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Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
CLOAK BOND DRIVE NETS ENOUGH TO BUY FLYING FONTS SQUADRON

Thousands of checkmakers filed Victory Tents at the War Council on West 56th Street, New York City, September 21, and cheered loudly the announcement that the union drive had already resulted in the sale of over $2,000,000 in war bonds, nearly $1,000,000 of which was sold in the cloak and suit industry.

The local of the Cloak Joint Board immediately swung into this action after a meeting of shop chairmen was held on September 15 at the Hotel Commodore addressed by General Morrison, director of the cloak and suit industry, and by the managers of the locals, including Ben Weinberg of Local 137, Joseph Bower of Local 14, Louis Hyman of Local 4, and Sime W. Root of Local 22. Howard, an industry-wide drive James R. Wacker, impartial chairman of the industry, W. Randolph Burgess, chairman of the New York Board of Trade, and the New York Bond drive was announced.

(Continued on Page 7)

UNDERARMOR LOCAL 62 ASKS 10% WAGE RAISE FOR 15,000

As parleys for the renewal of the collective pact in New York's big undertaker manufacturing industry are in progress already, Samuel M. Igelw, vice-president and manager of the Igelw, informed that the union is now about to settle the terms of the new agreement.

Although the IGLWU went out in a NRBB election in the American Manufacturing Company plant in New Orleans last year, the firm has refused to negotiate with the union, John A. Mar- th, southeastern director of the IGLWU, informed "Justice" on September 16.

The NRBB election was held during the Labor Day weekend.

Another case, the election in the Dallas Co. plant, Martin further report, was thrown out by the New Orleans regional office of the NRBB.

So far, the union has decided not to settle the terms of the new pact.

"91" ACQUIRES TAMMANY HALL TITLE, SEPT. 24

With considerable pride and justifiable enthusiasm, Vice President "91" announced last week the legal transfer of Tammany Hall, to Local 41, as the union has been the agent of the Tammany Hall for over 60 years.

"Justice" was received by the same hour.

The union is asking for a 10% per cent increase in pay for the more than 15,000 IGLWU members belonging to Local 62.

The 10-day lockout in the hole-making shops which serve the major needle trades in the New York area ended Friday night, September 24, after an all-day conference in the office of Dresd Industry Imperial Chairman Harry Uvila, 1440 Broadway, between the leaders of Local 41, IGLWU, Belin's Union, and the af- fairs of the Belin Association, Inc.

The direct cause which precipi- tated the lockout of 3,000 beliners in nearly 100 shops was the failure of the Belin Association to live up to the provisions of their labor agree- ment for a minimum of six workers to be employed in each shop.

The union's charge that the association was admitting to membership per- sons employing one or two workers and even "firms" hiring no labor at all, was sustained in October, 1943, by Arbitrator Isaac Segal who was called to act in an union's complaint. Nevertheless, the Belin Association continued to send a year to ignore the arbitrator's award.

Shortly before August 15, as the agreement was to expire, the union and led it to be known that it wanted an agreement to continue for another year. Subsequently, the association collectively because the latter "had failed to show good faith and lacked a sense of con- tractual responsibility." Instead it appropriated the union's labor foremost to firms to sign labor contracts and extended to them the agreement for another month. Thereupon, the ass- ociation, led by Alvin Rock, its executive director, replied, for an injunction against Local 41 chal- lenging the legality of the agreement's worker minimum clause. The applic- ation was heard and dismissed on

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First Navy Contract Finished
Firm Dies Its 500 Employees

Close to 500 employees of the "Chicago" class, moored at 14th Street, New York City, were guests at a celebratory dinner in celebration of September 18 to mark the completion of the company's first Navy contract.

The affair was a testimonial to the "splendid cooperation" of its employees, Mr. Oscar Koenig, president, and the master of the bond rally as speaker. The guests included the "building" of the bonds and the bondsmen present.

"91" Acquires Tammany Hall Title, Sept. 24

(Continued from Page 1)

In cash and $100,000 to remain as a first mortgage at 3 per cent interest, to be amortized at the discretion of Local 9.

Shuster, president of the Shuster Electric Corporation, has already installed an office at the headquarters of the company, which is located on the second floor of the building.

One of the chief attractions of the former Tammany Hall is the spacious and luxurious rooms.

A general office of the A. F. of L. has also been established in the building.

It is planned to have the building occupied by the A. F. of L. headquarters in time to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of Local 9.

General Office Moves to Large Ford Building

(Continued from Page 1)

The new building, which is the largest in the city, is being used for the benefit of workers.

The building is 500 feet long and 200 feet wide, and is equipped with the latest in electrical and mechanical devices.

Vacation, Health Care Now Included in Portland Pact

A vacation with pay on health and medical provisions were included in the current contract between the Local 250 Leaders, North Portland leaders, and the local leaders of the national group.

Local 250, the union's vice president, and the Portland leaders, have made the vacation a benefit to all workers.

The vacation, health and medical provisions were included in the contract as a benefit to all workers.

The contract also provided for a 3-year wage increase for all workers.

The contract was signed by the workers and employers on September 18.

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WHO WILL PICK YOUR CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1944?

New York Voters:

REGISTER for this year's election and ENROLL in the American Labor Party without delay.

OUR UNION, which was among the founders of the American Labor Party, is deeply concerned with its destiny and growth. The best contribution you can make toward the preservation and progress of the Labor Party is to enroll under its emblem. You will recall that only last month, when we were faced with a fight for the control of the ALP, many of our members who wished to vote for the constructive leadership could not do so because they failed to enroll the year before. DO NOT REPEAT THIS BLUNDER.

UNLESS YOU REGISTER you will lose your vote this year for Lieutenant Governor, City Councilman and Supreme Court Judges.

UNLESS YOU ENROLL at the same time in the ALP you will lose control of your American Labor Party for the historic Presidential nomination and election next year.

REGISTRATION and ENROLLMENT is your most vital duty as a citizen of the United States in wartime, as a member of the ILGWU and as a trade unionist wanting a real labor party controlled by you. Let nothing stand in your way and get your family, relatives, friends and neighbors to REGISTER and ENROLL. It is your wartime duty.

Fraternally yours,
SPECIAL ALP COMMITTEE,
ILGWU GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Be a Full Time Citizen--Register, Enroll

Registration and Enrollment in NEW YORK CITY opened
Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 27 and 28 and continues

Sat. Oct. 2 — 5 to 10:30 P.M.
Mon. Oct. 4 — 5 to 10:30 P.M.
Tues. Oct. 5 — 5 to 10:30 P.M.
Wed. Oct. 6 — 7 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.

Register at your nearest polling place. When you register, the clerk will hand you a special party enrollment blank. Mark a cross under the American Labor Party emblem. Enrollment gives you the right to decide who will be your ALP candidate for President in the critical 1944 election. Enrollment will give you the power to defeat the imposters and those who belong to other parties but conspire to capture our American Labor Party primaries.

PROTECT THE A.L.P.
REGISTER AND ENROLL!
JUSTICE

October 1, 1943

"LITTLE INTERNATIONAL"

FALL GLEANSING

Kay-Dundhill Agreement in the Making—Poll Tax
Smith-Connon Act Must Go—In New Jersey
We Are Out to Elect Murphy

BY BARRY WENNER, B.

General Manager, Eastern Out-of-Town Department

We are now in the process of negotiating the renewal of an agreement with Kay Dundhill of Long Branch, N. J. Two conferences with the firm, thus far, have brought no definite conclusion. The union is asking a raise in wages and more job security on the part of the employers.

The negotiations for the firm have been conducted by President Murphey. We hope to have a satisfactory agreement worked out within the next few days.

Last Monday the first of a series of public hearings was held at the State Capitol. The union addressed the committee by its representatives. The committee directed that all hearings should be held in the city in which the union is based. The union's representatives were present.

New Jersey Senators Oppose Poll Tax

As part of a nationwide campaign by liberal and labor forces to eliminate the poll tax, the following letter was sent to the New Jersey E. O. S. Democrats by President J. W. Bisco, chairman of the New Jersey E. O. S. Democrats:

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Over 3,500 members of Dressmakers' Union Local 22 assembled at a meeting on September 21 at Manhattan Center to hear and discuss a report on the activities of the local given by Vice President Charles Zimmern. His report and recommendations were fully approved by the assembled delegation and certain changes were also recommended.

Mr. Zimmern, in reviewing his report in three sections: the industrial situation, war activities, and proposed resolutions on a number of political questions of current importance.

There was nothing essentially new in the industrial situation. Brothel Zimmermann said. Conditions still continuing unfavorable, but the problem of shortages in fabric and materials more acute than ever. Certain forms in certain branches of the trade. The union had been present this problem, he pointed out, and had urged the government to institute controls over the manufacture of materials. The prompt inaugura-

tion of some such rational program to meet the threat of shortages was now urgent. Zimmermann then reminded the meeting that the collective agreement in the New York dress trade would expire by the end of the year. The union was ready to begin working on a policy and pro-

gram for the coming negotiations with the employers. The matter would be reported on and discussed at the next local meeting and at subsequent meetings. Brother Zimm-

The union uncovered dummy firms set up to evade OPA rules.

With the pinch of fabric shortages becoming more pronounced in the dress market, the union, is forced to be on guard against an entirely new set of tricks that a number of firms have contrived in order to get around the OPA and cheat the government workers. One such subterfuge which the Dress Board discovered recently in its investiga-
tion and thwarting is quite typical. Reports had been current for some time that certain fabric brokers, with Long Island connections, were setting up dummy firms at distant points all over the country to make as small as possible their output to the government. The demand concern, its part, would then sell them at higher prices to the brokers. This OPA regulations would be impossible in the absence of price-restriction control and the garments, on which the workers keep the bills secretively imprinted.

One such case came to the attention of the union not long ago. It involved a firm operating in a small town and employing a large number of women. Two of the firms' salesmen had recently resigned and were elected to run a new firm under a new name at a different address. Within a short period, the firm had sold to the new concern 20,000 garments which, under the new rules, were supposed to be sold at $3.75 net. Reports of the sale were always returned to the OPA, but no link between the two concerns could be made. Complaint was made before the War Labor Board and a hearing was held at which only a few persons were called to testify. It was concluded that the second firm was not doing business in New York, the requisition of the War Labor Board, and its books were ordered to be thrown open to inquiry.

A careful checking of the books led to the conclusion that the price range was from $3.50 to $3.80. The last case was more successful in the case of a firm doing business in the area, which was ordered to close its doors.

Another case, also amounting to over $100,000, was currently being inquired into by the union at the same about. Here the maker, formerly of a size, was involved in a price-restriction in a size, and was paid about $1,000 to a Bronx contracting shop, paying him 25 cents a garment for operating and 5 cents for packaging. This arrangement was made on the knowledge of the upstart and with the knowledge of the union. A subse-

quent investigation by the Accounting Department of the Dress Board disclosed that most of the garments produced by the firm were sold at $1.50 and the workers were paid an average of 15 cents an hour. These extensive dealings with non-union contractors.

The matter came up for consider-

The union's grievances committee composed entirely of members is charged with the duty of hearing all cases against members. In the group (left to right) are George Stein, secretary Jack Spitzer, Louis Hackman, and the three members of the Grievance Committee, Louis Maschek, Sid Sangino, Angelo DiGrudio, Sal Viera.
Radio Speech on Luigi Antonini's 60th Birthday

By JULIUS HOCMAN

I consider it a great privilege to be able to give a toast to the memory of my friend, Luigi Antonini, on his 60th birthday.

There is much to be said about Antonini on this occasion. But even more to touch the greatness of the gift of a true and fruitful career of my guest of honor would be far longer, and I hope we shall have the opportunity at our disposal. The story of his life is one of dedication and love, and it makes America the land of opportunity.

The dominating motifs of his life is best expressed, I think, by W. H. Whitman: "To be great is to be misunderstood." But to be great is to be loyal to a great cause.

In 1980, a young man of 25 from far-away Italy, a poet and teacher, punctuation in the spirit of Dante and Goethe, came to the United States to be near his living. He first tried to combine his vocation with his love for the land, but finally he became a pioneer of a new way of life.

He had no money to buy a farm, but he bought a small one on the outskirts of town. He started his career by growing vegetables and fruits, but soon he realized that he could not make a living doing that. He then turned to poultry farming, and he started a small poultry farm.

Today, Luigi Antonini is a successful farmer and a respected member of the community. He has been a leader in the local farmer's cooperative, and he has been a member of the local school board.

The diversity of nationality, language, and culture among the workers was, upon those who profited from the三百换算成英文, it was a great accomplishment.

Because of the dynamic development of democracy, Antonini has been a leader in the fight against fascism. He has always been a fighter for democracy, and he has never been afraid to face the challenges that come with it.

The democratic labor movement in Italy revived and reorganized an heroic underground organization of the fascist power. The Italian people have been, for the first time, able to break the bond against fascism in Italy. The Italian people have been able to protest against the dictatorship of the fascist war. The Italian people have been able to protest against the fascist war.
CLOAKMAKERS HELP BUILD SERVICE WORKERS TO VICTORY

The refusal of a large group of cloak makers, estimated at more than 1,000, employed in a number of shops located at 214 West 48th Street, to sign a contract, has postponed the last week in obtaining a favorable settlement for the service workers, it was declared at the New York Cloak Joint Board office.

The oncoming Monday morning, follow...
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eager Navy men no longer hope for a new gun—something alternative to their 5-inch 38 and 4-inch 50. But they do dream of a new gun that would make the 3-inch 50 obsolete. The 3-inch 50 is an old-fashioned naval weapon. But no one dreams it will be replaced by anything better in the near future. The Navy has had a long history of shooting at the 3-inch 50, but now it is time to look at a new weapon.

The development of a new naval gun is a very nearly a matter of sheer genius. But the 3-inch 50 is not the only gun in the Navy. There are a number of other guns, and the development of a new gun is not a simple matter. The development of a new gun is a complex process, and it requires a great deal of money and time. But the development of a new gun is necessary, and it is a very important matter.

The new gun must be able to shoot at long range, and it must be able to shoot at high altitude. It must be able to shoot at any angle, and it must be able to shoot at any distance. The new gun must be able to shoot at any target, and it must be able to shoot at any time. The new gun must be able to shoot at any weather, and it must be able to shoot at any light. The new gun must be able to shoot at any angle, and it must be able to shoot at any distance.

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NEEDLES & PINS

by Yomay

"I send him socks and look what he sends me! . . ."
by Sholem Asch

In retelling in its own way that part of the New Testament which is by or about St. Paul, the history has compiled a table which is remarkable on several counts. Readers of the same artist's most famous sermon on the life of Christ, “The Nazarite,” will be shocked by Asch’s ability to revive an historical epoch, to transport his listeners back through the centuries for those few years during which Christianity, and through Christianity, Western civilization began heavier and more resistant to the longings of the individual. So much so that it is possible to reread the story of those first three years of the life of Christ and all the events which followed, without the slightest knowledge of the Bible, and yet feel the force of his arguments without any sense of intellectual analysis or manipulation.

To a large extent, Asch’s achievement is the result of his familiarity with the Bible, and of his understanding of the power and force of the story of Christ. It is not that he has written a new story, but that he has taken the elements of the old story and is thereby available to any man. What Asch adds is that quality of imagination, which enables his readers to know not only how a certain narrative was written but by whom, but also what it was intended to say. Thus, the description of the miracle of the loaves and fishes, for example, is written in a style that is both moving and profound. The story is told in such a way that it is possible to feel the power of the message without having to understand the details of the story.

One of the most remarkable aspects of Asch’s work is his ability to bring to life the characters of the Bible, and to make them seem alive and real. He has a gift for creating characters that are both human and divine, and he is able to make us feel that we are privy to the thoughts and feelings of these ancient figures. The result is a work that is at once a history of the life of Christ and a meditation on the nature of the human condition.

More Than Words

The society-pressed Nazar is learning that the Greeks have more than enough for their cause. A few months ago large groups gathered around the statue of Christ, and were led in songs and prayers by the lads of the congregation. The idea caught on. The lads were singing and shouting and shouting and shouting, and soon the word spread to other parts of the country.

In one respect, at least, the revolution is proceeding. Instead of brushing dust away, we are going to elec- trify it. A device recently invented in war plants has been readied for commercial production where V-day comes. It consists of a number of electrical coils which form a sort of magnet. Dust is magnetized by it, drawn towards it, and filtered out of the air. This is not air conditioning. It is dust clearing, and once a week the housewives will enjoy the filter bag, instead of wiping away daily with a duster.

This is going to mean better health, for dust, less mean dust moves fewer germs, fewer cords, fewer of all the diseases of life. The army dust bags are better than the dust cloth, but these are not nearly so efficient, and the cost is high.

Plastics are going to play a great part. They have already made possible many things. There has been no need for paper, as they can make a substitute, and they are cheaper than the cheaper materials. Even the best domestic machine was not a completely new job, plastic molding solved the problem. Still another sewing machine has eliminated even the needles. It uses a short-wave electrically charged thread, a strip of plastic cloth, and the cost of all the other machines is high, the cost of those of nothing, and the cost of those of nothing, and the cost of those of nothing.

In another respect, the whole machine is going to be taken out of housework.

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**JUSTICE**

**THE HARD WAY**

First Local in Arkansas Is Tribute to Devotion,
Mistrustselfing and Partly Inadequate
in Tuf-Nut Garment Company, Little Rock

By MEYER PERLSTEIN, V.P.
Associate Regional Director

Patience, loyalty and determination shown by a small group of workers in the large Tuf-Nut Garment plant, Little Rock, Arkansas, have been rewarded. The first functioning ILGWU local is being established in that State.

There are quite a number of reasons why the Tuf-Nut Garment Company is the most unusual labor relation situation in this part of the country (and, for that matter, in the whole South). The generous sum of 40 cents per garment made the workers and the union, the ILGWU, feel that they might very well be able to win their case. The Tuf-Nut local is the first of a series of garment plants prior to the passage of the law were pitiful.

Even after the case was won, a long procedure, which was more vigorously managed by the Tuf-Nut workers, the company and the union, was not over. The trial which followed the deciding of the man's non-involvement in the strike was heard in the Federal District Court of the Southern District of West Virginia.

Little Rock, like many communities in the same territory is subject to reactionary elements and an irrevocably opposes unionism. This sentiment has been consistently used by garment manufacturers to keep the ILGWU out.

On the other hand, the Tuf-Nut local has been established in Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, and the Company organizers have been highly successful in the Northwest and the South, except here in Arkansas.

**SAN ANTONIO VACATION PAY PASSES $9,000 IN 2ND YEAR**

Over $9,000 was paid out by the several San Antonio union manufacturers to their workers as vacation pay this season. The vacation pay was negotiated under the existing agreement which has been renewed by the San Antonio garment manufacturers association. This is the second year of the vacation plan.

**TUF-NUT PACT SEEN; WORKERS LOOK TO LOCAL**

Several conferences for the negotiation of an agreement covering the several hundred workers employed by the Tuf-Nut Garment Plant, Little Rock, Arkansas, have been had and negotiations appear to be coming along satisfactorily.

A draft of an agreement is being prepared and a final conference will take place almost immediately with Mr. J. W. Kocan, the company's chief negotiator.

Several points of this agreement have been worked out. The most important term of the agreement is the recognition of the union as the bargaining agent for the workers.

**SOUTHWEST ROUNDUP**

A noticeable trend in the garment industry in the Southwest has been the attempt of the companies to improve working conditions and living standards for their workers.

Several companies have negotiated agreements with the ILGWU, including firms in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

**Contracts Signed for 2 Ely-Walker Shops in Illinois**

Agreements were signed last week with Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company in Chicago and Walker Dry Goods Company in St. Louis, for the opening of branches in Chicago and St. Louis. Agreements are in effect.

Applications for the position of foreman in the Chicago plant have been accepted and negotiations for the opening of the St. Louis plant are now in progress.

**Four Secretaries - One Firm**

A remonstrating gathering was held by Local 193, St. Louis, pressmen, on Tuesday night, and a meeting of the executive committee of the union, was called to order, with John T. Taylor, president, in the chair. The meeting was attended by several of the active members, Phil Delcoo, Sam Meek and Joe Moll. The meeting was called to order by the chair, and a discussion was held on the best way to handle the situation. The meeting was adjourned.
Whether it's in Ponca City, Oklahoma, or Swanton, Vermont, below the surface organizational problems conform to a basic pattern. Perhaps that is because fundamentally the workers' wishes don't change much graphically.

In Swanton, where our department is moving into a new union territory under the capable leadership of Max Webber we had the familiar situation of an old firm with a cynical anti-union policy trying to "frighten" out the union, keeping the workers confused so that its new employees wouldn't get wise to what it was trying to do, and when finally revealed, putting out the whole load of tricks, such as a threat to "close the works" if the union entered.

It didn't work. It never will. No organization work is ever lost even if there is no immediate success. Amalgamation, like any other community in Vermont and throughout the United States, knows that when the workers are depressed, the future communities are even more receptive.

Most remarkable testimony of this truth could be found in recent weeks in the "Baltimore" plant of the National Bureau of Internal Revenue. Edward J. Cohnen, assistant foreman of the Scarred Heart of Mary church, who had been on leave, was termed "abominable" and "insane." He was kept from active participation in the organization and work of the shop.

On July 25, Peter Stice, by organizing and promoting these unions was appointed assistant foreman. He is carrying on a vigorous drive to have all workers present in decent living for you and your families. He is going to teach employers the management to keep the growth of the union... And when he goes to the employer he will be the master of the workmen... and of employees, the matter is equally admitted.

Penn, AFL Prexy Heads Speaker List at Scarton Meet

Legislative aims for the immediate future and the post-war period were thoroughly discussed September 15th at the conference of the Scarton District, LILWU, at Hotel De Soto, Boston.

The speakers were James L. McGilvray, president, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; David Gimpel, state organizer, District Department; Israel Zimmern, Canadian district manager; Congresswoman John W. Murphy, and Jane Robinson, of Chelsea.

The program adopted by the 150 or more delegates followed: repeal of the Smith-Oxley anti-strike law; opposition to a sales tax; revision of the National Resources Planning Board; opposition to the austerity-Weidert bill providing for conscription of labor; lack of prices on necessities to the level of September 1, 1943, by subsidies, if necessary; abolition of the Little Steel tariff.

District Manager Zimmern, as chairman of the two sessions of the conference outlined the six-point legislative program and reported on his political action in the Scarton area.

Wage Raises Won in 5 Allenton Shops

Close to 650 ILGWU members in five Pennsylvania shops will gain-wage benefits as a result of negotiations which have just been completed. The agreements were worked out by the labor board and shop owners, who have been meeting for months, under the guidance of the ILGWU.

All shops affected are in the Allenton District of which Nathaniel Kurtzman is the manager. The negotiations were supervised by Gimpel and Paul Fried, businessmen, and Zerke Birke of the district office.

Parks with the Ever Manufacturing Co., employing 108; Raths Mig., employing 68; and the Guterman Co., employing 30, have all come to terms after increases and paid vacations. The C. & D. Co., employing 26, have been approved by the WLB; the other two are pending before the board.

The new wage rates are: three new rates are being applied to the existing wage scale and the wage agreements.

Secretary Wac

The union has successfully "caught" the last running firm. The union has successfully "caught" the last running firm. The union has successfully "caught" the last running firm. The union has successfully "caught" the last running firm. The union has successfully "caught" the last running firm. The union has successfully "caught" the last running firm. The union has successfully "caught" the last running firm. The union has successfully "caught" the last running firm. The union has successfully "caught" the last running firm. The union has successfully "caught" the last running firm. The union has successfully "caught" the last running firm. The union has successfully "caught" the last running firm. The union has successfully "caught" the last running firm. The union has successfully "caught" the last running firm. The union has successfully "caught" the last running firm. The union has successfully "caught" the last running firm. 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$2,200 Back Pay at Mountain Home

The Mountain Home, formerly a sportswear house, now manufacturing dresses of the better type, is operating under an agreement signed in January, 1941, the wage clauses of which are now in effect.

This year they are in a position to turn out a fine line of sportswear for the coming season. They are working as a regular department store.

By MARY KEEN

Bowling is rapidly catching on. All other indoor games in popularity.

Dancing has been very popular with the young men and women crowded the aisles from floor to floor doing various skilful and playful as well as the music.

The bowling game was a long way from the days when the local bowlers used to play "bowlic" or "bowlin' Green," then an expensive amusement.

There was nothing quite so silly as the bowling at the old times. In this era there is as little difference in the modern pins as there is between the past and the present.

In the bowling, the game of the men who are the best in the world.

The bowling is always enjoyed by the bowlers.

In the past century bowling was played on clay courts, using pins in the shape of a diamond.

The current 8 ball rule, however, is a tremendous change in the game.

The late in the century bowling was played on clay courts, using pins in the shape of a diamond.

The game is enjoyed by the bowlers.

The bowling is always enjoyed by the bowlers.

By TYRONE MARTIN

The bowling game is played on a stage in the shape of a diamond.

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Eduational Activities

WIDE EDUCATION PLAN SET AFOOT IN BOSTON AREA

The Educational Council of the Boston District Cotton Garment Department jointly with the Educational Department of the National Cotton Exchage held a conference of John Haflyer, Mary Lewis, and other officers to get under way the educational committee. The conference was attended by members who are planning educational activities for their respective unions. The purpose of the conference was to plan a wide educational program for the membership of the unions. The conference was very well attended, and many ideas were discussed and plans were made for the future.

Cultural activities are to be a major activity during the winter season with several book clubs and discussion groups being formed. The Cultural Section of the Council will meet on the last Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. at the Boston Public Library. The first meeting will be Friday, December 12, at 8 p.m. at the Boston Public Library.

Guides Education

V—Profit Above Patriotism?

Cooperation between capital and labor in an all-out effort to win the war has quadrupled production. Some newspapers and union bailiffs, however, insist in giving front page prominence to the few exceptional cases of union leaders who have strayed from the path of loyal—union work. In the interest of summary the record of the minutes of certain business concerns should be noted.

No organizer or employee of any labor union has been found guilty of disloyalty and it may be noted that in past years two employees of the Daily News, New York City, have been so found. This journal has constantly spread disloyalty and has been branded more than Hitler. This is the journal which printed the rumor about the immorality of the Jews. No labor journal has been guilty of such unprovocative libels.

There have been in the laboring agreements with capital temporary and permanent agreements and marks such as were not approved by government investigators when the war began. Unions, strikes, and employers and the standardized Com.

pany of New York, could not exist with either or at least with the German and our chemical and chemical trusts.

2-DAY MEETING DISCUSSES RACE BIAS, CONFLICT

A conference to Combat Race Prejudice and Conflict and get things started, November 24 and 25, at Peabody, Mass., will be attended by many of the leaders in the labor movement, including the leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the National Urban League (NUL). The conference will be held in Boston in November and December on "Post-War Planning,"

Most of the American workers have pitied patriotism above all, but none have more. Here is an issue of the same magnitude. That was for the Confiscation of property by government and the disfranchisement of the people, the overthrow of the government and the establishment of a new government. It was not forgotten by the people but intensified beyond what had been done in the people and wire and coal bought for the food of the people in communication in combat zones by being manufactured for differing and federal inspectors circumstances.

The Andrews Wire and Cable Co. pleaded guilty in the government's $5,000,000 fraud case against them and were fined $30,000 with suspended sentences for some

The Tappan Dyer and Break Corp. of Brooklyn pleaded guilty on July 24, in charge of discrimination. The company was convicted of a misdemeanor and fined $15,000.

The Aeronautical Corp. was prosecuted in July by the War Department, under the provisions of Justice after the exposure as a manufacturer of defective plates by the Thomson Committee.

It is common knowledge that service in the armed forces largely hampered the OPA. Such are the doings of "real patriots."

Herman Liebman

New Educational Director of "951"

Vice President Harry Greenberg announced last week the appointment of Mr. Herman Liebman, formerly on the staff of Labor Studies, as the new Educational and Public Relations Director of the Manpower and Society, as educational director of Local 951, a position that was formerly held by the late Mr. William Thayer. In addition to supervising the vast educational undertaking of this union and editing its publication, "Our Aim," Mr. Liebman's first assignment in the immediate future is to direct the educational campaign, centered upon "Manpower and Society," the union's new magazine, and the local's executive board, on behalf of the American Labor Party's campaign in the forthcoming city and state elections.

The campaign for this campaign was freed by an order of the President of the United States, in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, September 30, J. Edward G. Belk was appointed to the position of President of the United States, in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, September 30, J. Edward G. Belk was appointed to the position of President of the United States, in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, September 30, J. Edward G. Belk was appointed to the position of President of the United States, in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, September 30, J. Edward G. Belk was appointed to the position of President of the United States, in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, September 30, J. Edward G. Belk was appointed to the position of President of the United States, in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, September 30, J. Edward G. Belk was appointed to the position of President of the United States, in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, September 30, J. Edward G. Belk was appointed to the position of President of the United States, in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, September 30, J. Edward G. Belk was appointed to the position of President of the United States, in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, September 30, J. Edward G. Belk was appointed to the position of President of the United States, in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, September 30, J. Edward G. Belk was appointed to the position of President of the United States, in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, September 30, J. Edward G. Belk was appointed to the position of President of the United States, in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, September 30, J. Edward G. Belk was appointed to the position of President of the United States, in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, September 30, J. Edward G. Belk was appointed to the position of President of the United States, in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, September 30, J. Edward G. Belk was appointed to

Know Your City

Our Saturday Service To Points of Interest

Join our class on wheels—a study of Civilian Defense, of Waving the War and the Peace in Sheffield, Modern Industry, Art, Science, Modern Education, Historical Landmarks.

Triple Treat

OCT. 21, 11:30 A.M.—METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, 104, 5th Ave., and 82nd St., New York City.

1. Movie—see the United Nations fight the battle for freedom on the western front.

2. Visit the American Museum Gallery where an authority will discuss with you the traditions and civilizations of Art.

3. Visit the Italian Gallery where you will be taken on a tour of the most famous Italian Art and its accomplishments.

How to Live in Warm Weather

OCT. 22, 2:30 P.M.—HARLEM OFFICE OF THE OPA, 198 W., 135th St., New York City.

A competent expert of the OPA will discuss with you the government policy of promoting labors and clothing for the consumer. The discussion will include the prices on food, housing, clothing and the end of living in general.

What to Read

Great literature opens the door to greater understanding of the past, the present, and helps us to think.

The Book Division of the Educational Department of the HDGU helps members individually in helping to select books and in suggesting books to their purchase orders. It is much to the credit of the Educational Department, Book Division.

Edward Geller, educational Director of Local 92, New York garment workers, talks about your warm greeting at Union home.

A Warm Welcome at Union Home

EMILY ELKIN

A full-length exhibition of the study for the New York University Washington College of Art and Sciences, valued at $5,135, has been won by Evelyn Elklin, member of the Knights of Labor. Evelyn Elklin was one of seven members of the Knapps of America nominated by business firms and institutions to participate in the active member of the Knights Union for the past few years and is the only union candidate to win the award.

Tony Dushok, chairman of the Education Department, has expressed the hope that evening school students will "have a valuable part in shaping business and industry in the post-war world."

CENTERS REOPEN ON OCTOBER 21

The West Manhattan Educational Center will be re-opened on Thursday, October 21, at the Textile High School, 8th Street between 8th and 9th Avenues.

The program in the classroom and gymnasium is so planned as to meet the needs of our members. The activities in the gymnasium will be centered on competition in athletics. In addition, the gymnasium will be used for the training of social workers, basketball players, and all kinds of athletic and other activities. In the classroom, the activities will be made to adapt and utilize the world as it is today and to discuss post-war and reconstruction problems.

Those who wish to take sessions in public speaking, in store writing, and in other subjects may do so. For more information about the centers we suggest that members immediately get in touch with the Educational Department.

The other centers will be reopened at the same time.

FELLOWSHIP REUNION

NOVEMBER 20, 1943

The Fellowship Awards Committee will hold its luncheon on Saturday, November 20, at 1:30 to 3:30, at the Petri Club, 56th and 7th Ave.

The luncheon is expected to be attended by the recipients of the Schenck Award, "Harboring Forward" which will be shown at the luncheon. The luncheon and names of the recipients will be announced at the luncheon. The luncheon and names of the recipients will be announced at the luncheon.
On Drafting Labor

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

By looking into the Washington tea leaves, one can see that within two months there will be a tremendous drive for the passage of National Service legislation along the lines of the Austin-Wadsworth bill. The prospect of such legislation is not because it is any kind of a brilliant innovation, or because it is any kind of a better idea than the alternative. It is not a consequence of a sudden upsurge of patriotism or a sudden desire on the part of the people to do something about the war. It is not a reaction against the corruption or inefficiency of our government. It is not a consequence of the fact that the American people are suddenly awakened to the fact that we are at war.

Instead, the prospect of such legislation is because the situation is such that the American people have come to realize that the only way to win the war is to draft the people. And the only way to draft the people is to pass a law that will make it impossible to get out of the "loyalty to the country" category. Therefore, the bill passed by the Senate on April 27th gives the war department the power to draft men and women for the army. This is not a new idea. It has been proposed many times before. But it is the first time that it has been proposed in such a way that it is likely to be passed.

The bill passed by the Senate on April 27th gives the war department the power to draft men and women for the army. This is not a new idea. It has been proposed many times before. But it is the first time that it has been proposed in such a way that it is likely to be passed. The bill is based on the principle that the war is a national concern, and that all citizens of the country must contribute to its success. The bill provides for the drafting of men and women who are over the age of 18 and under the age of 40, and who are not engaged in essential war work. The bill also provides for the drafting of men and women who are necessary to the war effort, such as doctors, nurses, and teachers.

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ATTENTION
Members Local 10

NEXT MEETING
Monday, Oct. 25
Right After Work
MANHATTAN CENTER
34th St. & 8th Ave.

4,500 COTTON
ROLLS FOR RED
CROSS CUT BY
10 MEMBERS

Members of Local 10, women's garment cutters, have established a new Red Cross record for cutting out for army packs. It was announced by Mrs. General Robert C. Davis, Executive Director of the New York Chapter, American Red Cross.

Given a "rush" order of 1,400,000 packs, Mrs. William G. Green, Director of the Chapter's Production Service, appealed to members of Local 10 who have consistently volunteered for service at the Chapter's 29th Street Production Center, for assistance in cutting the cotton used in the packs, normally one of the most tedious tasks and time-consuming steps in the operation.

Using the electrical cutting machines of their trade, the volunteers spread the cotton on long tables 40 feet long and 40 inches wide. Next the cotton was covered with long strips of underlay paper marked at intervals of 10 inches so that the cutting machine could cut out the 165 pieces. It took the volunteers working in the evening 240 men hours in cutting 4,900,000 rolls weighing eight pounds each. In all 16 tons of cotton were cut. Since each roll was approximately 10 yards long it is estimated that the volunteers in spreading the cotton walked a total of 54 miles. The cut pieces filled 1,200 cartons which were then ready for shipment to the New York Chapter's 16 production units in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Wings

Up and up high, up and up higher. The bird is soaring fast and faster.

The bird is a pigeon, mind it ever be.

Until his captain, each man his master.

From sunrise to sunset we are on the go.

Ready for action, from high and from below.

On top of the sky, out and we go.

We jump into space and shoot.

Gentlemen!

Up and up high, up and up higher. The bird is soaring fast and faster.

It takes brains and bravery to learn these things.

We take youth and courage to each bird.

Nagler Visits ILGWU Merchant Navy Club in London

Vice President idiola Nagler, Manager, Local 10, delegate of the American Federation of Labor in the recent British Trades Union Congress, took advantage of his stay in London to visit the Merchant Navy Club, a affiliate of the ILGWU to British seamen. He is shown above with Freda Miller, formerly N. Y. State Labor Commissioner, and now associated with the U. S. Embassy in London.

UNION HEALTH CENTER

Local 62 Advances Health Program

Local 62 has decided to expand its health program and provide for its members the benefits of modern diagnostic medicine. This was publicly announced by the local's president.

A Story That Must Be Told

The heroine of this story is a member of Local 25 and she is a 97-year-old lady. She is the owner of a business and she has been fighting for 50 years to make her own way in the world. She is a strong, independent woman who has never let anything stop her from living her life to the fullest. She has overcome numerous obstacles to achieve her goals, and her story is one of inspiration for all those who believe in the power of determination and hard work.

The warning? Simply that the members of our international family must continue to provide the same assistance for them that they have provided for their respective locals. I am quite sure that our International can be relied on to do this, and I have no doubt that it will do so.

Let your answer be bonds.

Bank.
The ILGWU in its New Home

Last week, the General Office of the ILGWU moved from 3 West 16th Street to 1710 Broadway.

The new offices are spacious, light and centrally located, in the very heart of the Big City. Compared with its old house on West Nineteenth Street, the ILGWU's national headquarters today are far "uptown," in the center of the theatrical and hotel district. It is, probably, second in size to equipment among trade union offices in the country. Most of the departments, while far from luxurious, place the accent on efficiency and adaptability for exact and productive work.

Willy-nilly, one's thoughts go back to the earlier days of this union, shortly after the turn of the century. The infant ILGWU then was housed in a two-room walking "suite" of offices on 3rd Avenue near Cooper Square and within sound, sight and smell of the old Bowery. The women's wear industry itself was largely located between Canal and 14th Streets, at that time, a near-uptown thoroughfare.

The ILGWU office, and the "office" of its few struggling little locals, fairly reflected the condition of the industry itself, a sweatshop jungle and a paradise for contractors and patrons. Then, in 1909, came the great dress and waist strike followed a year later by the walkout of 55,000 dressmakers. Thefortunes of the union soared with these successful strikes, and the ILGWU established itself at 32 Union Square in a small "civilized" office. Next, the national headquarters found a roomier location in a large office building at 31 Union Square, from which it went to a building of its own on West 16th Street.

Forty years ago when the ILGWU first came up on the arena of the women's garment industry it was one of many other weak and struggling labor unions all but helpless in an era of brutal and uncomprising enmity to trade unionism and the rule of Pinkertons and State Street attack.

The Ford Motor Company, then a budding outfit in a pioneering industry, later was to blossom out as one of the country's industrial giants and for an entire generation a glaring symbol of die-hard opposition to labor organization. Today, after a decade of the New Deal, the Ford industrial kingdom is unionized and, make your own deductions if you please, a labor union known into the impressive Ford show rooms in New York.

Fast over the dam rushes the flood. What seemed long gone and forgotten is reborn in newer and greater form. Within the gulf of the newer, greater union of the garment workers lie imbedded the older ingredients and values which have made its evolution possible. These are not merely material values which make for physical expansion; so less potent are the spiritual dynamism, literally the team, sweat and blood, to borrow a timely phrase, which played such a decisive part in the union's youth. It is the idealism and the readiness for sacrifice and self-denial which have left the old efforts and has sequenced the road of transition from Cooper Square to Times Square.

Register and Enroll

We have heard people wonder whether it really is important to bother about elections this year. It is an off-year politically, it is said, with only a few national issues and no local ones. Is it really worth the trouble of registering and voting?

It is all wrong, of course. From the viewpoint of labor, of labor in wartime especially, there's no such thing as a political "holidays." At any rate we must make our "holidays" come entirely too costly to labor. The American workers stayed home last election day—in 1942—and didn't trouble to come out and vote. Now what a Congress they have got for that holiday!

This, of course, is true for the entire country, but it carries many times that weight and significance for the workers in the State of New York. Here organized labor has a party of its own, the American Labor Party, a party that has become in the course of a few years a real force and factor for progress and social advance for American Labor. New York today are clustered the strongest and most constructive labor unions and the soundest liberal and progressive element.

Labor, in 1943, must not repeat the blunder of 1942. Every man and woman entitled to vote must register and vote. Never mind the fact that we have no Congress to elect this year. A huge vote in every part of the country for labor-endorsed candidates will have the effect of a crushing counter-attack on the forces of reaction which are attempting to move down in legislative halls throughout the nation labor's hard won economic and social gains. A great vote for the Major General in the column as Lieutenant Governor of New York and the election of several ALP New York City Councilmen and of Matthew M. Levy candidate for Supreme Court in Nassau and New York, will materially add to the Labor Party's strength and prestige. It will, moreover, put the ALP in an excellent strategic position for the 1944 presidential campaign.

Equally important is the enrollment under the emblem of the ALP on registration day. Enrollment means the right to elect the officers who will govern the ALP in the crucial Spring 1944 primary elections. Enrollment will also be necessary to the successful registration of the thousands of political newcomers who belong to other parties but conspire to capture the American Labor Party primaries.

Last August, you will recall, many trade union members, a number of whom among us were anxious to vote in the primaries in order to safeguard the ALP from being stolen by the Communists, but were unable to do so because they had failed to enroll ALP that year. This is an all too obvious lesson in politics which, we hope, they'll never forget. Let's not repeat the blunder.

Our Two Liberty Ships

Two additional wartime freighters, at a time when our shipyards are daily turning out five ships, will not crowd the ocean lanes. Nor will they materially affect the sum total of our war transportation.

The realism might well comment in this manner on the two Liberty ships shortly to be sent down the ways—the S. S. Benjamin Schlesinger and Morris Sigman—purchased by funds raised in the course of the War Bond Drive in the New York Times shops under the sponsorship of the Dress Joint Board. Two boats, indeed, are but two small units in a building program composed to the contemporary total of literally of thousands upon thousands of transport vessels while the war lasts.

The sentimentalist in us, however, fervently dissent.

The visionaries of our ships named Schlesinger and Sigman loaded with war material and speeding across the seas to our battle fronts leaves us very much stirred indeed. What a welter of implications and memories these two ships conjure up, how forcibly they pull at the heartstrings. For these names Schlesinger and Sigman — are inevitably bound up with the life of the ILGWU, with

Since Hilquit

Ten years ago, come October 7, Morris Hilquit died.

A few weeks before he died, Hilquit had been flown in a chartered plane from a sick bed to Washington to plead the case of the cloakmakers before the National Recovery authorities at the height of the "code" formation period. Hilquit's powerful presentation of the ILGWU case on that torrid afternoon secured in marked contrast with his pale, tragic figure, it was his last public appearance in behalf of our union.

Hilquit stepped into the councils of the ILGWU in 1911 not merely as a lawyer but as a member of the union's leader family, in fact, as a leader in all but name. He remained in that capacity of most intimate trust to the last day of his life.

Hilquit possessed an infallible gift of cooperation which he so brilliantly, exercised in his work together with ILGWU leaders emotionally so far apart as Schlesinger, Sigman and, later, Dubinsky. He had as much velvet as steel in his makeup, as much clarity as persistence in his logic. Few men in the first decades of the century contributed so loyally to the progress of sound labor-industry relations as did Morris Hilquit.

The ILGWU undoubtedly has been extremely fortunate in the sterling quality of legal assistance it has been able to enlist throughout the long years of its existence. The counsel, artistic figure of M. D. London, a household name for a generation among our cloakmakers and dressmakers in New York, comes to mind in this connection. London, a product of the Medina East Side of another era, for years has been a synonym of the earlier struggles of our workers, the period of their slow, obstinate rise from the miseries of the sweatshop to more humane standards of labor.

It was the master mind of Morris Hilquit, however, which left the deepest imprint on the ILGWU life during the two decades he was closely associated with it. Hilquit's genius played a decisive part in uniting some of the most difficult industrial know in our relations with the employers, and his wise counsel enhanced our prestige in the general American community.

Morris Hilquit was one of the finest sons in our history. He will never be forgotten in the ILGWU.