

MISS GOLDMARK, 73, AIDED LABOR LAWS

Former Research Director of Consumers League Dies— Compiled Employe Data

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 15

—Miss Josephine Goldmark, a pioneer in the movement for protective labor laws, died early this morning in White Plains Hospital at the age of 73. Her residence was in near-by Hartsdale.

A slight, modest woman whose name rarely appeared in newspapers, Miss Goldmark was associated for many years with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Justice Felix Frankfurter and the late Justice Louis D. Brandeis, her brother-in-law.

As research director of the National Consumers League, she compiled the facts and figures that went into many briefs submitted in support of early laws limiting working hours or regulating employment conditions. With Justice Brandeis, while he was still counsel for the consumers' league, she prepared the brief in 1914 that helped win a test case on New York's recently adopted law banning night work for women. She also worked on test cases dealing with social legislation in many other states.

Her Book Helped Fight

Miss Goldmark's research resulted in the publication of several studies which had a profound influence in her field. Foremost among these was her book, "Fatigue and Efficiency," published by the Russell Sage Foundation in 1912. This was generally credited with being the first scientific presentation of evidence that efficiency decreases with fatigue and it was an important weapon in the fight for shorter working hours.

Born in Brooklyn, the youngest of ten children of Joseph and Regina Goldmark, who had come to this country from Austria in 1848, she attended private schools in this city and was graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1898.

Soon after she left Bryn Mawr, she became associated with the late Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers League, which was founded in 1899, and as the league's research director she took an active part in many early battles for social reform.

Worked on Triangle Fire

Besides helping on test cases, Miss Goldmark worked from 1912 to 1914 with the Factory Investigating Committee that was appointed after the Triangle Shirt Factory fire. Among the members of this committee, which recommended many labor law reforms, were the late Alfred E. Smith, former Senator Robert Wagner and Miss Perkins.

Miss Goldmark also did research on the training and education of nurses for the Rockefeller Foundation and she served for many years on the board of directors of the Visiting Nurse Service of New York. She was a member of the Cosmopolitan Club.

"She was a sister of the late Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis, the late Mrs. Felix Adler and the late Henry Goldmark, engineer of the Panama Canal. The family spent its summers for many years in St. Hubert, N. Y., in the Adirondacks, where Miss Goldmark became an expert amateur naturalist. In recent years, she had lived in Hartsdale with her sister, Miss Pauline Goldmark, her only surviving close relative.