Justice (Vol. 25, Iss. 20)

Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

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*.
N. Y. BLOUSEMAKERS GETTING $330,000 BACK PAY FUND

Distribution of $330,000 in back wages to thousands of blousemakers in New York City and in blouse shops in nearby states will begin on Tuesday, October 19, it was announced by Vice President Charles Krentz, manager of Local 25.

The payments are for a 7-1/2 per cent wage increase negotiated last May and covering the 19 weeks between the effective date of the increase and the date of approval by the WLB in July.

"Not members have been paid," Vice President Krentz stated in making the announcement, "during the period in which we had to compete with an illegal bookkeeping system. Workers offered full cooperation, many of them putting aside the amount of the increase weekly in escrow. From the checks, individual collections had to be made.

"Distributor machinery is the same that used for handling outstanding claims. Workers will be paid to the various union halls in New York City and branches are being made with the Eastern Out-of-Door Department and the United States and Miscellaneous Trades Department for the purpose of assuring honest supervision.

ALTON LEVY CASE REVIEW REQUESTED BY ILGWU CHIEF

Interest in ILGWU sphere is the movement for a trial of Alton Levy, former Polish Army sergeant at a nucleus. Levy, now a Chicago resident, is accused of persecuting Jews in his native Poland during World War II. Levy has been charged with war crimes in connection with the first trial and is now awaiting his second trial in a federal court.

The case is now under the control of President David Dubinsky, who has promised to review the charges and seek a fair trial for Levy.

GRACIE FIELDS, COMIC STAR, LAUDS NAVY CLUB

Gracie Fields, the sparkling English songbird who has been taken to the hearts of the American radio and screen audiences, has tossed a large and unsolicited bouquet in the direction of the ILGWU for its support of the Navy Club in London.

"I would like all you women of America who contributed towards this club to know how much it is appreciated," she added. "It is so bright and cheery, with colors painted walls decorated with gay little figures dancing in the national dress of all of the United Nations. The men can take their 'wives and sweethearts' (Continued on Page 2)

1st ARKANSAS PACT SIGNED BY ILGWU LAST WEEK

An agreement covering the large Tid-Nut Garment plant in Little Rock was signed October 8, breaking the ice for the ILGWU in the State of Arkansas.

The contract provides wage increases and a yearly paid vacations for workers in the employment of the company two months before it was presented to the War Labor Board for consideration. The petition had been denied.

The agreement also includes a protective union maintenance clause, for a complete method of avoiding strike and other labor disturbances. Arbitration machinery for the adjustment of disputes is set up.

The agreement was ratified at an elaborate installation gathering headed by Local 26.

Conferees for the development of American and workers in Little Rock in connection with the installation of the pact, were: Mrs. Doris Prentice, former head of the ILGWU's Southern District; Henry Schwartz, former president of Local 25; and others prominent in the labor, social and civic life of the community.

"32" STEPS ACROSS FIRST DECade LINE

Court and Boarders Workers' Union, Local 32, organized in 1931, is due preparing to mark its 20th anniversary with a celebration, because the war, which was the most notable single landmark in the history of the ILGWU, will be observed.

The event is scheduled for October 31, and will include a special meeting with President David Dubinsky, who will be present.

The ILGWU is expected to send a delegation to the meeting, and the union will present a banner with the words "32" STEPS ACROSS FIRST DECade LINE.

ILGWU Delegates Serve On 7 Convention Groups

The seven ILGWU delegates to the 33rd AFL convention in Boston, Massachusetts, will be present when the convention opens on Tuesday, October 14, served on the following convention committees: David Dubinsky, Resolutions Committee; Charles Krentz, Committee on Executive Council's Report; Jacob Goldstein, Committee on Education and Institutional Relations; Max Blumen, Committee on Labor Legislation; S. M. Hecht, Committee on Social Security; and others.

Four other ILGWU officers who represented the union before the conventions were: Michael Johnson, from the Massachusetts State Labor Federation; Max Werbl, Vermont Federation of Labor and Paul Goodman, Providence Central Labor Union, and Jack Hamburger, New Jersey Central Labor Union, were given places on convention committees.
HEAT AND LIGHT BLED IN SHARP EXCHANGES ON AFL-NLB LABOR

(Continued from Page 1) but there will remain an obligation upon the AFL to carry on and expand the good work it has already done, so that the principle of industrial control of all men will be established beyond question in every section of our country. Your committee recommends that this debate be given wide publicity and that all of the educational facilities of our trade union movement be utilized in furthering the objectives herein set forth.

A. Philip Randolph, Delegate from the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was joined by his fellow delegate, Milion P. Webster, energetically opposed the report calling for more tangible evidence of support by the principle of economic equality for Negro workers. In a prepared statement, Randolph asserted the existence of some 5,000 organizations of "union-like" unions reserved for Negro workers only which are deprived of the regular rights and privileges of membership. This phenomenon, Randolph declared, clearly points the Negroes in those unions in the category of "second class citizen, or second class union men.

He maintained a number of important unions, among them the Machinists, the Electrical Workers, Plumbers, Locomotive Engineers, Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, Carpenters, and others. The AFL has, he said, who in one way or another discriminated against the Negro.

Spokesmen for these unions wholeheartedly repudiated Randolph's charge, some denouncing the charges and others pointing out that the men in the "union-like" unions or lodges were not deprived of their rights.

Kenneth J. William Green said the Negro problem runs deep through the national economic and social order, "and no amount of charges of discrimination against AFL unions. The Negro question will be solved only through the solution of the housing problem, the protection of wages and the elimination of all discrimination.

If I had more time, I would tell you how many American Negro workers would be admitted to union on an equal plane with white workers.

In rebuttal, Randolph suggested that if part of the power used by the AFL in discriminating unions within their communities, and the justification of the rights of other unions were used in dealing with the Negro question, there would be no problem.

The vote on the report was unanimous with no discussion. The committee in order of the question was that the committee was not delegated to make recommendations as compared with the gate of the National AFL convention.

According to U. S. Treasury Commissioner Fred B. C. Walker, the profits for the 1943-44 period will be about $72,000,000 after the deduction of taxes. Who says we have too many ration cans in our country?

A Chin-Chin on AFL Resolutions.

In the United States, the iron and steel industry is facing a crisis, with some steel companies announcing layoffs and wage cuts. The industry is under pressure to adapt to changing market conditions and technological advancements. The crisis has led to increased competition and reduced profitability. As a result, companies are downsizing their workforce and implementing cost-saving measures. The industry's future remains uncertain, with many predicting a significant shake-up in the market. The ongoing crisis highlights the importance of adaptation and innovation in the face of rapid changes in the global economy. It is crucial for companies to remain agile and respond to market demands to ensure their survival and success. #steelindustry #ironindustry #economy #technology #globalmarket
It was lingering in the air of the convention hall for several days. We anticipated its coming—a sharp, ringing return to the past, repeated innumerable times in the public press and over the airwaves. For many weeks, we have lived in the fear that the organized workers of America have failed to discharge their full duty on the home front.

Even in the Sixth Street balcony, in New York, where the New York state convention of the American Federation of Labor was held (the New York resolution of October 31, thinly veiled remarks of this sort by invited "outside" speakers had been highly controversial), the home-front view was the dominant one.

Convention delegates, or convention hospitality, generally had endeavored to avoid President William Green from sharp retort—until, on the morning of October 4, the new national convention of the American Federation of Labor, Warren H. Abington, a young backing lawyer from California, in the course of a prepared speech, hurled at the delegates the implied charge that labor was not sticking to its strike pledge while the war was on.

Abington quoted some figures, which in his judgment he was given by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, that since the outbreak of the war there had been 1,885 strikes, authorized and unauthorized. While the exact number of strikes since the outbreak of the war is not available, it is known that there have been many thousands since the war began.

We welcome a frank discussion of all subjects and all questions affecting the American way of life—business, political, social, and industrial interests. In fact, the AFL conventions are open forums of discussion. We do not believe, however, that all strikes are, or can be, of the same nature. We face all issues courageously and with the utmost honesty and realize that they have a bearing on the world and the peace of the world.

The American Federation of Labor does not hesitate or fail to adopt a position on the issues of the World War. It is not our purpose to discuss the issues of the World War, or the issues of the peace, or the issues of the policy of the United States in the World War. We are not interested in discussing the issues of the World War. We are interested in discussing the issues of the peace, and the policy of the United States in the World War.

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``Little International''

**CONTRACT ENDS LONG DISPUTE AT CROWN CORSET, BRIDGEPORT**

A settlement was signed, September 23, by the Crown Corset Company, Bridgeport Conn., bringing a seven-week stoppage to an end.

The negotiating committee, representing the workers of every craft in the factory, passed unanimously to the new agreement. The "workers' meeting September 24enthional agreement" adopted the following points as the basis of an agreement:

1. Maintenance of membership: All who have joined the union must remain union members for the duration of the agreement. Those who join the union in the future must remain members.
2. All members must get their former places back and their rights shall in no way be affected by the strike.
3. A shop chairman and price committee of union members shall be selected by the union to settle prices.
4. The WLB shall be asked to approve an increase in wages, the amount to be determined through a union accountant and the firm. They shall be unable to agree on the amount, the dispute shall be referred to an impartial chairman for decision.
5. Upon the cessation of the strike, full membership will be restored.

**SOUTH RIVER LOCALS HANG FLAG HONORING MEMBERS IN SERVICE**

By GEORGE BERN, V.P.

An organization campaign is successfully pushing its way into the non-union fringe of our territory. There have been many such shops where workers are making cloaks, slates and many other types of garments under poor conditions.

Both shops are investigated from time to time and each investigation is closely followed up.

The number of such shops have been organized and are now building up into successful conditions. It is necessary to see that the work of organizing is carried on and that the shops are much happier and more satisfied.

**Marine Drive**

We are now busy in our various New Jersey local units acting the campaign. The Mayor of Newport running for Governor. Mayor Murphy has been secretary of the State Federation of Labor for over a year and his record is such that he will support himself as an earnest champion of liberal legislation and a staunch supporter of FDR for President.

All trade unions are supporting Vincent Murphy for governor and we have no doubt that he will be victorious in this campaign. We urge our members to take an active part in this important campaign.

**Annual Dance**

Their first annual dance will be given, by the executive boards of Locals 114, 132 and 156 on Fri., October 22, at the Continental Ballroom, 935 Broad Street, N. J. This will be a gala event, and is free to all members. The Heavy sale of tickets in advance has been excellent.

**Bond Drive**

We are happy to give note to the local 281 group of streetcar drivers, Long Branch, N. J. During the nine-week strikes of the workmen and the firm bought $25,000 worth of Bon. Coins.

**Come and Visit**

And we now thank our workers, executive boards and various officials of the bond drive in our new quarters and the T.C.W.B. building. We are now completely settled and invite all our old and new members to "Come and visit us when they are in New York."
CIGARETTES REVEAL THRILLING WAR STORY AS "MISSING" SOLDIER RETURNS TO LIFE

A thrilling story of the capture and imprisonment of an American soldier by the Germans and his liberation by advancing American troops in Italy was told yesterday by Vice President Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of Dressmaker's Local 22, in connection with a box of cigarettes sent by Local 22 as a gift to a soldier and returned with the explanation "Mission in Action.""
Had the world been at peace, it would have celebrated a year ago, the 450th anniversary of the discovery of the New World by that great Italian mariner, Christopher Columbus. But this year, the invasion of the Axis in Europe, the Axis in certain, though not yet accomplished—ulterior designs on European countries, and the probability of an invasion of the New World by the Axis and the Axis in certain, though not yet accomplished—ulterior designs on European countries, and the probability of an invasion of the New World by the Axis, have spoiled the celebration.

But now, our eyes and hearts are turned to a different continent—Europe. The most decisive political event that has come out of this war to date, has happened in the Middle East. The inspiring revolt of the Italian people against the Fascist dictatorship of Mussolini, this first collapse of the Fascist empire, one of the countries that have shown more than 30 years of Fascist oppresion, and the terrible terror that did not destroy their love of freedom, did not wipe out their ability to organize, to build a new freedom, to build a new world for their sons and daughters.

Today, the motherland of Christopher Columbus, Spain, is in very grave danger. In the near future, we may see a new Frankish empire taking the place of the ancient Roman Empire. The land where we first planted the seeds of civilization—Europe, the land where we first planted the seeds of democracy—are being systemically destroyed by the Fascist Dictatorship. The Mussolini monster and his Fascists vandals in German uniforms thinned out millions of Americans, who were free, made splendid contributions to the welfare of the nation. Fifty years ago, the glorious battle of the Iwo Jima, the battles of the Renaissance of civilization, in the liberation of the human mind from the shackles of darkness. This year—July 25—will be the day that the world will observe as a new day of freedom, the day that the world will observe as a day of liberty.

Hundreds of thousands of American of Italian descent have fought in World War I, and are now in various positions of leadership in the war fight against Fascism. We, of the Fascist Dictatorship, have fought against much American men and women who contributed to the economic growth of our country, to the progress of our labor movements on American, standards of living. And today, we can only watch the renewal of the same to the greatest of the Fascist dictatorship. Today, we can only watch the renewal of the same to the greatest of the Fascist dictatorship.

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**THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89**

**The Most Popular ITALIAN RADIO HOUR**

**Symphony Orchestra and Opera Singers of International**

**FANO**

**Luigi Antonini**

First Vice President, ILEGU and General Secretary of Local 85 in charge of all labor and political events.

**EVEN SATURDAY MORNING**

on EASTERN HOOKUP

WEVD (1320 KX) New York City

WPDR (930 KX) Philadelphia

**Justice**

October 15, 1943

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For a Free Italy

Above, on the day at Columbus Day dinner given by Italian-American Labor Council, are seated, left to right: Justice Ferdinand Parco, Secretary of State A. A. Barile, Luigi Antonini, and E. W. G. Acciaio. The United States will assure that free labor in Italy will be given an opportunity to organize.

London, August 21, 1943

Under the new war conditions the British Trade Unions are learning the secret of cooperation. Four of the biggest unions affiliated to the Trade Union Congress have just concluded an agreement which will enable them to act together in the organization of women workers in the engineering and allied trades.

The Transport Workers’ Union claim to have a women’s membership in excess of 300,000—a very large proportion in these trades.

The General and Municipal Workers’ Union, too, has a growing membership amongst the women in the engineering and allied trades.

And there is a fourth union, the firm and steel Trades Confederation, which, as a similar principle of women’s membership overlaps that of the other unions, and it is equally interested in the organization of women, large numbers of whom are employed nowadays in the factories and rolling mills.

So the TUC General Council called the representatives of these four unions together—and, under the chairmanship of Mr. George Wilson, a member of the General Council, the meeting had the task of unifying the huge number of women in this group of trades.

Triumph of Common Sense

The agreement is a model of simplicity. It contains five clauses. The first provides the four unions themselves to assist each other in getting 100 per cent organization of women in every plant where they are jointly represented. The second clause affords their common resolution not to encourage any member to leave one union in order to join another.

The third clause lays down this rule: “In preparing any woman for membership in any union, the union will examine whether she is a member of another union and if she refuses to accept her under 18 years have elapsed since she paid her last contribution to her former union, or since she intended her intention to leave it.”

The fourth clause prescribes that there is no stop in which the unions are concerned, a token of members desiring to change their union shall not impair their right to organize in any circumstances until notification has been made to the union from which they wish to transfer, and joint consultations have taken place.

The fifth clause sets up a joint committee consisting of ten from each of the four unions to deal with questions arising between them.

The settlement testifies to the common sense and realism of trade union leadership in these changed and innovative times. It affords a good example for other unions to follow and can use the future changes in the wide field of industry as the war comes to an end.

The quickest, surest way you can help win this war... buy war bonds and stamps every week

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FEINBERG SEEKING N. Y. QUOTA ON FOREIGN RELIEF GARMENTS

Informed that the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations was planning volume purchases of ladies' and children's garments for shipment abroad, General Manager Israel Feinberg made a special trip to Washington, September 28, to see for himself whether the union's quota on such goods would be worked out as the members of the Joint Board had been informed it would be. While in Washington, Mr. Feinberg held conferences with Mr. L. C. Crowell, with whom he has been working closely to establish a uniform front among the unions of such employers as the Specialty Garment Corporation, and other employers of this type, in order to secure the best possible terms for the workers. Mr. Feinberg is associated with the Eastern Garment Workers' Union and the Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

The first general membership meeting of the Skirtmakers' Local 9, after the summer break, will be held Thursday, October 28 at the Labor Temple, 7 East 15th Street. A mass meeting will be held to deal with the question of the union's new by-laws. The executive board has voted to send Christmas packages to union members in the service. Arrangements have been made for sending a number of useful items to the soldiers.

OPERATORS PLANNING EDUCATIONAL EVENTS

The Executive Board of the Cloak Operators' Local 1L is planning educational events in cooperation with the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor. The local has been invited to send representatives to the annual conference of the A.F.L. at Atlantic City.

The local has done its share in the bond drive initiated by the Joint Board. Full details will be given when the plans are complete.

Feinberg Heading All Fund Raising For Pearl Willen

General Manager Israel Feinberg has accepted the chairmanship of the Finanker Committee for the election of Pearl Willen as committee chairman of the National Cloak and Suit Industry.

PRESSURES GIVE $2,000 TO AD ITALY'S UNIONS

In a split of International solidarity, Cloak Presser Local 35 has voted a contribution of $2,000 to the Italian-American Labor Council for the rebuilding of free trade unions in Italy. Manager Joseph Breslaw informed the press that the move was made at the request of the National Italian Labor Congress.

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Mr. Matthews' new book, "The FRUITS OF FASCISM," is a work of the highest importance. It is a thorough, objective and accurate analysis of the fascist movement and its impact on Italian society. This book is a must-read for anyone interested in understanding the origins and development of fascist ideology and its consequences.

The book is divided into several parts, each covering a different aspect of fascism. The first part deals with the early years of fascism, covering the period from its beginnings in 1919 to the rise of Mussolini as prime minister in 1922. The second part focuses on the development of fascist ideology and its impact on Italian society, including its impact on the economy, culture, and politics. The third part covers the period of fascism's rule, from 1922 to 1943, and examines its successes and failures. Finally, the book concludes with a discussion of the legacy of fascism and its impact on the modern world.

Throughout the book, Matthews provides a clear and concise overview of fascism's rise and fall, and his analysis is supported by a wealth of primary source material. The book is well-written and engaging, making it accessible to a wide audience. It is a must-read for anyone interested in understanding the history of fascism and its impact on the world.

In conclusion, "The FRUITS OF FASCISM" is a comprehensive and thought-provoking analysis of the rise and fall of fascism in Italy. Matthews' clear and concise writing style makes the book accessible to a wide audience, and his analysis of fascist ideology and its impact on Italian society is both insightful and engaging. This book is a valuable addition to the literature on fascism and will be of interest to scholars, students, and general readers alike.

The book is highly recommended for anyone interested in understanding the history of fascism and its impact on the world.
KANSAS CITY CLOAKMAKERS
WIN ARBITRATOR'S AWARD

Dr. Arthur L. H. Rubin, arbi-
ter, under the existing agree-
tment with the Sore, Sorensen
Prins Company, largest cloak
shop in Kansas City, has hand-
ded down a decision granting a
5 per cent raise for all employ-
ees and a yearly paid vacation to
all workers employed by the com-
pany a year or longer.

Dr. Rubin stated that a paid vac-
tion in the cloak industry makes
Kansas a 100 per cent vaca-
tion town.

Although the cloak workers were
the first to organize, they have
been the last to obtain paid
vacations. Workers in all other branches of the business have been getting
vacations for a couple of years.

Any settlement of the arbitration
decision specifically covered only the one shop. The practice of calling
decisions of arbitrators will nearly become general. Following the decision, con-
ference will be held by the various cloak manufacturers to make the wage increase and the paid vacations avail-
able to the entire industry.

The settlement will naturally be submitted to the War Labor Board for approval.

SOUTHWEST ROUND-UP

The Regional Way Labor Board, Dallas, Tex., on September 25, fully approved paid vacations and partially approved wage increases for the workers of the Mid-American Manufacturing Company in Pocca
City, Oklahoma. An appeal for ap-
proval of the full wage-increase is being prepared.

Wage increases at El & Walker Dry Goods Company plant in St.
Louis were approved September 25, and on October 4 the approval for the Vandalia, Mo., plant came through.

The back in the Pandaila, Mo., plant is re-
beready to resume on October 4.

LONDON—Cost of living levels in Great Britain have remained at about 25-30 per cent above 1929 for several months, the bulletin of the In-
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AFTER THE WAR

Lestons of War Must Be Observed If We Are To Avoid Reaction, Depression and More Wars. We Have Resources to Be Happy.

By DAVID GINGOLD

Directory, Canton Garment Department

(Excerpts from a talk delivered September 11 at the conference of the Scranton District at which a six-point legislative program was drawn up.)

In this country, if you keep your ear to the ground, you will realize that the American people are learning more and more to regard labor organizations as established institutions of society without which a worker’s life is incomplete.

Mr. Chairman, a stronger organized labor has become the greater the more responsible it has been and this is gravely magnified in the 40,000,000 workers who were brought into unions.

Some of you may remember the period preceding the war and the just war. I remember it very vividly. I recall the tremendous reducton of the open shop movement, the drastic laws that came to the surface of American labor, the smashing of standards and weekly pay raises of $8 and $10.

We must properly evaluate the present prosperity in this country. We must not forget that it is temporary and transitory, a result of wartime conditions which will change with the end of the war. But not until then the American people can once again draw the lessons of the past and when we know what happened after the last war, the feeling will not enter fully.

Let us set to avoid a repetition of the errors that threw us into a depression and ultimately into a second world conflict. There is no need for such a war. We must begin now to make certain that in the legislative and committee rooms of our government, there will be no coming post-war reconstruction period, the first long, the most humanitarian ever and of this country to enact those laws which will enforce the new, that is, the provisions of the Navratil-Timmerman law.

If we, shall once again be repeating panics and repeat the failures not of peace but of another burden of war and all of its evils.

Gingold Fed by Rainwear Local 20 As “Favorite Son”

Members of the executive board of Rainwear Makers’ Union Local 20 celebrated the appearance of their local in September with $100.00 for David Gingold, the president of the company in the Rainwear Makers’ Union Local 20, at the Scranton District Legislative Hotel on October 4.

Gingold who served the Rainwear researchers as manager and in other capacities for 30 years, was the second president of the Canton Garment Department.

The event was a memorable one.

Turning to Joseph Keller, Local 20’s manager, he said, “1 was 30 years old. I started my union activities with the same pious heart, now a little older and a lot more gray, was gathered in this room.

This hasn’t changed their devotion to their union or my indebtedness to them.

Fund to Rebuild Unions in Has Dept. Support

All district managers of the Canton Garment Department, ILGWU, last week received a letter from General Director David Gingold inviting them to join the campaign by the Italian-American Labor Confederation for the collection of $500,000 or rebuild the free trade union movement.

Louis Anastas, first president of the Canton Garment Department, of Local 19, is president of the confederation.

The department has pledged a donation of $5,000, and local managers have been informed of the campaign.

Local Anastas said in part: “It is hard to find a union in America that is ready to be the first to be shot for belonging to a labor organization, it is not complete.

Workers’ meetings, such as we have had here today, for the purpose of discussion in planning a review of the beginnings of tomorrow’s world, are a hopeful sign.

Working Women Urged To Lead In Coming Critical Elections

Women’s place in post-war industry was discussed by David Gingold, director of the Canton Garment Department, at the district meeting of the Southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island District September 29.

Recommending the progress of better labor conditions for women secured through union efforts, Gingold urged women in industry to exercise their prerogative in voting and reeecting government leaders who appreciate women’s problems and vote for labor legislation.

He warned against a recurrence of conditions following the last war and asserted unions must maintain the advantages they have obtained to date.

William Ross, district manager, in giving his report, stressed the earth of the union in recent months.

Aside from recent union gains in labor conditions, Ross said the local unions have also made remarkable inroads for the establishment of a medical center.

The report of Frederick Simms, business agent, included a discussion of the status of the statute and its effect on the union, and the status of a local’s director, for the January-June period, reviewing various situations and dangers given for 408 by members.

Cotton Director Gets Tribute

On October 4, Local 20, New York Rainwear Union, gave a testimonial dinner to its "favorite son," David Gingold, Canton Garment Department director, and presented to him this scroll of recognition. On Gingold’s right is Joseph Keller, Local 20 manager.

On Monday, August 29, Dr. J. Z. Malen, of the National Broadcasting System, addressing the impressions of the United States from which he had just returned, said: "Our: comparing with Bonnies Pritimatives, the trade unions are the effective and central trades unions. The ILGWU, for example, is still contributing very heavily to the Anglo-American Relief Fund."
New Cultural Studios Open; Registration Now Under Way

Spacious studios in the new

Merchandise Mart have been readied for the

Division of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Louis Schaffer, superintendent, announced this week that the new building will open December 4 and that registration is now under way.

The offices of the Division at Rooftop will be moved to the new building November 15 for registration in the standing cultural groups about to resume activity after the summer break. All other new classes, however, will begin November 15 and classes will meet from 2 to 7 P.M. every week.

ATHLETIC SCHEDULE

Swimming and Gym

Church of All Nations - 8th Floor

Tuesdays: 6 to 8 P.M.

Bowling

Bowler Alley

IIth St. and University Place

Wednesdays: 7:30 to 9 P.M.

Phone or Write

Paul Fox, Athletic Division

Educational Department

Philadelphia

Moral and Material Interests of All

Workers Call for "Good Neighbor"

Policy on Trade Union Front

By E. R.

It is evident that organized labor is destined to play an im-

portant role in the creation of a rounded-out Pan-American policy

in the United States. It is no less apparent, however, that until

now labor's constructive contribution in bringing the two con-

tinents in the Western Hemisphere together has been rather

small.

In the early twenties, it is true, under the impetus of the late

Henry Ford, a serious attempt in that direction was made when the Pan-

American Labor Union was launched. For many and diverse rea-

sons, however, this agency has not made much headway.

Today, contacts between the labor movements of South and North

America are practically nonexistent. Some few Argentine, Urug-

uayan and Chilean labor men have visited the United States. Bernado

Humboldt's last March was the only one sponsored by labor orga-

nizations. It was the first important occasion of this kind in the

Confederation of Labor.

The recent visit in Mexico, Chile, Cuba, Colombia, Peru and Panama

of the Pan-American Labor Union, consisting of K. J. Brown (AFL),

David J. MacDonald (UIW), E. B. Phillips (IR, Brotherhoods), and

John Herling, labor director of the CTC in the Pan-American

Inter-American Affairs, is another encouraging step in that direc-

tion.

The Current Picture

The labor movement of Latin America is now federated under the

name of the Pan-American Confederation of Labor. The first Confedera-

tion of Labor, in South America, is the federation of the

Trabajadores de la América Latina—Latin American Workers Union.

The CTAL is clearly under common influence and leadership. The labor

movement of Central America is growing in strength. In judging the

CTAL two facts must be remembered: the large number of South

American laborers and individual and unorganized workers in

Latin America who call and write "paper unions." And secondly, it is

noted that many South American unions, especially the Argentine,

have joined the CTAL because they feel the need for such a broad

organization, and the CTAL is the only one operable in the field.

The CTAL stages regular international conventions in its home

publicity campaigns. As a result, its conservative and middle-of-

the-road policy in Argentina and Uruguay, even Catholic trade

unions, have noted the advantage of another and more repre-

sentative body. Apparently the need has been felt.

Need for Body - Fido

The necessity for the creation of Pan-American Labor Union

by labor bodies is becoming increasingly evident. The leaders

in South America are thinking in terms of an all-embracing

Middle American Labor Union, the CTAL. As they picture it, this

federation would include the AFL, CIO and other sound independent

bodies. It is in this light that the "CTAL" should be considered.

The new body may take the shape of a revived Pan-American

Labor Union, with a Pan-American Federation of Labor as its

intermediate body. It should prove immedi-

ately useful even though some of the Latin American labor

bodies are small, isolated, weak and feeble.

The initiative, it is clear, is on the Pan-American labor

movement in the United States.

Interest of Labor

The interest of the American labor

movement in developing closer

relations with labor in Latin America

has been pronounced by several vital fac-

tors:

1. The growing industrialization of Latin America. The American

laborer falls in helping the working class in Latin America to

organize, their employers will use the

lower wage standards to com-

pete in the international market in

the United States. They have the

unskilled manpower to become

successful competitors.

2. So long as the purchasing power of the earnings and of the agricul-

tural workers in Latin America.

MARKS WLB APPROVAL

DANVILLE LOCAL 263

MARKS WLB APPROVAL

OF 10 WAGE RAISE

Members of Local 263, Danville, Va., celebrated recent approval of their 10 cent wage increase with a meeting of the War Labor Board with a well-

attended luncheon in the Danville Lodge, September 26.

Angelo B. Raimondi, manager of the Maryland-Virginia District was

guest of honor and principle speak-

er at the dinner.

The approval of the increase was the seventh such increase granted

by Anderson Brothers, the employer. Mrs. Maud A. Gilbert, formerly inspecter

for the Women's and Children's De-

velopment of the Department of Labor and Industry, who also spoke at the

dinner, has been permanently sta-

tioned in Danville and is in immediate

charge of preparing for renewal of the Anderson agreement slated to

expire December 7, 1943.

The local is carrying through an extensive war aid program high-

lighted by the sending of Christmas gifts to war overseas. Members of the

local have recently voted to work a half-day on a Saturday and to contribute

this extra time to the Community War Relief Fund.

FALL SPORTS PLANS MARKED

BY INDOOR GYM, POOL SHH

With the outdoor gym and tennis programs nearing its end, plans for the fall and winter sport season are now taking shape.

In the past the ILGWU gym pro-

gram of the Church of All Nations was adequate to accommodate the small numbers who wished to take part.

This year, however, has been marked by popularity consistently and a more extensive program will be offered this fall and winter.

Preliminary information about the plans are as follows:

Informal announcement of the

programs will be made at the meeting of the Church of All Nations of Tuesday, October 15, 1943.

Bowling: Bowling is still the favorite indoor sport of the ILGWU, with more than 100 bowlers at the Central Al-

leys, 13th and University, list for the Wednesday games, and 130 to 180 participants in the Sunday games.

The change for bowling is expected to be announced.

Fall Vote -- Rev. C. H. S.

The quickest, surest way

You can help win this war... is to buy war bonds and stamps every week.
**Fellowship Meets At Modern Museum**

**Nov. 20, 2 P.M.**

The ILGWU Fellowship Reunion Committee is planning an evening place November 20 at 7 P.M. at the Museum of Modern Art, 11 W. 53rd Street, New York City. A scrape will be taken to add more people to the event.

Outstanding educators, artists and scholars have been invited to take part.Anyone interested should be present at 7 P.M. at the museum.

The arrangements committee has decided to change 40 cents admission.

The capacity of the Museum's presses is limited. Those who wish to attend should make reservations immediately at the Educational Department, **110 E. Broadway**.

**RECREATION CENTER OPENING OCTOBER 21**

The West Manhattan Educational Recreation Center, 86 Norman Street, will open October 21. The Center, which is on the corner of 13th Street and 86th Street, will be open for recreation from 2 P.M. to 9 P.M. on weekdays and from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. on Saturdays and Sundays.

**Alan Local Has Annual Party**

From Local 314 ILGWU, Alton, Ill., we hear that last week a local party attended by more than 100 was held.

There was a beautiful meal and quite a good entertainment. Local 314 is a new group, but they appreciate the value of good union meetings and are determined to make it an annual affair.

**Know Your City**

Our Saturday Visit To Points of Interest

Join our class on wheels—a study of Civil Defense, of Winning the War and the Peace, of Socialism, Modern Industry, Art, Science, Municipal Institutions, Historical Landmarks.

**October 23, 11 P.M.**

Modern Office, 110 E. 106th Street, New York City (10th and 11th Avenue). 11:30 p.m. of the class will discuss with you the "Government Policy of CHECKING Through Pricing."

**11 P.M.**

Curtis Block, 700 West 14th Street, corner 8th Avenue. Modern movies will be shown on the effects of war on prices, plans, tanks, etc., used by the government in the struggle against the Axis.

**OFFICERS’ QUALIFICATION COURSES**

will start Monday, October 25, at 6 P.M. at the ILGWU Head-Quarters Building, 110 E. 106th Street.

If you wish to put your name on the roll, on which the first day 150,000 persons, you should register at the Education Department, 110 E. 106th Street.

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If you wish to put your name on the roll, on which the first day 150,000 persons, you should register at the Education Department.
Plan Wage Move
For War-Workers
A gross inequality exists bet-
 tween the earnings of week-
 end workers and piece workers which is partly due to the two systems.
Full-time workers are paid a regular wage by the week, while piece
workers are paid for the number of units of material they produce.

Third War Loan
Our members enthusiastically
answered the call of the Gover-
nment and subscribed to their bonds in the Third War Loan Drive.
Our office was not equipped to han-
dle the rush, especially when everybody
wondered what the odds in a
race.

Push Red Cross, Wacs, Bonds in Chl
Local 212's Chicago embroidery workers are running a steady
campaign for Red Cross blood donations, recruits for the Wac
and sale of war bonds. In the group above at a meeting (left to
right) are Lucille Wheelley, local secretary; Jack Fox, local
president; George Pagi, U. S. Coast Guard; Wac L. J. B.
School, at membership meeting, September 9.

Port Huron
The War Labor Board has ap-
poved wage rates of a $1.50 cent
per hour for all employees of the John L. Proud & Sons Knitting Mill
Port Huron, Mich, retroactive to
September 1.

European Lords
The members of Local 155 were
very sorry to hear that Sol Gersten, an active union member, was injured in the
European Fighting. Gersten was awarded the Purple Heart which he sent home to his sister,
mother-in-law, who is also a mem-
ber of "155."

Joe Zuckerman Leaves
Due to illness in his family, Bro-
ther Joe Zuckerman, ILGWU rep-
resentative in Michigan, has re-
signed his position and returned to
Los Angeles. Brother William E.
Lazarus, our local representative,
was named to fill the position of Brother Zuckerman.

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poved wage rates of a $1.50 cent
per hour for all employees of the John L. Proud & Sons Knitting Mill
Port Huron, Mich, retroactive to
September 1.

European Lords
The members of Local 155 were
very sorry to hear that Sol Gersten, an active union member, was injured in the
European Fighting. Gersten was awarded the Purple Heart which he sent home to his sister,
mother-in-law, who is also a mem-
ber of "155."

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Due to illness in his family, Bro-
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September 1.

European Lords
The members of Local 155 were
very sorry to hear that Sol Gersten, an active union member, was injured in the
European Fighting. Gersten was awarded the Purple Heart which he sent home to his sister,
mother-in-law, who is also a mem-
ber of "155."
On Soviet Union

In the course of my talk I took cognizance of a section of the General Council's report dealing with the activities of the APL on the question of cooperation with the Soviet trade unions. In behalf of the Federation, I set forth its official position, namely, that organized socialism with the Soviet unions is undesirable because they are not free labor organizations in the democratic sense of the term but are instruments of the state and, furthermore, because it would foster ideological differences and conflicts in the detriment of the war effort.

However, I stated that despite our inability to join in any organic relationship with the Soviet trade unions, the American Federation of Labor is and will continue to be for wholehearted cooperation with Soviet Russia as well as with our other Allies in prosecuting the war. In that, in fact, we are acting on a principle of the maintenance of world peace.

The latter statement led to an incident which caused considerable stir at the Congress. The day after the final, the head of the Russian delegation, Mr. Scherbinin, approached the American Federation of Labor's representatives and requested an opportunity to reply to my statement that Soviet trade unions were not free labor organizations. But in reply the delegation explained that the problem had been referred to the Trade Union Congress.

While I felt that the request made on the part of the Russian delegation was not a direct answer to my comment, nevertheless, I agreed to have the request presented to the American Federation of Labor's delegation at the Congress.

On inquiry, we were informed by the leadership of the Russian delegation that the request had been referred to a higher body which had almost unanimously not to break its long-time precedent and to conform to the requests of the Congress on the nature of the role of the British in the war as to doubt possibly responsible for the exceptional enthusiasm with which my remarks were received by the delegates.

The high point of the Congress for the American Federation of Labor was the vote favoring the resolution submitted by the General Council report on the work of the Anglo-Soviet Committee and the proposed establishment of a new resolution submitted by the General Council dealing with the trade union question. The Council reported that the Anglo-Soviet Committee had met to develop a joint program of action in further the common war effort. There was agreement on a number of points, such as the speeding up of the production of munitions, facilitating shipment of supplies, etc., but the American delegation could not agree to two proposals submitted by the Russian members of the committee.

The Second Front

The fact called upon the British labor movements to demand from their government the immediate opening of a second front in Europe to divert, at least partly, Nazi divisions from the eastern front. The second point called for the broadening of the present Anglo-Soviet Committee to include representatives of the labor movements of all countries including those occupied by the enemy.

"Look for the union label, Adolf!"

Take the offensive against the enemy every pay-day. Buy U. S. war bonds and stamps regularly.

Overtime and Health

We have noticed of late a considerable change in the evening attendance of the Union Health Center. We were, of course, interested to know the reason for this.

On inquiry, we were informed by the leadership of our hospitals that "our people are working overtime." That, of course, explains the change. Most of our patients know that they will work until six o'clock, by which time they will get down to the Union Health Center the physician will be just about ready to leave.

This overtime business certainly presents a problem as far as the patient and Union Health Center are concerned. We understand that our patients are experiencing serious health difficulties.

As the same time it would be well to remember that the additional earnings can never take the place of good health. Should our members be confronted with a situation where they have to choose between overtime and taking care of their health, we trust they will choose the latter. No amount of overtime earnings can compensate them if it means they are losing their health. It is, therefore, quite timely, I think, to suggest to our members that they had better think of their health first and, of overtime, after.

Dealing Their Bit

We are glad to report that the lay and professional members of our staff have responded promptly to the Third Loan Drive. At a meeting we called on the Third War Loan and was conducted a committee was elected to canvass all the members of the Union Health Center staff.

In addition, we circulated a letter explaining just what it is the Government is asking of them and the purpose thereof. The results were quite satisfactory. Within a few days $3,480.60 in bonds and stamps were sold. A large sum—too bad. But we knew that, our staff members purchased bonds elsewhere, too. The $4,000 is less than a deep in the basket as related to the $25 million and, but it is the effort to do our part in this fight—"who counts."
EDITORIAL NOTES

Elsewhere in this issue there are praised the high points of a search for replays made by William Green, AFL president, to an attack made by the new commander of the American Legion, Warren Atherton, from the AFL convention's platform last week in Boston, on labor's hard front in this war.

The 70-year-old president of the Federation of Labor uneschakably made excellent use of the opportuni-

ty to hit back at labor's attackers offered by Atherton's sermon. Under the vociferous acclaim of 1,000 delegates and guests, William Green tore into the Legion commander's speech and literally made misrepresentation out of it. The sincerity and force of President Green's remarks impressed themselves on his auditors all the more because they were sponta-

neously and entirely unheated. It was, indeed, one of those speeches which make history at conven-

tions and mark it for the attention of future chroni-

clers.

Bluntly, unreservedly Green told Commander Atherton that his charges are founded on vicious fiction spread by labor's open and covert enemies in campaigns of reluctant propagandists; that labor has come through unscathed on America's production front; that those who are ready to bemoan labor are anything but angels themselves, and that the trade union movement is ready to stand by its war record approved in glowing terms by President Roosevelt. He expressed similar readiness to compare the record of labor with the record of industry during the current national emergency. He sharply pointed out that labor was not in a mood to de-
nounce all industry because some firms had sold de-
fective armorplate, inferior wires or sought to make unprofitable profits out of the war. But labor, on the other hand, is in no mood to accept manufactu-

ered cavalry that would becloud its patriotism and its great war record.

William Green spoke the heart and mind of mil-

lions of men and women belonging to the organiza-

tion of which he is the head. He spoke their indigna-

tion and resentment to misrepresentation and un-

found charges. But he also spoke the minds of many other millions of fair-thinking American citizens who know the true panorama of America's wartime production. He spoke the truth and his words were irresistibly convincing.

The settlement of the lockout in the beltfanking trade in Nebraska City, details of which were given in full in the last issue of "Justice," carries a significance which transcends the boundary of the belt industry.

To begin with, this was the first lockout of ILGWU workers on a trade-wide scale since 1921 when a powerful cloak association locked out tens of thou-

sand of its employees while still under contract with the employers. In this the latter seek, for the first time in labor history, court relief in the form of an in-

junction against the employers' group. It is hardly necessary, of course, to state that the belt lockout in-

volving only about 1,200 persons did not even begin to make a comparable proach in size the shutdown of 1921.

The cause which provoked the class resulting in

the lockout, however, is truly unique in labor annals insomsuch as it did not involve principally demands for recognition in war-time industries or other work in which the workers came later, as a matter of course with the sit-

temts—but rather "contractual responsibility" and the union's refusal to deal with an association on the basis of the whole of the "old guard" with it could no longer depend. To that extent, too, the union's insistence on signing invid-

ual agreements with the belt firms registered deep 

in the minds of the men of this organization. The es-

icition and the implied charge that it had been using evasion and double-dealing in fact contracting obli-

gations. The resignation of the Belt Association's committee was in line with the understanding that the signing of the new pact is a blunt admission that the belt employers' group has finally recognized the fact that its relations with the union must be based on mutual confidence and honest acceptance of contract terms.

The upbeat of the belt settlement, perhaps, carries with it a lesson—we use this term for lack of a better one—to many another manager of an employer as-

sociation, and there is quite an abundance of them in 

our industries. We have in mind the "military" type of an association director who elects on occasion to be "in the war" on the union in his own building, at times in order to boost his own stock—and remuner-

ation—among his employers and infrequently in or-

der to "teach the union a lesson" by super-ordinary tac-

tics.

Ingridibly, such backdoor and shady tactics are 

doomed to failure in the women's garment industry. When we may not have yet voiced to the very heights in labor-employer relations theament of docility and, above all, adherence to contractual obligations have become too deeply ingrained in our relations with the 

employers—groups or individuals—to be seri-

ously challenged. The settlement of the Nebraska lockout adds further testimony to a principle gener-

ally accepted in our relations with employers.

Denying the "China Well"

The movement for the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act has been gaining considerable strength inside and out of Congress. The American Federation of Labor, which entered the Act nearly sixty years ago, is still as adamantly for it.

Nevertheless, the Boston convention of the AFL has already voluntarily denied its heretofore uncon- 

dumented attitude to admission of Chinese into this country by voting to instruct the Executive Council to "make a study of the question of possible revision of the immigration and naturalization law as affecting Oriental races." This, unpropinquity, is a step for-

ward.

Widely spread and general has been adherence to the Chinese Exclusion Act in the American trade union movement, we doubt that this support has been the expression on the part of American labor of its superiority to the Chinese. Rather, in our judgment, it has been, from its very origin, the expres-

sion of labor's desire to safeguard itself against the threat of a potential cheap labor reserve from the Orient. A threat, we might add, which was quite real in the Eighteen-Eignties.

In dealing with such an admittedly delicate subj-

ect, Chinese immigration emotions, illusions and 

agricultural prejudices, however, must be recon-

ciliated. Facts, and facts only, should be considered in forming opinions or reaching decisions. And in 

search for facts, the AFL committee which will be 

appointed to examine the problem will discover the 

repeal of the Exclusion Act, on the basis of present population figures, would bring to those shores on the basis of regular quota allotting a little over 100 Chinese a year in the next decade, and probably an end of the next 50 years. Surely not a number suffi-

cient to conjure up a vision of a flood of cheap Chi-

nese labor into this country.

The committee will further learn that the rela-

tively small Chinese population already in this country has been an exemplary group, hard-working, loyal 

and, in recent years certainly, not an element that has served to bring down work conditions in the American 

economic system.

No less important in perhaps, the consideration

that China is an ally of the United States and a 

brave, heroic ally. She is our closest ally in the great 

undertaking to smash forever the treacherous mili-

tary clique which is responsible for Pearl Harbor 

and for all the butcheries at Batan and Corregedor. 

We know, too, that in this great conflict in East 

Asia, the Japanese are endeavoring by adroit prop-

aganda to improve upon the peoples of Asia that 

the United States regards them as inferior peoples. 

They point to the Chinese Exclusion Act as evidence, 

Our commanders in Asia are not unfamiliar with the 

weight of this argument.

Let us look facts straight in the face and forget 

outward prejudices and harmful delusions. Let's be 

fair to ourselves, but, at the same time, let us be 

mindful of the demands of this indigenous country 

through which we are passing. By repealing the Chi-

inese Exclusion Act, we shall not only render harm-

less the powerful Japanese anti-American propaganda but likewise, without injuring our own interests, once 

again prove to the world that the American tradi-

tions of fair play and square dealing are not hollow 

words but a living reality.

Without the Benefit Of Compulsion

There was a special in-

section in William 

Green's voice as he re-

peated from the convention's platform in Bos-

ton last week a phrase from President Roosevelt's C

t to the AFL delegates which stressed the voluntary 

character of labor's achievement in turning out the 

implement of war. Said the President: "In this fre-

country we are proving ourselves able to do volun-

tarily all that is necessary for the support of the great 

war effort and to stand back of the brave men who 

go into combat."

"That to me," Green said, "is a strong, outstand-

ing note in this splendid manifesto sent out by our 

Commander-in-Chief." The convention hearti-

plauded.

What the delegates understood—and what Presi-

dent Green indirectly has told them—was that Roo-

velt was reiterating his stand against any form of 

drafting of labor forecast in such proposals as the 

Austin-Wardsworth bill or similar law-proposals. 

The American trade unions have consistently opposed compulsory recruiting of labor. Not only has organ-

ized labor regarded with suspicion the idea which 

has been inspiring the movement for a labor draft 

and there's plenty of evidence to justify this suspi-

cion—it rests upon this proposed legislation beca-

use it jeopardizes the principle that so long as 

the trade unions as organizations incapable of meeting 

the challenge of the national emergency as free, 

voluntary and of men and women. 

Against this, organized labor is expected to man-

ship the President's words in that same letter: 

"The battle of production is being won in every ship-

yard, machine shop, factory and construction site 

and the skill and adaptability of American working men and women have made possible the outfitting and equipment of our military forces in record time."

"This Must Not Happen Again"