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Justice (Vol. 27, Iss. 14)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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.
From White House to Seventh Ave.

Higher Minimums Now

Phila. WLB Wage Policy Hit

ILG Boosts Willkie Fund

Labor Leaders

Blast Bilbo Bigotry

Mill-Shop Tie-Up Foreseen

106 ILG Students

Crowd Wisc. School

“91” Art Nets $5,000 for Italy

Conn. Rule on

Vacation Appealed

Corde Stoppages Continue

Frieda Miller:
The Women’s Bureau

“Peace, Brother”
Harry Hopkins IsCloak Urnhy

Harry L. Hopkins, who resigned on July 2, as President assistant and world-wide "trouble-shooter" for the White House, has accepted the post of industrial chairman of the American Consulting Engineers' Council of the Industry of New York, President David Dubinsky announced on July 5.

Mr. Hopkins is expected to assume his new duties after
returning from a tour of several weeks.

As industrial chairman, he will pledge over collective agreements established by unions and industries. He will also place 1,600 employees with an annual production of $350,000,000, and 500 employees with an annual production of $100,000,000, and

History of Post

The collective agreements in the coal industry were established under a "system of peace," in the preparation for which the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was called into session. The agreements were initiated by the American Consulting Engineers' Council of the Industry of New York, President David Dubinsky announced on July 5.

The new chairman, Mr. Hopkins, was born in Chicago, Ill., and is a graduate of the University of Chicago. He has been a prominent figure in the coal industry for many years, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the American Consulting Engineers' Council of the Industry of New York. He is also a member of the American Bar Association, and a member of the Board of Directors of the American Consulting Engineers' Council of the Industry of New York.

The Chicago garment industry came to a full stop during vacation week from July 1 to July 7. By agreement with the employers, the number of 7,000 workers in the cloak and dress shops of Chicago decided to have their vacations simultaneously.

The Chicago Joint Board worked on the arrangement with the employers. It was negotiated for the union by Vice President Morris Rabinowitz, manager of the American Consulting Engineers' Council of the Industry of New York, and by Charles M. Slichter, executive director of the American Consulting Engineers' Council of the Industry of New York.

In addition to the members of the Joint Board, all Chicago unions, and members of ILGWU, took part in the arrangements for the cloak shop vacation.

Local 212 Vacation

ILGWU to Urban League—$1,000

ILGWU to Urban League—$1,000

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Wages Increase 35% During War Years But Work Drops

All factors of the community industry of Montreal attended the annual dinner of the P C C Committee held at the Mount Royal Hotel on May 28. Harry Valgory, chairman of the industry administrator, presented a report that outlined the industry's achievements during the wartime period.

The administrator's report revealed that wages for the six crafts in the skilled category had been increased 35 per cent in the past four years, that the greatest increases were in the first and second years, and that in 1944 wages were raised 5 per cent above the 1943-1944.

The report noted that increases were obtained in most industries by semi-skilled personnel due to shortages and the critical state of the labour market. The situation has been gaining and unfair to competent, experienced personnel whose collective wages have been frozen under federal regulations, and it has been a nightmare to employers trying to maintain their operations.

Bond Chief Extols ILGWU 7th Loan Role

The ILGWU's record in backing the recently concluded Seventh War Loan has been warmly acknowledged by Pauline W. Greeley, New York state chairman of the War Finance Board. In a letter to Pres. David Dubinsky expressing the Treasury Department's appreciation of the war loan's role, he said:

"One of the largest special campaign goals was the retail sale of bond certificates. This goal was achieved by an effort on the part of trade unionists not only in the Seventh War Loan but in all of the succeeding war loan drives. The officers and staff of the Dressmakers Joint Board, the Garment Workers Joint Board, the various locals and other ILGWU affiliated the War Finance Committees, every assistance to the Labor Division sought."

Columnist Praises Phila. Health Work

Paul Jones, columnist of the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin", has written a letter to the union and its members in praise of the union's work for the community. He said:

"The atmosphere around the union health center was one of hope and confidence, what you'd expect in a private and rather expensive medical center of the most modern type. The equipment is all private, although in some cases is shared. I have no trouble in understanding the work that the union is doing."

Bowing Prizes Labor's " Highest "

Both the Cutters' Banking League and Bowling League of Local 262 recently held the seventh annual of their successful seasons by holding a contest, with the winners being awarded to the high scorers on the season.

ILG's Chief Greets Parley of British Garment Unions

Replying to an invitation by the British Garment Workers and Tailors to attend its general conference which began on July 6, Pres. Dubinsky, in the following message to Andrew Cusley, head of the British garment workers, in which for encouragement to the union workers, which has always existed between our organizations will continue.

The mead trade as follows: "The end of the British conference of your union, geat us to extend to the officers and members for their work, and we also hope the friendship which we always enjoyed during our two years' association there will be maintained in the future. We hope that we will be able to maintain full international cooperation which will be of mutual benefit and send you our very best wishes.

The road to victory is paved with War Bonds. Buy more now!

[ILGWU members in Montreal attending the closing gala of the seventh War Loan purchase during the Eighth Victory Loan drive, according to a recent report of the National War Finance Committee. More than 6,000,000 bonds were sold in the last war loan in the province.

Under the terms of their union contract, all garment workers are required to return to work on May 30, and the successful campaign was scheduled for later in the month.

[The checks to "Workers' Right to Work" sweepstakes were harried by the scribbling committee, Pres. Dubinsky, who expressed appreciation of the takeup of the sweepstakes from the workers and employers of the ILGWU's wearing apparel industry. The sweepstakes has given added employment to the union's welfare workers and contributed to the welfare fund of the union.

[The union's proposal to allow workers to receive their full benefit either when it is administered by the union's insurance company or when it is administered by an independent medical society. The union has been in existence for five years and has been in continuous operation since its inception on January 1, 1940. The union's proposed plan would make it possible for workers to change their place of employment and to change their place of residence without losing their benefits.

[The committee of British workers would receive the full value of their benefits, even though they have lost their jobs. The union's proposal would make it possible for workers to change their place of employment and to change their place of residence without losing their benefits.

[The case of the workers who had been unemployed for a period of time, the committee of British workers would receive the full value of their benefits, even though they have lost their jobs. The union's proposal would make it possible for workers to change their place of employment and to change their place of residence without losing their benefits.

Help the win and get extra work. Have your parts made and take them in your_Modeler.

Springfield Talents Spring Forth

A group of 20 members of Local 226, Springfield, Mass, met recently to help improve conditions in the floral industry. Walter J. Schmitt gives pointers to Jane Orczynski (left) and Hilda Rhodes.

Unity Closing Date Set For Sept. 16 As Guests Jam Resort

Unity House, the ILGWU summer resort at Porters Park, Pa., will re-open soon until Sept. 16. It is announced by Manager, Alfred Tait, reservations for the period, which includes the July 4th, are available for the two weeks between July 1 and July 14 and must be made at once at the Unity House office, Porters Park, 1716 Broadway, New York City.

No accommodations of any kind may be made after Aug. 13 as all reservations have been accounted for.

According to the Unity House office, single general accommodations available for men starting on that date and for women starting work on July 14 and should be made at once at the Unity House office.

Benjamin Krencht, cultural director of the ILGWU, will appear in a series of authoritative lectures, "Crafts and War," dealing with the period beginning Sept. 2.

Corde Workers Out All Clog Workers Forwarding August Pact Renewal Snag As 35-Year Jubilee

Throughout the country, hundreds of ILGWU members in local organizations and headquarters are being urged to join the ILGWU and the American Federation of Labor, to keep abreast of the latest developments in the trade, and to take active part in the work of the union.

Corde Workers Out All Clog Workers Forwarding August Pact Renewal Snag As 35-Year Jubilee

About 340 members of Local 127, Burlesque Workers, employed in 35 shops making corde stayed away from their places of employment, starting July 2 following a statement by the union and the management of the Burlesque Industry Meeting, to continue the renewal of the corde contract.

Several meetings before the expiration of the agreement on June 29, Local 127 initiated conferences with the employers at which it presented a request for modifications and amendments of the corde contract. These conferences resulted in the renewal of the corde contract on the basis of the contract which the union had submitted for the settlement payment by the employers of the workers.

The union is seeking this change primarily because previous experience indicates that workers have not received the full value of their benefit when it is administered by the union's insurance company. The union's proposal to allow workers to change their place of employment and to change their place of residence without losing their benefits.

On the agenda of the Burlesque Industry Meeting, the renewal of the corde contract was discussed, and it was decided to renew the agreement to continue until further notice.

The unions proposed plan would make it possible for workers to change their place of employment and to change their place of residence without losing their benefits. The union's proposal would make it possible for workers to change their place of employment and to change their place of residence without losing their benefits.

 estructures of Local 127, Burlesque Workers, who are engaged in making studettes, that are employed in 35 shops and the artifical flower branches, is responsible for the benefit of the workers.

David Dubinsky, President and General Secretary-Treasurer of the ILGWU, in a recent statement, said:

"We have been able to place the floating order of the corde and the other items of the contract, including the renewal of the corde contract. The renewal of the corde contract is expected to be of particular interest to the blooming and the horticultural industries, and to the employers of the workers.

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Greetings from cloweworkers in all markets, to be published in the 35th anniversary Jubilee Journal, are being poured into the offices of the Corde Joint Board. This publication will be an especially interesting contribution to the history of the ILGWU and the Corde Joint Board, according to Benjamin Kaplan, chairman of the joint committee.

Leaders of labor: government and the community have been invited to contribute articles to the jubilee edition. The statements of such public figures as Governor Governor Henry M. Lehman, Mr. Franklin D. Rosevelt, Senator Robert F. Wagner, and others who have been associated with the progress of the trade, are expected to be of particular interest to the cloweworkers. The gala concert to be held on September 4 at Madison Square Garden will be the seventh annual event.

Schwennach, Hannegren Get ILGWU Congratulations

Warm salutations were sent by Pres. Dubinsky to Lewis Brown, secretary of the Local 127, Burlesque Workers, and his wife, on July 2 when they were sworn in as Secretary of the Local 127. The couple was appointed to the position of the Local 127.

"We wish to take the occasion of your assumption of office to extend the hearty congratulations of myself and the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and our best wishes for success in your new post."
DRESSMAKERS!  

Members of Locals 89, 22 and 60  

DO NOT LOSE YOUR SICKNESS BENEFIT — REPORT ANY ILLNESS IMMEDIATELY

According to the rules of the Health Fund, sick benefit payments are calculated from the day on which the sickness is reported to the union office. If you do not report sickness benefits, you are absolutely sure to report any illness immediately. Report in person, by messenger or by telephone. Any delay on your part may mean a loss in sickness benefit.

DRESSMAKERS!  

Checks Bring GI Morge-Up  

Letters from service men to Local 22, Dressmakers, have resulted in the union's constant interest in the welfare of many of the members. Many of the members have written to the union's Health and Welfare Committee expressing their concern over their inability to support their families during the war. The union has provided financial assistance to all those in need in the service. A few of these letters follow:

Rgt. Cpt. R. Cohen of the Marine Corps wrote: "I was greatly surprised to find that there were so many Dressmakers with Check Enclosures. You may be assured that I will think of this group first if I ever get an opportunity of spending the money with my fellow Dressmakers. I am sure that your Union Check Enclosures are a fine job in setting up such a service as this and I am sure that it will be available to all members. We are in the service and are ready to work for it."

Rgt. Cpt. S. Cohen of the Marine Corps, wrote: "I am greatly surprised to find that there are so many Dressmakers with Check Enclosures. I am sure that this group is ready to work for it."

These letters show that the union's Check Enclosure program is working well and is appreciated by the Dressmakers in the service.

Local 22 Presents  

Week's Vacation to Champ Blood Donor  

Rose Wellman, champion blood donor of Local 22, Dressmakers, received a 14 pint blood donation honor and a 14 pint blood donation to local 22 members who reached 100 or more pints. The Regional Director of the Social Democratic Federation of America congratulated the group on their achievement.

"The problem of political action in America," said Minkoff. "The approaching end of the war will herald in one of the greatest political movements in history. At the same time, the break-up of the Democratic party that has dominated the political scene during the war and the accommodation of the old and new political parties will result in a new political party."

Minkoff concluded with an appeal for support of the Democratic Party and the importance of independent political action. He emphasized the need to develop new organizations and to mobilize a large number of independent laborers to work for these goals.

Stella Refan Urged  

Stella Refan, aged 26 and most recently employed as a dressmaker in New York City, is in the hospital by her brother, Gabriel U. Refan, who has just been freed from a Nazi prison camp in Bulgaria. Police Detective James Leach, 18th Precinct, 240 Worth St., is in possession of a letter from Refan, complaining about his sister, and calling for Stella Refan. We call this notice to the attention of Stella Refan.

Labor Urged to Stress Political Independence  

The present political situation constitutes both an opportunity and a challenge to the labor movement, said Nathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the New York Dressmakers Union, and Labor and held at Camp Eden on June 30, 1945, under the leadership of the Social Democratic Federation of America.

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Minkoff concluded with an appeal for support of the Democratic Party and the importance of independent political action. He emphasized the need to develop new organizations and to mobilize a large number of independent laborers to work for these goals.

Words won't win the war—but money is louder than words! Buy U. S. war bonds and stamps!

14 Blood Pints Deserves a War Bond  

Kate Fischer, member of Local 22, Dressmakers, receives a Red Cross citation and a $25 war bond for donating 14 pints of blood. Left to right: Vice Pres. Shafir, Edith Roux and Bella Liebman. Mrs. Liebman is an active member of the American Red Cross. (See story)
ITALY CHILDREN GET $5,000 AS PROCEEDS OF LOCAL 91 ART

Italian children, who have been among the worst sufferers of the war, will benefit from the artistically talented group of members of Local 91, Children's Dressmakers, whose paintings were recently exhibited at the American-British Art Center in New York City. A check for $5,000 representing the proceeds from the sale of the paintings, has been turned over to Luigi Antonini, vice president of the ILGWU, who is also chairman of the Italian American Labor Council, by Harry Greenberg, manager of Local 91.

The presentation was made on June 30 during the program of the "Voice of Liberty," a weekly broadcast over Station WWVX in New York and as a group of the Metropoli.

Many notable repub- licans in the field of American organizations at the presentation.

In accepting the donation, the President reviewed the work of the Italian-American Labor Council with special emphasis on the role played by Local 91 from the inception of the Council.

Almost a score of nationalities were represented in the exhibition, said Greenberg, pointing out that many of the worker-artists were of Italian extraction.

In the words of Greenberg, he declared: "In the land of our choice, we demand, we accept, we take back our children's art work."
Rabahr Renewal is Asked Despite Resistance of Firm

With the agreement with the Rabco Co., South Norwalk, Conn., scheduled to expire on June 31, preparations to begin negotiations for the renewal of the contract are now being made, it is announced by the Eastern Out-Of-Town Department.

On June 29, Rabco headquarters received a communication from the Rabco department which stated: "In accordance with the provisions of the contract, made on Aug. 21, 1943, by and between the undersigned and your local, we hereby give you notice that it is our desire to terminate this agreement on Aug. 4, 1945."

On July 9, Vice-Pre. Harlan W. Wood, Eastern Department director, sent the following reply to the company: "We wish to inform you that the members of our union employed by your company have elected them as their sole collective bargaining agent and that we therefore request you to supply your company to meet with us at your earliest convenience for the purpose of negotiating a new agreement."

Local 151 Set 50/50 by Overwhelming Vote

Of Members of Local 151, New Haven, Conn., last week voted and put the contract to the test, with 105 votes for and 50 against. The vote was 70% in favor and 29 against.

And He Certainly Earned It

V. Joseph Di Bella is in the hospital at Camp Picquet, Va., for the removal of a slipped disc received in Germany, D. Bello, who served with the hard-fighting 29th Infantry Division, is a member of Local 148, Union City, N. J.

Conn. Job Insurance Saps Vacation Wage

Approximately 6,000 members of the ILGWU and thousands of workers in other industries are being deprived of unemployment benefits through an unusual interpretation of the state's unemployment compensation law which regards vacation fund benefits as payment for loss of wages. The union made these charges at hearings held before the General Court of Connecticut which were held in Hartford on July 2.

The union was represented at the hearings by Sam Zanin, ILGWU, and a board of judges on the bench to which the individual has received or is entitled to receive remuneration in the form of vacation fund, regardless of the manner in which the vacation fund was paid.

Workers who have received vacation funds under ILGWU agreements are being told by the firm which they are eligible to receive unemployment compensation will start one week later than usual.

The union contends that its vacation fund benefits do not amount to wages, that in no other state in the country where the ILGWU is organized have such vacation funds been paid, that it is an interpretation that cannot be justified, and that it is possible for a member of the state to lose his job and receive a contract providing such benefits, to receive them during a year in which he is employed.

Acting on the theory that the vacation fund benefits are not considered as part of the vacation fund benefits, the state's interpretation is based upon the basis of his earnings.

The situation is being discussed in cases involving all crafts and branches of the women's garment industry in Connecticut which have written their vacation fund benefits into their contracts. If the state's interpretations are upheld, it is possible that the vacation fund benefits will be eliminated or reduced to an amount below the foundation on which his earnings.

UNIRA Chief Backs Coop Fund

Herbert B. Lehman, director of UNIRA, has added his name to the list of those sponsoring a proposal for setting up a cooperative fund which was set up to aid in the reconstruction of cooperatives in devastated European countries.

Lehman, former governor of New York State, explained that he has become a promoter "in order to make known my sincere interest in the cooperative movement both here and abroad. I want to do what I properly can to facilitate international reconstruction. Cooperatives were the first to aid".

Lehman also directed his interest in the moral values of the cooperative enterprise and the sense of comfort in the realization that American values are just as important in the rest of the world. He said that the idea of "a cooperative fund for the合作社 movement both here and abroad" is similar to the "spirit of the international cooperative fund which has already helped..."

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London, July 7, 1945

A further contribution to the discussion of equal pay for men and women workers has been made by Britain's Trades Union Congress in its supplementary to the evidence It has already given to the Royal Commission on Equal Pay which is investigating the subject.

In the case of the Trades Union Congress, the terms on which the Commission is sitting in regard to the subject, namely "to consider the social, economic and financial implications of the abolition of the sex-difference in wages", are very narrow and restrictive. They place the Commission in a position to present the Commission with recommendations on the allowance of a wage difference in the case of the subjects from a consideration of the manner in which the sex-difference in wages is determined by the market without directly on its merits.

The slogan "Equal Pay for Equal Work" has been replaced in the leading papers of this country by "Equal Pay for the Job.” Many of the trade union agreements which have been negotiated during the war years incorporate this principle. Many more women have come into the ranks of Britain's trade union movement during the war, and the movement now recognizes that the continuation of the practice of collective bargaining in this satisfactory way on behalf of women will depend very largely upon the trade union movement's ability to improve the wages of women, especially when it comes to the establishment of a plan of equal pay, could be greatly assisted by leadership from the government. In his introduction to this book, the author, who is the executive secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, has emphasized the need for government action in this field. The government should have given a lead to industrialists to recognize the value of the work of women and salary scales of women in its own service. There should be a special plan for the promotion of those of men in similar grades of employment. Local authorities should also be advised to follow the same principle.

**Reform Mean Expenditure**

As to knowing the "financial implications" of the claim for equal pay, the TUC has not at its disposal the necessary data with which the Commission can form a judgment. It does, however, emphasize that the trade unions have a number of cases in which the financial implications of equal pay have been tested, and that if the financial implications had always been used as a conclusive argument against them, they would have been far more successful in their efforts to improve the wages of women. It is, therefore, possible that the trade unions are concerned to promote the principle of the equal pay movement.

At the same time, the equal pay movement is not confined to improving the position of women workers but also in those trades and occupations which have been considered to be predominantly "women's work." The theory that the gap between men and women can only be closed by lowering the wages of men has always been strongly opposed. Many women in the past have been forced to accept low wages to avoid their husbands' earnings, and have been prepared to accept lower wages in the resulting family wage being at least enough to keep the family going. The principle of the "Fair Union" and the "Job" would eliminate the whole concept of a "family wage" and afford economic independence to women.

The TUC is satisfied that the establishment of the principle of equal pay would also result in a far more efficient use of man and woman-power. Cheaper labor has always been an obstacle to efficient production. The trade union recognizes that in those occupations where wages have only been employed because they are a cheap form of labor, equal pay would probably lead to an increase in the employment of women labor, but on the other hand, the effect of equal pay would decrease the fears which have always been present between men and women in the competition for employment, and there would probably be a widening of the scope and opportunities for employment for women so that in some industries their employment would increase.

**Report on Domestic Work**

Another aspect of the work of women and the conditions under which it should be done and remunerated is provided by a report on the post-war organization of private domestic employment which has been presented to the TUC by the Ministry of Labor and National Service. Under the chairmanship of the Hon. Miss Margaret and Mrs. Florence Harris, the report was written by Ernest Bom, London, July 7, 1945.

"BLOOD ON THE SUN" (at the Criterion, New York) is a cinematically influenced, unorthodox approach to the problem of the “Cagney in "much ado about nothing." The yarn is concerned with the efforts of an enterprising manufacturer of men's hats to create a new type of hat as the answer to the problem of the cold hat. He laugh and does it. No one expects him to succeed in his efforts. In the end he does succeed in his efforts in the best sense of the word. His confidence and industry have been considered a likely subject for a Cagney film, and that is exactly what happens in the end. He has been a very effective type of hat, and if it had been produced a decade or so ago, it might have stirred the world of fashion. In those circumstances, aside from the skill of the men involved in the making of the hat, there is a general and valid interest in the world of fashion. If there were no one more able to appreciate the skill of the men involved in the making of the hat, there is a general and valid interest on the part of the manufacturers to continue the hat, as it is said, in an integrated unit.

The next great advance of this type was that it allowed full development in the creation of the ideal hat. In other words, the hat, no longer a product made and sold for the sake of fashion, but was now a product made for the sake of the hat itself, and the general public, instead of the manufacturers, were those who were responsible for its production. This was in France. The focus of the hat remained in France, and more and more people started to appreciate the hat, and to appreciate the fact that the hat was an art form.

This country, too, the hat remained in France, and the hat, no longer a product made and sold for the sake of fashion, but was now a product made for the sake of the hat itself, and the general public, instead of the manufacturers, were those who were responsible for its production. This was in France. The focus of the hat remained in France, and more and more people started to appreciate the hat, and to appreciate the fact that the hat was an art form.

There can be little doubt that the trend toward integration of the hat industry has been a distinct influence in the development of the hat industry. However, this trend has been slowed by the fact that it has been in the past a relatively small industry, and the opportunities for the hat industry to develop have been limited.

"MISSISSIPPI MAD"
Members interested in the Trade Union Fellowships at Harvard University should write at once to the Educational Department for application blanks.

The experience of the war period has fully demonstrated that state and local public and private welfare agencies do not now have the necessary services and facilities to meet the special needs of children. In the majority of counties in the United States there is no child welfare worker available to serve the children who have needs with which their families cannot cope adequately.

The states of the National Commission on Children in War Time. Submitting a detailed program for immediate betterment of our nation's child services, the Commission makes recommendations

which go far beyond any previously formulated program.

At last, a federal body, making an intimate study of the needs of children, has had the intelligence to perceive that it is from federal funds alone that a sound welfare program on a national scale can be financed. Precious movements in this direction have been half-heart ed and at best; they have left their main emphasis upon local or state activity — with the federal requisitions not as Sharon Church, not as an directing and organizing

But this Commission frankly de clares: "Federal legislative action is required, not through extension of existing: federal-state grant-in-aid programs to enable the state health agencies (1) to meet immediate needs of mothers and children and prepare for the post-war period, and (2) to provide for progressive expansion after the war of the broad based program of maternal and child health and crippled children service until each state is able to secure the availability of these services to all mothers and children within the state."

The emphasis is thus thrust upon federal action, with a causal assertion that many of the states are not yet able—or, perhaps, willing—to undertake on their own the necessary expenditures for children's needs. Although the place of the states is accorded by the Commission as essential to the welfare of our nation's children, the Commission's report nevertheless stresses the imperativeness of the matter. A national-wide, unified and coordinated plan is what the Commission bases its recommendations on and states that this plan must be

Fundamental to such a program, the federal body concluded, is the need to extend the 16-year minimum program for crippled children now falling outside the provisions of the Social Security Act. In other words, the Commission states, "that within each state, but as a common fundamental, the benefits of the proposed national program be extended upon which to build a sound welfare program of maternal and child health, crippled children, all employment during the war, education and care of children under the age of 16 and the job in manufacturing and mercantile activities of all workers, at least to them at all times, even outside the war areas."

If the experience of the last ten years has taught us anything, it is that a federal program is more likely to fall down upon the heads of all the states and all the others combined. Those who have wide administrative experience know that a federal law is not given to itself without convincing them of the need and then showing themselves willing, in all cases, to make an effort in the brains of working during their period of activity.

Perhaps we ascribe greater political amenities to the National Commission on Children in War Time than it would wish to have the facts of children's needs and the Commission as essential to the welfare of our nation's children, the Commission's report nevertheless stresses the imperativeness of the matter. A national-wide, unified and coordinated plan is what the Commission bases its recommendations on and states that this plan must be

The report indicates us as a nation for our neglect of American youth. "We have failed our children," it tells us, "in not providing adequately for the following: Services to children, including those who cannot be cared for in the children's own homes; those who have problems of life in all phases of public institutions; those who are without homes and whose welfare services would be established for mortality children, child guidance services."

The report is a complete program complete, yet still a minimum to which we must add, as the report says, "build courage—build for the future and without discrimination as to income, and make it a national obligation, services which will reach out to all children and youth wherever they may be."

MOWA YMEAN—$208 POINT TYPE? USE BIG TYPE!
NLRB Upholds Union In Four S’West Cases

A series of recent National Labor Relations Board decisions has brought some impressive victories for the ILGWU in the Southwest District. In these cases involving charges of unfair labor practices or elections irregularities, the union has been upheld by the Board. A fourth case, involving complaints by the ILGWU that its local union was receiving funds from the War Labor Board for active Little Rock Reinstatement

The Ilene-Current Manufacturing Co., Little Rock, Ark., has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to end their economic warfare against 12 workers discharged two years ago for union activities. The ruling requires the firm to compensate the workers for any loss of earnings they may have suffered during that period, together with compensation for expenses incurred in the room, board and transportation taken necessary to medical care which was denied them during the two years. This was further ordered to discourage its support of a company union in the plant and to stop misinformation activities by workers in selecting a union of their own choice. Specifically, the employer was directed to cease discussing the issue of a company union with the group of 12 workers discharged by the Brown management.

New College At Sunshine

The union’s objective is to give the workers a chance to express their views. In the meeting, the workers were held down due to the noise of the machinery, but 12 workers were discharged by the Brown management.

Winona Mills Hearings

In the hearings on the discharge of the workers at Winona Mills, ended on July 3, a division of the company, the National Labor Relations Board took testimony from the workers and potential employees.

Winona Mills Hearings

The hearings on the discharge of the workers at Winona Mills ended on July 3, with a decision that the workers should be reinstated. The hearings were held in the Winona Mills millhouse before the NLRB examiners. The union case was presented by Thomas O. Kachinchuk, ILGWU attorney in the area. The witnesses were Winona Mills workers and the representative of the company.

Justin McCarthy Dispute

The dispute between the ILGWU and the McCarthy Printers in Little Rock, Ark., concerning the agreement for the firm’s black plant has been referred to the War Labor Board as the McCarthy management refused to accept the union’s previous proposal concerning terms relating to workers’ rights and security.

Following NLRB certification of the ILGWU as bargaining agent for the workers, the ILGWU attempted to organize the workers in the plant, but the management refused to recognize the union. The ILGWU then filed a complaint with the NLRB, alleging that the company was violating the National Labor Relations Act by engaging in anti-union activities.

A group of Southwestern District staff members and financial officials of the St. Louis office of the ILGWU are scheduled to attend the summer session of the University of Wisconsin.

Schneider Is Home After Taller Labor In German Prisons

Pvt. Harry Schneider, member of the 81st Div. of St. Louis, Mo., who has returned home after eight months in a German prison camp, was in New York City yesterday in the company of his wife and four children.

New Minneapolis Mayor Is Close Friend Of IFL

Robert H. Humphrey, a close friend of the IFL, has been appointed to the staff of Minneapolis, Minn., as an instructor in public service. Mr. Humphrey has frequently addressed meetings of locals in Minneapolis and has demonstrated his progressive spirit in many concrete ways. The union has organized his union upon his success.

En Route to Wisconsin Workers’ School

The ILGWU 1946 War Relief Fund has already raised $100,000. This fund was established on July 5 when checks for that amount were presented to the ILGWU. The fund is to be used for the benefit of workers and their families who have been affected by the war.

Ely-Walker Raises Rates, Minimums; Rice-Stix Parley On

The Ely-Walker Dry Goods Co. has announced an agreement for the improvement of the work at Ely-Walker. The work will be handled by part-time workers and wage increases will be made to other employees.

The Ely-Walker Dry Goods Co. plant in Waterloo, Ia., has been closed since the company declared bankruptcy. The company has promised to pay all employees for their work and the workers will be employed by the new company.

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Health Funds Asked

ILG Seeks Raises, Added Welfare
In Northern New England District

Added benefits and wage boosts are the subjects of negotiations covering more than 3,000 workers in the North New England District of the Cotton Garment Department, according to reports from Supervisors Jack Halpern.

In the Springfield, Mass., area, conferences are now being held on the union's proposal to establish a system of health funds for the workers in garment shops in that section. The more than 1,000 ILGWU members who work in the area are long being sought already enjoy such benefits. They are organized chiefly in local shops and in the older established firms like the Caster and the Malbone Knitting Mills.

Springfield has been the "birthplace" of the health fund idea in the Cotton Garment Department. It has five shops that operate under a workers' health fund plan. Comprised chiefly of younger workers, the clinking workers' group, seeking to expand the system of benefits provided by existing contracts, has turned to health funds rather than to the established medical benefit plans which one operating for the older group of clothing workers in New York City.

200 Awaits WLB Action

The Labor Board is considering the union's application for approval of a $2.50 per hour wage increase recently negotiated for about 200 dressmakers in the North New England District, the ILGWU announces.


Negotiations between the union and the Wilkamer-Botsh Co., of Wake-

field, Mass., have resulted in agreement on a new contract for the 200 workers employed by that firm. Other gains included a 10 per cent increase for work on extra-long sites. The new terms were submitted to the War Labor Board for approval.

At Ceremonies Marking Signing of Goldstein-Levin Pact

Left to right (standing): Rose Sattler, Director David Gindig, Idan Jackson, Joseph Goldstein, the employer, and Catherine Koven, wife of Ira Sattler; Betty Janczko, Rose Mangenella and Eliezer Weinman—members of shop committee.
Harry Hopkins New
Impartial Chairman

(Continued from Page 3)


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July 15, 1945

Medical Aid for Italy

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The label enforcement methods of the National Coal and Suit Industries Recovery Board were thoroughly examined at the
testimony presented in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle on charges of "restraint of trade" brought against the Re-
covery Board referred the allegations that completion had been employed in obtaining the widespread use of the
label in the industry.

When Julian Marcus and Louis Johnson, enforcement officers of the
Recovery Board during its early period, were questioned about the role of the union in securing compliance by the employers, it was
brought out that all union agreements required the affixing of the label to every garment as an assurance of fair standard practices.

Witnesses testifying on the ef-

certs made by the Recovery Board to enlist the support of retailers stated that local stores were checked when, it was discovered that local labels were not used. It was brought to the attention of the owner that the
manufacturer was not conform-

SICK AND TB FUNDS

The merger of the sick benefit fund and the tuberculosis fund of Local 117, Cloak Operators, as

To All
Cloakmakers
Send Your Greetings to the
JUBLN.

Busines Agent Abe Bolon (left) gets Retirement Fund information from Leish Ushler (seated), 76-
year-old member of Local 117, and from Wolf Golding, 83-year-old, member of Local 28, Cloth Pro-
ILG Student Tells Of Harvard Fruits

Norman Fields, a member of Loc.
25, attended Harvard Univer.
ity during the 1944-45 year as the
ILGWU's representative in the
Trade Union Fellowship on the
staff of the College Senate.

By NORMAN FIELDS

The Trade Union Fellowship of Harvard is the interest union of the
University. Professor Gunther H. Bigelow, who has been associated with the Union for seven years, explained to three otherliented members of the Fellowship that the student union is one of the
most active in the country.

The project was undertaken at a time when most unions became
constituted and the ILGWU labor
movement.

This summer, Pioneer Youth is un-

derwriting the special program designed
to aid the community in coping with the problems of juvenile delin-
quency. In conjunction with the 50th Anniversary of the University,
Pioneer Youth is providing rec-

tional activities for boys and girls.
The program will include hikes, picnics, organized athletic meet-

ges and swimming activities as well as tours to scenes of industrial,

local and historical interest.

Local 62's Brigade

Gives Sundays For Wounded Mariners

The Women's Service Brigade of Local 62, Undergarment Workers, and its sister groups have been busy taking trips to the U. S. Marine Hospital at Staten Island. The entertainment of wounded seamen is an important part of the summer program developed by those who are working at the hospital.

In the evening a special feature of the course was a tour of the hospital, which provided a view of the medical staff and the treatment of the patients. The tour was conducted by Dr. Lawrence Norton, the Director of the hospital.

A special feature of the course was the presentation of a record of an evening of self-correction of their deficiencies in the course of education and the training of the seamen. The tour included a visit to the Marine Hospital and a tour of the ships docked at the hospital.

Three Men On a Seminar

Citing a very small minority in the student body at the Wisconsin Summer School for Workers were left to right: K. F. Dyer of Knoxville, Fins W. Daniels of Dallas and David E. Topping of St. Louis, among the 106 ILGWU members attending.

The right ILGWU at the University of Wis-
cconsin for Workers started on June 24 with a record number of 106 students from 69 locals throughout the Midwest, Southeast and Southwest Districts of the union.

As usual, the big cities of Chi-

cago, St. Louis and Kansas City served as the home of the main conference. The large conference was made possible because of a

lower subscription price and an increased staff.

The faculty, together with the subjects given by each instructor, consisted of Prof. Carl Perelman, Director of the University of Wisconsin, "Our En-

terprise, Society," William Cumber-

head, head of the ILGWU Manage-

ment and Educational Department, "Science Management in the Gar-

ment Industry," Prof. Basil M. Sheld-

on, "Applied Psychology," Prof. Donald A. Schwartz, University of Wisconsin, "Prosperity, War, Economics Problems," Mark Stemp, head of the ILGWU Educational Department, "History of the ILGWU and Ameri-

can Labor Movement," Prof. Frank

Kaufman, Director of the Workers' Education Committee, Louisville, Ky., "Shop Problems," and Laurence K. Neveau, Eastern State College De-

partment of Speech, "Public Speaking.

The special features of the course were the radio discussion over station WLS, Minneapolis, by the ILGWU delegation from Atlanta, Ga., the several dances and entertain-

ments in which members of the armed forces nearby were recruited as

male partners, and the front-page article with pictures that the Medan-

er Capital Times" published on the

activities of the ILGWU In-

stitute.

The 106 ILGWU students, includ-
ging many officers of locals and sta-
gen workers, were as follows:

Leora Abramowicz, Local 305, 305 E. Wisconsin Ave., Chicago; Gladys Class, Local 317, 211 W. 3rd St., Cleve-

land; Grace Oro, Local 111, 1441 South 2nd St., Chicago; Ada Phillips, Local 111, 1441 South 2nd St., Chicago; Ada Phillips, Local 111, 1441 South 2nd St., Chicago; Ada Phillips, Local 111, 1441 South 2nd St., Chicago; Ada Phillips, Local 111, 1441 South 2nd St., Chicago; Ada Phillips, Local 111, 1441 South 2nd St., Chicago; Ada Phillips, Local 111, 1441 South 2nd St., Chicago; Ada Phillips, Local 111, 1441 South 2nd St., Chicago; Ada Phillips, Local 111, 1441 South 2nd St., Chicago; Ada Phillips, Local 111, 1441 South 2nd St., Chicago; Ada Philli

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U.S. Women's Bureau in War and in Peace

By FRIEDA S. MILLER
Director, Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor

The woman worker is the concern of the Women's Bureau. In war, in peace, and in the transition between war and peace, the Bureau's programs pertain to women's employment call for some special study in relation to the labor market and the national economy.

Today, the Women's Bureau has a new role and responsibility. With the war in progress, its series of occupational analyses has added management in the administration of women and in their development of varied and unexpected skills. Even more, its task has heightened sharply. Without women's diligence and devotion, the war effort would slow down. Time tables for planes, ships, tanks, guns, and shells could not have been met. Women's productive and professional capacities are made known to the nation.

Women in Key Jobs

During the war, the Women's Bureau has handled both the actual and possible employment of women in the armed forces. In addition, it has conducted surveys of occupational analyses which has added management in the administration of women and in their development of varied and unexpected skills. Even more, its task has heightened sharply. Without women's diligence and devotion, the war effort would slow down. Time tables for planes, ships, tanks, guns, and shells could not have been met. Women's productive and professional capacities are made known to the nation.

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Workers Also Consumers

In view of the statistic that a worker is also talking 15 cents on the "treading" line toward higher prices for factory workers, the question of who will take the lead in the quest to secure the production of sufficient clothing for the American consumer must be faced.

The word "clothes" is used in two senses, the one being the type of cloth which is appreciable by the general public, and the other being the type of cloth which is sold in retail stores. The former is an obvious fact, but the latter is often overlooked.

In the former category, it is often difficult to find a single source of clothing that is available in all sizes and styles. This is because the clothing industry is primarily geared to the production of clothing for the general public, and not for the individual consumer.

In the latter category, the problem is much more complex. The clothing industry is divided into several segments, each with its own set of production methods and distribution channels. This makes it difficult to determine which segment is the most efficient and cost-effective.

To address this issue, the government has implemented several programs aimed at increasing the availability of clothing and clothing products. These programs include subsidies for clothing manufacturers, tax incentives for clothing distributors, and education programs for clothing consumers.

The effectiveness of these programs is difficult to measure, but they have had a positive impact on the clothing industry. As a result, the price of clothing has decreased, and the availability of clothing has increased.

In conclusion, the clothing industry is a complex and multifaceted industry, and it is difficult to determine the most effective course of action. However, the government's programs have shown promise, and it is likely that they will continue to be implemented in the future.
UNFINISHED BUSINESS

THE FAILURE to institute under democratic lines the several hundred American labor leaders, who have found their way to camps in this country will, as in the past, be due to the so-called National Government's big headedness yet be

And the blame for this failure may be put squarely and without equivocation upon the War Department itself. The Department has not only

As some changes have been made, of

Now an American soldier in a German prison camp could ever dream of, would in the end leave these prisoners unrepresented

AMONG THE FIRST orders Leo L. Ebersol, the new Secretary of Labor, issued, after assuming the post, was one to carry out Congressional enactments changing

Administrative officers, the Secretary commented, are frequently prone to apply their own ideas to problems of which they have no special

The present administration of a labor law has as a good deal of unnecessary

Secretary Schenck's indirectness, we believe, was a good one. To attack "Military " labor laws as though they were simply for the purpose of

In this sense, the Wagner Act played an important part in every incoming administration. In this instance, there is no different from the experience of countless other leaders. If the "Wagner Act" has not been a success, it has not been for want of need or demand for the law—but even without strikes—and the Wagner Act played an important part in every incoming administration.

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