important ally—a liberal Congress."

As a result, he pointed out, the "conservative coalition" of anti-labor Republicans and their Democratic counterparts still controls Congress by a small majority. "It is clear," he added, "that so long as this harmful willful men remain in control, the President's program to benefit every American, to strengthen our economy and to make us a shining example of how well democracy works, will be choked."

"We do not have to stand by and see the President's program wrecked . . . labor-endorsed candidates must be given the means to bring the people to the polls. Our dollars can provide the means to do this much-needed job."

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

President Speaks

The President conference will open with an address by Pennsylvania Governor David Llewellyn Evans, Director, and William B. Sullivan, Director of the Philadelphia Mercantile Bank. Democratic candidates to succeed Lawrence as Governor, will also address the conference.

Around the leading ILGers expected to attend are Vice Presidents David Glasgow, Northeast Department Director, and William B. Sullivan, manager of the Philadelphia Democratic Joint Board; Manager Joseph Edwards of Philadelphia National Local 10, National Assistant Director Ed C. Chalkin, ILGWU Political Dept. Executive Vice Fred Kirby Doherty, Pennsylvania AFL-CIO Executive Vice Pres. Michael Johnson, and ILGWU local managers in the state.

In other States and counties, ILGers are also concentrating on the vital job of getting members to register to vote.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By EDWARD F. MORGAN

Thalidomide Tragedy Spurs Drug Safeguard Measures

WASHINGTON—The blood-cries that it had not been for the skill and tenacity of a doctor in the U.S. Food & Drug Administration, the tragedy of the newborn children might have been as serious in this country as it has been in Europe.

Under existing law, once the required experimental data on a new drug are in and registered as favorable, if the FDA does not approve it within 60 days the manufacturer may go ahead and sell it to the public. Apparently, the FDA's President Edgar, in whom President Kennedy placed deep trust, resorted to a series of amendments to delay that deadline because she was suspicious of Thalidomide's side effects. In the interim evidence emerged in Europe associating the drug with an epidemic of malformed limbs and it was kept off the American market.

A revealing study of the attention to give to a minority report by the drug industry regulation legislation reported by the House Judiciary Committee, after Chairman James O. Eastland of Mississippi, and others, had pulled it of leader Johnson. Between September 10, 1960, the report was on the floor, a September 15, 1960, report was approved by the committee and November 20, 1961, when the Senate advised FDA of the bill's availability, Maxwell contacted FDA's Bureau of Methods 20 times "in an effort to get this drug on the American market and a member of the staff . . . were very agreeable."

It is doubtful clear, as the President has just recognized, that additional legislation is needed to protect the public in the area of drugs and medicines. The FDA has been exceedingly conscientious the years and now Congress appears to be preparing—initially—its own along with a Kennedy request for a 25 percent increase from \$100 million to \$125 million. The bill also provides a change from Dr. Edley to Dr. Edgar. Senator Johnson's proposal that the FDA not be held to a strict time limit in approving new drugs seems reasonable.

In answer to a question, the President said legislation should "be made clear, as indicated, be would like to review present procedure under which a pharmaceutical house may arrange with doctors for the experimental or investigational use of a new drug without Federal clearance."

Animals Protected—Why Not People?

But in addition to specific measures covering specific substances it appears that a broader review is in the making of assuring the public interest in the drug field is necessary. In the special message to Congress on March 14 recommendations were made to protect the consumer, Kennedy said "it is time to give American men, women and children the same protection we have been giving our animals. Our people are not being protected by the marketing of worthless serums and other drugs for the treatment of these animals."

Edgar's bill was aimed not only at strengthening safety factors but at bringing down the high price of new drugs.

Training for Free Trade Unionism



Latin American and Caribbean trade union leaders in this country at the 1962 group for training under the American Institute for Free Labor Development program, are presented to President Kennedy by AR-CIO Pres. George Meany in White House Rose Garden. In welcoming the group, Kennedy reminded them that no country could have a free society without free unions.

Labor Board Moves to Curb Racial Propaganda in Voting

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

In two decisions—both involving the South—the NLRB has laid down a new policy which does two things:

1. It declared that it did not intend to tolerate "intentional propaganda" which appears to have no purpose except "to inflame the racial feelings of participants in the elections."

2. It declared that, on the other hand, it will not bar racial statements so long as they are "intentionally" setting forth matters of racial interest on a matter of racial interest and does not, deliberately seek to incite and exacerbate racial feelings by irrelevant, inflammatory appeals. Although the board said ap-

parently that the policy was not intended to mean that any election campaign statement could be considered inflammatory and have racial overtones, it added specifically:

"We would be less than truthful if we did not recognize that such statements, even when made bona fide and truthful, do in fact color the racial prejudices. Yet we believe that they must be tolerated because they are true and because they pertain to a subject concerning which employees are en-

titled to have knowledge—the union's position on racial matters. . . . It is this latter statement that has brought union objections on the grounds that it is open to "infringe on racial prejudices" under our circumstances.

Simply its comprehensive nature is the reason why the NLRB will not bar such statements unless they are inflammatory racial propaganda by their nature. Furthermore, especially in the textile industry in the South,

Court Enforces Order Against Sidele Runaway

In 47 words, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit on August 14 upheld a ruling by the National Labor Relations Board that Sidele Fashion, Inc. of Philadelphia had violated the law by moving its factory to Ware Shoals, South Carolina in 1960 in an effort to force congressmen from the state. The NLRB decision was made October 3, 1961.

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

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

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

(Continued on Page 12)

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

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

In what is obviously an anti-ILGWU crusade by disappointed politicians, a subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee, whose chairman is Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, began an investigation of the ILGWU on August 10. In the first day the committee questioned Harry Uviller, dress industry imperial chairman, and ILLGW General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg.

Congressman Powell was off to Europe before the committee hearings started, leaving the probe in charge of Rep. Herbert Zelenko. Both men had speeches and failed to get endorsement by the Liberal Party.

'Bombshell' Breaks

Uviller, in his 37th year as dress architect and one of the top reports on the economics, history and problems of the women's garment industry, was put under extended questioning. But instead of seeking enlightenment on these matters from Uviller, the committee's moving spirits preferred to confront him with what they apparently thought was a bombshell.

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

The great bombshell proved to be a dud. In fact, the check had been endorsed the day it was issued and was deposited by the Liberal Party. In fact, the investigators had little trouble in "uncovering" the information about the check because it was openly noted in two places: in an ILGWU financial report submitted under Federal law and in a similar financial statement by the union under state laws. Secretary-Treasurer Stulberg corroborated the facts about the check. Nobody from the committee has yet begged Mr. Uviller's pardon.

The political theater of the inquiry was noted August 12 by Oliver Flint and Jack D. Fox writing in the New York Post. Commenting on Powell's departure for Europe on the eve of the opening of the investigation, they wrote:

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

"This inquiry was announced a month ago after Powell was refused endorsement by the Liberal Party, in which the ILGWU plays a major role.

"Handling the inquiry was entrusted to a subcommittee under Democratic Rep. Zelenko, who was also denied endorsement.

"Despite a flurry of two premature publicity, nothing much will come out of the public hearings which start Friday, Harlem critics believe.

"If they really had something on the ILGWU, one observer suggested over the week-end, 'Adam would not be enjoying himself in Paris. He would be on hand! Now, if the investigation holds fire, Zelenko will be left holding the bag.'"

Gubernatorial Greeters



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

The discharge of Conventions "Six" Sedares on December 9, 1960 by Vice President Kramer, head of the Eastern Region, were for good cause and not because of his activity in behalf of the union within the union (FOUR). This position of the ILGWU was fully restated last week in an intermediary report issued by the National Labor Relations Board.

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

Referring directly to the case involving the discharge of Sedares and the transfer of Bloom, the NLRB examiner stressed that this was "the hardest fought and most important issue of the case." Nevertheless, first newspaper accounts generally ignored this part of the decision and centered on a variety of other charges.

In another comment the trial examiner also substantiated another charge made from the start by the ILGWU; that the leaders of FOUR ignored ILGWU channels available to them and went directly to outside agencies. Said the board's examiner: "Sedares made no attempt following his discharge to talk with Pres. Dubinsky or General Secretary-Treasurer Stulberg or to seek a

review of his discharge under ILGWU procedures."

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

"In 1961, FOUR a political faction within the ILGWU, filed a variety of initial labor practice charges against the ILGWU with the NLRB.

"The heart of these charges consisted of the discharge of Gus Sedares, president of this political faction, and the transfer of Ted Bloom, one of its leading members, from one position to another. The NLRB trial examiner's report declares that the Sedares and Bloom charges were the hardest fought and most important issue in the case." He found that the discharge and transfer were for good cause and were not discriminatory as alleged.

ILGWU Vindicated

"Thus the ILGWU's position has been fully vindicated. The rest of the charges concern some acts alleged to have

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

"The ILGWU believes that this traditional policy should not and cannot be applied in cases involving a faction of officers within the union. The trial examiner's conclusions on these charges will be appealed. The courts will ultimately have to decide this issue.

Attorneys for the ILGWU were Associate General Counsel Julius Topel and Emil Schneiderman.

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

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

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

Livingston reported AFL-CIO unions participated in 254 elections and won 2,592 involving bargaining rights for 186,439 persons.

Bid Argentina Act On Anti-Semitism

Labor concern over "the spread of Nazi-type outrages and anti-Semitic terror acts in Argentina" has been voiced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

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

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

Women 45 and over accounted for three-fifths of the gain in the female labor force over the past 15 years, but only one-fifth of the gain between 1940 and 1961.

State Unit Stalls Cutter Hearing on 'Bias' Slur

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

According to Local 10 Manager Moe Palkman, the demand was first made in a letter dated July 19 and reiterated in a telegram dated August 13 to Ruperto Ruiz, investigating commissioner, with a copy going also to George H. Fowler, chairman of the commission. The telegram sent by Attorney Emil Koenigsberger read:

"On July 25, 1962, I sent you a seven-page letter re: Local 10 case. Have received no reply. Again demand on behalf of Local 10 that either vacate your determination of June 28, 1962 or afford immediate opportunity, under rules of the commission, to establish, in a public and open hearing at which fundamental elements of due process will be

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

During the first weeks in July, the chairman of the commission, as well as the investigating commissioner, at informal conferences, indicated that the determination would be set aside and the case reopened, to receive further facts. But a formal reply on July 24 by Commissioner Ruiz failed to do so.

The Local 10 position was spelled out in full in a reply letter from Attorney Schlessinger the next day. Among the points made in the letter are that nothing was done by the commissioner to correct the false and harmful publicity respecting the ILGWU that resulted from the manner in which the determination was announced, that

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

Letter to Commissioner
Following is the text of the letter:

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

On June 28, 1962, you, as investigating commissioner, made a determination in which you found "probable cause" to credit the allegations of a charge made against Local 10 in the above matter. (Continued on Page 11)

ILG Asks Court to Enforce Arbiter's Jury Bond Awards

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

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

Judy Bond then obtained a plant in Brewton, Alabama and moved all of its production south. The union's current action, seeking court implementation of the four awards made by the impartial chairman, covers the following:

—Award of \$61,600 in damages because the company, while under union contract, violated its obligation to make all of its work in unionized shops and channelled \$1,000 down to non-union production.

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

—Award of \$25,361 for underpayment and overtime sums resulting from Judy Bond's failure to abide by contract terms calling for a 45-hour week for shipping clerks, who instead worked 40 hours.

—Directing the firm to make its fourth quarter 1961 records available to the ILGWU, on grounds that while the contract is in force, a member of the association does not relieve himself of liability by resigning from it.

Handling the union's case before the impartial chairman and the New York court is the firm of Lieberman, Katz & Aronson.

Last month, also, Judy Bond and the United Garment

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

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

ACWA Urges Don't Buy Richman Bros. Clothing

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

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



Darlena Glazier is daughter of Dave Glazier, Local 78' head.



John Casto is son of Annabella Casto, president of Local 203.

Operator Job Openings In Undie Season Pick-Up

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

For information on job opportunities, workers should check with Milton Schaefer in the service department at union headquarters, 101 West 21st, St., or with business agents. The local's employment service is now under direction of Schaefer, substituting for Samuel Gejter, head of the severance and labor department, who is recuperating from an operation.

Free 'Flu' Shots
As it has done in the last few years, Local 62 again will provide free inoculations against influenza to its members, starting after Labor Day. "Shots" will be given in the shops by doctors, and shop schedules will be announced soon. Vaccine supplies were obtained well in advance, and a sufficient quantity is available to service the thousands of local members who wish it.

The local's "flu shot" program is one of the largest projects of its kind in the city, Schoenwald points out. Members are advised that those who have an allergy to eggs should not take the injections.

New England Tour

A Labor Day weekend tour of outstanding New England points of interest is being arranged for local members. Total price of \$48.50 includes transportation by deluxe air-conditioned coaches, three night accommodations, several meals, and admissions to the Brewster Mansion in Newport, Starbridge Village, Plymouth Plantation, Pioneer Village, the Edenville Tour through the Cranberry Bog.

Reservations must be made at once with the local's education department on the 4th floor union headquarters, with a \$20 deposit. First come, first served! Buses will leave from the union office at 6:48 P.M. on August 31.

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

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

Signal Honor



Salvatore Nola, assistant national secretary of Italian Dressmakers Local 89, was awarded with the decoration, "Cavaliere of the Italian Republic," at recent ceremonies in Milan, Italy. Shown from left are First Vice Pres. Luigi Arturo, local general secretary; Costal General Dr. Suggiero Francia, Nola; Mr. Nola and his Alfredo. Same citation also was given to Frank Garbellino, business agent and head of Affiliated Branch.

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

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

reduction in base-hour pay of two levels; legislative action to change the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide for a 35-hour work week and double time for all hours over 35, and a "grass-roots, intensified" effort by affiliates to win a shorter work week at the bargaining table.

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

It also established an AFL-CIO headquarters a task force to aid all affiliated unions in collective bargaining on shorter work weeks as well as to help in the legislative campaign.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that the federation did not consider a shorter work week inflationary, that it is not a substitute for a tax cut and that the basic aim of the campaign is to address full employment in the United States. He commented in reply to a query that "a considerable amount of slack" now in the economy would be taken up and that union would not have as much unemployment at the 35-hour pay week without reduction in pay were in effect now.

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

the AFL-CIO "will support them in every possible way." He noted that continuing progress has been made through collective bargaining in reducing the work week and that he expected this progress to continue. He indicated that greater progress might exist in securing legislation on the 35-hour work week because the AFL-CIO would be moving to apply the law to non-union workers who cannot secure these conditions through bargaining.

Jobs Rate High

The council statement declared that for 57 consecutive months the unemployment rate has exceeded 6 percent of the labor force and that "this is a statistic of suffering America and most especially her workers can no longer tolerate." AFL-CIO "urges" and demands for a wide range of remedial measures have "to be available," he added.

The council noted that the economy "is again faltering" and that the promised upward movement of the economy "has not yet been achieved."

"The nation can break no further delay," it said. "The time has come for a basic change in the fundamental terms of employment in the United States. One certain answer to the problem is to spread the work by reducing the hours each worker devotes to his job, measured either by the week or the year, while maintaining his total earnings. A shorter work period without a reduction in take-

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

The statement stressed that the economy would not be benefited if the shorter hours goal were achieved only for organized workers and that, therefore, "we intend to achieve changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide penalty pay of double time for all hours worked over 35 to discourage erosion of our aim of a shorter work week."

See Long Battle

The council said it realized the battle will be "long and hard" and that "victory will not be achieved easily."

But it added that the question is economic stagnation and that the country "cannot keep affording the unemployment that is sure to come, without this fundamental reform would be a worldwide disaster."

The council also adopted a statement marking the first anniversary of the Berlin "Wall of Shame" declaring that this "single date" brings home "the brutal reality of communism and the seriousness of worldwide Soviet threat to freedom and peace." It condemned the American government for its efforts to "bring down the Berlin Wall and its pledge to defend it at all costs the right of the Allies to military presence and the German civilian population to East Berlin.

Midsummer Parleys For Midwest Pacts

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

—Primary negotiations have started for renewal of the collective agreements in the Chicago suit dress industry, with full-scale contract talks under way for the near future.

—Four parleys are slated for August 1 with cloth industry employers in the Fox River area of Illinois.

According to Vice Pres. Marvin Blais, regional director, the Fox River Valley locals presently will attend more than 200 parleys scheduled to occur above Aurora, Cook and Will County, Illinois; Bensenville, Cook, with plants in Elmhurst, DuKane and Rockdale; Fox Valley Garment Co. and Kenner Garment Co. of Batavia.

The union's negotiating team, headed by Assistant Regional Director Harold Schwartz and General Organizer Harry Ruffer, includes Robert Dale and Charlie Stark of Aurora, Local 346, Kenner's Harold of Richton Park, 80, Stanley Reizend of DeKalb Local 434, Arnold Olzaps of Rockdale Local 149 and Bill Gray and Charlotte Reizend of Batavia Local 189.

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

Ruffer reports that the Fox Valley shows generally are very busy on fall season lines, and that samples already are being prepared for the spring season.

Political Education Meet

Union headquarters in Chicago was the scene on July 29 of an all-day political education conference, conducted by ILOUW Political Education Director Gus Tyler for staff members and local officers of Chicago and nearby affiliates. The conference was attended by 60 delegates from 26 locals.

Conferees, who also heard address by Blais and Schwartz discussed a wide range of political topics, including the

campaign for congressmen, the need for increased union education, and the need for more ILOUW Campaign Committees, and financial activities programs.

After the conference, Tyler appeared on the TV program "48 Hours," where he was introduced as the director of the ILOUW Political Education Department and as author of the recently published "Organized Crime in America."

Paris, Bids Relief

Two veteran Midwest union officers were added to the ILOUW retirement roster last month. William Davis, longtime ILOUW representative in Michigan, and George Paris, representative in Wisconsin.

Davis, who served in this post for 29 years, prior to that had been an AFL organizer. These retiring officers had been union agent for Chicago Embroidery Workers Local 22, later also served Locals 268 and 54. Four years ago, he was named to the Wisconsin post, and also was elected Milwaukee manager.

Local 22 to Hold Picnic For Members on Aug. 25

New York Dressmakers Local 22 is scheduled a picnic-camping at Mohonk State Park for Saturday, August 25. Members can obtain tickets for this event from their business agent or the local education department, Room 817, 212 West 69th St., Manhattan. Those wishing to attend must bring their own food as no refreshments will be sold on the picnic grounds.

Workers in Big Coast Shops Throng to Sign Union Cards

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

Particularly receptive to the union's message have been employees of shops at California Swim Wear in Whittier, employing 130; CIE The Sportswear, with 135, and Barco Garments, uniform

manufacturers, with a work force of 160.

Many of the workers sign ILOUW authorization cards after speaking with union leaders in person in front of the factories; other cards are signed when work-

ers are visited at home, or are used to be the union by mail.

Meanwhile, continuing organizing activities are bringing additional new shops into the union drive.

Among recent recruits enrolled by the Los Angeles' Check Joint Board are Pascal, a suit manufacturer employing 100 workers, after signing up more than half of the work force. And at Rusal, neckwear manufacturer, employing 75, an NLRB election is set for August 23.

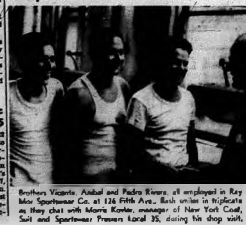
In San Francisco the union petitioned for an election at White Stag, a ladies sportswear manufacturing concern employing more than 100 workers, after signing up more than half of the work force. And at Rusal, neckwear manufacturer, employing 75, an NLRB election is set for August 23.

Corwin's Wall has resumed his duties as manager of the San Francisco Joint Board after completing 18 months' service with the U. S. Naval Reserve.

Deve Looks to ILO

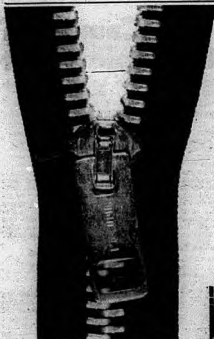
A labor board hearing was scheduled for August 16 on the union's quest for an election at a company with 100 employees, under a company union "contract" for the Salt Air plant now set to be closed. The employer has refused to negotiate with the ILOUW or issue a consent election.

In Triple Time



Brothers Victoria, Anibal and Pedro Rivero, all employed in Ray Bell Sportswear Co. at 128 1/2th Ave., both union in flightcaps as they chat with Morris Korol, manager of New York City, Suit and Sportswear Frontiers Local 25, during his shop visit.

Page 10



ZIPPER

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

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

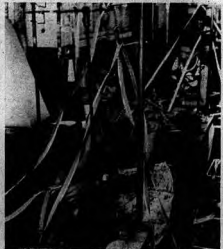
Equally significant is the little known fact that over 20 separate operations go into the making of the zipper, even the one you can buy at any department store for as little as 10 cents. Many of these operations require the same exacting skills and precision that are utilized in producing the delicately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

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

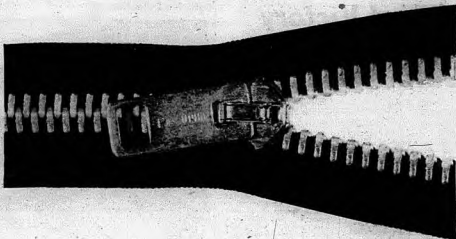
These Serval workers, who are pictured in these pages, are members of New York Local 132 Plastic Molders and Novelty Workers, whose manager is Joel Menist. Their shop chairman is Vito Urso, who is also president of the local. To them, the zipper is not just a simple garment accessory, but an indispensable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



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



ER



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



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

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

Now they're back at work—with a union contract under their belts, reports Vice Pres. David Glasgow, director of the Northeast Department. Now, too, the 30 employees will work on production lines from Joliet based—malnourished jobbers in New York City; previously, the owner had been doing work for a street jobber.

According to Manager Alec Karsky of the Upstate New York-Vermont District Council, SaRi-Sue workers signed ILGWU cards in response to a vigorous campaign conducted by Peter Hladash, area organization director, and organizer Bernard Lurie. On February 5, they voted to strike by back up their demand for union terms.

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

going to settle for anything less" said Karsky.

Problems of the past ending the half-year-long walk-in-clude hourly craft minimums ranging up to \$1.50 an hour for cutters and \$1.85 for operators, with increases of at least 8 percent on all piece rates. 8½ paid holidays, a week's recreation benefit, severance, retirement, health and disability benefits, and use of the union hall.

Union negotiators, in addition to Karsky, included Vice Pres. Glasgow, Field Supervisor Jack Halperin, Northeast Assistant Director Sol C. Chalkin.

Picket line activity was spearheaded by Nicholas, Lurie and Robert Campbell, Bertha Wilson and Kay Altshuler were elected strike captains, while Ole Rostov was chosen president for the duration of the strike.

Effective aid also was given by Herbert Bernstein, board director of organization.

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

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

The ILPA, the trade body of editors of publications of unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, warned that the Trade Union News is a private commercial operation which has no connection with the legitimate labor movement.

"The people who operate it are in many cases former employees of the Trade Union Journal, which was successfully prosecuted by the Federal Trade Commission for falsely posing as a labor paper, misrepresentation in other respects, etc.," the ILPA said.

"Any employer who takes an ad in the publication, thinking he is buying space in a labor journal, is a sucker. Any union officer who so much as gives the outfit the time of day is a demagogue and a name of the labor movement."

The ILPA reproduced a form letter, soliciting ads and editorial contributions for the News. The issue, sent to Pres. Arthur Rosenstock of the Newspaper Guild, Dallas. Editor has been sent to Pres. Walter F. Fisher of the Auto Workers and Pres. Gordon Freeman of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Seek Paid 'Greetings'
The letter congratulated Rosenstock for having been chosen "by unanimous vote of our executive body as the man who has been the most effective labor force Craft, in your area of Washington, D. C." The "Washington, D. C." was typed, ABC headquarters in Washington. Rosenstock's home and job are in New York.

After claiming that the publication reaches "approximately 12,000 unions throughout the U.S.A. and Canada, and is known as the Nations Leading Labor Newspaper," the form concludes:

"P.S. A greeting on Labor Day from your Union would also be appreciated. Its position in the Labor Movement. Space rates enclosed. Less 25%.

The letter was signed by Eli Meyerman, "editor."

The extent of the Trade Union News campaign may be gauged from the fact that a small central body in California received a copy which it forwarded to the ILPA.

"Alert your people to this device by the Trade Union News," the ILPA said. "Tell them to send their 'awards' to this office, and to ignore the fake, and make the employers in your area also know this outfit has no labor connection. If there's a Better Business Bureau in your town, pass the word along."

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

After two and a half years of delaying legal maneuvers Ken Lee, Inc. an Atlanta sportswear manufacturer, appears nearing the end of the non-union trail. Left along the way: a long string of unfair labor practices, NLRB complaints, lost decisions, appeals, and other attempts to delay and hampering the efforts of the ILGWU to gain the benefits of ILGWU representation.

The record goes back to March 11, 1959 when the NLRB conducted an election to determine whether the employees of the Ken Lee Co. wanted to be represented by the ILGWU.

The result of that election was kept in doubt by legal maneuvering until December 1961 when the challenged ballots were finally opened and the union was certified as bargaining agent by the ILGWU. During this period, the company was found guilty of committing a host of unfair labor practices including threats, intimidation, coercion and the firing of several union workers.

Data for Detection



Facts on cancer were graphically portrayed to members of Los Angeles' Cloak Joint Board through film shot at recent meeting by American Cancer Society. Seated at desk (left) are Ildor Stenator, general manager of joint board and other officers: Meyer Silvenstein, Charles Nash, Morris Solomon.

COTers 'Graduate' Leadership Classes

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

The course, arranged by the education departments of the ILGWU and COT with the cooperation of the Management and Labor Relations Institute of State University, was completed by shop leaders of Locals 132, Newark, 134, Paterson, 21-125, Newark, and 154, Passaic.

Instructors provided by the labor program of the university taught the classes, with COT staff representatives providing specific "resource" information.

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

August 15 Starting Date For '65 Pension Applying

Eighteen members of New York Local 68, bonnaz embroidery, tacking, pleating and allied crafts, who wish to apply for retirement benefits may do so from August 15 to September 30 at union headquarters, 225 West 39th St., Manager Murray Gross announces. Applicants must submit documentary proof of age.

HOW TO BUY

by BERNY MARGOLIS

Home Furnishings Top List Of Choice Buys for August

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

August also is the month car dealers offer their biggest reductions to clear this year's models. In fact, the 1963 clearance represents an opportunity to still get one of this year's economy models. For 1963, the car manufacturers are taking a backward step from compact, economy cars. The forthcoming models are edging up in size and luxury. Details: save economy models will be "luxury economy" cars.

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

Here are tips on August buying opportunities:

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

— **upholstery furniture.** Two types of coverings are gaining wide use. One is continuous filament nylon. This is a thicker nylon now also widely used for rugs. It resists soil better than staple nylon, and has no short ends, so will not fray or form fibers. It is usually found under such brand names as Dupont 661, Camselot, Mytel, Tyora, Caprolin. Filament-nylon upholstery covering comes in both frisse and flat weaves.

Quality for quality, frisse weaves better than flat nylon, although the cheaper grades of frisse wear less any longer than the better flat weaves, trade experts say. The flat weaves are more soil-resistant and easier to clean than frisse.

The other increasingly popular covering is expanded vinyl, a plastic with impregnated foam backing. Expanded vinyl costs a little more than ordinary supported vinyl, but has a softer feel, is thicker and heavier and won't stiffen, crack or fade as some ordinary vinyls do. It approaches the soft "hand" of fabric covering, and has the advantage of being cleanable with a damp cloth.

HOSIERY: Women are buying the new run-resistant nylon stockings enthusiastically. These are a mesh type, slightly less Oerthan conventional nylons. But they are not actually "runless." Other mills still are advertising the stockings as "runless forever." Other mills admit the new stockings can develop holes if snagged but do consider them a definite improvement in run resistance.

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

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

The U.S. Agriculture Department has settled the water-ham controversy for the moment by requiring that smoked hams containing up to ten percent added water be labeled "Ham—Water Added." Packers had gone to court to restrain the department from requiring that watered pork products be labeled "hamlet." The new label is fair enough. In fact, you may find less water in federally-inspected hams even though labeled "water added" than in locally-packed hams which may not say "water added," but may have more than ten percent. Especially avoid hams which seem very moist under the cellophane wrap. That's not just juice.

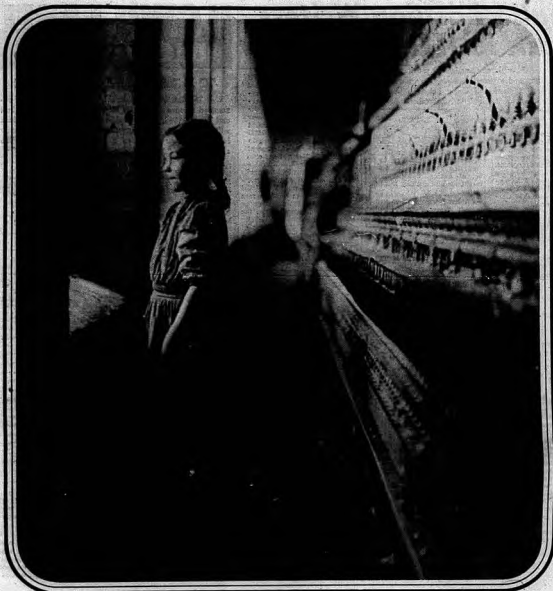


Photo: The Bettmann Archive Inc.

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

SARAH H. CLEBORNE (1874-1939)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Canada Fashion Writers Flock to ILG Label Show

GWU LABEL MOVIE TV

Fashion writers from six N. Canada's 10 provinces, as well as national television and newscast cameras, were on hand for the Second National Collection of Union Label Fashions, presented August 9 atop Mount Royal, in Montreal.

The show, featuring almost 100 garments from some 70 manufacturers in Montreal, Toronto, Windsor and Vancouver, was the biggest and best yet—from the viewpoint of attendance and interest as well as from that of content. Manufacturer participation also exceeded that of the previous show, which took place at Montreal's Botanical Gardens last February.

Fall and winter garments seen in the show fell into two basic categories—the elegant and the long, lean look. It was the most comprehensive presentation of Canadian-made fashions ever staged and ranged from evening wear to the kind of sportswear for which Canada's designers have become famous.

Prior to the show—held indoors at the Mount Royal Chalet because of threatening weather—press representatives were guests of the ILGWU for breakfast held at the Windsor Hotel.

Top Fashion Writers
Vice Pres. Bernard Shanz

Montreal Affiliate Moves to New Site

Moving day is over for 12,000 ILGWUers in Montreal. The address now is 1253 McGill College Ave. Soon, the workers will be at work on the union's six-year-old headquarters at 225 Plateau St.

The move to temporary offices on McGill College Ave., directly facing the granite Place Village Marie complex, was necessitated by the city's decision to eliminate all structures in the block where the ILGWU center was formerly located in order to make way for the huge concert hall project known as the Place des Arts, now under construction.

Next May, ILGWU headquarters will be moved once more—this time to the union's own building in the heart of the Montreal garment district. Plans for the new structure have already been approved, and excavation is expected to get under way on August 12.

Service Salute



Veteran ILGWU staffer George Paris (center), who served union in various posts through the years, is greeted by Vice Pres. Morris Bialek, director of Midwest Region, at recent gathering honoring Paris on retirement. At right is Raymond Machajewski, president of Local 188 in Milwaukee which was managed by Paris.

strengthened the ILGWU's role in bringing what he described as "a growing maturity" to Canada's fashion industry. He called on fashion writers, as influential people in their communities, to endorse the union label as a symbol of quality, decent working conditions and sanitary manufacturing.

On hand were leading women writers from Victoria, British Columbia to St. John's, Newfoundland as well as a group of buyers representing the top department stores in Canada.

Following the National Collection show, the city of Mon-

Micsummer Night's Musings



Prof. Marvin Gittelman of City University of New York opens discussion at first session held August 14 of new summer lecture series sponsored by ILGWU Education Department. Student Fellowship reunion followed in General Office studios. Seated at right is Fannie Cohen, department secretary.

Alert B'klyn Cloaks Save \$20,000 Due Workers

Constant vigilance by union staffers of the Cloak King Board's Brooklyn Office recovered more than \$20,000 in the first half of this year that was due area cloakmakers for a variety of wage claims, back pay and improper payments. It was reported by Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsohn, joint board general

manager at a recent session of the organization.

According to John Denaro, supervisor of the Brooklyn Office, some of the larger sums involved included:

—A week's wages totaling \$4,000 owed the workers of Conno Coat Co., contractor for Petite Miss, the jobber, who lamed the checks for the amounts due.

—Checks totaling \$5,499 owed workers of another Petite Miss contractor, Calvert Coat Co.

—Two weeks' wages that had not been paid workers of Landers Coat Co., totaling \$4,148.

Reporting on payment for legal holdovers, Denaro noted that more than \$6,480 had been collected in this period through actions on complaints growing out of conflicting interpretation and differences of opinion between the union and the associative.

In addition, he stated, thousands of dollars in holiday sums were obtained directly by the workers after the union had called entire shops to meetings, and in instances where the workers had refused to report to work after failing to receive holiday pay that was due them.

During this period, Denaro said, staff members made 1,414 shop visits, and 80 complaints were filed with the American Association.

level played host to ILGWU guests at a luncheon tendered officially by Mayor Jean Drapeau. Roland Bourrel, representing the Mayor, said the city of Montreal was happy to have its seal identified with the label of the ILGWU which "has done so much to raise the level of garment workers" in Montreal and elsewhere in Canada.

Vice Pres. Shanz told the guests that the measure of the importance of the bi-annual National Collection showings could be seen in the increased attendance of the nation's fashion writers, the cooperative attitude of the city of Montreal and the decision of Trans-Canada Airlines to subsidize the flights of four of the western editors on hand for the presentation.

TIME TABLE

The ILGWU Union Label Department has just announced release of its new film, "American Fashions, Fall and Winter 1963," the latest in the series. First showings will run in the New York area Loews Theatres listed below in the next few weeks, as a "short" accompanying the current movie "Advice & Consent."

Brooklyn	Premier	August 15-21
Brooklyn	Oasis	August 15-21
Brooklyn	Coney Island	August 15-21
Brooklyn	Alpine	August 15-21
Brooklyn	Oriental	August 15-21
Brooklyn	46th St.	August 15-21
Brooklyn	Piknik	August 15-21
Brooklyn	Kings	August 15-21
Brooklyn	Kameo	August 15-21
Brooklyn	Paradise	August 15-21
Brooklyn	Valencia	August 15-21
Brooklyn	Victoria	August 15-21
Brooklyn	Orpheum	August 15-21
Brooklyn	Commodore	August 15-21
Brooklyn	Dalcyne	August 15-21
Brooklyn	116th St.	August 15-21
Brooklyn	Inwood	August 15-21
Brooklyn	Sheridan	August 15-21
Brooklyn	115 St.	August 15-21
Brooklyn	State	August 15-21
Brooklyn	New Rochelle	August 15-21
Brooklyn	Mt. Vernon	August 15-21
Brooklyn	National	August 29-Sept. 4
Brooklyn	Boulevard	August 29-Sept. 4
Brooklyn	American	August 29-Sept. 4
Brooklyn	Astoria, L. I.	August 29-Sept. 4
Brooklyn	Triboro	August 29-Sept. 4

Spurt in Central Pa. Swings 2 to N'East

Stepped up organizing activities in Pennsylvania have added two new shops to ILGWU ranks in recent weeks, bringing significant pact terms highlighted by higher wages to the union's new members, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

The newly negotiated contracts cover workers at the Wallerstein Manufacturing Co., Plant 2, of Waynesboro, Pa., and shipping employees at the Ross Lee Corp. in Lebanon, according to Central Pennsylvania's District Manager Martin Morand.

The Wallerstein agreement provides for an immediate 40 percent increase, a 35-hour work week, and one-half over 7 hours per day, 6 1/2 paid holidays and 8 percent employer contributions to the union's health, welfare, retirement and severance funds.

The employer, who is a contractor for L'Algon Apparel, will pay 54 percent on top of piece rates and the regular L'Algon minimums with sliding scale make-up.

At Ross Lee, the new pact calls for a 21-cent hourly hike, time and one-half over 7 hours a day, 8 1/2 guaranteed paid holidays and standard health, welfare and retirement benefits.

Negotiations at both shops were led by Sol Hoffman, Pennsylvania organizational director, with Local 25 cooperating on Ross Lee.

Hail and Farewell!



Many years of devoted service to cloak operators by retiring Manager Benjamin Kaplan and Chairman Robin Zuckerman were lauded at testimonial dinner tendered by Local 117 at Hotel Astor on August 1. From left are Nat Windman, new manager, who chaired event; Kaplan; Pres. David Dubinsky; Zuckerman.

GOVERNMENT

**State Unit Stalls
'S' Letters Ask
Hearing on Bias'**

(Continued from Page 4)
The same determination, you state, that the matter would be considered satisfactorily adjusted if Local 10 complied with the four leas for conciliation which you requested.

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

The Herald Tribune of July 2, 1962, reported that the commission had made specific findings of guilt against Local 10 and set forth the steps which the commission ordered Local 10 to take in order to purge itself. Of course, the commission did not say this. But neither you nor the commission based any press release to correct these misstatements.

The New York Times of July 2, 1962, in the caption "Union Told to Get Job for A Negro" commented that the findings which you had made "are legally susceptible through court action. Although the commission was fully aware that you, as investigating commissioner, had only issued a recommendation of probable cause, which could not be enforced in the courts, here, too, you and the commission had endeavored to circulate that the commission had made a finding of guilt and neither you nor the commission tried to correct this misstatement.

Violation of Statute

I believe that the commission's release to the press was a complete violation of the Statute and the Commission Rules Governing Practice and Procedure. Under Rule 2a, it is provided that after filing of a complaint, the chairmen of the commission and one of the commissioners to make, with the assistance of the commission's staff a prompt investigation of the allegations of the complainant. Under Rule 2b, it is provided that if the investigating commissioner finds that probable cause exists for crediting the allegations of the complainant, he shall immediately endeavor to eliminate the discriminatory practice complained of by conference, conciliation and persuasion. Under Rule 2c, it is provided that the members and the staff of the commission shall not disclose what has transpired in the course of its endeavor at conciliation, conciliation and persuasion.

In my view, it was just as much a violation of Rule 2a as the press release was the part of the commission to disclose, in advance of conciliation conferences, the terms recommended for conciliation as it would have been for you or the commission to disclose the facts in a press conference.

Moreover, in my view, Rule 2a was violated in that the investigation in this matter was not held for a period of 15 months, as was not made by you, since you were only recently appointed to the commission and consequently you did not make the full investigation.

As you know, no complaint was

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

As counsel for Local 10, I visited the chairman of the commission on July 6, 1962, pursuant to an appointment which I had previously made with him. I stated to him that the purpose of my visit was:

a) to discuss with him the irreparable damage caused to Local 10 by the publicity which appeared in the press concerning your determination and to request that a release be issued by the commission to the press to correct the misstatements which had appeared therein.

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

c) to discuss with him the procedure which Local 10 might follow in view of the fact that the commission's Rules Governing Practice and Procedure were so indefinite, uncertain and equivocal that it would be difficult for anyone to determine what further action Local 10 might pursue.

During my discussion with the chairman, I indicated the type of newspaper publicity which I thought the commission should release. I stated that the commission which it had caused. I stated that Local 10 was not guilty of racial discrimination and it had, therefore, no standing to bring an important role in the movement to end racial discrimination wherever it may be found. I stated facts, which I felt were warranted to be true, that hundreds of Negroes and Puerto Ricans are employed in the garment and hat making industry, that it is a long time for any person who desired to be a cutter, who had no previous experience or national origin, to learn the craft; that all persons seeking membership in Local 10 were placed on an equal basis, whether they be Jew or Gentile, white or negro, American or of foreign extraction.

I told him that your recommendation for conciliation showed that you had no understanding of the industry or the complexities of the cutting craft. I urged that the industry be set aside and that the investigation be reopened for the ascertainment of relevant facts which I would be prepared to submit.

Chance to Answer'

I told him that if this request were refused, the commission should have its complaint forthwith withdrawn and he should file his answer and the case could proceed to hearing without delay and in that manner afford it an opportunity to be heard. He stated that, if it became necessary, Local 10 would seek final arbitration of the case.

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

Court Holds Sides Order

(Continued from Page 3)

In its October ruling, the NLRB in an en banc reversal of the findings of its trial examiner, and sustained the union that Sidel's true purpose in moving to Ware Shoals was "to use the move . . . as a device for attempting to ward off bargaining concessions from the union." This action, the board held, was a violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

"There is no basis in the record for inferring," the board held, "that economic considerations motivated Sidel's decision not to operate in Philadelphia 'under the old contract pending the negotiation of a satisfactory new contract. There is, on the contrary, evidence that this decision was motivated by other considerations."

"This evidence relates to the discussion between Roos and employer Mac J. Cain at their meeting on February 22, 1962. By that time the move of Sidel to Ware Shoals had been completed and so far as the record shows, only 9 of the approximately 200 former employees of Sidel in Philadelphia had been transferred to the Ware Shoals operation.

"Sidel's Philadelphia lease still had a substantial period to run before it expired, and he was anxious for personal reasons to reach agreement with the union through for reopening in Philadelphia. . . .

"There is no dispute that Cain offered to reopen the Philadelphia plant if he were granted certain concessions, which were refused by Roos. . . .

"I pointed out that, under this rule, only the investigating commissioner may, on his own motion, reopen the proceedings upon notice to all parties. The conference lasted for some time. It ended by the chairman stating that he wanted time to think the matter over and he asked me to meet with him again on July 10.

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

"After a full discussion with you and your staff, at which I repeated, at length, what I had told the chairman on July 6, I requested that in the interests of justice, to set aside your determination of June 28, 1962 and to refer the matter to the board of the facts which I represented to you. You told me that if I put my request in a letter you would permit it subject to the approval of the chairman and the legal department.

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

"I dictated my letter to you of July 10 at your office to your secretary. I showed you a draft of the letter and you agreed to inform. You made no objection to anything stated therein, when the case for its reopening. I signed it and handed it to you personally.

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

"We find," the NLRB declared, "on the basis of Cain's own admission at the hearing, that his reference to the pending disposition of his bargaining unit was merely a device, as was his assurance that Sidel would stay in Philadelphia."

"It is evident," the NLRB resorted to deliberate fabrications to avoid meeting with the union to discuss the adoption of the new association contract. Such conduct is not consonant with good faith bargaining." This, the board maintained, was a violation of the law, as was the firm's subsequent rejection of the union's bargaining request of March 18.

Board's Orders

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

"Offer to all those who lost their jobs as a result of the closing of the Philadelphia plant, reinstatement of their former or substantial former positions at the plant in the Philadelphia area if the firm resumes operations there, or at the Ware Shoals plant."

"Offer to pay employees travel and moving expenses entailed in moving their families and household effects to Ware Shoals in the event the firm does not reopen in Philadelphia."

The NLRB also directed the firm to bargain with the ILGWU

as representative of its employees if it reopens in Philadelphia; if it does not, it must bargain with the full number of Philadelphia employees who accept employment there, plus any other employees at that location, constitute a majority.

In a separate action, the union on September 11, 1961 instituted a suit to force Sidel to Philadelphia to make Sidel comply with the decision rendered by the NLRB on July 6. G. Allen Dash Jr., impartial chairman of the city's garment industry, ordering the firm to return its manufacturing operation to Philadelphia, rehire its former workers and pay \$77,800 in damages. Otherwise it would have to pay additional sums totaling more than \$350,000.

Of the damages award, nearly \$200,000 would be proportionately distributed to the individual Sidel workers for wages lost as a result of the Philadelphia plant being shut down.

The larger sum represents income that would have been received by the health, welfare and pension funds of the ILGWU in dues for the next 20 years, the period at least which the union has had reason to believe it would have continued to represent Sidel workers had the company abided by its contract for 20 years.

The union's legal action in the case is being handled by ILGWU General Counsel Morris Glavin, assisted by General Counsel Max Zimny and Philadelphia attorney Joseph Meranze. Documentation for the case was prepared by Director Lester Teper.

I asked you when I might receive an answer. I indicated that speed was essential because of the publicity which would be generated if the press again appeared in the press against Local 10. You told me that I would receive an answer by Thursday, July 12. On Friday, July 13, I received a message from Mr. Giguano, one of the attorneys on your legal staff, who had also been present at my conference with you on July 10, stating that he had just been assigned to the case, that he was in Westchester on another matter, and that he would be in Philadelphia to give me a report to you until some time during the following week.

As the chairman's request, I met with him on Monday, July 16. Present also was Mr. Hertz, counsel to the commission. The chairman told me that the investigation would be reopened, that he waived my setting forth in writing the grounds upon which I based my request for reopening and that he also waived my giving notice to all parties (which, you told me, would be to provide for), but that he would give notice to all parties concerned (which, of course, Rule 12 does provide for). We again discussed the type of publicity which I thought should be issued by the Commission to undo the damage which had been caused to Local 10. The chairman stated that he believed the commission should issue any further publicity at all.

On July 20, 1962, the chairman of the commission asked me to meet with him at 11:30 A.M. on that day. I did not meet with him as Mr. Hertz, the chairman stated the conference by informing me that he had changed his mind about issuing publicity; that the commission would issue a press release which would contain the facts of the case, to wit, that you, on your motion, were reopening the case for the reopening of the plant, but that you

previously determination of "probable cause" would not be vacated at this time. He stated that you were unsatisfied; that reopening of the investigation necessarily meant putting aside your previous determination of probable cause, which you were still free, after considering the new facts, to make a determination as to whether "probable cause" existed or not.

Decision 'Digger'

I pointed out to him that any purported reopening which did not vacate that determination would be wholly meaningless and I would not present any new facts while the danger of your previous decision was held dangling over my head. I stated in no uncertain terms that what he was offering was in sharp contrast to what I had previously agreed with me would be done.

I notice in the last paragraph of your letter that you now do not go even as far as you did and you state that, "I am not, at this time, setting aside my determination of probable cause." I stated, at this time, making any determination as to the granting or denial of your application to reopen.

After due reflection, I on behalf of Local 10 decline the offer made in your letter of July 24, 1962, because of what happened. I do not believe that you will make a fair and unbiased evaluation of the facts in this matter.

I formally advise you that Local 10 will not comply with any or all the recommendations for conciliation made by you on July 6, 1962, and the termination of June 28, 1962, and that it insists that it be afforded an opportunity by the commission to be heard in a public and open hearing at which the fundamental facts of the case should be carefully observed, that the charge made against it is without foundation in fact and is utterly lacking in merit.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

EDITORIAL



GETTING AND SPENDING

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

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

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

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

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

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

All of this has been branded as "pretty much of a hoax" by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. He points out that corporation profits and dividend rates for the first quarter of 1952 were at an "all-time high."

A higher standard of living for the masses of the American people rather than a higher rate of profits for a select few has been the driving force that pushed us to greatness and economic strength. The reason continues so many instances when a small slice of the population enjoyed high-flying prosperity while millions of Americans endured desperately miserable wages and conditions; this combination has been the warning signal of setbacks.

Economic strength does not dribble down; it grows up from the bottom and it is in serious jeopardy when there are millions of Americans at that lower level who are without income because they want but cannot get work. Adding profits to where there are already profits won't do anything for them. But giving them purchasing power, through jobs, through higher wages, through new equitable taxes, would put additional steam into our economy and move it forward.

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

AMERICA'S FUTURE 'DISPLACED PERSONS'

Excerpt from recent address by the regional director of the U.S. Department of Labor before the Western Conference of Jewish Communist Services in Atlantic City, N.J.

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

It is clear that multitudes of opportunities will open up for job seekers during the years ahead. The ability of workers to embrace these opportunities will, however, depend to an important extent on their education and training. The job needs of the future demand that our people have a marketable skill. The day of the "I can do anything" applicant is definitely past.

In these days of increasing complexity of jobs and of professional specialization, no one, whether young or old, will be able to enter such vocationally

in the job market. The unskilled, untrained worker is high on the list of "displaced" persons of the 1950's.

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



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

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

WITH SO MUCH COMPETITION FROM YOUNG people with higher levels of education, the boy or girl who does not get good preparation for work, either by completing high school or college or by some other effective means, will find the going rougher and rougher. In the years ahead, our studies indicate the possibility of 7.5 million school dropouts during the 1950's, of whom 2.2 million will not have completed even the fifth grade. Seven million people will find the going harder to get because employers prefer the worker who has "stayed the course" through high school. The high school dropout will rank high among the "replaced" persons of the 1950's.

Mankind's Oldest Enemy

By
HARRY W. EDWARDS

Excerpt from recent remarks by the executive director of American Freedom from Hunger Foundation, Washington, D.C.

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

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



countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa. Their hunger is manifested in many ways. It produces constant social and political unrest, as well as mass repatriation in turmoil, leading the means for stable government. It results in low productivity—hungry people cannot work efficiently.

A lack of food and proper nutrition of standards also contributes to the factor of disease and a generally low standard of living. Of the 30 percent of world's people who are rich or well-to-do or both, most reside in the food deficient areas.

We find the same dual effect on the level of education. Without food, people either do not go to school, or derive little benefit from it, so that 52 percent of the world population remains illiterate. You cannot talk of peace and learning to children with stomachs that are empty. Lacking education, these people are in no position to resist the blandishments of Communism. Just as distribution

of Communist ideas is spreading the spread of Communism, so does progress lessen it. People seek freedom when they have the intelligence and the ability to make a choice.

ANYBODY would argue that the biggest problem that these developing countries must face is over-population. It is true that by the turn of the century, the world population will more than double. More so, the increase will take place in countries that are already suffering thereby composing an already serious situation. In fact, by the time you finish reading this article, the population of the world will have increased by 1,000. Twenty-four hours from now, the figure will have jumped to 140,000—about the size of Austin, Texas, or Paterson, New Jersey.

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

NO one seriously doubts that the real solution to the world food problem lies in the greater production of food within the underdeveloped countries themselves.

However, we must realize that those nations with the least purchasing power now get the least to eat, which means they produce still less. This circle must be broken. Better fed countries must recognize their obligation to help the less developed. These emerging nations may still hold the key to the world of tomorrow. Our ability to identify ourselves with their aspirations, and to prevent their social, political and economic revolution from being subverted by Communism, is crucial to our own future. We may yet get a man on the moon in this decade, but wouldn't it be truly a decade of development if we could help the developing nations to achieve freedom from hunger?

By HERBERT BIENSTOCK